

LATIN
PROSE COMPOSITION
BASED ON CICERO

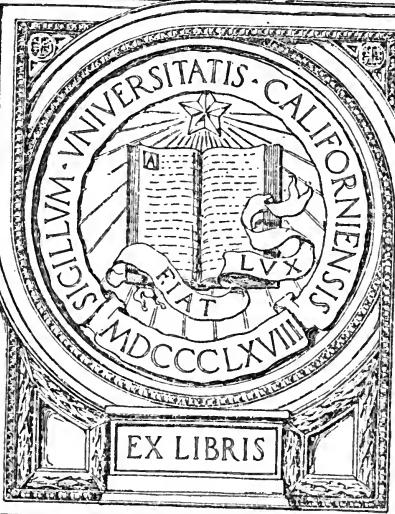
HENRY CARR PEARSON

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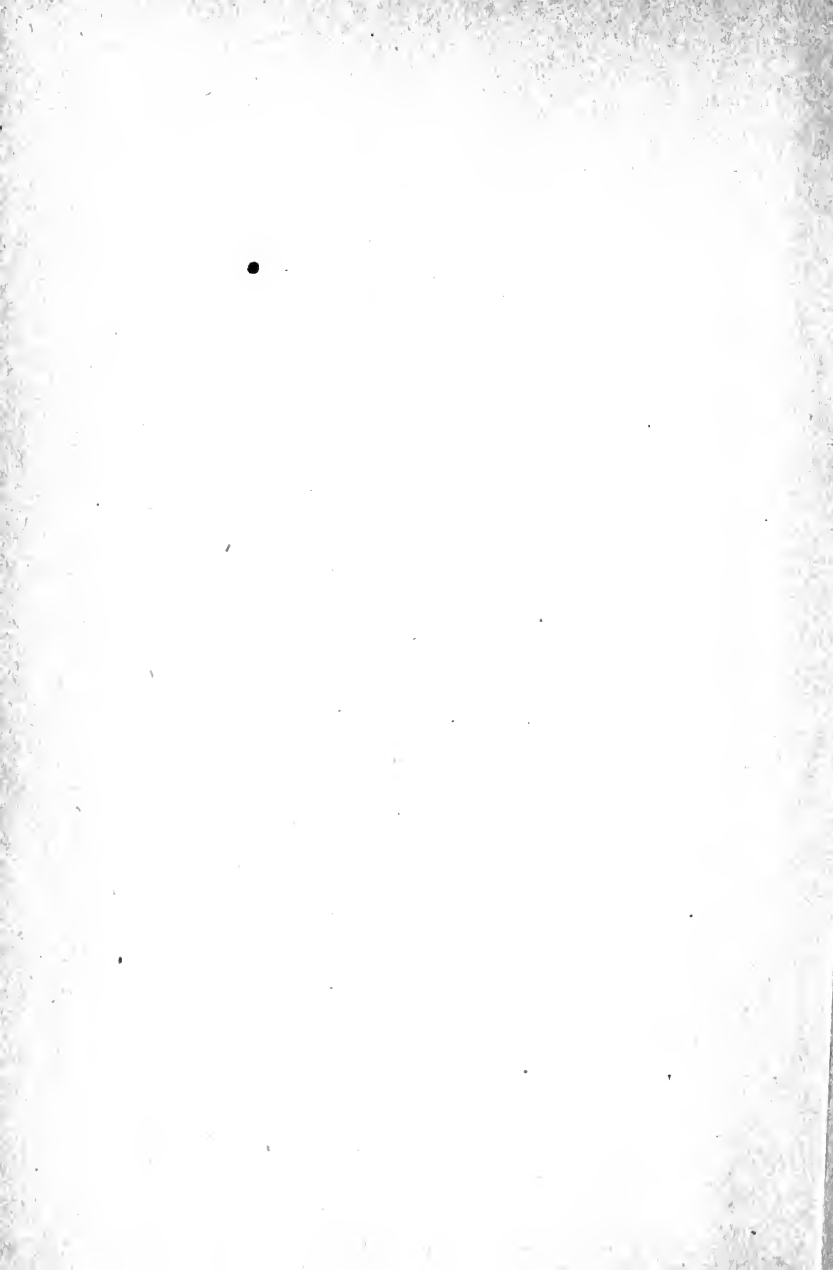
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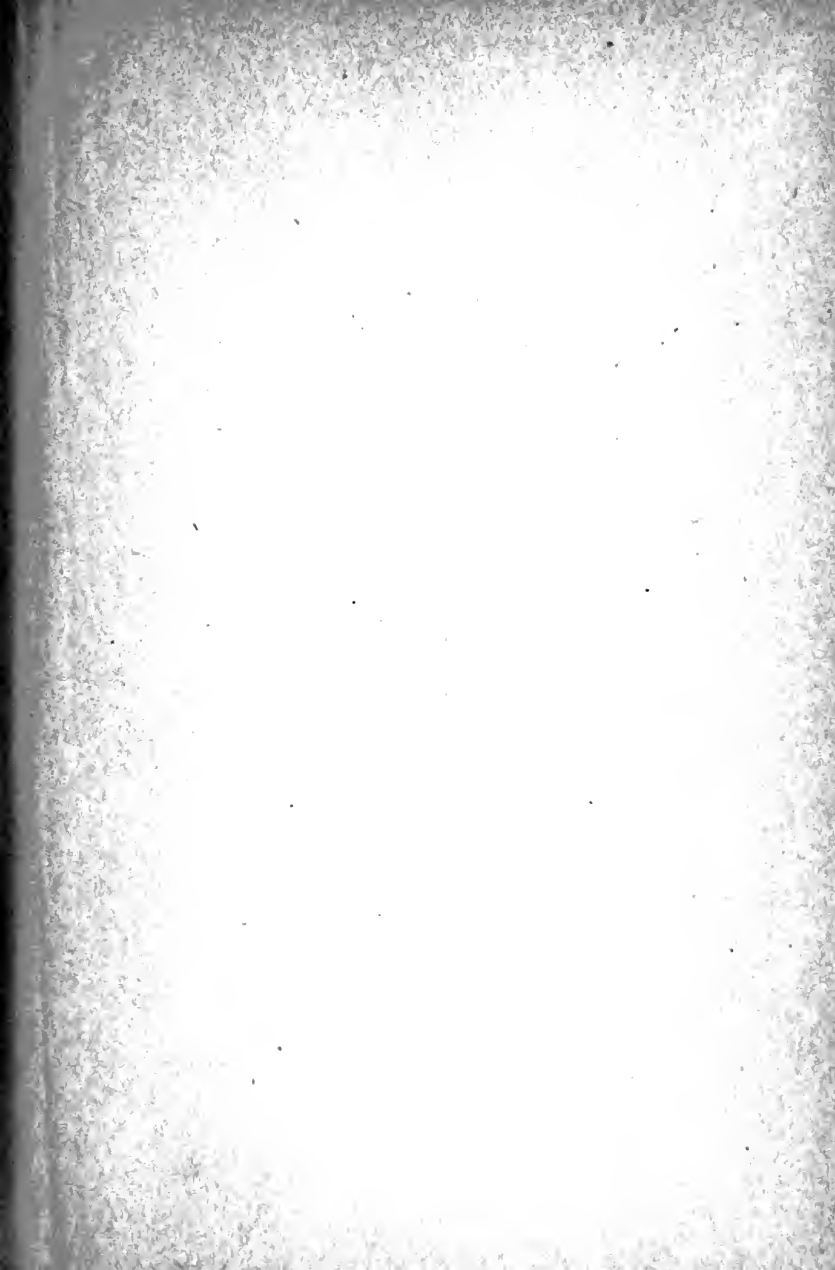


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LATIN
PROSE COMPOSITION

BASED ON CICERO

BY

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UNIV. OF
CALIFORNIA



NEW YORK . . . CINCINNATI . . . CHICAGO
AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY

PREFACE

THIS book has been prepared in response to the numerous requests I have received from those teachers who are using my Greek Prose Composition. It is an attempt (1) to combine a thorough and systematic study of the essentials of Latin syntax with abundant practice in translating English into Latin; and (2) to afford constant practice in writing Latin at sight.

Part I contains, in graded lessons, the principal points of Latin syntax, the unusual and non-essential being purposely omitted. These lessons are designed for use at the beginning of the second year's study of Latin, thereby serving as a partial review of the first year's work and as an introduction to the composition work in connection with the prose authors read subsequently.

Part III presents disconnected English sentences based upon Cicero's *Catiline*, I, and connected English based upon Cicero's *Catiline*, II-IV, Pompey's Military Command, *Archias*, *Marcellus*, and *Ligarius*. There are also carefully graded exercises for general review preparatory to college entrance examinations.

At intervals in Part I review lessons are introduced, containing each a list of the important words and an enumeration of the principal constructions used in the preceding sections. The instructor is urged to form original sentences for his class to translate at sight into Latin

based upon these words and constructions. While, strictly speaking, this is not sight work, yet it enables the student to make definite preparation for this kind of work, and gives him valuable practice in the offhand use of words and principles of grammar.

I take this occasion to thank Albert I. Oliver, Instructor in Latin, Kent's Hill Seminary, Maine, and W. S. Burrage, Ph.D., of Cambridge, Massachusetts, for reading the manuscript of Part I. I am especially indebted to Miss Emeline B. Bartlett, formerly of the Allegheny Preparatory School, for the valuable criticism and assistance that she has given me throughout the preparation of this book.

HENRY CARR PEARSON.

H = Harkness' Complete Latin Grammar, references to Harkness' Standard Grammar being inclosed in parentheses. L.M. = Lane-Morgan. A. = Allen and Greenough's New Latin Grammar, references to the preceding edition in parentheses. G. = Gildersleeve. B. = Bennett.

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PART I

LESSON I

AGREEMENT OF NOUNS, ADJECTIVES, VERBS

1. **Apposition.** — A noun in apposition with another noun agrees with it in *case*, and, when it is possible, in *gender* and *number*.

Servius rēx, Servius the king.

quattuor hic primum ōmen equōs vīdī, here I saw four horses, the first omen.

2. A noun in apposition with a possessive pronoun or adjective may be in the *genitive*, because the possessive implies a genitive.

nōmen meum absentis, my name in my absence (i.e. the name of me absent).

3. A noun in apposition is often expressed in English by a clause of time, cause, etc.:

litterās Graecās senex didicī, I learned Greek when an old man.

4. A predicate noun is one connected with the subject by some form of the verb **sum** or a similar verb (i.e. **fiō**, *become*; **videor**, *seem*; **maneō**, *remain*; **creor**, *be elected*; **appellor**, *be called*; **habeor**, *be held, regarded*):

Cicerō orātor fuit, Cicero was an orator.

Numa creātus est rēx, Numa was elected king.

Orestem sē esse dixit, he said that he was Orestes.

AGREEMENT OF NOUNS, SECTIONS 1-4

[H. 393. 1, 5, 6, 8; (362, 363); LM. 475; A. 282-284, 302, e; (184, 185); G. 320-325; B. 167-169.]

5. An attributive adjective belonging to two or more nouns regularly agrees with the nearest:

pater tuus et māter, your father and mother.

6. A predicate adjective is generally *plural* when it modifies two or more singular subjects; it is *masculine* if the subjects are living beings of different genders, and *neuter* if the subjects are things. If the subjects represent both living beings and things, there is no fixed rule:

pater sororque occisī sunt, father and sister were killed.

labor voluptāsque inter sē sunt iūncta, labor and delight are bound together.

7. Sometimes an adjective or a participle does not agree with a noun according to strict grammatical form, but according to the sense or natural gender of the noun:

hominum milia sex perterriti, six thousand men were badly frightened.

AGREEMENT OF ADJECTIVES, SECTIONS 5-7

[H. 394, 395; (438, 439); LM. 476-481; A. 285-287; (186, 187); G. 286, 290; B. 234, 235.]

8. When a verb has two or more singular subjects, the verb is either (*a*) plural, or (*b*) singular, in agreement with the nearest subject:

pater et avus mortuī sunt, his father and grandfather are dead.

senātus populusque Rōmānus voluit, the senate and people of Rome ordained.

9. A collective noun commonly takes a verb in the singular, but the plural is often used when *individuals* are thought of :

senātus haec intellegit, the senate is aware of this.

cum tanta multitudō lapidēs conicerent, when such a crowd was throwing stones.

10. When the subjects differ in *person*, the verb agrees with the first person rather than the second, and with the second rather than the third :

sī tū et Tullia valētis, ego et Cicerō valēmus, if you and Tullia are well, Cicero and I are well.

AGREEMENT OF VERBS, SECTIONS 8-10

[H. 389, 392; (461, 463); LM. 469-474; A. 317; (205); G. 211, 287; B. 254, 255.]

11. Translate :

1. When a girl, she was regarded as wise.
2. You¹ and I will do this.
3. A part of the soldiers were put to flight.
4. Your sister and brother have come.
5. They gave it to Caesar, the consul.
6. The boy and his sister were very brave.
7. I heard of² your bravery when a youth.
8. Zeal and patience have been called virtues.
9. Two thousand men had been seen in the town.
10. A multitude of soldiers were on the wall.

¹ See example under 10 for order of pronouns.

² *dē* with ablative.

LESSON 2

THE ACCUSATIVE CASE

12. The direct object of a transitive verb is put in the accusative :

librum scripsit, he wrote a book.

13. The meaning of a verb, even of one ordinarily intransitive, may be emphasized or more exactly defined by adding an accusative of kindred derivation. This is called the *Cognate accusative*, and is usually modified by an adjective :

tūtam vitam vivere, to lead a secure life.

14. Many verbs of *making, choosing, calling, showing*, and the like, may take two accusatives, — one of the person or thing affected, the other a predicate accusative :

urbem Rōmam vocāvit, he called the city Rome.

15. Some verbs of *asking, demanding, teaching, and concealing* may take two accusatives — one of the person, and one of the thing :

pācem tē poscimus, we demand peace of you.

1. Some of these verbs may take the ablative of the person with a preposition instead of the accusative. So, generally, *petō (ab)*, *seek (from)*; *postulō (ab)*, *demand (of)*; *quaerō (ab, dē, ex)*, *ask (of)*:

quaerit ex sōlō ea, he asks him in private about those things

pācem ā vōbīs petimus, we implore peace from you.

16. The accusative is used to express the *duration of time* or the *extent of space*:

fossās quīndecim pedēs lātās, trenches fifteen feet broad.
quadrāgintā annōs vixit, he lived forty years.

1. Emphasis is sometimes given by using the preposition *per*, as:

lūdī per decem diēs, games for ten days.

17. Proper names of towns and of small islands or peninsulas are put in the accusative to denote the *end* or *limit* toward which the motion of the verb is directed:

missī lēgātī Athēnās sunt, ambassadors were sent to Athens.

1. The accusatives *domum* and *rūs* are used like proper names of towns:

domum reductus est, he was conducted home.
ego rūs ibō, I shall go into the country.

2. Other designations of place than those mentioned above require a preposition (*in* or *ad*) to denote the limit of motion:

in Ītaliā vēnit, he came into Italy.

legiōnēs ad urbem addūcit, he is leading the legions to (or toward) the city.

3. When *domum* is modified in any way, except by a possessive pronoun or a genitive, the preposition *in* is commonly used:

in illam domum, into that house.
domōs suās, to their homes.

18. An exclamation, if limited by an adjective or a *genitive*, may be expressed by the accusative:

mē miserum, ah, wretched me! or **dear, dear me!**
ō fallācem spem, oh, deceptive hope!

REFERENCES FOR ACCUSATIVE

[H. 403-421; (370-381); LM. 495-524; A. 387-397, 423-429; (237-240, 258); G. 329-343; B. 172-185.]

19. Translate:

1. Caesar asked them for grain.
2. They will choose him consul.
3. Dear me, I am going to Rome!
4. We will demand of them fifty ships.
5. She remained in the city for ten days.
6. They made a wall fifteen feet high.
7. He set out for his home.
8. For many days he concealed the deed from his father.
9. The enemy marched into Italy.
10. The boy and his mother were free.

LESSON 3

THE GENITIVE CASE

20. The genitive is ordinarily used to express the dependence of one noun upon another. This relation is often, but not always, expressed in English by *of* or *'s* or *s'*:
Alexandri equus, Alexander's horse, or the horse of Alexander.

21. If a noun of *action* or *feeling* is limited by another noun, the dependent genitive expresses either

1. the subject of the action or feeling, and is called the *subjective genitive*:

amor patris, the love of a father, or a father's love (i.e. the love felt by a father); or

2. the object of the action or feeling, called the *objective genitive*:

amor patris, *love for father* (i.e. *the love toward a father*).

22. The genitive is used to denote *quality*, but only when the limiting noun is modified by an adjective:

vir summae virtūtis, *a man of the highest courage*.

1. If the noun expressing the quality is not modified, the idea of quality is expressed by an adjective rather than a genitive. For example, "a man of courage" is not to be rendered **vir virtūtis**, but **vir fortis**.

23. **Genitive of the Whole, or Partitive Genitive.** — The genitive is used to express the whole of which a part is taken:

duo milia peditum, *two thousand foot soldiers*.

minus dubitātiōnis, *less hesitation*.

The following are a few of the common words followed by this construction:

plūs, *more*.

plūrimum, *most*.

multum, *much*.

minus, *less*.

paulum, *little*.

nihil, *nothing*.

satis, *enough*.

parum, *not enough*.

quod, quid, *which, what*.

aliquid, *something*.

1. Numerals and **quidam** are generally followed by **ex** or **dē** and the ablative, rather than a partitive genitive. Also occasionally other words:

ūnus ex militibus, *one of the soldiers*.

pauci dē nostris cadunt, *a few of our men fall*.

24. The genitive is used with many adjectives to limit the extent of their application. Such adjectives are those

signifying *desire, knowledge, familiarity, memory, participation, power, fullness*, and their opposites:

peritus belli, *skilled in war.*

cupidus rērum novārum, *eager for revolution.*

Some of the common adjectives of this class are:

cupidus, *eager, desirous.*

cōnsciū, *conscious, aware.*

peritus, *experienced, skillful.*

insuētus, *unaccustomed, inexperienced.*

plēnus, *full.*

memor, *mindful, remembering.*

expers, *having no part, free from.*

potēns, *ruling, controlling.*

particeps, *sharing.*

25. Verbs of *remembering* and *forgetting* — **meminī**, **reminīscor**, and **oblīvīscor** — generally take

1. the genitive when referring to *persons*:

oblītus sum meī, *I have forgotten myself.*

2. sometimes the genitive, and sometimes the accusative, when referring to *things*. The object is regularly accusative when it is a neuter pronoun:

meminīstīne nōmina, *do you remember the names?*

reminīscere veteris incommodī, *remember the former disaster.*

haec meminī, *I remember this.*

26. Verbs of *accusing, convicting, condemning, and acquitting*, take the genitive to express the charge:

accūsātus est prōditiōnis, *he was charged with treason.*

27. The impersonal verbs **paenitet**, *repent*; **miseret**, *pity*; **taedet**, *be weary*; **pudet**, *be ashamed*; **piget**, *disgusts*, take the accusative to express the *person affected*, and the

genitive to express the *person* or *thing* toward whom the feeling is directed:

tui mē miseret, *I pity you* (literally, *it pities me of you*).
eum taedet vitae, *he is tired of life*.

1. **misereor** also governs the genitive:

miserēmini sociōrum, *pity the allies*.

28. **interest** and **rēfert**, *it interests* or *concerns* take the genitive of the person concerned; but in the case of the personal pronoun the ablative singular feminine of the possessive is generally used:

patris interest, *it concerns the father*.

magis rei pūblīcae interest quam meā, *it concerns the public welfare more than me*.

29. A few neuter adjectives of quantity are put in the genitive with verbs of valuing to denote the amount of estimation. Such genitives are:

māgnī, plūris, plūrimī; parvī, minōris, minimī; tantī, quantī.

The common verbs with which these genitives are used are: **aestimō**, **faciō**, **putō**, **habēō**, and **sum**:

ea māgnī aestimantur, *those things are highly valued* (literally, *those things are estimated of great (value)*).

est mihi tantī, *it is worth my while* (literally, *it is of so much to me*).

REFERENCES FOR GENITIVES

[H. 437-458; (393-410); LM. 549-592; A. 342-355, 359, b; (213-222); G. 360-382; B. 194-211.]

30. Translate:

1. They were very skillful in military affairs.¹
2. He forgot his name.
3. Love for his country made him brave.
4. They asked him his brother's name.
5. He was a man of great size, but not of courage.
6. She has enough money.
7. Five of the soldiers went to Athens.
8. She pities them.
9. How valuable is that book?
10. This interests him very much.

LESSON 4

THE DATIVE CASE

31. **Indirect Object.** — The dative is used to express the object that is *indirectly affected* by the action of the verb:

hanc pecūniam mihi dat, he gives me this money (pecūniam is the direct, and mihi the indirect object).

1. With certain verbs that imply motion it is often difficult to distinguish between the dative of the indirect object and the accusative of the limit of motion (cf. 17). Generally the accusative (with or without a preposition) is used when the idea of motion prevails:

litterās quās ad Pompēium scripsī, the letter which I have written (and sent) to Pompey.

mihi litterās mittere, to send a letter to me.

32. Most verbs signifying to *favor, help, please, trust,* and their contraries; also to *believe, persuade, command,*

¹ *rēs militāris.*

obey, serve, resist, envy, threaten, pardon, and spare, take the dative.

Some of the more common of these verbs are :

persuādeō, persuade.

pāreō, obey.

parcō, spare.

imperō, order.

resistō, resist.

fidō, cōfidō, trust.

licet, it is permitted.

crēdō, believe, trust.

faveō, favor.

placeō, please.

ignōscō, pardon.

invidēō, envy.

noceō, harm.

studeō, be eager for.

cūr mihi invidēs, why do you envy me?

huic imperat, he orders him.

1. Some verbs apparently of the same meaning govern the accusative; such as *iubeō, order*; *dēlectō, please*; *iuvō, adiuvō, help*; *laedō, injure*.

2. If these verbs are used in the passive, the dative is retained and the verbs are impersonal:

nōbīs persuādētur, we are persuaded.

33. Most verbs compounded with *ad, ante, con, in, inter, ob, post, prae, prō, sub, super*, and sometimes *circum*, govern the dative case. If transitive, such verbs may take an accusative besides:

cōnsiliīs obstāre, to oppose plans.

pecūniae pudōrem antepōnit, he puts honor before money.

34. **Dative of Possession.**—The English verb *have* is often expressed in Latin by the dative and some form of *sum*. The possessor is expressed by the dative, and the object possessed is the subject of *sum*.

The English sentence, "The master has a book," may be expressed in either of the following ways:

1. **magistrō est liber.**
2. **magister habet librum.**

35. The dative is used with many adjectives of *fitness*, *nearness*, *likeness*, *service*, *inclination*, and their opposites.

Some of the more common adjectives are:

similis, *like*.

dissimilis, *unlike*.

adversus, *opposite*.

iniquus, *not equal to*.

proximus, *next to*.

ūtilis, *useful to*.

idōneus, *suitable for*.

aptus, *suitable for*.

pār, *equal to*.

aequus, *equal to*.

amicus, *friendly*.

cārus, *dear*.

familiāris, *friendly to*.

aliēnus, *unfavorable, foreign*.

castris idōneum locum, *a place suitable for a camp*.

filius patrī similis, *a son like his father*.

1. **Similis** and a few others also sometimes govern the genitive (cf. 24).

36. **Dative of Reference.**—The dative is used to denote the person to whom the thought of the sentence is of special interest. This dative is translated into English in a variety of ways:

laudāvit mihi frātre, *he praised my brother*. (**mihi** shows that it was out of regard for me, while **meum** would imply no such motive.)

nōbis dīvitēs esse volumus, *we wish to be rich for ourselves*.

37. **Dative of Purpose or End.**—The dative is often used to denote the *purpose*, *use*, or *result* of a thing, often

with another dative of the person *for whom*. This construction is most common with the verb **sum**:

māgnō ūsuī nostris fuit, *it was a great help to our men*
(literally, *it was for a great help to our men*).

tertiam aciem nostris subsidiō mīsit, *he sent the third line as a relief to our men*.

The datives most frequently used are: **ūsūī**, **subsidiō**, **praesidiō**, **auxiliō**, **cūrae**, **mūnerī**, **odiō**, **bonō**, **impedimentō**.

REFERENCES FOR DATIVES

[H. 422-436; (382-392); LM. 525-548; A. 361-385; (224-236); G. 344-359; B. 186-193.]

38. Translate:

1. You and your sister gave him **this**.
2. The soldiers obey the general.
3. He wrote a letter to his mother.
4. Caesar was persuaded.
5. The wall will be a great hindrance to the enemy.
6. He put¹ an officer in charge of the legion.
7. The farmer had² fertile fields.
8. There was a hill opposite the town.
9. My³ brother went to Corinth.
10. He took the lead of all his friends.

LESSON 5

THE ABLATIVE CASE

39. Verbs indicating *separation* or *privation* take an ablative to denote the thing from which the separation takes place. A preposition, **ab** or **ex**, is often used with

¹ Put in charge of = **praeficiō**.

² Do not use the verb **habēō**.

³ Do not use **meus**; express the idea in another way.

these verbs, and regularly when the ablative denotes a person :

māgnō mē metū liberābis, *you will free me from great fear.*

sēcernantur ā nōbis, *let them be separated from us.*

auxiliō eget, *he needs help.*

dē prōvinciā dēcēdere, *to withdraw from one's province.*

40. The ablative, with or without a preposition, **dē**, **ex**, or **ab**, is used to denote the *source* from which a thing is derived, or the *material* of which it consists.

Source — amplissimō genere nātus, *born of an influential family.*

Material (**ex** is regularly used) — pōcula **ex** aurō, *cups of gold.* An adjective could also be used, as pōcula aurea. Also a genitive of material, pōcula aurī.

41. The ablative with **ā** or **ab** is used with passive verbs to denote the *personal agent* ;

ab his fit initium, *a beginning is made by them.*

42. An ablative may be used with a comparative instead of **quam**, *than*, and a nominative or accusative :

patria mihi vitā cārīor est, *my country is dearer to me than life* (quam vitā could be used instead of vitā).

tui studiōsior sum quam illius, *I am fonder of you than of him* (here the ablative could not be used).

43. The ablative may denote the *cause*, *means*, or *instrument* :

fortūnā amicī gaudeō, *I rejoice at the good fortune of my friend* (i.e. on account of, etc.).

lacte atque pecore vivunt, *they live upon milk and flesh* (i.e. by means of milk and flesh).

1. The ablative of the *agent* (which requires *ā* or *ab*) must be carefully distinguished from the ablative of *means* or *instrument*, which uses no preposition. See 41.

44. The deponent verbs *ūtor*, *use*; *fruor*, *enjoy*; *fungor*, *perform*; *potior*, *get possession of*; *vescor*, *eat*; and their compounds, govern the ablative:

vītā fruitur, *he enjoys life.*

45. The ablative, with or without *cum*, may be used to express the *manner* of an action. If the noun is modified by an adjective, *cum* is often omitted, otherwise *cum* is regularly used.

Allobrogēs māgnā cum cūrā suōs finis tuentur, *the Allobroges guard their own territory with great care.* (Note the position of *cum*; *māgnā curā* would also mean *with great care.*)

cum celeritatē vēnit, *he came with speed (speedily).*

1. Some nouns that are unmodified express manner without *cum*:

iūre, *rightly.*

iniuriā, *wrongly.*

vī, *by force, forcibly.*

cōsiliō, *on purpose.*

casū, *by chance.*

cōnsuetūdine, *mōre*, *according to custom.*

46. To denote *accompaniment*, the ablative is used with *cum*. But *cum* is often omitted in military expressions where an adjective is used:

cum comitatibus profectus est, *he set out with his attendants.*

47. **Ablative of Specification.** — The ablative is used with nouns, verbs, and adjectives to show that *in respect to which* the statement applies :

reliquōs Gallōs virtūte praecēdunt, *they excel the rest of the Gauls in courage.*

claudus pede, *lame in his foot.*

1. Note the phrases :

minor nātū, *younger* (literally, *less in respect to age or birth*).
māior nātū, *older.*

2. On this principle the adjectives **dignus** and **indignus** govern the ablative :

dignī honōre, *worthy of honor.*

48. **Ablative of Degree of Difference.** — With words expressing comparison the ablative is used to denote the amount or degree of difference between the objects. Especially common are the ablatives **paulō**, *little* ; **multō**, *much* ; **tantō**, **quantō**, **hōc**, **quō**.

tribus pedibus altior, *three feet higher* (literally, *higher by three feet*).

multō mē vigilāre ācrius, *that I watch much more sharply* (literally, *more sharply by much*).

49. **Ablative of Quality.** — The ablative, modified by an adjective or genitive, is used to denote quality :

summā virtūte adulēscēns, *a youth of the highest worth.*

1. The genitive case likewise may describe a noun, or express quality. See 22.

50. **The Ablative of Price.** — The definite price of a thing is expressed by the ablative :

servum quinque minis ēmit, he bought the slave for five minae.

1. For the genitive of indefinite price, see 29.

51. Ablative of Time. — The ablative is used to express

1. Time *when* an action takes place :

posterō diē movet castra, on the next day he moves his camp.

2. Time *within which* an action takes place. The preposition **in** is sometimes used :

his paucis diēbus, within these few days.

1. For the accusative of the *duration* of time, see 16.

52. The ablative absolute is explained in the lesson on the participle. See 89.

REFERENCES FOR ABLATIVE

[H. 459-487; (411-429); LM. 596-655; A. 398-420, 423, 426; (242-253); G. 384-408; B. 213-226.]

53. Translate :

1. Rome was much larger than Corinth.
2. For five days they refrained from battle.
3. She was born of a German family.
4. It is very important¹ for me to remember this.
5. He performed his task very carefully.
6. On the third day, through the bravery of his troops, Caesar got possession of the town.
7. This river is two feet wider than that one.²
8. Aspasia was famous for her wisdom.
9. Our ancestors were men of great ability.
10. He was slain by a sword by one of the soldiers.

¹ See 29.

² Omit.

LESSON 6

REVIEW AND SIGHT PRACTICE

54. Review the principles of syntax in sections 1-51.
55. Learn thoroughly the meanings of the following words:

1. faciō.	25. petō.
2. fugō. ¹	26. rūs.
3. soror.	27. mittō.
4. frāter.	28. postulō.
5. habeō.	29. mūrus.
6. miles	30. maneō.
7. dō.	31. proficīscor.
8. studium.	32. satis.
9. videō.	33. parum.
10. opus.	34. miseret.
11. cēlō.	35. pudet.
12. frūmentum.	36. persuādeō.
13. peritus.	37. crēdō.
14. cupidus.	38. imperō.
15. meminī. ²	39. dēlectō.
16. reminīscor.	40. liberō.
17. oblivīscor.	41. egeō.
18. similis.	42. fungor.
19. praesidium.	43. potior.
20. ūsus.	44. finis.
21. mille. ³	45. adulēscēns.
22. creō.	46. nāscor.
23. poscō.	47. clārus.
24. quaerō.	48. nancīscor.

¹ Do not confuse this with fugiō.

² Perfect in form, but present in meaning.

³ Look up its declension.

56. Memorize the principal parts of the verbs in 55.

57. Let the instructor form several original sentences in English from the words in 55, illustrating the grammatical principles of 1-51. These sentences may be given for oral drill or a written exercise.

LESSON 7

PRONOUNS: DEMONSTRATIVE, PERSONAL, REFLEXIVE, POSSESSIVE

58. Demonstrative pronouns point out what object is referred to, and show whether it is *here* or *there*.

They are:

1. **hic**, *this* (i.e. *the object that is near where I am*).
2. **iste**, *that* (*that near you*).
3. **ille**, *that* (*that yonder, over there, not near the speaker*).

59. **Hic** is, therefore, called the demonstrative of the *first person*. It is used as follows:

1. To point out the object that is near the speaker (in time, place, thought, or on the written page).

2. To refer to the *present* as contrasted with the *past*:

haec tempora, *modern times, present times*.

3. To refer to what follows:

ēius belli haec fuit causa, *the cause of this war was as follows*.

4. Sometimes to refer to what precedes:

his Caesar ita respondit, *to them* (the persons just mentioned) *Caesar thus replied*.

