

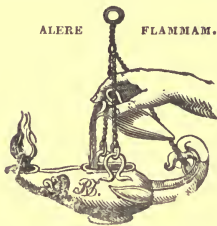
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E. J. Senkler

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EXERCISES

ON

LATIN SYNTAX;

ADAPTED TO

ZUMPT'S GRAMMAR.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

EXTRACTS FROM THE WRITINGS OF
MURETUS.

BY

THE REV. JOHN KENRICK, M.A.

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P R E F A C E:



I HAVE adapted this book of Exercises to my Translation of Zumpt's Latin Grammar, in order to extend its utility, by enabling the teachers who use it to conduct their pupils through a regular course of Latin composition, in the order of that work. In Germany, where the original Grammar has been very generally introduced into the Gymnasia, two Exercise Books have been published, which, from their titles, appear to be adapted to it. I have not, however, seen either of them, and the passages which are here given have been, with few exceptions, selected by myself from the original authors. Cicero has, of course, furnished the largest part; the authors of the silver age, with the exception of Curtius, have been sparingly used. As there is comparatively little difference in the declensions and conjugations in different Grammars, I have confined myself

to the illustration of the Syntax, and in this I have generally proportioned the number of examples to the difficulty of the rule to be exemplified. The important Chapter, of the Signification and Government of Prepositions, would not have been passed over, had not the excellent Praxis of Dr. Butler afforded a copious variety of examples. The Teacher, I hope, will approve the plan which I have adopted, of giving questions on the rules to be exemplified, instead of repeating or merely referring to them. He will also find room for the exercise of his own judgement, in selecting what is best adapted to the age or attainments of his own pupils, in furnishing them with more of the original Latin than is given in the Notes, and in removing the difficulty which may arise from the occasional anticipation of constructions belonging to a later part of the Grammar.

I have subjoined some extracts from Muretus, as exercises in the structure of longer sentences, and of the period; and for the sake of variety, I have taken them from his Epistles, and his critical and oratorical works. Long extracts from the Classics are usually discovered and copied; and independently of this, I was desirous of exhibiting a specimen of an author who is admitted to be one of the greatest mo-

dern masters of Latin style. Modern Latinity, if it be anything but a *cento*, must be a language formed analogically, by adhering as closely to the classical idiom as the difference of ancient and modern thought allows. The works of the great authors who wrote in Latin soon after the revival of letters, and before the idioms of the vernacular languages exercised much influence on expression in the ancient, seem peculiarly calculated to assist in acquiring the use of Latin style for modern purposes. Muretus is confessed to stand at the head of these, and the greatest *Transalpine* Latinists of recent times, Ernesti, Ruhnken, F. A. Wolf, and Wyttenbach, are known to have formed their style by the assiduous perusal of his writings. Wyttenbach thus speaks of his obligations to him :—

“ Equidem sæpe animadverti, homines, qui primum ad Ciceronis lectionem accedunt, magis capi ac delectari scriptis Mureti et similium : non quod horum oratio minus Latina, ideoque facilior sit : sed quod ratio materiaque nostræ ætati nostrisque ingeniis magis aptæ sunt. Horum nos lectio, quasi blandâ manû, ad veteres ducit : estque velut ἐπιβαθρα, seu gradus et aditus ad veteres ; sed purus ille castusque, unde nil sordium ad ipsa eorum sacraria afferamus. Certe, si quid ego ad scribendi facultatem profeci ; quod pro rei magnitudine exiguum esse non ignoro ; sed si quid profeci, hoc magnam partem debui lectioni operum Mureti : quæ me adolescentemmirâ sua-

vitae deliniebat, exemplis augebat et ad Ciceronem alliciebat.”
—*Mahnii Vit. Wytttenb.* ed. alt. p. 82.

Had my limits allowed, I would gladly have given larger extracts, and added some from a few other modern Latinists, whose style may safely be imitated. It is to be regretted that the works of Muretus are little known in this country, and that editions of them are not easily accessible. This consideration, joined with the suggestions of some who are engaged in education, has induced me to print separately, for their use, the original of all the passages from which the following Exercises have been translated. They may be advantageously used also, as a collection of extracts for construing; illustrating the rules to which they refer, more fully than the examples of the Grammar.

J. K.

EXERCISES ON LATIN SYNTAX.

SECT. LXV.

Subject and Predicate.

(1, 2, 3.) WHAT is the subject of a proposition? What is the predicate? In what number must the verb be which forms the predicate?

God constructed 1) the world. The swallows depart in the winter-months 2). Peace is produced 3) by war. Some nations live on fish 4) and the eggs of birds. Philosophy dispels 5) our errors. The neck of peacocks and doves shines 6) with various colours 7). The earth, from a small seed 8) of a fig, produces 9) a large trunk. A clear spring reflects 10) an image of a person looking upon it 11). Thirty tyrants, placed in authority 12) by the Lacedæmonians 13), kept Athens in slavery 14). The states of Thessaly presented 15) the children of Pelopidas with a large estate 16). Nature has defended 17) trees from the heat and cold by a bark, sometimes double; and has given to animals various coverings, shells, hides, hair 18),

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- 1) *Ædifico*. 2) Winter, expressed by an adjective. Gr. sect. 72, 11.
3) *Pario*. 4) Abl. plur. 5) *Discutio*. 6) *Niteo*.
7) Abl. without *cum*, 72, 10. 8) *Granum*, from the nature of the seed;
generally, *semen*. 9) *Procreo*. 10) *Reddo*; the verb last in the sen-
tence, the accusative before it. 11) Gen. of the part. pres. of *intueor*,
without a substantive. 12) *Præponere*. 13) Abl. with *a*. 72, 1.
14) 'Kept oppressed with slavery.' 15) *Dono*. 16) *Multus uger*.
17) *Tutor*. 18) *Pili*, used both of men and of brutes.

feathers, and fleeces. Corinth was taken in the fourth year of the 105th Olympiad, in the 608th year of Rome.

(4.) If the predicate is formed by a verb of existence and a noun of different number and gender from the subject, to which will the verb conform? What other verbs, besides those of simple existence (p. 253.) have the same construction? In what circumstances does the verb *sometimes* conform to the noun in the predicate? (Note.)

Rome, afterwards so great, was once a pasture 1) for a few oxen. Eight legions, near the Rhine 2), were the principal strength of the empire. The emperor Titus Vespasian was called 3) the darling 4) of the human race. The town of Pæstum was called by the Greeks, Posidonia. Passion and reason are a change of the mind for better 5) and worse.

(5.) If several nouns are joined in the subject, under what circumstances *must* the predicate be plural? When *may* it be singular?

Pompey, Lentulus, Scipio, Afranius, perished in the civil wars by a miserable death 6). At 7) the lake Regillus, in the war with the Latins 8), Castor and Pollux were seen to fight on horseback 9) in the Roman line. Fineness, closeness 10), whiteness, smoothness, are regarded 11) in paper 12). His long hair set off Scipio, and his personal appearance 13), not elaborately neat 14), but truly manly and military. The re-

1) *Pascua*. 2) *Juxta* following its case. 3) Imperf. 4) *Deliciæ*.
 5) *In melius*. In this example the verb is at the end, and conforms to the pred. which immediately precedes it. 6) *Fæde*. 7) *Apud*. 8) Gen.
 9) *Ex* with plur. 10) *Densitas*. 11) *Specto*, plur. With this begin the sentence. 12) *Chartæ*, i. e. the papyrus. 13) *Habitus corporis*.
 14) *Cultus munditiis*. Begin the sentence with the accus.; then the verb sing.

search and investigation of truth is especially appropriate to man 1)* The excellence and greatness of the mind shines out in despising wealth 2). Hunger and thirst are (sing.) removed 3) by meat and drink. The forehead, the eyes, the countenance, often deceive; the speech 4) most frequently of all.

(5, note 3.) *Et—et; quum—tum.*

As it happened 5), about the same time, both Marcellus came to Rome to deprecate disgrace 6), and the consul Q. Fulvius to hold 7) the comitia. There was in Miltiades both the greatest 8) kindness and wonderful affability; great authority with 9) all the states, an illustrious 10) name, and the greatest military glory 11).

(6.) What is the subject of a verb of the first or second person? How is the construction to be explained when a noun appears to be the subject?

Let (us) senators collect tomorrow, into a public stock 12), all the gold, silver, and stamped copper; so that every one may leave a ring for himself 13). Asinius Pollio relates that Cæsar said 14), after the battle of Pharsalia, "They would have it so 15); after performing 16) such exploits, (I) Caius Cæsar should have been condemned, if I had not sought assistance from the army."

(7.) If pronouns of different persons are united in the subject, what will be the person of the verb? What other construction sometimes takes place? (Note.)

1) Gen. 2) 80, 6. 3) *Depello.* 4) *Oratio.* 5) *Fortē.*
 6) *Ignominia.* 7) *Causā.* The verb closes the sentence. 8) *Summa.*
 9) *Apud.* 10) *Nobilis.* 11) *Laus rei militaris.* The verb begins the sentence. 12) *In publicum.* 13) 67, 16. *Ita ut,* in this sentence, limits the meaning (76, 6. a, note). Eng. 'still allowing each to retain,' &c. The pronouns of the first person must not be expressed in these examples. 14) Inf. with accus. (78, 7.) 15) *Hoc volo.* 16) Abl. abs. perf. pass. (79, 5.)

If neither thou nor I 1) have done these things, poverty has not permitted us to do them. Galba, having taken the hand of Piso 2), said, "Thou and I speak today to one another 3) with the greatest openness." "Ye have erred greatly 4), Rullus, thou and some thy colleagues, who hoped that ye might be popular in destroying 5) the republic." When my brother had come to me at Arpinum, our first conversation, and that 6) at much length 7), was about thee: whence I came to what thou and I had said to each other 8) about thy sister.

SECT. LXVI.

Syntax of Adjectives.

(1.) What will be the gender, number, and case of an adjective, participle, or pronoun, which qualifies a noun? To what does the adjective in the predicate conform?

The drones are without a sting, as it were 9) imperfect bees, and the slaves of the true bees 10). The auxiliaries of the king, embarrassed 11) and confused, because they had marched in no order, betake themselves to flight 12). Cattle, when 13) dispersed, follow the herds of their own species 14). Jugurtha, by secret paths, gets the start of 15) the army of Metellus. The ears have been placed in the higher parts of the body, that they may receive sound which ascends 16). Dionysius used to harangue 17) from a lofty tower. A hundred brazen bars close the gates of war. White hares are found in the Alps, and 18) the ancients thought that the snow

1) The Latin, unlike the English, places the pronoun of the first person before that of the second. 2) Abl. abs. pass. 3) *Inter nos.*

4) *Vehementer.* 5) *Evertere* (79, 5). 6) 67, 7. p. 245.

7) *Multus.* 8) *Inter nos.* 9) *Velut.* 10) 13, 5, b.

11) *Impedio.* 12) *Conjicio me in*, of a disorderly and hasty flight.

13) *When* is not expressed in Latin. 14) *Genus*; for *species* means commonly appearance. It may, however, be used where *species* and *genus* are opposed to each other. 15) *Antevenio*, with acc. 16) *Sublime feror.*

17) Imperf. (74, 8). 18) The two clauses must be connected by a relative.

was their food 1). Verres placed tents, composed 2) of sails of fine linen 3), at the very mouth of the harbour. Cæsar erected, on the extremity of the bridge 4), a tower of four stories, and gave the command of 5) that place to Volcatius Tullus.

What kind of substantives is used in this respect like adjectives? (Note 2.)

The victorious army was led by Hannibal to New Carthage 6) to winter-quarters. An oracle had been given that Athens would be victorious, if the king were killed 7). Eloquence is the companion of peace, the sharer of leisure, the foster-child, as it were 8), of a well-regulated 9) state. Pleasure is an imitator of what is good, but the mother of all evils. The virgins who had been carried off from the Sabines were afterwards the negotiators 10) of a peace and alliance. For 115 years there was always either war, or preparation for war, or treacherous peace, between Rome and her rival, Carthage. The vultures, seen by Romulus, promised that Rome would be a warlike city.

(2.) If an adjective or pronoun refers to a noun in a preceding proposition, to what does it conform in number and gender? How is its case determined?

The Etruscan nation, above all others devoted to religious observances 11), refused assistance to the Veientes as long as

1) *Cibatus*; only of the feeding of brutes. 2) *Intendo*, from the manner of their construction.

3) Adj. of *carbasus* (71, 1. note 4).

4) *Ibid.*

5) *Præscio*, with dat. of pers. and accus. of the thing.

6) 69, 7.

7) Pluperf. (74, 10. p. 320).

8) The Latins, especially Cicero, often use *quidam*, as a softening of a bold figure; here, *quasi* precedes the noun and *quidam* follows.

9) *Constituo*.

10) Verbal

of *oro*, which does not necessarily imply supplication.

11) *Religiones*,

i. e. not ceremonies, but the doctrine of omens, expiations, &c.

they should be 1) under a king. Our property 2) is not to be so shut up, that benevolence cannot open it; nor to be so unlocked 3), that it may be open 4) to all. Any one is more willing that another's 5) faults should be blamed than his own.

(3.) If no noun is expressed, how is the gender of the adjective or pronoun determined? N.B. The adjective should not be used alone in those cases in which the gender cannot be distinguished; thus it is better to say *magnis viris*, *magnis rebus*, than *magnis* only.

Neither Pompey could bear an equal nor Cæsar a superior. The slaves who were in the vestibule, when they saw armed men, thinking that it was all over 6) with their mistresses, cry out, that men had been sent to kill 7) the female captives. It is easier to exclude than to govern pernicious things; for when they have placed themselves in possession, they are more powerful than their governor 8). We praise things heard with more pleasure 9) than things seen; and regard present things with envy, past things with veneration. The shout of the combatants had reached the king, when he took his coat of mail and came to the front of the line 10). Mardonius, (those things) being burnt which the Athenians had begun to build, transfers his troops to Bœotia. Hannibal leads his troops across 11) the Ebro, men having been sent forward to survey the passes of the Alps.

(6.) What will be the gender of the adjective, participle, or pronoun, if it refers to several sub-

1) Subjunctive, though *donec* here signifies *as long as*, because it was the reason assigned (76, 10). 2) *Res familiaris*. 3) *Reserare*. 4) *Pateo*.
 5) *Alienus*. 6) *Actum est de*. 7) *Qui* with subj. 76, 12. h.
 8) *Rector*. 9) *Libenter*. 10) *Prima signa*. 11) 69, 3, 2.

stantives of the same gender? If they are of the masculine and feminine gender? If they are things without life? If some are with and some without life? N.B. The same rules apply to pronouns which refer to nouns in a preceding proposition.

In a free state, it is fit that the mind and the tongue should be free. *Juventas* and *Terminus*, to the very great joy 1) of the Romans, did not allow 2) themselves to be moved from their places 3) in the Capitol. Ten free-born youths, ten virgins, all having fathers and mothers living 4), were chosen for the sacrifice. *Virgil* invokes *Ceres* and *Liber*, because their productions are most necessary for the support of men. Benefit and injury are contrary to each other. Meat 5), drink, wakefulness, sleep, are not salutary for us without a certain limitation 6). The wall and the gate were struck by lightning 7).

(8.) What is the construction of the adjective with a possessive pronoun? To what does the gender then conform, when no substantive is expressed?

I am not surprised that *Vatinius* should despise my law, an enemy 8). I begin to seek not only gratification but also glory from this pursuit, since it has been approved by your judgement, a most grave and learned man. The *Samnites* said that they 9) had tried all methods 10), if they could support, by their own strength 11), so great a weight of war. The senate decreed that the consul should celebrate the games, which he had vowed, by 12) his own single judgement 13), out of the spoils. Though wild animals 14) commonly refuse, with con-

1) Abl. without prepos. 72, 10. 2) Perf. of *patior*. 3) *Sedes*.
 4) *Patrimus*, and a word formed on the same analogy from *mater*.
 5) *Non* is to be repeated before each nominative. 6) *Mensura*.
 7) *Tangere de cælo*, where the event is spoken of relatively to an omen.
 8) Join *homo* as an apposition with *enemy*. 9) See 78, 7. 10) 66, (*Syæt.*
 of *Adj.*) 3. 11) Plur. of *vis*. 12) *Ex*. 13) *Sententia*. 14) *Bestia*.

tempt, food placed to deceive them, we are inveigled by the appearance of a trifling favour, and allow our own liberty to be undermined. By his own power 1), without the assistance of any 2) of the soldiers, Mithridates said that he had reduced 3) Cappadocia. Do you not think that my prayers, when present, would have availed him, to whom my name, when absent, had been an honour 4)?

The Relative.

(1.) What is the antecedent to a relative? In what respects does the relative conform to the antecedent? How is its case determined? If there is more than one antecedent of different genders, what will be the gender of the relative?

Servilius Rullus, father of that Rullus who promulgated the Agrarian law in the consulship of Cicero, first 5) served up 6) an entire wild boar at a feast. The foundation of permanent 7) fame is justice, without which there can be nothing praiseworthy. The husbandman plants trees, the fruit of which he will himself never see. The Delphic tablet of ancient brass, which is now in the Palatium, will serve as a proof 8) that the old Greek letters were almost the same as 9) the Latin now are. No animal which has blood can be without a heart. Sardanapalus was born in the thirty-third degree 10) from Ninus and Semiramis, who founded Babylon.

(2.) What will be the gender of the relative when it refers to a whole clause? What, in this case, is often joined to the relative?

1) *Opera.* 2) 67, 8. 3) ^{εαυτου} *Vineo.* 4) 70, 9. N.B. Except *absens* and *præsens*, which are become adjectives, the participle is rarely used in this construction by prose writers. 5) 66, (*Synt. of Rel.*) 5. note 2. p. 238. 6) *Appono.* 7) *Perpetua.* 8) 70, 9. 9) *Qui*, 67, 11. 10) *Locus.*

The Lacedæmonians killed their king, Agis, which never before happened among them 1). Timoleon, which is thought a more difficult thing, bore prosperous more wisely than adverse fortune. What had not happened before in any war, two consuls, slain without any memorable battle, had left the republic as it were destitute. Socrates appears to me, which is agreed 2) among all, to have been the first who 3) called off philosophy from hidden things.

(3.) When the relative stands alone, whence does it take its number and gender ?

(He) takes away the greatest ornament of friendship, who takes from it mutual respect 4). (Those) who seem to be doing 5) nothing, are often intent upon greater things than others. The earth never disobeys 6) command, nor ever restores without usury what she has received. The coverings of the horses 7) and horsemen were of iron plates joined to one another in order 8); (to those) to whom Darius had before given nothing besides javelins, shields and swords were added.

(4.) In what position is the noun sometimes found to which the relative refers? What pronouns are then used in the following proposition? When are these necessary?

Ambigatus, desiring to relieve his kingdom from a burdensome population 9), declared that he would send his sons to the settlements which the gods pointed out by auguries. The horses which drew 10) Darius, pierced with spears and

1) The verb will be at the close of the sentence, and the accusative follow the nominative. 2) *Constat.* 3) 66, (*Synt. of Rel.*) 5, note 2, p. 238. 4) *Verecundia.* 5) *Ago*, which, as distinguished from *facio*, denotes to be pursuing an object intently; the same verb is used in the second clause. 6) *Recuso.* 7) 71, 1, note 1. 8) *Series.* 9) *Prægravans turba*, 72, 8. 10) *Veho.*

maddened with pain, had begun to shake off the yoke and dash 1) the king from the chariot. Many persons require 2) those 3) things from friends which they do not themselves give. The memory of Hortensius was so great, that without anything written 4), he repeated (those things) which he had meditated 5), in the same words in which he had thought 6) them. Africanus, on the destruction of Carthage, adorned the cities of the Sicilians with the most beautiful statues, that he might place the most numerous 7) monuments of victory among those whom he supposed to rejoice most in the victory of the Roman people. Those whose fathers or ancestors have been distinguished 8) by any celebrity 9), generally study to excel in the same kind of glory. Brute animals do not move themselves from that place in which they were born. Let every one exercise himself in the art which he understands 10).

(5. note 2.) In what case must the adjective be placed after the relative ?

Agamemnon, having devoted to Diana the most beautiful thing 11) which had been born 12) in his kingdom in that year, sacrificed Iphigenia. Julius Cæsar yielded up 13) the only lodging-place which there was to C. Oppius, who was seized with a sudden illness, and himself lay on the ground and in the

1) *Excutio*. 2) *Desidero*. It must be observed, that the use or omission of *is* and *hic* is not indifferent, as the use always gives a peculiar emphasis to the subject to which it refers ; in this instance it serves to point out the inconsistency of those who expect in their friends *the very things* which they neglect themselves. 3) *Hic*. In this and the following sentences, the relative has no substantive expressed, and precedes the clause with the demonstrative. 4) *Scriptum*. 5) *Commentor*, to *con over* in the mind what is to be said. 6) *Cogito*, to exert an act of thought ; *puto*, to entertain an opinion. 7) *Plurimus*, for *numerosus*, in the Latinity of the golden age, meant *having a smooth cadence*. 8) *Præsto*, with abl. 9) *Laus*. 10) *Novi*, 67, 16. 11) 66, (Synt. of Adj.) 3. 12) Pluperf. subj. 13) *Cedo*, which takes a dative of the person in whose favour the cession is made, and an ablative, commonly without a preposition, of the thing yielded.

open air. Plato, the first 1) who wrote concerning a republic, thought that it was the business of law 2) to carry something by persuasion 3), not to enforce all things by violence and threats. P. Volumnius placed 4) in the list of proscribed persons 5) L. Jul. Calidus, the most elegant poet whom our age has produced, since the death of Lucretius and Catullus. Hannibal was doubtful whether he should pursue 6) his march to Italy or engage with the first Roman army that had offered 7) itself. The Volscians, being beaten in a pitched battle 8), lost Volsci, the best city which they had.

(5. note 2.) What change is necessary in respect to the relative, if the numeral is placed first ?

Carthage was the first colony which was founded out of Italy by the Romans. That 9) part of the Helvetian state, which had inflicted a remarkable calamity on the Roman people, was the first 10) which suffered 11) retribution. The age in which Pericles lived, was the first which produced at Athens an almost perfect orator.

(6.) When a pronoun, with a verb of existence or designation, connects two nouns of different gender, to which does it usually conform ?

Thrasybulus, when he had taken refuge in Phyle, which is a very strongly fortified 12) fortress of Attica, had not more than thirty of his men with him. Pausanias was unwilling to return to Sparta, and betook himself to Colonæ, which is a place in the Troad. Mago enticed the Suffetes, which is the chief magistracy among the Carthaginians, to a conference, and

1) *Princeps*. 2) 71, 10. 3) *Persuadeo*, to employ argument successfully; *suadeo*, to recommend, whether successfully or not. 4) *Refero*.
 5) 66, (Synt. of Adj.) 3. 6) *Intendere iter cœptum*. 7) Pluperf. subj.
 8) *Acie*. 9) In this sentence *qui* and *is* are inverted, *quæ pars—ea*.
 10) *Princeps*. 11) *Persolvo*. 12) Perf. part. of *munio*, superl.

having lacerated 1) them with scourging, ordered them to be crucified. The winds carried me from Sicily to Leucopetra, which is a promontory of the Rhegian territory. Mankind have fenced with walls their united dwelling-places 2), which we call cities. There is a prison, made by that most cruel tyrant Dionysius, at Syracuse, which is called the Stone-quarries 3). The Carthaginians, hearing 4) that Attalus and the Romans had gone from Oreum, feared lest they should be defeated within Rhium; that is the strait 5) of the Corinthian Gulf.

(7.) When a pronoun connects a whole clause and a noun, whence does it take its gender ?

Pliny says that this is the fairest part of philosophy, to conduct public business. Equestrian games being assumed as a pretence 6), the Sabine virgins, who had come to the spectacle, were carried off; and this was immediately the cause of a war. Octavianus is said to have replied to a prisoner imploring sepulture, That 7) will now be in the option 8) of the birds.

(10.) How are *tot*, *talis*, *quot*, *qualis*, &c. used ?

Dost thou think that those who are said to divine can answer, whether 9) the sun is larger than the earth, or 10) as large as it seems to be? This I will very briefly say, that no one was ever so shameless as to dare to wish from the immortal gods so many and so great things as they have bestowed on Pompey. What can be more miserable than this, that 11) a man who has been consul-elect all his life 12), cannot be chosen consul? It is a saying of the Stoics 13), that no ball is in every

1) Part. of perf. pass. agreeing with the persons. 2) *Domicilium*.
 3) *Lautumnia*. 4) *Quum*, 76. p. 357. 5) *Fauces*. 6) *Simulo*.
 7) 67, 7. p. 244. 8) Instead of *erit in potestate tua*, the Latins said, *erit potestas tua*. Ter. Heaut. iv. 3, 42. Cic. in Vat. 17. 9) The enclitic *ne* is here subjoined to the adjective. 10) *An*, p. 195. 11) *Quam* must be inserted. 72, 13. note 2. 12) 'As many years as he has.' 13) *Stoicum est*.

respect such as another ball is. Just as many kinds of orators are found as we have said that there are of oratory 1).

SECT. LXVII.

Pronouns.

(1.) When are the personal pronouns used with verbs?

In these regions which we inhabit, the dog-star rises after the solstice; among the Troglodytes, as authors write, before the solstice. If those things which thou dost are shameful, what matters it 2) that no one else knows it, since thou knowest it? I expelled the kings; ye are introducing tyrants; I obtained 3) liberty which did not exist; ye are not willing to preserve it (when) obtained; I freed my country at the risk of my life 4); ye care not for being free without risk. The most excellent kings of the Persians, as we think, were Cyrus and Darius the son of Hystaspes. It concerned the Athenians more 5) to have firm roofs in their dwelling-houses, than a most beautiful statue of Minerva; yet I would rather be 6) Phidias than even the very best carpenter. I, if I saw the republic possessed by dishonest and abandoned citizens, would not join myself to their party; not even if their merits towards me were known to be 7) the highest. Didst thou 8) exact money from the cities under the pretence 9) of a fleet? didst thou, for a sum of money, disband the rowers? When a pirate ship

1) Invert the order of *tot* and *quot*. 2) 71, 11. note 2. 3) *Fario*.
 4) *Caput*, chiefly used of *civil* danger. 5) 71, 11. 6) Repeat
 the pronoun before *esse*, 78, 7. note 3. 7) *Consto*. 8) In this
 sentence, the personal pronoun is to be inserted at the beginning of each
 clause, which gives it a degree of emphasis only proper in oratorical indig-
 nation. 9) *Nomen*, without a preposition.

had been captured by the lieutenant 1) and quæstor, didst thou remove the chief pirate from the sight of all? If wild animals love 2) their offspring, how indulgent 3) ought we to be towards our children!

(2.) What is the proper use of *equidem*?

If Brutus shall think that I ought to have decreed 4) forty-eight per cent. interest 5), I shall indeed feel 6) grief that he is angry with me 7), but much greater, that he should not be such a man as I had thought 8) him to be. I know, indeed, that some persons are accustomed to get by heart collections of words of similar signification 9) in order that, out of several, one might more easily occur to them. I do not indeed see why I should not venture 10) to tell you what (I) myself think of death; I think that your fathers live, and (live) that life too 11), which alone deserves to be called life 12).

(3.) What is the difference between *nostrum* and *nostrum*? &c.

Since the life which we enjoy is short, it is proper to make the memory of ourselves as lasting as possible 13). What the

1) *Legatus*, the first officer of the proconsul or prætor; in a proconsular province, he was his second in military command; in a prætorian, as Sicily, his delegate and assistant in civil duties. 2) *Diligere*, which denotes loving in preference to others, is here used with propriety as denoting that feeling which we have towards our own, as our own; *Omne animal seipsum diligit*. Applied to human beings, it denotes a discriminating love, as opposed to instinctive affection, expressed by *amare*. 3) 'Of what indulgence,' 72, 9. 4) 75, 1. note 1. p. 326. 5) The Romans reckoned their interest by the month; hence *centesimæ (usuræ)* was twelve per cent. per annum; *binæ centesimæ*, twenty-four; and so on. 6) *Accipio*. 7) 70, 3. 8) Subj. 76, 8. p. 339, because it expresses an essential part of the cause of Cicero's grief. 9) Subj. with relative, as denoting the purpose.—'words which signified the same thing,' 76. 12. h. 10) 74, 11. 11) *Quidem*, which, like the Greek *γε*, often expresses that the words with which it is joined enhance the force of what went before. 12) 79, 9. 13) 24, 3. note.

mind is 1), that ruler and lord of us, no one 2) will explain to you any more than where it is 3). Why did God, when he was making all things for our sake 4), scatter 5) so many deadly things by sea and land 6)? Go, with favourable omen, and engrave on my sepulchre a complaint commemorative 7) of me. None of us is the same in old age as 8) he was (when) a youth. Thy native country, which is the common parent of us all, hates and fears thee, and judges that thou art meditating its destruction 9). They relate that a voice was uttered from the depth 10) of the cave; "He shall have the supreme power at Rome, who first of you, O youths, gives 11) a kiss to (his) mother." The soreness of my eyes is 12) more troublesome to me than it was before; yet I chose rather to dictate this epistle than to give Gallus Fabius, who has a great affection (13) for both 14) of us, no letter to you. I have less strength than either of you two 15).

(4.) *Sui, sibi*, is a reflective pronoun, and describes the agent when his act is exerted upon or relates to himself. *Suus* is the adjective pronoun of *sui*, and is used of things which belong to the agent, when spoken of as the object of some act or feeling on his part. The agent may be in the nominative case, as

1) 76, 11. p. 342. 2) *Non magis—quisquam*, p. 247. 3) 75, 11.
 4) 70, 12. 5) Verb, in the perf. subj. 6) 72, 12.
 7) *Memor* (poet.), with a genitive plur. 8) 67, (Pronouns) 11.
 9) Here *parricidium*, to maintain the figure. 10) Adj. 71, 1. note 4.
 11) 74, 10. 12) 74, 8. note 2. 13) 71, 5. p. 288. 14) *Uterque*,
 of each of two individually; *ambo*, of two conjointly. *Ambo* therefore
 must be used when that which is predicated is true only of the two conjoined,
 or when the things are naturally conceived of as a pair. But two things,
 which do not naturally form a pair, may be spoken of as conjoined in a par-
 ticular relation; and hence it is sometimes optional to use *ambo* or *uterque*
 according as we consider objects in combination or separately, e.g. *amborum*
generum or *utriusque generis una est ratio*. 15) Two not to be expressed,
 being included in *utervis*.

in direct propositions, or in the accusative before the infinitive.

Atticus did not recommend himself 1) to men in their prosperity 2), but always aided them in their calamity. Agesilaus turned himself against Phrygia, and ravaged it before 3) Tisaphernes moved 4) himself in any direction. Eumenes imposed upon the prefects of Antigonus, and extricated himself and all his men 5). Hannibal perceived that he was aimed at, and that life ought not any longer to be retained by him 6). I hesitate not to say, that every nature is prone to the preservation 7) of itself. My brother Quintus justifies himself by letter, and affirms that nothing unfavourable 8) was ever said by him concerning you. The Allobroges, who had villages and possessions beyond the Rhone, take refuge 9) with Cæsar, and point out (to him) that nothing was left 10) to them except the soil of their territory. Romulus said to Julius Proculus, that he was a god, and was called Quirinus. The youth, holding the right-hand of Scipio, invoked all the gods to make a return of gratitude to him for him, since he could not do it suitably 11) to his own feeling 12) and his merit towards him. Darius said that he was an enemy to the Athenians, because the Ionians, by their aid, had taken 13) Sardes. A deserter came into the camp of Fabricius, and promised him that he would return secretly, as he had come, into the camp of Pyrrhus, and would poison 14) him. The Germans do not study agriculture, and the greater part of their food consists in milk and cheese and flesh.

1) Frequentative of *vendo*, to use the arts of a seller. 2) Part. pres. of *floreo*; the corresponding words must also be rendered by a participle.
 3) *Prius quam*, separately; *prius* precedes the verb. 4) P. 353.
 5) *Sui*. 6) 79, 9. 7) Verbal of *conservare*. 66, (Synt. of Adj.) l. note 2.
 8) *Secus*, literally, *otherwise*: i. e. *secus quam debuit*. 9) *Fuga me recipio*. 10) 71, 4. 11) *Pro*, p. 200. 12) *Animus*. 13) 76, 8.
 14) 'Kill with poison.'

(4.) If a second agent be introduced, the reflective pronoun properly belongs to that agent; but if the second proposition expresses the words, wishes, &c. of the subject of the first, *sui* and *suus* are very commonly used of the first subject; provided that the sense makes it evident that they cannot refer to the second.