5. In reference to two objects previously mentioned, **hic** generally refers to the latter one, and is translated,

the latter. **Ille** refers to the former, and is translated *the former*.

[H. 505-507; (450); LM. 1049-1055; A. 296, 297; (102, a, b); G. 305-307; B. 246.]¹

60. **Iste** is called the demonstrative of the second person. It often implies contempt, as :

iste Manlius, *that* (fellow) *Manlius of yours*.

[H. 507, 3; (450); LM. 1053; A. 297, a, b, e, f; (102, c); G. 306; B. 246, 4.]

61. **Ille** is called the demonstrative of the third person. It is often translated :

1. *The former* [see 59, 5].

2. *That well-known, that notorious, that famous, etc.*

Magnus ille Alexander, *that famous Alexander the Great*.

(Note the position of **ille**.)

62. Learn the following adverbs of place :

PLACE WHERE	PLACE TO WHICH	PLACE FROM WHICH
hīc , <i>here</i> .	hūc , <i>hither</i> .	hinc , <i>hence</i> .
istīc , <i>there</i> .	istūc , <i>thither</i> .	istinc , <i>thence</i> .
illic , <i>there</i> .	illūc , <i>thither</i> .	illinc , <i>thence</i> .

63. The determinative pronoun **is, ea, id, that**, is not as strong as **ille**. It is used

1. As a pronoun of the third person, meaning *he, she, it, they*, when one needs to be expressed. See 64.

As an antecedent of the relative, **is quī**, *he, who*, etc.

¹ Grammatical reference will now be given, as far as is possible, after each section.

2. The English expression "that of" is not expressed by **is** and a genitive, but by a genitive alone or by the repetition of the noun to which "that" refers:

in exercitū Sullae et postea in Crassi fuerat, *he had been in the army of Sulla, and afterwards in that of Crassus.*

3. **Is** has often the force of *tālis*, *such*:

nōn sum is qui terrear, *I am not such a person as to be frightened.*

[H. 508; (451); LM. 1056-1058; A. 297, b, d, e, f; (102, d); G. 308; B. 247.]

64. The personal pronouns **ego**, *I*; **tū**, *you*; **is**, *ea*, **id**, *he, she, it*, are used as subjects only to show emphasis or avoid ambiguity; **tē vocō**, *I'm calling you*; but **ego tē vocō**, *I (emphatic) am calling you* (such emphasis might be expressed in English by the translation, "It is I who am calling you").

1. The genitive forms **meī**, **tui**, **sui**, **vestri**, **nostrī**, are chiefly used as objective genitives. See 21, 2. The genitive plural forms in **-ūm** (**nostrūm**, **vestrūm**) are generally used as partitive genitives:

dēsiderium vestri, *longing for you.*

nēmō vestrūm, *no one of you.*

2. Never express *my, your, our*, etc., by the genitive of the pronoun. Use the proper possessive adjective. See 67.

[H. 500; (446, N. 3); LM. 456, 1041; A. 295; (194); G. 304; B. 242.]

65. A reflexive pronoun refers to the subject of the sentence. There are two uses.

1. It may refer to the subject of the clause in which it stands (direct reflexive):

sē videt, *he sees himself.*

2. It may be used in a subordinate clause and refer, not to the subject of its own clause, but to the subject of the principal clause (indirect reflexive):

cum intellegeret sibi bellum gerendum, when he perceived that he must wage war. (*Sibi* refers to the subject of *intellegeret*.)

66. The personal pronouns of the first and second person are also used as reflexives. But there is a special reflexive for the third person:

sui, etc., *himself, herself, itself*; (plural) *themselves*.

[H. 174, 502; (448, 449); LM. 1042-1046; A. 299-301; (196); C. 309, 520, 521; B. 244.]

67. The possessive pronouns are:

meus, my, mine; *noster, our, ours*; *tuus, your, yours*; *vester, your, yours* (plural); *suus, his, hers, its, their, theirs* (reflexive).

Note the following:

1. They are all declined like adjectives of the first and second declension, and agree in gender, number, and case with the noun *to which they belong*, and not *with the noun to which they refer*:

suam mātrem occidit, he slew his own mother.

2. They are generally not expressed in Latin, except for the purpose of clearness:

videō patrem, I see my father. (To express *I see your father* it would be necessary to use *videō tuum patrem*.)

3. The possessive pronouns of the third person in English, *his, hers, its, their*, may refer either to the subject of the verb (*i.e.* be reflexive), or refer to some other person

than the subject. When reflexive, **suus** must be used, otherwise use the genitive of **is**:

laudāvit suum frātrem, *he praised his brother*. (**ēius frātre**m would mean *his brother*, but some one else's brother.)

[H. 176, 501, 502, 503, 1; (447, 449, I. 1); LM. 271, 1048; A. 299, 302; (196, h, 197); G. 309, 312; B. 243, 86.]

68. Reciprocal Pronouns. — The Latin has no special reciprocal pronoun (*each other, one another*). The reciprocal idea is expressed by the phrases **inter nōs**, **inter vōs**, **inter sē**. See 73, 2.

obsidēs inter sē dedērunt, *they gave one another hostages* (literally, *they gave hostages among themselves*).

[H. 502, 1; (448, N.); LM. 1047; A. 301, f, 145, c; (196, f); G. 221; B. 245.]

69. Summary of personal, reflexive, and possessive pronouns:

	PERSONAL	REFLEXIVE	POSSESSIVE
FIRST PERSON	ego	meī ¹	meus, -a, -um, my, mine. noster, nostra, nostrum, <i>our, ours.</i>
SECOND PERSON	tū	tui ¹	tuus, -a, -um, your, yours (sing.). vester, vestra, vestrum, <i>your, yours</i> (pl.).
THIRD PERSON	is, ea, id	sui ¹	suus, -a, -um, his, his <i>own, hers, her own,</i> etc. (reflexive). When not reflexive, use genitive of is, ea, id .

¹ Why is there no nominative form for reflexives?

70. Translate :

1. You have convinced yourselves.
2. He praised his own friends, but blamed his.
3. I am the one¹ that is doing this.
4. We love each other.
5. They saw her mother on the street.
6. The former is his friend, the latter my enemy.
7. She said that² they would obey her.
8. Many of us will be freed from fear.
9. He sold her house and that of his brother.
10. The following are my reasons.

LESSON 8

PRONOUNS (CONTINUED). CORRELATIVES

71. **Relative Pronouns.** — The relative pronoun **quī, quae, quod**, *who, which, that*, agrees with its antecedent in gender and number, but its case depends upon the construction of the clause in which it stands :

pecūnia quam habeō, *the money that I have*. (Here **quam** is accusative because it is the direct object of **habeō**.)

gladius quō pugnābat, *the sword with which he fought*. (Here **quō** is ablative because it expresses the instrument.)

1. The relative generally agrees in gender and number with a predicate noun of its own clause, rather than with an antecedent of different gender and number :

Celtae, quae est tertia pars, *the Celts, who are the third part*.

2. Sometimes the relative takes its gender and number from the *real meaning* of its antecedent, rather than its actual form :

¹ See 64. ² *that . . . obey* : use accusative and future infinitive.

nostra quī adsumus salūs, *the safety of us who are present.*
(Here **quī** agrees with **nostrūm** implied in **nostra**.)

3. The antecedent of the relative is sometimes omitted, especially if it is indefinite :

sunt quī, etc., *there are men who.*

4. In English the relative is sometimes omitted, but never in Latin. Thus, *the book I have* must be expressed in Latin **liber quem habeō**.

5. The antecedent of the relative is often incorporated in the relative clause :

urbem quam statuō vestra est, *the city which I am building is yours* (literally, *what city I am building is yours*).

6. A relative is used at the beginning of a sentence or clause, where in English a demonstrative or personal pronoun would be used :

quae cum ita sint, *since these things are so.*
quō factum est, *from this it resulted.*

7. A relative clause in Latin is often used when the corresponding construction is not employed in English :

the bystanders, **quī adsunt** (literally, *those who are present*).
the standard bearer, **quī aquilam ferēbat** (literally, *he who carried the eagle*).

the existing laws, **lēgēs quae nunc sunt** (literally, *the laws which now exist [are]*).

the plaintiff, **ille quī petit** (literally, *he who sues*).

[H. 396, 510; (445); LM. 820-827; A. 304-308; (198, 199, 201); G. 610-616; B. 250, 251.]

72. Indefinite pronouns are used to indicate that *some* person or thing is referred to, without indicating *just what*

one. They vary in degree of indefiniteness. **Quis** is the least definite, and **quidam** the most definite. The meanings of the following indefinite pronouns should be thoroughly learned :

quis (generally used only after **sī, nisi, nē, num**), *some one, any one.*

aliquis, *some one, any one.*

quisquam, *any one* (used chiefly in negative and conditional sentences).

quīvis } *any one you please.*
quīlibet }

quisque, *each.*

quidam, *a certain, a.*

1. **Quis**, *some, any*, is never the first word in its clause :

sī quid hīs . . . accidat, *if anything should happen to these.*

2. **Quisque**, *each*, should be distinguished from **omnis**, *every*. It is not often used in the plural. **quisque** regularly follows the word to which it belongs.

3. **Quisque** is often used with the superlative :

optimus quisque, *all the best* (literally, *each best one*).

[H. 512; (455-458); LM. 1064-1072; A. 309-314; (202); G. 313-318; B. 252.]

73. **Alius**, *other* (of more than two), and **alter**, *other* (of two only), are used idiomatically as follows :

1. In pairs, **alius . . . alius**, *one . . . another*; **alter, alter**, *the one . . . the other*; **alter exercitum perdidit, alter vēdidit**, *one ruined the army, the other sold it.*

2. When repeated in different cases or when used with the corresponding adverb, they express in a condensed form various idiomatic phrases :

alius allum incūsat, *one accuses one, another another* (literally, *another accuses another*, i.e. *each one accuses some one else*).

alii aliam in partem, (*they fled*) *some in one direction, others in another*.

[H. 516; (459); LM. 1047; A. 315; (203); G. 319; B. 253.]

74. **Ipse**, *self*, emphasizes the substantive with which it is used. Do not confuse it with the reflexive (65, 66). "Self" in English may be either intensive or reflexive, while the Latin has a special word for each :

sē videt, *he sees himself* (reflexive).

ipse puerum videt, *he himself sees the boy* (intensive).

Note the following uses and meanings of **ipse** :

1. *very, mere, in person, own accord, etc.*

eō ipsō diē, *on that very day*.

ipsā audāciā, *by mere audacity*.

ipse aderat, *he was present in person*.

valvae sē ipsae aperuērunt, *the doors opened of their own accord*.

2. When it emphasizes a reflexive, it is put in the nominative rather than in agreement with the reflexive :

sē ipse continēre nōn potest, *he cannot contain himself* (not **sē ipsum**).

3. It is sometimes used instead of an indirect reflexive :
lēgātōs misit qui ipsi vitam peterent, *he sent messengers to beg life for himself* (here **ipsi** is used instead of **sibi**).

[H. 509; (452); LM. 1060-1062; A. 298, c-f, 300, b; (195, f-l); G. 311; B. 249.]

75. The interrogative pronoun is **quis** (**quī**), **quae**, **quid** (**quod**), *who, which, what?* The forms **quī** and **quod** are generally used as interrogative adjectives:

quī locus est, *what place is there?*

Quis and **quid** are generally used as pronouns (i.e. no noun is expressed):

quis clārior Themīstocle, *who is more famous than Themistocles?*

[H. 511; (454); LM. 285; A. 148, 149; (104); G. 106; B. 90.]

76. **Īdem**, *the same*, is often equivalent to the English *likewise, at the same time, also, yet*:

quod idem mihi contigit, *which likewise (or also) happened to me* (literally, *which, the same thing*).

quidquid honestum est, idem est ūtile, *whatever is honorable is at the same time advantageous*.

cum . . . dicat, negat idem, *although he says, etc., yet he denies, etc.* (literally, *he, the same man, denies*).

1. For **idem atque (ac)**, *the same as*, see 82, 3.

[H. 508; (451, 3, 5); LM. 1059; A. 298, a, b; (195, e); G. 310; B. 248.]

77. Translate:

1. I witnessed those deeds with my own eyes.
2. What road did he fortify?
3. The boy, whose book I have, is not here to-day.
4. He blamed himself for his laziness.
5. The Rhine, which is a river in Europe, is one hundred feet wide.
6. All the houses I had were burned.
7. Some did one thing, others another.

8. The perpetrators¹ of the crime have left the city.
9. That also belongs to me.²
10. Each one fled to the very gates of the city.

LESSON 9

QUESTIONS. NEGATIVE CONNECTIVES

78. Direct questions in Latin are not distinguished by the order of the words, as in English. They are introduced by the following special words:

1. **-ne**. This is an enclitic, and is added to the emphatic word, generally the first word. Such a question merely asks for information:

mānsitne Rōmae? *did he stay at Rome?*

2. **nōnne**. This particle implies that the answer "yes" is expected:

nōnne mānsit Rōmae? *didn't he stay at Rome, or he staid at Rome, didn't he?* (answer "yes" expected).

3. **num**. This particle implies the answer "no."

num mānsit Rōmae? *did he stay at Rome? or he didn't stay at Rome, did he?* (answer "no" expected).

[H. 378; (351, N. 1-3); LM. 697-701; A. 330-333; (210); G. 454-456; B. 162, 2.]

79. Direct questions that are introduced by the various interrogative pronouns and adverbs, such as **quis**, **quī**, **ubi**, **quālis**, **quot**, etc., are like the corresponding English questions, and involve no difficulties. See 75.

¹ What does this noun really mean?

² *belongs to me* = is mine.

80. In double or alternative questions, *utrum*, *-ne*, *whether*, or occasionally no particle at all, is used in the first member; in the second, *an*, *or*, is used. In direct questions, if the second member is negative, *annōn*, *or not*, is used; in indirect questions, *necne*.

The following table summarizes the various forms:

FIRST MEMBER	SECOND AND SUBSEQUENT MEMBERS
<i>utrum</i> , <i>whether</i> .	<i>an</i> , <i>or</i> .
<i>-ne</i> .	<i>an</i> .
—	<i>an</i> .

EXAMPLES:

<i>utrum bonum an malum est?</i>	} <i>is it good or bad?</i>
<i>bonumne an malum est?</i>	
<i>bonum an malum est?</i>	

mānsitne Rōmae annōn? *did he stay at Rome or not?*

[H. 380; (353); LM. 705; A. 334, 335; (211); G. 458; B. 162, 4.]

81. **Answers.** — Latin has no words meaning exclusively “yes” or “no.” Answers are expressed as follows:

1. By repeating the verb:

mānsitne Rōmae? *did he stay at Rome?* *mānsit*, *yes* (or *nōn mānsit*, *no*).

2. By the following adverbs and phrases:

For “yes,”

ita, *so*, *true*, etc.

ita est, *it is so*, etc.

etiam, *even so*, *yes*, etc.

sānē, *surely*, *no doubt*, etc.

vērō, *in truth*, *true*, *no doubt*, etc.

certē, *certainly*, *unquestionably*, etc.; and others.

For "no,"

nōn, not (so).

minimē, not at all.

nūllō modō, by no means.

nōn quidem, certainly not ; why, no ; etc. ; and others.

[H. 379; (352); LM. 703, 704; A. 336, 337; (212); G. 471; B. 162, 5.]

82. Connectives.—Note the following facts about the connection of coördinate words and clauses:

1. **et** is the most common particle of connection, and unites likes and unlikes.

2. **-que** (enclitic) unites more closely than **et**. It combines things that belong closely to each other, and is appended to the first word of its clause (unless that word is a preposition of one syllable).

periculis insidiisque, dangers and plots.

3. **atque (ac)** generally emphasizes the second of the two things mentioned, as the English "and also," "and in fact," "and indeed." After words of *likeness* and *difference*, **atque (ac)** may have the force of *as, than*. **Ac** never stands before vowels or *h*.

intrā moenia atque in sinū urbis sunt hostēs, within the walls, and, in fact, in the heart of the city are the enemies.

ego idem sentiō ac tū, I think the same as you.

4. **etiam, even, still**, emphasizes the word to which it belongs, and which it generally precedes.

5. **quoque, also**, immediately follows the word to which it belongs.

6. When three or more words are to be connected, either (1) connect all by *et*, or (2) omit all conjunctions, or (3) connect the last two by *-que*.

uxōrēs, et liberī, et bona,	}	<i>wives, children, and property.</i>
uxōrēs, liberī, bona,		
uxōrēs, liberī, bonaque,		

7. Instead of *et* and the negative, *neque* (*nec*) and the positive is generally used in Latin. Such combinations give us the following phrases:

<i>and not,</i>	<i>neque</i> (<i>nec</i>),	<i>literally, nor,</i>
<i>and no,</i>	<i>neque ūllus,</i>	<i>nor any,</i>
<i>and never,</i>	<i>neque umquam,</i>	<i>nor ever,</i>
<i>and no one,</i>	<i>neque quisquam,</i>	<i>nor any one,</i>
<i>and nothing,</i>	<i>neque quidquam,</i>	<i>nor anything.</i>

8. Two adjectives belonging to one noun are connected by *et*, and generally follow the noun:

vir clārus et fortis, a famous brave man.

[H. 314, 315; (310); LM. 755-761; A. 323, 324; (156); G. 475-480; B. 341.]

83. Translate:

1. He will go to Rome, will he not?
2. They had many fields, buildings, and cattle.
3. Whose book is that on the table?
4. He was a general, and no one obeyed him.
5. Do you remember? No.
6. Will he not use his sword?
7. Did he fight or stay in camp?
8. Will you free us from danger? No, indeed.
9. A Roman is a brave, faithful soldier.
10. The Gauls plundered the houses, and, indeed, the very temples of Rome.

LESSON 10

THE PARTICIPLE—ITS USES AND TENSES

84. The participle is a verbal adjective. As a verb, it may govern a case; as an adjective, it agrees with a substantive. The tenses of the participle denote time, *not absolutely*, as in the indicative mood, *'but with reference to the time of the verb* of the clause in which it stands. The participle has the following tenses:

Present: representing an action as *in progress* at the time indicated by the tense of the verb:

videō eum id agentem, *I see him as he DOES it* (literally, *him doing it*).

vidēbam eum id agentem, *I saw him as he WAS DOING it*.

videbō eum id agentem, *I shall see him as he WILL BE DOING it*.

Note that the participle in these examples expresses no absolute time. It describes an action that *is going on* at the time of the main verb.

Perfect: representing an action as *completed* at the time indicated by the tense of the verb:

cohortātus suōs abiit, *he ENCOURAGED his troops, and went away* (literally, *having encouraged his troops, he went away*).

cohortātus suōs abit, *he ENCOURAGES his troops, and goes away*.

cohortātus suōs abībit, *he WILL ENCOURAGE his troops, and then go away*.

Note again in these examples the various meanings of the perfect participle, yet they all express *action that is completed* before the action of the main verb begins.

Future: expressing *subsequent* action:

vidēbam eum id āctūrum, *I saw him when he was intending to do it.*

[H. 636, 640; (548, 550); LM. 1009-1011; A. 488-493; (289, 290); G. 282, 283; B. 336.]

85. The following outline shows how the tenses of the participle may be formed from the stems obtained from the principal parts:

Present stem. Perf. act. stem. Perf. pass. stem.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.—**agō**, **age|re** **ēg|ī** **āct|us**

TENSE	ACTIVE VOICE	PASSIVE VOICE
PRESENT	pres. stem + ns	wanting
FUTURE	perf. pass. stem + ūrus	<i>Gerundive.</i> Pres. stem + ndus
PERFECT	wanting	the last one of the principal parts

1. Deponent verbs have the participles of both voices.
2. The missing perfect active participle is supplied by the perfect passive participle of the deponent verbs, if there is no deponent verb with the necessary meaning, clauses with **cum**, **postquam**, etc., may be used:

having done this, he went away, cum id fēcisset, abiit.

3. The missing present passive participle is supplied by clauses with **dum**, **cum**, or **quod**.

4. The perfect participles of some deponents are used practically like our present participle :

ūsus, using.
secūtus, following.
arbitrātus, ratus, thinking.
solitus, accustomed.
ausus, daring.

And some others.

[H. 222, 1, 640, 1, 4, 5 ; (231, 550, N. 4 and 5) ; LM. 393-401 ; A. 190, a, b, 491, 493 ; (135, a, 290 b, c, d) ; G. 128, 585 R. ; B. 112, a, 336, 5, 356, 2.]

86. Form all the participles (giving the English meanings) of the following verbs :

dō, dare, dedī, datus, give.
videō, vidēre, vidī, visus, see.
faciō, facere, fēcī, factus, make, do.
sequor, sequī, secūtus sum, follow.
mūniō, mūnīre, mūnivī, mūnitus, fortify.

87. Participles are used in Latin more extensively than in English. They may express *time, condition, cause, manner, means, concession, circumstance.*

Study carefully the following examples which show the various relations that the participle expresses :

1. *Time.*

militēs cohortātus . . . proeli committendī signum dedit,
after he had encouraged his soldiers, he gave the signal to
begin battle.

2. *Condition.*

damnātum poenam sequi oportēbat, if condemned, the punish-
ment must follow.

3. *Cause.*

hōrum auctōritāte finitimī adductī retinent, *since their neighbors were influenced by their authority, they retained.*

4. *Manner.*

Rōmānī grātulantēs Horātium accipiunt, *the Romans receive Horatius with congratulations (congratulating).*

5. *Means.*

sōl oriēns diem cōnficit, *the sun, by its rising, makes the day.*

6. *Concession.*

repulsus in oppidum, tamen . . . impetrāvit, *although he had been driven back into the town, yet he gained, etc.*

It will be seen from these examples that clauses beginning with "if," "when," "after," "although," "since," "while," etc., and relative clauses may often be rendered in Latin by the participle.

[H. 637-639; (549); LM. 1017; A. 496; (292); G. 664-668; B. 337, 2.]

88. When a verb in English is coördinate (connected by "and") with another verb, it may often be rendered in Latin by a participle in agreement with the subject or object of that verb:

cōpiās ēductās ex castris instrūxērunt, *they led their troops out of camp and drew them up (literally, they drew up their troops HAVING BEEN LED out of camp).*

89. **Ablative Absolute.**—A noun or pronoun in the ablative, with a participle agreeing with it, may be used to express any of the relations mentioned in 87. The word "absolute" means that this construction can be used only

when the noun has no grammatical connection with the rest of the sentence :

armis obsidibusque acceptis Crassus . . . profectus est, after arms and hostages had been received, Crassus set out, etc.

The student will notice that it is possible to use the ablative absolute in the above example because **armis . . . acceptis** has nothing to do grammatically with the main clause, *Crassus set out*.

1. The ablative absolute is often used to supply the lack of a perfect active participle [85, 2]. If we wished to express *Caesar having done this*, we must say **quō factō Caesar (this having been done, Caesar)**.

2. The participle is sometimes omitted, and two substantives, or a substantive and an adjective, are used in the ablative absolute construction :

duce Brūtō, under the leadership of Brutus.

[H. 489; (431); LM. 638-642; A. 419, 420; (255); G. 409, 410; B. 227.]

90. Translate :

1. When they had performed these deeds, they set out for Rome.

2. Though he was wounded, he fought for many hours.

3. I heard her while she was speaking.

4. He took¹ the town and killed the inhabitants.

5. He received the gifts that had been sent.

6. When Cicero had been elected² consul, he drove Catiline from Rome.

7. When Cicero had been elected² consul, Catiline formed a conspiracy.

8. We become better citizens by doing³ our duty.

9. If he is killed, we shall all mourn.

¹ Use **potior**.

² Use **faciō**.

³ Use **fungor**.

LESSON II

GERUND AND GERUNDIVE. THE PERIPHRASTIC CONJUGATIONS. SUPINE

91. The gerund is a verbal noun. It has only the oblique cases of the singular, i.e. *genitive*, *dative*, *accusative*, and *ablative*. As a *noun* the gerund may itself be governed by other words; as a *verb* it may take an object.

Examples of its use in different cases:

Genitive.

ars vivendī, *art of living.*

agendī causā, *for the sake of doing.*

cupidus videndī, *desirous of seeing.*

Dative.

aqua utilis est bibendō, *water is useful for drinking.*

The dative is not often used.

Accusative.

This case is used only with *ad* (sometimes *in*) to denote purpose.

nūlla rēs tantum ad dicendum prōficīt, etc., *nothing is as profitable for speaking*, etc.

Ablative.

dēterrēre ā scribendō, *to deter from writing.*

mēns discendō alitur et cōgitandō, *the mind grows by learning and reflection.*

NOTE. — As a rule, the gerund takes a direct object only when used in the genitive or the ablative (without a preposition).

[H. 624-631; (541-542); LM. 989, 990; A. 501-507; (295-301); G. 425-433; B. 338.]

92. The gerundive is a verbal adjective and is passive in its literal meaning. See 85. Therefore, being an adjective, it always agrees with a substantive :

cōnsilia urbis dēlendae, *plans for destroying the city* (literally, *plans of the city to be destroyed*).

ad pācem petendam vērunt, *they came to seek peace* (literally, *they came for peace to be asked*).

93. Gerundive Construction used instead of the Gerund. — When the genitive or ablative of the gerund would have a direct object, the gerundive is generally used instead. See 91, note.

GERUND CONSTRUCTION

cupidus pācem petendī, *desirous of seeking peace.*

scribendō epistulās, *by writing letters.*

GERUNDIVE CONSTRUCTION
(preferable)

cupidus pācis petendae.

scribendis epistulis.

1. The gerundive is always used to avoid using a direct object with the dative of the gerund, or with a case dependent upon a preposition. 91, note.

aptum tegendis corporibus, *suited to the defense of the body.*
ad pācem petendam vērunt, *they came to seek peace.*

Brūtus in liberandā patriā est interfectus, *Brutus was slain in freeing his country.*

2. When the genitives *meī*, *tui*, *sui*, *nostrī*, *vestrī*, are used in the gerundive construction, the gerundive regularly ends in *dī*, regardless of the gender and number of the pronoun :

nostrī servandī causā, *for the sake of saving ourselves.*

[H. 625-631; (543, 544); LM. 987-1003; A. 503-507; (296-301); G. 427-433; B. 339.]

94. Active Periphrastic Conjugation. — This is formed by the future active participle and the auxiliary verb **sum**. It expresses the idea conveyed by the English phrases “I am about to,” “I am going to,” “I intend to”:

amātūrus est, he is about to love.

[H. 236 (233); LM. 355; A. 193-195; (129); G. 247; B. 115.]

95. Passive Periphrastic Conjugation. — This is formed by the gerundive and the auxiliary verb **sum**. It expresses *obligation* or *necessity*, and in its literal meaning is passive. The agent is expressed by the dative case.

Note the following points:

1. Since the conjugation is passive, all active English sentences must be recast into the passive voice before they can be literally translated in Latin. Thus: “I must give the signal” (active) = “The signal must be given by me” (passive) = **signum mihi est dandum**.

2. Intransitive verbs of this conjugation are always used impersonally in Latin. Thus: “We ought to come” = “It ought to be come by us” = **nōbīs veniendum**.

[H. 237; (234); LM. 991, 992; A. 193-196; (129); G. 251; B. 115.]

96. Supine.

1. The form ending in **-um** is used chiefly to express purpose after verbs of motion:

ad Caesarem grātulātum convēnērunt, they came to Caesar to congratulate him.

2. The form in **-ū** is used as an ablative of specification with various adjectives:

hōc est optimum factū, *this is best to do* (literally, *this is best in respect to doing*).

mīrābile dictū, *wonderful to say*.

[H. 633, 635; (546, 547); LM. 1004-1008; A. 508-510; (302, 303); G. 435, 436; B. 340.]

97. Translate :

1. She was fitted to rule.
2. You must remain here.
3. Ambassadors came to seek peace.¹
4. Since Crassus is their leader, they ought to fight bravely.
5. They formed² the plan of renewing the war.
6. We will flee for the sake of saving ourselves.
7. No time was given the Romans to³ arm themselves.
8. That is easy to do.
9. Caesar had to recall the soldiers.
10. By giving and aiding we enjoy life.

LESSON 12

REVIEW AND SIGHT PRACTICE

98. Review the principles of syntax in 58-96.

99. Learn thoroughly the meanings of the following words :

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|---------------------|
| 1. hinc. | | 6. pāreō. |
| 2. illic. | | 7. vēndō.* |
| 3. hūc. | | 8. domus. |
| 4. culpō, I blame. | | 9. soleō. |
| 5. inimicus, hostis. | | 10. quisque. |

¹ Express in two ways.

² **capiō.**

³ **ad** and **acc.**

11. quisquis.	31. aperiō.
12. quisquam.	32. mūniō.
13. quīdam.	33. pigritia, ae, <i>laziness</i>
14. relinquō.	34. pēs.
15. porta.	35. minimē.
16. portus.	36. quīdem, nē-quīdem.
17. etiam.	37. quoque.
18. vērō.	38. aedificium.
19. ager.	39. castra.
20. agō.	40. periculum.
21. cohortor.*	41. fidēlis.
22. audeō.*	42. cōficiō.
23. audiō.	43. instruō.
24. obses.	44. interficiō.*
25. dīves.	45. cōsiliū.
26. aptus.	46. iuvō.
27. trādō.	47. statuō.
28. salūs.	48. cōstituō.
29. adsum.	49. cōsistō.
30. petō.	

100. Memorize the principal parts of the verbs given above, and write out all the participles of those that are starred.

101. Let the instructor form several original sentences in English from the words in 99, illustrating the grammatical principles of 58-96. These sentences may be given for oral drill or a written exercise.

LESSON 13

TENSES OF INDICATIVE, SUBJUNCTIVE, AND INFINITIVE.
 DELIBERATIVE SUBJUNCTIVE. HOW TO EXPRESS "OUGHT,"
 "MUST"

102. Present Indicative. — Aside from its regular meanings, the following uses should be noted :

1. It is used to describe past actions and events which the writer imagines to be now going on before his eyes. It is then called the *Historical Present*, and is generally translated by a past tense :

Caesar Aeduīs obsidēs imperat, *Caesar demanded hostages of the Aeduans.*

2. When **dum**, *while*, is used with the present tense, the verb is generally translated as if it were imperfect :

dum haec geruntur, *while these things WERE GOING ON.*

3. In combination with, **iam**, *now*: **iam diū**, *now for a long time*; **iam pridem**, *now long since*, and similar words, the present is used with the force of the English perfect.

iam diū cupiō tē visere, *I have for a long time wished to visit you (i.e. I now wish and have long wished).*

103. Imperfect Indicative. — This tense represents the action as *taking place in past time*.

1. It sometimes represents an action as *customary* or *repeated* :

epulābātur mōre Persārum, *he USED TO BANQUET in the Persian style.*

2. With **iam**, **iam diū**, **iam dūdum**, etc. [see 102, 2], the imperfect has the force of the English pluperfect :

iam diū cupiēbam tē vīsere, *I had for a long time wished to visit you.*

104. Future Indicative. — The Latin uses the future much more exactly than the English. We often use the present tense to refer to future time, the Latin very seldom. Thus:

If he comes, I shall see him, sī veniet (literally, will come), eum vidēbō.

105. Perfect Indicative. — Note its two meanings (1) *amāvī, I have loved*, called the present perfect or perfect definite; (2) *amāvī, I loved*, called the historical perfect or perfect indefinite.

106. Note these perfects that have a *present* meaning. Their pluperfect forms have the force of the imperfect:

nōvī, *I know.*

meminī, *I remember.*

ōdī, *I hate.*

cōnsuēvī, *I am accustomed.*

107. Future-perfect Indicative. — Note again (see 104) how exactly the Latin uses its tenses:

When I reach Rome, I will write, Rōmam cum vēnerō (literally, shall have reached), scribam.

REFERENCES FOR USE OF TENSES OF INDICATIVE

[H. 532-540; (466-473); LM. 730-748; A. 465-479, 556; (276-281); G. 227-244; B. 259-264.]

108. The tenses of the infinitive denote present, past, or future time not absolutely, but *with reference to the time of the verb on which they depend.* The significance of the

tenses is the same as that of the tenses of the participle. Review 84, with the examples given, very carefully.