Hannibal ordered the lad to go round to all the doors of the building, and bring him word quickly, whether he were blockaded in the same way on all sides. Pythius, who, as a banker, was in favour with all ranks, called the fishermen to him, and requested of them that they would fish, on the following day, before his gardens. Pompey said that the Roman republic might most justly 1) return thanks to the town 2) of Arpinum, because from it, its 3) two saviours had arisen. Most of the soldiers of Cæsar, when taken prisoners, refused life offered to them under condition of serving 4) against him. Themistocles discloses, to the master of the ship, who he is 5); making him great promises if he would save 6) him. Nothing is less acceptable to God himself, than that the way to propitiate 7) and worship him should not be open to all.

(6.) How does *ipse* differ from *sui*? what is its use? Is it more commonly put in the case of the subject or of the object? * How should it be used when nouns are contrasted with each other?

1) 66 (Synt. of Adj.) 10. note, p. 235.

2) *Municipium*, a town possessing the privileges of Roman citizenship, and governed by its own magistrates.

3) In this case *its* would be rendered by *ejus*, if the remark were considered as Pompey's; but *suus* is proper, because it is referred to the republic.

4) 'That they should be willing to serve.'

5) 76, 11.

6) Pluperf. subj. 73, 10. p. 320.

7) *Placare*.

* *Note*.—It must not be supposed that it is entirely optional to use *ipse* in

When fame reported Numa Pompilius to be distinguished for virtue and wisdom, passing over their own citizens 1), the people, by the advice of the senators, adopted for itself an alien king. Wilt thou 2), though God has given thee a mind than which nothing is more excellent or divine, so debase 3) thyself as to think that there is no difference between thee and some quadruped? Thucydides 4), a very satisfactory authority 5), has written that no one ever pleaded a capital cause better than Antipho of Rhamnus 6), when he defended himself, in his hearing 7). The labour of those was the greatest 8), who were carrying burthens on their shoulders: for, as they could not guide themselves, they were carried away with their incommo- dious burthen into the rapid current. We have this primary desire from nature,—the preservation of ourselves 9). The swiftness and strength of quadrupeds confers strength and swiftness on ourselves; we employ, for our benefit, the very acute perceptions 10) of elephants, and 11) the sagacity of dogs. You refused to go into a province: I cannot blame that in you, which I approved in myself, both (when) prætor and consul.

(8.) What is the distinction between *quisquam* and *ullus*, and *aliquis* and *quispiam*? In what connexion

the case of the subject or object: if the subject is to be emphatically distinguished from other subjects, *ipse* conforms to it, and in the same way to the object when the emphasis falls on it. But when the emphasis does not fall more on the one than the other, the use of the best Latin writers is in favour of joining *ipse* with the subject: the English, on the contrary, never using the simple pronoun reflectively, except in familiar style, joins *self* with the object; *sibi ipse mortem conscivit*, 'he put himself to death;' *prædicat de se ipse*, 'he talks of himself.'

- | | | |
|---|--|---------------------------|
| 1) Abl. abs. pass. | 2) Emphatic. | 3) <i>Projicio</i> . |
| 4) Begin with the abl. and its dependent clauses, and finish with the verb and nom. | 5) <i>Locuples auctor</i> . | 6) Adj. |
| 7) Abl. abs. pres. part. act. | 8) <i>Præcipuus</i> . | 9) To preserve ourselves. |
| 10) <i>Sensus</i> , plur. | 11) Instead of <i>and</i> repeat <i>we</i> . | |

are *quisquam* and *ullus* used? When must *quisquam* be used, and when *ullus*?

The gods being duly propitiated, the consuls performed the levy more severely and exactly than any one remembered it to have been performed in former years. The senate willingly produced its wealth for the public stock, nor did they leave themselves any gold 1), except what was in the balls 2), and a ring a-piece 3). See how much more odious a tyrant Verres was to the Sicilians, than any one of those who preceded; since they ornamented the temples of the gods, he even took away their monuments and decorations. Do you think that the decrees of the towns about the health of Pompey were anything, in comparison with these congratulations on Cæsar's victory? C. Gracchus deserves to be read 4) by youth, if any other (deserves it), for he is capable not only of sharpening, but of nourishing the understanding. In the golden age 5), no one had either a disposition or a motive to injury. Virtue has nothing grand 6) in it, if it has anything venal 7). Can any one divine what fault 8) there will be in the auspices, but 9) he who has determined to observe the appearances of the sky 10)?

Alexander halted at Babylon longer than anywhere; nor did any place more injure military discipline. There is not any one, of any nation, who may 11) not arrive at virtue, having 12) nature as his guide. Do not think, O Judges, that

1) 71, 4. 2) *Bulla*, a knob hung from the neck, round or in the form of a heart, which the sons of knights and senators wore of gold, others of leather. 3) 31. 4) 79, 9. 5) 72, 11. 6) *Magnificum*. 7) 71, 4. note 1. 8) *Vitium*. 9) *But*, when equivalent to *except*, is rendered by *nisi* or *præter*, with *is qui*. 10) *De cælo servare*, if the heavens are observed for omens, requiring the suspension of public business, 76, 12. *e*. 11) *Possum*. *May* and *might* are commonly said to be signs of the potential; but when they denote ability or permission, they should be rendered by *possum* or *licet*. 12) Part. perf. of *nanciscor*.

the impudence of swindlers is not one and the same in all places; he did the same as our debtors are wont (to do); he denied that he had taken up any money on interest 1) at Rome. Would any city have patience with the proposer of a law of this 2) kind, that a son or grandson should be condemned, if his father or grandfather had done wrong 3)? When the morals of friends are correct, there should then be between them, without any 4) exception, a community of all things, plans (and) wishes 5).

(9.) It is among the instances of Sylla's cruelty, that he excluded 6) the children of the proscribed from political offices 7). For nothing can be more unjust than that some one should be made the heir of his father's 8) odium. These arts, if indeed they avail to some purpose 9), avail to 10) sharpen, and, as it were, stimulate the understandings of boys, that they may more easily learn greater things. Even a moderate orator fixes the attention 11), provided only there be something in him; nor has anything more power over 12) the minds of men than arrangement and ornament of language. Whom will you show me, that sets 13) some value on time? that estimates the worth of a day? that understands that he is dying every day? The gods neglect trivial 14) things, nor descend to the petty 15) fields and vines of individuals; nor if blight or hail has done injury in some way or other, does

1) *Versuram facio*; which is properly to take up money on interest to pay other debts. 2) *Iste*. 3) *Delinquo*, 76, 8. 4) Although *omnis* is sometimes found after *sine* (*sine omni periculo*, Ter.; *sine omni sapientia*, Cic.); yet *ullus* is much more common and more correct; as, in English, 'without any doubt' is more exact than 'without all doubt.' 5) When three things are enumerated, the Latins often insert no conjunction between the second and third. 6) *Removeo*. 7) *Res publica*. 8) 71, l. note 4. 9) Neuter, accusative, 69, l. note 2, end. p. 257. 10) *Ut*, with subj. 11) *Aures teneo*. 12) *Apud*. 13) 76, 12. *f.* 14) *Minima*; it is an Epicurean who speaks. 15) To be expressed by a diminutive of the substantive.

this require the notice 1) of Jupiter. If fortune has taken (his) money from some one, or if some one's injustice has snatched it away, yet while the reputation is untouched, virtue 2) easily consoles poverty. Can something more severe be said against any one whatever, than that he had been influenced by a bribe to condemn a man whom he had never seen nor heard?

(9. p. 246.) When is *quis* used instead of *aliquis*?

This is the dictate of nature, that we turn our countenance to the auditors, if we wish to inform 3) them of anything. Spiders spin their net, that if anything has been entangled they may destroy it. Is any one 4) enraged with boys, whose age does not yet know the differences of things? It is a dishonourable excuse, and by no means to be received, if any one confesses that he has acted against (the good of) the republic for the sake of a friend. In proportion 5) as any one is more full of expedient 6) and subtle, the more is he hated and suspected, if men have no opinion of his probity 7). Demosthenes used to say 8), that he was grieved, if at any time he was outdone by the early 9) industry of artizans. We must use our endeavours that there may be no dissensions among 10) friends. A feast followed the funeral, which the relatives celebrated 11), crowned; at which the praises of the dead were spoken 12), when there was any truth: for it was deemed criminal to speak untruly. Augustus performed his journeys in a litter, and generally in the night, and that 13) slowly 14), so that he went to Tibur or Præneste in two days; and if he could

1) *Animadvertere*, 79, 9. 2) *Honestas*, i. e. virtue, as consisting in purity and elevation of sentiment. 3) *Docco*, 69, 3. 4) A question which, according to the judgement of the questioner, must be answered in the negative, is asked by *num.* 5) *Quo—eo.* 6) *Versutus.* 7) 'The opinion of his probity being removed.' 8) 74, 8. 9) *Antelucanus.*
10) Gen. 11) *Ineo.* 12) 'It was spoken (*prædico -are*) concerning the praise.' 13) 'And those.' 14) 66, (Synt. of Adj.) 10.

get to any place by sea, he preferred to sail 1). I never saw anything so gentle as my brother towards your sister, so that if any offence had been taken, it did not appear.

(14.) What is the difference in use between *quid* and *quod*, *quiddam* and *quoddam*, *aliquid* and *aliquod*, *quidvis* and *quodvis*? &c.

We must take care, lest it be said that 2) there was in us any conspicuous fault. The senate decreed that the consul should look to it 3), that the republic received no injury 4). In Numa Pompilius, in Servius Tullius, in the other 5) kings, of whom there are many excellent (institutions) for the constitution of the state, does there appear any trace of eloquence? I saluted Rufius, engaged in some business I think, on the exchange 6) of Puteoli 7), and afterwards bade him farewell, when he had asked me if I had any commands 8).

(16.) How is *quisque* used? What is its place in a proposition? How is it used with numeral adjectives? How with the pronouns *sui* and *suus*?

On the 3rd of January, when Metellus Celer had begun to plead, he addressed me at every third word; he threatened me.

1) *Potius*, with the verb in the indicative. *Potius* differs from *magis*; the former denotes that there is a ground of preference; the latter, that there is a greater degree of a quality in one object than another. They are so far interchangeable, as the greater degree of the quality is a ground of preference: e. g. *Hoc magis*, or *potius*, *expetendum est*.

2) 68, Nom. case, note 1. p. 254.; according to the rule there laid down for the use of *dicor*, it will be, 'lest any conspicuous fault should be said to have been.'

3) *Video*.

4) 71, 4.; *that*—no must be expressed by one particle.

5) *Cæteri*; those who remain of a certain definite number; here, the early kings of Rome.

6) *Emporium*, not the market of provisions, but the place of merchandize; often without the gates of cities.

7) 'Of the Puteolans;' the genitive of the name of the people is often thus substituted for that of the place; *civitas Atheniensium*; *ager Bruttiorum*.

8) 'Whether I wished for anything.'

The whole of Sicily undergoes the census every fifth year. Thirty-three Attic talents are paid to Pompey every thirty days. There is scarcely one man in ten in the forum who knows 1) himself. The deepest streams flow with the least sound. The freshest eggs are best for hatching 2). I think it very foolish not to propose the best things 3) for imitation. Easiness of trusting is an error rather than a fault, and creeps most readily into the mind of the best men. The Stoics choose 4) that everything should be called by its own name. Augustus had determined to reduce the civil law to a fixed limit; and out of the immense and diffuse copiousness of the laws, to collect all the best 5) into very few books. There are as many voices as human beings 6) in the world, and each has 7) his own. All things came to the mind of Antonius, and that, too 8), each in its own place, where they could be of most avail. The Siculi, as soon as ever 9) they saw diseases spreading from the unhealthiness of the place, dropped off, each to their neighbouring towns. The multitude of Grecian painters is so great, and the merit of each in his own department 10) is so great, that while we admire the best 11), we approve even the inferior.

SECT. LXVIII.

Use of Cases.

(1.) What is meant by apposition? To what does a noun in apposition conform its case?

The poet Anacreon 12) is said to have been choked by the stone of a raisin; the senator Fabius, by a single hair in a

1) 76, 12. e. 2) *Ad*, 80, 4. 3) The use of *quisque* here expresses the best in each kind respectively. 4) *Placet*, 70, 1. 5) Neuter.
 6) *Homines*. 7) 70, 6. 8) 67, 7. p. 244. 9) *Ut primum*.
 10) *Genus*. 11) *Summus*, neut. 12) 82, 11.

draught of milk. It is related, that Pisistratus, the tyrant of Athens, when a drunken guest had said many things against him, replied that he was not more angry 1) with him than if any one had run against him, blindfold 2). The Rutuli possessed Ardea, a nation, for 3) that age and country, flourishing in riches. Drusus is said to have brought back, from the province of Gaul, the gold formerly given to the Senones at the siege of the Capitol; and not, as is the common report 4), wrested from them by Camillus. Tiberius rejoiced that, in the island of Capreæ, the branches of a very old ilex, now drooping 5) to the earth, and sickly, revived at his arrival. The sea was given, as a kingdom, to Neptune, one 6) of the brothers of Jupiter.

(4.) To what does a noun, compared with another by *quam*, conform its case?

Certainly the ignorance of future evils is better than the knowledge. It is fit that our country should be dearer to us than ourselves. Livius said that no one can more faithfully give counsel, than he who recommended 7) to another, what he himself would do if he were in the same situation. Mathematicians affirm that the sun is many times larger than the earth. The inventions of necessity are older than (those) of pleasure. Failure of strength 8) is more frequently produced by the vices of youth than (by those) of old age. We perceive those things which happen prosperously or unprosperously 9) to ourselves, more than those which (happen so) to others.

(P. 253.) In what case do verbs of existence, choice, title, estimation, &c. take the noun of the predicate?

1) *Succenseo*: See *irascor*, p. 153. 2) *Obligatis oculis*. 3) *Ut in*.
 4) *Ut fama est*. 5) *Demissus*. 6) One of two. 7) Subj. 76, 8.
 8) Plur. 9) Neut. plur.

Marcus Marcellus having exhibited 1) a most magnificent show 2) in his ædileship, died very young. They say that the squadron of 300 horse which Scipio formed, by substituting 3) Roman knights for the Sicilian, turned out excellent, and assisted the republic in many battles. The grove of Hammon has a fountain which they call the water of the Sun; it flows lukewarm at daybreak, and cold at mid-day, when the heat is most intense. Atticus gave to the Athenians seven modii of wheat a-piece 4); which measure is called at Athens a medimnus. They say that there is a wild animal in Pæonia, which is called the Bonasus, with the mane of a horse 5), in other respects 6) like a bull. There are three kinds of fish which are without blood: first, those which are called soft, as the cuttle-fish, the polypus, and others of that kind; next, (those) covered 7) with thin crusts; and, lastly, (those) inclosed in hard shells. After Hostilius, Ancus Martius, Numa's grandson by a daughter, was appointed by the people king. The people of Crotona 8) were once reckoned among the most prosperous 9) in Italy.

(P. 254.) If these verbs are in the infinitive mood, and have for their subject the nominative of the verb on which the infinitive depends, in what case will the noun of the predicate be?

Oracles disappeared after men began to be less credulous. Will ignoble birth or mean rank prevent a wise man from being 10) happy? The mind of man, not his coffer, ought to be called rich. Cato wished to *be* rather than to *seem* good. If we wish to be impartial judges of all things, let us first con-

1) Abl. abs. pass. *edo*. 2) *Munus*. 3) Abl. abs. perf. pass.
 4) 31. 5) 71, 1. note 4. 6) 69, 4. note 2. 7) 66, (Synt.
 of Adj.) 3. 8) *Crotoniatæ*. 9) 'Prosperous among the first';
 prosperous, here *beatus*, ἄλκιος. 10) 'To be.'

vince ourselves of this,—that no man among us is without fault. Philip, having been given to Alexander (when a boy), as his companion, and the guardian of his health, loved him, not only as king, but also as a foster-child, with marked 1) affection.

(P. 254. note 1.) How is *videor* commonly used in Latin? and how does the Latin use differ from the English? What other words have a similar construction?

I have nothing more to write to you; and, indeed, I am somewhat distressed: for my reader 2), Sositheus, a charming 3) boy, is dead, and has agitated me more than it seems that a slave's death ought to do. It seemed that Miltiades, having been long engaged in commands and magistracies, could not be a private man, especially as he seemed inclined by habit to the desire of command. I conform myself to the will of Pompey, from whom I cannot, with honour, dissent; nor do I do this, as may appear perhaps 4) to some, through dissimulation. If, after you have taken food, you think you can follow me, you may decide for yourself 5). When the report of Xerxes's arrival was brought into Greece, and it was said that the Athenians were the chief object of attack, on account of the battle of Marathon 6), they sent to Delphi to ask 7) what they should do. News was lately brought that Silius Italicus had put an end to his life, on his estate near Naples 8), by abstinence from food.

1) *Eximius*. 2) *Anagnostes*. 3) *Festivus*. 4) 76, 3,
note 2. 5) *Tuum est consilium*, as, *ea est potestas tua*, p. 12, No. 8.
6) *Marathonius*. 7) *Consulo*, 81, 2. 8) *Neapolitanum*, as *Tusculanum*,
Formianum; *prædium* being understood.

SECT. LXIX.

Accusative Case.

(1.) All transitive verbs, whether active or dependent, take an accusative case of the object on which the action of the verb is exerted.

Rivalry nourishes talents; and sometimes envy, sometimes 1) admiration excites imitation. Pompey restored the tribunitian power, of which Sylla had left the image without the reality. The soldiers, whom the Persians called Immortals, had golden collars, garments embroidered with gold, and sleeved tunics, adorned also with gems. Some living creatures have a rational principle 2), some only a vital principle 3). The Egyptians consecrated almost every species of brute animals; the Syrians venerate a fish. Phidias, when he was making the statue of Jupiter, did not contemplate some individual 4), that from him he might take a likeness. When Timanthes saw that he could not imitate, with his pencil 5), the grief of Agamemnon, he covered up his head.

(2.) What are the impersonal verbs which express the feelings, and what is their construction?

God never repents of his first design. Those who are afflicted with a severe and mortal disease, see death approach; and those who have lived otherwise than was becoming 6), are then most sorry for their sins. I am not only grieved, but ashamed of my folly. We pity more those who do not claim our compassion, than those who demand it. I am quite weary of life; everything 7) is so full of misery. You wished for

1) *Nunc—nunc.* 2) *Animus.* 3) *Anima.* 4) *Aliquis*; the author does not mean to say that he did not imitate any one, which would have been *quenquam*; but that he did not take some *one* for his model. 5) Abl. instr. 6) *Decet.* 7) Neut. plur.

decemvirs; the senate allowed them to be created: you were weary of the decemvirs; the senate compelled them to quit the magistracy. There are men who are neither ashamed 1) nor tired of their licentiousness and ignominy; who seem to rush, as it were, on purpose, into popular odium. When the sons of Brutus stood, tied to the stake, men pitied their punishment not more than the crime by which they had merited punishment.

(3.) What is the construction of the verbs of teaching, of admonishing, and of concealing?

Philosophy has taught us both all other things, and, what is most difficult, to know 2) ourselves. They are ridiculous, who teach others what they themselves have not tried. The Agrigentines send ambassadors to Verres, to instruct 3) him in the laws, and point out to him the immemorial custom 4). I have accustomed my son not to conceal from me those things which other young men do without their fathers' knowledge. You could easily discern my opinion, even from the time when you came to my Cuman estate to meet me: for I did not conceal from you the conversation of Ampius. Catiline in many ways instructed the youths, whom he had enticed, in evil deeds 5). Fortunately, it happened that I had written to Cassius, four days before, the very thing of which you remind me. Your lieutenant waited upon me at Brundisium, and, by your command, suggested to me those things which had already come into my mind,—that there was need of a stronger defence 6) for that province. Although 7) nature declares, by so many indications, what she wishes, seeks, and wants, we

1) 76, 12. *d.*

2) *Ut*, with subj.

3) 76, 12. *h.*

4) *Consuetudo omnium annorum.*

5) *Facinus.*

6) *Præsidium*; the

garrison of a fortress, or the body of troops by which a country is occupied and defended.

7) *Quum*, with the subjunctive.

somehow or other 1) turn a deaf ear, and do not hear her admonitions 2).

(1. note 2.) Intransitive verbs, compounded with prepositions, become transitive, and take an accusative case.

Alexander determined to go to the temple of Jupiter Ammon. Pythagoras both traversed Egypt and visited the Persian 3) Magi. Timotheus joined to him, as allies, the Epirots, and all those nations which are adjacent to that sea. Thirty tyrants stood around Socrates, and could not break his spirit 4). Marcellus invested Syracuse for three years 5). Cæsar, having obtained possession of the camp, commands the soldiers to surround the hill with a work. The river Eurotas flows round Sparta, which hardens childhood to the endurance of future military service. Atticus determined to die, and quitted life 6) on the fifth day after he had adopted this design. The river Marsyas flowed through the middle of the city of Celenæ 7), celebrated in the fabulous poems of the Greeks. Pythagoras went over many barbarous regions on foot. Mount Taurus passes Cilicia and joins 8) the mountains of Armenia. I am earnestly desirous of having an interview, not only with those whom I myself have known, but those, too, of whom I have heard and read. If I shall have an interview with Clodius, I will write you more particulars 9) from his conversation. The wife of Darius had taken, into her bosom, her son, not yet more than six years old 10), born to the hope of as great fortune as his father had recently lost.

1) *Nescio quomodo.* 2) 'Those things which we are admonished by her.' 3) *Persarum*, by which word the adjective is generally expressed in prose. 4) *Animus.* 5) 'The third year.' 6) *Decedo*, simply. 7) As the latter part of this sentence refers to the river Marsyas, begin with 'The city of Celenæ.' 8) Passive, 35, 2. note. 9) *Plura.* 10) 'Not having passed his sixth year.'

(3. note 2.) Transitive verbs, compounded with *trans*, take a double accusative. *Prætervehor* governs one accusative.

Cæsar plunders and burns the town, gives the booty to the soldiery, leads his army across the Loire, and reaches the territories of the Bituriges. Agesilaus transported his troops over the Hellespont, and used such dispatch that he completed his march in thirty days. Hannibal led 90,000 infantry, 12,000 cavalry, across the Ebro. Alexander, having ordered Hephæstion to sail along the coast of Phœnicia, comes to the city of Gaza with all his forces. The pirate sailed past the whole island of Ortygia, in which place men in former days 1) had forbidden any Syracusan to dwell, and approached 2) the forum and all the quays 3) of the city.

(4.) What is the general construction of verbs of demanding and entreating? What is their passive construction? What is the construction of *peto*?

The ambassadors of Enna received this commission 4) from their fellow-citizens 5), to go to Verres and demand back from him the image of Ceres and Victory. He led sons to death, snatched from the embrace of their parents, and demanded a price from parents for the burial of their children. I implore this of you, lastly 6), that as good poets and industrious actors are wont, you would be most careful in the concluding part of your office. L. Tarquinius doubled the original number of the senators; and called the ancient senators (those) of the elder families, whom he asked first for their opinion. The people

1) *Majores*.

2) *Accedo ad*.

3) *Crepido*.

4) *Mandata*, like the English *commands*, used generally in the plural.

5) *Civis*; for *concivis* is not classical.

6) *Ad extremum*.

demanded corn of me, as if 1) I had presided over the supply of grain 2).

(5.) What is the construction of the verbs of title, choice, estimation, &c. which take two nominatives in the passive voice ?

Socrates thought himself an inhabitant and citizen of the whole world. The order of the Persian march was this: the fire which they call eternal and sacred, was carried before on silver altars; the Magi next (in order) sang the customary 3) song. Augustus, for more than forty years, lodged 4) in the same chamber, in summer and winter; though he found by experience that the city was not 5) favourable to his health. If you think any one your friend, whom you do not trust as much as yourself, you are greatly in the wrong. Anthony called his flight victory, because he had escaped alive. Wisdom offers herself to us (as) the surest guide to pleasure. I admonish you to show yourself placable to the errors of those about you 6). Some give precepts respecting the orator's art, in a few short treatises, and inscribe them books of rhetoric 7). The illustrious 8) M. Cato, the Wise, called Sicily the granary of the republic, the nurse of the populace of Rome.

(6.) The extent of time and space is expressed in the accusative.

Dionysius was tyrant of Syracuse thirty-eight 9) years, having usurped dominion at the age of 10) twenty-five. A city was

- 1) *Quasi vero*, to express the unreasonableness of the expectation. P. 352.
 2) *Res frumentaria*. 3) *Patrius*, handed down from past generations.
 4) *Maneo*. 5) *Parum*; which, properly denoting *too little*, cannot be used as a negative, except of those things of which abundance is desirable.
 6) *Tuus*, including connexions and dependents. 7) Adj. only.
 8) Pronouns, 7. p. 245. 9) *Duodequadragesima*. 10) 69, 6. note 2.

once besieged by the whole of Greece, for ten years, on account of one woman. Fields, when they have lain fallow 1) many years, usually bring forth a more abundant crop. The name of the Pythagoreans flourished so much, for many ages, that no others were thought 2) learned. Augustus did not sleep, at the most 3), more than seven hours, and those not uninterrupted, but waking 4) three or four times in that interval.

The town of Saguntum was by far the most opulent of the Spanish towns, situated nearly a mile from the sea. Persia 5) is inclosed by continued chains of hills, on one side, which extends, in length 6), 1600 stadia, in breadth, 170. Zama is distant five days' journey from Carthage. Babylon has a citadel including 7) twenty stadia in its circuit; the foundations of the towers are sunk thirty feet into the earth. Walls, twenty feet wide, support the hanging gardens.

When a term, not yet expired, is spoken of, an ordinal may be used; in which case, the Latin present answers to the English perfect, the imperfect to the pluperfect.

Mithridates, who in one day 8) killed so many Roman citizens, has reigned, from that time, three-and-twenty years. King Archelaus had been in possession of Cappadocia fifty years. Nestor had lived to the third generation 9), and had no cause to fear 10) that, when he spoke truly of himself, he should seem either insolent or loquacious.

(7.) What is the construction of the names of towns, with verbs of motion? Names of countries

1) *Quiesco.*2) *Videor.*3) *Cum plurimum* (sc. *dormiebat*).

4) 'But so that he waked.'

5) *Persis.*6) *In longitudinem.*7) *Complexus*; the present participle, in Latin, denoting an act not yet completed.

8) 72, 11. a.

9) 'Was living now the third age of man.'

10) 79, 9.

require *in* or *ad*. What other words have the same construction?

The consul Lævinus led his legion to Agrigentum, which was occupied by a strong garrison of the Carthaginians; and fortune favoured 1) his undertaking. The Achæans being driven, by the Heraclidæ, from Laconia, took possession of the abodes which they now occupy; the Pelasgi migrated to Athens. Darius, not ignorant with how valiant 2) an enemy he had to do 3), commands all the auxiliaries of distant nations to assemble 4) at Babylon. The Egyptians seek Apis, with their heads shaved 5); when found, he is conducted to Memphis. Many nations once went to Delphi, to the oracle of Apollo. The senators, who thought they should never be free from plots while Hannibal lived 6), sent ambassadors to Bithynia to demand 7) of the king that he should deliver him to them. Gold used to be exported on account 8) of the Jews, every year, from Italy to Jerusalem. M. Livius bore his disgrace so impatiently, that he removed into the country, and for many years absented himself from the city and intercourse 9) with men.

The place *whence* is put in the ablative, without a preposition.

Demaratus, the father of King Tarquin, fled from Corinth to Tarquinii, and established 10) himself there. Cæsar departed from Tarragona, and came, by land 11), to Narbonne, and thence to Marseilles. Timoleon seeing, that, on account of the long duration 12) of the war, not only the country, but the cities, were depopulated, sent for colonists from Corinth,

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|---------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1) <i>Adsum.</i> | 2) <i>Strenuus.</i> | 3) <i>Res est, 76, 11.</i> | 4) <i>Contrahor.</i> |
| 5) <i>Abl. abs.</i> | 6) <i>Abl. abs.</i> | 7) <i>Qui, with subj., 76, 12. h.</i> | |
| 8) <i>Nomine.</i> | 9) <i>Cætus with genitive.</i> | 10) <i>Suas fortunas constituere.</i> | |
| 11) <i>Pedibus.</i> | 12) <i>Diuturnitas.</i> | | |

because Syracuse had been originally founded by them 1). As Dion did not cease to entreat Dionysius that he would send for Plato from Athens, he, wishing 2) in something to imitate his father, complied with his request 3).

(7.) What is the construction of nouns denoting the place *where*?

There stood long a wild olive-tree, in the forum at Megara 4), to which valiant men had affixed their armour, which the bark, in length of time, had grown round 5) and hidden. Artemisia, the wife of Mausolus, king of Caria, made that noble sepulchre at Halicarnassus. The learning of the Athenians themselves has long since perished at Athens, and yet any illiterate 6) Athenian can easily surpass the most learned Asiatics 7) in the sweetness of his pronunciation 8). Some of the Greeks 9) affirm that painting was invented 10) at Sicyon; others, among the Corinthians. There are often such varieties in the weather, that it is different 11) at Rome and at Tusculum. Lysander was accustomed to say that the most honourable abode of old age was at Lacedæmon. Timoleon destroyed, from the foundation, the citadel which Dionysius had built at Syracuse, and made it his endeavour that as few traces as possible 12) of slavery should remain.

What other words have the same construction as the names of places?

- 1) i. e. By the Corinthians, which word is to be understood from *Corinth*.
 2) *Qui*, 76, 12. *h.* 3) *Morem gero alicui.* 4) *Megara -orum.*
 5) *Ambio.* 6) *Indoctus.* 7) *Asiaticus*, i. e. an inhabitant of the Greek provinces of Asia Minor, which is always meant when Asiatic eloquence, &c. is spoken of by the Latin critics. 8) *Suaviter loquendo.*
 9) *Græci alii—alii*; the whole and the parts being here, as they often are, placed in apposition. 10) *Repertus* or *inventus*, which are used, with no perceptible difference of meaning, of the arts. 11) *Alius, alius.*
 12) 24, 3. note.

Manlius spent his youth in the country. Quinctius was a man of patrician family, who, being lame from a wound, had determined to pass his life in the country. Tullus Hostilius thought that the bodies of the youths would be more healthy in service than at home. Why did Marius, in his seventh consulship, die, an old man, in his own house? Why did Cinna, of all men the most cruel, enjoy absolute power 1) so long? In the field, Lælius looked 2) up to Scipio as a god; at home, Scipio honoured 3) Lælius as 4) a parent. The saying of Plato is too sublime 5) for us, lying on the earth, to raise our eyes 6) to it. The mother of Darius, when the news of Alexander's death was brought to her, put on mourning, and, tearing her hair 7), threw her body on the ground.

(8.) The accusative is used with *o, heu, proh.*

O mighty power of error! O glorious day, when I shall go to that divine assembly and company of minds! Ah, miserable man that I am, why am I compelled to blame the senate, which I have always praised? O senseless that thou art, if thou fearest death when it thunders!

SECT. LXX.

Dative Case.

(1.) Verbs of giving, sending, &c., and others which denote approach or acquisition, govern a dative.

When Oppianicus had given, with his own hands 8), a cup to his wife, Cluentia, she suddenly exclaimed, in the midst of the draught, that she was dying in 9) very great pain. What shall I do about 10) my children? Shall I entrust them to a small vessel

1) *Regno.*2) *Colo.*3) *Observeo.*4) *In loco.*5) *Altius quam ut.*6) *Susplicere.*7) *Abl. abs. pass.*8) *Ipsc.*9) *Cum, 72, 10.*10) *De.*

in the rough season of the year? Your slave met me 1) as I was going to Antium, and delivered 2) to me letters from you, and the memoir of my consulship, written in Greek 3). Mithridates promised the king that he would kill Datames, if the king would allow him to do what he pleased 4). The high-priest committed to writing 5) the events of every 6) year, and exhibited the board at his house, that the people might have 7) the means of reading. Alexander is said to have deposited his treasures in a temple, and Clisthenes to have entrusted the dowries of his daughters to the Samian Juno. It is recorded 8) that Socrates renounced all discussion about nature, and was wont to inquire only about human life and morals.

Verbs which imply an injury or benefit produced, including those of obedience and disobedience, take a dative of the person or thing benefited or injured, &c.