[H. 617; (537); LM. 978; A. 486, 569, a; (288); G. 529, 530; B. 270.]

109. The following outline shows how the tenses of the infinitive may be formed. Review 85.

INFINITIVES

TENSE	ACTIVE VOICE	PASSIVE VOICE
PRESENT	second one of the principal parts	change final e of present active infinitive to i, except in third conjugation, which changes ere to i
FUTURE	future active participle and esse	supine and iri
PERFECT	perfect active stem + isse	perfect passive participle and esse

1. Deponent verbs substitute the future active for the future passive infinitive.

Form all the infinitives of the following verbs:

vincō, vincere, vicī, victus, conquer.

sentiō, sentire, sēnsī, sēnsus, perceive.

proficīscor, proficīsci, profectus, set out.

110. **Deliberative Subjunctive.** — The subjunctive is used in questions that are asked, not to receive information, but to indicate (1) *doubt, indignation*, or (2) an *impossibility*

of the thing's being done. The negative is *nōn*. They are most common in the first person.

quid agam, iūdicēs? *what am I to do, judges?*

quid dicerem? *what was I to say?* or *what could I say?*

[H. 559, 4; (484, V); LM. 723; A. 444; (268); G. 265; B. 277.]

III. English expressions that employ the auxiliary verbs *ought* or *must*, such as *you ought to go*, *he must do this*, are expressed in Latin in several ways:

1. The passive periphrastic conjugation. Review 95.

2. *dēbeō* and the infinitive.

3. *oportet* (an impersonal verb) with the infinitive, or the subjunctive (without *ut*):

tē oportet virtūs trahat, *virtue ought to attract you* (literally, *it ought (to be) that virtue attract you*).

lēgem brevem esse oportet, *a law ought to be brief*.

EXAMPLES:—

<i>id mihi faciendum est,</i>	}	<i>I ought to do this,</i>
<i>dēbeō id facere,</i>		
<i>mē oportet id facere,</i>		<i>I must do this.</i>
<i>oportet id faciam,</i>		

[H. 564, II, 1; (502, 1); LM. 694, 782; A. 565; (331, i); G. 535, R. 2; B. 295, 6, 8.]

112. Compare these two English sentences:

“I ought to do this.”

“I ought to have done this.”

In changing to past time, the infinitive changes, and not the main verb “ought.” This is because the verbs “ought” and “must” are defective in English. In the

following Latin examples, note that the *main verb* changes to a past tense, and not the infinitive :

dēbeō id facere, }
oportet mē id facere, } *I ought to do this.*

dēbui id facere, }
oportuit mē id facere, } *I ought to have done this.*

[H. 618, 2; (537, 1); LM. 980; A. 486, a; (288, a); G. 254, R. 1; B. 270, 2.]

113. Translate :

1. We have been living in the city for many years.
2. Shall I tell him this?
3. She ought to work more diligently.
4. While the city was being fortified, the enemy arrived.
5. He had been in command of¹ the army a long time.
6. You ought not to have written that letter.
7. He hates them on account of their laziness.
8. Caesar had to fortify his camp.
9. What was I to do?
10. He never used to obey his parents.

LESSON 14

COMMANDS, EXHORTATIONS, PROHIBITIONS; HOW TO EXPRESS "MAY," "CAN," "MIGHT," ETC.

114. The present imperative is used to express a direct positive command in the second person. The future tense is used chiefly in legal phrases :

dā mihi hōc, *give me this.*

[H. 560; (487); LM. 725; A. 448, 449; (269); G. 266; B. 281.]

¹ *Be in command of* = *praesum*.

115. The first and third persons, which are missing in the imperative, are supplied by the subjunctive (negative *nē*). The tense is usually present. The subjunctive then expresses an *exhortation* or an *entreaty*:

amēmus patriam, let us love our country.

sēcernant sē ā bonis, let them separate themselves from the good.

[H. 559, I, 560; (484, II); LM. 713; A. 439; (266); G. 263, I, 3; B. 274, 275.]

116. A direct command in the second person, when negative, is called a *prohibition*. They are expressed in Latin as follows:

1. *Nōlī* (plural *nōlite*), *be unwilling*, with the infinitive. This is the common expression: *nōlī hōc facere, do not do this* (literally, *be unwilling to do this*).

2. *Nē* with the second person of the perfect subjunctive, or *cavē, cavē nē, fac nē, take care not, see that not*, with the second person of the present or perfect subjunctive. These expressions, however, are less common.

CAUTION.— Do not express prohibition by *nē* or *nōn* and the imperative.

[H. 561, I, 2; (488–489); LM. 728, 729; A. 450; (269, a, b); G. 271, 2, 272, 2; B. 276.]

SUMMARY

PERSON	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE
FIRST	<i>hōc faciāmus, let us do this</i>	<i>nē hōc faciāmus, let us not do this</i>
SECOND	<i>hōc fac, do this</i>	<i>nōlī (nōlite) hōc facere, do not do this</i>
THIRD	<i>hōc faciat, let him do this</i>	<i>nē hōc faciat, let him not do this</i>

117. The English auxiliaries, *may, might, could, would, should*, are not always used with the same force. When used with their full force of *possibility*, or *power*, they are expressed by corresponding Latin verbs. Thus, *licet, it is permitted*, gives the idea of *may, might*; *possum, I am able*, the idea of *could*; *volō, I am willing*, the idea of *would*. When these English auxiliaries are less forceful, that is, are not used with their full literal meaning, they are represented in Latin by the subjunctive mood.

118. **Potential Subjunctive.** — This expresses an action as *possible* or *conditional*, not as real. It often represents an action as dependent upon some implied condition. The negative is *nōn*. This subjunctive is generally represented in English by *may, should, would*:

quispiam quaerāt, some one may ask.

velim, I should wish, or I should like (more polite than *volō, I wish*).

dicerēs, you would say, or would have said.

[H. 552-556; (485, 486); LM. 717-720; A. 445-447, 522; (311, a, b); G. 257, 258; B. 280.]

119. When *may* or *might* emphasize the idea of permission, use *licet*. It is used as follows:

1. Followed by subjunctive.
2. Followed by infinitive.

EXAMPLES:

licet eum (eī) venire, } he may (i.e. is permitted to) come.
licet veniat,

[H. 564, II, 1, 615; (501, 1, 536, 2, (3)); LM. 693, 782; A. 565, n. 2; (331, i, n. 3); G. 535, 553, 4; B. 295, 6, 327, 1.]

120. Translate :

1. Let them free us from danger.
2. He ought to have remained here.
3. Don't leave the city.
4. Let us all enjoy life.
5. What can that fellow do?
6. Let us not be afraid of work.
7. I should like to do that.
8. You may¹ do it if you wish.
9. Some one may¹ ask you for that book.
10. Any one would have fought for² his country.

LESSON 15

CONDITIONS AND WISHES

121. Conditional sentences are complex sentences consisting of two parts, the condition (or protasis) introduced by "if," "if not," "unless," and the conclusion (or apodosis)

For convenience, they may be arranged in these classes:

I. Conditions referring to *present* or *past* time.

1. Simple.
2. Contrary to Fact (Non-fact).

II. Conditions referring to *future* time.

1. Vivid Future.
2. Less Vivid Future.

122. **Simple.** — In this class the condition (or protasis) simply states a present or past supposition of fact, without

¹ Does "may" mean "is permitted" ?

² Do not use the dative.

implying whether or not it is true. The present and past tenses of the indicative are used in both condition and conclusion :

sī hōc faciunt, bene est, if they do this, it is well.

sī hōc fēcērunt, bene fuit, if they did this, it was well.

[H. 574; (508); LM. 933; A. 515; (306); G. 595; B. 302.]

123. Contrary-to-fact Conditions. — When the condition states a present or past supposition, implying that the condition is not or was not fulfilled (*i.e.* is contrary to the actual facts of the case), the imperfect and pluperfect subjunctive are used in both condition and conclusion. The imperfect expresses present time, the pluperfect past time :

sī hōc facerent, bene esset, if they were (now) doing this (implying that they are not), it would be well.

sī hōc fēcissent, bene fuisset, if they had done this, it would have been well.

1. Expressions of *ability, obligation, or necessity* (such as **dēbeō, oportet, decet, possum**, the periphrastic conjugation, etc.), when used in the conclusion, are often in the imperfect, perfect, or pluperfect *indicative*, instead of the *subjunctive* :

sī Rōmae privātus esset, tamen is erat dēligendus, if he were a private citizen at Rome, yet he ought to be appointed.

[H. 579. 1, 583; (510, 511, 2); LM. 938, 940; A. 517; (308, a, c); G. 597. 3, (a); B. 304, 1, 3.]

124. Vivid Future Condition. — When a supposed future case is stated distinctly and vividly (as in English, "if I shall go," or "if I go"), the future or future-perfect indicative is used in both condition and conclusion :

sī hōc facient, bene erit, if they do (i.e. will do) this, it will be well.

CAUTION. — Remember that the present tense in English often refers to future time. See 104.

[H. 574; (508); LM. 933; A. 516, a; (307, a); G. 595; B. 302.]

125. Less Vivid Future Condition. — When a supposed future case is stated in a less distinct or vivid form (as in English, “if I should go”), the present (less often the perfect) subjunctive is used in both condition and conclusion:

sī hōc faciant, bene sit, if they should do this, it would be well.

This form of condition may be recognized in English by the auxiliaries *should* or *would*, in both parts of the condition.

[H. 576; (509); LM. 936; A. 516, b; (307, b); G. 596; B. 303.]

126. Summary of conditions :

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| CLASSES
OF
CONDITIONAL
SENTENCES. | } | <p>I. Present or past time.</p> <p>1. Simple. Present or past tenses of indicative in both parts.</p> <p>2. Contrary to fact.</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">(1) Present time—imperfect subjunctive in both parts.</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">(2) Past time — pluperfect subjunctive in both parts.</p> <p>II. Future time.</p> <p>1. Vivid future. Future or future perfect indicative in both parts.</p> <p>2. Less vivid future. Present or perfect subjunctive in both parts.</p> |
|--|---|---|

127. Condition omitted. The condition (or protasis) is sometimes contained in a participle, or implied from the sense of the sentence.

liberātus Rōmam ibit, *if he is set free (literally, having been liberated), he will go to Rome.* See potential subjunctive, 118.

128. Wishes may be divided into two classes :

1. Those that refer to the future as, "may he do this," or "O that he may come."

2. Those that refer to present or past time, and that wish for something which (it is implied) is not or was not attained. They are sometimes called *contrary-to-fact* wishes. Thus, "O that this had happened" (implying that it did not happen), or "would that he were not here" (implying that he is here now).

129. The subjunctive, usually with **utinam**, is used to express a wish. The negative is **nē**. The force of the tenses is as follows :

1. The present tense, often with **utinam**, refers to future time, and denotes the wish as possible.

2. The imperfect tense, regularly with **utinam**, expresses a wish that is contrary to fact in present time.

3. The pluperfect, regularly with **utinam**, represents a wish as contrary to fact in past time.

EXAMPLES :

1. **utinam hōc faciat**, *may he do this!* (possible).

2. **utinam hōc faceret**, *would that he were doing this!* (contrary to fact in present time, implying that he isn't doing this).

3. *utinam hōc nē fēcisset*, *would that he had not done this!* (contrary to fact in past time).

[H. 558, 1, 2; (483); LM. 710-712; A. 441, 442; (267, b); G. 260, 261; B. 279.]

130. Translate:

1. I wish he would not come!
2. If he should leave the city, we would all be glad.
3. Let us not surrender to the enemy.
4. Would you have remained, if I had come?
5. O that the famous¹ Alexander were now alive!
6. Even if he gives the signal, we will not advance.
7. Would that we had not persuaded him!
8. You would not have done so.²
9. If she is at home, I am glad.

LESSON 16

SEQUENCE OF TENSES. INDIRECT QUESTIONS. CONSTRUCTION AFTER VERBS OF FEARING AND VERBS OF DOUBTING

131. When the subjunctive is used in a dependent clause, the choice of the tense to be used depends upon the time of the principal or leading clause.

All tenses are divided into two classes: *primary* (*principal*) and *secondary* (*historical*).

1. The primary or principal tenses include all forms that express present or future time. They are the present, future, and future-perfect indicative, the present and perfect subjunctive, and the present and future imperative.

¹ See 61.

² Is a condition implied?

2. The secondary or historical tenses are those that express past time. They are the imperfect, perfect, and pluperfect indicative, the imperfect and pluperfect subjunctive.

(a) The historical present [102, 1] is sometimes considered a primary tense, although more often a secondary.

132. Rule for Sequence of Tenses. — Whenever the subjunctive is used in a subordinate or dependent clause, the tense that should be used is determined by the following rule:

A primary tense in the main clause is followed by a primary tense in the dependent clause; a secondary tense is followed by a secondary tense.

133. In applying this rule for the sequence of tenses the student should notice (1) whether the verb of the main clause is primary or secondary; (2) whether the dependent verb denotes (a) time that is present or future with reference to the time of the main verb (*i.e.* whether it denotes incomplete action), or (b) time that is past with reference to the main verb (*i.e.* completed action).

1. If the main verb is primary, the dependent subjunctive must be present tense if the action is incomplete, and perfect if it denotes complete action.

2. If the main verb is a secondary tense, the dependent subjunctive must be imperfect if it denotes incomplete action, and pluperfect if it denotes completed action.

Examples of sequence of tenses :

1. **videō quid faciat,**
I see what he is doing.
2. **vidi quid faceret,**
I saw what he was doing.

} In both these examples the dependent clause expresses incomplete action, because the *doing* was going on at the same time as the seeing.

3. **videō quid fēcerit,**
I see what he did (or has done).
4. **vidī quid fēcisset,**
I saw what he did (or had done).
- } Here the dependent clauses denote completed action, because the *doing* was finished before the *seeing* began.

OUTLINE FOR USE OF SUBJUNCTIVE TENSES

PRINCIPAL OR MAIN VERB	TENSE USED IN SUBJUNCTIVE	
	INCOMPLETE TIME	COMPLETED TIME
Present Future Future perfect Imperative	Present	Perfect
Perfect Pluperfect Imperfect	Imperfect	Pluperfect

REFERENCES FOR SEQUENCE OF TENSES

[H. 543-545; (490-495); LM. 802-809; A. 482-485; (285, 286); G. 509-511; B. 266, 267.]

134. Indirect Questions.—When a question is not asked directly, but depends upon some introductory verb, the subjunctive is used:

sciō quis ille sit, *I know who he is.* (The direct question was, **quis ille est?** *who is he?*)

Indirect questions may be recognized in English by the fact that some interrogative word follows the main or introductory verb.

[H. 649, II; (529, I); LM. 810; A. 573-575; (334); G. 467; B. 300.]

135. A clause dependent upon a verb or expression of *fearing* may be expressed by *ut* or *nē* and the subjunctive. *Nē* is affirmative, and means *that*; *ut* is negative, and means *that not*:

timeō nē hōc faciat, I fear that he will do this (or I fear that he is doing this).

timēbam ut hōc faceret, I feared that he would not do this.

1. *nē nōn, that . . . not*, is occasionally used instead of *ut*, and regularly so when the verb of fearing is negative: *nōn vereor nē hōc nōn fēcerit, I am not afraid that he has not done this.*

[H. 567, 1; (498, III); LM. 897; A. 564; (331, f); G. 550, 2; B. 296, 2.]

136. Verbs of *doubting*, when negative or in the form of a question that implies a negative answer, are followed by *quīn*, *that, but that*, and the subjunctive:

nōn erat dubium quīn plūrimū possent, there was no doubt that they had very great power.

quis dubitat quīn in virtūte dīvitiae sint? who doubts (implying that no one does) that there are riches in virtue?

1. *Dubitō* also means *hesitate*, and is regularly followed by the infinitive:

nōn dubitem dicere, etc., I should not hesitate to say, etc.

[H. 595, 1; (504, 505, 1, 4); LM. 913, 914; A. 558, a; (332, g, R. n. 2); G. 555, 2, R. 3; B. 298, b.]

137. Translate:

1. Do not tell me where you went.
2. May he not hesitate to fight bravely!
3. I have not asked who she is.

4. I was afraid that they had not returned home.
5. Would any one doubt that he was a good soldier?
6. Let us not fear that the enemy will come.
7. What has that fellow¹ told you?
8. Caesar ought not to have killed all the inhabitants.

LESSON 17

REVIEW AND SIGHT PRACTICE

138. Review the principles of syntax in 102–136.

139. Learn thoroughly the meanings of the following words:

1. vincō.		18. incola.
2. vincīō.		19. cōnsuēscō.
3. vivō.*		20. trahō.
4. cōgnōscō.		21. brevis.
5. oportet.		22. lēx.
6. dēbeō.*		23. labōrō.
7. finitimus.		24. mūnus.
8. parēns.		25. ōdī.
9. epistula, littera.		26. gerō.*
10. sēcernō.		27. fidēs.
11. quaerō.		28. gaudeō.*
12. iter.		29. cupiō.
13. licet.		30. grātia.
14. vereor.		31. sciō.
15. timeō.		32. dubitō.
16. terreō.		33. nēmō.
17. queror.*		34. scelus.

Write all the infinitives of the starred verbs.

¹ See 60.

140. Let the instructor form several original sentences in English from the words in 139, illustrating the grammatical principles of 102-136. These sentences may be given for oral drill or a written exercise.

LESSON 18

SUBJUNCTIVE OF PURPOSE AND RESULT. OBJECT CLAUSES

141. A purpose clause is one which expresses the end or purpose of the action of a verb.

In English, purpose is indicated in a variety of ways. In the sentence, "He came to see me," the purpose clause "to see me" may be expressed "in order that he might see me," or "for the purpose of seeing me," or "in order to see me," etc.

142. In Latin, also, there are many ways of expressing purpose. In previous lessons these have been considered.

1. The genitive of the gerundive construction followed by *causā*. See 91, second example, and 93.

2. The genitive of the gerund followed by *causā*. See 91, second example.

3. *ad* and the accusative of the gerundive construction. See 93, 1, second example.

4. *ad* and the accusative of the gerund. See 91, accusative. This construction is not used with transitive verbs. See 93, 1.

5. Supine in *-um* after verbs of motion. See 96, 1.

143. A clause of purpose is most commonly expressed by *ut*, *that*, *in order that*, and *nē*, *in order that not*, *lest*, and the subjunctive:

vēnī ut meum amicum vidērem, *I came that I might see my friend (or to see my friend).*

portās clausit, nē quam oppidānī iniūriam acciperent, *he closed the gates, lest the townsmen should receive any injury.*

1. A relative pronoun is used with the subjunctive to express purpose. There must, of course, be an antecedent of the relative, expressed or understood, in the main clause :

quī cōgnōscerent mīsit, *he sent men to find out, etc. (literally he sent those who should find out).*

2. quō (the ablative of the relative) is often used with the subjunctive to express purpose when the purpose clause contains a comparative :

carīnae aliquantō plāniōrēs quam nostrārum nāvium, quō facilius vada excipere possent, *the bottoms of the ships (were) considerably flatter than those of our vessels, so that they might be able to stand the shoals more easily.*

[H. 568; (497); LM. 835, 899, 908; A. 529-532; (317); G. 544, R. 2; B. 282.]

CAUTION. — Do not express purpose in Latin by the infinitive. This is used in English, but not in classical Latin.

QUERY. — In how many ways may purpose be expressed in Latin?

144. The student should notice carefully the difference between a *purpose* and a *result* clause. A result clause expresses the result or outcome of the action of a verb. Observe the difference as shown in these two examples :

“They shouted so that he might hear.” (Purpose.)

“They shouted so that he heard.” (Result.)

Some word or phrase like *so, such, in such a way*, etc., is often used in the sentence before the result clause to lead up to it, and to show that such a clause is to follow.

145. A result clause is expressed in Latin by **ut, that, so that**, and **ut nōn, so that not**, and the subjunctive:

tanta subitō malacia exstitit ut sē movēre nōn possent, such a calm suddenly arose that they could not move.

1. A relative and the subjunctive also often express result:

nēmō est tam senex quī sē annum nōn putet posse vivere, nobody is so old as not to think that he can live a year.

Note that a negative purpose clause is introduced by **nē**, a negative result clause by **ut nōn**.

[H. 570; (500); LM. 905; A. 537, 538; (319); G. 552; B. 284.]

146. After many Latin verbs the object clause is expressed by **ut** or **nē** and the subjunctive, whereas in English the corresponding construction employs the infinitive:

(Latin.) **huic persuādet utī ad hostīs trānseat** (the object of **persuādet** is the clause **utī . . . trānseat**).

(English.) *he persuaded him to go over to the enemy* (the object of *persuaded* is the infinitive clause, *to go over to the enemy*).

Because of this difference in idiom it is necessary to know what Latin verbs are followed by an object clause in the subjunctive.

147. The subjunctive introduced by **ut** or **nē** is used as the object of verbs signifying to *ask, command, advise, resolve, urge, persuade, permit, strive, decree*.

monet ut omnis suspiciōnēs vitet, *he advises (or warns) him to avoid all suspicion.*

Helvētiīs persuāsit ut exirent, *he persuaded the Helvetians to march forth.*

suīs imperāvit nē quod omnīnō tēlum in hostīs rēicerent, *he ordered his men not to throw back at the enemy any weapon at all.*

tē rogō ut eum iuvēs, *I beg you to aid him.*

The following verbs are some of the most common that take this construction :

persuādeō, *persuade.*

imperō, **mandō**, *order.*

rogō, *ask.*

orō, *beg.*

postulō, *demand.*

moneō, *advise.*

petō, **quaerō**, *request, entreat.*

cohortor, **hortor**, *encourage, urge.*

concēdō, **permittō**, *allow.*

cēseō, *propose, move.*

dēcernō, *resolve, decree.*

operam dō, *take pains.*

negōtium dō, *employ, charge.*

labōrō, **contendō**, *strive.*

[H. 565; (498, I, II); LM. 893-895; A. 563, 566; (331); G. 546, and N. 1; B. 295, 1, 2, 4, 5.]

148. There are many exceptions to the principle stated in 147, of which note the following :

1. **Iubeō**, *order*, and **vetō**, *forbid*, are regularly followed by the infinitive :

Helvētiōs oppida restituere iussit, *he ordered the Helvetians to rebuild their towns.*

2. **Cōnor**, *try, strive*, regularly takes the infinitive :

sī trānsire cōnārentur, *if they should try to cross.*

3. The following verbs are followed either by (1) the infinitive, or (2) *ut* and *nē* and the subjunctive. Yet the infinitive is more common.

patior, sinō, allow.
cōstituō, determine.
statuō, resolve upon.
volō, wish, be willing.

nōlō, be unwilling.
mālō, prefer.
cupiō, desire.
studeō, be eager for.

149. Translate:

1. They sent a man to see her. (Express in six different ways in Latin.)
2. They were persuaded¹ to do this.
3. Caesar asked Labienus to occupy² the mountain and wait for his men.
4. I ordered him to be bound² and led to me.
5. We should like to go to Athens.
6. He was so lazy that he would not fight.
7. I am not the man to desert a friend.

LESSON 19

CONSTRUCTION AFTER VERBS OF HINDERING AND REFUSING. TEMPORAL CLAUSES

150. Object clauses dependent upon verbs of *hindering*, *preventing*, and *refusing* are expressed as follows:

(1) By *nē* or *quōminus* and the subjunctive, if the main clause is *affirmative*.

Caesar dētērrēre potest nē māior multitudō Germānōrum Rhēnum trādūcātur, *Caesar can prevent a greater multitude of Germans from being led across the Rhine.*

¹ were persuaded: see 32, 2.

² Use a participle to express this verb.

1. Prohibeō regularly takes the infinitive.

Germānōs trānsire prohibēbant, *they kept the Germans from crossing.*

(2) By quīn (less often quōminus) and the subjunctive, if the main clause is negative.

neque recūsant quīn armīs contendant, *and they do not refuse to contend in arms.*

retinēri nōn potuerant quīn tēla conicerent, *they could not be restrained from hurling their weapons.*

[H. 566, 568, 8, 595, 2; (504, 4, 505, II); LM. 898; A. 558; (331, e, 2, 332, g); G. 548, 549, 554, 555; B. 295, 3, a.]

151. The time of the action of a verb may be defined by (1) a noun, or (2) a clause. As, "At six o'clock he went home." "When it was dark he went home."

Review 51.

152. Temporal clauses introduced by the following particles take the indicative. The tense is generally perfect or historical present.

postquam (posteāquam), <i>after.</i>	} <i>as soon as.</i>
ubi, <i>when.</i>	
ut, <i>as, when.</i>	
ut primum, cum primum, simul atque, simul ac, simul,	

postquam Caesar pervēnit, obsidēs poposcit, *after Caesar arrived, he demanded hostages.*

Pompēius ut equitātum suum pulsum vīdit, aciē excessit, *when Pompey saw his cavalry beaten, he left the army.*

[H. 602; (518); LM. 881; A. 543; (324); G. 561; B. 287, 1.]

153. Temporal clauses introduced by *cum*, *when*, *while*, *after*, take :

1. The indicative, if the tense is present, perfect, future, or future-perfect.

2. The subjunctive, if the tense is imperfect or pluperfect.

The imperfect or pluperfect indicative is very rare in classical Latin.

cum id nūtiātum esset, mātūrat, when this had been reported, he hastened.

cum Caesar in Galliam vēnit, when Caesar came into Gaul.

Review 87, 1, 89.

[H. 600, 601; (521); LM. 854-858; A. 545-548; (325); G. 580, 585; B. 288, 1.]

154. *antequam* and *priusquam*, *before*, *until*, are used as follows :

(1) With the indicative to express an *actual fact*. The tense is generally perfect, future-perfect, or present.

(2) With the subjunctive when the action is viewed as *anticipated*. The imperfect and pluperfect are generally used.

nec prius respēxī quam vēnimus, and I did not look back until we arrived.

priusquam tēlum adicī posset, omnis aciēs terga vertit, before a spear could be hurled, the whole army fled.

1. *Antequam* and *priusquam* are often divided into their two elements, *ante . . . quam*, *prius . . . quam*, and the first part put in the main clause, the second in the temporal clause. See first example given above.

2. *Antequam* and *priusquam* mean *until* after a negative clause. See first example.

[H. 605, I. II; (520); LM. 877-880; A. 550, 551; (327); G. 574-577; B. 291, 292.]

155. *Dum, quoad, or quam diū, as long as, so long as,* take the indicative. For *dum, while,* see 102, 2.

quoad potuit, restitit, he resisted as long as he could.

[H. 603, I; (519, I); LM. 918; A. 554, 555; (328, 2); G. 569; B. 293, I, II.]

156. *Dum and quoad, until,* are used as follows:

1. With the indicative to denote *an actual event.* This will be, in general, when the reference is to a past action. In this sense *dum* is used less often than *quoad.*

nostrī nōn finem sequendī fēcērunt, quoad equitēs praecipitis hostis ēgērunt, our men did not give up the pursuit until the cavalry drove the enemy headlong.

2. With the subjunctive to denote *anticipation or expectancy.* This will be, in general, when the "until" clause refers to future time with reference to the main verb:

expectās dum dicat, you are waiting until he speaks.

dum nāvēs convenirent, in ancoris expectāvit, he waited at anchor for the ship to assemble (literally, until the ships should assemble).

[H. 603, II, 1, 2; (519, II); LM. 921, 922; A. 553; (328); G. 571, 572; B. 293, III, 1, 2.]

157. Translate:

1. I enjoyed my books as long as I remained there.
2. Just¹ as soon as they saw the enemy, they fled.
3. When he had been informed of this, they started for Rome.
4. You ought to have gone before they came.
5. While he was delaying near² the city, he met many of his friends.

¹ This word merely emphasizes "as soon as." ² *ad* and *acc.*

6. Caesar waited for the soldiers to gather.
7. We will prevent them from going away.
8. He did not leave the city until he had seen her.
9. They did not refuse to believe me.

LESSON 20

INDIRECT DISCOURSE. SIMPLE SENTENCES

158. The words or thoughts of any person may be quoted either directly or indirectly. A direct quotation (i.e. direct discourse) is one which gives the exact words or thoughts of the original speaker or writer. An indirect quotation (i.e. indirect discourse) is one in which the original words or thoughts are stated in the words of another, and conform to the construction of the sentence in which they stand.

The English sentence, *I am present*, when quoted directly, is stated: *he said, "I am present."* When quoted indirectly, it assumes this form: *he said that he was present*, or, after a present tense of the verb of saying, *he says that he is present*. An indirect statement, then, is generally introduced in English by the word "that," although this may be omitted, as, *he says (that) he is coming*.

CAUTION. — The English word "that" should be carefully examined. It may (1) introduce an object clause, a purpose or result clause, being rendered in Latin by *ut*, *nē*, *quā*, *quōminus*; (2) be the relative pronoun, as "the book that I saw," and be expressed by the proper form of *quī*; (3) be the demonstrative pronoun, as "that book is mine." and be expressed by *ille*; (4) be used to introduce a clause in indirect discourse, as "I know that he is here." In this case there is no corresponding word in Latin.

159. Examine carefully these examples :

DIRECT DISCOURSE

*I am coming, veniō.**I came, vēni.*

INDIRECT DISCOURSE

*he says that he is coming,
dicit sē venire.**he said that he had come,
dixit sē vēnisse.*

Note (1) that the English expresses the indirect statement by a clause introduced by "that"; (2) that the Latin changes the verb of the direct statement to the infinitive, with its subject in the accusative; (3) that there is no word in Latin to correspond to the "that" in English. Hence never write *dicō ut*, etc., *I say that*, etc.

160. Rule for Main Verbs in Indirect Discourse. — In changing from direct to indirect discourse, the main verb of a declaratory sentence becomes infinitive with its subject in the accusative.

Verbs and expressions of *knowing, thinking, telling, and perceiving* are used to introduce a sentence when it is quoted indirectly.

Some of the more common verbs are :

*dicō, say, tell.**nūntiō, announce.**referō, report.**certiōrem faciō, inform.**polliceor, promise.**negō, say that . . . not.**nārrō, relate.**respondeō, reply.**scribō, write.**memini, remember.**sciō, know.**cōgnōscō, learn, find out.**sentiō, perceive.**audiō, hear.**videō, see.**comperiō, find out.**putō, think.**iūdicō, judge.**spērō, hope.**cōnfidō, trust.*

161. Review carefully 108 and 109. The tenses of the infinitive do not follow the tense of the introductory verb. They only denote time *relative* to that of the main verb. The present infinitive describes an action, as *going on at the time* of the main verb; the perfect as *prior* or *completed*; the future as *subsequent*.

The student will be aided in deciding what tense of the infinitive to use in a given indirect statement, if he will imagine what tense was used in the direct statement. A present indicative in the direct statement becomes present infinitive in the indirect; an imperfect, perfect, or pluperfect indicative become perfect infinitive; a future tense becomes future infinitive, or **fore** (**futūrum esse**) **ut** and the subjunctive.

Study carefully these examples :

TENSE	DIRECT DISCOURSE	INDIRECT DISCOURSE
PRESENT	veniō , <i>I am coming.</i>	(Present) videt mē venīre , <i>he sees that I am coming.</i>
		(Past) vidit mē venīre , <i>he saw that I was coming.</i>
IMPERFECT	veniēbam , <i>I was coming.</i>	(Present) videt mē vēnisse , <i>he sees that I came, or have come.</i>
PERFECT	vēnī , <i>I have come, or I came.</i>	(Past) vidit mē vēnisse , <i>he saw that I came, or had come.</i>
PLUPERF.	vēneram , <i>I had come.</i>	

TENSE	DIRECT DISCOURSE	INDIRECT DISCOURSE
FUTURE	veniam, I shall come.	(Present) videt mē ventūrum (esse), or videt fore ut veniam, <i>he sees that I will come.</i>
		(Past) vīdit mē ventūrum (esse), or vīdit fore ut venirem, <i>he saw that I would come.</i>

1. If a verb has no perfect passive participle, its future infinitive must be represented by **fore ut** and subjunctive.

2. The subject of the infinitive should never be omitted in Latin.

162. When the main verb in the direct discourse is used in any one of the following constructions, it becomes *subjunctive* in indirect discourse, and not infinitive.

(1) A direct question, asked for an answer :

(Direct.) **cūr in meās possessiōnēs venīs?** *why do you come into my domain?*

(Indirect.) **Ariovistus Caesarī respondit, cūr in suās possessiōnēs venīret?** *Ariovistus replied to Caesar, why did he come into his domain?*

(2) Any imperative form :

(Direct.) **nōlī Aeduīs bellum inferre,** *do not make war upon the Aeduans.*

(Indirect.) **postulāvit nē Aeduīs bellum inferret,** *he demanded that he should not make war upon the Aeduans.*

(Direct.) **cum legiōne venī**, *come with a legion.*

(Indirect.) **scribit Labiēnō cum legiōne veniat**, *he writes to Labienus to come (literally, that he should come) with a legion.*

(3) A subjunctive of *exhortation* (115), or *wish* (128, 129), or *deliberation* (110), remains subjunctive in indirect discourse.

[H. 642, 3, 4; (523, II, 1, III); LM. 1023; A. 586-588; (338-339); G. 651, 652; B. 315, 1, 3, 316.]

163. If the direct discourse is in the form of a *rhetorical* question (*i.e.* one that is asked for effect, and implies its own answer), the main verb becomes *infinitive* in indirect discourse:

(Direct.) **num recentium iniūriarum memoriam dēpōnere possum?** *can I lay aside the memory of recent wrongs?*

(Indirect.) **Caesar respondit, num recentium iniūriarum memoriam sē dēpōnere posse?** *Caesar replied, could he lay aside the memory of recent wrongs?*

1. It is often hard to distinguish between a *real* and *rhetorical* question. It often depends merely on the writer's point of view.

[H. 642, 2; (523, II, 2); LM. 1024; A. 586; (338); G. 651, R. 1; B. 315, 2.]

164. Translate:

1. I could not leave the city.
2. Quote sentence 1 indirectly after **dixit**.
3. We told him not to wage war on them.
4. Give the direct discourse of sentence 3.
5. He thought that he was going home.

6. Caesar replied asking what did he intend¹ to do?
7. I saw who was coming.
8. Caesar was informed that the enemy would not flee.
9. He trusted that I would not be able to come.

LESSON 21

INDIRECT DISCOURSE. COMPLEX SENTENCES

165. A complex sentence is one consisting of a principal clause and one or more dependent clauses; as “if he *comes*, I shall go”; “we waited until we *saw* her”; “the man whom I *saw* is a German.” The dependent verbs are italicized.

166. When a complex sentence is indirectly quoted, its principal or main verb follows the rules stated in 160, 162, 163. Its dependent verb follows this law:

Each dependent verb becomes *subjunctive*. Its tense depends upon the tense of the introductory verb of saying, thinking, etc., in accordance with the principle of sequence of tenses (131).

[H. 643; (524); LM. 1026; A. 580, 585; (336, 2, 336, B); G. 650, 654; B. 314, 1, 318.]

167. Pronouns in Indirect Discourse. — In changing from direct to indirect discourse, pronouns of the first and second persons are generally changed to pronouns of the third person. The reflexive pronouns (65, 1, 2, 66) refer either to the subject of the introductory verb, or to the subject of the verb of their own clause.

¹ *Intend* = *volō*, or *in animō habeo*.

168. The following examples illustrate the changes of a dependent clause :

DIRECT DISCOURSE

vir quem vidi meus amicus est, the man whom I saw is my friend.

INDIRECT DISCOURSE

(Present)

dicit virum quem viderit suum amicum esse, he says that the man whom he saw is his friend.

(Past)

dixit virum quem vidisset suum amicum esse, he said that the man whom he saw (or had seen) was his friend.

169. When conditional sentences are quoted indirectly, the following facts should be noted :

(1) The condition (or protasis), being a dependent clause, is always subjunctive.

(2) The conclusion (or apodosis), being a main clause, becomes the infinitive, unless it is in the form that would change to the subjunctive (162).

(3) The conclusion of a less vivid future condition becomes the *future* infinitive. Hence it is impossible to distinguish vivid and less vivid future conditions when quoted indirectly.

(4) The condition of a contrary-to-fact condition never changes its tense.

(5) The conclusion of a contrary-to-fact condition becomes,

1. if active, the infinitive form obtained by combining the participle in **-ūrus** with **fuisse**.
2. if passive, or without a supine stem, the periphrase **futūrum fuisse ut** and the imperfect subjunctive.

EXAMPLES OF CONDITIONS IN INDIRECT DISCOURSE

KIND OF CONDITION	DIRECT DISCOURSE	INDIRECT DISCOURSE
SIMPLE	<p>sī hōc faciunt, bene est, if they do this, it is well.</p>	<p>(Present) dīcit, sī hōc faciant, bene esse, he says that, if they do this, it is well.</p> <p>(Past) dīxit, sī hōc facerent, bene esse, he said that, if they did this, it was well.</p>
VIVID FUTURE	<p>sī hōc facient, bene erit, if they do this, it will be well.</p>	<p>(Present) dīcit, sī hōc faciant, bene futūrum, he says that, if they do this, it will be well.</p> <p>(Past) dīxit, sī hōc facerent, bene futūrum, he said that, if they did this, it would be well.</p>
LESS VIVID FUTURE	<p>sī hōc faciant, bene sit, if they should do this, it would be well.</p>	<p>Latin same as that of vivid future condition.</p>

EXAMPLES OF CONDITIONS IN INDIRECT DISCOURSE

KIND OF CONDITION	DIRECT DISCOURSE	INDIRECT DISCOURSE
CONTRARY TO FACT	<p>(Present time) sī hōc facerent, bene esset, if they were (now) doing this, it would be well.</p>	<p>dīcit (or dīxit), sī hōc face- rent, bene futūrum fuisse (rarely esse), <i>he said (or says) that, if they were doing this, it would be well.</i> (The tense of the verb of saying does not affect the condition.)</p>
	<p>(Past time) sī hōc fēcisset, bene fuisset, if they had done this, it would have been well.</p>	<p>dīcit (or dīxit), sī hōc fēcis- sent, futūrum fuisse ut bene esset, he says (or said) that, if they had done this, it would have been well.</p>

[H. 646, 647; (527); LM. 1034-1040; A. 589; (337); G. 656-659;
B. 319-321.]

170. Translate:

1. He said he would do it, if I would help him.
2. Wait until the enemy arrive.
3. Quote sentence 2 indirectly after **dixit**.
4. I think that I know what you did.
5. If Caesar had been present, we would not have been defeated.
6. Quote sentence 5 indirectly after **sciō**.
7. He hoped that we would refrain from injuring her.

8. He replied that, if we needed help, we ought to have come to him.

9. They informed Caesar that they had been sent to learn about this very thing.

LESSON 22

CONCESSION. PROVISIO. CAUSE. CHARACTERISTIC. REVIEW OF RELATIVE CLAUSES

171. Clauses of concession, introduced in English by *although*, are generally expressed in Latin by

1. *Quamquam*, *although*, and the indicative;
2. *Quamvis*, *cum*, *although*, and the subjunctive;
3. *Etsi*, *etiamsi*, *tametsi*, *even if*, with the same construction as *si*. The indicative is more common.

EXAMPLES:—

quamquam festinās, nōn est mora longa, although you are in haste, the delay is not long.

quamvis sis molestus, numquam tē esse cōfitebor malum, although you may be troublesome, I shall never confess that you are an evil.

cum primī ordinēs concidissent, tamen ācerrimē reliquī resistēbant, although the first ranks had fallen, still the others resisted vigorously.

[H. 585, 586, I, II; (515); LM. 872, 875; A. 527, 549; (313); G. 603-606; B. 309.]

172. *Dum, modo, dummodo, if only, provided that*, introducing a proviso, take the subjunctive:

ōderint, dum metuant, let them hate, provided (if only) they fear.

[H. 587; (513, I); LM. 920; A. 528; (314); G. 573; B. 310.]

DIFFERENT USES OF DUM

Review 102, 2, 156.

dum	{	= while,	present indicative.
		= until,	{ (1) Indicative to denote <i>actual event</i> . (2) Subjunctive to express <i>anticipation</i> or <i>expectancy</i> .
		= { provided, if only,	} subjunctive.

173. A clause that denotes *cause* may be expressed as follows :

1. By *quod*, *quia*, *quoniam*, and the *indicative*, when the reason is *that of the writer or speaker*; with the *subjunctive*, when the reason is regarded as *that of another*.

Aedui Caesarī grātiās ēgērunt, quod sē periculō liberāvisset,
the Aedui thanked Caesar because he had delivered them
from danger. (The subjunctive, *liberāvisset*, shows that
 the reason is that of the Aedui, not the writer's reason.)

quoniam supplicātiō dēcrēta est, celebrātōte illōs diēs, *since*
a thanksgiving has been decreed, celebrate those days.
 (The reason is that of the writer.)

2. By *cum* and the subjunctive :

quae cum ita sint, perge, *since these things are so, proceed.*

3. Sometimes by the participle. See 87, 3.

4. By a relative and the subjunctive.

ō fortunāte adulēscēns, quī tuae virtūtis Homērum praecō-
nem invēneris, *O fortunate youth, since you have found*
a Homer as the herald of your valor.

[H. 588, 598; (516, 517); LM. 851, 863; A. 540, 549; (321, 326);
 G. 538-541; B. 286.]

174. Relative of Characteristic.—The simplest use of a relative clause is to state a *fact* about the antecedent, as: *puer, quem vīdī, adest, the boy, whom I saw, is here.* The indicative mood is then used. When, however, the relative clause expresses an *essential quality or characteristic of an indefinite antecedent*, the subjunctive is used, as *nēmō est quī dīcat, there is nobody who says, etc.*

The relative clause of characteristic is necessary to complete the meaning of the sentence; therefore, to leave it out would destroy the sentence. A relative with the indicative, however, merely expresses an additional fact about the antecedent; therefore, it may be omitted and a complete statement still remains. Compare the two examples just given. In the first, leave out “whom I saw,” and a complete statement “the boy is here” remains. In the second, omit “who says,” and the rest of the sentence “there is nobody” seems incomplete, as we naturally expect a clause to fill out the meaning. This test, then, will often help the student to determine whether a given relative clause expresses an essential characteristic:

quae civitās est quae nōn ēvertī possit? what state is there which cannot be overthrown?

The relative of characteristic is especially common after such expressions as:

sunt quī, there are some who.

multī sunt quī, there are many who.

nēmō est quī,
nūllus est quī, } there is no one who.

quis est quī, who is there who?

sōlus est quī, he is the only one who.

And others.

1. *Dignus, worthy; indignus, unworthy; aptus, fit; idōneus, suitable,* are often followed by a relative and the subjunctive.

idōneus quī impetret, fit to obtain.

[H. 591, 1, 5, 6, 7; (503); LM. 836–838; A. 535, a, b, f; (320, a, b, f); G. 631, 1, 2; B. 283, 1, 2; 282, 3.]

175. Relative clauses are more frequent in Latin than in English. Their various uses are mentioned below:

1. With the indicative to state a *descriptive fact* about the antecedent. See 174.

2. With the subjunctive to express the *essential characteristic*. See 174.

3. With the subjunctive to denote purpose. See 143, 1.

4. With the subjunctive to denote result. See 145, 1.

5. With the subjunctive to express *cause* and *concession*. See 173, 4.

6. A relative pronoun may be used instead of *sī, if*, to form the protasis of any one of the four classes of conditional sentences. See 126.

(Simple.) *quicumque hōc facit, errat, whoever does this makes a mistake.* (*quicumque = sī quis, if any one.*)

(Contrary to fact.) *quicumque hōc fēcisset, errāset, whoever had done this would have made a mistake.*

Such sentences are called conditional relative sentences.

176. Translate :

1. I sent a messenger to inform him.
2. Since you think it is best, I will go.
3. He was put to death, because (they said) he had betrayed his country.
4. Cicero was worthy¹ of being elected consul.
5. He went into the front ranks although he had no shield.
6. There are many soldiers who like to linger around the camp.
7. He came to help me in spite of the fact that² he was my enemy.
8. The Gauls with whom Caesar fought were very brave.
9. I will do it, provided you help me.

¹ See 174, 1.

² *in spite of the fact that.* What conjunction expresses this idea?

LESSON 23

REVIEW AND SIGHT PRACTICE

177. Review the grammatical principles of 141-175.
178. Learn thoroughly the meanings of the following words:

1. claudō.	20. mandō.
2. facilis.	21. iubeō.
3. trānseō.	22. porta.
4. rogō.	23. portus.
5. tēlum.	24. vitō.
6. cohortor.	25. subitō, repente.
7. patior.	26. moneō.
8. sinō.	27. iaciō.
9. crēdō.	28. cōnor.
10. piger.	29. cōstituō.
11. dēserō.	30. prohibeō.
12. poscō.	31. recūsō.
13. resistō.	32. frūmentum.
14. praeceps.	33. moror.
15. exspectō.	34. morior.
16. polliceor.	35. spērō.
17. finis.	36. fidō, cōfidō.
18. impetrō.	37. idōneus.
19. iuvō.	38. prōdō.

179. Let the instructor form several original sentences in English from the words in 178, illustrating the grammatical principles of 141-175. These sentences may be given for oral drill or a written exercise.

PART III

CICERO, FIRST ORATION AGAINST CATILINE

NOTE. The student should not depend on the English-Latin vocabulary for the Latin words. The text upon which each chapter is based should be consulted for the necessary words and phrases.

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CHAPTER I

<i>a.</i> quid cōsili cēperis, quem nostrum ignōrāre arbitrāris?	<i>a.</i> who of us do you think is ignorant of what plan you adopted?
<i>b.</i> tē dūcī iam pridem oportēbat.	<i>b.</i> long ago you ought to have been led.
<i>c.</i> novīs rēbus studentem.	<i>c.</i> who desired a revolution.
<i>d.</i> Nōn deest rei pūblicae cōnsilium.	<i>d.</i> the republic does not lack the advice.

1. How long, Catiline, do you think you can baffle us?
2. The senate has been called together in¹ a strongly fortified place.
3. We saw what plans you adopted night before last.
4. Each one of us is marked out for slaughter by Catiline.
5. If we avoid² that fellow's weapons, shall we do our duty by the state?
6. Catiline ought to have been killed long ago.
7. Ought we to put up with Catiline when³ he desires a revolution?

¹ into, why?

² See 104.

³ "when he desires" — use a participle.

8. Do you remember that Publius Scipio, although a private citizen, killed Tiberius Gracchus?

9. There was once such virtue among the consuls that they punished a dangerous citizen most vigorously.

10. We consuls do not lack the authority of the senate.

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CHAPTER II

<i>a.</i> C. Gracchus, clāriſsimō patre.	<i>a.</i> Gaius Gracchus, a man of very famous father.
<i>b.</i> num ūnum diem L. Sātūr-ninum mors remorāta est?	<i>b.</i> death did not keep Lucius Saturninus waiting for one day, did it?
<i>c.</i> erit verendum mihi.	<i>c.</i> I shall have to fear.
<i>d.</i> nōndum addūcor ut faciam.	<i>d.</i> I am not yet induced to do.
<i>e.</i> cum iam nēmō tam improbus inveniri poterit, quī nōn fateātur.	<i>e.</i> when now no one can be found so wicked as not to acknowledge.
<i>f.</i> Quam diū quisquam erit quī audeat.	<i>f.</i> As long as there will be any one who dares.

1. Let the consul see that not a night intervenes.

2. They killed Gaius Gracchus, a man of very distinguished ancestry.

3. Did not¹ the senate decree that the state should be intrusted to the consuls?

4. Gaius Servilius was killed, was he not?¹

5. We shall not allow Catiline to live, shall¹ we?

6. Since Cicero desired not to seem hasty, he condemned himself for inactivity.

7. If the leader of the enemy is in the city and actually among us, ought he not to be killed?

8. We shall not have to fear that we have acted too cruelly.

9. Yet¹ Cicero was not induced to arrest Catiline.
 10. There is no one so like Catiline as to acknowledge that I have acted cruelly.
 11. Is there any one who says that I am arbitrary?²
 12. We shall watch them, although³ they know it not.

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CHAPTER III

<i>a.</i> obliuiscere caedis atque incendiōrum.	<i>a.</i> forget (cease to think about) murder and fire.
<i>b.</i> licet recōgnōscās.	<i>b.</i> you may review.
<i>c.</i> ante diem XII Kalendās Novembrīs.	<i>c.</i> the twelfth day before the Kalends of November (<i>i.e.</i> October 21).
<i>d.</i> nihil cōgitās, quod nōn ego audiam.	<i>d.</i> you plan nothing that I do not hear of.

1. Is there anything that a private house can contain within its walls?⁴

2. You may believe my words.

3. Cease to think about that purpose of yours.

4. Don't you see that not only the deed but also the very day did not escape me?

5. On the 29th⁵ of October many left Rome to avoid your wicked companions.

6. You don't forget, do you, that you were surrounded so that you could not move against the state?

7. You are content with the slaughter of the rest of us who remain.

8. I am confident that you will kill those who remain.

9. You do nothing that is not reported to me at once.

10. On the 24th⁵ of October Manlius was in arms.

¹ vērūm.

² dissolūtus.

³ See 87, 6.

⁴ What is the difference in meaning between *pariēs*, *moenia*, and *mūrus*?

⁵ See H. 754-756 (641-645); LM. 1169-1171; A. 376; G. Appendix; B. 371, 372.

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CHAPTER IV

<p><i>a.</i> Hōs ego dē rē pūblicā sententiam rogō.</p> <p><i>b.</i> dixistī paulum tibi esse etiam nunc morae quod ego vīverem.</p> <p><i>c.</i> Repertī sunt duo equitēs Rōmānī qui tē istā cūrā liberārent.</p> <p><i>d.</i> sēsē interfectūrōs esse pollicērentur.</p> <p><i>e.</i> salūtātum.</p>	<p><i>a.</i> I call upon them to vote on public matters.</p> <p><i>b.</i> you said you were even now delayed a little because I lived.</p> <p><i>c.</i> Two Roman knights were found to free you from that care.</p> <p><i>d.</i> promised to kill.</p> <p><i>e.</i> in order to pay their respects.</p>
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1. Cicero used¹ to keep a sharp lookout for the safety of the state.

2. You don't deny, do you, that you were at Marcus Laeca's house?

3. If you had denied it, I would have proven it.

4. We have right² here in this senate men who are your companions in crime.

5. I ought not to call upon such men to vote.

6. I have not arrested these men, because³ I wish you to lead them out with you.

7. You were delayed a little, because³ I fortified my house.

8. You sent men to kill me at my house.

9. Romans used¹ to go to the house of the consul to pay their respects.

10. You promised to free us from the conspirators.

¹ See 103.

² This word merely emphasizes "here." How should it be expressed in Latin?

³ See 173.

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CHAPTER V

<p><i>a.</i> Quae cum ita sint.</p> <p><i>b.</i> dum modo inter mē atque tē mūrus intersit.</p> <p><i>c.</i> nūllō tumultū concitātō.</p> <p><i>d.</i> quod hūius imperī proprium est.</p> <p><i>e.</i> mē imperante.</p>	<p><i>a.</i> Since this is so, (therefore).</p> <p><i>b.</i> if only (provided) a wall intervene between you and me.</p> <p><i>c.</i> without arousing any con- fusion.</p> <p><i>d.</i> which belongs to this power of mine.</p> <p><i>e.</i> at my command.</p>
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1. Since your companions long for you, leave the city.
2. I shall be relieved of great fear, provided you take out with you as many of your friends as you can.
3. A wall ought to intervene between you¹ and me.
4. We should thank Jupiter for² having saved the city.
5. As long as Cicero could defend himself by personal watchfulness, he did not employ a public guard.
6. You cannot become consul without killing all your rivals.
7. I shall oppose Catiline, although he dooms³ me to destruction.
8. Although this belongs to my power, I have not yet dared to kill Catiline.
9. If the consul should order you to leave the city, you would not hesitate to go, would you, Catiline?
10. Will you go at the consul's advice?
11. I have long been urging⁴ you to do this without my command.

¹ "you and me." Note the order of these words in the next.

² "for having saved" = because he has saved.

³ vocō.

⁴ See 147.

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CHAPTER VI

<i>a.</i> nēmō est quī tē nōn ōderit.	<i>a.</i> there is no one who does not hate you.
<i>b.</i> ita coniectās ut vitārī posse nōn vidērentur.	<i>b.</i> so aimed that they seemed impossible to be avoided.
<i>c.</i> Quotiēns tibi iam extorta est ista sīca dē manibus !	<i>c.</i> How often already has that dagger been wrested from your hands !
<i>d.</i> quod eam necesse putās esse dēfigere.	<i>d.</i> that you think that you must plunge it, etc.

1. What patriotic citizen does not hate Catiline?
2. What disgraceful act is there that does not cling to your reputation?
3. There was nobody who did not fear Catiline.
4. Have you not offered to many¹ a young man swords for their reckless daring?
5. I will, however, pass this all by.
6. Would² that such a crime had not been unpunished.
7. Who doesn't know that you came into the comitium for the sake of killing the consuls?
8. On the 29th of December it was the good luck of the Roman people that opposed your purpose.
9. It seemed impossible³ for you to kill the consul.
10. When⁴ I was consul-elect, I wrested that dagger from your⁵ hands.
11. Do you think that you must kill the consul?

¹ "Many a young man" = many young men.

³ There is no adjective in Latin for "impossible."

⁵ Do not use tuus. See 36.

² See 128, 129.

⁴ See 3.

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CHAPTER VII

<p><i>a.</i> Quid, quod ista subsellia vacuēfacta sunt?</p> <p><i>b.</i> Si tē parentēs timērent at- que ōdissent tuī aliquō concēderēs.</p> <p><i>c.</i> mē esse . . . nōn est feren- dum.</p>	<p><i>a.</i> What of the fact that those seats near you were va- cated?</p> <p><i>b.</i> If your parents feared and hated you, you would re- tire somewhere.</p> <p><i>c.</i> it is not to be endured that I should be, etc.</p>
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1. Ought Cicero to have been moved by hatred or pity?
2. Did you not see the seats vacated as soon as you came into the senate?

3. What of the fact that this has happened to nobody since¹ the founding of the city?

4. Do you not think you ought to leave the city?

5. If² my fellow-citizens should hate me, I would not wish to be seen by them.

6. If you knew what the citizens think of you, you would avoid their sight.

7. If Catiline had feared his country's authority, he would have followed her decree.

8. Your country has long been of the opinion that you would not hesitate to overthrow her laws.

9. In your³ case alone crime has existed unpunished for many years.

10. It is not to be endured that we should always fear you.

11. If you leave the city, we shall sometime at length cease fearing.

12. You would have gone long ago, had you regarded⁴ the feelings of your countrymen.

¹ "since the founding of the city" = after the city having been founded.

² Review 121-125. ³ "In your case" — use dative of reference. ⁴ sequor.

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CHAPTER VIII

<p><i>a.</i> ad M'. Lepidum.</p> <p><i>b.</i> ut tē adservārem rogāstī.</p> <p><i>c.</i> faciam ut intellegās.</p> <p><i>d.</i> eōsdem facile addūcam ut tē prōsequantur.</p>	<p><i>a.</i> at the house of Manius Lepidus.</p> <p><i>b.</i> you asked me to keep you.</p> <p><i>c.</i> I will make you understand.</p> <p><i>d.</i> I will easily induce these same persons to escort you.</p>
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1. Cicero said to Catiline that, if the country should speak with him, as he had said, she ought to gain her request.

2. To avoid suspicion, Catiline asked Lepidus to keep him at his house.

3. If I am in great danger because city walls do not intervene between you and me, certainly we cannot live within the same house walls.

4. If you are worthy¹ of guardianship, ought you to be out of prison?

5. Cicero asked why, if he could not die with resignation, he hesitated to leave Rome.

6. Cicero will make Catiline leave the city of his own accord.

7. Catiline said he would go into exile, if the senate should vote that to be its pleasure.

8. Then Cicero said the senators expressed their approval by their silence.²

9. Do you think that the senate would³ have kept silent, had Cicero said the same thing to a patriotic citizen?

10. The senators could overhear the applause of the Roman knights who stood around the senate in crowds.⁴

¹ See 47, 2.

² "by their silence" — use a participle.

³ Review 169.

⁴ "in crowds" — use the adjective formed from *frequentia*.

11. Cicero said he would induce the citizens to escort Catiline to the gates as he left Rome.

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CHAPTER IX

<p><i>a.</i> Utinam tibi istam mentem dī immortālēs duint (dent).</p> <p><i>b.</i> Sed est tantī.</p> <p><i>c.</i> ut lēgum poenās pertimēs- cās nōn est postulandum.</p>	<p><i>a.</i> Would that the immortal gods would give you that purpose.</p> <p><i>b.</i> But it is worth while.</p> <p><i>c.</i> it is not to be expected that you should fear the pun- ishment of the laws (cf. Ch. VII, <i>c</i>).</p>
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1. O¹ that Catiline would reform!
2. Would that you had been frightened² at my words, and gone² into exile!
3. It is worth while for me to endure the storm of unpopularity.
4. It was not to be expected that fear should ever recall Catiline from danger.
5. For he was not the man to fear anything.
6. Provided³ you separate yourself from loyal citizens, leave the city.
7. If you should go straight into exile, I would not be able to endure the unpopularity.
8. Catiline will not wage war upon his country until³ he betakes himself to Manlius.
9. I feel sure that you will go to the camp of Manlius, because you have sent the eagle ahead.
10. Don't remain in Rome any longer, for how⁴ can you get along without your friends?

¹ Review 128, 129.² Do not use two coördinate verbs.³ Review 172.⁴ Cf. ut . . . possis in the text.

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CHAPTER X

a. Habēs ubi ostentēs.

a. You have an opportunity to show (literally you have where you may show).

1. On the 8th¹ of November Cicero had an opportunity to show that power² of speech for which nature had trained him.

2. He told the senate that Catiline had got³ together a band of ruffians who were bereft of all hope.

3. With what pleasure did Cicero rejoice when he saw none but loyal citizens in Rome!

4. Catiline had many an opportunity to plot against peaceful citizens.

5. But he will never have an opportunity of assailing the republic as a consul.

6. I wish you to leave the city, so that your conspiracy may be called robbery rather than warfare.

7. Although you have wonderful endurance, yet you will soon be exhausted by cold and hunger.

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CHAPTER XI

a. Praeclāram refers grātiām
(cf. habēre grātiām and
agere grātiās).

a. You show a noble gratitude.

b. sī quis est metus.

b. if there is any fear.

1. Senators, I urge you to hear what the country says to Catiline.

2. Don't you think that his country ought to be dearer to him than his very life?

¹ See 364, 5 and note.

³ Review 165, 166.

² "power of speech" = dicendi facultās.

3. Many thought that Cicero was not sending Catiline out of the city, but letting him loose against the city.

4. Cicero told the senators not¹ to fear the laws about Roman citizens.

5. For he said that those who had revolted from the republic were not citizens.

6. If Cicero had any² fear of unpopularity, he would not show gratitude to his country.

7. Do you think that Cicero ought to neglect the safety of his countrymen, seeing that they had raised him at a very early age to the consulship?

8. Cicero dreaded the reproach of inactivity no less than that of severity.

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CHAPTER XII

<i>a.</i> quī hōc idem sentiunt.		<i>a.</i> who hold the same views.
<i>b.</i> optimum factū.		<i>b.</i> the best thing to do.
<i>c.</i> Hōc ūnō interfectō.		<i>c.</i> if this one man is killed.
<i>d.</i> sī in hunc animadvertissem.		<i>d.</i> if I had punished him.

1. It is the best thing to do to make a brief reply to those who hold the same views.

2. If you all had held the same views as³ I do,⁴ Catiline would not have lived for one hour.

3. We ought not to fear that we shall disgrace ourselves by killing⁵ Catiline.

4. And yet there are some senators who help Catiline by not believing that there is any conspiracy.

5. If I should punish him, they would blame me.

6. If Catiline was killed, will any one be foolish⁶ enough to think that the conspiracy has been blotted out.

¹ "not to fear," see 162.

² See 72.

³ quī.

⁴ Omit. ⁵ Use participle.

⁶ "foolish enough" = so foolish as to, etc.

7. Catiline must lead out all his companions in order to destroy the root and seed of all evil.

8. I wish he would do this!

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CHAPTER XIII

a. nesciō quō pactō.

b. Quā rē sēcēdant improbi.

a. somehow or other (literally, by some means).

b. Therefore let the rascals depart.

1. Somehow or other, senators, let us be rid of this danger.

2. Don't let the danger remain in the vitals of the republic.

3. If Catiline is removed, we shall not be entirely relieved, if¹ his companions are left at Rome.

4. If they cannot cease plotting against us, I recommend that they be separated from loyal men.

5. They hold such views about the republic that they ought not to live with us any longer.

6. But if Catiline will only depart, I promise you that everything will be brought to light and punished.

7. Then, imploring² Jupiter to defend the republic from all danger, Cicero finished his speech and sat down.

¹ Do not use a *si* clause.

² Do not use a participle.

SECOND ORATION AGAINST CATILINE

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CHAPTER I

1. At last, fellow-citizens, Catiline has left of his own accord, threatening us all with destruction.

2. The danger has been unquestionably removed from the forum and senate house, for he must now wage war openly.

3. He was almost overwhelmed with grief, because¹ I was alive and the citizens safe.

4. He would² like to have left with the consuls dead and the city burned.

5. I have no doubt that he often laments the fact³ that the city is standing.

6. She, however, is glad because¹ that fellow has burst forth.

7. Don't you think we all ought to thank the gods for our good fortune?

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CHAPTER II

1. Who is there who would blame Cicero for not having arrested Catiline?

2. How many did not credit the facts⁴ that Cicero laid before the senate?

¹ Should the indicative or subjunctive be used with quod? See 173.

² See 118, 127.

³ Omit.

⁴ Omit.

3. If I had put Catiline to death, as I ought to have¹ done, many would have accused me severely.

4. And yet I would have done this, had I thought that his removal² would save the state.

5. Now that he is gone, we can fight the enemy openly.

6. Cicero was vexed that Catiline left his followers at Rome.

7. We may judge how valiant they are.

8. I wish we could fight them all as easily as we can Catiline.

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CHAPTER III

1. The army which Catiline had with him was greatly to be despised in comparison with Roman soldiers.

2. If I had shown them³ the praetor's edict, they would have taken to their heels.

3. Cicero did not think that those who remained in the city were greatly to be feared.

4. The consul knew to whom each district had been assigned.

5. Is it not strange that they are not alarmed, seeing⁴ that I know all their plans?

6. Bear in mind that I will not always be lenient.

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CHAPTER IV

1. I have made⁵ you all see that Catiline, and men like him, have formed a conspiracy against the state.

2. If they will all leave, I will show them the road by which Catiline set out.

¹ "to have done" — omit.

² "his removal" — express in some other way than by a noun.

³ Use relative. What should its position be?

⁴ Do not use the participle.

⁵ See 369, c.

3. What crime is there that they can devise, now that he has left?

4. For there was no assassin, no scoundrel, no robber, who did not live on most intimate terms with Catiline.

5. I suppose¹ nobody ever had as much power² over young men as he had.

6. All who were heavily in debt were united with him in crime.

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CHAPTER V

1. I want you all to realize that Catiline was intimate with all who are fickle and worthless.

2. Who can endure that such men should boast that Catiline is a brave man, when he thinks of nothing but assassination and robbery?

3. Oh, how fortunate we would be, had they all gone along with Catiline!

4. If they merely wasted their property and ran³ into debt, we could⁴ put up with them.

5. But do you think that we ought to allow them to plot against the property of loyal men?

6. If I felt sure that some fate were approaching them,⁵ I would think that I had added many years to the republic.

7. Fellow-citizens, we have conquered all our foreign enemies, therefore we ought not to hesitate to struggle with these domestic perils.

8. I will be your leader, and I warn those rascals to look out for the doom that hangs over them.

¹ *crēdō*.

² Do not use a noun; express the idea by a verb.

³ "ran into debt" = became overwhelmed with debt. ⁴ See 123, 1.

⁵ See 33.