He will not resist anger, to whom nothing has ever been denied. The Carthaginians alleged this in public 9), not (being) by any means ignorant themselves, how much strength had been lost 10) to them by the loss of Carthage. It is established by nature, that a man be not allowed 11) to injure another for the sake of his own convenience. As long as you laid plots against me, (being) consul-elect, I defended myself by my own 12) care, not by a public guard. You must 13) be the servant of philosophy, in order that true liberty may be your portion. The defeat of the Athenians happened, not by the valour of their adversaries, but by their own insubordi-

1) *Obviam venire*, 70, 5. 2) *Reddo*; because used of things previously given to him. 3) *Græcè*; so *Latinè*, *Anglicè*. 4) 76, 9.
 5) *Literæ*. 6) *Singulî*. 7) 70, 6. 8) ‘Delivered to memory.’
 9) *In vulgus*. 10) *Decedo*. 11) *Licet*. 12) *Privatus*.
 13) *Oportet*, 78, 13.

nation 1); because, not obeying 2) their commanders, they wandered through the fields. The moderate and wise man will obey the old precept, and never either rejoice or grieve immoderately. Cæsar demanded 3) ten hostages from the enemy.

Verbs which do not necessarily imply injury or benefit, may have a dative, if their operation is represented as producing injury or benefit.

Nature has not been so hostile and unfriendly to the human race, as to have devised 4) so many salutary things for the body 5), none for the mind. I was not born for a single corner; this whole world is my native country. We wish to be rich, not for ourselves alone, but for (our) children, relatives, friends, and, most of all, for the republic. Many, when they acquire wealth, know not for whom they acquire 6), or for whose sake they labour. Let the boy hear truth; let him occasionally fear, let him always respect 7); let him rise up to his elders. Excessive liberty issues 8) in excessive servitude, both for nations and individuals. He who wishes his virtue to be made public, labours not for virtue, but for glory. As, if a house is beautiful, we understand that it has been built for its owners 9), not for the mice; so we ought to think this world the dwelling of the gods.

(2.) Adjectives which signify equality or inferiority, similarity or dissimilarity, injury or benefit, &c. take a dative.

1) *Immodestia*. 2) *Dicto audire* is used with a dative of the person, as if it were a simple verb of obedience. 3) *Impero* takes a dative of the person and accusative of the thing commanded to be given or furnished. 4) *Invenio*, 76, 6. 5) Plur. 6) *Paro*. 7) *Vercor*. 8) *Cado*. 9) *Dominus*.

The Jugurthine war was carried on by Q. Metellus, inferior 1) to no man of his age. Q. Catullus said that Pompey was indeed an illustrious man, but already too great for a free state. The Lacedæmonians considered rather what was useful to their own rule than to the whole of Greece. The degrees of honour are equal to the highest and the lowest men; (those of) glory, unequal. Would you wish to be like 2) one of those who abound in marble roofs shining with ivory and gold, in 3) statues, in pictures, in embossed 4) gold and silver, or (like) C. Fabricius, who had none of them? It is right 5), first of all, to be one's self a good man, then to seek another like one's self. Nothing is more adapted to the nature of man than beneficence and liberality. The system 6) of the Cynics is unfriendly to modesty, without which there can be nothing right, nothing virtuous 7). It is easy for an innocent man to find words; it is difficult for a miserable man to observe due bounds in his words 8). The change of an inveterate habit 9) is disagreeable to elderly men. Most persons say that their own dangers are nearer to them than those of others 10). Reason is the peculiar good of man: all other 11) things are common to him with the animals. Many punishments are not less disgraceful to a prince than many funerals to a physician. Justice is necessary to those who buy, sell, contract 12), or let by contract for carrying on this business 13).

(3.) Besides those already enumerated, what verbs govern a dative?

Cease to doubt, whether it be more beneficial to spare one man, because of the number of dishonest persons 14),

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| 1) <i>Secundus</i> . | 2) 'That you should be like,' 78, 7. note 3. |
| 3) Repeat the relative. | 4) <i>Cætatus</i> . |
| 7) <i>Honestus</i> . | 5) <i>Par</i> . |
| 10) <i>Alicuius</i> . | 6) <i>Ratio</i> . |
| 11) <i>Cætera</i> . | 8) <i>Modum teneo</i> , with genitive. |
| 12) <i>Conduco</i> . | 9) <i>Mos</i> . |
| 13) <i>Loco</i> . | 14) <i>Propter multos improbos</i> . |

or 1), by the punishment of one dishonest person, to repress the dishonesty of many. If any one reviles me, he seems to me petulant or absolutely 2) mad. Persuade yourself that, except crime 3), nothing can happen to a man which is 4) to be greatly feared. Cæsar understood that almost all the Gauls are fond of political change 5), and are easily 6) and quickly excited to war. All men naturally love liberty and hate the condition of servitude. Epaminondas thought it a crime that he should be angry with his country. Philosophy produces this effect 7): it heals the mind, removes groundless anxieties, and delivers from desires. Those in a community 8) who have no property, always envy the higher classes 9).

(4.) Verbs compounded with the prepositions, *ad*, *ante*, *con*, *de*, *a*, *in*, *inter*, *ob*, *post*, *præ*, *pro*, *re*, *sub*, *super*, take a dative case.

A poet does wrong when he attributes 10) a virtuous 11) speech to a worthless man; or to a fool, (the speech) of a wise man. Who can prefer unknown persons to known, impious to religious? It does not suit the character of a good man to do one thing publicly and another secretly. He is liberal who takes 12) from himself what he gives to another. Cæsar wrested 13) his tetrarchy from Dejotarus, and gave it to some 14) man of Pergamus, a follower 15) of his. Those precepts sink deeper which are impressed upon tender years. It is the characteristic 16) of an angry man to desire to inflict 17) as much pain as possible on him by whom he thinks himself injured. The nose is so placed, that it seems to be interposed like a wall between the eyes. Faults creep upon us under

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| 1) <i>An</i> , 63, 10. note. | 2) <i>Planè</i> . | 3) <i>Culpam</i> . | 4) 76, 9. |
| 5) <i>Res novæ</i> . | 6) <i>Mobiliter</i> . | 7) <i>Hoc officio</i> . | 8) <i>Civitas</i> . |
| 9) <i>Boni</i> . | 10) <i>Affingo</i> . | 11) <i>Probus</i> . | 12) <i>Detraho</i> . |
| 13) <i>Eripio</i> . | 14) <i>Nescio quis</i> . | 15) <i>Assecla</i> . | 16) <i>Proprium</i> . |
| 17) <i>Inuro</i> . | | | |

the name of virtues. Alexander, as he was riding towards the walls, was struck with an arrow; he took the town, however; and all the inhabitants being put to the sword, he vented his fury 1) even on the houses. Manlius was less influenced by 2) affection for his son than the public good 3). Agesilaus preferred good reputation to the most wealthy kingdom. Vulcan is said to have presided over a manufactory at Lemnos. We often put ducks' eggs under hens, the young birds born from which are at first fed by them as by their mothers. Marcellus, returning from Agrigentum, came upon the enemy, (who were) fortifying (themselves).

(P. 273.) What verbs, though compounded with prepositions, govern an accusative?

The town's people kill the centurions and tribunes, in the midst 4) of the feasts, and afterwards attack the soldiers wandering about unarmed. Conon having attacked the Barbarians at 5) Cnidus, routs them in a great battle, takes many ships, sinks several. The Romans did not doubt that they should make their way 6), at some point, into the city of Syracuse, which was vast and straggling 7). The river Liris, dividing itself 8) equally into two parts, washes the sides of the island. The pinna enters, as it were, into partnership with the squilla for 9) procuring food. Ajax, such was the spirit which he is said to have had 10), would rather have encountered death a thousand times, than suffer the indignities 11) which Ulysses endured from slaves and maid-servants. I do not understand what it concerns me 12), that I should undergo the hatred of those men.

1) *Sævio*, passive impersonal. 2) *Posthabeo* takes an accusative of the less valued, and a dative of the more valued object. 3) *Utilitas*.
 4) *Inter*. 5) *Apud*. 6) *Invado*. 7) *Disjunctus spatio*.
 8) Part. perf. pass. 9) Genitive, 71, l. note 1. 10) *Quo animo traditur*, 66, (Syntax of Relative) 5, note 1. 11) *Contumelia*. 12) 71, 11.

(P. 275.) Verbs compounded with *ad, con, de, in,* frequently repeat the preposition, or an equivalent one (*in* after *ad, pro* after *ante, &c.*)

Timotheus added 1) the glory of learning to military renown. The Macedonians, in a short time, added 2) Asia to the dominion of Greece. Compare our longest life with eternity, we shall be found to be of nearly as short duration 3) as the little animals 4) which live but one day. There are many circumstances in which good men make great sacrifices of 5) their own convenience. Snatch us from our miseries; snatch us from the jaws of those whose cruelty cannot be satiated by our blood. The knowledge of philosophy is included in 6) a perfect orator; eloquence is not, as a matter of course 7), included in philosophy. In India a woman is placed along with her husband on the funeral pile.

(6.) When does *sum* take a dative ?

Crocodiles have the upper part of the body hard and impenetrable; the under (part), soft and tender. Pleasure can have no union with virtue. Of all connexions 8), there is none more important than that which each of us has with the republic. Do you not know that kings have long hands? Even if I have not wanted, as you think, talent for this undertaking, I have certainly wanted learning and leisure. There was nothing in which Darius was less deficient 9) than multitude of men.

(71, 1. note 1.) The dative, as denoting acqui-

1) *Adjicio.*

2) *Adjungo.*

3) *Prope in ea brevitate.*

4) *Bestiole.*

5) *Detraho.*

6) *Inesse.*

7) *Continuo.*

8) *Societas.*

9) ' Nothing was less wanting to Darius.'

sition, is sometimes used where the genitive or a possessive pronoun might also have been used.

The cause of the poverty of Abdolonymus was his honesty. The knees of the boldest soldier have trembled a little, when the signal of battle was given, and the heart of the greatest commander has palpitated. The whole hope of the people of Utica was in the Carthaginians; of the Carthaginians, in Hasdrubal. The credit of these miracles was never exposed by Scipio himself; nay, rather increased, by a certain artifice, of neither denying anything of this kind, nor openly affirming.

(9.) In what sense is the dative used with *esse*, *proficisci*, *venire*, *vertere*, *dare*, &c.

To play on the pipe, to dance, to surpass (one's) fellow-pupils in science 1), are trifling things in reference to 2) our customs; but in Greece they were formerly a great honour 3). With what bravery the soldiers of Cæsar fought, (this) is a proof, that the battle being once against them at Dyrrachium, they spontaneously demanded punishment on themselves. Alexander, seeing that a long siege would be a great hindrance to him in regard to other things, sent heralds to the Tyrians. It is to me a subject of no less anxiety, what 4) the republic will be after my death, than what it is now. It was replied to the Roman ambassadors, that Hannibal had no leisure 5), in such a critical state of affairs 6), to hear embassies. Apply 7) to that pursuit in which you are (engaged); that you may be an honour to yourselves, a benefit to your friends, and a gain to the republic.

1) *Doctrinæ*, pl. for *scientia*, especially in the plural, is not used for science, i. e. a system of philosophical knowledge, but the knowledge of some specific subject. 2) *Ad*. 3) *Laus*. 4) *Qualis*. 5) *Esse operæ*; literally, 'that it was not his work;' i. e. he had something else to do. 6) *Discrimen rerum*. 7) *Incumbo*, p. 275.

It was thought 1) cowardice in Q. Hortensius, that he had never been personally engaged 2) in a civil war. C. Cæsar, the proprætor, marched to the assistance of the province of Gaul, with his army, and maintained 3) the safety and dignity of the Roman people at a very difficult crisis of the republic. Medea persuaded the matrons of Corinth not to 4) impute it to her as a fault, that 5) she was absent from her country.

SECT. LXXI.

Genitive Case.

(2.) How is the genitive used to express that one thing is the property or quality of another ?

The Athenians chose two leaders of the war ; Pericles, a man of tried merit ; and Sophocles, a writer of tragedies. Darius conducted to the king, on the following day, Thyus, a man of very large stature 6). The Persians, after a dominion of so many years, patiently received the yoke of slavery. If your neighbour have a garment of greater value than you have, would you prefer 7) yours or his ? The Caspian Sea, (which is sweeter than all others 8), breeds serpents of vast magnitude, and fishes of very different colour from others. We sometimes see clouds of a fiery colour ; we see a certain part of the heaven grow red at sunrise. Cæsar forbade that the camp should be fortified with a rampart, but ordered a trench of fifteen feet to be made in front 9) against the enemy. A good man is characterized by 10) the greatest piety towards the gods. Cæsar adapted the year to the course of the sun, so that it should consist of 365 days. Virtue is not endowed with such

1) *Tribuo.* 2) *Intersum.* 3) *Subvenio.* 4) *Ne,* with subj.
 5) *Quod,* 76, 9. 6) *Corpus.* 7) Subj. pres. 8) *Cæteri,*
 all others of the class except that specified ; *reliquus,* the rest, when one or
 more has been taken away. 9) *A fronte.* 10) 'Is of.'

strength 1) as to be able to defend itself, being exposed 2) to many and uncertain accidents. Marathus, a freedman of Augustus, writes that his stature was five feet and three fourths 3). It is doubtful whether the campaigns 4) of Pompey were more glorious or laborious 5). There was in the Roman army L. Marcius, a youth of spirit and talent considerably greater than was proportioned 6) to the rank in which he was born.

(3.) With what words is the genitive used partitively ?

Mithridates, the last of the independent 7) kings, except the Parthian, was crushed, under the auspices of Pompey, by the treachery of his son Pharnaces. On the right and left, about two hundred, the noblest of his kinsmen 8), accompanied Darius. The last of all the Roman kings was Tarquinius, to whom the name Superbus 9) was given, from his character. Of all the Greek arts, medicine alone is not practised by Roman dignity 10), though so profitable 11). Of animals 12), some are defended with hides, some clothed with shaggy fleeces 13), some bristled with spines; we see some covered with plumage, others with scales 14). Of all unions none is more excellent, none more firm, than when good men of similar character are united in intimate friendship. There are two approaches from Syria into Cilicia, each of which, on account of its narrowness 15), can be blocked up by a small body of troops. It is uncertain how long the life of each of us will be. The Roman power was so strong 16), that it was a match in war for any one of the neighbouring states. Of insects, some have two wings 17)

1) *Vis*, plur. 2) *Subjicio*. 3) 84, iii. 4) *Militia*, sing.
 5) 'Of greater labour or glory.' 6) *Quam pro*, 72, 13, note 3.
 7) *Sui juris*. 8) *Propinqui*. 9) 70, 6. 10) Say, 'Roman
 dignity does not practise.' 11) *In tanto fructu*. 12) *Animans*, p. 36.
 13) *Villus*. 14) This and the preceding word in the sing. 15) *Angustie*; in this sense used, if not exclusively, most frequently in the plural.
 16) *Validus*. 17) *Pinna*.

each, as flies; some four, as bees. The greatest of benefits are those which we receive from our parents, while we are either unconscious 1) or unwilling. The city of Syracuse is the largest and most beautiful of all the Grecian cities. The most excellent kings of the Persians were Cyrus and Darius, son of Hystaspes: the former of these fell in battle among the Massagetæ. Lynxes see 2) most clearly of all quadrupeds. There were, in the time of Phocion, two parties at Athens; one of which took 3) the part of the people; the other, of the nobles.

(4.) With what adjectives, pronouns, and adverbs, is the genitive used?

The colonists who were taken to Capua, when they were breaking up 4) the very ancient sepulchres for building their farm-houses, found a considerable quantity 5) of vases of ancient workmanship. When Attalus had bought a picture of Aristides for 600,000 sesterces 6), Mummius, suspecting that there was some merit in it which he did not understand 7), recalled the picture (i. e. did not allow it to go to the purchaser). The valley (being) narrow, as before said, would not contain 8) all the forces; about two thirds 9) of the infantry, all the cavalry, descended to battle; what remained of the infantry took post on the slope of the hill. Homer would not, as early as 10) the times of Troy 11), have attributed so much praise, in speaking, to Ulysses and Nestor, if eloquence had not even then been honoured 12). Augustus had clear and brilliant eyes, in which he wished it to be thought that there was a certain divine vigour. Through the hope of an inheri-

1) *Nescio*, with acc. 2) *Cerno*. 3) *Ago*. 4) *Disjicio*.
 5) *Aliquantum*. 6) 84, p. 429. 7) 76, 8. 8) *Capio*; here used
 in the imperfect indicative, as the verb denotes the capacity of the object,
 considered in itself without reference to a trial. 9) *Partes*; so *tres*
partes would be three out of four, &c. 10) *Jam*. 11) 71, l. note 4.
 12) 'If honour had not been to eloquence.'

tance, what hardship 1) in servitude is not endured? Our domestic dramas 2) have something of severity, and are of a middle kind between tragedy and comedy. Can anything be more absurd than, in proportion as less of the journey remains, to seek the more provision for it? I give you the same advice as myself, to avoid the eyes of men, if we cannot so easily their tongues. Crassus, along with the greatest courtesy, had also sufficient severity. Cæsar was wont to say, that he had long since acquired abundance of power and glory. In many places, truth has too little stability 3) and too little strength. We approve young men in whom there is something of the old man 4), and an old man in whom there is something of the youth. Is it not misery enough for Roscius, that he has cultivated his estates for others, not for himself?

(5.) What are relative adjectives, and what case do they govern? When do participles govern a genitive?

Pyrrhus was skilful in war, and what 5) is not easily found in a tyrant, not luxurious, not avaricious, in short, passionately fond 6) of nothing except sole 7) and perpetual power. This creature 8) whom we call man, of so many kinds of living beings, is alone partaker of reason and thought, of which all the others are destitute. Thales, the wisest man among the seven, said that men ought to think that all things which were seen 9) were full of Deity 10). Pompey was almost free from faults, were it not reckoned among the greatest, to disdain to

1) *Iniquitas*. 2) *Togata*, sc. *fabula*, a play in which Roman characters were introduced and Roman costume observed, opposed to the *palliata*, or Greek drama. 3) *Firmamentum*. 4) *Senilis*.
 5) 66, (Syntax of Rel.) 1. 6) *Cupidus*; as *nihil* has no genitive (*nihili* being only used of value), *nulla res* must be used where cases are to be expressed. 7) *Singularis*. 8) *Animal*. 9) *Cerno*, 76, 8.
 10) *Deus*.

behold any equal in dignity in a free state. Around the mother of Darius stood 1) a great crowd of noble females, with hair torn and garments rent 2), forgetful of their former distinction 3). Alexander, by no means unskilled 4) in managing the minds of the soldiers, declares that the visible form 5) of Hercules had presented itself to him in his sleep, stretching out the hand 6). The Romans, that they might more quickly become possessed of the victory, considered 7) what was the method of transporting the goddess of Pessinus 8) to Rome. Maroboduus allowed not Italy to be indifferent 9) to his aggrandizement 10). Epaminondas was so much a lover of truth, that he did not utter a falsehood even in jest. Darius, unable to bear the truth, ordered a guest and a suppliant, (who was) at that very moment 11) giving him useful advice 12), to be dragged away to capital punishment. Our age is not so barren of virtue as not to have produced good examples also. Gaul was so fertile of produce and men, that the abundant population seemed scarcely capable 13) of being controlled. Cicero grieved because he had lost by death Hortensius, the partner 14) of his glorious labour. The island of Pharos is not capable of containing a large city. We are, by nature, most tenacious of those things which we learn 15) in our inexperienced years.

(6.) What are the principal verbs of remembering, and their construction?

The general of the Helvetii exhorted Cæsar to remember 16) both the former discomfiture 17) of the Roman people and the

1) *Constiterat*, i. e. had placed themselves. 2) Abl. abs. 3) *Decus*.
 4) *Rudis*, with gerund, 71, 1. note 1. 5) *Species*. 6) *Dextra*.
 7) *Cogito*; historic inf. 78, 8. 8) *Pessinus -ntis*. Adj. *Pessinuntius*.
 9) *Securus*. 10) *Incrementum*. 11) *Tunc maxime*. 12) *Suadco* (with neut. plur.), because it means advice to action. 13) *Posse*. 14) *Consors*.
 15) *Percipio*. 16) *Ut* with subj. 78, 10. b. 17) *Clades*.

ancient valour of the Helvetii. A wicked man will some time or other remember, with sorrow, his criminal deeds. Cæsar exhorted the Ædui to forget their controversies and dissensions.

Always remember this, that the wise man who cannot benefit himself is wise to no purpose. All men cannot be Scipios or Fabii, so as to call to mind the capture 1) of cities, engagements by land and sea 2), and 3) triumphs. Curio suddenly forgot his whole cause, and said that it had happened through the magic arts 4) and enchantments of Titinia.

(8.) What are the genitives used with verbs of valuing, buying, and selling?

The Romans did not allow the nations beyond the Alps 5) to plant the olive and the vine, that the oliveyards and vineyards of Italy might be of more value. Cato, leaving Africa, brought with him 6) the poet Ennius, which I reckon as highly 7) as any Sardinian triumph whatever. When Theophrastus asked an old woman 8) for how much she sold something, and she answered him, and added, "Stranger, I cannot (do it) for less;" he was offended that he had not escaped the appearance of a stranger, though he spent his life 9) at Athens, and spoke very well. It has been well said that the value of an army depends on that of the general 10). Canius, eager and rich, bought the gardens for as much as Pythias wished, and on the following day invites his friends. It is most disgraceful to think what seems 11) useful, of more value than what is virtuous. Now that I know the value of the farm, I will rather

1) Plur. p. 44. 2) *Pedester et navalis.* 3) *Ut* must be repeated with each member. 4) *Veneficium.* 5) Adj. 6) *Deduco.*
 7) Not of less value than. 8) *Anicula*; such diminutives being used where a person is spoken of with depreciation. 9) *Ætatem ago.* 10) 'That the army is of so much value as the general.' 11) 76, 12. b.

bring forward 1) a bidder than that it should be sold for too little. I know what a storm of popular odium 2) impends over me, if this man takes the resolution 3) to go into exile; but it is worth my while, provided the calamity be confined to me 4). Epicurus reckons nothing of pain: for he says, that if he were burnt, he should say, How pleasant this is! If any one now pay only the same 5) house-rent as the augur Emilius Lepidus, 150 years ago 6), he is scarcely acknowledged as a senator. What is necessary is well purchased at whatever price.

(9.) Verbs of accusing, condemning, and acquitting, take a genitive of the crime or offence.

Thrasylulus proposed a law, that no one should be accused nor fined for things previously done. Some persons, if they have spoken rather cheerfully in affliction, charge 7) themselves with a crime, because they have intermitted grieving. We justly condemn soothsayers either of folly or falsehood 8). The judges were so provoked 9) with the answer of Socrates, that they capitally condemned a most innocent man. Cælius, the judge, acquitted of injury him who had libelled 10) the poet Lucilius, by name, upon the stage. You have brought yourself to such a situation, that, before you convict me of a change of judgement 11), you confess yourself to be convicted, by your own judgement, of the greatest negligence. The informer accused 12) of treason Apuleia Varilia, granddaughter of the sister of Augustus. Cæsar accused 13) of extortion Cornelius Dolabella, a man of consular dignity, and who had enjoyed a triumph 14). These two things convict most persons of in-

1) *Appono.*2) *Invidia.*3) *Animum inducere*, p. 260.4) *Privatus.*5) 'Only' need not be expressed in Latin; for *tantus*, like *ita*, 76, 6, *a.*, may diminish as well as increase the amount spoken of.6) 72, 11. *c.*7) *Insimulo.*8) *Vanitas.*9) *Exardeo.*10) *Lædo.*

11) 79, 3.

12) *Arcesso*, properly, 'to summon.'13) *Postulo.*14) *Vir consularis et triumphalis.*

constancy or weakness: if they despise a friend in prosperity, or desert (him) in adversity.

(10.) How are *esse* and *feri* used with a genitive?

It belongs to a great 1) citizen to foresee impending changes in government. Hamilcar said, that it did not suit with his valour to deliver up to his adversaries the arms which he had received for the annoyance of 2) the enemy. What you cannot do, that either promise goodhumouredly, or refuse ingenuously; one 3) of which is the business of an honest man, the other of a good canvasser. It seems to belong peculiarly 4) to a wise man to determine who is a wise man. The inexpensiveness of Augustus' furniture appears even now, his couches and tables still existing 5), most of which are hardly elegant enough for a private person 6). Tyre, founded by Agenor, brought under its dominion not only the neighbouring sea, but every one which 7) its fleets visited. It would be tedious 8), and not suitable to the work which I have undertaken, to discuss what Roman 9) first received a crown. Anger, on account of another's fault, is characteristic of a narrow mind 10), nor will Virtue ever be guilty of 11) imitating faults, while she represses them. Tiberius wrote back to the prefects, who recommended 12) that the provinces should be loaded with tributes, "It is the duty of a good shepherd to shear his sheep, not to flay them." All those things which were the woman's become the man's under the name of dowry. Pergamus, Ephesus, Miletus, in short, all Asia, came into the power of the Roman people.

1) After *magnus* insert *quidam*, which Cicero frequently uses with his epithets, Gr., p. 247. 2) *Adversus*. 3) Gr., p. 67. note 1. 4) *Vel maxime*. 5) *Reliquis*, 79, 7. 6) 'Of private elegance.' 7) *Quicunque*. 8) 75, 1. note 2. 9) 71, 3. 10) *Pectus*. 11) *Committo ut*. 12) Part. pres.

(11.) What is the construction of *interest* and *refert*? What other construction may be used beside the genitive? How is the degree of importance expressed? (Note 1.)

It is more for the interest of the republic, that a Ligurian fortress 1) should be taken, than that the cause of M. Curius should be well defended. I will show how much it concerns the common safety, that there should be two consuls in the state. We inform our absent friends by letters, if there be anything which it concerns either us or themselves that they should know. This very much concerns you, O judges, that the causes of honest men should not be estimated by 2) the enmity or falsehood of witnesses. It makes a great difference, whom any one hears constantly 3) at home, how fathers, pedagogues, and even mothers, speak. Whether 4) a pilot upsets a ship laden with gold or chaff 5) makes some little difference in the thing itself; none in the ignorance of the pilot. Alexander, having long struggled in vain with the knots, said, "It matters nothing how it is untied," and cut 6) the thongs with his sword.

SECT. LXXII.

Ablative Case.

(1.) How is the ablative used with an active, transitive, or deponent verb?

The wise man is accustomed to measure the use of money, not by its magnitude, but its rational employment 7). The

1) 'Of the Ligurians.'

2) *Ponderari ex—*3) *Quotidie.*4) P. 219, modes of double question: No. 12.
or chaff.6) *Rumpo.*7) *Ratio.*

5) 'A ship of gold

Roman king, when the enemy was conquered, tore in pieces, by means of swift horses, Mettius Fufetius, the breaker of the treaty. The soldiers who had surrounded the assembly, clashed with their swords on their shields, and the voice of the crier was heard calling 1) the names of the condemned (persons). It is to be feared lest they expiate the impiety 2) which they have committed, not only with their own blood, but even by public calamity 3). The light-house 4) guides the course of ships by nightly fires from its tower. Timanthes, wishing to express the size of the sleeping Cyclops, painted satyrs near (him), measuring his thumb with a thyrsus. The Roman republic was established by the genius, not of one (man), but of many.

How is it used with the passive voice (or with neuter and neuter passive verbs)?

The Roman people was registered by Servius Tullius, arranged into classes, and distributed in wards 5) and colleges; and the whole republic ordered by the very great diligence of the king. Augustus removed Pylades from the city and from Italy, because he had pointed out with his finger, and made conspicuous, a spectator by whom he was hissed 6). Alexander was carried off by disease at Babylon; Philip was killed near the theatre by Pausanias, when he was going to see the games. The king of the Parthians, terrified by the renown of Nero, sent his children as hostages to Cæsar. No tree can be planted of such long duration 7) by the culture of a husbandman as by the verse of a poet. A public slave was sent with a sword to kill Marius, who had been taken by that commander in the Cimbrian war. Keep 8) wine from warm dispositions, lest, as Plato says, fire be excited by fire. Athenagoras was beaten with rods,

1) *Cito.* 2) *Piaculum.* 3) *Clades.* 4) *Pharos.* 5) *Curia.*
6) *Imperf.* 7) *Diuturnus.* 8) *Subtraho, 76, 5.*

who had dared to export corn in a famine. The expectation of a gladiatorial show 1) had increased by means of rumour, and by the talk of the competitors. Fabricius being asked why he voted for Rufinus as consul 2), a bad man, but an able 3) general, when war was impending, replied, "that he had rather be plundered by a fellow-citizen than be sold 4) by an enemy."

Adjectives which express a passive state take an ablative, without a preposition, of the cause and instrument by which it has been produced.

A saying 5) of Cæsar's is preserved 6), to the pilot, alarmed by the greatness of the danger; "What dost thou fear? Thou hast Cæsar on board!" The Macedonian army was ready to halt and to follow; not overloaded with baggage; attentive, not only to the signal, but even to the nod of the general. Alexander came next 7) to Sidon, a town famous 8) for its antiquity and the renown of its founders. Men, suffering 9) by a severe disease, when they are made restless 10) by heat and fever, seem at first to be relieved by drinking 11) cold water. Every one 12) ought to be content with that time which is given him to live 13). Epicurus affirms that the gods are furnished with human limbs.

(10.) The ablative (if consisting of a substantive and adjective) is joined with verbs and adjectives to express the manner in which an effect is produced.

On the death of Marcius, L. Tarquinius was created king, with all the votes of the people. A camp-servant was once found near the bed-chamber of Augustus, girt with a hunting-

1) *Munus.* 2) *Suffragio suo facere.* 3) *Utilis.* 4) *Veneo.*
 5) *Vox.* 6) *Exsto.* 7) *Inde.* 8) *Inclytus.* 9) *Æger.*
 10) *Jactor.* 11) 'If they shall have drunk.'
 13) 80, 5.

knife. Betis, looking at Alexander, not only with an undaunted but even contumacious countenance, uttered no word in answer to his threats. Dionysius sent a ship adorned with garlands 1) to meet Plato; and himself, in a chariot of four white horses 2), received him on the shore when he landed. The fountain of the river Marsyas, running from the summit of the mountain, falls on a rock below with a great noise of (its) waters, and diffusing itself 3) thence, waters the surrounding plains. The wife of a barbarian king, with a memorable example, escaped from custody, and carried back to her husband the head of the centurion torn off. A good man retains, with unfading 4) memory, benefits received; those which he has himself conferred (he retains), as long as he who has received them is grateful. I came in a very heavy 5) rain to Capua, the day before the nones; the consuls had not yet arrived, but were about to arrive.

(10.) In this case the preposition *cum* is frequently joined with the ablative.

The Roman commander walked in the gymnasium, in a cloak and slippers, and gave his attention 6) to the palæstra. The ædiles divided to the people, with the greatest fidelity and popularity, a large quantity of corn which P. Scipio had sent from Africa. The Romans borrowed 7) their armour and weapons of war from the Samnites; the insignia of their magistrates, chiefly 8) from the Tuscans; and executed with the greatest zeal, at home, what appeared useful among allies or enemies.

(10.) When substantives alone, without adjective or pronoun, are used to denote the manner, the preposition *cum* is generally used.

1) *Vittatus.*
5) *Maximus.*

2) *Quadriga alba.*
6) *Operam do.*

3) P. 77. note.
7) *Sumo.*

4) *Immortalis.*
8) *Pleraque.*

Isocrates, as he perceived that orators were heard with severe judgement 1), but poets with pleasure, is said to have cultivated 2) a rhythm, which we might use even in prose 3). The Romans sent ambassadors to the consuls, to announce 4) to them, that they should collect with care the relics of the two armies. We are so formed 5) by nature, that those things which we have written with labour we think are also heard with labour.

(10. note.) The ablative of the substantive is sometimes used without a preposition to denote the manner.

Augustus played at dice, marbles, or nuts, with boys of little stature 6), whom he collected from all quarters, especially Moors and Syrians. It was ascertained 7) that a child had been born at Sinuessa, of doubtful sex, between male and female; and that it had rained milk; and that a boy had been born with the head of an elephant. The Roman people placed statues in every quarter 8) to Marius, and performed a supplication 9) for him with incense and wine. Danaus first came from Egypt to Greece on shipboard. *occlates*

(3.) How is a defining and limiting circumstance expressed?

I am inclined to think that 10), in eloquence, C. Gracchus has no equal; he is grand in diction, wise in sentiment, dignified in his whole style 11). The wild bees are rough in their appearance, much more passionate, but excellent in labour.

1) *Severitas*. 2) *Sequor*. 3) *Oratio*; here, as often, opposed to verse, without any addition, these being the two great classes of composition. 4) 76, 12., *h*. 5) *Comparatum est*. 6) *Parvulus*.
 7) *Satis constat*. 8) *Vicatin*; *vicus* was not a street, but a district or quarter of the town. 9) *Supplico*; applied either to solemn petitions for some national prosperity, or thanks for its bestowment. 10) P. 220.
 11) *Genus*.

Pamphilus was a Macedonian by nation, and was the first painter who 1) was skilled in all scientific attainments 2), especially arithmetic and geometry, without which he said that the art could not be perfected. When Augustus was supping with one of his veterans at Bologna, he asked him whether it were true that the man who had first violated the statue of Anaitis had died blind and paralytic 3). He answered, that Augustus was supping, at that very moment 4), off a leg of the statue. Tullia, the wife of Tarquinius, was not dissimilar in her character: who, to salute her husband king, drove her affrighted horses over her bleeding father. The Roman state passed 5) its infancy under seven kings, as various in their disposition as the benefit of the republic demanded. The lieutenant of Metellus was C. Marius, born of equestrian rank 6), pure in his life, excellent in war, most pernicious in peace. The Lacedæmonian Agesilaus was king in name, not in power, like the rest of the Spartans. Socrates, according to the testimony of all learned men, and the judgement of all Greece, was the prince of philosophers. We ought not to judge of benevolence, according to the manner of young men, by a certain fervour of love, but rather by steadiness and constancy. We dissent widely from those who, like 7) brute animals, refer everything to pleasure. Nothing is more scandalous than a man advanced in age, who has no other argument by which to prove that he has lived long than his age. Ennius was older than Plautus and Nævius.

(4.) What are the principal verbs, participles, and adjectives, which express plenty, want, abundance, privation, &c.?

Romulus chose a place for his city, both abounding in springs

1) 66, (Synt. of Rel.) 5. note 2. 2) *Litteræ*. 3) 'Seized in eyes and limbs.' 4) *Tum maxime*. 5) *Habeo*. 6) 72, 12. note. 7) *Ritu*.

and healthy, in a pestilential district: for the hills are themselves swept by the winds, and afford shade to the valleys. He placed it on the bank of a river, discharging itself into the sea, that it might receive (that) from the sea which it needed 1), and give (that) of which it had a superfluity 2). Mute animals are destitute of the affections of men; but they have certain impulses resembling them. What will that man who fears only a witness, do, when he has got in his power 3), in a desert place, (one) whom he can strip of a large sum of gold? Apelles painted a picture 4) of king Antigonus, wanting one eye, and made it oblique, that the deficiency of the body might seem rather a deficiency in the picture. The people of Minturnæ 5) put Marius on shipboard, furnished with travelling expenses and garments raised by contribution 6). Pleminius put the tribunes to death, and, not glutted with their punishment while living, cast them forth unburied. Almost the whole of Spain abounds 7) with mines of lead, iron, brass, silver, (and) gold. No part of life can be exempt from duty. The mind can never be free from agitation and movement. Cato, exempt from all human faults, always had fortune in his own power.

(2.) When is the cost or price put in the ablative case?

Sejus, during a dearth of corn, gave the people a bushel for an *as*. Chrysogonus bought a vessel of Corinthian brass, for so great a price, that those who heard the price reckoned, thought a farm was selling 8). I know that a white nightingale (which is a thing almost unheard of) was sold for six thousand sesterces 9), for a present 10) to Agrippina, the wife of Claudius. There exists a citron-wood table of M. Cicero, purchased for a million

1) 76, 9. 2) *Redundo*. 3) *Nanciscor*. 4) *Imago*.
 5) *Minturnensis*. 6) *Collatus*. 7) *Scateo*. 8) Inf. present passive,
 78, 1. 9) Of the Roman reckoning of money, see 84, ii. 10) 'Which
 should be given as a present;' 70, 9.

sesterces; and one of Asinius Gallus, for eleven hundred thousand sesterces. On the part of Alexander, five hundred and four were wounded, only 1) thirty-two of the infantry were missing; one hundred and fifty of the cavalry were killed: so little loss did so great a victory cost. The vindication of liberty cost Cicero his life 2).

(5.) What is the construction of *opus est* ('there is need of')?

We need magistrates, without whose prudence and diligence the city cannot exist 3). Where testimonies of facts are at hand, what need is there of words? The body needs much food, much drink, much oil, lastly, long labour; virtue will be your portion 4), without expense.

What do you need in order to be good? To will. Atticus gave all things from his own property which his friends needed. Verres said that many things were necessary for himself, many for the dogs which he had 5) about him.

(6.) What deponent verbs take an ablative?

temere Augustus scarcely ever 6) used any other than a home-made garment, made by his wife and sister and daughter and granddaughters. Tiberius enjoyed 7) excellent health, although, from the thirtieth year of his age, he managed it at his own pleasure, without aid or advice of physicians. Hannibal, having possessed himself of the ring of Marcellus, along with his body, sent letters to Salapia, drawn up 8) in his name. There is a certain race of men which is called Helots, of whom a great multitude tills the fields of the Lacedæmonians, and discharges the duty of slaves. Nature impels 9) us to favour those who

1) *Omnino*.
morte.

6) *Non temere*.

2) The ablative of price is, in the Latin, not *vita*, but
3) *Esse*.

4) *Contingo*.

5) 76, 8.

7) *Utor—prospera*.

8) *Compositus*.

9) *Fero*.

are entering on the same dangers which we have gone through. The wise man both remembers past things with gratitude 1), and so enjoys present things, as to perceive how great and how pleasant they are. Nature gave either strength or fleetness to those animals 2), whose food it was to live on other animals 3). We see that the blessings 4) which we possess, the light which we enjoy, and the breath which we draw, are given and imparted to us by God.

(7.) What adjectives take an ablative case? N.B. *alienus*, which is commonly reckoned with these, belongs to (4.), *præditus* and *contentus* to (3.).

It is unworthy of God to do anything in vain, and without a motive 5). The virtue of excellent men is worthy of imitation, not of envy. I think the man who has no sense of shame 6), worthy, not only of blame, but of punishment. Relying on your intelligence, I discourse more briefly than the cause requires. Most persons, trusting to their talent, think and speak at once; but certainly they would speak considerably better if they took 7) one time for thinking, another for speaking.

(8.) When do verbs which denote a local separation take an ablative, with or without a preposition? When must a preposition be joined with them?

Marius in his seventieth year, being dragged from a bed of reeds, in 8) which he had hidden himself, was taken to the prison of Minturnæ by the command of the duumvir. Publius Lænas hurled S. Lucilius from the Tarpeian Rock, and when

1) *Grate.* 2) *Bestia.* 3) Begin this sentence thus: *Quibus bestiis*: 66, (Synt. of Rel.) 4.
 4) *Commoda.* 5) *Causa.*
 6) *Pudct.* 71, 7. 7) 'Took to themselves.' 8) Acc. 69, 9, note.

his colleagues had fled to Sylla, forbade 1) them fire and water. The children of the proscribed, excluded from their paternal property, were also forbidden the right of being competitors for honours. The agents of Sylla being in search of Cæsar put him to death 2), he changed his garments, and stole by night from the city. The ibises avert pestilence from Egypt, by killing and consuming the winged serpents. The Lacedæmonians desisted from their long contention, and spontaneously yielded to Athens the supremacy of the sea 3). By my own grief, O Romans, I warded off, from you and your children, devastation, conflagration 4), rapine 5). The Portian law forbade the rod to be applied to the body of any Roman citizen 6). P. Claudius, when the chickens, set free from the coop, would not feed, ordered them to be plunged in water 7), that, as they would not eat, they might drink.

(8.) What verbs take an ablative without a preposition?

Manlius repeatedly said 8) that the treasures of Gallic gold were hidden by the senators; and that, if that matter were exposed 9), the people might be released from their debt. “Depart in friendship 10); relieve the city of a, perhaps, groundless fear.” The performance of these expiations 11), according to the Sibylline Books, in great measure freed the minds of the Romans from superstitious fear 12).

(8.) What verbs denoting a difference are usually joined with a preposition?

1) 70, 4. note 2. p. 273. 2) *Ad necem.* 3) *Imperii maritimi principatus.* 4) Plur. 5) Plur. 6) ‘Removed rods from the body of all the Roman citizens.’ 7) 69, 9. note. 8) *Jacio.* 9) *Palam fo.* 10) *Amicus.* The imperative takes its subject in the vocative, but its predicate in the nominative. 11) *Hæc procurata*, 79, 3. *Procuro*, in the religious language of the Romans, meant doing anything which tended to remove the ominous effect of a supernatural occurrence. 12) *Religio.*

Poets have raised 1) a question, what that was in which they themselves differed from orators? Your plans 2) will not differ 3) at all from mine. Cato, when he gave his opinion in the senate, was accustomed to discuss grave topics of philosophy, remote 3) from forensic use. Malevolent persons, ignorant of my steadiness, endeavoured to alienate my affection from you. There is great danger lest the knights, if they should obtain nothing, should be entirely alienated from the senate. The life of man is very widely removed from the life 4) of brutes. All artifices must be taken away, and that mischievous cunning 5) which wishes to seem 6) prudence, but is very widely removed from it.

(9.) How is the ablative used with *esse*, or with a substantive without *esse*? In this case, what must be joined with the ablative?

Among the Romans, scribes were deemed mercenaries; but among the Greeks, no one was admitted to this office, except of respectable birth and known fidelity and industry. Cato was characterized in all things by singular sagacity and industry: for he was a skilful farmer, learned in the law, and a great commander and a respectable 7) orator. Augustus was informed of what age, stature, and complexion 8) every one was who visited his daughter Julia. Cæsar sent to Ariovistus, Valerius, a young man of the highest valour and amiable manners 9). Cæsar is said to have been of tall stature, fair complexion, dark eyes, and sound 10) health. Good health is pleasanter to those who have recovered from a severe disease, than those who have

1) *Affero*. 2) *Rationes*. 3) *Abhorreo*. 4) *Victus*.
 5) *Malitia*, defined by Cicero "Versuta et fallax nocendi ratio." 6) 'Wishes that itself should seem,' 78, 7. note 3. 7) *Probabilis*, one who deserves approbation, but not high admiration. 8) *Color*.
 9) *Humanitas*. 10) *Prosperus* (very rare in the nominative sing. masc., either in this form or that of *prosper*).

never had a sickly body. Marcellus laboured under unfavourable reports 1) (in addition to the circumstance that 2) he had fought badly) because he had led his soldiers to quarters at Venusia 3) in the middle of summer. Curio was so devoid of memory, that often when he had laid down three heads 4) in his discourse, he added a fourth.

(11. a.) How is the point of time expressed?

Who is there that can believe that Apollo answered Pyrrhus in Latin? Besides, he had already ceased to make verses in Pyrrhus' time. The Arabs, Phrygians, and Cilicians, because they chiefly practise 5) the pasturage of cattle, traverse the plains and mountains in summer and winter. The troops assembled, according to command, in the beginning of spring; and Hannibal, having reviewed the auxiliaries of all the nations, went to Gades and paid his vows to Hercules. The male deer have horns, and lose them every year at a stated time in the spring; about 6) this time, therefore, they seek unfrequented places 7) as much as possible. The catching of thunnies is from the rising of the Pleiades to the setting of Arcturus; in the rest of the winter season they lie in the bottom 8) of the deep waters 9). When the Roman garrison was besieged by the Ligustines, a swallow, taken from her young, was brought to Fabius Pic-tor, that, by tying a thread to her foot, he might give notice by the knots, on what 10) day relief would arrive. Augustus died on the fourteenth day before 11) the kalends of September, at the ninth hour of the day, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

(11. b.) How is the time *before* and *after* expressed?

- 1) *Adversus rumor.* 2) *Supra quam quod.* 3) 79, 7. note.
 4) *Simply tria.* 5) *Utor.* 6) *Sub.* 7) *Invius.* 8) 71, 1. note 4.
 9) *Gurges.* 10) *Quotus, i. e.* in how many days from that time.
 11) 84. 1.

The first Olympiad was established 1) 108 years after Lycurgus undertook to enact 2) his laws. Titus Larcus was appointed dictator about ten years after the first consuls. By reckoning the years of the kings 3), it may be discovered that Pythagoras first reached Italy nearly 140 years 4) after the death of Numa. Although Homer's age is doubtful, yet he lived 5) many years before Romulus. The corpse of Alexander was transferred to Memphis, and thence, a few years after 6), to Alexandria. Socrates, on the last day of his life, discoursed at large 7) upon the immortality of the soul; and, a few days before, when he might easily have been delivered 8) from prison, refused 9).

(11. *b.* note 2.) If the date is to be expressed by a preposition, *quam* must be used with *post* or *ante*, and sometimes without *post*.

The consul in person so urged the work, that, on the forty-fifth day after the timber had been felled, the ships, equipped and tackled 10), were launched into the water. Aristides was recalled to his country five years after he had been expelled. Tyre was taken in the seventh month after it had begun 11) to be besieged. Cæsar defeated 12) Pharnaces, son of Mithridates, in a single battle, in four hours after 13) he came in sight. Gymnasia were invented many centuries before philosophers began to prate in them.

(11. *c.*) *Abhinc* denotes time *before* the present moment, and is joined either with an accusative or an ablative, more commonly with an accusative.

1) *Pono*. 2) *Scribo*, used here as a general word for enacting a body of laws, though the Lacedæmonian were not written. 3) 71, 1, 4.
 4) By an ordinal. 5) *Sum*. 6) When *post* is used adverbially, the most common place for it is *between* the numeral and the substantive.
 7) *Multa*. 8) *Educo*, pres. infin.; comp. 75, 1. note 1. p. 326. 9) *Nolo*.
 10) *Armo*. 11) 35, 5. 12) *Profligo*. 13) By the relative only.

Demosthenes, who lived nearly three hundred years ago, said that the Pythia took Philip's part 1). Carthage was destroyed, when it had stood 667 years, 177 years ago. As to what Flavius says, that I gave security more than twenty-five years ago, for Cornificius, I wish 2) you would take pains to ascertain whether it be so. If Cn. Pompey had lived five hundred years ago, death would have extinguished envy, and his exploits would rest on the glory of an immortal name.

(11. *d.*) The ablative expresses the length of time in which anything is accomplished. The ordinal numbers are often used for the cardinal.

The planet 3) Saturn completes its revolution in about thirty years; the planet Jupiter completes the same revolution in twelve years. The tide happens twice in the space of twenty-four hours. Pompey in forty-nine 4) days, added Cilicia to the Roman empire. The children of Orestes, expelled by the Heraclidæ, tossed by various accidents and the fury of the sea, after fifteen years, took possession of the island Lesbos as their abode. The army of Alexander, in the space of seventeen days, surmounted Caucasus, which divides Asia with a continued chain.

(13.) How may the ablative be used with adjectives in the comparative degree?

Who can speak of the institutions of our forefathers better than thou, Scipio, since thou art thyself of most illustrious ancestry? No man, with more taste 5) than Scipio, diversi-

1) Facio cum Gr. *φιλίππιζέειν*. 2) 78, 13. 3) *Stella*, joined, where distinction is necessary, with *errans*, *vagans* or *vagus*. *Planetes*, or *-a*, occurs only in very late Latinity. 4) In this and the following example, the ordinal is used, of course, with a singular noun. 5) *Elegantius*.

fied 1) the intervals of business with leisure. There is nothing more amiable than virtue; nothing which more attracts (men to love 2). Tullus Hostilius was not only unlike the last 3) king, but even more warlike than Romulus. Long labour would be superfluous in our studies, if it were impossible 4) to find out anything better than what has gone before 5). Since we are seeking justice, a thing much more precious than any gold, we certainly ought to shrink from no irksomeness of labour 6).

(13.) When must *quam* be used instead of the ablative ?

The Roman people saw nothing with more pleasure than the elephants with their towers; which, not without a consciousness of captivity, followed the victorious horses with humbled necks. The multitude, at other times violent in its passions 7), fierce and fickle, when seized with a groundless superstition, are more obedient to their prophets than their generals. The multitude of Persian soldiers, almost effeminately adorned, was more conspicuous for luxury than appropriate 8) armour. Xerxes was defeated by the counsel of Themistocles, more than by the arms of Greece. The hypocrisy of those who do many things that they may seem beneficent, is more allied 9) to falsehood than to liberality.

(13. note 2.) When the degree of different qualities, possessed by the same subject, is expressed by adjectives, both may be put in the comparative, or both in the positive with *magis*.

The besieged engaged in battle more fiercely than steadily:

1) *Dispungo*. 2) 80, 5. 3) *Proximus*, for *ultimus* would be the last of the series. 4) *Licet*. 5) *Præterita*.
6) *Molestia*. 7) *Impotens*. 8) *Decorus*. 9) *Conjunctus*.

for when they see the standards of the Macedonians wheeled round, they suddenly halt. The design of Mazaces was not more sagacious in its plan than fortunate in its issue: all, to a man 1), were slain with their general. The battle was more fierce in assault and courage, than regular 2) in arrangement. Marseilles, more faithful than prudent, delayed for a time the haste of Cæsar. I am not afraid, O Judges, that 3), inflamed by my own enmities, I should seem to utter 4) these things with more willingness than truth.

(14.) The ablative is used to express the excess or defect of one thing, compared with another.

The towers on the walls of Babylon are higher, by ten 5) feet, than the wall. Augustus bore the deaths of his family a good deal 6) more patiently than their disgrace 7). The Sicilians sometimes make their month longer by a single day, or by two days. How much more widely the rule of duty extends than (that) of law! The road, by which all travelled 8), was as long again, but it abounded with everything. I affirm this to you, that you are in no greater danger than any one of us. How small does the sun appear to us, which astronomers 9) affirm to be more than eighteen times greater than the earth!

1) *Ad unum.*2) *Compositus.*

3) 76, 6 b.

4) *Evomo.*5) Distributive, 31. It is however not *necessary* to use a distributive here, as it is sufficiently evident from the sense that *each* tower was of this height.

6) 24, 3. note, p. 57.

7) Plur.

8) *Commeo*, to pass backwards and forwards on a great route of commerce.9) *Mathematici.*

VERBS.

PASSIVE VOICE.

(69, 1. note.) What is the construction of those verbs, in the passive voice, which do not govern an accusative of the object in the active?

Cæsar more readily 1) promised the soldiers of Antony life and pardon than they were persuaded to implore them. Young men should fix their thoughts on 2) great objects, and strive for them with undiverted zeal 3), which they will do with so much firmer a mind, because that age is not only not envied, but even favoured. Men chiefly envy their equals; but even superiors are sometimes envied. I was never less pleased with myself than yesterday, for 4), in complying 5) with the wishes of young men, I forgot that I was an old man. I was pleased with my edict; he with his. It was a great kindness that you did not kill me at Brundusium, I confess it; though there was none of those who were with you who did not think 6) that I ought to be spared 7).

(35, 1. note 3. P. 77.) The passive verb has frequently a reflective sense, corresponding with the middle voice of the Greeks.

Alexander orders the præfect of the Thessalian cavalry to join himself to Parmenio, and execute with alacrity 8) whatever he commanded 9). Sisygambis threw herself 10) at the feet of Alexander; apologizing for her ignorance of the king,

1) *Citius*. 2) *Specto*. 3) *Rectis studiis*. 4) *Qui*; the verb
in the indicative. 5) *Dum*, 76, 14. p. 354, note. 6) 76, 12. *e*.
7) 75, 1. 8) *Impigre*. 9) Pluperf. subj. 76, 9. 10) *Advolve*.

whom she had never seen 1) before. Everything which is tender fastens itself 2) upon the nearest (objects), and grows up in their likeness: hence, boys have often exhibited 3) the manners of their nurses and pedagogues. Cæsar, when he was kept prisoner by the pirates, never ungirded himself or took off his shoes 4), by night or by day. Hedgehogs prepare food against winter, and rolling themselves upon the apples lying on the ground, carry them off, fixed to their spines, to their nests 5). The blood diffuses itself through the veins into the whole body. It is a question, whether the world goes round while the earth stands still 6), or the earth turns while the world stands still?

SECT. LXXIV.

Use and Connexion of Tenses.

(1, 2, 3.) What is the division of the Latin tenses, according to the time and the state of the action? What is expressed by the present tense, active (or deponent) and passive?

Continuance of an Act.

Pompey wished me to come to Capua and aid the levy, in which the colonists of Campania are by no means freely 7) answering (to his call). We are wandering about destitute 8), with our wives and children; we repose 9) our hopes upon the life of a single man, yearly afflicted with a dangerous disease 10). I will say no more of these things; for I am aggravating

1) Part. perf. pass. 2) *Applico.* 3) *Refero.* 4) To be rendered by a passive verb. 5) *Cava arborea.* 6) Abl. abs.
 7) *Parum prolixæ*, i. e. not cheerfully and numerously: "Ut libenter, prolixæ, celeriter hoc facias." Cic. It is not used by the classical Latin writers in the sense of 'prolix,' or diffuse in words. 8) *Egeo.* 9) *Positas habemus*, 79, 1. note 3. 10) *Graviter ægroto.*

my grief by recurring to it 1). The difference 2) which there is between a husbandman reaping and sowing, exists also between him who has acquired a friend and is acquiring (one).

Repetition of an Act.

Not even those things which appear confused and uncertain happen without a plan, however sudden they may be. In the same way as 3) so many rivers do not change the taste of the sea, so the assault of adversity does not alter a brave man's mind. As no injury is done 4) to the gods by those who pull down temples or melt down statues 5), so everything 6) is tried in vain which is done proudly or petulantly against a wise man. When the supremacy 7) in all things is in the power of one man, we call him a king; and the state of that commonwealth, a monarchy.

Passive Voice.

Since the Upper Sea 8) is in a state of blockade, I shall sail by the Lower, and make for Croton or Thurii. These crimes are partly preparing, and even now under consideration 9). All other things shall be referred to the senate, which you see is in the act of being summoned. They were so thunderstruck, and kept looking by stealth at one another in such a manner, that they seemed not to be undergoing exposure 10) by others, but to be exposing themselves. I think the republic undone, both by its own wounds and by the medicines which are in preparation. When the senate was terrified by the groans of so many thousand persons, Sylla replied, "Let us attend to our bu-

1) *Retractando*; properly of applying the hand to a wound. 2) *Quod interest—hoc*. 3) *Quemadmodum*. 4) *Pass. impersonal*.
 5) *Simulacra*. 6) 67, 15. 7) *Summa rerum*. 8) *Mare Superum*, the Adriatic; *Mare Inferum*, that which washes the opposite coast of Italy.
 9) *Cogito*. 10) *Indico*.

siness 1), senators 2); a few seditious persons are suffering death by my order."

(8.) What is expressed by the imperfect ?

Continuance of an Act.

The soldiers were more fit for march than battle, and were hastily arming themselves 3); others had climbed 4) to the summit of the mountain, to look from thence on the army of the enemy; the majority were bridling their horses. The cohort which was keeping watch before the tent of the king had begun to arm, fearing lest it should be the beginning of a greater tumult. In the beginning of history 5), the command of tribes 6) and nations was in the power of kings. Would it have been beneficial to M. Crassus to know, when he was flourishing in the greatest wealth, that he 7) must perish ignominiously beyond the Euphrates? Miltiades said, that the enemy's courage would be damped 8), if they perceived that they dared 9) fight against them with so small forces. When an island was rising in the Ægean Sea, the sea foamed, and a smoke arose from the depth.

Repetition of an Act.

Clodius used to say, that men were mad who said 10) that we ought to be careful of (our) dignity, that we ought to consult the welfare of the republic. Domitius, the tribune of the people 11), proposed a law that the people 12) should create the

1) *Hoc ago*; to which answers *aliud agere*, to have the attention diverted.
 2) *Patres conscripti*. 3) *Arma capio*. 4) *Evado*. 5) *Rerum*. 6) *Gens*.
 7) 67, 4. 79, 9. 8) *Tardior sum*. 9) *Auderi*, sc. *ab Atheniensibus*; to avoid having two active infinitives together. 10) 76, 8.
 11) *Plebs*, the common people, opposed, as an order in the state, to the patricians. 12) *Populus*, the people at large, opposed here to the sacerdotal body.

priests, whose vacancies their colleagues previously used to fill up 1). Pythagoras used to tranquillize the agitations of his mind with the lyre. Gather up and preserve the time, which heretofore used to be stolen away or to slip through your hands 2). Julius Cæsar was very skilful in arms and horsemanship, patient of labour to an incredible degree 3); on the march he used to go before, sometimes on horseback, but more frequently on foot 4).

(7.) What is meant by the *aorist* sense of the perfect indicative?

Phœbidas, the Lacedæmonian, seized 5) the citadel, which is called the Cadmea, as he was leading his army to Olynthus and marching through Thebes. Pyrrhus perished by a blow from a stone 6) as he was besieging Argos, a town in the Peloponnesus. Julius Cæsar, accused of extortion Corn. Dolabella, a man who had served the consulship and enjoyed a triumph 7), and on his acquittal determined to retire to Rhodes. Cæsar became at last rather slow 8) to fight battles, thinking that he should not acquire so much by victory as he might lose by misfortune 9). Nero commanded his own name to be enrolled without delay in the list 10) of harpers offering their services; and having cast 11) his lot into the urn with the rest, came on 12) in his turn 13). Hannibal always came off superior, as often as he engaged with the Romans in Italy.

(10.) How does the Latin use of the futures differ from the English? When is the simple future used?—when the future perfect?

1) 'To fill up any one's vacancy;' *sufficere*, with accusative of the person.
 2) *Excido*. 3) *Ultra fidem*. 4) Plur. 5) *Occupo*. 6) 'Struck by a stone.'
 7) *Vir consularis et triumphalis*. 8) 23, 1. note.
 9) 'As calamity might take away.' 10) *Album*. 11) Abl. abs. passive.
 12) *Intro*. 13) *Ordo*.

Simple Future.

Let him who wishes to obtain true glory discharge the offices of justice. We must take care that we do not appear too greatly to extol the praise and glory of those whom we wish to be loved for their good deeds. In every discussion we should adopt this rule 1), that it should be explained what is meant by the name about which the inquiry is 2). All who govern the state are bound 3) to take measures that there may be an abundance of those things which are necessary. You will find in me a mind not averse from your instruction 4,) for I shall follow Reason whithersoever she leads me. If pain be the greatest evil, who will not be miserable, when he is oppressed with pain, or even when he knows that this may happen to him? When shrinking from evil 5) is practised 6) with reason, let it be called caution, and let it be understood to exist only in a wise man.

Future Perfect.

Some say that a wise man will never undertake any public office, unless some necessity has compelled him. When I come to Rome, I will write to you what I have ascertained 7), and especially respecting the dictatorship. I will comply with your request 8), and will explain what you wish as I can; not, however, like 9) a Pythian Apollo, so that everything which I say shall be certain and fixed. I will write many other things to you as soon as ever I get some leisure. I shall smart 10), not you, if I do anything foolishly. If any business shall bring me where you are 11), I will endeavour, if I can in any way, that no one but you shall perceive my grief. I approve none of the

1) *Lex.* 2) *Quæro*, pass. impersonal. 3) *Debeo.* 4) *Repugno.*
 5) *Declinatio malorum.* 6) *Fio.* 7) *Perspicio.* 8) *Morem*
gero. 9) *Quasi.* 10) *Dolct*, with a dative. 11) 67, 7. p. 244. *iste.*

three forms of government by itself 1), and prefer to them singly, that which has been combined out of them all.

(P. 320.) How does the Latin use of the pluperfect subjunctive differ from the English?

Darius marched to the Euphrates, thinking that that and that only 2) would be his, which he should be able to seize beforehand 3) by his rapidity. Amyntas determined to make for Egypt, since he thought that every one would keep, as if possessed by clear right, what he had seized on in that state of affairs. Cyrus was warned in a dream that he should take, as a partner in his projects 4), the first person whom 5) he met 6) on the following day. Hannibal promised the Gauls, that he would not draw his sword before he came into Italy. I wish that death were an honourable termination 7) to my misfortunes, and that I should not appear to live despised if I gave way to injustice.

(6.) What is the periphrastic conjugation? How are its tenses determined?

Many persons do not live, but are about to live; they procrastinate everything. If the mind is to perish along with the body, preserve 8) my memory affectionately 9) and sacredly. When Dejotarus had turned back from some intended journey, the apartment in which he was going to have lodged, if he had pursued his journey 10), fell in, the next night. Vedius Pollio used to throw 11) his slaves to be devoured by the lampreys which he was going to eat. The Romans were going to punish, with the severest 12) tortures, the Cartha-

1) *Ipsè per se.* 2) *Id demum.* 3) *Præripio.* 4) *Cæpta.*
 5) 66, (Synt. of Rel.) 5. note 2. 6) *Obvium habeo aliquem.* 7) *Exitus.*
 8) 77, 3. note, ad fin. 9) *Piè.* 10) *Ire pergo.* 11) *Objiciebat.*
 12) *Ultimus.*

ginians who besieged Saguntum. Alexander had been about to make an expedition 1), with a strong force, to destroy 2) Athens. A treaty was made with Antiochus in 3) these words, "Let the king not allow to pass through his kingdom any army, which shall be going to carry on war with the Roman people or their allies." Sulpicius declared 4) that the next night, from the second hour to the fourth, the moon was going to be eclipsed 5).

The future in *rus*, with *fuisse*, denotes what would have been the consequence of some supposed circumstances; corresponding to the pluperfect subjunctive.

Do you think that any old woman would have been so mad as to trust to dreams, if they did not sometimes accidentally come true 6)? Varro says, that the Muses, if they wished to speak Latin 7), would have spoken in the language of Plautus. Do you think that I should have undertaken such labours, if I had been going to terminate my glory within the same limits as my life? Asinius Pollio thinks that Cæsar would have written over again, and corrected his Commentaries.

The future infinitive, in the passive voice, must not be expressed by the participle in *dus*, but by the supine in *um*, with *iri* (for the construction of which see 77, 3.).

Do you think that Cn. Pompey would have rejoiced in his three consulships, in his three triumphs, if he had known that he was to be killed in an Egyptian desert? Balbus wrote to

1) *Excurreo*, a short and incidental expedition.

2) 80, 5.

3) *In*, with the accusative, denoting the tenour.

4) *Pronuntio*.

5) *Deficio*.

6) *Concurro*, subjunctive.

7) *Latinè*.

me about Antony; I wish you, however, to know that I am not disturbed by that news 1), and shall not be now disturbed by any. Of Pompey I know nothing, and I think that he will be caught, if he have not betaken himself on shipboard. I am in great hope that no time will be added to my command 2).

The passive infinitive future may also be expressed by *fore ut*, *futurum esse ut*, with the subjunctive mood. This is the only way, if the verb has no supine.

One of the ambassadors of Veii 3) said to the senate, that it was written in an oracular book 4) belonging to the people of Veii, "that Rome would be shortly taken by the Gauls." Otho had hoped that he should be adopted by Galba, and was expecting it from day to day 5). I assure you of this, that if you execute the affair as you purpose, you will be praised by all men. In the midst of 6) my violent grief, this hope chiefly consoles me, that I strongly suspect that the iniquity of men will be repressed 7), both by the counsels of your friends and the lapse of time 8) itself.

(11.) What is meant by similar tenses? What is the rule for the connexion of tenses by relatives and particles of dependence?

Present, with its similar Tenses.

In the epistles of Cicero to Atticus, all things relating to the changes of the republic are so described 9) that (there is)

1) *Nuntius*. 2) *Prorogare tempus alicui*. 3) No. 7., Exercises, p. 22.
 4) *Fata*. 5) *Quotidie*, of what is continued through successive days; *in dies*, of what is repeated, or what varies, from day to day.
 6) *In* only. 7) *Infringo*. 8) Gr., p. 41. note. 9) *Perscripta sunt*. The present tense passive would imply that the writing was going on.

nothing (which) does not appear 1) in them. There is not a province, I think, with the exception 2) only of Africa and Sardinia, which Augustus did not visit. Such is the corruption of bad habit, that the sparks of virtue are extinguished by it, and vices spring up and are confirmed. There are some who have related 3) that Marius fell engaging 4) with Telesinus. Sisygambis said, O king, you deserve that we should pray for those things for you, which we prayed for formerly 5) for Darius; and as I perceive, you are worthy of having 6) surpassed so great a king, not in good fortune only, but in equity.

Perfect, with similar Tenses.

Nature has lavished such great abundance of things, that those which are produced appear not to have originated 7) accidentally, but to have been bestowed intentionally. Silius has done well in having 8) come to terms 9), for I wished not to disappoint him 10), and yet feared what I could do. I have attained this by my exploits, that I am thought a safe debtor 11). Few have been found who have exposed their lives, on behalf of their country, to the weapons of the enemy, with no reward in view.

Future, with similar Tenses.