380

CHAPTER VI

1. I did not drive Catiline into exile, for he is not such a modest man as to be unable to bear the voice of the consul.

2. I will tell you, fellow-citizens, what happened in the senate yesterday.

3. When Catiline had the effrontery¹ to be present, the chief men of that body would not sit in the same seats with him.

4. I asked him who of us he thought did not know what he had been doing during the past² few days.

5. I showed him that I knew all the details³ of the war.

6. If we know that you have made all preparations, why do you hesitate to go where your standard has been sent?

7. Do you believe that Manlius is waging war on his own account?

381

CHAPTER VII

1. I wonder whether or not Cicero really desired Catiline to wage war against his country.

2. For if he should give up the plan of making war and go into exile, there would be persons who would say that he had been driven out by violent⁴ threats.

3. And yet Cicero said it was worth his while to undergo a storm of unpopularity, provided he be rid of Catiline.

4. What would these fault-finders⁵ say, if Catiline should march upon Rome with an army?

5. And yet I think he is more likely⁶ to do this than to go alone into exile.

¹ "had the effrontery" — use a verb.

² ante.

³ "all the details" — one Latin word.

⁴ "violent threats" = violence and threats.

⁵ Use a relative clause.

⁶ See 94.

6. Don't complain because some say that Catiline has gone to Massilia.

7. I would rather have him go there than join Manlius.

382

CHAPTER VIII

1. Cicero thought he ought to say a few words about those who remained at Rome, rather than about one who acknowledged he was an enemy.

2. I will show you how these can be brought to their senses.

3. One class of these consists of men whose appearance is very respectable, for they have great possessions.

4. If I were rich, I would not hesitate to pay my debts with the income of my estate.

5. You are mistaken, if you think you will get new accounts from Catiline.

6. If we can induce¹ them to give up some of their property to pay their debts, we will find them better citizens.

7. I don't think these rich men are likely to bear arms against the state.

383

CHAPTER IX

1. Cicero said that, if the republic were undisturbed, the second class would be unable to secure the offices.

2. I give these exactly² the same advice as the others, not to attempt to secure the mastery of Rome.

3. Let them understand that the gods are going to help us in person, and that there is great harmony among all the citizens.

¹ See 363.

² "exactly the same as" = one and the same which.

4. But if they gain their heart's¹ desire, will they not have to yield the offices to some other person?

5. The colonists as a whole are excellent men, but there are some who make an extravagant display of their wealth.

6. They would not have fallen into such heavy debt, had Sulla been alive to help them.

7. Everybody remembers Sulla's proscriptions with such grief that I don't believe that even these colonists would now be likely to endure such robbery.

384

CHAPTER X

1. The fourth class consists of those who are so heavily in debt that they are all hurrying to Catiline's camp to extricate themselves from debt.

2. If these men should perish one and all, I do not think their next-door neighbors² would notice it.

3. I ask you, fellow-citizens, whether you think it more disgraceful to perish alone than with the multitude.

4. If the prison is not large enough³ to hold these criminals, is it not a good thing to have them go to that camp?

5. Let all assassins and criminals who belong peculiarly to Catiline join with him, so that their zeal may be spent on the toils of camp.

6. I wonder how these poor wretches will learn how to get along without Catiline.

385

CHAPTER XI

1. Cicero thought that the war need not be feared, if the Roman generals only lead the flower and strength of their troops against Catiline.

¹ "heart's desire" — express the idea by a relative clause.

² What does this expression really mean?

³ "large enough to hold" = sufficiently large so as to hold.

2. For an outcast and broken-down band of criminals cannot be a match¹ for all of Italy.

3. If he did not lack everything that we are supplied with, still honor and bravery could not contend with baseness and cowardice.

4. Honesty and treachery cannot contend together² without the immortal gods compelling virtue to conquer vice.

386

CHAPTER XII

1. I have informed you, fellow-citizens, about this conspiracy, and I will also provide a sufficient guard for your safety.

2. I have found out that the gladiators are better disposed than we thought they would be.

3. We have sent Metellus ahead to check³ all of Catiline's attempts.

4. Those whom Catiline has left at Rome should be warned again and again that the consuls are watchful.

5. As for the future,⁴ don't forget that we must live together.

6. Since the senate is brave and we have a prison, I warn these to keep quiet or leave.

387

CHAPTER XIII

1. It is hardly to be expected that this war can be settled without the death of some one.

2. Yet I will so manage affairs as a civilian that every loyal man will be safe.

¹ "be a match for" = respondeō.

³ "to check" — express in three different ways.

² See 68.

⁴ = what is left.

3. Cicero thought that the gods, who had defended Rome from many an enemy, would now defend the citizens from these perils.

4. If you rely upon the leadership¹ of the gods, I promise you that all will be safe.

5. We should² all implore the gods to overcome these wicked domestic enemies.

¹ "leadership of the gods" = the gods as leaders.

² Does this mean that "we ought to"?

THIRD ORATION AGAINST CATILINE

388

CHAPTER I

Cicero told the Romans that he had saved their wives, children, and property by his labors. He said that he deserved to be held in no less honor with his countrymen than the man who had founded the city. "For," said he, "is it not a greater task¹ to save our city after it has grown than it was to found it many years ago? Now listen to me diligently as I tell² you how all the details of Catiline's conspiracy have been brought to light."

389

CHAPTER II

Ever since³ Catiline was driven out of the city and was compelled to leave at Rome his companions in crime, I have been anxious to know what they did and how they spent their days and nights. I thought my oration would gain greater credence in your ears, if I could only make you see the danger with your own eyes. At last an opportunity that I had long been desiring was offered to me. Some ambassadors from Gaul had been tampered with by Lentulus, so as to aid his cause by stirring up a rebellion in Gaul. These ambassadors had on⁴ their persons letters that they had been asked to give to Catiline. Therefore I

¹ "a greater task" = of greater labor.

² Use a participle.

³ "Ever since" = ut.

⁴ "on their persons" = apud sē.

sent some patriotic men to the Mulvian bridge, which the Gauls had to cross, to arrest the ambassadors and deliver the letters to me.

390

CHAPTER III

After the battle was over, all the letters were handed over to the officers, while¹ the men were arrested and brought to Rome. Many prominent men, who were at Cicero's house, were of the opinion that the consul ought to open the letters before they were laid before the senate. Cicero, however, said² he would not report the affair to the senate, unless the seals were unbroken, for he thought that too much carefulness could not be employed. Meanwhile the praetor, who had been ordered to bring whatever weapons there were at the house of Cethegus, returned with a large number.

391

CHAPTER IV

Volturcius, on being urged to tell what he knew, said that the conspirators were about to set fire to the city and assassinate as many of the citizens as possible, that letters had been sent to Catiline urging³ him to⁴ come to their aid as soon as possible. The Gauls said that they would⁵ have united their cavalry with the infantry of the conspirators. Lentulus thought he was the one who was about to become king after this year, and he had a quarrel with Cethegus as to the time of burning the city.

¹ Omit.² "said he would not" = denied that he would.³ Omit.⁴ Do not use the infinitive.⁵ Is a condition implied?

392

CHAPTER V

To be brief, all the conspirators, at the production¹ of the letters, identified the seals and handwriting, and they were so conscience-stricken that they either became silent or confessed. I asked Lentulus if he didn't think that the memory of his grandfather ought² to have recalled him from his madness. When he was given³ an opportunity to say a few words about the Gauls, although nobody surpassed him in impudence, he did not deny that he had spoken to the Gauls about the rule and control of the republic. The letter from Lentulus to Catiline said that Catiline would know who he was from the person he had sent to him, and it urged him to secure as much help as possible. Finally, citizens, all these things were such sure proofs of crime that they did not have to be betrayed by their comrades.

393

CHAPTER VI

After the evidence had all been set forth, the senate thanked Cicero for arresting⁴ the conspirators and exposing their plans; also Flaccus and Pomptinus because the consuls had found them such brave assistants. Then the senators voted to deliver into custody Lentulus, Cethegus, and the others who had evidently⁵ been engaged in the conspiracy. A thanksgiving has often been voted to others for glorious deeds, but never before to anybody for saving the republic. Scruples had prevented Marius from⁶ punishing the praetor Glaucia, therefore Lentulus was compelled to resign his office, so that he might be punished as a private citizen.

¹ Do not use a noun.² See 111.³ Ablative absolute.⁴ See 173.⁵ Express this idea by a verb.⁶ Cf. in text *religiō . . . quō minus*.

394

CHAPTER VII

When Catiline had been driven from the city, Cicero supposed he would not have to fear the rest, who were not so dangerous. For Catiline was very shrewd and watchful, and he was not a man who thought a deed was done when he had given the order. There was no cold or hunger that he could not endure. He was so keen and bold that we could¹ have removed this great danger from you only¹ with the greatest difficulty. If he had been in the city, he would not have allowed the letters to have been written, and we then would have been compelled² to catch the rascals in some other way.

395

CHAPTER VIII

Cicero accomplished so much during his consulship that the management could not have belonged³ to human wisdom. Not⁴ to speak of the earthquakes and the other wonderful things, you all surely remember that not long ago the statue of Romulus, the founder of this city, was struck by lightning and thrown down. The soothsayers predicted that the whole city would be destroyed, unless the Fates could be turned. And so, to propitiate the gods, the Romans instituted ten days' games, and the consuls contracted for the erection of a larger statue of Jupiter, and ordered it to be placed on high ground facing the east. Is it not remarkable, fellow-citizens, that this statue was not erected until yesterday, the time when this conspiracy was found out?

¹ "could . . . only with" = could not . . . except by.

² Express the idea of necessity by the second periphrastic conjugation.

³ "have belonged to" = have been of, ⁴ See text of Ch. V, first words.

396

CHAPTER IX

Nobody can deny that, if the gods had not controlled everything, the conspirators would not have been led to the senate house on the very day that the statue of Jupiter was turned toward the forum. Who, therefore, is so bereft of reason as to deny that the gods are worthy of all honor for saving us from slaughter and fire? Certainly Lentulus would not have been foolish enough¹ to intrust such important business to barbarians, had not the gods wished this beautiful city to be safe. What was it, unless the favor of the gods, that prevented our old enemies, the Gauls, from² overcoming us by merely saying nothing?

397

CHAPTER X

Therefore, fellow-citizens, I urge you to celebrate those games which the senate has decreed, for never before have civilians been victorious with a civilian for their general. If you should compare this conspiracy with the civil dissensions of Marius and Sulla, which doubtless you yourselves remember, you would recall that they wished merely³ to change the government, not to destroy it. One⁴ ought not to speak about⁵ the extent of the slaughter of the citizens without feeling grateful to the gods that we are now all safe and sound. Don't forget that, although Catiline wished to burn as much of the city and kill as many of us as he could, I have so managed affairs that not a patriotic citizen should perish.

¹ "foolish enough to intrust" = so foolish that he intrusted.

² See 150.

³ *Modo*, postpositive.

⁴ "One ought not to speak" = it ought not to be said.

⁵ "about . . . citizens" — express by a clause.

398

CHAPTER XI

In return for the preservation of the state, fellow-citizens, I ask for no mute memorial of praise, but that you all remember that it was I who disclosed this conspiracy. There are many less worthy men who can acquire triumphs and monuments. It will be enough glory for me that you remember that, of the two prominent citizens of this time, one enlarged¹ the state while² the other saved it.

399

CHAPTER XII

Foreign victors³ are better⁴ off than I am, because I cannot kill my enemies, but must remain in Rome with them. It is, therefore, the duty of the Roman people to see that nobody harms me, for if you allow me to be annoyed, others will not be likely⁵ to expose themselves to danger to protect you. As for me, I have enough glory, and there is no higher step to which I care to ascend. I desire to so conduct myself that you will not think that it was by chance that I saved the republic. Therefore, fellow-citizens, now that it is night, you ought to pray⁶ to yonder Jupiter, and then go home to defend the city.

¹ amplificō.

² Omit.

³ "Foreign victors" — express by a relative clause.

⁴ Cf. in text the first sentence of this chapter.

⁵ See 94.

⁶ Use the participle.

FOURTH ORATION AGAINST CATILINE

400

CHAPTER I

After the senate had been called together to see what disposition¹ should be made of the conspirators, all turned their eyes toward Cicero as he was about to express his opinion.¹ He urged them to forget his safety and plan only for the highest² interests of the state. He said he would endure every hardship, provided he could free his countrymen from danger. "You know, senators," said he, "that I have never been free from danger either in the senate house or at my own home, where I ought to enjoy quiet; and yet I would endure whatever fate awaits me, should I be able to rescue these buildings from foul destruction. I am pleased to think that my consulship has been almost destined for the safety of the republic."

401

CHAPTER II

I beg of you, senators, look out for yourselves. Don't spare me, for if I were not ready to die with composure, I would be a wretch and unworthy of my office. And yet I am not the man to disregard³ the feelings of my wife, daughter, and son, whom you see standing around. If I

¹ Avoid the use of the noun.

² "for the . . . state" = *dē summā rē publicā*.

³ *neglegō*.

am moved by these things, it is only that they may not perish along with me. These men whom we have brought to trial are not like ordinary criminals, for they have formed a plan of so destroying the republic that nobody shall be left who does not hold the same views¹ as they do.

402

CHAPTER III

Cicero said that the senate had already passed judgment on the facts of the case,² because yesterday they had voted to thank him, reward the Gauls, and commit the prisoners to jail; but he said that they must now vote as to the punishment, although they would doubtless convict them. He said that it was the consul's duty³ to state that a greater conspiracy than they imagined was brewing,⁴ and was spreading over Italy and even in Gaul; and that if they thought it could be checked by procrastination, they would soon see that they were greatly mistaken. He therefore urged the senate to punish the criminals quickly.

403

CHAPTER IV

There are two views as to the punishment, one of which you ought to adopt.⁵ Silanus is of the opinion that men who did not wish us to enjoy this fair city or even our lives ought to be killed: he calls our attention to the fact⁶ that prisoners less dangerous than these have often been punished by death. Caesar, on the other hand, holds⁷ that

1 "hold the same views," see I, Ch. XII, *a*.

3 "consul's duty" = of the consul.

5 sequor.

7 Not teneō. What does this really mean in this connection?

2 "of the case" — omit.

4 Passive of misceō.

6 May this be omitted?

death is not a suitable punishment for wicked citizens. He urges that their property be confiscated, that they be put under guard for life among the municipal towns, and that nobody be allowed to lighten their punishment. If you decide upon this punishment, I have no doubt that I can find towns that will be willing to guard them. And yet, don't you think it would be better to take away their lives rather than to leave no hope to console them in their misery?

404

CHAPTER V

Cicero realized that it was for his own¹ personal² interest that the senators should follow Caesar's view, who he said was truly devoted to the people. He was inclined³ to think that his enemies would say he had acted contrary to the Sempronian law, if he should put these citizens to death. Cicero, however, argued that by forming a conspiracy they had become public enemies, and were no longer citizens. When Caesar did not hesitate to express his opinion about the guilt and punishment of the prisoners, Cicero said there was a great difference between him and the other democrats who were absent to avoid⁴ voting on the life of a Roman citizen. Nobody had any reason to⁵ doubt Caesar's loyalty⁶ to his country.

405

CHAPTER VI

If, therefore, you adopt⁷ the proposal of Silanus, I shall easily free myself from the charge of cruelty. Now may

¹ See 28.² ipsius.³ Cf. nesciō an in the text.⁴ Express this idea in some other way than by a verb.⁵ Wherefore he should doubt,⁶ voluntās.⁷ What tense should this be?

I be allowed to show you, senators, that the most severe punishment in such a case as this is not cruelty. When I seem to see these buildings falling in ruins and the citizens unburied, when Lentulus and Cethegus appear before my eyes in full power,¹ exulting at the wailing of the women, I think I should be most cruel if I did not punish them very severely. Let me ask you whether you would not punish a slave most vigorously, if you knew he had killed your wife and children. Had I been lenient in such a case, you would say that I was most cruel toward my family. There are men in times of party strife who would receive severe wounds to prevent² the highest interests of the state from suffering any loss. Therefore you ought not to fear that you will pass too severe a measure against these men who had assigned to one the overthrow³ of the republic, to another the slaughter of all the citizens.

406

CHAPTER VII

If you vote to put these men to death, there are some who fear that you will not be able to carry out your plans. I would⁴ like to say, however, that I shall have enough help, since almost all the citizens hold the same views as we do. The knights and senators, through their desire to hold imperial power, and by the common peril, have been restored to harmony. What danger can come to the state, or who will not thoroughly enjoy the possession of liberty, if this⁵ harmony shall last forever?

¹ Use participle.

² Cf. in text *nē* quid *dē*minuerētur.

³ "the overthrow of the republic" = the republic to be overthrown.

⁴ Potential subjunctive.

⁵ Use the relative, and put this clause first,

407

CHAPTER VIII

If the freedmen are patriotic,¹ don't you think that men who were born in a high station ought to wish to see this city stand? Even the slaves have been aroused to the defence of the fatherland, and are contributing all they can to your support. Don't be alarmed because rumor² says that Lentulus has been trying to tamper with the destitute, for he could not find any who were willing to join the conspiracy. The shopkeepers also know that their profits will not be maintained, if their shops are burned. Therefore, senators, do not fear that the people will fail you.

408

CHAPTER IX

Cicero, seeing that he had been rescued from the jaws of death, wished to perform his duty as a consul. He reminded the senate that the fatherland was beset by dangers and intrusted itself to them, that they had a leader who would not forget them, and that all the classes of citizens were unanimous³ as to what ought to be done. "Don't allow to be destroyed," said he, "the empire that has been founded with such toil. You must come to a decision at once about the punishment of these prisoners, so that others will never again dare to plot against the welfare⁴ of this nation."

409

CHAPTER X

Cicero had now incurred as many enemies as there were persons implicated⁵ in the conspiracy, and yet he said he

¹ = loving of country. ² "rumor says" — what does this really mean?

³ Avoid the use of an adjective.

⁴ = highest interests.

⁵ versō.

would never repent of what he had done, provided the patriotic citizens proved more powerful than the conspirators. Grant that Scipio put an end to the Punic war, that Paulus conquered King Perses, that Marius saved the Romans from the dominion of the Gauls, still I think it is a greater deed¹ to furnish these victors a country to which to return. Cicero would now have to wage a continual war with his enemies, but he was safe, because there was no power strong enough to overthrow the unanimity of loyal men.

410

CHAPTER XI

As long as the memory of my deeds is² fixed in your mind, I shall be free from all danger. I ask you for nothing except that you see that my son has sufficient protection, and that you keep in mind that he is the son of the man who saved this fair city of yours. I have given up a province in order to secure evidence against these prisoners, but I do it gladly, provided you guard diligently the liberty and safety of the citizens. You have a consul who is not afraid to obey your orders, therefore it is your duty to decide what you think should be done.

¹ Omit.

² What time does this refer to?

POMPEY'S MILITARY COMMAND

411

CHAPTER I

Having¹ spent his early years in the defense of his friends, Cicero decided not to speak from the rostra until he had something² to say that was worthy of a place from which all the best men had spoken. He felt that, inasmuch as his fellow-citizens had elected him praetor, he ought to employ what influence and skill in speaking he had³ in behalf of those who had judged so well of him. He was particularly glad that he was allowed to speak of Pompey, about whom it would not be difficult to find something² to say.

412

CHAPTER II

The situation⁴ is as follows: two kings, Mithridates and Tigranes, thinking⁵ they can get Asia, are bringing war on your allies. The letters brought to me from the Roman knights who manage your revenues show that many villages of your province are being burned by the enemy, that the war is being badly managed by the successor⁶ of Lucullus, and that all your allies are asking for a commander who will make the enemy fear him. In view of the fact, therefore, that the glory of the Roman people,

¹ See 85, 2. ² "something to say" = what he might say. See 174.

³ Cf. in the text — in *mē* est.

⁴ *causa*.

⁵ Do not use the participle.

⁶ See 71, 7.

the safety of your friends, and your largest revenues are at stake, it seems to me that you ought to follow up this war with the greatest zeal.

413

CHAPTER III

Cicero said that it¹ was a deep stain on the name of the Roman people that they allowed Mithridates, a man who had killed so many thousands of the citizens of Rome, to still remain on his throne without having received a punishment worthy of such a crime. Sulla and Murena have each triumphed over² Mithridates, yet after his defeats he still rules. But we must not censure these commanders whom the public interests recalled from the seat³ of war to Rome.

414

CHAPTER IV

Mithridates was so covetous of glory that he could not forget his ambitions,⁴ so he made great preparations to contest the⁵ supremacy with us both by land and sea, and by sending⁶ dispatches to Sertorius planned to attack us while we were waging war in Spain. But, thanks⁷ to the remarkable valor of Pompey and Lucullus, the danger was averted in both quarters. Praise should not be taken from the latter on account of these recent mishaps,⁴ which may be assigned not to his fault but to his fortune.

¹ "it was . . . stain" = a stain was deeply seated.

² *dē*.

³ Do not use *sēdēs*.

⁴ See 71, 7.

⁵ = concerning the.

⁶ Use participle.

⁷ What does this expression really mean?

415

CHAPTER V

If your ancestors many years ago destroyed the beautiful city of Corinth, because¹ their ambassadors had been wrongfully treated, do you think you ought to disregard the cruel² murder of a Roman envoy, the massacre of your citizens, and the loss of your revenues? What, pray, ought your feelings to be when you remember that the safety of your friends and allies is being brought into great danger, and that two powerful kings are threatening the whole of Asia? These allies of yours are worthy³ of being protected carefully, and the more so because the other commanders whom you have sent to them have pillaged their towns. Therefore they would be very glad⁴ to know that you are going to send to defend them Gnaeus Pompey, a man of such kindness and self-control.

416

CHAPTER VI

Your ancestors, fellow-citizens, were so careful to guard the interests⁵ of their allies that they often went to war on their account, even when they themselves had suffered no injury. Therefore it behooves you to protect a province that is such a help to you through its large revenues. There is no land so rich as Asia, or that surpasses it in exports.⁶ You all know, of course, that no taxes can be gathered when agriculture and commerce have been interrupted on account of the approach of the enemy. Therefore, if you would⁷ enjoy the income of a province, you must protect the taxpayer⁶ and the tax-

¹ See 87, 3; 89.

² "the cruel . . . envoy" = a Roman envoy having been cruelly murdered.

³ See 174, 1.

⁴ "very glad to know" = know very gladly.

⁶ *rēs*.

⁶ See 71, 7.

⁷ See 117.

gatherer not only from disaster, but from the fear of disaster.

417

CHAPTER VII

There are other reasons why¹ you must prosecute this war with the greatest vigor. You cannot neglect those respectable men who have invested capital in gathering your taxes without² diminishing your revenues and bringing disaster upon Rome; for if payment should be hindered in Asia, credit would fall at Rome. There are many other active and energetic men who are doing business in Asia, and³ if you do not consider their⁴ interests, it will be difficult to persuade others to invest their money in our provinces. Furthermore, all parts of the empire are so united together that we must bear in mind that it is the part of wisdom to look after the financial interests of our allies as we would our own interests.

418

CHAPTER VIII

Recall with me very briefly, fellow-citizens, what Lucullus did when he was sent to conduct the war against Mithridates eight years ago. He freed from danger a city of the Cyzicenes, which Mithridates was besieging with a large, well-equipped army; he sank a large fleet that was being sent against Italy; he captured many great cities of Pontus and Cappadocia, and compelled the great king, stripped of his dominions, to flee as a suppliant to other kings. In view of these facts there is nobody who can say that I do not accord to Lucullus as much credit as is due the great deeds that he has performed.

¹ quā rē.² = that not = ut nōn.³ See 71, 6.⁴ Omit.

419

CHAPTER IX

Perhaps it may seem strange to some that a great war still exists, if Lucullus won so many victories. These are the reasons. When¹ Mithridates was fleeing from his kingdom, he left a large quantity of gold and silver to check the speed of his pursuers. If our soldiers had not delayed to gather this² up, he would not have escaped from their hands. Furthermore, when Mithridates arrived among the Armenians, their king, Tigranes, promised to³ help him; likewise many other nations began to fear that our army was likely to plunder their temples, so they joined with Mithridates in his desire to get rid of the Romans. Our soldiers, too, became weary of the long marches, and begged their general to return as soon as possible. All this made it possible for Mithridates not only to return to his own country, but also to enlist the support of other kings, and gather a large army with which he was able to inflict a severe defeat on Lucullus. At this time Lucullus was ordered to hand his army over to Glabrio, and the war, now⁴ that it has been renewed with such vigor, has become very dangerous.

420

CHAPTER X

Now that we must select a man competent⁵ to take charge of such a perilous war, the choice will not be a difficult one, since we have a general whom all acknowledge to be most skillful⁶ in military affairs. Fresh⁷ from school

¹ Do not use a temporal clause.

² Use a relative. What position should it have?

³ Future infinitive.

⁴ "now . . . renewed" — use a participle.

⁵ See 174, L.

⁶ See 24.

⁷ What does this word really mean?

he was trained in military discipline in his father's army. When a mere youth he was in charge of an army of his own. His varied experience on land and sea has made him acquainted with all kinds of warfare. He has gained more victories and celebrated more triumphs than any other general of ancient¹ or modern times. In view of all these facts, is there any doubt that he is the one man who can bring this war to a close?

421

CHAPTER XI

There is no man who can show that Pompey does not possess all the virtues of a commander to a greater degree than any one whom we have seen or heard. Cicero said that many powerful enemies, not only abroad but also in Italy, bore² witness to this effect: that Gaul, Spain, and Africa had been freed from danger by his bravery, diligence, and wise³ counsel; that Pompey had cleared the sea of pirates in one year, although they had such firm control of every harbor and bay that none of the revenues were safe; that the Romans could not defend their allies; and that even Roman merchants could not set sail except in winter.

422

CHAPTER XII

In olden times it was the special⁴ province of the Roman people to protect the interests of their allies, and not to guard their own domains; but during the war with the pirates, not only ambassadors from foreign nations were captured, but our own merchants were not safe, and even

¹ "of ancient . . . times" = of those who now are or were in ancient times.

² "bore witness" = were witnesses.

³ "wise counsel" = one word.

⁴ "special province" = proprius.

our children were seized while Roman officers were present. Such was the situation when the Romans very wisely appointed Pompey to take charge of the war with the pirates. If they had appointed a less skillful general, doubtless you would now behold the enemy's ships in the Tiber. Pompey, however, undertook the war with the same zeal that one would employ in the pursuit of gain. Even before the sea was fit for navigation, he sent out ships in all directions to defend the allies of Rome; and then, after defeating¹ the pirates in many engagements, he brought the long and widely scattered war to a close in the middle of the summer. Would not such a general be likely to follow up Mithridates with the greatest zeal, wisdom, and bravery?

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CHAPTER XIII

But bravery and zeal are not the only qualities that we should look for in a perfect commander. He ought also to be a man of the greatest integrity, self-control, and kindness. Without² mentioning any names, Cicero said that there were commanders who sold offices and drew money from the public treasury to use for their own affairs; that the Romans could easily understand what took place abroad from³ their recollection of how some generals had marched through Italy. Then, after a comparison⁴ with other generals, he made the Romans understand that Pompey was a general of great self-control and kindness, and that he never allowed his army to harm a people which⁵ had once⁶ been subdued.

¹ See 89, 1.

² Use ablative absolute.

³ "from their recollection of" = when they recollected.

⁴ Avoid the use of the noun.

⁵ Do not use a relative clause.

⁶ Omit.

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CHAPTER XIV

Pompey could finish this war very quickly because no lust called him aside to pleasure, and because he did not allow his soldiers to remove the statues and paintings from the Greek cities. Our allies had heard that our ancestors were men of great self-restraint; but our commanders, by¹ taking everything that they could lay their hands on, made them think that they had been falsely informed. It is not surprising,² therefore, that the allies thought that Pompey was like the old Romans. Furthermore, he was so approachable that even the humblest man dared to speak to him about his troubles. In view of these facts, citizens, ought we to hesitate to put in charge of this war a man who is endowed by nature with so many fine qualities?

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CHAPTER XV

You were not ignorant, fellow-citizens, that the opinion³ the allies have of our generals is a powerful⁴ factor in carrying on a war; therefore you very wisely demanded for that war Pompey, a general whose reputation alone was almost strong enough to bring the enemy to terms. One can easily show what an influence he holds. Why did grain suddenly become cheaper than in times of great crops, after he had been put in charge of the naval war? And, to cite another example of his ability, when our army had suffered a severe reverse, when Mithridates was flushed with victory, and when many enemies were threatening our

¹ "by taking everything" — ablative absolute. ² to be wondered at.

³ Avoid the use of a corresponding noun in Latin.

⁴ "powerful factor" — do not use the corresponding words in Latin. Express the idea in another way.

allies, there is no doubt that you would have lost all of Asia, had Pompey not arrived at the nick of time. Do you think that the Mithridatic war would now be so dangerous, if¹ Pompey had been put in charge of it before?

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CHAPTER XVI

The fact that ambassadors from the Cretans came to Pompey when he was in far-distant lands, and asserted that they preferred to surrender to him rather than to any other Roman commander, shows how great is his influence among our enemies. Why, is there any doubt that Mithridates would not long resist our interests in Asia, if Pompey were commander there, when he sent an ambassador to Spain to Pompey personally,² when³ he was only an ambassador there? I think I ought at this point to say a few words about his good fortune, for we all realize that good fortune is as⁴ important in completing great undertakings as bravery and other qualifications. He has managed affairs at home and in his campaigns with such success that not only the enemy, but even the elements,⁵ have obeyed his will, as⁶ it were. The common safety, therefore, demands that you confer the management of this war upon Pompey.

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CHAPTER XVII

In addition to these advantages that I have enumerated, the fact that Pompey is already on the ground with an army is another reason why⁷ he should be selected for this

¹ Review 169, 4 and 5.

² See 74, 1.

³ "when . . . there" — do not use a temporal clause.

⁴ "is as important" = is of as much.

⁵ elements = winds and tempests.

⁶ "as it were" — use *videor* in its proper relation to the preceding clause.

⁷ *quā rē*.

war. And yet there are patriotic men, whose influence is very powerful, who, while they acknowledge that Pompey possesses in the highest degree all the qualities of a general, think that it is not consistent¹ with the highest interests of the state to bestow so much power upon one individual. Facts, however, speak² louder than words. These same gentlemen used the same argument when we were about to select a general to put an end to the naval war. If their opinion had prevailed at that time, do you think we would now possess such a vast empire?

428

CHAPTER XVIII

There were many states smaller than ours which were powerful enough to³ defend their own coasts, and yet the Roman people, who possessed such possibilities⁴ in naval affairs before the Gabinian law was passed, were deprived of the use of their harbors and coasts through bad management. Although our ancestors overcame King Perses and laid low the powerful fleets of the Carthaginians, we were not a match for the pirates. Don't you think our officers ought to have been ashamed to oppose the selection of Pompey from that very rostra which had been adorned by the spoils gained by our great generals?

429

CHAPTER XIX

We must all acknowledge that Hortensius and others spoke with good intentions against Pompey, and yet I have no doubt that they are now ashamed of their words, when

¹ See 37.

² "speak louder"—what does this expression really mean?

³ Do not use the infinitive.

⁴ Avoid the use of a corresponding noun in Latin.

they see that Pompey has accomplished¹ the defeat of the pirates in one year. But is it not still more unworthy of these gentlemen that they oppose² the appointment of Gabinius as a lieutenant, especially when Pompey requests it? If Gabinius got Pompey put in command of the naval war, should he not have a share in the glory of that commander? At any rate, if the consuls do not bring before the senate the question of his appointment, nothing but the veto of the praetor will prevent me from³ doing so.

430

CHAPTER XX

Catulus, however, argues⁴ that if we should stake everything upon Pompey, and anything should happen to him, there would be nobody on whom we could rely. Although Catulus is a man of great influence, and one who is very serviceable to the state, yet I differ with him very strongly, feeling,⁵ as I do,⁶ that we should enjoy the services of our great men while they live. When he urges us to follow⁷ the examples of our ancestors, he forgets that we have often in our history placed all our hope on a single individual; in fact, if it were necessary, I could mention many great men who have been put at the head of affairs at critical points.

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CHAPTER XXI

But, to⁸ speak further about the ability of Pompey, did you ever hear of a private citizen and a mere youth gaining a brilliant victory under his own command? He did⁹ it.

¹ "accomplished the . . . pirates" — cf. in text *efficit ut . . . vidērēmur*.