I shall find many persons whom I can easily persuade of whatever I wish. They could not destroy all witnesses, even if they wished; for as long as the human race shall exist, there will not be wanting some one to accuse them. I think that Cæsar will take measures 12) to withdraw his troops; for he will

1) Subj. 76, 6. a. 2) Abl. abs. perf. pass. 3) Subj. 76, 12. d.
 4) *Concurro*. 5) *Quondam*, at some time indefinitely distant, to be determined by the connexion. 6) 76, 12, i. 7) *Nascor*. 8) 76, 12. g.
 9) *Transigo*. 10) *Deesse*, to fail in fulfilling a duty or reasonable expectation.
 11) *Bonum nomen*, properly the entry in the creditor's book. See Ernesti Clav. Cic. *Nomen*. 12) *Facio ut*.

gain 1) a victory if he is made consul, and with less criminality than that with which he has entered his native country. If the conversation of Curio shall produce anything of such a kind, that it requires to be written 2) to you, I will subjoin it to my letter. As long as Pompey was in Italy, I ceased not to hope; now, even if I must make the trial with danger, I will try at any rate 3) to 4) escape hence.

Perfect Aorist, with similar Tenses.

Some fathers of families provided by their will, that victims should be led to the Capitol, and vows discharged for them, because they had left 5) Augustus alive 6). The state was so arranged by the skill of Servius Tullius, that all the distinctions of patrimony, dignity, age, trades 7), and offices, were registered. Hannibal promised the Gauls that he would not draw his sword till he came into Italy. Other dissensions were of such a kind, O Romans, that they tended not to the destruction, but the change, of the state. Augustus brought up his daughter and granddaughters in such a way, that he even accustomed them to spinning, and forbade them to say or do anything but what might be inserted in the daily register 8).

Imperfect, with similar Tenses.

On the other side of the Rhine, Tiberius observed such a mode of life 9), as to take his food sitting on the bare turf, and often to pass the night without a tent. I did not suppose, that when a consul-elect was defended by the son of a Roman knight, his accusers would speak of the newness of his family. This affair made it very difficult for Cæsar to deter-

1) Future perfect. 74, 10. note. 2) Part. in *duo*. 3) *Certe*.
 4) *Ut*. 5) 76, 10. 6) *Superstes*. 7) *Artes*. 8) *Diurnus commentarius*, a journal of domestic events, usually kept by a slave in the great families at Rome. 9) *Ordinem vitæ teneo*.

mine what plan to adopt, lest, if he led his troops rather early from their winter-quarters, he should be in straits for 1) provision.

Pluperfect, with similar Tenses.

Neither by their letter, nor by decree of the senate, had the consuls commanded me what I should do. If there shall be anything in my Commentary which seems indifferent Greek 2), I will not say what Lucullus said, that he had purposely 3) scattered some barbarisms in his histories, that he might more easily prove them to be the work of a Roman. There was a strong west wind, and the soldiers of Alexander had cut down a great deal of wood, that they might make a passage through the rocks: it had been dried by the heat, and fire being set to it, the wind carried the flame against the faces of the enemy.

In conditional propositions, if the clause containing the condition (protasis) is in the present subjunctive, that which expresses the consequence (apodosis) will be also in the present. N.B. For the reason which determines the use of the present or imperfect in such cases, see Gr. p. 330.

Present in protasis followed by present in apodosis.

The war, carried on before Mutina, followed; in which, were I to call Atticus only prudent, I should say 4) less than I ought. Even in causes in which we have to do only with the judges, and not with the people, yet, if I were deserted by the audience 5), I should not be able to speak. I neither could imitate the orations which Thucydides has introduced into his

1) *Laboro ab*; Gr. p. 198. 7. 2) *Minus Græcum*. 3) *Idcirco*.
4) *Prædico*, first conj. 5) *Corona*, the circle which stood around.

history, if I would; nor perhaps would, if I could. If wisdom were given me with this limitation 1), that I should keep it shut up, and not give it utterance, I would reject it. I have lost many opportunities; which if I were to complain of as passed, I should produce no other effect than to aggravate your grief and show my own folly. I should make a long and circuitous detail 2) about a single affair, if I chose to relate how authors vary about the death of Marcellus. Were I to say, that I have resisted the bad citizens, I should assume too much to myself, and should be intolerable.

Imperfect in protasis followed by imperfect in apodosis.

They report 3) that Alexander said, If I were not Alexander, I would willingly be Diogenes. There are innumerable things of the same kind which I could not endure, if I had not my friend Atticus as a partner of my pursuits. These things seem ridiculous to you, because you are not on the spot; which if you were to see, you could not help weeping 4). If any one were to dig round these plane-trees and water them, their branches would not be knotty and their trunks unsightly 5). If the gods were to make philosophy a vulgar good, if we were born wise 6), it would lose what is the best part of it 7); it would be among accidental things.

(13.) How is the tense of a verb determined which depends on the present infinitive?

Socrates was accustomed to say, that all men are sufficiently eloquent in that which they understood. Tiberius replied to the people of Ilium, who were somewhat late in their con-

1) *Exceptio.* 2) *Multi ambitus.* 3) *Fero.* 4) 'Restrain tears.'
 5) *Squalidus.* 6) *Prudens.* 7) 'What it has best in itself.'

which depends on such words, in the case supposed? (Note 1. P. 326.)

Volumnia ought to have been more assiduous in her attentions 1) to you; and even that which she did, she might have done more carefully. You ought 2) long since to have been led to execution, by the command of the consul, and that destruction, which you have been devising 3) against all of us to be turned against yourself. The seal is the head 4) of your grandfather, who loved, with peculiar affection 5), his country and fellow-citizens; which ought, even without saying a word 6) to have recalled you from such a crime. Mazæus, who, if he had come upon them crossing the river, would certainly have overwhelmed them in disarray, did not charge them with his cavalry till 7) they were on the bank. The army might have been destroyed, if any one had dared to conquer. If men apply reason to fraud and malice, it would have been better that it had not been given than given to the human race. What condition would it not have been desirable to accept 8), rather than abandon our country? When it would have become them to stand in the line of battle and fight, then they took refuge in the camp; when it was their duty to have fought 9) before the rampart, they surrendered their camp. Plato thinks that philosophers should take no part in political affairs, except by compulsion 10): it would, however, be more reasonable that it should be done spontaneously.

1) *Officiosus*. 2) *Oportet*; here the imperfect, because the state of things spoken of was protracted. 3) 74, 2. note 1. 4) *Imago*.
 5) *Unice*. 6) 'Even dumb.' 7) 'Charged them at last (*demum*) upon the bank.' *Demum* implies, in this connexion, 'not till,' or 'only when,' and is generally best rendered into English by one of these phrases.
 8) Part. in *dus*, the construction being changed so as to make 'condition' the nominative. 9) *Pugnandum*. 10) Participle.

SECT. LXXVI.

Subjunctive Mood.

(1, 2.) What is the essential difference between the present and perfect subjunctive, and the imperfect and pluperfect? Which of these tenses *must* be used with conditional particles? For which may the indicative be substituted, and with what change of meaning?

Imperfect and Pluperfect.

The Roman prodigies, Horatius, Mucius, Clælia, if they were not in the annals, would seem at this day fables. Darius had 1) a mild and tractable disposition, if fortune did not generally spoil the natural temper 2). Socrates said to his slave, "I would beat thee, were I not angry;" he deferred the admonition of his slave to another time, and at that time admonished himself. If anger were a good thing, it would be found in 3) every man who was most perfect 4); but the most passionate persons are infants, old men, and the sick. If ill health had carried off Cn. Pompey at Naples, he would have died undoubted chief of the Roman people. Your plan would be very agreeable to my wishes 5), if it were in my power 6) to spend all my time at your house: for I hate publicity, and shun the presence of men. If there was a rumour that any of the culprits was likely to escape 7), Tiberius suddenly made

1) 70, 6. 2) *Natura*. This sentence is evidently elliptical, and must be thus completed in the mind: 'Darius had a mild disposition, and would not have been guilty of occasional acts of tyranny, if fortune' &c. 3) *Sequor*. 4) 67, 16. 5) *Optatus*. 6) *Licet*, which should be used where freedom from any obstacle, whether of legal prohibition or arising from circumstances, is intended. 7) Here simply *elabi*; for as the present tense denotes what is still in progress, it is used of an act begun,

his appearance 1), and reminded the judges of the law and of their sacred obligations 2). Even though Cæsar were not the man he is, yet he would seem to deserve to be spoken of with compliment 3.)

(P. 329.) What is the difference between the indicative present and perfect, and the same tenses of the subjunctive mood, used with *si* and its compounds?

Indicative.

If a good reputation 4) is better than riches, and money is so eagerly desired, how much more ought glory to be desired! There is the greatest accuracy of information 5) in the senses, if they are sound, and all things are removed which hinder and obstruct (their operation). "If thou art a god," said the Scythian ambassadors to Alexander, "thou art bound to bestow benefits on mortals, not to take away theirs." If a pilot is extolled 6) with distinguished praise, who saves a ship from a storm and a sea full of rocks, why should not his prudence be thought of no ordinary kind 7) who has attained safety from amidst public commotions 8)? If we grieve for this 9), that it is not now in our power to enjoy the society of our [departed] friend, this is our misfortune, which we should bear with moderation, lest we seem to consider it in reference 10), not to friendship, but to our personal benefit. If you love me, if you know that you are loved by me, exert yourself through your friends, clients, guests, in short, freedmen and slaves, that no 11) leaf may be lost of the books which Sergius Claudius

but not consummated; attempted, but not accomplished. Thus *datur* sometimes signifies 'is offered'; the gift, strictly speaking, not being accomplished till one party receives what the other holds out.

- 1) *Adsum.*
 2) *Religio.* 3) *Ornor.* 4) *Æstimatio.* 5) *Veritas.* 6) *Feror.*
 7) *Singularis.* 8) *Procellæ civiles.* 9) 69, 2. note; p. 257.
 10) *Refero.* 11) *Ut ne*, 76, 6. note 2. Compare 67, 9. p. 247.

left. Arms are of little value abroad, unless there is prudent management 1) at home.

Subjunctive.

If your neighbour have a garment of more value than you have, would you rather 2) have your own or his? If any one should consider the Roman people as a man, how it began, how it grew up, how it arrived, as it were 3), at the flower of youth, and afterwards grew old, he will find that it had four stages 4). The voice runs along a space of concave wall, carrying words uttered in however faint a voice, if no inequality prevent. He who sees these things from a distance, even though he should not know what is going on, knows, however, that Roscius is upon the stage. Those who are forming a perfect wise man 5), not only instruct him in the knowledge of heavenly and mortal things, but conduct him through some things, which, if you estimate them by themselves, are, it must be confessed 6), trivial.

Nisi (generally accompanied by *vero* or *forte*), when it does not introduce the condition upon which anything depends, but refers to what precedes, takes the indicative.

Is there any one who does not know that when a question is raised about a man's being killed, it may be maintained 7) that it was done lawfully? unless, indeed, you think that P. Africanus was mad, who, when asked what he thought of the death of Tiberius Gracchus, replied, that he thought he had been lawfully killed. If I had chosen to be too lenient, I must have undergone the charge of the greatest cruelty towards my

1) *Consilium.* 2) *Malo*; used here in the subjunctive, 76, 3. note 1.
 3) *Quasi* and join *quidam* (see Gr. p. 247.) with *flos*. 4) *Gradus.*
 5) *Sapiens undique consummatus.* 6) *Sane.* 7) *Defendor.*

country: unless, indeed, any one thinks J. Cæsar cruel, when he lately 1) delared that the husband of his sister ought to be deprived of life. Criminal homicide 2) is always liable to the same penalties: unless, forsooth 3), he will be more a parricide, who 4) has killed a father of consular dignity, than one of mean rank. Wy should we now, for the first time, resist Cæsar, rather than when we gave him an additional 5) five years? unless, forsooth, we then gave him arms, that we might now fight with him well prepared.

(2. note 2. end.) How are the imperfects subjunctive of *dico*, *puto*, &c. used?

You would have supposed that Sylla had come into Italy, not to avenge 6) war, but to bring 7) peace; with so much tranquillity did he lead his army through Apulia and Calabria. Would you have thought that it could ever happen that I should be at a loss for words, and not only those oratorical words of yours, but these trifling words of ours 8)? Alexander uttered frequent groans, just as if the death of his own mother had been announced; you would have believed that he was weeping amidst his own connexions, and not administering, but seeking consolation.

1) *Nudius tertius* (*nunc dies tertius*), 'three days ago'. 2) *Mors illata per scelus*. 3) *Fortè*, thus joined with *nisi*, carries with it some ridicule of the opinion in question; as if it were one which no one could deliberately, but only hastily, and, as it were, *by chance*, adopt. Joined with *si* or *nisi*, it may sometimes be rendered into English by *perhaps*; but it never denotes the *probability* of an event, but always the *manner* of its happening. The use of *forte* for *fortasse* or *forsitan*, which is so common in modern critical Latinity ("forte ita legendum"), should be avoided as a solecism. 4) *Si quis*. 5) *Prorogare*, which takes after it an accusative, either of the time or the office and dignity (*prorogare tempus, imperium, provinciam*). 6) *Vindex*. 7) *Auctor*. 8) *Nostras -atis*; which properly denotes 'of our country and nation', and is here used to express that oratory and common life had, like two different countries, each its own language.

(2. note 3.) How is the present subjunctive used without a conditional particle ?

Grant, indeed, that those are good things which are so esteemed,—honours, riches, pleasures, and the rest 1),—yet even in the enjoyment of these, immoderate 2) joy is unseemly. Grant that there is a difference between the dignity of the highest men and the lowest, there is not one degree of crime in killing 3) illustrious men, and another, the obscure.

(3.) How are the present and perfect subjunctive used ?

I can relate, on sufficient evidence, that Augustus was surnamed Thursinus, having got a small brazen image of him in his youth, inscribed with this name in iron letters, now almost obliterated. Brother (with your good leave I would say it), this is a most pernicious sentiment to the republic, when it is alleged that something is true and right, but that it cannot be carried 4) ; that is, that the people cannot be resisted 5). I am inclined to accede to those who relate that Romulus founded Rome, aided by the legions of his grandfather ; since otherwise he could hardly have consolidated 6) a new city, with an unwarlike band of shepherds. You can scarcely find a man of any nation, age, or rank, whose felicity you can compare to the fortune of Metellus. I am inclined to think 7) that wild beasts, who live 8) by prey, are better in proportion as they are more furious ; but I admire 9) the patience of oxen and horses. I am not disposed to deny that my language seemed to you harsh and atrocious ; but how much more atrocious do you

1) *Cætera*, without *et*, which is the Latin construction. 2) *Gestiens*, displaying itself in outward acts. 3) ' Illustrious men are not killed with one,'—*alius, alius*. 4) *Obtineo*. 5) Pass. impersonal.
6) *Firmo*. 7) Pres. subj. 8) *Quibus alimenta sunt*.
9) *Laudo*.

think that your deeds are than my words? You cannot say 1) whether anger be a more detestable or unsightly 2) vice. I should not reckon him second or third in a chariot-race 3), who has scarcely quitted the barriers when the first has already received the palm. The third mode of mining outdoes the works of the giants; galleries 4) being carried through a great space, the mountains are excavated by 5) torch-light.

(3. note 1.) How are the presents subjunctive of *volo, malo, nolo*, used?

I wish you to be persuaded 6) that I ask nothing from you with more earnestness, that you can do nothing more acceptable to me, than to assist 7) Lamia in his candidateship with all your resources. I wish that you, my loves 8), would consider with Pomponius, with Camillus, with whom you think proper 9), whether you can honourably remain at Rome at present. It escaped me 10) to write to you before about Dionysius; if it shall be necessary to send for him (which I do not wish), you will take care that we do not give him trouble against his will. Assuredly 11) I not a little prefer the mind of Socrates to the fortunes of all those who sat in judgement upon him.

(4.) What is the force of the present and perfect subjunctive with interrogatives?

Who would deny that all fickle men, all men of strong desires, in short, all wicked men, are slaves? If we ourselves, who are precluded from all gratification by our business, are nevertheless attracted by the games, why should you wonder at

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| 1) Pres. subj. <i>nescio</i> . | 2) <i>Deformis</i> . | 3) <i>In quadrigis</i> . |
| 4) <i>Cuniculus</i> ; horizontal workings. | 5) <i>Ad</i> . | 6) 'That you would persuade yourself.' |
| 8) <i>Animæ meæ</i> ; the wife and daughter of the writer. | 7) 'Than if you shall have assisted.' | 9) 74, 10. |
| 10) 69, 2. note 2. | 11) <i>Næ</i> ; p. 224. | |

the uneducated 1) multitude? Who would not, with reason, wonder that the plane-tree should have been brought from another hemisphere 2) only for the sake of its shade? What can seem great to him in human affairs, to whom all eternity and the magnitude of the universe is known? One furious gladiator carries on war against his country. Are we to yield to him; are we to listen to his conditions?

(5.) What tenses of the subjunctive are used to express a softened imperative?

So live with an inferior, as you would wish a superior to live with you. Let every one make himself acquainted with 3) his own disposition, and show himself a severe judge both of his own good qualities and faults. Do not allow it to happen 4), that when all (advantages) have been supplied to you by me, you should seem to have been wanting to yourself. If I have defended my own safety against your brother's most cruel attack upon me, be satisfied 5) that I do not complain to you too of his injustice. Were I to deny 6) that I am affected with regret for Scipio, philosophers must see to it, with what propriety 7) I should do so; but I should certainly speak falsely. Let the Stoics look to it, whether it be an evil to be in pain, who, by trifling arguments 8) which do not reach to the conviction of our senses 9), endeavour to prove that pain is no evil. You will say, "Do not write at all." How shall I the better escape those who wish 10) to misrepresent 11)?

(6.) What are the principal particles used to express a purpose and result, and consequently go-

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| 1) <i>Indoctus.</i> | 2) <i>Orbis.</i> | 3) <i>Nosco</i> ; hence 'to know' is <i>nosse</i> , in the perfect; the present knowledge being the result of the acquired acquaintance. | 4) <i>Ne committas.</i> | 5) <i>Satis habeo.</i> |
| 6) Pres. subj. | 7) <i>Quam recte.</i> | 8) <i>Conclusiuncula.</i> | 9) <i>Ad sensus permansio.</i> | |
| | 10) 74, 10. | 11) <i>Fingere.</i> | | |

verning a subjunctive mood? How is the tense determined?

(a.) *Ut.*

Hannibal so united his troops, by a sort of bond, that no mutiny ever existed either among themselves or against their general. Oratory moves the minds of judges and impels them, so that they either hate or love, or envy or wish (the culprit safe; or pity, or wish to punish. The harangues of Thucydides contain so many obscure and involved 1) sentences that they can scarcely be understood; which in civil eloquence 2) is a very great fault indeed 3). Joined 4) with the evils of cities on the sea-coast is also this great convenience, that they can carry and send what their lands produce into whatever countries they please. Atticus accepted the offices of præfect to many consuls, but 5) followed no one to the province. Cæsar found at Brundisium only so many ships 6) as scantily sufficed 7) for the transport of fifteen thousand legionaries and five hundred horse. In punishing injuries the law aims at these three things; either that it may reform him whom it punishes; or that by his punishment it may render others better; or that by the removal of bad men, the others may live more secure.

(b.) *Ne.* How does it differ from *ut non*?

This is the opinion of the whole Roman people, that a nominal pretext 8) of religion has been set up 9), not so much that

1) *Abditus.* 2) *Civilis oratio*, the oratory of courts of judicature and deliberative assemblies. It must be observed that *oratio*, in Latin, expresses simply speech employed for persuasion or conviction, and is therefore more general than either *oratory* or *eloquence*, by which words we are compelled to render it into English, and which imply labour and art. 3) *Vel maximum.* 4) *Inesse in.* 5) 'So accepted that he followed,' &c. 6) 71, 4. 7) 'That he was scantily (*anguste*) able to transport.' 8) *Nomen.* 9) *Induco.*

they might put an obstacle in your way, as that no one might wish to go to Alexandria. Hens and other birds, when they have hatched their young, so defend them, that they cherish them with their wings, lest they be injured by cold. If virtue can produce this effect, that a man be not miserable, it will more easily accomplish that he be most happy: for there remains less difference 1) between a happy and a most happy man, than between a happy and a miserable man. The Greeks, though they had made a drawn battle 2) at Artemisium, dared not remain in the same place; lest, if part of their adversaries' ships had doubled 3) Eubœa, they should be assailed by a twofold 4) danger.

(P. 334.) How are *ne* and *ut* used with verbs of fearing?

If Cæsar means to give up the city to plunder 5), I fear that Dolabella himself may not be able to be of any effectual service to us. I add one thing, which I am afraid I shall not justify even in your eyes 6). I am afraid that you may not be able to endure all the labours which I see you undertake. As the senate has not decreed the treaty, Hiempsal is afraid that it may not stand good.

With *ne*.

I fear lest our communication should be cut off so that when you wish to leave the city you may not be able. A bad man will never abstain from crime because he thinks it naturally base, but because he is afraid that it may get abroad 7). Fear seized the Roman soldiers, that Scipio's wound might be mortal. Alcibiades warned Philocles that there was danger that

1) *Intervallum*, 71, 4.

2) *Pari prælio discedere*.

3) *Supero*.

4) *Anceps*; i. e. a danger which leaves the person assailed in doubt on which point to defend himself.

5) 79, 10. note.

6) *Probo tibi*.

7) *Emano*.

the want of discipline of his soldiers should give Lysander an opportunity of falling upon the army. Gallus distrusted the small number of the cohorts which were at Placentia, lest they should be unable to endure 1) a prolonged siege and the assault of the German army. Among the Romans there was not only grief for their ill success, but fear that the enemy might straightway attack the camp.

(Note 2.) *Ne non.*

Whether Pompey means to make a stand anywhere, or pass the sea, is not known; if he remains, I fear he cannot have an efficient 2) army. I see the weakness of your health, and I fear that you may not be able to meet 3) your present fortune. There is no danger that he who can paint a lion or a bull skilfully 4) should not be able to do the same thing with 5) many other quadrupeds. I fear that I may possibly not appear to have consulted 6) other men's benefit but my own glory. I perceived by your letters that you are afraid that your last have not been delivered to me.

Neve or *neu* is used instead of *neque*, with verbs of commanding, prohibiting, &c., especially in the wording of decrees, treaties, &c.

A law was passed in the *Comitia Centuriata*, that no magistrate should kill or beat a Roman citizen in violation 7) of an appeal. This also was a noble act on the part of *Thrasylbulus*, that when he had the greatest power in the state, he proposed a law, "that no one should be accused of things previously done, nor be punished." I think it right to give my readers this pre-

1) *Parum tolero.* 2) *Firmus.* 3) *Sufficere*, i. e. to make the exertions necessary to improve fortune to the utmost. 4) *Egregie.*
 5) *In.* 6) *Servio.* 7) *Adversus.*

cept 1), not to try foreign manners by the standard 2) of their own, nor think those things which are trifling to themselves to have been so likewise among others. Augustus sold the barbarians who rebelled, under condition that they should not serve in an adjacent country, nor be set free under thirty years 3). The mothers of families, with extended hands, implored the Romans that they would spare them, and not, as the Avarici had done 4), kill even the women and children. It is the part of a good man to observe these two things in friendship: first, that there be nothing false nor hypocritical; and, secondly 5), not only to repel charges brought by another, but not even to be himself suspicious.

(c.) What is the proper meaning of *quo*; with what is it commonly joined?

Trees are covered with a rind or bark, in order that they may be the safer from the cold. The numerous attendance 6) of men and women at funerals was abolished, that lamentation might be diminished. The Roman soldiers, having fixed 7) their javelins in 8) the ground, that they might climb the steep places more lightly 9), ascend running 10).

What is the meaning of *non quo*, *non quod*, *non quin*; what answers to them in the subsequent part of the sentence?*

At this time the republic does not interest me; not as if there

1) 79, 9.

2) *Referre ad.*

3) 72, 11. *d.*

4) 76, 10.

5) *Deinde* without *et*, in a Latin sentence, usually answers to 'secondly'; it is sometimes repeated a second and even a third time, the enumeration being closed by *postremo*.

6) *Celebritas*.

7) Abl. abs. perf. pass.

8) 69, 9. note.

9) 66 (Synt. of Adj.) 10.

10) *Cursu*.

* It is uncertain, in many passages of Cicero, whether we should read *quo* or *quod*; in the majority of the examples which follow, *quo* is found in Ernesti's text.

were anything dearer to me than the republic, or should be; but even Hippocrates forbids to apply medicine to those whose case is desperate 1). Your plans seemed to the senate greater than had been expected; not as if it had ever doubted of your good intention, but it was not sure 2) how far you meant to go. I am thought to be too patient and tame 3); not because I willingly hear myself reviled 4), but because I do not willingly leave my cause, to 5) break out into a passion and alienate the judges from me. The woman threw herself at the feet of Sulpicia, and said that she had spoken those things, not because she knew anything about the Bacchanalia, but for the sake of terrifying her lover.

With double negative, *non quod non, non quin*.

I have no opportunity 6) of speaking to you respecting my ancestry, not because they were not such as ye see me (to be), but because they enjoyed not 7) popular fame and the light of your honour. Although I know that you have hitherto pursued a plan which I do not venture to blame (not that I do not dissent from it, but because I think you are possessed of 8) such wisdom that I prefer it to my own), yet the long standing of your friendship has urged me to 9) write to you.

(d.) How is *quin* used? In what cases is it better to use *qui non* than *quin*? (Note 1.)

It cannot fail 10) to be characteristic of the same man who approves the bad to disapprove the good. I deny that there was any jewel or pearl which Verres did not search for, examine, (and) carry off. There is no doubt that he who is

1) *Desperatus.* 2) *Non satis exploratum habere.* 3) *Lentus.*
 4) *Male audio.* 5) *Ut.* 6) *Facultas.* 7) *Careo.* 8) 71, 9.
 9) 78, 10. b. 10) *Abesse non potest.*

called liberal and kind, aims at 1) the discharge of duty, not at profit. Octavianus was near 2) perishing by the uproar 3) and indignation of the soldiery, because he was thought to have put a common soldier to death by torture 4). Since the kingdom of Bithynia is become the public property 5) of the Roman people, is there any reason why the decemviri should not be going to sell all the lands, cities, harbours, in short, all Bithynia? The confusion of all things is so great, that every man regrets 6) his own fortune, and there is no one who does not wish rather to be anywhere than where he is. Since I left the city, I have allowed no day to pass 7) without writing to you. Caligula was very near removing the writings and busts of Virgil and T. Livius from all the libraries, one of whom he cavilled at 8) as possessed of no genius and very little learning, the other as verbose and negligent in (his) history. I do not doubt, such is your judgement 9) of men, that even without my recommendation you will do everything with zeal for Lamia's own sake.

(e.) What is the force of *quo minus*, and how is it used?

Death, which, on account of the shortness of life, can never be far off, and, on account of uncertain accidents, daily impends over us, will not deter 10) a wise man from considering the interests of the republic and his own. The poet is closely allied to the orator, in this respect at least almost the same, that he does not circumscribe his authority 11) within any limits, so as not to be allowed to wander where he pleases. When we have

1) *Sequor.* 2) *Minimum absum.* 3) *Concursus.* 4) Part. pass. accus.
 5) *Publicum.* 6) *Pœnitet.* 7) *Prætermitto.*
 8) *Carpo.* 9) 66 (Syntax of Relative) 5. note 1. 10) Begin the sentence with the negative and verb, as the nominative has a long descriptive clause dependent on it by means of the relative. 82, 4. 11) *Jus.*

free liberty 1) of choice, and nothing hinders us from doing what we like best, all pain should be kept at a distance 2). When the law was brought forward for Cicero's return, no citizen 3) thought 4) that he had a sufficient excuse for not being present. The soldiers of Cæsar were with difficulty restrained from bursting 5) into the town, and were much dissatisfied because it seemed to have been owing 6) to Trebonius that they did not get possession of the town. It was no obstacle 7) to Isocrates' being esteemed an excellent orator, that he was prevented from speaking in public by the feebleness of his voice.

(7.) How is the tense of the subjunctive, to be used with *utinam, o si!* &c. determined?

Would that those poems were extant which Cato in his *Origines* has recorded to have been commonly sung at feasts, many ages before his own time, by each of the guests, respecting the praises of illustrious men! The language 8) of Varro gives me hope of Cæsar, and I wish Varro himself would apply to the cause; which he certainly will do, both 9) of his own accord and (still more) if you urge him. I wish, O Romans, that you had such an abundance of brave men, that this were a difficult question 10) to you, whom, before all others 11), you should appoint to the management of this war. The virtue, the humanity, of Piso, his affection towards us all, is so great, that nothing can surpass it 12). I wish this may be a source of pleasure 13) to him; I see that it will of glory. I wish you may covet the retreat of my villa, that to its numerous excel-

1) *Optio soluta.* 2) *Depello.* 3) *Nemo civis*; See Gr. p. 246.
 4) *Visa est—excusatio.* 5) *Irrumpo.* 6) *Stare per aliquem.*
 7) *Officio.* 8) *Sermo.* 9) *Cum—tum*, which, as it generally expresses that the second exceeds the first, renders the translation of 'still more' unnecessary. 10) *Deliberatio.* 11) *Potissimum.* 12) *Nihil potest supra.* 13) 70, 9.

lences 1) the greatest recommendation may be added by your society.

(8.) When a proposition, in the infinitive mood, depends on another proposition, in what clauses of the dependent proposition, and after what words, will the subjunctive be used ?

Relatives.

They say that good men cultivate that justice which is (really justice), not that which is reputed (to be so). Critias sent confidential persons to Lysander in Asia 2), to inform him, that unless he dispatched 3) Alcibiades, none of those things which he himself had established at Athens could remain in force. I have heard some one say, respecting the orators to whom he had carried his cause, that he who had refused him had been more agreeable to him than he who had undertaken his cause: so much are men taken by looks and words 4) more than by substantial kindness 5). Some think that Julius Cæsar, having weighed 6) his own and his enemies' forces, availed himself of the occasion of seizing supreme power, which he had coveted in early life. It seemed 7) to Darius, in his dream, that the camp of Alexander shone with a bright fiery effulgence 8), and that Alexander was brought to him in the dress which Darius himself had worn. Augustus frequently repeated 9), that whatever was done well was done quickly enough; and that those who pursue trifling advantages at no trifling risk, were like men who fish with a golden hook, the loss of which, if broken off, could not be compensated by anything that they might

1) *Dotes.* 2) *In*, with the accus. 3) 74, 10. p. 320. 4) *Oratio.*
 5) 'By kindness and reality.' 6) Abl. abs. pass. 7) Note, p. 255.
 8) *Magnus fulgor ignis.* 9) *Jacto*; the order of the clauses in the sentence which immediately follows must be inverted.

catch 1). The author [of the Commentaries] of the Alexandrian, African, and Spanish war, is uncertain: for some suppose it to have been Oppius, some Hirtius, who also (is supposed to have) completed the last and unfinished book of the Gallic war. Scipio thought that it would not be right to let the Barbarians be so large a part of his force 2), that by changing sides 3) they might do much to turn the scale, which (he remembered) had been the occasion of his father's and uncle's defeat.

Particles.

The people loudly exclaim that they are not willing to obey either one man or a few; that all are destitute of liberty, whether they serve a king or nobles. Scipio said, that he knew very well that, although the Locrians had deserved ill of the Roman people, they would be in a better condition under the Romans, (though) provoked, than they had been 4) under the Carthaginians, (though) their friends. The Sicilians say that they implore the senators, that if all their goods cannot, at least those which can be recognised, may be restored to the owners. The Magi maintain that the sun is the (god) of the Greeks; the moon, of the Persians; that as often as she suffers eclipse, ruin and destruction are portended to that nation. The soldiers of Alexander saw that the sea raged the more furiously as 5) it rolled in a narrower space between the island of Tyre and the mainland. Cato used to say that our republic surpassed other states, because it had not been established by the genius of one man, but of many, nor in a single life of man, but in several 6) generations and ages.

In what other case will the infinitive mood be followed by a subjunctive ?