² "oppose the appointment" — cf. in text *obrectātum esse . . . nē lēgārētur*.

³ See 150.

⁴ *dicō*.

⁵ Do not use the participle.

⁶ "as I do" — is this essential to the thought of the clause? May it be omitted?

⁷ *pāreō*.

⁸ Do not use the infinitive.

⁹ Do not use *faciō*. See 81, 1

What is so unusual as to intrust the duty of two consuls to a young man? Afterward, although it was not customary to give an army to a man that had not held office, the management of affairs in Africa was intrusted to him, and he soon brought¹ home a victorious army; and, after being exempt from the law, was allowed to celebrate a triumph, though² only a knight. I mention all this³ that Catulus may see that many new precedents have been established in the case of Pompey.

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CHAPTER XXII

If the outcome⁴ of events shows that Hortensius and Catulus did not act right in trying to prevent us from putting Pompey in charge of the naval war, let us see that their opinions do not prevail now. If⁵ their judgment on public affairs and the ability of Pompey had been better then, we would be able to put more confidence in them now. As I have said before, Pompey has such self-control, as well as bravery, that it is difficult to say whether our allies hate more the avaricious generals that have been sent to them than the enemy fear Pompey. Hortensius and Catulus know how our allies have been pillaged, therefore I cannot understand how they can consider⁶ the best interests of our friends and oppose the appointment of Pompey to the leadership.

¹ Avoid the use of so many coördinate verbs.

² Omit "though only." The emphasis on "knight" may be shown in Latin by its position.

³ Use the relative. What position?

⁴ "outcome of events" = things themselves.

⁵ "if their judgment on . . . had been better" = if they had judged more wisely concerning.

⁶ Use the participle.

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CHAPTER XXIII

Therefore, since the generals who have been sent against Mithridates have accomplished nothing except¹ to enrich themselves by plundering the property of our allies and the shrines of their temples, it is high time, citizens, that we cease to think of ourselves only, and that we send to Asia a man capable² of looking after the interests of our allies as well as of defeating the enemy. Pompey is a man who is fit to accomplish all this.³ He is not a commander who will think more of becoming rich than of pursuing the enemy, and the fact that our allies will be glad to have him come among them is a proof of this. I have said a great deal about the men who object to this law; but don't forget that there are very many men, who are noted⁴ for their deeds on land and sea, who feel that you should intrust Pompey with this great authority without delay.

434

CHAPTER XXIV

Cicero had now shown the Romans that the war was very important and inevitable,⁵ and that they had only one general capable of bringing it to an end. He then told Manlius that he would devote whatever talent and influence he had to passing⁶ the law, and he urged him not to be frightened from his opinions by anybody. There were some people who felt that Cicero spoke in behalf of the Manilian law to gain the favor of Pompey, who was the leading man in the state at that time; but should we not believe that Cicero was sufficiently patriotic⁷ to do this for the highest interests of the state, and not for his own benefit?

¹ "except to" = nisi ut.
⁶ necessarius.

² See 174, 1.
⁶ cōstituō.

³ Use the relative. ⁴ existō.
⁷ Cf. the text, Ch. XVII, line 10.

THE CITIZENSHIP OF ARCHIAS

435

CHAPTER I

Aulus Licinius had a right to claim the advantage of whatever talent Cicero possessed. For Cicero said that as far back as he could remember Licinius had been his teacher in the liberal arts, and therefore nobody ought to be surprised that he wished to help him; for, although he did not have¹ the same kind of ability as² Licinius, poets and orators were bound together by a certain common bond of relationship.

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CHAPTER II

The case was being tried before a praetor who was a most excellent man, and in the presence of a large crowd. Therefore Cicero urged the judges not to think it strange that he should not use the ordinary³ court language, but should prefer to adopt a style of speech that is more adapted to the defendant. "I beg of you," said he, "to allow me to speak rather freely about the study of literature. If you should do this, I certainly think I could persuade you to enroll this man as a citizen, even if he were not one."⁴

¹ "he did have" = in *ḡē* fuit.

³ Cf in text *inūsītātō*.

² quae.

⁴ Omit.

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CHAPTER III

In his youth Aulus Licinius was trained in the arts, and having devoted himself to writing soon excelled everybody in the city of Corinth.¹ He became so famous for his Greek learning that he was deemed worthy of the acquaintance and hospitality of many learned men both in Italy and in Greece. When in Italy he was presented with citizenship by many Greek cities, which shows that there were some who had ability to estimate genius. On coming to Rome he became acquainted² with many prominent men, who not only treated him with the greatest respect, but even admitted him into their homes. Although still a young man, his acquaintance was cultivated by almost everybody on account of his genius, learning, and native worth.

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CHAPTER IV

On leaving Rome in company with Lucullus he arrived at Heraclia, a state that enjoyed most favorable treaty rights. Then, deeming³ himself worthy of the citizenship, he got himself enrolled on the ground that he had lived at Rome a long time. Afterward a certain Gratius claimed that he was not a Roman citizen, because he could not prove by the records that he had been enrolled as a citizen either at Rome or some allied city. Now don't you think it was absurd that Gratius should demand the records, which all knew had been burned, and pay no attention⁴ to the oaths of respectable men who saw Licinius present himself before the praetor?

¹ Not genitive.

² "became acquainted with" = cōgnōscō.

³ Do not use the participle.

⁴ "pay no attention to" = repudiō.

439

CHAPTER V

The records neither of Appius nor Gabinius were carefully kept, but Metellus, by whom Licinius was enrolled, was so careful and conscientious that he used to be worried by the erasure of a single name. Furthermore, if the Greek cities were in the habit of giving the citizenship to actors and men of ordinary ability, do you think they would have rejected Licinius, a man of such great genius? Yet Grattius asks for the census, in spite of the fact that he knew Archias was not¹ at Rome either¹ at the last census or¹ the one before that. In view² of all these arguments who can doubt that Aulus Licinius is a Roman citizen?

440

CHAPTER VI

Cicero was greatly pleased with Licinius, because he supplied him with something³ to refresh his mind with after a day's labor, and with the material⁴ for his speeches on a great variety of business. Cicero said that anybody ought to be ashamed so to devote himself to literature that he could not help his friends or contribute to the good of his fellow-countrymen. "For my part,⁵" said he, "I am not ashamed to confess that I devote as much time to these studies as others spend on pleasure and recreation. Unless the teachings of this man and the examples derived from Greek literature had convinced me that fame and integrity should be considered of paramount⁶ worth, I would not have been willing to expose myself to such dangers for your safety."

¹ "not . . . either . . . or" = neither . . . nor.

² Cf. in the text, *Quae cum ita sint*.

³ "something with" = whereby = *ubi*. ⁴ Avoid the use of a **noun**.

⁵ "For my part"—this merely emphasizes the pronoun *I*.

⁶ What does this word mean?

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CHAPTER VII

Some one may ask why some of our great generals have not been trained in literature. My reply is that there have been men of such great natural endowments that, even without systematic¹ training, they have shown² themselves to be wise, dignified, and brave. How much greater would such men have been, had they added the benefits of learning to their excellent natural abilities! Such were Scipio Africanus, Cato the elder, and others, men who knew that these studies were of great value to them in attaining virtue. Learning is confined³ neither to time, age, nor place, therefore I think we should all seek these studies for the pleasure they give us, even if no direct⁴ benefit can be shown.

442

CHAPTER VIII

Roscius, who died recently at an advanced age, was a man of such grace that he won the admiration of all of us by the mere movements of his body; do you think, then, that we ought to neglect Archias, who is noted for the speed and agility of his intellect? Why,⁵ I have seen him recite on the spur of the moment, without⁶ writing a single word, excellent poetry on current⁷ events. Let us look upon the poets as men of divine inspiration. If they could make the rocks move, and the wild beasts stop their course, certainly we who have been trained in all⁸ that is good ought to be moved by their songs.

¹ "systematic training" = *ratiō ac disciplina*.

² "have shown themselves" = *existō*.

³ "is confined to" = *is of*.

⁴ = real, true.

⁵ *Quid?*

⁶ Express the idea of this clause by a temporal clause.

⁷ Express by a relative clause; see 71, 7.

⁸ "all that is good" = all the best things.

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CHAPTER IX

If many nations claimed Homer as their citizen even after his death, certainly we should not reject this poet while he is living, one who has devoted much of his time to the celebration of Roman wars and victories. We like¹ to hear those who speak in our praise. This man has written about the Mithridatic war, about our achievements² in the Pontus under the command of Lucullus, and about the rescue³ of Cyzicus from the destruction of war. Certainly, then, it would not be to our credit not to accept as a citizen a man whose writings have adorned not only our generals, but also the whole Roman people.

444

CHAPTER X

Do not think it is a disadvantage⁴ to us, judges, that Archias uses the Greek language, for I would call your attention to the fact that Greek is read far more widely than Latin, and that, therefore, if⁵ this man is the herald of our glory, our deeds will penetrate to the uttermost parts of the earth. The greatest generals have always bestowed especial honor upon poets and writers, for the greater a man is the more he is influenced by the desire for glory. Who would have heard of Achilles, had he not had Homer to proclaim his deeds? When Sulla was in Spain, he gave a reward to a poet of little⁶ worth who had written a short poem in his honor, but he told him not to write any more. I suppose he would have refused Archias, if he had asked him for the citizenship.

¹ "We like to hear" = we hear most gladly.

² Avoid the use of a single noun.

³ Cf. *ab urbe conditā* = from the founding of the city. ⁴ See 37.

⁵ "if . . . glory" — *abl. absolute*. ⁶ "of little worth" = *malus*.

445

CHAPTER XI

It must be admitted that all ¹ good men wish to be praised. If this were not the case, would those philosophers who write treatises on the contempt of glory inscribe their names to their books? I confess that I would have desired no other reward for the dangers that I underwent in your behalf than that this man should have written the history ² of my consulship. If we did not all have a certain manly quality to arouse us to labor, what ³ reason would we have to toil and worry ourselves about the numerous cares of life?

446

CHAPTER XII

Surely we who are engaged in public life ought not to seem so narrow-minded ⁴ as to think that after death we shall cease to remember what we have done in life. The most distinguished men have been exceedingly careful ⁵ to leave behind them a statue that would represent to the living the form and features of the dead; should we not much more desire to leave to posterity a sketch of our purposes and virtues prepared by men of the greatest ability? For these reasons, gentlemen of the jury, I entreat you to ⁶ preserve in your number this man who is already a citizen of Rome by law, and whose virtue and ability are attested by many witnesses.

¹ "all good men" = *optimus quisque*.

² *rēs*.

³ "what . . . toil" — cf. in text, *quid est quod . . . exerceāmus*.

⁴ See 29.

⁵ "exceedingly . . . leave" = desired with the greatest care to leave.

⁶ Do not use the infinitive.

THE ORATION FOR MARCELLUS

447

CHAPTERS I AND II

Cicero said that the mercy and magnanimity of Caesar forced him to break his customary¹ silence and to speak once more before the senate. The restoration of Marcellus was very pleasing to Cicero, for he was deeply pained that his companion in study and in public life was not allowed in Rome with him. The fact that Caesar has pardoned Marcellus is an omen of good for the future, since by this act Caesar has shown his ability² and willingness² to subordinate all personal considerations to the welfare of the state. Your achievements, Caesar, so far excel those of any other hero that eloquence³ cannot fitly describe them. And yet the glory of this deed far outshines all your victories, for the reason that this honor belongs to you alone, while the credit for winning battles must be shared with the soldiers and with fortune.

448

CHAPTERS III AND IV

Your triumphs in war, magnificent as they are,⁴ were such as could be won by force of arms,⁵ but this triumph over resentment and suspicion, over your feelings and personal power, can be gained only by the spirit that makes men

¹ Express this word by a clause.

² Do not use a noun.

³ verba.

⁴ "as they are" — need this be expressed?

⁵ "force of arms" = force and arms.

like the gods. Your victories on the field of battle will always command attention, but your qualities of mind will inspire the love of all mankind. Time will destroy the memorials of your victories in battle, but one who has acted generously and wisely in a moment of anger will never fade from the hearts of men. You have not only surpassed all other leaders in the civil war, but you have even shown yourself superior to victory itself, for you have given back to the vanquished the very things that they hoped to secure when the war was begun.

449 CHAPTERS V AND VI

The restoration of Marcellus is especially significant as¹ indicating how Caesar regards² those who opposed him in the contest with Pompey. And that Caesar would have avoided war, if he could, is attested by the fact that he showed so much kindness to Marcellus and myself, who both favored peace. Caesar's rival, if victorious, would have been cruel, and heaven apparently has made all hope of security depend on the gentleness and wisdom of the one who was the conqueror. Therefore I urge you to rejoice in the exercise of those noble qualities, because victories are not given us for all time by fortune, while magnanimity is a boon from heaven. Don't cease to show us that you are always master of yourself.

450 CHAPTERS VII AND VIII

Now may I be allowed to refer to your fear that your life will be in danger. Who could harbor³ so dreadful a

¹ What idea does this convey?

² "how . . . those" = what feelings Caesar has toward those.

³ "harbor" = hold.

purpose? Surely none of your friends. And yet you have no foes, for those who were hostile to you have been made your warmest friends by your magnanimity. But let us magnify the danger in order to increase our watchfulness, since on the preservation of your life depends the safety of all. The country is prostrate, and you alone can quicken all its interests. For this reason I shudder when I think of your statement that you have lived long enough as¹ far as years and glory are concerned. To be sure, you have won renown beyond that of all other men; but, to reach the highest point of fame that lies within your reach, you have yet to lift up this prostrate nation.

451 CHAPTERS IX, X, AND XI

In addition to your victories and the restoration of your enemies, you have still to restore the republic. When all this² has been accomplished, then, perhaps, some one may say you have lived enough. The years of your life will not all be spent here, for there will be nobody who will be born a hundred years hence who will not know the splendid qualities of your life. Our welfare and that of our descendants is bound up in your life; we offer to sacrifice our lives in the preservation of yours if occasion arises. In conclusion, I wish to express something of the gratitude that I and my associates feel for your generosity and magnanimity. For my own part, I am particularly grateful for your kindness to me personally in³ the restoration of my dear friend Marcellus.

¹ "as . . . concerned" = for years and glory.

² Use the relative. What should its position be?

³ "in the . . . Marcellus" — ablative absolute.

THE ORATION FOR LIGARIUS

452

CHAPTERS I AND II

A strange charge is brought against Ligarius, — that he was in Africa. Pansa has admitted the truthfulness of the accusation; therefore I am in a dilemma,¹ for I had expected that I would have to prove this fact to Caesar. There is, then, nothing for me to do but to plead for mercy. The defendant confesses, Tubero, that he joined the same party to which you and your father belonged. When Considius left Africa to return to Rome, all the provincials² requested him to appoint Ligarius to serve in his place. At the outbreak of war, Pompey's friends in Africa urged Ligarius to take command of the forces in Pompey's interests, but he steadily refused. Afterward Varus went to Africa and assumed control. The fact that Ligarius remained in the province had nothing whatever to do with the war, — his stay there was due to necessity, not to choice.

453

CHAPTERS III AND IV

Of my own free will I favored Pompey, but at the close of the war received a full pardon at the hands of that noble man before whom I speak. Tubero and his father deliberately espoused the cause of Pompey, and fought with him, yet they were freely pardoned by Caesar. And now we

¹ Do not use a noun. Consider the real meaning of this word. ² See 71, 7.

appear before our magnanimous conqueror, the one to defend, the other to accuse, a man who did the very thing that you, Tubero, wished to do yourself, but could not. Your desire¹ to keep him in exile is exceedingly cruel, for you thus deprive him not only of his country, home, and brothers, but almost of his very life.

454 CHAPTERS V AND VI

Tubero, you are a man of such virtue, learning, and kindness that I cannot understand why you wish to oppose² the pardon of Ligarius. There are some people who, after a victor has been kind toward them, do not wish anybody else to be pardoned. If you had always been friendly to Caesar yourself, you would have some reason³ for urging him not to pardon Ligarius. It is strange that he should be accused rather than others, that the accusation should come from one who fought on the same side, and that there should be any new charge to bring against him. He may be called unfortunate, but he does not deserve to be called criminal any more than you or I do.

455 CHAPTERS VII, VIII, IX

Tubero's complaint against Ligarius was that he did not receive him into the province. If Tubero had secured control of Africa, do you not think he would have handed it over to Pompey? Nobody can doubt that he would have done so, for as soon as Ligarius was prevented from landing in Africa, he went off to Pompey, and not to Caesar. And

¹ Express the idea by a clause.

² "oppose the pardon," cf. in text, *nē impetrēmus oppūgnābis*.

³ "have some reason for" = have why you should.

yet, in spite of these services, Pompey was lukewarm¹ in his attachment to Tubero. May it not be true that resentment² for a fancied² personal injury influenced Tubero to take this action against Ligarius?

456

CHAPTERS X, XI, XII

Although there are extenuating³ circumstances, yet the entire case rests with Caesar's forgiving spirit. I beg of you, Caesar, to remember how many friends you would please by the restoration⁴ of Ligarius. Take into consideration also the grief of these brothers, who are so closely attached to that one in exile. And do not forget the service which Titus Ligarius rendered you, and the fact that the restoration⁴ of the exiled brother would bind them all closely to you. As in the case of Marcellus, you have an opportunity to exercise those qualities that have led men to consider you almost divine.

¹ Cf. *languidiore studiō*.

² Recast this entire sentence.

³ Consider the real meaning of this expression, and express the idea in Latin.

⁴ Ablative absolute.

EXERCISES FOR GENERAL REVIEW

457

[Review sections 1-51.]

1. He was a man of great bravery, and yet in many matters he showed too little foresight. 2. When he needed money, he could always persuade his father. 3. I will have lasting friendship with you, if you will use your influence in my behalf. 4. My brother and sister were worthy of very great praise for their wisdom. 5. The enemy advanced five miles farther than we did. 6. We were deprived of provisions, because we remained there many days. 7. When Cicero had been elected consul, he performed his duties very boldly. 8. After we came to Rome, they demanded many favors¹ of us. 9. He put me in charge of fortifications that were many miles long. 10. I am thoroughly ashamed of her, because she is not skillful in such matters. 11. He was pardoned when we found that the book was not very valuable. 12. Your weapons were like mine, and were very useful to me.

458

[Review sections 58-96.]

1. The people I saw in Athens were his friends. 2. Each of us enjoys his own friends, but not those of other people. 3. Cicero took as much time for study as other men do for pleasure. 4. After Caesar had fortified the camp and encouraged his men, he waited for² the enemy to attack him. 5. All the bravest soldiers fought in different parts of the battle, although many had been killed in doing so.³ 6. You will not set out to accomplish this with a youth for a leader, will you? 7. Having finished matters at Rome, Caesar left the city for the purpose of engaging Pompey's forces. 8. Did you

¹ Omit.

² See 156, 2.

³ *Id.*

believe me when I told you that? No. 9. There have been two citizens famous in Rome, one of whom conquered provinces, the other preserved the city. 10. This is a very easy thing to do, is it not? 11. You ought to come, if anybody calls you. 12. Hannibal, having drawn¹ the Romans into an ambush, surrounded and killed a large number of them.

459

[Review sections 102-136.]

1. Do not fear the enemy; let us remember that Caesar is our leader. 2. Caesar told the Gauls that they might enjoy their own laws. 3. I have no doubt that Caesar would have pardoned more of his enemies, had he lived longer. 4. We ought to obey the laws of our country. (Express in three ways.) 5. Ought we not to have praised him for his courage? 6. Some one may hesitate to ask us where we are going. 7. We have had a residence at Rome for a long time. 8. If the letters should contain nothing new, should² we blame Cicero for his zeal and prudence? 9. What could I do, when my father told me what he saw? 10. Would that a more skillful leader were in charge of the fortifications, now that they have been finished! 11. If every soldier does not do his duty, I fear that we shall not be victorious. 12. Had Caesar been cruel by nature, he would have killed many of his enemies after the defeat of Pompey.

460

[Review sections 141-175.]

1. The senate voted not to follow Caesar's opinion, but to put the conspirators to death. 2. Catiline could not prevent Cicero from disclosing all his plans. 3. Pompey was not greedy enough to order³ the houses of the allies to be plundered. 4. Cicero called the senate together to lay before them Catiline's plans. 5. Cicero advised Catiline to leave the city if he wished to free the consul from fear. 6. For many years Caesar prevented the Germans from

¹ *indūcō*. ² Consider carefully the real meaning of this auxiliary. ³ Use *iubeō*.

invading Italy. 7. When Caesar ordered¹ the enemy to give hostages, they used to obey. 8. The general said, "Wait until you see the whites² of their eyes." 9. The Germans were so thoroughly frightened that they did not stop fleeing until they came to the Rhine. 10. I think the Helvetians would not have emigrated, had they known how powerful Caesar was. 11. They were punished for³ trying to burn the city. 12. We will thank Cicero for persuading Catiline to go into exile. 13. Cicero was the only man who was fit to be consul at such a crisis. 14. He sent a messenger to order the enemy to surrender. 15. He said he would wait for the arrival⁴ of his friends.

461. At their interview Caesar showed Ariovistus that he was kindly disposed toward him; yet he could not allow him to wage war on the Aedui, who were allies of the Roman people. Ariovistus replied that, since he had crossed the Rhine only on invitation, and had then been attacked by the Gauls, there was no reason why⁵ they should not pay their taxes now that they had been defeated. Certainly the friendship of the Roman people ought not to prevent him from having what is justly his. If he was the first to come into Gaul, the Roman people had no business there; therefore if they desired his friendship and help in any wars they wished to wage, they must lead their army out of that part of Gaul at once. Caesar refused to obey Ariovistus, and in the battle that followed Ariovistus was severely defeated.

462. From the numerous battles that Caesar fought with the Gauls, one⁶ can easily understand how skillful he was in military affairs. He would⁷ march so rapidly and appear so unexpectedly among those who were meditating revolt, that they had no opportunity of perfecting their arrangements. On one occasion the Veneti, who live along the seacoast, realizing that Caesar had no fleet,

¹ Use *imperō*.

² Use a relative clause.

⁶ Do not use *ūnus*.

² "whites . . . eyes" = their very eyes.

⁴ Do not use a noun. ⁵ *quā rē*.

⁷ What does this auxiliary mean?

felt sure that they could raise¹ the standard of revolt and prevent the Romans from ruling them any longer. But Caesar quickly sent his officers in different directions to hold the other Gauls to their allegiance,² and then collected a fleet with which to fight the Veneti. He found that the ships of the Veneti were so strong that the Romans could not injure them by their customary³ methods, so he ordered his men to seize their rigging with long poles and thus board their ship. These tactics⁴ were very useful to the Romans, and enabled them to capture the enemy's ships one by one.

463. During the consulship of Cicero, a senator named Catiline formed a plan to destroy the government, and persuaded several men of noble birth to join with him. But Cicero was on the lookout to see that the republic suffered no harm, and knew where his associates in crime met and what plans they adopted. He therefore called the senate together to lay the whole matter before them. The result was that the citizens were so enraged that they would have driven Catiline from the city, had he not left that very night of his own accord. There is no patriotic citizen who will not acknowledge that Cicero should be accorded the highest praise for disclosing such a foul conspiracy.

464. Although Catiline had left Rome, it would have been a difficult matter to secure evidence against those conspirators who remained, if a most fortunate occurrence had not happened. Cicero was informed that certain ambassadors from the Allobroges, who had come to Rome at this time, were being urged by the conspirators to incite an insurrection in Gaul. So Cicero asked the ambassadors to secure letters from the conspirators in their own handwriting. As the Gauls were leaving Rome, they were arrested, and these very letters, with unbroken seals, were seized as proofs of the conspirators' guilt. A few days later the senate was assembled,

¹ "raise . . . revolt" = make a rebellion.

² Express this adjective by a clause in Latin.

³ officium.

⁴ res.

and after a long consultation they voted that the conspirators who remained in the city should be put to death.

465. Before Caesar set out from Rome the Helvetians decided to burn all their villages (*vicus*) and abandon their country because they were being hard pressed by the Germans. But as soon as Caesar was informed of this design,¹ he hastened from the city, and after gathering as large an army as possible, pitched his camp near Geneva (*Genava*), in order to prevent the Helvetians from crossing the Rhone (*Rhodanus*) into the Roman province. Then the Helvetians sent envoys to Caesar and said, "We desire to journey through the province without causing any injury, and we ask that we may be allowed to do this with your good will." [Yale, 1900.]

466. Render into Latin the following: —

When Cicero, according to custom, ascended the rostra on the last day of the year to give an account to the people of the events of his consulship, Metellus forbade him to speak. "The man," he said, "who condemned our fellow-citizens unheard, shall not himself be listened to." Then Cicero cried out, "I declare that I have saved the republic and the city." The people applauded, and with one voice responded that he had spoken the truth.

He was never able to persuade his brother to go to Rome.

The consul did not know what plan to adopt.

Caesar was killed March fifteenth.

Write the following passage in indirect discourse introduced by *Cicero locutus est*: —

Vos, Quirites, quoniam iam nox est, venerati Jovem in vestra tecta discedite; et ea, quamquam iam est periculum depulsum, tamen aequae ac priore nocte custodiis vigiliisque defendite. Id ne vobis diutius faciendum sit, atque ut in perpetua pace esse possitis, providebo. [Wellesley, 1901.]

¹ Omit.

467. In the consulship of Cicero, Catiline collected a band of worthless men to destroy the Roman commonwealth. When Cicero saw that the conspirators had established a camp in Etruria, and that the number of the enemy grew every day, and that the state was in the greatest danger, he begged of the senators to decree that the consuls should see (to it) that the state should suffer no harm. By this speech he brought it about (*efficere*) that Catiline left Rome and went to the camp of Manlius, which was at Faesulae. This he would not have done if he had not seen that all his plans had been revealed (to be revealed = *patere*). [Yale, 1901.]

468. 1. When he had finished the war with the Germans, Caesar thought that for many reasons he ought to go to Rome. But he wished first to cross the Rhine before other Germans had crossed over into Gaul, because he had heard that a body had set out to take possession of the left bank, and they would harass the Gauls if they were allowed to do this.

2. Do we seem to be so mean-spirited, all of us who have passed our lives in the service of the state, that when up to the very end we have not drawn a calm breath, we should think that all things are going to perish along with us? Have other men left statues, the likeness of the body and not of the soul, and ought we not much rather to leave a remembrance of our virtue? [Princeton, 1900.]

469. Although only a small part of the summer was left, Caesar determined to cross into Britain, for he had observed that in nearly all the wars with the Gauls aid had been furnished to the enemy by the inhabitants of that island. Since, however, he could learn nothing from the Gauls about the nature of the island and of its people, and was afraid that some misfortune might happen to him if he acted incautiously, he sent a lieutenant to find out all he could about that portion of Britain which was nearest to Gaul.

In the meantime Caesar gathered together about eighty ships in which to carry across the troops if a favorable report was made by

his lieutenant. When after five days this officer had returned and reported all that he had seen, Caesar at once set sail with two legions of infantry and ordered the cavalry to follow with all possible speed.

The cavalry, however, waited more than five days before setting out, and then proceeded so slowly that one battle had already been fought with the enemy before they came within sight of Caesar and the infantry. [Harvard, 1897.]

470. Caesar, knowing that the enemy were near, gave orders that six legions in light marching order should precede the baggage and fortify the camp. The Nervii supposed that each legion would arrive followed by its own baggage. If the Romans had come to the river in this fashion, they would have been defeated; but the Nervii waited until they caught sight of the first baggage train, and by that time there were so many soldiers on the hill that the Romans were not overpowered by the first rush. Yet even so one cannot doubt that Caesar's difficulties were great. He saw that his cavalry had been routed, and that the barbarians were rushing from the forest to the river. There was no time to send a staff officer to tell the soldiers what to do. But, well trained as they were by previous campaigning, the soldiers knew their duty. [Harvard, 1900.]

471. The Spartans, getting wind of the conspiracy, recalled Pausanias; but, being unable to find any clear proofs, acquitted him on the capital charge, while punishing him by a fine. When, however, he continued to correspond with the Persians, he was detected in the following manner. A slave who was sent to Persia, and who had noticed that none of those dispatched on like errands ever returned, feared that if he obeyed his master's injunctions he should meet with death. He therefore delivered the letter to the ephors, and afterward, in a conference, forced Pausanias to confess his crime so plainly that the ephors, who were concealed near by and heard the confession, were able to arrest this disloyal citizen. [Harvard, 1899.]

ENGLISH-LATIN VOCABULARY

NOTE.— Words in SMALL CAPITALS are synonyms of the first word given.

A

abandon, *relinquō, ere, liqui, lictus*,
LEAVE BEHIND; *abiciō, icere, icci,*
iectus, THROW FROM OR AWAY.

ability, *ingenium, i, n.*

able, am able, *possum, posse, potui.*

about, around, *circum*, prep. w. acc.;
about, *circiter*, adv., used w. numerals;
about, concerning, *dē* w. abl.

absent, *absēns*, gen. *absentis*.

accept, *accipiō, cipere, cēpi, ceptus*.

accomplish, *cōficiō, ere, feci, factus*.

accord, his own accord, *suā sponte*.

account, on account of, *propter, ob*,
preps. w. acc.

accuse, *accūsō, āre, āvi, ātus*.

accustomed, be accustomed, *soleō,*
ēre, solitus sum; cōsuēscō, ere,
suēvi, suētus.

acknowledge, *cōfiteor, ēri, cōfessus*
sum.

across, *trāns*, prep. w. acc.

adopt, *insistō, ere, stili, —; capiō, ere,*
cēpi, captus; institūō, ere, stitui,
stitutus. See use.

advance, *prōgredior, gredī, gressus*
sum.

advise, *moneō, ēre, uī, itus; suādeō,*
ēre, suāsi, suāsum.

Aedui, *Aeduī, ōrum*, m. pl.

affair, *rēs, rei*, f.

afraid, be afraid of, *timeō, ēre, uī. —*
See fear.

after, *postquam*, conj.

against, *in, contrā*, preps. w. acc.

aid, *auxilium, i, n.; iuvō, āre, iūvi,*
iūtum.

alarm, *commoveō, ēre, mōvi, mōtus*.

Alexander, *Alexander, dri*, m.

alive, be alive, be living, *vivō, ere,*
vixi, vīctus.

all, *omnis, e*, EVERY, THE WHOLE,
ENTIRE, pl., ALL (persons), ALL
(things); *tōtus, a, um*, ALL THE, THE
WHOLE, ENTIRE, TOTAL; *ūniversus,*
a, um, ALL (taken together),
WHOLE, ENTIRE, UNIVERSAL; *cūncti,*
ae, a, ALL (united in a body), ALL
TOGETHER.

allow, *patior, ī, passus sum; licet, ēre,*
licuit or *licitum est*, used impersonally.

ally, *socius, i, m.*

almost, *prope*, adv.

alone, *sōlus, a, um*.

already, *iam*, adv.

also, *et, etiam*.

although, *quamquam, quamvis, cum*,
conjs. See 171. 87. 6.

always, *semper*, adv.

am, *sum, esse, fui, futūrus*.

ambassador, *lēgātus, i, m.*

among, *inter*, prep. w. acc.; *in*, prep.
w. abl. and acc.

ancestors, *māiōrēs, um*, m. pl.

and, *et, -que, ac* or *atque*, conjs. See S2.

angry, be angry with, *irāscor, ī, irā-*
tus sum, w. dat.

announce, *nūntiō, āre, āvī, ātus*.
 another, *alius, a, ud.* [sum.
 answer, *respondeō, ēre, spondī, spōn-*
 any, anybody, any one, anything, *ali-*
quis; in a negative sentence, *ūllus*;
 after *sī, nisi, nē, and num, quis*.
 apologize, *satisfaciō, ere, fēcī, factus*.
 approach, *appropinquō, āre, āvī, ātus*,
 COME NEAR TO, DRAW NIGH, w.
 dat.; *adeō, adīre, advī* or *adii*,
aditus, GO TO, VISIT, w. acc.
 arise, *cōdrior, iri, ortus sum*.
 arm one's self, passive of *armō, āre,*
āvī, ātus; *arma capiō, ere, cēpī,*
captus.
 arms, *arma, ōrum, n. pl.*
 army, *exercitus, ūs, m.*
 around, about, *circum, w. acc.*
 arrest, *comprehendō, ere, prehēdī,*
prehēnsus.
 arrival, *adventus, ūs, m.*
 arrive, *perveniō, īre, vēnī, ventum*.
 as much . . . as, *tantus . . . quan-*
tus, a, um; tam . . . quam.
 as soon as, *simul ac (atque); cum*
primum.
 as soon as possible, *quam primum,*
 adv.
 ashamed, something causes one to be
 ashamed, *puget, pudere, puduit, or*
puditum est. See 27.
 ask, *rogō, āre, āvī, ātus*; ask advice
 of, *cōsulō, ere, cōsulūi, cōsultus,*
 w. acc.; ask for, demand, *postulō,*
āre, āvī, ātus, w. acc.; quaerō, ere,
sivī, sītus; poscō, petō. See 15.
 Aspāsia, *Aspasia, ae, f.*
 assault, make an assault, *signa īnferō,*
īnferre, intulī, illātus; to make an
 assault on the enemy, *īn hostīs signa*
īnferre.

assemble, *conveniō, īre, vēnī, ventum*
 at all, *omnīnō, adv.*
 at the house of, *apud, prep. w. acc.*
 Athenians, *Athēniēnsēs, ium, m. pl.*
 Athens, *Athēnae, ārum, f. pl.*
 attack, *impetum faciō, facere, fēcī,*
factus; ingredior, ingredi, ingres-
sus sum; to attack the enemy, *īn*
hostīs impetum facere.
 attempt, *cōnor, āvī, ātus sum*.
 avoid, *vītō, āre, āvī, ātus*.