1) *Nullâ capturâ.*

2) *Non tantum virium ponendum esse in.*

3) *Fidem.*

4) *Pluperf.*

5) *Quo.*

6) *Aliquot.*

It is not to be denied, that Hannibal as much excelled other commanders in sagacity, as the Roman people surpasses all other nations in bravery. I see that this has been the opinion of the wisest men, that law was neither devised by human ingenuity, nor any decree 1) of the people 2), but was something eternal, which governed the universe. It is no new custom, on the part of the Roman senate and people, to think that the best men are most noble 3). The sentiments of Zeno are to this effect 4): that the wise man is never influenced by favour, never pardons any man's fault; that wise men alone are beautiful, if they are quite 5) distorted; rich, if they are completely beggars; kings, if they live in slavery 6); and that he who has stolen a fowl when there has been no need for it, has committed no less an offence than he who has strangled his father. Many persons hastily believe, that he who imitates the language of the good will also imitate their actions. It is indeed 7) a miserable consolation, but yet a necessary one, that there is no cause for any one particularly to grieve in that which happens to all. I find that a double portico was constructed by Cn. Octavius, near 8) the Flaminian Circus, which (portico) has been called Corinthian, from the brazen capitals of the columns.

(9.) When must the subjunctive be used in a proposition dependent on a subjunctive?

When Pompey declared that he would consider those as enemies who had not assisted 9) the republic, Cæsar gave notice that those who were of neither party would be reckoned 10) by him in the number of his friends. Agesilaus, with great industry, made preparations for war; and that his soldiers might arm themselves 11) with more care, and equip themselves 12)

1) *Scitum.* 2) Plur. 3) 'That what is best is most noble.'
 4) *Ejusmodi.* 5) Superlative. 6) *Servitutem servire.* 7) *Illa quidem.*
 8) *Ad.* 9) *Deesse.* 10) *Esse sibi.* 11) Passive, 35, 2. note.
 12) *Ornor.*

in a more striking manner 1), he proposed rewards with which those should be presented, whose attention to this point had been pre-eminent. How could Lacedæmon obtain 2) the enjoyment of good kings, when whoever was born of the royal family must be regarded as king? Darius gives orders to Mazæus, that he should burn and lay waste the country which Alexander was going to enter; for he thought he might be reduced by want of provisions, having nothing but what he had secured by plunder. I find it provided by a law of C. Fannius the consul, eleven years before the third Punic war, that no bird, except a fowl which was not fattened 3), should be put on the table. Drusus said to his architect, Do you 4) arrange 5) my house so that whatever I do may be seen by all men. Piety towards God requires that nothing should be demanded of him which is unjust and dishonest. There is no doubt that what is animated and has sense and reason is better than that which is destitute of these.

(10.) When may a proposition in the subjunctive mood be made dependent on one in the indicative?

When Caligula was named 6) an heir by persons unknown to him, along with 7) their intimate friends, and by parents among their children, he said they mocked him 8), because they persisted in living after the naming. Not only the Africans could not be corrupted, but they even sent ambassadors to Lacedæmon to accuse 9) Lysander of having endeavoured to corrupt the priests of the temple. The road 10) from Apsamea to Phrygia is through the country of Aulocrene; a plane tree is shown there, from which Marsyas is said to have been suspended 11) when conquered by Apollo. The reason why

1) *Insignius.* 2) *Adsequor ut.* 3) *Attilis.* 4) *Tu vero inquit.*
 5) *Compono.* 6) *Nuncupo.* 7) *Inter.* 8) By the substantive *derisor.*
 9) 76, 12. *h.* 10) Passive impers. 11) 'To have hung.' 'Is said'
 must be expressed by the mood.

the cuckoo puts her young under other birds 1), is supposed to be because she knows that she is hated by all other birds. We have heard of 2) extraordinary kinds of birds in the Hercynian forest, whose plumage shines in the night like fire 3). Augustus broke the legs of Thallus 4), his amanuensis 5), because he had received five hundred denarii for having betrayed 6) a letter. It seems a strange thing that a diviner 7) does not laugh when he sees (another) diviner. Plato calls pleasure a bait, because 8) men are caught by it as fishes by the hook. No one despises, or hates, or shuns, pleasure itself, because it is 9) pleasure, but because great sufferings attend 10) on those who do not know how to pursue pleasure in a rational manner.

(11.) What are the words which are employed in indirect questions, and which are followed by a subjunctive mood?

I am finishing, at this very time 11), the pleadings of the remarkable causes which 12) I have defended; and after the manner of the Pythagoreans, for the sake of exercising my memory, I call to mind at evening what I have said, heard, (or) done every day. Do you not see how the similarity of eggs to each other is proverbial? and yet we have heard that the Delians, who were accustomed to keep many hens for profit, could tell, when they had examined an egg, what hen had laid it. That 13) which you describe is not friendship,

1) *Pullos subjicere.* 2) *Accipio.* 3) *Ignium modo.*
 4) 71, I. note 1. 5) 61, p. 198. 6) 78, 3. 7) *Aruspex*, a Professor of the Tuscan art of divination. 8) *Quod cā videlicet.* *Scilicet* and *videlicet* should not be used with the particles which assign a reason, unless its importance justifies a more formal mode of introducing it; as, in English, 'and for this reason, because,' &c. 9) In this sentence the motive which is denied is expressed in the subjunctive; that which is affirmed, in the indicative. Gr. 76, 6. c. 10) *Consequor.* 11) *Nunc quam maxime.* 12) *Quicumque.* 13) *Ista*, taking its gender from the noun which follows.

but traffic, which has an eye 1) to what it is likely to gain. Even Athens itself delights me not so much by its magnificent works and exquisite productions of ancient art 2), as by the remembrance of great men, where each was wont to dwell, to sit, (or) to discourse 3). The ambassadors of Pyrrhus being driven from the city with their gifts, answered their king, who asked them what they thought concerning the abode of their enemies, "that the city had seemed to them a temple, the senate a council of kings." The brothers Lydus and Tyrrenus, compelled by famine, are said to have cast lots which of the two should quit the country with a part of the population. The lot fell on Tyrrenus, who sailed into Italy. It is uncertain whether it has been more beneficial to the state that Cæsar should be born or 4) not be born. Cato one day brought an early fig from the province of Africa into the senate-house, and, showing it to the senators, said, I ask you when you think this fruit 5) was taken from the tree? Cæsar halted a little at the river Rubicon, which was the boundary of his province, and reflecting how great an affair he was undertaking, turning to those next him, he said 6), "Even now we can return; but if we cross 7) the little bridge, we must do 8) everything by force of arms." I have told you 9) what I fear, what I hope, what I design for the future; write to me, in return, what you have done, what you are doing, what you mean to do. You ask my advice, whether I think that it is becoming that you should plead causes in your tribuneship: much depends on 10) what you think the tribuneship to be; an empty shadow or a sacred 11) power.

1) *Specto.* 2) *Exquisitæ antiquorum artes.* 3) *Ubi* is to be repeated before each of the verbs. 4) Gr. p. 219. 5) *Pomum.*
 6) *Inquit* is placed after one or two words of the sentence quoted. 7) 74, 10.
 8) Fut. with part. in *dus.* 9) *Habes.* 10) *Plurimum refert.*
 11) *Sacrosanctus*, i. e. the violation of which made the offender *sacer*, devoted by a curse.

(12.) In what circumstances will relative pronouns and adverbs be joined with a subjunctive mood?

(a.) With a demonstrative.

Who is so ignorant as not to understand that his own safety is involved 1) in that of the republic? Who is so great that fortune may not make him need the aid even of the meanest? Invite 2) those whose characters are not dissimilar 3) to your own. The Roman nation is one which, when conquered, cannot remain quiet. I am a man who never did anything for my own sake rather than that of my fellow-citizens. Zeno was by no means a man to take away, like Theophrastus, all the energy of virtue 4); but, on the contrary, one who placed everything which belonged to a happy life in virtue. You should be the man 5) who should first separate yourself from the society of wicked citizens. What eloquence 6) of the philosophers is so exquisite, as to deserve to be preferred to a well-regulated state, to public law and manners? The name of an ambassador should be of such a kind, that it may be 7) in safety, even amidst hostile weapons.

(b.) With a demonstrative implied, but not expressed.

In my Laurentine farm I hear nothing that I repent having heard—I say nothing which I repent 8) having said; no one maligns 9) another to me 10) with ill-natured conversation 11). Augustus did many things worthy of being recorded, from which it appears that his anger did not master him. In standing for the consulship, whoever he is who shows any goodwill towards

1) *Contineor.* 2) *Voco.* 3) *Abhorreo.* 4) *Nervos virtuti incidere.*
 5) *Talis.* 6) *Oratio.* 7) *Versor.* 8) The verb is to be expressed only with the latter clause.
 10) *Apud me.* 11) *Sinistris sermonibus.* 9) *Carperc.*

you, who courts you, who comes frequently to the house, he must be reckoned in the number of your friends. Myrmecides gained celebrity 1) by making small animals of ivory. He made a chariot-of-four-horses which a fly could cover with its wings. As I wish to draw a picture of the habits 2) and life of Epaminondas, I think 3) I ought not to omit anything which tends to illustrate it. The nobility of Campania had deserted the state, and could 4) not be assembled in the senate-house; there was a man in the magistracy who had not conferred 5) any new honour upon himself, but by his own unworthiness had deprived the magistracy, which he held, of efficacy and authority 6).

(Note.) Relative implying a limitation.

Nothing is said by philosophers, at least 7) which is rightly said, which has not been confirmed 8) by those who have laid down 9) laws for states. Who would think any one happier than him who wants nothing which, at least, nature demands; or possessed of more unchangeable 10) fortune than him who possesses things which, according to the common saying, he can carry ashore with him even from shipwreck? We have received an excellent custom (if we observed it) from our ancestors, of asking a judge "for what he can do without a breach of his integrity 11)." Verres plundered all the temples, and, in short, left not the Sicilians a single god, who seemed to him formed with any considerable skill 12), and of antique workmanship. Of those whom I have seen, Domitius Afer and Julius Africanus are by far the best; the former preferable for his whole style of speaking, and one whom you would not fear to rank 13) with

1) *Inclaresco.* 2) *Consuetudo*, singular. 3) *Videor.*
 4) Gr. p. 404, 2. 5) *Adjicio.* 6) *Jus.* 7) *Quidem.* 8) Subjunctive.
 9) *Describere*, applied to the giving of laws, as involving the allotment of rank, privilege, &c. to different members of the community. See Ernesti Clavis Ciceron.
 10) *Firmus.* 11) *Salvâ fide.*
 12) *Paulo magis affabre.* 13) *In numero locare.*

the ancients. Although Aristides excelled so much in moderation 1), that he alone, as far as we have heard, was surnamed 2) the Just, yet he was punished with a banishment of ten years. This is the state of my candidateship, as far as can at present be foreseen. I wish that, as far as it is consistent with your convenience, you would come as soon as possible; but if you have already determined what you think you should do, and your plans and mine should not agree 3), spare yourself the labour of this journey 4).

Relative Adverbs.

Cimon's assistance, his property, was at every one's service 5); he enriched many; he buried, at his own expense, many poor persons who had not left the means of 6) their burial. The proconsul not only sent corn to Rome, but collected it at Catana, that it might thence be furnished 7) to the army which was to have its summer camp at Tarentum.

(c.) With *quam qui*, or *ut*, and comparatives.

The whole world being reduced to peace, the Roman dominion was too great to be extinguished by any external force: Fortune, therefore, envying the people which was at the head 8) of the nations, armed it 9) for its own destruction. The Athenian law forbids a sepulchre to be raised higher than five men can finish in five days, and a larger stone to be placed upon it, than will contain the praise of the dead, cut in four heroic verses. No changing of sides took place; fear rather than allegiance restraining the Campanians, because they had committed too

1) *Abstinentiâ*; not being rapacious, to supply avarice or love of pleasure.
 2) *Cognomine appellatus.* 3) *Non conjunctum sit consilium tuum cum meo.* 4) *Superscedeo*, 72, 8. p. 303. 5) 'Was wanting to no one.'
 6) *Unde.* 7) 'Whence it might be afforded.' 8) *Princeps.*
 9) *Ipsc ille.*

great an offence 1) in their revolt for the possibility of pardon. The loss of character and confidence are too great to be capable of being estimated. The Greeks cut down both larger and more branching trees than the soldier could carry along with his armour. Who, of those who notice these minute circumstances, is not aware that the statues 2) of Canachus are too stiff 3) to imitate reality?

(d.) Indefinite general expressions.

There are some who think that Cæsar was of opinion, that it was better once for all to encounter 4), than be always guarding against, the plots which impended on every side. There are and have been philosophers who thought that God had no management at all of human affairs; there are also other philosophers, and these, too 5), great and noble, who think that the world is administered and ruled by the Divine Intelligence 6). There are many who value not at all things which seem admirable to others. There are many who say, "I know that this will be of no service to him; but what am I to do 7)? He asks, and I cannot resist his prayers." There was some one who recommended that the name of the month of August should be transferred to September, because Augustus was born in the latter, and died 8) in the former. You will find many persons to whom dangerous plans seem more splendid than quiet ones. In all ages, fewer persons have been found who conquered their desires than the forces of the enemy. If there are any who are moved by the authority of philosophers, who deny 9) that a wise man will engage in politics 10), let them listen for a while to those whose authority is the highest with the most learned men.

1) *Majora delinquere.* 2) *Signum*: in this sentence *ut* is to be used.
 3) *Rigidus.* 4) *Subeo.* 5) *Hi quidem.* 6) *Mens.*
 7) 76, 4. 8) *Defungor.* 9) Gen. plur. part. 10) *Ad rempublicam adire.*

(e.) General negatives.

There is no orator who does not wish to be like 1) Demosthenes. It is no merit 2) to be honest, where there is no one who is able, or who attempts, to corrupt. There is no animal, except man, which has some 3) knowledge of God. There is nothing so difficult and arduous which the human mind may not overcome, and no passions so fierce that they may not be thoroughly tamed by discipline. The Peloponnesus itself is almost wholly 4) in the sea, nor are there any, with the exception of the people of Phlius 5), whose territories do not touch the sea. Although Cato had taken up the study of Greek literature (when) an elderly man 6), yet he made such progress in it, that you could not easily find anything which was unknown to him, either relating to Greek or Italian affairs. Look round on all the members of the state; you will assuredly find none which is not broken and enfeebled; I would enumerate 7) them, if I either saw them better than you see them, or could mention them without grief. We shall not find any other, except Homer and Archilochus, most perfect in the work of which he has been the inventor 8). In war, nothing is so trifling as not sometimes to give the decisive turn 9) to a great event. There is nothing so incredible which may not be rendered credible by the power of language 10); nothing so rough and rude which may not, by means of oratory, be brightened 11) and adorned. Lycurgus was not more illustrious for his invention of the laws of Sparta, than for his example (of obedience to them), since he enacted nothing by any law for 12) others of which he did not first give an example in himself.

1) 'Desire himself to be,' 78, 7. note 3. 2) *Laus*. 3) *Aliqua*, not *ulla*; i. e. some, but still an imperfect knowledge. 4) 66, (Syntax of Adj.) 10. note. 5) *Phliasii*, Cic. Att. vi. 1. 6) By the comparative. 7) *Persequor*. 8) The order of the clauses must be inverted, and *qui* precede *is*; 66, (Synt. of Rel.) 4. 9) *Momentum facere*, with genitive. 10) *Dicendo*. 11) *Splendescio*, neut. 12) *In*, accusative.

Nihil est quod, non habeo quod, &c.

There is no reason to wonder that Ephyre is called by the name of Corinth by Homer; for where he speaks in the character of a poet 1), he calls both this city and some Ionian colonies by the names by which they were called in his age. As to the rest, I wish you would be persuaded that you have nothing to fear beyond the common calamity of the state; and though this 2) is very severe, yet we have lived in such a way, and are now of such an age 3), that we ought to bear firmly things which do not happen to us by our own fault. I am under no concern 4) about myself, but I do not know what to do about the boys. There is no reason why you should doubt whether a man can raise himself above human affairs, who beholds 5) with indifference the mighty commotion of events, and bear hardships calmly, and prosperity with moderation.

(*f.*) Interrogative expressions implying a negative.

What reason is there why some one's cough or sneezing, or the awkward flapping away 6) of a fly, or the fall of a key from the hand of a careless slave, should throw us into a rage? How few judges are there, who are not themselves amenable 7) to the very law by which they try! We have all transgressed; some heavily 8); some more lightly; some with deliberate purpose; some hurried away by accident. How few philosophers are found who think their system, not a display of knowledge, but a rule of life; who obey themselves, and submit to their own decrees! Why are not oracles delivered in the same way at Delphi, not only in our age, but for a long time past; so that now nothing can be more despised? In what way,

1) *Ex persona poetæ.* 2) *Partum curiose fugo*; 79, 3. 3) *Qui.*
 4) 71, 4. note 2. 5) *Nihil laboro.* 6) *Subj.* 7) *Tencor,*
 with ablative. 8) *Neut. plur. 69, 1. note 2. p. 257.*

I wish to know 1), has the divine virtue 2) disappeared? By old age, you will say. What old age is there which can destroy a divine virtue? What reason is there why you should think that you can divert 3) your own culpability on some one else? Who is there, who, if he wish to measure the knowledge of illustrious men by the utility or magnitude of their performances, would not prefer a commander to an orator?

(g.) When the relative introduces a proposition, which assigns the reason of what went before.

I have a volume of introductions; and, at my Tusculan villa, as I did not remember that I had used that which is in the third book of the Academic Questions 4), I put it to the book *De Gloria*. The next honour to the 5) immortal gods Augustus paid to the memory of generals who had [i. e. because they had] rendered the Roman empire very great, from (being) very small. Atticus, who thought that his services ought to be rendered to his friends without party spirit, and who had always kept aloof from such schemes, replied, that he would neither talk nor hold a meeting with any one respecting that affair. Agesilaus, who saw that it would be very pernicious if it were perceived that any one was attempting to desert to the enemy, comes to the place without the city which the young men had seized, and praised their scheme, as if they had done it with a good intention. Cæsar has voluntarily granted to me not to be in that camp which was about to be (formed) against Lentulus or Pompey, as I was under great obligations to them 6). What more devoid of shame than Tarquin, who carried on war with those who had refused to submit 7) to his

1) *Tandem.* 2) *Vis.* 3) *Derivo.* 4) *Academicus tertius.*
 5) *Proximus ab.* 6) 'Of whom I had very great favours.'
 7) *Non tulerant.*

pride? Philosophy can 1) never be adequately praised, since he who obeys her 2) may live the whole term of his life without uneasiness. O mighty power 3) of Truth, that she can easily defend herself, unaided 4), against the talent and ingenuity of men, and against all their artful snares! When we went to bed, a deeper 5) sleep than usual overcame me, as I had sat up till late at night. Wretched me, not to have been present!

With *quippe, utpote*.*

The Egyptians, for a long 6) time past hostile to the Persian power, had been inspired with courage at the hope of Alexander's arrival; as they had joyfully received even Amyntas, a deserter, and who came with a power dependent on another's pleasure 7). Scipio did not reject, with disdain 8), the soldiers who survived of the army of Cannæ, as he knew that the defeat at Cannæ was not sustained through their cowardice, and that there were no soldiers of equal standing 9) in the Roman army. A crafty flatterer is not easily recognised, as he often humours us 10) even by opposition, and courts us while he pretends to dispute, and at last gives up his cause 11) and allows himself to be overcome. To me, at least, the power of the tribunes of the people appears very pernicious 12), as having been produced in sedition and for sedition.

(h.) When the relative expresses the motive and object of an action.

When Antiochus Epiphanes was besieging Ptolemy at Alex-

1) Fut. 2) Relative. 3) Nominative. 4) *Per se*. 5) *Arctior*.

* With *quippe qui*, Cicero very rarely, if ever, uses the indicative; with *utpote* it is sometimes found: *ut qui*, which has also a subjunctive, is chiefly used by later writers.

6) *Olim*. 7) *Precarius*. 8) *Aspernor*. 9) *Æque veteres*.
10) *Assentor*. 11) *Do manus*. 12) *Pestifer*.

andria, Popilius Lænas was sent ambassador to him, to command him to desist from his attempt. The Cydnus is not remarkable for the breadth 1) of its waters, but for their clearness; for, gliding with a gentle course from its fountains, it is received into a pure bottom 2), nor do any torrents rush in to disturb the smoothly flowing stream. Carthaginian ambassadors came to Rome to thank the Roman senate and people for having made peace with them, and at the same time to ask that their hostages might be restored. The eyes, like watchmen 3), occupy 4) the highest place, that having thence the largest look-out 5), they may discharge their function. Letters were invented that they might be a remedy 6) against oblivion. King Philip sent for Aristotle as a teacher for his son Alexander, that he might receive from him instructions both for acting and speaking. Nero, the successor of Claudius, covered the theatre of Pompey with gold, for a single day, to make a display to Tiridates, king of Armenia.

(i.) Relative with *dignus*, *indignus*, and *idoneus*.*

We are not the cause why the world 7) brings back winter and summer; we have too high an opinion of ourselves if we think ourselves worthy that for us such mighty bodies 8) should be put in motion; they have their own laws. He who governs well, must have obeyed some time or other 9); and he who obeys submissively, seems worthy to govern some time or other. The character of Lælius seemed a suitable one to discourse about friendship, because we had heard from our fathers that the intimacy of Scipio and Lælius was very remarkable.

1) *Spatium*.

2) *Solum*.

3) *Speculator*.

4) *Obtineo*.

5) 'Beholding most things.'

6) *Subsidium*, 70, 9.

* *Aptus* is better joined with *ad* than with *qui* and the subjunctive.

7) 'Cause to the world of bringing.'

8) Neuter, without substantive.

9) *Aliquando*.

(k.) *Unus* and *solus* with the subjunctive.

There is one thing of which a religious feeling, deeply seated 1) in our minds, compels us specifically 2) to complain, and (which) we wish you to hear, if you think 3) proper. Lampido the Lacedæmonian is the only woman that is found, in any age, who has been the daughter of a king, the wife of a king, the mother of a king. It is worthy of remark, that there was only one 4) period of five years in which no senator died. Lately, when I had spoken before the centumviri, the recollection occurred to me, that, as a young man, I had pleaded in the same tribunal: my mind went further; I began to reckon up whom I had had as associates in my labour in that trial—whom in this: I was the only one who had spoken in both 5).

(l.) In a narrative, when a repeated action is spoken of.

The senate determined to destroy Carthage, more because the Romans were willing to believe whatever was said respecting the Carthaginians, than because things deserving of credit were related. Aspis, inhabiting a country full of defiles 6) and fortified with castles, not only did not obey the king's command, but was in the practice of plundering whatever was (being) conveyed to the king. Apelles exhibited his works in a shop 7), when finished, to passers-by, and, concealing himself behind the picture, listened to the faults which were remarked. The elephants, though 8) they were driven with great delays through the narrow roads, yet, wherever they went, rendered

1) *Infixa*. 2) *Nominatim*; which, however, can only be used in this sense with some word of declaring, calling, *et sim.* 3) 74, 10.
 4) *Unum omnino*. 5) *Uterque*. 6) *Saltuosus*. 7) *Pergula*,
 a kind of booth, in which goods were exposed, or the trade of a money-changer carried on, &c. 8) *Sicut*, followed by an indicative; and *ita*, in the next clause, for 'yet.'

the line of march safe from the enemy, because, being unaccustomed to them, they feared to approach them 1). The mountaineers made attacks, now on the van, now on the rear, whenever 2) either the ground afforded them an advantage, or men, who had advanced before or lagged behind, gave them an opportunity. Augustus extracted 3) maxims, word for word, from the Greek and Latin 4) authors, and sent them 5) either to the commanders of armies and provinces, or the magistrates of the city, according 6) as they severally needed admonition. The soldiers could neither unroll nor set up 7) anything; nor did that which had been set up remain, the wind rending and carrying everything away.

(14.) What are the causal conjunctions? When are they used with an indicative; when with a subjunctive?

Indicative.

Atticus was involved in 8) no enmities, because he neither injured 9) any one, nor, if he had received any injury, did he prefer revenging to forgetting it. Vicious princes deserve so much the worse of the commonwealth, because they not only contract vice 10) themselves, but infuse it into the state; and do mischief, not only because they are themselves corrupted, but also because they do more injury by their example than by their crime. The conflagration of the city of Corinth made the quality of its brass 11) more precious, because, a great number of statues having been mixed together in the conflagration, the streams 12) of brass, silver, and gold, ran into

1) 'There was fear of coming nearer; 'unaccustomed' must be in the dative. 2) *Utrumque*. 3) *Excerptere*; it must be used here in the part. perf. pass. 4) *Utriusque lingue*. 5) *Qui*. 6) *Prout quique*. 7) *Statuo*. 8) *Gerere*. 9) 74, 8. 10) *Concipere vitia*. 11) *Æris nota*. 12) *Vena*.

one mass 1). Since 2) one nature differs from another nature 3) so much, what wonder is it that these dissimilarities should have been produced by different causes? Catiline, in a fury, said, Since I am driven headlong by my enemies, I will extinguish my own fire 4) in the (general) ruin. Here Brutus said, Since you praise those orators so much, I could have wished it had pleased Crassus to write something more than that, it must be confessed 5), scanty treatise upon the method of speaking.

The cases in which the subjunctive is required, have been already mentioned under Nos. 8, 9, 10.

(Sect. 78, 14.) With what class of verbs may *quod* be used instead of the infinitive? When must it be joined with a subjunctive? When may it have either a subjunctive or indicative, and with what difference of meaning?*

Subjunctive (when not required by Nos. 8, 9, 10).

I do not so much wonder at the man, because 6) he despises my law, (who am) his enemy, as that he was determined to think no consular law any law at all. The tenth legion first 7)

1) *In commune.* 2) *Quoniam* and *quandoquidem* differ from *quia* and *quod*; the former, like the English 'since', denoting a state of things which is a ground or reason for an action to be performed; the latter, the cause of an effect. 3) 'Nature from nature.' 4) *Incendium.* 5) *Sane.*

* N.B. The subjunctive appears to be preferable, when the clause introduced by *quod* is in opposition with the rest, marked by *tamen, nihilominus, &c.*

6) In this sentence the subjunctive is used in the first clause, which contains the reason which is denied; and the indicative in the second, which contains that which is affirmed. Compare *non quod—sed quia, magis quia—quam quod*, Gr. p. 352.

7) *Princeps.*

returned thanks to Cæsar for having formed a very favourable opinion of them, and declared that it was very ready to carry on war. I am accustomed to admire this most of all in you, that though you are extremely unlike each other in speaking, yet each of you speaks in such a manner, that nothing seems to have been denied to him by nature, or not conferred 1) on him by learning. They encountered with hatred almost greater than their forces; the Romans being indignant that the conquered party should, as assailants, attack the conquerors; the Carthaginians, because they thought that cruel and haughty commands had been imposed on the conquered.

Indicative.

When I was carefully reading the *Gorgias* of Plato, with Charmadas, at Athens, I used to admire Plato most of all in this, that he seemed to me to be himself a first-rate orator, while he was ridiculing 2) the orators. I rejoice that I interrupted you, since you have given me so illustrious a testimony of your favourable opinion 3). I was grieved, because, by the death of Hortensius, I had lost, not, as many thought, an adversary or detractor from my praise, but rather an associate and partner of my glorious labour. I congratulate you, that when you departed 4) from the province, the highest praise and the greatest gratitude of the province attended you. This harasses me and torments me violently, that, for a space of more than fifty days, not only no letters, but not even any rumour has reached 5) me from you or from Cæsar, from the place where you are 6). I am greatly delighted that you deal 7) in quite different subjects and sentiments from Plato, and imitate nothing in him beyond his style 8).

1) *Defero.*2) *In*, with the gerund.3) *Judicium.*4) Accusative of the participle.
with each clause before *from*.5) *Affluo*; *nihil* must be inserted
6) 67, 7. p. 244.7) *Versor.*

8) 'Imitate this one thing.'

(Sect. 78, 15.) In what cases will *quod*, used in explanation, be joined with an indicative, and in what with a subjunctive mood? (See 76, 8, 9, 10.)

Indicative.

This is the principal difference between an inanimate and a living being, that the inanimate does nothing, the living being does something. How great is the bounty of Nature, in producing so many, so various, and so pleasant things! Those who wish to be more bountiful than circumstances allow, do wrong, first of all, in this respect, that they are injurious to their nearest connexions 1). The necessity of dying is a great kindness of Nature. That Hicetas had opposed Dionysius, not from hatred, but from ambition of tyrannical power, was proved by the circumstance, that 2) he himself, when Dionysius had been expelled, was unwilling to resign power.

Subjunctive.

This always seems 3) strange to me, in the discourse of learned men, that the persons who say they cannot 4) steer in a calm sea, because 5) they have never learnt nor given themselves any concern to know, should yet 6) profess that they will go to the helm when the sea is rough 7). When, to these suspicions, indisputable facts were added, that he had led the Helvetii through the territory of the Sequani, that he was accused by the magistrates of the Ædui, Cæsar thought that there was sufficient reason why he should punish 8) him himself, or order the state to punish. Africanus always had Xenophon,

1) *Proximi.*

2) 'That he was unwilling—was a proof,' 70, 9. The latter clause must, in the Latin, stand first.

3) *Videri solet.*4) 'Deny that they can,' 76, 12. *b.*

5) 76, 8.

6) *Iidem*, 67, 11.7) 'When the greatest waves are excited,' abl. abs. *verto in.*8) *Animad-*

the disciple of Socrates 1), in his hands; and, above all things, praised this in him 2), that he said that the same labours are not equally severe to the commander and the soldier, because the honour itself made the labour of the commander 3) lighter.

(14. p. 351.) Of the conjunctions which express a concession, *quamvis* ('although' or 'however much'), *licet*, and *ut*, require a subjunctive; *etsi* and *quamquam* commonly have an indicative, when a subjunctive is not required by Nos. 8, 9, 10.

Quamvis.

However much I love my friend Pompey 4), as I both do and am bound to do, yet I cannot praise his not assisting such men: for if 5) he was afraid, what can be more cowardly; or if he thought his cause would be better by their murder, what can be more unjust? There is no possibility of assisting the state on a sudden 6), or when you wish, however pressing its danger may be 7), unless you are in that station in which you are allowed to do so. However full your coffer may be, I shall not think you rich while I see you unsatisfied 8): for men estimate the amount of riches from what 9) is sufficient for each individual. The question is about the acuteness of Epicurus, not his morals; however much he may despise those pleasures which he just now praised, I shall still remember what the chief good seems to him to be.

Licet.

Though Truth should obtain no patron or defender, yet she is defended by herself. A dwarf is not great though he stand 10) on a mountain; a Colossus will retain its magnitude, even if

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1) <i>Socraticus</i> , without a substantive. | 2) 'Of whom he praised this.' |
| 3) Adjective. | 4) <i>Cnæus noster</i> . |
| 7) 'However much it may be pressed.' | 5) <i>Sive</i> . |
| fullness of the coffer. | 6) <i>Ex tempore</i> . |
| 9) <i>Ex eo quantum</i> . | 8) <i>Inanis</i> , alluding to the |
| | 10) <i>Consisto</i> , perf. |

it stand in a well. Although ambition be itself a vice, yet it is frequently the cause of virtues. You cannot, although you excel ever so much 1), advance all your connexions to the highest 2) honours. Perhaps I may have acted rashly, from the impulse of youth, in undertaking his cause; since, however, I have once undertaken it, though all sorts of terrors and dangers impend over me, I will give him my aid and encounter (them).

Ut ('granting that', 'supposing that').

Who is he that professes himself innocent in regard to all the laws? Granting this to be so, how confined an innocence is it to be good according to law! How many things do filial duty, humanity, liberality, demand; all of which are beyond the range of the written law 3)! There are some who think that they have made some wonderful acquisition 4) in having learnt that when the time of death came they should entirely perish: suppose this 5) to be so, what ground of rejoicing or boasting is there in that 6)? I see no reason why the opinion of Pythagoras and Plato, concerning the immortality of the soul, should not be true; and supposing that Plato alleged no reason (see how much I defer 7) to him!), he would overpower 8) me even by his authority.

Ut is often used (following by *ita*) to contrast dissimilar circumstances with each other, and unexpected results with their cause. The clauses are then so related to each other, that *quidem* may be substituted for *ut*, and *sed* for *ita*, and *ut* will be followed by an indicative.

1) *Quantumvis licet.* 2) *Amplissimus.* 3) *Extra publicas tabulas.* 4) 'That they have acquired I know not what wonderful thing.'
 5) Relative. 6) 'What has that thing joyful or glorious?' 7) *Tribuo.*
 8) *Frango.*

Agesilaus, though favoured by Nature 1) in bestowing on him the virtues of the mind, yet experienced her malice in fashioning his body. Though the besieged had had rest from battles, neither attacking nor attacked for several days, yet they had not slackened in their work night nor day. Though the ground, at a distance from the wall, was favourable enough for advancing the vineæ, their undertakings were not at all successful 2), when they came 3) to the execution of their work.

What is the construction of *quasi*, *tanquam*, *ac si*, and *dummodo*? What may be used for the last-mentioned word? *

Present and Perfect.

The Stoics give us trifling arguments 4) why pain is not an evil; as if the difficulty were about the word and not the thing. There are some who as carefully conform to the party-zeal 5) and ambition of Sextus Nævius, as if their own affair or honour were at issue 6). A chapter of the law follows, which does not merely permit, but absolutely compels and commands, that the decemviri should sell your taxes, as if this were likely to be beneficial to you. Fabius mentions the capture of M. Atilius

1) 'Had Nature a favourer.'

2) *Succedit*, impersonal.

3) Passive impersonal.

* The tense to be used with these words is determined by the general rule, 74, 11; past time requires the imperfect; present and future time, the present or perfect. *Tanquam* is frequently followed by *si*. It must also be remembered (76, 2.), that the present subjunctive describes an action or event as conceived by the mind, without implying that it is not real; but that the imperfect implies also that it does not exist. e.g. 'Scindit comam tanquam mœror calvitie *levetur*'; as if he thought that it could be alleviated; 'tanquam *levaretur*' further expresses, that, in the opinion of the speaker, it cannot.

4) *Concludo ratiunculas*.

5) *Studium*.

6) *Agor*.

in Africa, as if Atilius miscarried 1) at his first landing in Africa. Why do I say more of Gavius; as if you had then been hostile to Gavius, and not (rather) an enemy to the name of citizens? Some think that God does not exist, because 2) he does not appear, nor is perceived; just as if we could see our own mind itself. The Pythagoreans abstained from the bean, as if, forsooth 3), the mind were puffed up by that food. Since I am entering on this discussion, as if I had never heard, never thought, about the immortal gods, receive me as an ignorant pupil, whose mind is without bias to either side 4). When you ask, why I have spoken so largely of a thing about which all are agreed, you do much the same thing 5) as if you were to ask me, why I look at you with two eyes, when I can attain the same purpose with one?

Imperfect.

Duilius having conquered at Liparæ, during his whole life, whenever he returned from supper, commanded torches to flame and pipes to sound before him 6), as if he were triumphing every day. The mock-fight was no image of a battle, but they encountered as if they were fighting 7) for the kingdom, and many wounds were given with the stakes; nor was anything but steel wanting to a regular battle 8). Augustus playfully reproved a man for hesitating to offer him a petition, as if he were holding out a halfpenny to an elephant. Hicetas of Syracuse thinks that nothing in the world moves except the earth; and that 9), as this revolves round its axis with the utmost

1) *Offendo.*2) *Idcirco—quia*, generally separated by somewords. 3) *Vero* is added to *quasi*, to express the speaker's contempt.This use belongs only to *quasi*, not to *tanquam*.4) *Rudis discipulus**et integer.*5) *Similiter ac si.*

6) 67, 4.

7) Pass. im-

personal.

8) *Justa belli species*; *species* denoting not only the*appearance*, as opposed to the reality, but the outward characteristics.9) *Relat.*

rapidity, all the same effects are produced, as if the sky moved, while the earth stood still. Claudius, having been placed upon a litter, was carried, sorrowful and terrified, into the camp; the crowd who met him pitying him, as if he was carried away to undeserved 1) punishment. Nero deprived the consuls of their power, and in the room 2) of both, entered alone on the consulship; as if it were decreed by fate that Gaul 3) could not be reduced but in his consulship 4).

Dummodo, dum, modo (with *ne*, if the proposition contains a negation).

“Go at length from the city; lead all thy (associates) with thee; or if not, as many as possible: thou wilt deliver me from great fear, if there be but a wall between me and thee.” If you shall have nothing to write, yet I wish you would write this very thing, that you had nothing to write, only not in these words (*dummodo non*). The most noble and upright men of the city demanded that the slaves should be examined by the torture 5), and demanded it on behalf of a man who was desirous even to be put to torture himself, provided only an investigation took place about his father’s death. Deiotarus had recourse to 6) the auspices of virtue, which forbade to consider fortune, provided one’s word 7) be kept (*modo*). The Peripatetics approve moderation 8), and rightly approve it, if they only did not commend anger. Old men’s 9) faculties remain, provided only study and industry remain; and that, too, not in the case of illustrious men and those who are in posts of honour, but also in private and tranquil life. If the senate sends another person, against the spring, I do not

1) *Insons*, agreeing with the person.

4) 79, 7.

8) *Mediocrilas*.

5) *Postulo in quaestiones*.

9) 71, 1, note 1.

2) *In locum*.

6) *Utor*.

3) Plur.

7) *Fides*.

trouble myself; provided only that my command be not prolonged 1).

(P. 353.) How are *antequam* and *priusquam* used with the imperfect and pluperfect; how with the present and perfect? When is the subjunctive alone proper with the latter tenses?

Imperfect and Pluperfect.

The Gauls crossed into Italy two hundred years before they took Rome. Aristides was present at the naval battle of Salamis, which took place before his banishment was remitted 2). Epaminondas, when he came into a party, in which a disputation was going on about the republic, or a discourse holding about philosophy, never departed till the discourse had been brought to a conclusion. Mithridates transfixed Datames with his weapon, and killed him before any one could succour him. Hasdrubal, who had crossed the Ebro before certain news of the defeat arrived 3), on hearing 4) that the camp was lost, turned off towards the sea.

Present and Perfect, with Indicative.

Every one is involved in a certain plan of life before he has been able to judge what was best 5). Before I speak about the sufferings 6) of Sicily, it seems to me that I ought to say a few words about the dignity of the province 7). We use our limbs, before we have learnt for the sake of what use we possess them.

1) 'That no time be prolonged to me.' 2) 'Before he was freed from the penalty of exile.' 3) *Accido*. 4) *Postquam*, with the perfect, frequently used to denote not mere succession, but also the motive to an action. 5) In this sentence *ante* stands at the beginning of the first clause, and *quam* of the second. *Prius* is separated from *quam* in the same way. 6) *Incommodum*. 7) 79, 9. Compare p. 254, note 1.

Before I answer about other things, I shall say a few words about the friendship which he accuses me of having violated, (a thing) which I deem a most heavy charge. I have 1) not attempted to excite pity in others, before I was myself touched 2) with pity.

Subjunctive.

In all kinds of business diligent preparation must be used before you set about it. Exert yourself, if you can in any way accomplish the extrication of yourself 3), and come hither as soon as possible before all the troops of the enemy collect. Cæsar transports his soldiers over the river in ships, and seizes, unexpectedly, a hill contiguous to the bank, and fortifies it, before it is perceived by the enemy. Do nothing 4), O senators, either 5) in Italy or in Africa, before ye atone for the crime of those who have laid their sacrilegious hands on the untouched treasures of the temple of Proserpine. Do you condemn a friend before you hear him—before you interrogate him; are you angry with him before he is allowed to know either his accuser or his crime?

(P. 353.) When may the particles of time, *dum*, *donec*, *quamdiu*, take an indicative? When do they require a subjunctive?

With an indicative signifying ‘whilst’, ‘as long as’.

While Alexander is fighting valiantly 6) amongst the front rank, he is struck by an arrow, which, having penetrated 7) his coat of mail, and being fixed in his shoulder, Philip, his physi-

1) See No. 5. in the preceding page. 2) *Capior.* 3) *Ut te explices.*
 4) Perf. 76, 5. 5) *Neque.* Two negatives, in Latin, usually cancel each other: but *neque—neque* may be used in particularizing what has been before denied or forbidden generally. e.g. ‘*Nihil est illo nec carius nec jucundius; nemo unquam fuit neque poeta neque orator.*’ 6) *Promptius.*
 7) Part. pass. of *adigo.*

cian, extracts. If I err in this, that I think the minds of men are immortal, I willingly err; nor, while I live, do I wish this error, in which I delight, to be wrested from me. Fabius, when consul for the second time, resisted, as long as (*quoad*) he could, C. Flaminius, tribune of the people, proposing to divide 1) the Picenian lands to each man; and when he was augur, ventured to say that what was done for the safety of the republic was done under the best auspices. As long as (*quamdiu*) the power of the Roman people was retained by benefits, not by injuries, wars were terminated without severity 2). As long as the state exists 3), trials will take place.

With an indicative, signifying 'until'.

Julius Cæsar lay a considerable time lifeless, till (*donec*) three slaves laid him on a litter and carried him home. The Tarquins fought till Brutus killed, with his own hand, Aruns, the king's son. The Romans, for several successive days, came so close to the gates, that they seemed to be making an assault 4), till Hannibal, marching in the third watch of the night, directed his course to Apulia.

With a subjunctive, signifying 'until', and including a purpose to be obtained.

In the following night, Fabius sends the cavalry before, so prepared that they might engage and delay the whole army till he himself should come up. In regard to Terentia and Tullia, I agree with you that they should follow your judgment 5); and that if they have not yet gone, there is no rea-

1) *Dividens agrum Picentem*. See what has been said, p. 82, No. 7, respecting the present tense, as denoting an action attempted, but not executed.

2) 'Had mild issues.'

3) The order of the clauses is to be inverted, and *tamdiu* is to be inserted in the former.

4) *Infero signa*.

5) *Referre ad aliquem*.

son why they should move, till (*quoad*) we see how affairs stand. Calpurnius Flamma, a tribune of the soldiers, occupied, with a chosen band of three hundred men, the hill on which the enemy were posted 1), and thus delayed them till the whole army got clear 2). A truce was made for two months, till ambassadors could be sent to Rome, that the people might decree 3) a peace on these conditions. Augustus was accustomed to appoint a guardian 4) to royal personages 5) under age or insane, till they grew up, or recovered their intellects. We must ask and entreat angry persons, if they have any power of inflicting vengeance, to delay it till their anger subsides. What more do you wish for? Are you waiting till L. Metellus gives testimony of his criminality, dishonesty, and audacity?

(Note.) *Dum* is used with the present tense indicative, to express that there has been not only a coincidence in point of time, but also a connexion of cause and effect, between two events.*

Neither during the stay of Hannibal in Italy, nor in the years immediately after his departure, had the Romans leisure to found colonies. Bibulus, the colleague of Cæsar, as he was more desirous than able to impede his proceedings, kept himself at home: by which conduct 6), in endeavouring 7) to increase the odium of his colleague, he increased his power. The enemy, as they thought that they were conquering, (began) to

1) *Insessus ab.* 2) *Evado.* 3) *Jubeo.* 4) *Rector.* 5) *Rex.*

* The use of *dum* with the present tense indicative, along with verbs of past time, where mere coincidence of time is expressed, has been pronounced contrary to the practice of Cicero. (Wolf on Suetonius, Dom. 4.) It is certainly more common in the silver age, yet not without example in Cicero. e. g. "Dum in provincia Appium orno, subito *sum factus* accusatoris ejus socer." vi. Att. 6. The adverb gives to the present verb the force of a perfect, and thus brings the tenses into harmony. Gr. 74, 3, note 1.

6) *Quo facto.*

7) 'While he wishes.'

follow more boldly; the soldiers of Pompey, to fly, as they thought their own men were flying. Confusion took place among the ships themselves, owing to their drawing up the ladders and cutting the cables, that there might be no delay. Some years ago, my freedman Zosimus, while rehearsing 1) with a loud voice and vehemently 2), threw up blood; and having, on this account, been sent by me to Egypt, lately returned in renewed health, after long absence 3).

(15.) *Quum*, signifying ‘when’, joined with a present or future tense, will take an indicative mood, whether it denotes a single or a repeated action.

Though 4) we may be equally pained in mind when we are pained in body, yet a great addition may be made, if we suppose that some eternal and infinite evil impends over us. When we contemplate those things which have passed with a vigorous and attentive mind, then the result is, that regret 5) follows if they are bad—joy, if they are good. When it is enjoined that we should controul ourselves, it is enjoined that reason should restrain rashness. In all other matters loss is suffered when calamity comes; but in the case of revenue, not the occurrence of evil, but even the fear itself, produces calamity. You ask me why my Laurentine farm delights me so much: you will cease to wonder when you know 6) the convenience of the situation. When the inquiry is instituted, What can be done? we must also examine how easily it can be done. We never ought to be more diffident than when God is the subject.

Quum, signifying ‘when’, is joined with an imperfect or pluperfect indicative, in narration, if the pro-

1) *Pronuntio*. 2) *Instanter*. 3) *Peregrinatio*, an absence in foreign parts, ἀποδημία; not necessarily implying that it had been spent in travel. 4) *Ut*. 5) *Ægritudo*. 6) 76, 13.

position is dependent on another in which the imperfect or pluperfect is also used. This coincidence is sometimes made more emphatic by *tum, etiam, tum, &c.*

When it seemed possible that some precaution should be taken, (then) I grieved that it was neglected; but now since nothing can be gained by prudence, the only plan seems to be, to bear with moderation whatever shall happen. When the consul, C. Carbo, was defending the cause of L. Opimius before the people, in my hearing, he made no denial respecting the death of Gracchus, but said that it had been done justly and for the safety of the country. When criminals fought with the sword, there could be no stronger discipline for the eyes against pain and death. I was not ignorant, when I wrote these things, with what a weight of affairs, undertaken and planned 1), you were oppressed. When Gyges had turned the stone of the ring to his palm, he was not seen by any one, but he himself saw all things; and again 2) he was seen when he had turned the ring into its place.

Quum will be joined with the pluperfect or imperfect subjunctive when it depends on a proposition in which the perfect aorist is used. In this case, instead of 'when', the English often uses a causal particle, or the participle.

Pausanias having been carried out half-dead from the temple, immediately expired. Hortensius having begun, when a very young man, to speak in the Forum, speedily began to be 3) employed for more important causes. When Alcibiades

1) *Instituo.*2) *Idem rursus.*3) Passive of *cæpi.*

was carrying on these projects 1), Critias and the rest of the tyrants of Athens sent trusty men to Lysander in Asia. Having been royally entertained 2), we prolonged our discourse till midnight; the old man talking of nothing but Africanus, and remembering not only all his actions but even all his words. Having determined to anticipate Darius wherever he was 3), Alexander, that he might leave (things) safe behind him, makes Amphoterus commander of the fleet on the shore of the Hellespont. When the scouts returned, a great multitude was seen from afar; then fires began to blaze through the whole plain, as the disorderly multitude encamped in a scattered way 4).

Quum, when equivalent to *quod*, and signifying ‘in as much as’, takes an indicative.

Numa is to be esteemed a greater man, in as much as he understood the science of politics 5) two centuries before the Greeks knew that it had come into existence. You do well in coming, but you would have done much better if you had gone straightway to me at home 6). You do very rightly in retaining the remembrance of Cæpio and Lucullus, of whom both 7,) by their wills, recommended their children to you. I thank you, first of all, that my letters have had so much weight with you, that, having read them, you laid aside the suspicion which you had entertained. You have done a most acceptable thing to me in preferring that Tiro, who is unworthy of his former condition 8), should be our friend rather than our slave.

Quum takes an indicative mood and a present or perfect tense, when it denotes the time since which an action or event has been in progress, or at which a

1) *Molior.* 2) *Regali apparatu accipio.* 3) 76, 9. 4) *Laxius tendere.*
 5) *Sapientia reipublicæ constituendæ.* 6) *Accus.* 7) *Uterque*, with a singular substantive. 8) *Illa fortuna, i. e.* the servile.

state of things commenced which has not since been changed. N.B. The present tense is used of a state continued to the present time.

Is it two or three years 1) since, that, charmed by the allurements of pleasure, you bade adieu to virtue? It is now nearly four hundred years that this has been approved among the Greeks; we have only lately recognised it. I gain nothing by your offering 2) me M. Fabius as a friend, by your letter of introduction: for it is many years that he has been my good friend 3), and been beloved by me on account of his great kindness and attentiveness.

Quum, signifying 'as', 'since', or 'though', is joined with the subjunctive.

Though I desire, O judges, to be 4) influenced by all the virtues, yet there is nothing which I more wish than to be and to seem grateful. Antigonus would have preserved Eumenes, though he had been most hostile to him, if his friends had allowed him 5), because he was aware that he could not be so well aided 6) by any one in those events which were evidently impending. Since there is in us design, reason, foresight, God must needs have these very things in greater measure. Since solitude and a life without friends is full of snares and alarm, Reason herself advises us to form friendships. Plato has immortalized 7) the genius and various discourses of Socrates by his writings, though Socrates himself had not left a line 8). There was a vast number of prisoners made in the Punic war,

1) *Biennium an triennium.* 2) 78, 15. 3) *Esse in ære meo.*
See Lexicon Facciolati. The phrase is used only in familiar writing.
4) 78, 7. note 3. 5) *Licet per*; here the passive pluperfect, 43, p. 120.
6) 'That he could not be more aided.' This is the figure called *litôtes*, by which a thought is expressed less strongly than it is meant to be understood.
7) 'Has delivered to immortality.' 8) The Latin idiom requires *litera*.

whom Hannibal had sold, as they were not ransomed by their friends. As I, after so long an interval, had burst those barriers of noble birth, so that in future the way to the consulship should be open to virtue, I did not expect that the accusers would speak of newness of family.

SECT. LXXVII.

Imperative Mood.

What are the two forms of the imperative? How is the second chiefly used? What negative particles must be used with the imperative?

It often happens that those who owe do not pay 1) at the proper time: if anything of that kind happens, take care, before all things, of my reputation 2). Do not hereafter recommend 3) me to Cæsar; do not even (recommend) yourself, if you will listen to me. Do not envy 3) your brother; he is at rest; at length 4) free, safe, immortal. Give no cause 5) that every one who lately admired your writings should inquire how so feeble a mind can have conceived such grand and solid things. I have, indeed, written to Plancus and Oppius since you had asked it; but if you see 6) reason for it, do not consider it necessary to give the letter: for since they have done everything for your sake, I fear they may think mine superfluous.

How is a prohibition often expressed by Cicero? What tense is used as a softened imperative? (3, note *ad fin.*)

Do not think that it is from indolence that I do not write

1) *Respondeo.* 2) 'Let nothing be to thee preferable to my reputation.'
 3) 76, 5. 4) *Tandem* must be repeated before each adjective.
 5) *Ne commiseris.* 6) 74, 10.

with my own hand. Do not consider of what value the man is: for Esopus is affected with so much grief on account of the crime and audacity of his slave, that nothing can happen more acceptable to him than if he recovers him by your means. Do not judge, O Lupus, from our silence, what we either approve or disapprove. I have written a new Introduction to the Academical Questions, and sent it to you; cut off the other and fasten this on. Salute Pilia and Attica. Since you say that you will not use the power which you have without my will, grant this (indulgence) also to the boy, if it seems right to you; not because, at my time of life 1), I should apprehend any danger from one at his, but that we ourselves may be more united in friendship than we have yet been.

SECT. LXXVIII.

Infinitive Mood.

(5.) How may the Latin infinitive mood be considered? When is it to be regarded as a nominative case?

Not to show gratitude for favours is base, and is so esteemed among all men: not to love one's parents is impiety. To be shipwrecked, to be overturned in a carriage, though severe, are uncommon accidents; man is in daily danger from (his fellow-) man. It is disgraceful to say one thing and think another 2); how much more disgraceful to write one thing and think another! I was in the act of sending the women back to Rome; but it occurred to me that there would be a great deal of talk, as if I had already made up my mind 3) about the public cause; and, considering it desperate 4), this was, as it were, a

1) 'Not because my time of life has any cause to apprehend,' &c.
 2) *Alius—alius.* 3) *Judicium facere.* 4) Abl. abs. part. perf. pass. with the relative.

step towards my return, that the women had returned. Alcibiades having come among the Persians, with whom it was the highest honour to hunt boldly (and) live luxuriously, so imitated their custom, that they themselves greatly admired him in these respects. To speak beautifully and oratorically is nothing else than to use 1) the best sentiments and most choice words. Not to believe the testimonies of the most honest men, what else is it than 2) to give licence to all men to commit all crimes and atrocities? To put a stop to the correspondence 3) of absent friends, what is it but to take from life the social intercourse of life?

(6.) In what case does the infinitive mood take its own subject, when it is expressed?

It is never advantageous to do wrong, because it is always disgraceful; and it is always advantageous to be a good man, because it is always honourable. It is a noble and meritorious thing to come forth the defender of one's country, children, friends, and fellow-citizens, voluntarily and with foresight 4). The best kind of gain is to be known as grateful and mindful (of favours), and at the same time to show that one is wont to be the friend of men and not of their fortune.

When, and with what words, is the accusative with the infinitive to be considered as the subject of a proposition?

1) *Dicere*, with ablative. 2) When two infinitive moods are thus placed in the relation of subject and predicate of the proposition, the subject is by Cicero usually placed last, contrary to the English arrangement. Thus, when he says, "Quid est aliud, gigantum more, bellare cum diis, nisi naturæ repugnare," (Senect. 5.) his meaning is not that the war of the giants was a counteraction of nature, but that the counteraction of nature is a warring against the gods. 3) Here, figuratively, *colloquia*. 4) To be rendered, like the preceding word, by a participle.

Within about twelve years, more than twelve Metelli were consuls or censors or triumphed, so that it appears that the fortune of families now flourishes, now declines, now perishes, like 1) that of cities and empires. It is agreed among all that liberty is not due to Modestus, because it has not been given; nor a legacy, because Sabina has given it to her slave. There is reason to believe 2) that the world and all things which it contains have been created for the sake of man. It is true that friendship cannot exist, except between the good. If it is not understood how great the force of friendship is, it may be learnt 3) from dissension and discord: for what family, what state is so firm that it cannot be utterly overthrown by animosities and quarrels?

(7.) With what verbs is the accusative with the infinitive to be considered as the object?

They say that Socrates replied to some one who complained that his foreign travels had done him no good, “No wonder 4)! for you travelled with yourself.” They say that there was a certain Myndarides, of the city of Sybaris, who having seen a man digging and lifting the spade rather high, complained that he was made weary, and forbade him to do that work in his presence. Cicero, as he thought that by less straining 5) of his voice, and by changing his mode of speaking 6), he could both avoid danger and speak more moderately, went into Asia, when he had already been two years engaged in causes. Hesiod says that no 7) planter of an olive has ever enjoyed the fruit from it; so slow a business was it then: but now they are

1) The order of the clauses must be inverted to suit the Latin idiom; ‘that as (*quemadmodum*) of cities,’ &c.

2) *Credibile est.*

3) *Percipio.*

4) ‘Not undeservedly has this happened to thee.’

5) *Remissio.*

6) 79, 3.

7) The negative is here, as very frequently in Latin, incorporated with the verb *nego*.

planted in nurserybeds, and after transplanting 1), their berries are gathered in the second year. The interpreters of the law understand by the chapter in which 2) we are commanded to do away with expenses in funerals, that, above all things, magnificence in sepulchres is to be lessened. Suppose 3) that some one is now becoming a philosopher, (but) as yet is not (one), what system shall he choose in preference to all others?

(Note 2.) How may the ambiguity be avoided which arises from the accusative with the infinitive having an accusative for its object?

I see that his son surpassed, in exploits and glory, Philip, the king of the Macedonians. Clitarchus often related that Alexander beat Darius at Issus. I say that thou, O son of Æacus, canst conquer the Romans. I heard that Demea struck Chremes.

(Note 1.) What is the difference between the Latin and English construction of the verbs of promising, hoping, &c. ?

I promise to bring this about, that those who envied my honours shall at length confess that you, after all, were most sagacious 4) in the choice of a consul. Calling all the gods to witness, I promise to undertake every duty and function 5) on behalf of your dignity in this province over which you presided. I hope to be at Rome about the Ides of October, and in person to assure Gallus of these things. You rejoice because I promise to come; but you will knit your brow when I add 6) for a few days: for the very same occupations which do not allow me to leave Rome yet, will not allow me to be longer

1) Gen. part. pass. 2) *Quo capite—hoc intelligunt*, 66, (Synt. of Rel.) 4.
 3) *Finge*. 4) *Plurimum videre*. 5) *Partes*. 6) 74, 10.

absent. I promised that I would write what was the issue of Nepos' motion 1) respecting Tuscilius Nominatus. I mean to be at Arpinum the day before the Calends, and then to wander to my villas in succession 2), which I despair of seeing afterwards.

(10.) What is the general relation which subsists between the leading verb and the dependent proposition, when connected by *ut*? What is the difference in signification between *quod* and *ut*? (11. note 1.)

(a.) Verbs of endeavouring, &c.

If he has done everything to cure 3), the physician has performed his part 4). The sun causes everything to flourish and grow to maturity in its respective 5) kind. Before old age, I took pains 6) to live well; in old age, to die well. Chrysispus has neatly said, as (he has said) many things, that he who runs in a stadium ought to strive and contend, as much as he can, to conquer, but ought by no means to trip up him with whom he is contending. Scarcely ever 7) can a parent prevail on himself to conquer nature, so as to banish love towards his children from his mind. I arrived in Rome on the 5th day before the Ides of December, and made it my first business 8) immediately to have an interview with Pansa, from whom I heard such news of you as I was most desirous to hear. If you sail immediately, you will overtake me at Leucas; but if you wish to recruit yourself 9), take particular care 10) that you have a proper ship.

1) <i>Postulatio.</i>	2) <i>Circum</i> , p. 193.	3) 74, 11. note 2.
4) Plural.	5) 67, 16.	6) <i>Curo</i> .
8) <i>Neque quidquam antiquius habui quam.</i>		7) <i>Nunquam fere.</i>
10) <i>Diligenter video</i> , 77, 3. note <i>ad fin.</i>		9) <i>Te confirmare.</i>

(b.) Verbs of demanding, admonishing, &c.

I admonish scholars to love their preceptors not less than their studies, and to regard them as the parents, not indeed of their bodies, but of their minds. I strongly exhort thee to read carefully, not only my orations, but also these treatises on philosophy. It is the impulse of nature that human society should study to procure those things which suffice 1) for refinement 2) and for support. If we are not induced to be honest men by the beauty of virtue 3) itself, but by some benefit and profit, we are not honest, but cunning. We have not ceased to admonish and exhort Pompey to avoid this great infamy; but he has left no room either for prayers or admonitions. I have very lately 4) written a book on the best style of oratory, which I will tell your slaves to copy and send you. When the Athenians sent to Delphi to consult what they should do respecting their affairs, the Pythian answered that they should fortify themselves with wooden walls.

(Note 1.) When are *moneo*, *nuntio*, *persuadeo*, used with an infinitive mood?

I suggest this one thing to you, that you will never find any more convenient time for securing the friendship of a most illustrious and liberal man, if you lose this. Mithridates persuaded Datames, by harassing the King's provinces, storming his forts, (and) taking great booty, that he had undertaken an interminable 5) war against the King. As far as there is any written document 6), Pherecydes the Syrian 7) was the first who said 8) that the souls of men are immortal.

1) *Suppedito*, 76, 9. 2) *Cultus*. 3) *Honestum*. 4) *Proxime*.
 5) *Infinitus*; *i.e.* a war so inveterate that it forbade all hope of accommodation; elsewhere called *bellum internecinum*. 6) *Literis proditum extiare*; 76, 12. *b.* note. 7) Of the island of Syros, more commonly spelt Scyros.
 8) 66, (Syntax of Relative) 5. note 2.

(10. note 2.) What is the construction of *mando*, *præcipio*, *edico*? what of *impero*? what of the other verbs of commanding?

Cæsar had given a strong charge to Trebonius, not to suffer the town to be taken by storm, lest the soldiers should kill all of the age of puberty. Cæsar gives it in charge to Volusenus, when he had 1) explored everything, to return as soon as possible to him: he himself marches, with all his troops, to the Morini, because the passage to Britain was the shortest from that point. I will give, as a first precept, to him whom I am instructing, carefully and thoroughly to make himself acquainted with whatever causes he is going to plead. Piso dared, in conjunction with that compeer of his 2), whom, however, he desired to surpass in every vice, to make proclamation that the senate should resume their (ordinary) dress.

Impero.

A pestilence attacking the city, compelled the senate to command the decemviri to inspect the Sibylline books. Hannibal immediately commanded as many venomous serpents as possible to be collected alive, and to be put into earthenware vessels. The dictator having ridden round on horseback, and having observed what was the form of the camp, commanded the tribunes of the soldiers that they should order the baggage to be collected in one heap 3).

Jubeo, veto.

It happened that Alexander had ordered the sepulchre of Cyrus to be opened, in which his body was deposited 4), to which he wished to perform funeral ceremonies. Lycurgus ordered the Lacedæmonian virgins to be married without

1) Abl. abs. 2) *Ille suus par.* 3) *Conjicio in unum.* 4) *Condo.*

dowry, that wives, not fortunes 1), might be chosen by the men. Augustus forbade the poems of Virgil to be burnt, contrary to the modesty of his will; and thus the poet received a greater testimony than if he had approved his own works. When you forbid me to assent to what is unknown, do you take so much upon yourself as to unfold the nature of all things, form the morals, fix the limits of good and evil 2), and define on what (course of) life I should enter?

(11.) *Fit, fieri non potest, contingit, evenit, usu venit.*

It happens, somehow or other 3), that if any fault is committed, we perceive it more readily in others than in ourselves. It may happen that a man 4) may think justly, and not be able to express tersely 5) what he thinks. It happens to most men, that through the assistance which the art of writing gives 6), they relax their diligence in committing to memory. It is the fortune of the wise man alone to do nothing against his will. It very often happens that utility is at variance with virtue 7). An instance occurred in our fathers' memory, that a father of a family who had come from Spain to Rome, and had left a wife in the province, married another at Rome, and did not send a notice of divorce 8) to the former wife. It happens in the case of poems and pictures, and many other things, that the unskilful are delighted, and praise those things which are not deserving of praise.

Rarum est, sequitur, extremum est, restat, superest, caput est, &c.

It is best to speak every day in the hearing of a number of

1) *Pecuniæ.* 2) *Plural.* 3) *Nescio quomodo.* 4) 67, 9. p. 247.
 5) *Polite.* 6) *Præsidio literarum.* 7) *Honestas.* 8) *Nuntium remittere.*

persons, especially those about whose opinion we are most anxious; for it is seldom the case that any man stands in sufficient awe of himself. As fortune does not answer in every point 1) to one who undertakes many things, the consequence is, that he to whom some things have turned out contrary to his plans, becomes impatient of men and things. Since you are greatly esteemed by me, and I am dear to you, it remains for us to rival each other in acts of kindness; in which I shall conquer or be conquered without displeasure 2). I, who could once assist obscure or even guilty men, cannot now promise my aid to P. Nigidius, the most 3) learned and most irreproachable of men: it remains, therefore, that I console thee, and adduce reasons by which I may divert thee from thy troubles. The last thing is, that I entreat and implore you to be magnanimous 4), and remember not only what you have received from other great men, but also what you yourself have produced 5), by your genius and study. It is the main thing, in an orator 6), to seem to those before whom he pleads such as he himself would wish.

Opto, volo, malo, patior, with the infinitive, or *ut*.

Those who gave to Greece the forms of her republics, wished the bodies of the youths to be strengthened by toil. When I have praised 7) some one of your friends to you, I wish that he should know that I have done it. I wish you would answer me, whether any, except you 8), of the whole college, dared to propose the law? I will never wish from the gods, O Romans, for the sake of lessening my own odium, that you should hear that L. Catiline is leading an army of enemies; but yet you

1) *Ubique.* 2) *Æquo animo.* 3) *Unus omnium.* 4) 72, 9.
 5) *Pario.* 6) *Oratoris.* 7) 74, 10. 8) 'Except you alone,'
 (*unus*).

will hear it in three days. Caligula wished that the Roman people had (but) one neck. Nature does not allow that we should increase our own means by the spoils of others. Augustus did not allow himself to be called sovereign 1) even by his children or grandchildren.

(13.) With what verbs may the subjunctive be used without *ut*?

There are letters extant of Cicero to his brother Quintus, then administering, with indifferent reputation 2), the proconsulship of Asia, in which he exhorts and admonishes him to imitate his neighbour Octavius in good treatment 3) of the allies. When the Locrians were going to transport the money from the temple, which was without the city walls, into the city, a voice was heard from the shrine, (warning them) "to refrain; that the goddess would defend her own temple." You have heard 4) what Cotta, what the pontiff 5) thinks; give me now to understand what you 6) think. See that you be in good health and love me in return, and uphold my dignity if I deserve it. I would rather that a wise enemy should fear thee, than foolish citizens praise thee. Cæsar gives it in charge to Labienus to visit the Remi and other Belgæ, and keep them in their allegiance. Beware of doubting that I do everything which I think is for your interest, or even which you wish, if I can in any way do it. Beware of thinking, that, because I write in a jocose strain, I have laid aside anxiety for the republic. You ought to love me myself, not mine 7), if we are to be true friends. Your own mind ought

1) *Dominus.*2) *Famâ parum secundâ.*3) *Promereo.*4) *Habeo*, pres. tense.5) *Pontifer.* Of the difference between the*pontifex* and the *sacerdos*, see Dumesnil's Synonymes, 1941.