B

band, company, *manus, ūs, f.*
 battle, *proelium, ī, n.; pūgna, ae, f.*
 be born, descended, *nāscor, ī, nātus*
sum.
 be without, be deprived of, *careō, ēre,*
uī, itūrus.
 bear, *ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus*; bear
 with, *perfero, ferre, tulī, lātus*.
 because, *quod, quia, quoniam, conjs.*
 See 173.
 become, be made, *fīō, fierī, factus sum*.
 before, *ante, prep. w. acc.; antequam,*
priusquam, conjs.; the night before,
superiōre nocte.
 beg, beg for, *ōrō, āre, āvī, ātus; petō,*
ere, ivī or iī, itus.
 began, *coepī* or *coeptus sum, coepisse,*
 defective verb; *coeptus sum* is only
 used with passive infinitives.
 begin, *incipiō, cipere, cēpī, ceptus*; be-
 gin a battle, *proelium committō, ere,*
mīsī, missus.
 behalf, in behalf of, *prō, w. abl.*
 Belgians, *Belgae, ārum, m. pl.*
 believe, *crēdō, ere, crēdidī, crēditūrus*.
 besiege, *oppugnō, āre, āvī, ātus*.
 betake one's self, *sē cōnferre; cōn-*
ferō, cōnferre, contulī, collātus.

betray, *prōdō, ere, didī, dītus*.
bid (at an auction), *liceor, licērī, licītus sum*.
bind, *vinciō, ire, vinxī, vinctus*.
blame, *culpō, āre, āvī, ātus*.
blood, *sanguis, sanguinis, m*.
board, board ship, *trāscendō, ere, dī, scēnsūrus, in nāvem*.
boat, *linter, lintris, f.*; *nāvis, is, f*.
body, *corpus, corporis, n*.
boldness, *audācia, ae, f*.
born, be born, *nāscor, ī, nātus sum*.
book, *liber, librī, m*.
both . . . and, et . . . et.
bound, be bound, pass. of *contineō, ēre, ūi, tentus*.
boy, *puer, ī, m*.
brave, *fortis, e*; *audāx, ācis*.
bravely, *fortiter, audācter, advs*.
bravery, *virtūs, ūtis, f*.
bridge, *pōns, pontis, m*.
brother, *frāter, frātris, m*.
building, *lecta, ōrum, n.*; *aedificium, ī, n*.
burn, burn up, *combūrō, ūrere, ūssi, ūstus*; burn alive, *ignī cremō, ī*.
business, *negōtium, ī, n*.
but, *sed, autem*; but if, *sīn*, conjs.
buy, *emō, ere, emī, emptus*.
by, *d, ab*, prep. w. abl.

C

Caesar, *Caesar, aris, m*.
call, *appellō, āre, āvī, ātus*, ADDRESS, CALL BY NAME, ENTITLE; *nōminō, āre, āvī, ātus*, NAME, CALL by name; *convocō, āre, āvī, ātus*, SUMMON, CALL together.
camp, *castra, ōrum, n. pl*.
can, *possum, posse, potuī*; can not but, *facere nōn possum quīn*, w. subj.

capture, *capio, capere, cēpi, captus*.
care, *cūra, ae, f*.
care for, *prōvideō, ēre, vīdī, vīsus, w. dat*.
carefully, *diligenter, adv*.
Catiline, *Catilīna, ae, m*.
cattle, *pecus, oris, n*.
cause, *causa, ae, f*.
cavalry, *equitātus, ūs, m.*; *equitēs, itum, m. (pl.)*.
cease, *dēsīnō, ere, (sivī) or īi, situs*.
certainly, *certē, adv*.
children, *liberī, ōrum, m. pl*.
choose, *dēligō, ere, lēgī, lēctus*.
Cicero, *Cicerō, ōnis, m*.
citizen, *civis, is, m. and f*.
city, *urbs, urbis, f*.
collect, *colligō, ligere, lēgī, lēctus*.
come, *veniō, ire, vēnī, ventum*.
command, *imperō, āre, āvī, ātus, w. dat.*; *iubeō, ēre, iussi, iussus*; be in command of, *praesum, esse, fui*.
commander, *imperātor, ōris, m*.
companion, ally, *socius, ī, m.*; *comes, itis, m. and f*.
compare, *comparō, āre, āvī, ātus*.
compel, *cōgō, ere, cōgī, cōactus*; *compellō, ere, pulī, pulsus*.
complain, complain of, *queror, ī, questus sum*.
conceal, *cēlō, āre, āvī, ātus*.
conquer, *vincō, ere, vīcī, victus*.
conspiracy, *coniūrātiō, ōnis, f*.
conspirators, *coniūrātī, ōrum, m. pl*.
consul, *cōsul, ulis, m*.
consult, *cōsulō, ere, cōsulūi, cōsulūtus, w. acc.*; w. dat., consult for, consult the interests of.
contain. See hold.
control, *imperium, ī, n*.
converse, *colloquor, loquī, locūtus sum*
convince. See persuade.

Corinth, *Corinthus*, *ī*, f.
country, *terra*, *ae*, f., LAND, EARTH, COUNTRY; *patria*, *ae*, f., NATIVE COUNTRY, FATHERLAND; *rūs*, *rūris*, n., COUNTRY as opposed to city; into the country, *rūs*; in the country, *rūrī*.
courage, bravery, *virtūs*, *ūtis*, f.; *audācia*, *ae*, f.
covetous, *avidus*, *a*, *um*.
cowardly, *ignāvus*, *a*, *um*.
Crassus, *Crassus*, *ī*, m.
crime, *scelus*, *eris*, n.
critical point, crisis, *discrīmen*, *inis*, n.
cross, *trānsēō*, *ire*, *ivī* or *iī*, *itus*.
cruel, *crūdēlis*, *e*.

D

danger, *perīculum*, *ī*, n.
dare, *audeō*, *ere*, *ausus sum*.
day, *dīēs*, *ēī*, m. and f.; to-day, *hodīē*; yesterday, *hesternō diē*.
dear, *cārus*, *a*, *um*.
death, *mors*, *mortis*, f.; put to death, *necō*, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*.
decree, *dēcernō*, *ere*, *crēvī*, *crētus*; decree of the senate, *senātus cōsultum*, *ī*, n.
deed, *factum*, *ī*, n.
deep, *altus*, *a*, *um*.
defeat, conquer, *vincō*, *ere*, *vīcī*, *victus*.
defend, *dēfendō*, *ere*, *fendī*, *fēnsus*.
defendant, *reus*, *ī*, m.
delay, *moror*, *ārī*, *ātus sum*.
deliberate, *dēliberō*, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*.
demand, *postulō*, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*. See 15.
democrats, *populārēs*, *ium*, m.
denies, says not, *negō*, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*.
depart, *discedō*, *ere*, *cessī*, *cessum*; *dēcēdō*, *ere*, *cessī*, *cessum*.

deprive, *ēripīō*, *ripere*, *ripuī*, *reptus*; *privō*, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*; be deprived of, lack, *careō*, *ēre*, *uī*, *itūrus*. See 39.
depth, *altitūdō*, *inis*, f.
desert, abandon, forsake, *dēserō*, *serere*, *seruī*, *sertus*. See abandon.
desire, *volō*, *velle*, *voluī*.
destroy, *dēlēō*, *ēre*, *ēvī*, *ētus*.
destruction, *exitium*, *ī*, n., A GOING OUT, GOING TO NOUGHT, RUIN; *interitus*, *ūs*, m., A GOING AMONG things so as to be no longer seen, BECOMING LOST, GOING TO RUIN; *perniciēs*, *ēī*, f., KILLING UTTERLY, SLAUGHTER, OVERTHROW, DESTRUCTION; *interneciō*, *ōnis*, f., DESTRUCTION, ANNIHILATION.
determine, *cōstituō*, *ere*, *uī*, *ūtus*.
devastate, *vāstō*, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*.
die, *moriōr*, *morī*, *mortuus sum*.
differ, *differō*, *differre*, *distulī*, *dīlātus*.
difficult, *difficilis*, *e*.
diligently, *diligenter*, adv.
diminish, *dēminuō*, *ere*, *dēminuī*, *dēminūtus*.
direction, *pars*, *partis*, f.
disaster, *calamitās*, *ātis*, f.
disclose. See expose.
disregard, neglect (advice), *omittō*, *mittere*, *mīsī*, *missus*.
district, territory, field, *ager*, *agrī*, m.
do, *faciō*, *facere*, *fēcī*, *factus*.
doubt, *dubitō*, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*; there is no doubt that, *nōn est dubium quīn*, w. subj.
doubtful, *dubius*, *a*, *um*.
drive away, *dēpellō*, *ere*, *dēpulī*, *dēpulsus*; drive out, *expellō*, *ere*, *expulī*, *expulsus*; *ēiciō*, *ere*, *ēicī*, *ēiectus*.

duty, *officium*, *ī*, n.
 dwell, dwell in, *incolō, ere, coluī,*
cultus; habitō, ī.
 dwelling, *domicilium*, *ī*, n.

E

each, *quisque*.
 each other. See 68.
 eagerly, *cupidē*, adv.
 earth, *orbis terrarum, orbis terrae;*
orbis, is, m.
 easily, *facile*, adv.
 easy, *facilis, e*, adj.
 either . . . or, *aut . . . aut, vel . . . vel*.
 elect, *creō, āre, āvī, ātus*.
 embassy, *legatiō, ōnis*, f.
 emigrate = go out from territory.
 enable, *efficiō, ere, fecī, sectus*.
 encourage, *cohortor, ārī, ātus sum,*
 EXHORT, ANIMATE, ADMONISH;
cōsōlor, ārī, ātus sum, COMFORT
 GREATLY, CHEER.
 end, *finis, is*, m.
 enemy, *hostis, is*. m. and f., AN EN-
 EMY OF ONE'S COUNTRY, *inimicus, ī*,
 m., A PERSONAL ENEMY.
 engage. See fight.
 enjoy, *fruor, fruī, fructus sum;* en-
 joy, use, *utor, ūtī, ūsus*. See 44.
 enjoyment, *fructus, ūs*, m.
 enough, *satis*.
 especially, *praesertim*, adv.
 establish, *cōstituō, ere, uī, ūtus*.
 Europe, *Eurōpa, ae, f*.
 even if, *etiam sī*.
 ever, *semper*, ALWAYS; *umquam (un-*
quam), AT ANY TIME.
 every, each, *quisque*; every one, *quis-*
que, quaeque, quodque (quicque,
quidque).
 evidence, *indiciū, ī*, n.

except, *praeter*, prep. w. acc.
 exchange, *dō, dare, dedī, datus* (with
inter and reflex. pronoun).
 execute, perform, *administrō, āre, āvī,*
ātus.
 exhort, *cohortor, ārī, ātus sum*.
 exile, *exsilium, ī*, n.
 expect, hope for, *spērō, āre, āvī, ātus*.
 expose, bring to light, *patefaciō, ere,*
fēcī, factus; expose (to danger),
offerō, offerre, obtulī, oblātus.
 eye, *oculus, ī*, m.

F

fact, *rēs, reī, f*.
 faithful, *fidēlis, e*.
 fair, *pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum*.
 fame, *glōria, ae, f*.
 family (*i.e.* stock), *genus, eris, n.;*
gēns, ntis, f.
 famous, *clārus, a, um*.
 far, *longē*, adv.
 farmer, *agricola, ae, m*.
 father, *pater, patris, m*.
 fault, *culpa, ae, f*.
 fear, *timor, ōris, m.;* *metus, ūs, m.;*
 to fear, *vereor, ērī, itus sum;* *timeō,*
ēre, uī; *metuō, ere, metuī, (metūtus)*.
 feel thankful, *grātiām habeo, ēre, uī,*
itus.
 fellow = man, sometimes by *ille*.
 fellow-citizen, *cīvis, is, m*.
 fertile, *opīmus, a, um;* *fertilis, e*.
 few, *paucī, ae, a*.
 field, *ager, agrī, m.;* in the field, *mīli-*
tiae (loc. case).
 fifteen, *quīndecim*, indecl.
 fifty, *quīnquāgintā*, indecl.
 fight, *pūgnō, āre, āvī, ātum*, used im-
 personally in the passive; e.g. *pūg-*
nātur, it is fought, they fight.

find, *inveniō, ire, vēnī, ventus*, COME UPON, DISCOVER; *reperiō, ire, reperi* and *repperī, repertus*, MEET WITH, FIND OUT; *cōgnōscō, ere, cōgnōvī, cōgnitus*, BECOME ACQUAINTED WITH, LEARN, KNOW.

finish, *cōficiō, ficere, fēcī, factus*.

first, *primus, a, um*.

fit, fitted, *aptus, a, um; idōneus, a, um*.

five, *quīnque*, indecl.

flee, *fugiō, fugere, fūgī, fugitūrus; terga vertō, ere, vertī, versus*.

fleet, *classis, is, f*.

flight, *fuga, ae, f*; put to flight, *in fugam dō, dare, dedī, datus; fugō, āre, āvī, ātus*.

flow, *fluō, ere, fluxī, fluxus*.

follow, follow close after, *subsequor, ī, secūtus sum*.

following, *posterus, a, um*. See 59. 3.

foolish, stupid, *āmēns, gen. āmentis; stultus, a, um*.

foot, *pēs, pedis, m*.

for, *prō*, prep. w. abl.; *nam*, conj.; for a long time, now for a long time, *iam diū, iam dūdum*. See 102. 3; 103. 2.

for the future, *in reliquum tempus*.

for the most part, *māximam partem*.

for the sake of, *causā*, abl. and placed after its limiting gen.

force, *vīs, (vis), f*; force, band, *manus, ūs, f*; forces, troops, *cōpiae, ārum, f. pl*.

foresight, *prūdētia, ae, f*.

forest, *silva, ae, f*.

forget, *oblīvīscor, ī, oblītus sum*.

form, make, *faciō, facere, fēcī, factus*; form, draw up, *instruō, ere, strūxī, strūctus*.

former, *ille*.

fortifications, *moenia, ium, n*.

fortify, *mūniō, ire, īvī, ītus*.

found, build (a city), *condō, ere, condidī, conditus*.

four, *quattuor*, indecl.

free, set free, *liberō, āre, āvī, ātus*; free, *liber, libera, liberum*.

friend, *amicus, ī, m*.

frighten thoroughly, *perterreō, ēre, uī, ītus*.

from, out of, *ē, ex*, prep. w. abl.; from, away from, from near, *ā, ab, abs*, prep. w. abl.; *dē*, down from.

front, first, *primus, a, um*.

full, *plēnus, a, um*.

G

gate, *porta, ae, f*.

gather, come together, *conveniō, ire, vēnī, ventum*.

Gaul, *Gallia, ae, f*.

Gauls, *Galli, ōrum, m. pl*.

general, *imperātor, ōris, m*; *dux, ducis, m. and f*.

German, *Germānus, a, um*.

Germans, *Germānī, ōrum, m. pl*.

Germany, *Germānia, ae, f*.

get a firm footing, *fīrmiter īnsistō, ere, stitī, —*.

get possession of, *potior, potiri, positus sum*.

get together. See collect.

gift, *dōnum, ī, n*.

girl, *puella, ae, f*.

give, *dō, dare, dedī, datus*; give back, *reddō, ere, reddidī, redditus*; give up, *abiciō, icere, iēcī, iectus*; give up, desist from, *dēsistō, sistere, stitī, stitum*.

glad, *laetus, a, um*.

glory, *glōria*, *ae*, *f*.
 go, *eō*, *ire*, *ivī* or *ii*, *itum*; go back,
redeō, *redire*, *redii*, *reditus*; go to,
 visit, *adeō*, *adire*, *advī* or *adii*, *aditus*.
 god, *deus*, *dei*, *m*.
 good, *bonus*, *a*, *um*.
 government, *imperium*, *i*, *n*.
 grain, *frūmentum*, *i*, *n*.
 grant, *dō*, *dare*, *dedi*, *datus*.
 great, *māgnus*, *a*, *um*; how great,
quantus, *a*, *um*.
 greedy, *avidus*, *a*, *um*; *cupidus*, *a*, *um*.

H

handwriting, *manus*, *ūs*, *f*.
 happens, it happens, comes to pass,
 the result is, *accidit*, *isse*; *contingit*,
contigisse, *contigit*; *fit*, *fieri*, *factum*
est; these verbs are often used with
 a substantive clause as subject.
 happy, *beātus*, *a*, *um*.
 harass, *laccessō*, *cessere*, *cessivī* or *ii*,
cessitus.
 hardly, *vix*, *adv*.
 harm, *detrīmentum*, *i*, *n*.
 hasten, make haste, *mātūrō*, *āre*, *āvī*,
ātus.
 hate, *odī*, *odisse*, *ōsūrus*, *perf*. with
pres. meaning.
 haul, draw, *dūcō*, *dūcere*, *dūxī*, *ductus*;
trahō, *ere*, *trāxī*, *trāctus*.
 have, *habeō*, *ēre*, *uī*, *itus*.
 he, she, it, *is*, *ea*, *id*.
 hear, *audiō*, *īre*, *ivī*, *itus*.
 height, depth, *altitudō*, *inis*, *f*.
 help, *succurrō*, *ere*, *succurrī*, *succur-*
sum; *iuvō*, *āre*, *iūvī*, *iūtum*.
 here, *hīc*, *adv*.; to be here, *adsum*.
 hesitate, *dubitō*, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*.
 high, deep, *altus*, *a*, *um*.
 highest, *summus*, *a*, *um*.

hill, *collis*, *is*, *m*.
 himself, herself, itself. See 66.
 hinder, *impediō*, *ire*, *ivī*, *itus*,
 ENTANGLE, EMBARRASS, HINDER;
reprimō, *ere*, *pressi*, *pressus*, PRESS
 BACK, KEEP BACK, RESTRAIN, HIN-
 DER.
 hindrance, *impedimentum*, *i*, *n*.
 his, her, its, *suus*, *a*, *um*, when refer-
 ring to the same person or thing as
 the subject of its sentence, other-
 wise *eius*. See 67.
 hitherto, *adhūc*, *adv*.
 hold, *teneō*, *ēre*, *uī*, *tentus*.
 home, homeward, *domum*; at home,
domī.
 hope, *spēs*, *spei*, *f*.; to hope, *spērō*,
āre, *āvī*, *ātus*.
 horse, *equus*, *i*, *m*.
 hostage, *obses*, *obsidis*, *m*. and *f*.
 hour, *hōra*, *ae*, *f*.
 house, *domus*, *i* (*ūs*), *f*., the generic
 word; *lectum*, *i*, *n*., that which
 covers, THE ROOF, by metonymy,
 HOUSE; at the house of, *apud* and
ad, *preps*. w. *acc*.
 how great, *quantus*, *a*, *um*.
 how many, *quot*, *indecl*. *adj*.; *quam*
mullī, *ae*, *a*.
 hundred, *centum*, *indecl*.
 hurl, *coniciō*, *icere*, *iēcī*, *iectus*.

I

I, *ego*. See 64.
 if, *sī*, *conj*.; if only, *modo*, *dum*, *dum*
modo, *conj*s.
 ignorant, *ignārus*, *a*, *um*.
 illustrious, *clārus*, *a*, *um*.
 implore, invoke, call upon, *vocō*, *āre*.
āvī, *ātus*.
 important. See 29.

in, *in*, prep. w. abl.
 in the vicinity of, *ad*, prep. w. acc.
 inactivity, *inertia*, *ae*, f.
 incite, *inflammō*, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*.
 indeed, at least, *quidem*, adv.; placed immediately after the emphatic word.
 infantry, *pedītēs*, *um*, m. pl.; *pedītātus*, *ūs*, m.
 inflict punishment, *supplicium sūmō*, *ere*, *sūmpsi*, *sūmptus*; to inflict punishment on a soldier, *dē milite supplicium sūmere*; *inserō*, *ferre*, *tulī*, *illātus*.
 influence, *auctōritās*, *ātis*, f.; have influence, exert influence, *valeō*, *ēre*, *uī*, *itūrus*.
 inform any one, *aliquem certiorē facīō*, *facere*, *fēcī*, *factus*; be informed, *certior fiō*, *fieri*, *factus sum*.
 inhabitant, *incola*, *ae*, m.
 injure, harm, *noceō*, *ēre*, *uī*, *itūrus*.
 inquire, *quaerō*, *ere*, *quaesivī*, *quaesitus*.
 intend, *esse in animō*, and dat.
 intercessor, *dēprecātor*, *ōris*, m.
 interest, *intersum*, *esse*, *fuī*, *futūrus*, used impersonally. See 28.
 interview, conference, *colloquium*, *ī*, n.
 into, *in*, prep. w. acc.
 invade, *ingredior*, *ī*, *ingressus sum*.
 invite, send for, *arcessō*, *ere*, *arcessivī*, *arcessitus*; *invitō*, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*.
 island, *īnsula*, *ae*, f.
 it, *is*, *ea*, *id*.
 Italy, *Ītalia*, *ae*, f.

J

join battle, *proelium committō*, *ere*, *mīsī*, *missus*; join together, unite, *coniungō*, *ere*, *iūnxī*, *iūunctus*.

journey, *iter*, *itineris*, n.; to journey, *iter faciō*, *facere*, *fēcī*, *factus*.
 judge, *iūdex*, *iūdicis*, m.; *iūdicō*, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*.
 just, *aequus*, *a*, *um*.
 justice, *aequitās*, *ātis*, f.
 justly, *iūre*, abl. of manner.

K

keep, hold, *habeō*, *ēre*, *uī*, *itus*; keep, restrain, *contineō*, *ēre*, *uī*, *tentus*.
 kill, *interficiō*, *ficere*, *fēcī*, *fectus*.
 king, *rēx*, *rēgis*, m.
 know, know how, *sciō*, *scīre*, *scīvī*, *scītus*; *nōscō*, *ere*, *nōvī*, *nōtus*. See 106; not know, *nesciō*, *īre*, *īvī*, —.

L

Labienuus, *Labiēnus*, *ī*, m.
 land, *terra*, *ae*, f.
 large, *māgnus*, *a*, *um*.
 lasting, *perpetuus*, *a*, *um*.
 lately, *nūper*, adv.
 latter, *hīc*.
 law, *lēx*, *lēgis*, f.
 lay before, report, *dēferō*, *dēferre*, *dētulī*, *dēlātus*; lay waste, *vāstō*, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*.
 laziness, *pigritia*, *ae*, f.
 lazy, *piger*, *pigra*, *pigrum*.
 lead, *dūcō*, *ere*, *dūxī*, *ductus*; lead across, *trādūcō*, *ere*, *dūxī*, *ductus*; lead down, *dēdūcō*, *ere*, *dūxī*, *ductus*; lead out, *ēdūcō*, *ere*, *dūxī*, *ductus*; lead to, *addūcō*, *ere*, *dūxī*, *ductus*.
 leader, *dux*, *ducis*, m. and f.
 learn, *cōgnōscō*, *ere*, *cōgnōvī*, *cōgnītus*.
 leave behind, leave, *relinquō*, *ere*, *līquī*, *lictus*; *exeō*, *īre*, *īī*, *itus*.

leave off, cease, desinō, ere, desivī or *desiī, desitus.*

left, sinister, sinistra, sinistrum. See remaining.

legate, legātus, ī, m.

legion, legiō, ōnis, f.

leisure, ōtium, ī, n.

less, minor, minus; gen. minōris.

lessen, levō, āre, āvī, ātus.

letter, litterae, ārum, f. pl.; epistula, ae, f.

liberality, liberalitās, dtis, f.

liberty, libertās, dtis, f.

lieutenant, lēgātus, ī, m.

life, vīta, ae, f.

light, daylight, lūx, lūcis, f.

like, similis, e; like, wish, volō, velle, voluī.

line, line of battle, aciēs, ēī, f.

linger around. See remain.

little, parvus, a, um; too little, parum, adv.

live, vivō, ere, vivī, vīctus; vītam degō, ere, degī, —.

long, long for, desire eagerly, cupiō, cupere, cupivī or cupīī, cupītus.

long, a long time, longer, longest, diū, diūtius, diūtissimē, adv.

long, longus, a, um; long, as long as. See while.

long since, iam pridem, adv.

look at, intueor, ēvī, intuitus sum.

love, amor, ōris, m.; to love, amō, āre, āvī, ātus.

M

make, faciō, facere, fecī, factus; make an assault. See assault; make requital, grātiā referō, referre, rettulī, retātus. — I shall requite you, tibi grātiā referam; make upon, in-

ferō, inferre, intulī, illātus. — to make war upon the Gauls, Gallis bellum inferre; make use of, ūtor, ūtī, ūsus sum.

man, vir, virī, m., A MAN as distinguished from a woman; homō, inis, m. and f., MAN, A HUMAN BEING.

many, multī, ae, a; many times, saepe.

march, iter, itineris, n.; to march, iter faciō, facere, fecī, factus.

marry (of a man), in mātrimonium dūcō; (of a woman), nūbō, nūbere, nūpsī, nūpta.

may. See 118, 119.

meantime, in the meantime, interīm, intereā, advs.

meditate. See think about.

meet, to meet, sē obvium ferre; you met me, mihi tē obvium tulistī; go to meet, obviam (or obvius, a, um) eō, ire, ivī or iī, itus, w. dat.; meet with, invenio, ire, vēnī, ventus, w. acc.

memory, memoria, ae, f.

messenger, nūntius, ī, m.

method, ratiō, ōnis, f.

middle, middle of, medius, a, um.

mile, mille passuum.

military affairs, rēs militāris, rei militāris.

mind, mēns, mentis, f., UNDERSTANDING, INTELLECT, REASON; animus, ī, m., WILL, DESIRE, PURPOSE; FEELING, AFFECTION, SENTIMENT.

mistake, be misunderstood, errō, āre, āvī, ātus.

money, pecūnia, ae, f.

more, plūs, plūris, n.; amplius, magis, advs.

mother, māter, mātris, f.

mountain, mōns, montis, m.

mourn, lūgēō, ēre, lūxī.

move, *moveō, movēre, mōvī, mōtus*.
 much, *multus, a, um*.
 multitude, *multitūdō, inīs, f*.
 must. See III.
 my, *meus, a, um*.

N

name, *nōmen, nōminis, n.*; to name.

See call.

narrow, contracted, small, *parvus, a, um*; narrow limits, *angustiae, ārum, f. pl.*; *angustus, a, um*.

nature, *nātūra, ae, f*.

near, *prope, ferē, advs*.

nearest, *proximus, a, um*.

nearly, *paene, adv*.

need, *opus, indecl. n., ūsus, ūs, m*.

need, *egeō or indigeō, ēre, uī, —*.

negligence, *nēquitia, ae, f*.

neighborhood, in the neighborhood of, *ad, prep. w. acc*.

neighbors, *fīnitīmī, ōrum, m. pl.*; *vīcīnus, ī, m*.

neither . . . nor, *neque . . . neque, nec . . . nec*.

never, *numquam (nunquam), adv*.

nevertheless, yet, still, *tamen; nihilō minus, advs*.

new, *novus, a, um*.

nick of time, *discrīmen, inīs, n*.

night, *nox, noctis, f.*; night before, *nox superior*.

no, *nūllus, a, um*. See 81.

nobody, no one, *nēmō, gen. and abl. supplied from nūllus*.

not, *nōn, nē, adv.*; not even, *nē . . . quidem*, w. the emphatic word between *nē* and *quidem*.

not only . . . but also, *nōn solum . . . sed etiam*.

not yet, *nōndum, adv*.

nothing, *nihil, indecl*.

now, *nunc, iam, advs*.

numerous, *crēber, crēbra, crēbrum*.

O

oath, *iūs iūrandum, iūris iūrandī, n*.

obey, *pāreō, ēre, uī, pāritūrus*.

occupy, *occupō, āre, āvī, ātus*.

officer, *lēgātus, ī, m*.

often, *saepe, adv*.

old, *senex, gen. senis*; old, having been born, *nātus, a, um*; he is twenty years old, *vīgintī annōs nātus est*.

on, *in*, prep. w. acc. after verbs of motion, w. abl. after verbs of rest.

on this side of, *cis*, prep. w. acc.

once, at once, *statim, adv*.

one, *ūnus, a, um*.

one another. See 68.

one by one, *singulī, ae, a*.

opinion, *sententia, ae, f.*, OPINION, DECISION, SENTENCE, JUDGMENT; *opīniō, ōnis, f.*, OPINION, SUPPOSITION, REPUTATION, BELIEF.

opportunity, *potestās, ātis, f*.

opposite, *adversus, a, um*.

or, *aut*; in double questions, *an*; or not, in direct double questions, *an nōn*; in indirect double questions, *neque*. See 80.

order, in order that, *ut, conj*. See 144.

order, by order, *iussū, abl. sing. m*.

order, command, *iubeō, ēre, iussī, iussus*; *imperō, āre, āvī, ātus*.

ordinary, *mediocris, e*.

other, some . . . others, *aliī . . . aliī*.

ought, *dēbeō, ēre, uī, itus*; *dēbeō* denotes a moral obligation. See III.

our, *noster, nostra, nostrum.*

overcome, *superō, āre, āvī, ātus.*

own. See 69.

P

pardon, *ignōscō, ere, ignōvī, ignōtus;*

pardon for sake of, *condōnō, āre, āvī, ātus.*

parent, *parēns, entis, c.*

part, *pars, partis, f.*

patience, *patientia, ae, f.*

patriotic, *bonus, a, um; amāns rei publicae.*

pay, *pendō, ere, pependī, pēnsus;* pay one's respects, *salūtō, āre, āvī, ātum.*

peace, *pāx, pācis, f.*

perfect, *perfectus, a, um.*

perform, *fungor, fungī, fūctus sum,*

EXECUTE, DISCHARGE, OBSERVE; *gerō, ere, gessī, gestus,* MANAGE, WAGE, TRANSACT, ACCOMPLISH.

peril, *periculum, ī, n.*

perilous, *periculōsus, a, um.*

perish, *pereō, ire, iī, itus.*

permit, allow, suffer, *patior, patī, passus sum.*

persist, *perseverō, āre, āvī, ātus.*

persuade, *persuādeō, suādere, suāsī, suāsus.*

pity, *miseret, miserere, miseruit.* See 27.

place, *locus, ī, m.;* pl. *locī* and *loca, locōrum, m. and n.*

plan, *cōsiliū, ī, n.,* DETERMINATION, RESOLUTION, PURPOSE; *ratiō, ōnis, f.,* COURSE, MANNER, METHOD, FASHION.

please, *dēlectō, āre, āvī, ātus, w. acc.;* *placeō, ēre, uī, itus, w. dat.*

pleasing, *grātus, a, um.*

pleasure, *dēlectātiō, ōnis, f.*

pledge, *fidēs, eī, f.*

plunder, pillage, *diripiō, ere, uī, rep-tus.*

pole, long pole, *longurius, ī, m.*

poor, *pauper, gen. pauperis.*

possession, *possessiō, ōnis, f.;* often expressed by neuter plural; e.g. himself and his possessions, *sē suaque;* take possession of, *occupō, āre, āvī, ātus, w. acc.;* get possession of, *potior, irī, itus sum.*

power, bodily strength, *vīs, (vis), f. (pl. vīrēs).*

powerful, *potēns, gen. potentis;* powerful, to be very powerful, *plūrimum posse, or valere.*

practically acquainted with, *perītus, a, um, w. gen.*

praetor, *praetor, ōris, m.*

praise, *laus, laudis, f.;* to praise, *laudō, āre, āvī, ātus.*

prefer, *mālō, mälle, mālūi.*

prepare, *parō, āre, āvī, ātus.*

present, be present, *adsum, adesse, adfuī, adjutūrus.*

preserve, *cōservō, āre, āvī, ātus.*

prevent, *deterreō, ēre, uī, itus; prohibeō, ēre, uī, itus.*

price, *pretium, ī, n.*

prisoner, *reus, ī, m.*

promise, *polliceor, ērī, pollicitus sum.*

proper, *idōneus, a, um.*

property, *rēs, rērum, f. pl.;* *bona, ōrum, n. pl.*

prosperity, *secundiōrēs rēs.*

provided that, *modo, dum, dum modo,* conjs. See 172.

province, *prōvincia, ae, f.*

provision, make provision, *prōvideō, ēre, vīdī, vīsus.*

prudence, *prudentia*, *ae*, *f*.
 punish, *pūniō*, *ire*, *ivī*, *ītus*.
 punishment, *supplicium*, *ī*, *n*.; to
 inflict punishment upon any one, *dē*
aliquō supplicium sūmō, *ere*, *sūmpsi*,
sūmptum; to suffer punishment,
poenās persolvō, *ere*, *solvi*, *solūtus*;
supplicium dō, *i*.
 purpose, for the purpose of, *causā*,
 abl. of cause and stands after its
 limiting genitive.
 put in charge of, *praeficiō*, *ere*, *fēcī*,
fectus.
 put to death, *necō*, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātum*.
 put to flight, *in fugam dō*, *dare*, *dedī*,
datus; *fugō*, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*.

Q

quarrel, *dissentiō*, *ōnis*, *f*.
 question, *quaestiō*, *ōnis*, *f*.
 quickly, *celeriter*, *adv*.

R

rank, line of battle, *aciēs*, *ēī*, *f*.
 rapidly, *celeriter*, *adv*.
 rather, more, *magis*, *adv*.
 read, *legō*, *ere*, *lēgī*, *lēctus*.
 ready, *parātus*, *a*, *um*; get ready,
comparō, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*.
 rear, *novissimum agmen*.
 reason, cause, *causa*, *ae*, *f*.
 recall, *revocō*, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*.
 receive, *accipiō*, *cipere*, *cēpi*, *ceptus*.
 recommend, urge, *hortor*, *arī*, *ātus*
sum; *cohortor*.
 redoubt, fortress, *castellum*, *ī*, *n*.
 refrain, *temperō*, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*, *w. dat.*
 of reflexive pronoun; *abstineō*, *ēre*,
uī, *tentus*.
 refuse, *recūsō*, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*; *negō*,
āre, *āvī*, *ātus*.

regard, *dūcō*, *ere*, *dūxī*, *ductus*.
 reign, *rēgnō*, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*.
 relieve, *liberō*, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*.
 remain, stay, *remaneō*, *ēre*, *mānsī*,
mānsūm.
 remaining, *reliquus*, *a*, *um*.
 remember, *meminī*, *meminisse*; *remi-*
nīscor, *ī*, *—*.
 remind, *admoneō*, *ēre*, *uī*, *ītus*.
 renew, *redintegro*, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*.
 repent, *paenitet*, *ēre*, *paenituit*.
 reply, *respondeō*, *ēre*, *spondī*, *spōnsūm*.
 rescue, *eripiō*, *eripere*, *eripui*, *erēp-*
tus.
 residence, *domicilium*, *ī*, *n*.
 resources, *ops*, *opīs*, *f. pl.*; aid (*in*
sing.).
 rest of, *reliquus*, *a*, *um*; the rest,
ceterī, *ae*, *a*.
 restrain, *reprimō*, *ēre*, *pressī*, *pressus*;
retineō, *ēre*, *tinui*, *tentus*.
 retain, hold, *teneō*, *ēre*, *uī*, *tentus*.
 return, *revertor*, *ī*, *versus sum*; *re-*
vertō, *ere*, *revertī*; the present, im-
 perfect, and future tenses have the
 passive form; *redeō*, *ire*, *ii*, *ītus*;
reddō, *ere*, *reddīdī*, *reddītus (trans.)*.
 revolt, *rebellō*, *ōnis*, *f*.
 revolution, new form of government,
nova imperia (n. pl.), *rēs novae*.
 Rhine, *Rhēnus*, *ī*, *m*.
 rich, *dives*, *itis*; *locuplēs*, *ētis*, *adjs.*
 rigging, *fūnēs*, *ium*, *m. pl.*
 right, *iūs*, *iūris*, *n.*; *dexter*, *dextra*,
dextrum, *adj.*
 river, *flūmen*, *flūminis*, *n*.
 road, *via*, *ae*, *f.*; *iter*, *itineris*, *n*.
 rock, *saxum*, *ī*, *n*.
 Roman, *Rōmānus*, *a*, *um*.
 Rome, *Rōma*, *ae*, *f*.
 route, *fugō*, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*.

rule, *rēgnum*, *ī*, n.; *imperium*, *ī*, n.;
regō, *regere*, *rēxī*, *rēctus*; rule over,
imperō, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*, w. dat.
run, *currō*, *ere*, *cucurrī*, *cursus*.

S

safe, *tūtus*, *a*, *um*, WELL GUARDED,
 SECURE, OUT OF DANGER; *salvus*, *a*,
um, *incolumis*, *e*, UNHARMED, UN-
 INJURED, WELL, SOUND.

safety, *salūs*, *ūtis*, f.

sake, for the sake of, *causā*.

same, the same, *īdem*, *eadem*, *idem*.

save, *servō*, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*; *cōservō*,
āre, *āvī*, *ātus*; *cōservō* is *servō* in-
 tensified by the prefix *con* and prop-
 erly signifies KEEP THOROUGHLY,
 SAVE COMPLETELY.

say, *dīcō*, *dīcere*, *dīxī*, *dictus*; say not,
negō, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*.

scatter, rout, *fugō*, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*.

scheme. See **plan**.

sea, *mare*, *maris*, n.

seal, *signum*, *ī*, n.

see, *videō*, *ēre*, *vīdī*, *vīsus*.

seek, *petō*, *ere*, *petīvī*, *petitus*.

seem, *videor*, *ēri*, *vīsus sum*.

seize, *occupō*, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*; *capīō*,
ere, *cēpī*, *captus*; *comprehendō*, *ere*,
comprehēdī, *comprehēnsus*.

self, *ipse*, *a*, *um*.

sell, *vēndō*, *ere*, *vēndidī*, *vēnditus*.

senate, *senātor*, *ōris*, m.

send, *mittō*, *ere*, *misī*, *missus*.

Sequani, *Sēquanī*, *ōrum*, m. pl.

set fire to, *incendō*, *ere*, *cendī*, *cēnsus*.

set out, march, depart, *proficīscor*, *ī*,
profectus sum.

several. See **many**.

severe, *gravis*, *e*.

she, generally omitted. See 64.

shield, *scūtum*, *ī*, n.

ship, *nāvis*, *is*, f.

short, *brevis*, *e*.

show, *doceō*, *ēre*, *uī*, *doctus*.

shudder at, *horreō*, *ēre*, *horruī*, no
 sup., governs acc.

sick, *aeger*, *aegra*, *aegrum*.

side, on this side of, *cis*, prep. w. acc.

signal, *signum*, *ī*, n.

silent, keep silent, *taceō*, *ēre*, *uī*, *itus*.

since, *cum*, *quoniam*, conjs. See 87.

sister, *soror*, *ōris*, f.

sit, be seated, *sedeō*, *ēre*, *sēdī*, *sessum*.

six, *sex*, indecl.

sixteen, *sēdecim*, indecl.

size, *māgnitūdō*, *inis*, f.

skillful, practically acquainted with,
perītus, *a*, *um*.

slaughter, *occīdō*, *ere*, *cīdī*, *cīsus*.

slave, *servus*, *ī*, m.

slay, kill, *interficiō*, *ere*, *fēcī*, *fectus*.

small, *parvus*, *a*, *um*.

so, *tam*, *ita*, *sic*, advs.; so great, *tan-
 tus*, *a*, *um*.

soldier, *mīles*, *mīlitis*, m.

some one, something, some, *aliquis*,
quīdam, *nesciō quis*.

some . . . others, *alii . . . alii*.

son, *filius*, *ī*, m.

soon, as soon as possible, *quam prī-
 mum*.

speak, *loquor*, *ī*, *locūtus sum*; *dīcō*,
ere, *dīxī*, *dictus*.

stand, *stō*, *stāre*, *stelī*, *stātus*.

start out for. See **set out**.

state, *rēs publica*, *rei publicae*, f.

stay, *remaneō*, *ēre*, *mānsī*, *mānsūrus*.

still, *etiam nunc*, *tamen*, advs.

storm, *expūgnō*, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*; a
 storm, tempest, *tempestās*, *ātis*, f.

stranger, *aliēnus*, *ī*, m.

street, road, *via*, *ae*, *f*.
 strong, *firmus*, *a*, *um*.
 study, *studium*, *i*, *n*.
 stupid, *stultus*, *a*, *um*; *amēns*, gen.
amentis.

subdue, pacify, *pācō*, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*.
 such, so great, *tantus*, *a*, *um*; such,
 of such a kind, *tālis*, *e*; such . . .
 as, *tantus* . . . *quantus*, when re-
 ferring to size; *tālis* . . . *quālis*,
 when referring to kind, nature,
 quality.

suddenly, *subitō*, *repente*, *advs*.
 suffer, *patior*, *patī*, *passus sum*; allow,
permitto, *3*; *sinō*, *ere*, *sivī*, *situs*;
 endure, *perferō*, *ferre*, *tulī*, *lātus*.
 suicide, to commit suicide, *mortem*,
 dat. of reflex., *cōnsēcō*, *scīscere*, *scīvī*,
scītus.

suitable, *idōneus*, *a*, *um*.
 summon, *vocō*, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*.
 supplies, *commētus*, *ūs*, *m*., used in
 both sing. and pl.; supplies (of
 grain), *rēs frūmentāria*.
 suppose, *exīstimō*, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*.
 surely, *profectō*, *adv*.

surpass, excel, *antecellō*, *ere*, no perf.
 nor sup.; *praecēdō*, *ere*, *cessī*, *ces-*
sūrus; *superō*, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*.
 surrender, *dēdō*, *ere*, *dēdidī*, *dēditus*;
 a surrender, *dēditō*, *ōnis*, *f*.
 surround, *circumdō*, *are*, *dedī*, *datus*;
circumveniō, *īre*, *venī*, *ventus*.

swamp, *palūs*, *ūdīs*, *f*.
 sword, *gladius*, *i*, *m*.

T

table, *mēnsa*, *ae*, *f*.
 take, *capīō*, *capere*, *cēpī*, *captus*; take
 away, *removeō*, *ēre*, *mōvī*, *mōtus*;
 take from, *ēripīō*, *ēripere*, *ēripuī*,

ēreptus; take part, be engaged in
 anything, *versor*, *ārī*, *ātus sum*;
 take possession of, *occupō*, *āre*, *āvī*,
ātus, *w*. acc.; take the lead of,
praesum, *esse*, *fuī*, *futūrus*.

task, *pēnsūm*, *i*, *n*.
 tax, *stīpendium*, *i*, *n*.
 teach, *doceō*, *ēre*, *docuī*, *doctus*.
 tell, *dīcō*, *ere*, *dīxī*, *dīctus*; *nārrō*,
āre, *āvī*, *ātus*.

temple, *templum*, *i*, *n*.
 ten, *decem*, *indecl*.
 terrify, *perterreō*, *ēre*, *uī*, *ītus*.
 territory, *finēs*, *ium*, *m*. pl.; *ager*,
agrī, *m*.

than, *quam*, *adv*. See 42.
 thank, *grātiās agō*, *agere*, *ēgī*, *āctus*.
 thankful, feel thankful, *grātiām habeo*,
ēre, *uī*, *ītus*.

that, *ille*, *is*; that, in order that, *ut*;
 that not, *nē*, *ut nōn*.

the . . . the, *quantō* . . . *tantō*;
quō . . . *eō*.

one . . . the other, *alter* . . . *alter*;
 the one party . . . the other, *alterī*
 . . . *alterī*.

their, *suus*, *a*, *um*, when referring to
 same person or thing as the sub-
 ject of its sentence, otherwise,
eōrum.

there, in that place, *ibi*, *adv*.
 they, generally omitted. See 64.
 thing, circumstance, reason, etc., *rēs*,
reī, *f*.

think, *putō*, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*; *arbitror*,
ārī, *ātus sum*; think upon, think
 of, *cogitō*, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*, *w*. acc.

third, *tertius*, *a*, *um*.
 this, *hīc*, *is*.
 though, although, *cum*, *w*. subj. See
 87, 6.

thousand, *mille*, indecl. adj. in sing.;

pl., *milia, ium*, noun, n.

three, *trēs, tria*.

through, throughout, *per*, prep. w. acc.

till, until, *dum, quoad*, conjs. See 156.

time, *tempus, oris*, n.; for all time, in *perpetuum*, sc. *tempus*; at one and the same time, *simul*, adv.; now for a long time, *iam diū, iam dudum*, advs.; the second time, a second time, *iterum*, adv.

to, *ad*, prep. w. acc.

to-day, *hodiū*, adv.

towards, *ad*, prep. w. acc.

town, *oppidum, ī*, n.

troops, *cōpiae, ārum*, f. pl.; *mīles, itis*, m.; *manus, ūs*, f.

true, *vērus, a, um*.

trust, hope, *spērō, āre, dvi, ātus*.

trusting to, *frētus, a, um*, w. abl.

try, *experior, iri, expertus sum*.

twice, *bis*, num. adv.

two, *duo, duae, duo*.

U

unbroken, *integer, gra, grum*.

under, *sub*, prep. w. acc. and abl.

understand, *intelligō, ere, lēxi, lēctus*.

undertake, carry out, perform, *cōficiō, ficere, fēcī, sectus*.

unexpected, *inopināns, antis*.

unfortunate, *miser, misera, miserum*.

unless, *nisi*, conj.

unpopularity, *invidia, ae, f*.

until, till, *dum, quoad*, conjs. See 156.

unwilling, *invītus, a, um*; be unwilling, *nōlō, nōlle, nōluī*.

unworthy, *indignus, a, um*.

upon, *in*, prep. w. acc.

urge, *cohortor, āri, ātus sum*.

use, *ūsus, ūs, m*; *ūtor, ūti, ūsus sum*.

V

valor, *virtūs, ūtis, f*.

valuable. See 29.

very, *valdē*, adv.; when a noun is to be emphasized, *ipse* is used; e.g. the very city, *urbs ipsa*.

very much, *vehementer*, adv.

vicinity, in or into the vicinity of, *ad*, prep. w. acc.

victor, *victor, ōris, m*.

victory, *victōria, ae, f*.

village, *vīcus, ī, m*.

violence, *vīs, (vis), f*.

virtue, *virtūs, ūtis, f*.

voice, *vōx, vōcis, f*.

vote, *cēseō, ēre, cēnsuī, cēnsūm*.

W

wage, carry on, *gerō, ere, gessī, gestus*.

wait for, await, wait to see, *expectō (expectō), āre, dvi, ātus*.

wall, *mūrus, ī, m*, the general term; *moenia, ium*, n. pl., CITY WALLS, RAMPARTS, BULWARKS; *pariēs, parietis, m*, WALL OF A HOUSE.

war, *bellum, ī, n*.

warn, *monēō, ēre, monuī, monitus*.

way, *via, ae, f*.

weapon, *tēlum, ī, n*.

weary, *dēfessus, a, um*.

well, *bene*, adv.

when, *cum, ubi, ut*. See 152, 153.

where, *ubi*, adv.; *quō*, adv.

whether, *utrum, num*, —*nō*. See 80.

while, *dum*, conj.; for a little while, *paulisper*, adv.; a little while ago, *paulō ante*. See 87.

who, which, what, *quī, quod*, rel. pron.; *quis, quae, quid*, and *quī, quae, quod*, interrog. pron. and adj.

whole, wholly. See all.

why, *cūr, quid*.

wide, *lātus, a, um*.

width, *lātitudō, inis, f*.

wife, *uxor, ōris, f.*; *coniūnx, iugis, f*.

willing, be willing, *volō, velle, voluī*.

wing, *cornū, ūs, n*.

winter, *hiems, hiemis, f.*; pass the winter, *hiemō, āre, āvī, ātus*; winter quarters, *hiberna, ōrum, n. pl., sc. castra*.

wisdom, *sapientia, ae, f*.

wise, *sapiēns*, gen. *sapientis*.

wish, desire, be willing, *volō, velle, voluī*.

with, in company with, *cum*, prep. w. abl.; with, near to, at the house of, *apud*, prep. w. acc.; with respect to, *dē*, prep. w. abl.

withdraw, *dēficiō, ficere, fēcī, fectus*; to withdraw from allegiance to the king, *ā rēge dēficere*; withdraw, be-take one's self, *recipiō, cipere, cēpī, ceptus*, with reflex.; *sē cōnferre*.

without, *sine*, prep. w. abl.; be without, *careō, ēre, uī, itūrus*, w. abl.

withstand, *obstō, stāre, stitī, stātūrus*, w. dat.; *sustineō, ēre, uī, tentus*, w. acc.

witness, *testis, m. and f.*; witness, see, *videō, ēre, vīdī, vīsus*.

wonder, *mīror, drī, ātus sum*.

work, labor, *ōris, m.*; *labōrō, āre, āvī, ātus*.

worthy, *dignus, a, um*; it is worth while, *tantū est*.

write, *scribō, ere, scripsī, scriptus*.

wrong, *iniūria, ae, f.*; wrong-doing, mischief, *maleficium, ī, n*.

Y

year, *annus, ī, m*.

yesterday, *hesternō diē*.

yet, *tamen*, adv.

you, *tū*. See 64.

your, *tuus, a, um*, when addressing one person; *vester, vestra, vestrum*, when addressing more than one.

yourself, *tui*, etc. See 66, 69.

youth, a young man, *iuvenis, is, m.*; *adulēscēns, entis, m. and f*.

Z

zeal, *studium, ī, n*.

GRAMMATICAL INDEX

[FIGURES REFER TO SECTIONS]

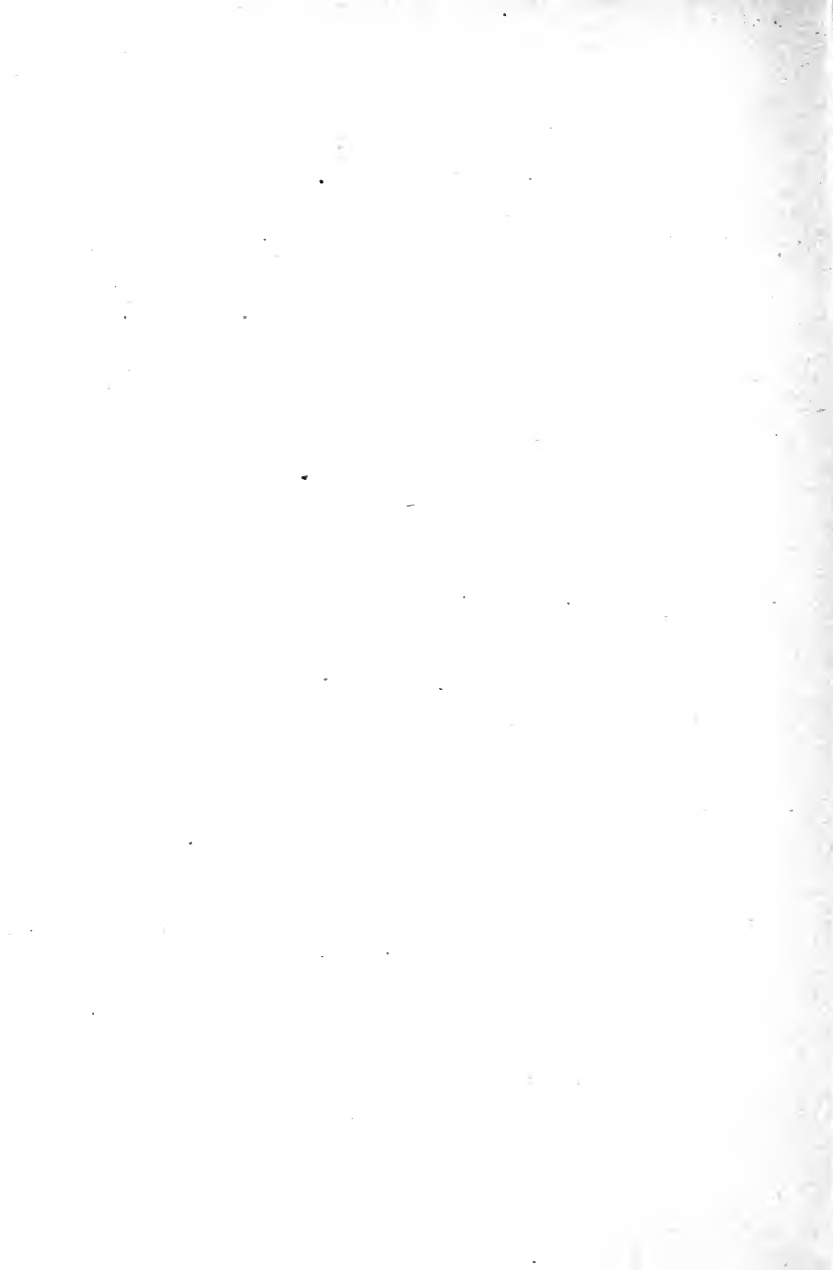
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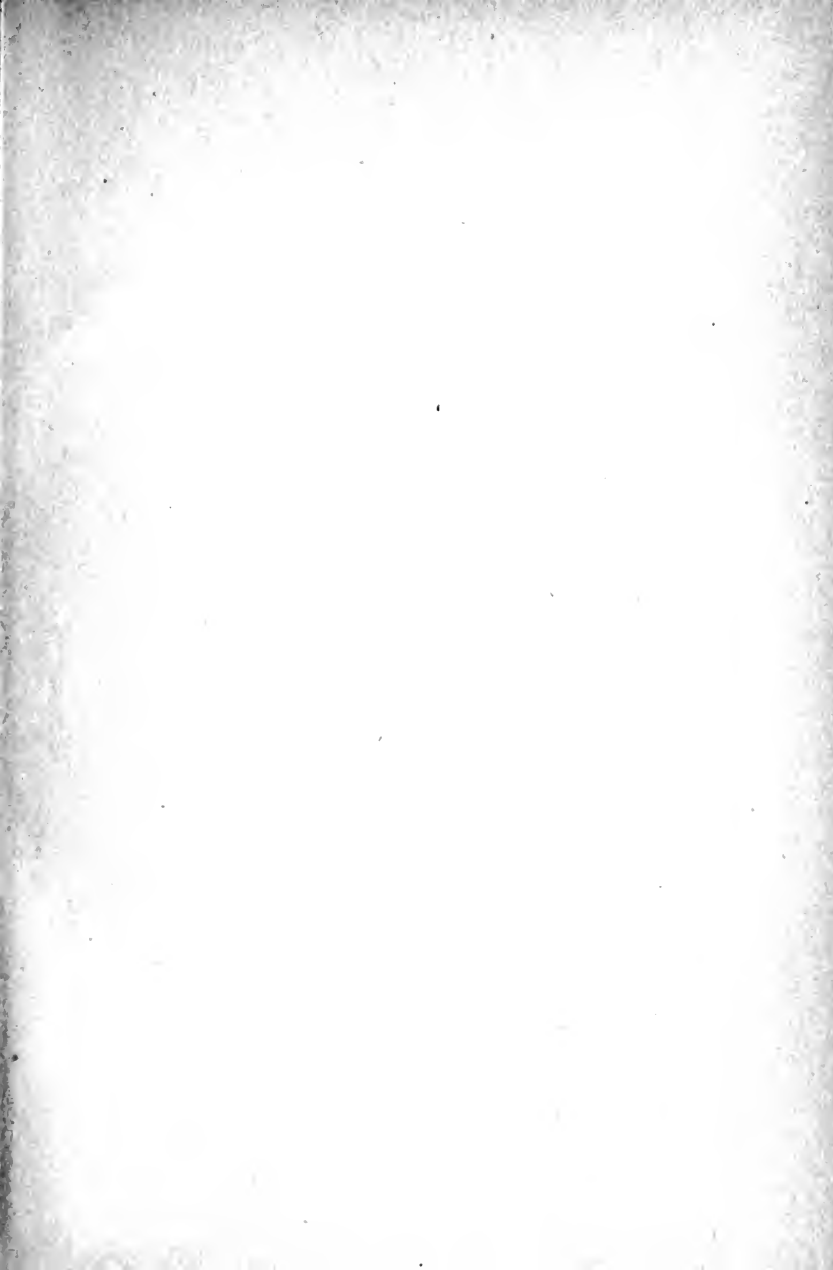
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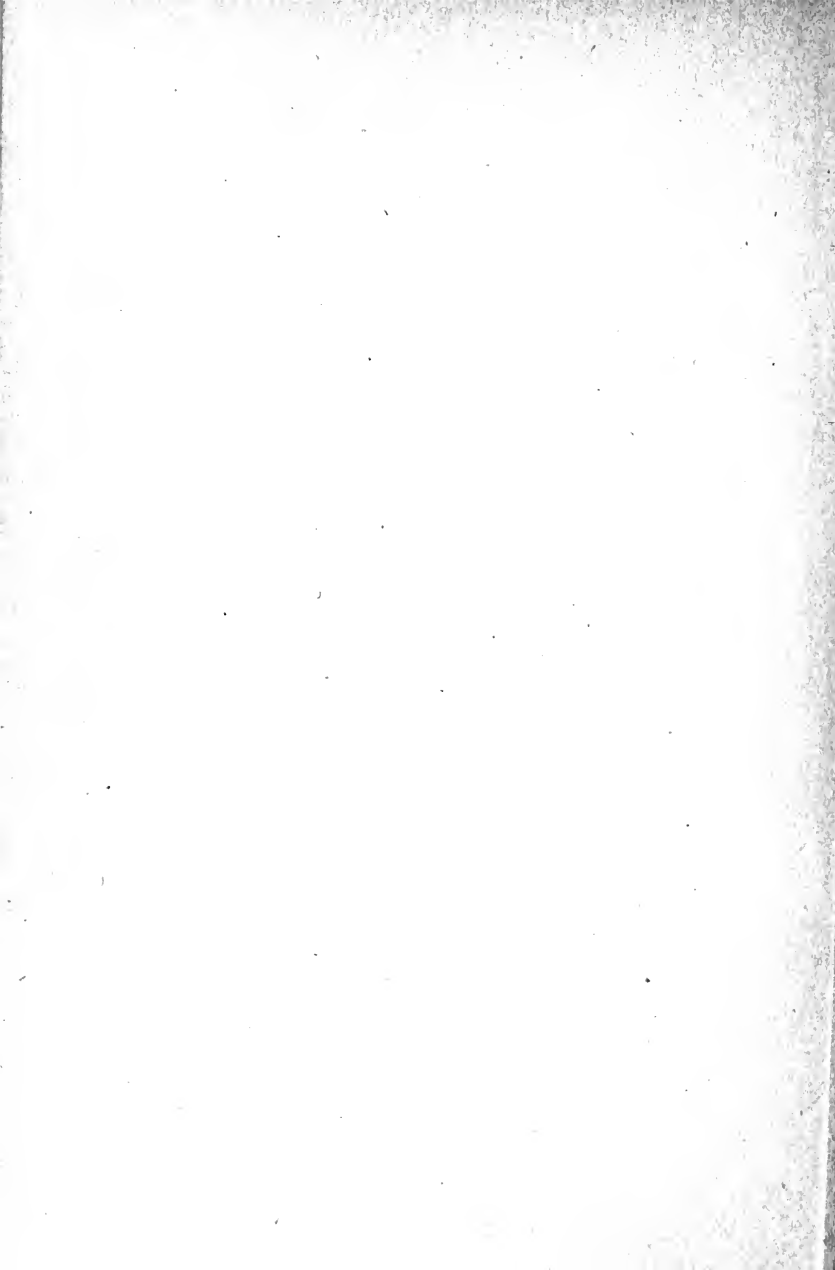
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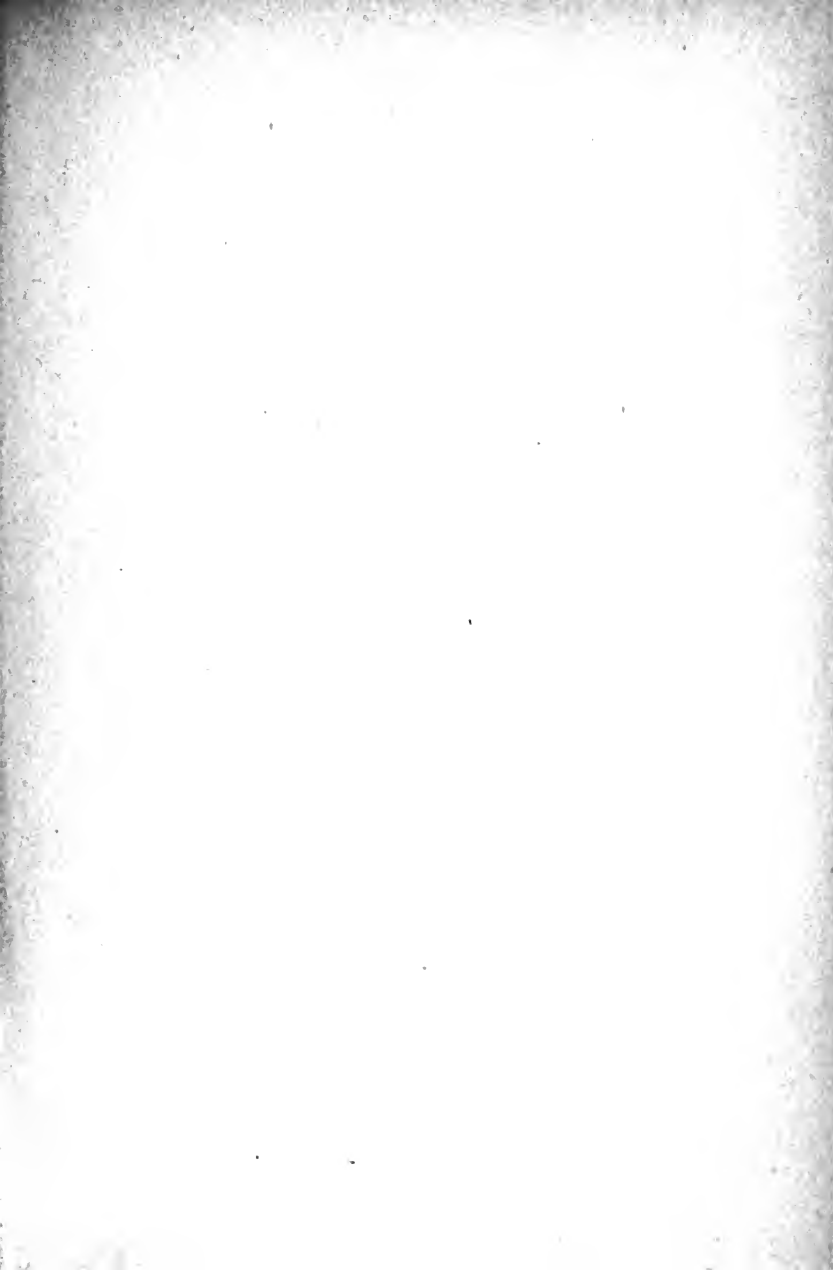
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