6) The

pronoun is emphatic, and consequently must be expressed.

7) *Mca.*

to pronounce 1) you rich, not the common talk nor (the amount of) your possessions. Whatever comes into existence 2) of whatever kind it is, must needs have a cause in 3) nature. Virtue must needs spurn and hate its own contraries; as goodnature 4), malice; temperance, licentiousness; bravery, cowardice.

SECT. LXXIX.

Participles.

(2.) What particles, in English, do the Latin participles, present and past, express ?

No one when he looks at the whole earth, will doubt of the providence of God. The limbs of Alexander, when he had scarcely entered the river, began to shiver and be rigid; then paleness overspread him 5), and the vital heat left almost the whole of his body. The king commands Philip to read the epistle of Parmenio, nor did he remove his eyes from his countenance as he read it, thinking that he might discover, in his face itself, some marks of conscious guilt 6). Alexander, though tracing it with all his care, could not ascertain to what country Darius had gone, according to a custom 7) of the Persians, who conceal, with wonderful fidelity, the secrets of their king. The litter in which Tiberius was travelling being obstructed by brambles, he almost beat to death the pioneer 8), a centurion of the first cohorts, when he was stretched upon the ground. All things delight us more when withdrawn 9) than when uninterruptedly enjoyed. Some serpents, though born out of the

1) *Judico.* 2) *Orior.* 3) *A natura.* 4) *Bonitas.*
 5) *Suffundo*, perf. pass. 6) *Conscientia.* 7) *More quodam.*
 8) *Explorator viarum.* 9) *Desidero*; commonly used in Latin, not for the desire of a thing never yet enjoyed, but the regret of that which has been lost.

water, betake themselves to the water as soon as they are able to make an effort 1). Dionysius, through fear of razors, used to singe off his 2) hair with a burning coal.

(3.) What participles are used to supply the place of substantives?

Who can think that quickness of talent was wanting in L. Brutus, who guessed so acutely about the kissing of his mother, according to the oracle of Apollo? Nothing was so pernicious to the Lacedæmonians as the abolition 3) of the discipline of Lycurgus, to which they had been accustomed for seven hundred years. Quinctius Flaminius came as ambassador to Prusias, whom both the reception of Hannibal, and the stirring up of a war against Eumenes, had rendered suspected by the Roman people. Cæsar and Pompey were not free from the suspicion of having crushed 4) Cicero, who seemed to have brought this upon himself, because he had not chosen to be one of the twenty commissioners 5) for dividing the Campanian territory. The consciousness of having spent life well, and the remembrance of many benefits, is most pleasing. There are five books of the Tusculan Questions 6); the first, concerning the contempt of death; the second, concerning the endurance of pain 7); the third, concerning the alleviation of mental distress 8). There was a report that Themistocles took poison, as he despaired of being able to perform what he had promised to Xerxes respecting the reduction of Greece.

With what prepositions may these participles be used?

Aratus of Sicyon came to the Ptolemy who was then upon the throne, the second (king) after the foundation of Alexandria,

1) *Nitor.* 2) *Sibi*, 71, 1. note 1. 3) *Tollo.* 4) *Opprimo.*
5) *Vigintiviri.* 6) *Disputatio.* 7) *Dolor.* 8) *Ægritudo.*

and asked for money that he might free his country. There was greater sorrow from the loss of the citizens, than joy in the expulsion of the enemy. Conon derived more sorrow 1) from the burning and destroying of his native place by the Lacedæmonians, than joy from its recovery. Regal power was exercised 2) at Rome, from the building of the city to its emancipation, two hundred and forty-four years. The decemviri were ordered to inspect the Sibylline books, on account of men's minds being terrified with new prodigies. About eighty years after the capture of Troy, the descendants 3) of Pelops, who during this whole time had possessed the command of the Peloponnesus, are expelled by the Heraclidæ.

The prepositions *ante* and *post* are used with the names of persons and the offices held by them, to denote the time before or since they held the office.

Cato died exactly a hundred and eighty years before Cicero was consul. Curius had lived with Decius, who, five years before he was consul, had devoted himself for the republic. A board is fixed up, in which it is appointed, that, after the proconsulship of M. Brutus, Crete should not be a province. Scipio died the year before Cato was censor.

(4. note.) What is expressed by the participle of the future active?

Alexander restrained his soldiers from the devastation of Asia, alleging that those things ought not to be destroyed which they came to possess. The king sent Hephæstion into the region of Bactriana to provide supplies for the winter. It is a mournful circumstance, that a youth of so much promise

1) *Tristitia*.

2) *Regno*; perf. pass. impers.

3) *Progenies* with singular.

has been cut off in his prime 1), when he would have attained the highest excellence if his virtues had reached maturity. He is a fool, who, when he is going to buy a horse, does not examine (the animal) itself, but its housing 2) and bridle. Arsanes ravages Cilicia with fire and sword, that he may make a desert for the enemy; he spoils whatever can be of use to the enemy, intending to leave the soil, which he could not defend, barren and naked.

(5.) What is the nature of the ablative absolute? What is its most common use?

When pleasure rules, all the greatest virtues must 3) lie prostrate. Pompey, on the capture of Jerusalem, touched nothing that belonged to that temple. In the three hundred and second year after 4) Rome was built, the form of government was changed again, the supreme power being transferred from the consuls to decemviri. A very great earthquake took place in the reign 5) of Tiberius Cæsar, twelve cities of Asia having been levelled in one night. When the tribunitian power had been granted by the senators to the people, arms dropped (from their hands), faction was extinguished, and that balance of power 6) was discovered, in which alone the safety of the state consisted. They say that Æschines, at the request of the Rhodians, read his own oration and then that of Demosthenes, each with the loudest applauses. A yoke is made of three spears, two being fixed in the ground and one tied across above (them). Democritus, when his eyesight 7) was lost,

1) *Flos primus.* 2) *Stratum*, which served the Romans for a saddle.
 3) *Necesse est*, with an infinitive. 4) *Quam.* 5) *Principatus.*
Princeps, which, in the republican times, had denoted the chief person in the senate, or leading man in the state ("nihil mavult Cæsar quam principe Pompeio sine metu vivere," Cic.), was assumed, among other republican titles, by the emperors, that they might not appear to claim kingly power.
 6) *Temperamentum.* 7) *Lumina.*

could not distinguish black from 1) white ; but he could, good from evil, justice from injustice, honourable from base things, useful from useless.

The ablative absolute expresses the relation of cause and motive, and also opposition (as, because, while, although).

Eclipses are not visible everywhere, sometimes on account of the clouds, more frequently because of the interposition of the sphere of the earth. The old Romans all wished that kingly power should be exercised, as the charm of liberty had not yet been experienced. When a vessel has been put in rapid motion 2), after the rowers have stopped, the vessel itself retains its movement and progress, though the force and impulse of the oars have been suspended. This not only cannot be praised, but not even be allowed, that we should not defend even those who are most completely strangers to us 3), though our own friends accuse them. Cælius writes that C. Flaminius fell at Thrasymenus, to the severe injury of the republic, by neglecting the rites of religion. What I am saying tends to this 4), that though everything is lost, Virtue may seem able to support herself. Scipio, by the overthrow of two cities, destroyed not only actual, but future wars.

(7.) What other parts of speech may be used instead of participles in the construction of the ablative absolute ?

When Nature and Virtue are our guides, no error can possibly be committed 5). Under the command of Pausanias, Mar- donius was driven from Greece, with two hundred thousand

1) 'Black and white,' and so the other words.

2) *Concito.*

3) *Alienissimus.*

4) *Hæc eo pertinet oratio.*

5) *Errari nullo*

pacto potest.

foot and twenty thousand horse. A spacious house often becomes a disgrace to its owner, if it be without visitors 1), and especially if it used once 2) to be frequented when it had another owner. An oath is a religious affirmation; what you have promised, therefore, as if with the attestation of God 3), must be observed. Wisdom is the only thing under the instruction 4) of which we can live 5) in tranquillity; which banishes sorrow from our minds, and suffers us not to shudder with fear. Augustus was born in the consulship of Cicero and Antonius, on the 23rd of September, a little before sunrise. Thales the Milesian was the first who 6) predicted an eclipse of the sun, which took place in the reign of Halyattes, in the 170th year of the building of the city. A peroration (which is called *epilogus*) of C. Galba is extant, which, when we were boys, was so much esteemed 7) that we even got it by heart. Know 8) that no one dined in the consulship of Caninius, that no crime 9) was committed in his consulship. Brutus created for his own 10) colleague, Valerius, by whose aid he had expelled the kings. My father Hamilcar went into Spain as commander when I was a little boy not more than nine years old. Augustus travelled frequently into the eastern and western provinces, accompanied by Livia. Lentulus, a consular man, and prætor for the second time, Cethegus, and other men of illustrious name, were put to death in prison by the authority of the senate. Isocrates arose when Gorgias, Protagoras, and the others whom I have mentioned, were already old men.

With adjectives.

The effects of lightning 11) are wonderful: money is melted, while the purse is entire: the sword is liquefied, while the scab-

1) *Hospes*. 2) *Aliquando*. 3) *Deo teste*. 4) 66, (Syntax of Adjectives,) 1. note 2. 5) Passive impersonal. 6) 66, (Syntax of Relatives,) 5. note 2. 7) 'Was had in so much honour.' 8) 41, 3. 9) 71, 3. 10) 70, 1. 11) *Fulmen*, the whole discharge; *fulgur*, the flash only.

bard remains. Ships cannot enter the harbour of Alexandria against the will of those by whom the Pharos is occupied. We know that the muscles are diseased when they move 1) against our will. The sons of Tiberius Gracchus, grandsons of P. Scipio Africanus, died in the lifetime of their mother Cornelia, daughter of Africanus. There is a difference between the case of 2) a man who is oppressed by calamity, and of one who seeks better things, when his affairs are in no respect unprosperous. Octavius died suddenly, as he was leaving Macedonia, before he could declare himself a candidate for the consulship; leaving behind him 3) Octavia the Elder, Octavia the Younger, (and) also Augustus. Mithridates carried on war with the Romans for forty-four years with various success. It is certain that an eclipse of the sun does not take place except at the very change 4) of the moon, and of the moon only when full.

(1. note 2.) How is the want of an active past participle, in Latin, supplied?

Ablative absolute of the perfect passive.

Others find fault with what Octavianus said and did 5), as if, having lost his fleet by a tempest, he had exclaimed 6) that he would gain the victory even against the will of Neptune, and on the next anniversary of the games of the Circus, he dragged the image of the god from the procession. The father of Tiberius remained alone in the party of L. Antonius, and escaped first to Præneste and thence to Naples; and having in vain offered emancipation to the slaves 7), he fled into Sicily. Seneca re-

1) *Moveor.* 2) *Alia est causa—alia.* 3) *Superstes*, abl. abs. plur.
 4) *Novissima.* 5) *Dictum factumque alicujus.* 6) Perf. subj. for it is by no means implied that, in the opinion of the relater, the allegation was not true. See Exercises, p. 118. 7) *Servos ad pileum voco.* Slaves were forbidden to wear anything on their heads, and when they were emancipated, a hat or cap was given them as an emblem that their servile condition had ceased.

lates that Tiberius having suddenly called for his attendants, and no one answering, rose, and his strength failing him, fell not far off from the bed. About twenty-seven senators followed Vibius Virrius home and feasted with him; and having abstracted 1) their minds as much as they could by means of wine, from the sense of the impending evil, they all took poison. Physicians, having found the cause of a disease, think that the cure is found. Darius, having heard the news of the ill health of Alexander, marched with the greatest rapidity to the Euphrates. Theopompus the Lacedæmonian, having changed garments with his wife, escaped from custody as a woman.

Quum, with the pluperfect subjunctive. (See Exercises, p. 126.)

Fabius having pitched his camp five hundred paces off, determined to attack Arpi on that point at which 2) he saw that the guard was most negligent. They fought, first of all, in the dark and in narrow places, the Romans having occupied not only the streets, but even the houses nearest to the gate, that they might not be aimed at and wounded from above. The ambassadors having brought back no intelligence 3) which involved 4) an immediate 5) cause of war, the prætor Atilius was sent with a fleet to Greece for the protection of the allies. The garment of the Vestal 6) having caught as she went down into the subterraneous chamber, she turned 7) and gathered it up, and when the executioner gave her his hand, she turned away and started back. Scipio having put on his garments and shoes, went out of the chamber, and having walked a little in the portico, saluted Lælius on his arrival.

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|--------------------------------------|--|-------------------|
| 1) <i>Alienò.</i> | 2) The clause with the relative precedes that with the demonstrative. 66, (Syntax of Relative,) 4. | 3) <i>Nihil.</i> |
| 4) <i>Ilabeo</i> , 76, 12. <i>b.</i> | 5) <i>Satis matura.</i> | 6) 71, 1. note 1. |
| 7) <i>Verto me.</i> | | |

The ablative absolute, with a negative particle or pronoun, may often be used for the English *without* or *unless*.

Darius entered Scythia without the enemy's giving him an opportunity to fight. The eye distinguishes white from black without any one's suggestion. What is so like madness 1) as the empty sound even of the best and most elegant 2) words without any meaning at the bottom 3)? I went, with a perfect knowledge of what I was doing 4), to the destruction which lay before my eyes, and in this 5) war no calamity has happened without my predicting it. The Athenians, without waiting for reinforcements, march out to battle against six hundred thousand men. Who is there that would venture to call himself a philosopher, without giving any moral 6) precepts? You say it is miserable to die before the time. What time, tell me 7)? (Is it that) of Nature? But she gave you the use of life, as of a sum of money, without fixing any term 8). Nothing can happen unless some cause precedes.

(9.) What is the proper signification of the tense called the future in *dus*? To what cases of it is this sense confined? How is the person to be expressed to whom the necessity or propriety applies?

Present necessity or propriety.

Law is a supreme rule, implanted in our nature, which commands those things which ought to be done, and forbids the opposite. Every state must be ruled by some counsel, in order that it may be permanent; and that counsel must either be al-

1) *Tam furiosum.*
4) *Prudens et sciens.*
8) *Dies.* Gr. p. 41.

2) *Ornatus.*
5) *Qui.*

3) *Subjicio.* Pass. part.
6) *Officii.* 7) *Tandem.*

lotted to one or to certain select persons, or must be undertaken by the multitude and by all. Many writers, speaking of the Trojan times, call the country of the Myrmidons, Thessaly; the tragic writers do it most frequently, but it 1) should by no means be allowed them. The same things must be done in the senate on a less ample scale 2), for we must leave many others an opportunity of speaking, and we must avoid the suspicion of a display of talent. The beauty of the world, and the regularity of the celestial phænomena, compel us to confess, both that there is some superior 3) and eternal nature, and that it is to be venerated 4) and admired by the human race. The exploits of the Romans are not to be compared 5) either with (those of) the Greeks, or those of any other nation. It does not seem to me that another topic should be sought for because these men have come, but we should say something worth their hearing 6).

Past or contingent necessity or propriety.

Seleucus, Lysimachus, Ptolemy, were at hand, already powerful in resources, with whom Eumenes had to fight. I should long have had to look out 7) for a son-in-law to Arulenus Rusticus, if Minucius Acilianus had not been prepared, and, as it were, provided. Tiberius abstained from the Greek language and chiefly in the senate; to such a degree, indeed, that when he was going to mention 8) *monopolium*, he begged pardon, first of all, for 9) being obliged to use a foreign word.

1) *Qui.* 2) *Minore apparatu.* 3) *Præstans.* 4) *Suspicio.*

5) The Latins are often inaccurate in the expression of their comparisons; as here the exploits of the Romans, according to the Latin, are compared to the Greeks, instead of the exploits of each being compared with one another.

6) 'Worthy of their ears.'

7) *Quæro.*

8) *Nomino.*

9) *Quod.*

How could Lacedæmon enjoy good and just laws, when any one who had been born of the royal family must be taken as king? It is more miserable to be consumed by old age than to resign for our own country, rather than in any other way 1), the life which, after all, it would be necessary to resign. Cyrus was a most just and wise king, yet the government was not particularly desirable, because it was controlled by the nod of a single man. Numa appointed many things which were to be observed, but those without expense.

Future necessity or propriety.

If the Gauls attempt to make war, we shall have to recall 2) C. Marius from the shades. It will be necessary to heal 3) the wound of Spurinna, who has lost his son while absent, by some powerful lenitive 4). When the studies of the youth are 5) to be extended beyond his paternal threshold, it will be necessary to look out for a Latin rhetorician, the severity and purity 6) of whose school is ascertained 7). Those who aim at the highest things will go higher than those who, despairing beforehand of reaching the point they wish, stop immediately at the lowest point: for this reason, I shall be the more entitled to excuse, if I do not pass over even trifling things. Let the teacher not conceal 8) those things which shall require correction 9); let him be simple in teaching, patient of labour, rather assiduous than immoderate (in his demands). When the boy shall have attained such strength in his studies as to be able to understand 10) the first precepts of the rhetoricians, it will be necessary for him to be transferred to the teachers of that art.

(9.) How is the neuter nominative or accusative

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|-----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) <i>Potissimum.</i> | 2) <i>Excito.</i> | 3) <i>Medeor.</i> | 4) <i>Fomentum.</i> |
| 5) 74, 10. | 6) <i>Castitas.</i> | 7) 76, 12. b. | 8) <i>Sum dissimulator.</i> |
| 9) <i>Emendo.</i> | 10) <i>Consequi mente.</i> | | |

of this participle used? Of what verbs can the neuter nominative or accusative only be used? (11.)

An orator must observe what is becoming, not in sentiment only, but also in words. The young man ought to acquire, the old man ought to enjoy. Which (of the two) should honest men inquire, what porters and labourers, or what learned men have thought? The disciples of Pythagoras were obliged to be five years silent. It must either be denied that a God exists, or those who admit it must confess that he is engaged in something. Moderate exercise should be used, and not the body only be relieved 1), but also the mind much more. No one ever consulted a soothsayer how (one) ought to live with parents, children, and friends 2). If Deiotarus had not turned back from his journey, he would have had to sleep in the room which the next night fell in. We ought to have resisted 3) Cæsar when he was weak, and it would have been easy 3) : now he has eleven legions, the populace of the city 4), and so many tribunes of the people. At Castabalum Parmenio meets the king, whom he had sent forward to explore the pass by which he must penetrate to the town called Issos.

(10. note.) How is the purpose expressed with *trado*, *do*, *mitto*, *permitto*, and other verbs of similar signification?

L. Tarquinius vowed the erection 5) of a temple, in the capitol, to Jupiter, Best and Greatest, in the Sabine war. I am not displeased that my letter has been circulated; nay, I have even given it myself to many persons to copy. In order that the city might be more easily approached, Augustus distri-

1) *Subvenio*. 2) *Cum* is to be repeated with each substantive, but the *and* before the last need not to be expressed in Latin. 3) *Erat*, 75, 4.
4) Adjective. 5) *Facio*.

buted, to men who had obtained triumphs, the (charge of) paving the roads out of the money of the spoils 1). Mummius was so ignorant, that, after the capture of Corinth, when he had contracted 2) for the freight of pictures and statues of the most eminent artists, to Italy, he ordered notice to be given 3) to the contractors, that if they lost them they should give new ones instead 4). The Athenians transported all their goods which could be moved, partly to Troezen, partly to Salamis, and committed the citadel and the performance 5) of the sacred rites to the priests and a few elderly persons. P. Cornelius is ordered to go to Ostia with all the matrons, to meet the goddess of Pessinus, and (when) brought to land, to deliver her over, for conveyance, to the matrons. I wrote this letter before daybreak, by a wooden lampstand 6), which pleased me greatly 7), because they said that you had got it made when you were at Samos. A division of offices having been made after the victory, Antony undertook the regulation of the East; Octavianus, the bringing back the veterans to Italy, and the settling them upon the municipal lands.

SECT. LXXX.

Gerunds.

(1, 2.) What is the gerund? what cases has it? what is its government? How may the construction with the gerund be changed into that of the participle in *dus*?

(3.) How is the gerund in *dî* used?

Avaricious men are not only tormented with the passion for acquiring, but also with the fear of losing. Frugality is the

1) *Manubialis.* 2) *Loco.* 3) *Prædico*; pass. impers.
 4) *Reddo.* 5) *Procuro.* 6) *Lychnuchus.* 7) *Perjucundus erat.*

science of avoiding superfluous expense, or the art of using property with moderation. In proportion 1) as any one speaks well, so he most dreads the difficulty of speaking. The Germans do not occupy themselves 2) with agriculture, nor has any one a fixed amount of land or exclusive 3) boundaries, lest they should exchange their love of making war for agriculture 4). Learned men, not only while they live and are present, instruct and teach, but, by their literary memorials, attain this same (effect), even after death. Epaminondas was desirous of hearing: for from this he thought that it was easiest to learn 5). A great part of the Babylonians had stationed themselves 6) on the walls, eager to become acquainted with Alexander. Habit and practice both sharpen 7) acuteness in understanding, and quicken 8) the rapidity of expression.

Gerund, changed into the participle in *du*s.

A desire seized Romulus and Remus of founding a city on the spot 9) where they had been exposed and brought up. Hannibal increased his reputation by his bold attempt of crossing the Alps. All judicial proceedings 10) have been devised for the sake of terminating controversies, or punishing crimes. Either pleasures are forgone for the sake of obtaining greater pleasures, or pains are undergone for the sake of escaping greater pains. The difficulty of supporting an office through weakness, is wholly inapplicable to 11) the majesty of God. It is not denied that Demosthenes possessed great sagacity and great power of eloquence, but it is also ascertained that he was very fond 12) of hearing Plato. I rejoice that you are desirous of bringing about 13) peace between the citizens: but

1) *Ut quisque—optime.*

2) *Studeo.*

3) *Proprius.*

4) Abl. without preposition.

5) Passive infinitive.

6) *Consisto.*

7) Singular, 65, 5.

8) *Incito.*

9) *Loca.*

10) *Judicium.*

11) *Non cadit in.*

12) *Studiosus.*

13) *Concilio.*

if this peace is to restore an abandoned man to the possession of a most arbitrary 1) dominion, know that all sober-minded 2) men are determined to prefer death to slavery. Zeno of Elea endured everything rather than disclose 3) his accomplices in (the plan of) abolishing the tyranny. It is true that if any one is ignorant (of the art) of composing and polishing language, he cannot fluently 4) express even that which he knows.

(2. *ad fin.*) The construction with the gerund is preferable to the participle in *dus* when the gender is better distinguished.

A rage for ravaging other men's 5) possessions agitated Alexander, and urged him into unknown regions; he commanded Athens to be silent, and Lacedæmon to be a slave; and not content with the destruction of so many cities, which Philip had conquered or purchased, carried his arms round the world. Logic 6) is the art of discriminating truth and falsehood. We are so formed by nature as to contain in ourselves the principle of engaging in some pursuit 7), and of attaching ourselves to some persons. It was the malady of the Greeks to occupy themselves 8) in useless literary studies; and the idle desire of learning superfluous things has seized on the Romans also.

(4.) How is the dative of the gerund, or gerund in *do*, used? What construction is preferable with adjectives denoting utility, &c.?

1) *Impotens*, properly denoting that which is destitute of self-control; thence haughty, violent, and arbitrary. 2) *Sanus*. 3) Imperf. subj.
 4) *Diserte*. 5) *Aliena*, without a substantive. 6) *Dialectica*.
 7) *Aliquid ago*. 8) Passive; 35, 2. note.

Iron, when red, is not fit for hammering, not till it begins to grow white. Coarse papyrus 1) is not useful for writing, and serves for packages of goods.

Gerund in *do*, changed to participle in *dus*.

Dry wood is a proper material for eliciting fire. The spring, as it were 2), represents youth, and exhibits the promise of 3) the future fruits; the rest of the time 4) is adapted for reaping and gathering the fruits; now the fruit of old age is, as I have often said, the remembrance and the abundance of good previously acquired. There are some games not without their use for sharpening the wits of boys. Cleanthes drew water, and hired out his hands for watering a garden. It is not in my power, nor is it optional with me 5), not to bestow my labours in removing the dangers of men. A great quantity of stones was at hand, which old Tyre supplied 6); wood was brought down from mount Libanus for constructing rafts and towers. The Transalpine Gauls took possession of a spot not far from thence, for the building of a town, where Aquileia now stands. Within ten years the Roman people both created Decemviri for enacting laws, and abolished them 7). M. Antonius, triumvir for the settlement of the Commonwealth, brought about the marriage of Vipsanius Agrippa with the daughter of Atticus. The sons of Ancus were almost of the age of puberty; for which reason Tarquin was the more urgent that comitia should be held as soon as possible for the election of a king.

1) *Charta emporctica*, so called from the application of it in merchandise, mentioned afterwards.

2) *Tanquam*.

3) *Ostendo*,

which alone often signifies to hold out the hope or promise of something.

4) 71, 1, note 4, Plur. nom.

5) *Integrum*; a figure derived from a

cause of which no part has yet been heard.

6) *Præbeo*; ablat. abs.

7) *Tollo*.

(5.) How is the accusative of the gerund, or gerund in *dum*, used ?

We are inclined not only to learn, but also to teach. To think well, and to act rightly, is sufficient for a good and happy life 1). As the ox was born to plough, the dog to track, so man was born for two things, to understand and to act. Cæsar was blamed, because during the performance 2) he occupied himself in reading letters and memorials, or writing answers. The riper the berry of the olive, the fatter is the juice and the less pleasant; and the best time for gathering is when the berry begins to grow black. It is best that 3) those who preside over the republic should resemble the laws, which are induced to punish, not by passion, but by justice. Alexander having taken the cup 4), handed the letter to his physician, and while he drank, fixed his eyes upon his countenance as he read it.

Participle in *dus*.

He who knows himself will be conscious that he has something divine, and will understand what great means 5) he has for acquiring wisdom. Pythagoras went to Babylon, to learn the motions of the heavenly bodies 6), and the origin of the world: thence he directed his course to Crete and Lacedæmon, to become acquainted with the laws of Minos and Lycurgus. The eyelids, which are the covering of the eyes, very soft to the touch, are most skilfully formed, both for inclosing the pupils, lest anything should fall upon them, and for opening them. No one is more unyielding 7) in granting pardon, than he who has often deserved to ask for it. If you approve both me and

1) 'For living well and happily.'

3) 78, 11.

6) *Sidus*.

4) Abl. abs. perf. pass.

7) *Difficilior*.

2) 'Amidst looking on.'

5) *Instrumenta*.

Tacitus, you must think the same of Rufus; since similarity of character is the firmest 1) bond for forming friendships.

(6.) How is the ablative of the gerund used?

By gradually receiving into the rights of citizenship 2) the Italian allies, who had either not taken arms or laid them down soon 3), the forces of the city were recruited. I indeed think that virtue is given to men, by instructing and persuading (them), not by threats, and violence, and fear. Socrates, by questioning 4) and interrogating, used to draw forth the opinions of those with whom he discoursed. The laws of Lycurgus train youth in labour, by hunting, running, being hungry, being thirsty, being pinched with cold 5), and being violently heated. By doing nothing men learn to do ill.

Men do not approach nearer to God in anything than in giving safety to men. Make thy life happy by laying aside all solicitude about it.

It is right that a man should be both 6) munificent in giving and not severe in exacting. Anger should especially be forbidden in punishing: for he who comes 7) angry to (inflict) punishment, will never observe that medium 8) which is between too much and too little.

That commander cannot keep an army under control who does not control himself, nor be severe in judging who does not choose that others should be severe judges towards him. There is no evil so great that 9) I do not think it is impending; but I desist, since there is often more evil in fearing than in the thing itself which is feared. In the department of 10) philosophy, the high station 11) of Plato did not deter Aristotle from

1) *Tenax.* 2) *Civitas.* 3) *Maturius.* 4) *Percunctor.*
 5) *Algeo.* 6) *Cum—tum.* 7) *Accedo*; 74, 10. 8) *Mediocritas.*
 9) 76, 12. *e.* 10) *In*, only. 11) *Amplitudo*; *amplissimus* was the title applied to the highest magistrates at Rome, especially the consuls, and is here used metaphorically of Plato's pre-eminence in philosophy.

writing; nor did Aristotle, by his admirable 1) knowledge and copiousness, throw a damp 2) upon the studies of others. A good prince, by doing well, teaches his citizens to do well; and being very great by (his) power, is greater by (his) example.

Participle in *dus*.

Virtue is seen, most of all, in despising and rejecting pleasure. The body must be exercised, that it may obey the reason, in executing business and enduring labour. It is a difficult subject, and much and often inquired into, whether, in conferring a magistracy, or enacting a law, or trying a culprit, it were better to vote secretly or openly. Many persons use care in getting horses, (but) are negligent in choosing friends. It has been established by the civil law, that in the sale of estates, the faults which were known to the seller should be mentioned. Who does not know that the chief power of the orator consists in exciting men's minds either to anger, or hatred, or grief, or in recalling them from these same emotions to mildness and pity? The memory should be exercised by learning, word for word, as many as possible, both of the writings of others and our own. Elegance in speaking 3) is improved by the knowledge of letters, and is increased by reading orators and poets.

SECT. LXXXI.

Supines.

What is the real nature of the supines? How is the supine in *um* used?

Fabius Pictor was sent to Delphi, to the oracle, to inquire by what prayers and punishments the Romans might appease the

1) 66, 10.

2) *Restinguo*.

3) 'Of speaking.'

gods. The Helvetian war being finished, the ambassadors of almost all Gaul assembled about 1) Cæsar to offer congratulations. The cocks understand the stars, and distinguish in the daytime the spaces of three hours 2) by their note: they go to roost with the sun, and at the fourth military 3) watch, recall us to care and labour. The commanders of the king of Persia sent to Athens, to complain that Chabrias was carrying on war, along with the Egyptians, against the king. Not only old inhabitants of Agrigentum came to Verres to purchase the senator's place, but also new ones; and it happened that a new one outbid 4) the old, and carried off the prætor's letters. The people of Veii, subdued by their unsuccessful battles, send negotiators to Rome to implore peace. The Saguntines requesting that, as far as it could be done safely, they might go to see Italy, guides were given them, and letters sent through the towns that they should treat the Spaniards kindly. Hannibal, unconquered in Italy, was recalled to defend his country against Publius Scipio, the son of the man whom he had himself routed, first, at the Rhone, a second time at the Po, a third time at the Trebia.

(3.) How is the second supine used?

The more brief a narrative is, the more perspicuous and easy to be understood will it become. It is difficult to express how much courtesy and affability of conversation win the minds of men. Wickedness quickly steals upon us; virtue is difficult to be found, and needs a ruler and guide. What is so pleasant to know and hear, as discourse adorned with wise sentiments and weighty words? I am at a loss what to do 5); you will do what seems 6) best to you. Hannibal (incredible to

1) *Ad, i. e.* at the place where he was.

2) *Ternæ horæ*; spaces

of three hours each.

3) *Castrensis*.

4) *Pretio vinco*.

5) *Egeo consilii*.

6) 74, 10.

relate!) in two days and two nights reached Adrumetum, which is distant from Zama about three hundred miles. The human mind can be compared with no other than 1) with God himself, if this is proper 2) to be said. To what purpose 3) do I say so many things respecting Maximus? that you may see that it would be wrong 4) to say that such an old age was miserable.

1) *Nisi.*

2) *Fas.*

3) *Quorsum.*

4) *Nefas.*

EXTRACTS
FROM THE
WRITINGS OF MURETUS,
TO BE TRANSLATED INTO LATIN.

I.

MURETUS *to his young Friend*, RIPARIUS.

CONTINUE, as you do, my Alexander, to love literature 1), and to make it your serious business and your amusement 2). The labour, (which is) not great, will hereafter be a great honour to you. By that path which you are now entering, many who were born in a humble and obscure station 3) have arrived at the highest 4) dignities. And even if no such rewards were proposed for literature, yet learning of itself would deserve to be loved 5); and nothing 6) is more disgraceful in a freeborn man, than ignorance of those things, a knowledge of which cannot be acquired without literature. The pleasure which is derived from disgraceful things quickly passes away, but 7) leaves a lasting pain on the mind; but 8) labour bestowed on honourable objects, itself indeed disappears 9), but leaves a

1) *Literæ.* 2) *Omnia et seria et joca collocare.* 3) Gr. 72, 12. note.
4) *Amplissimus.* 5) 79, 9. 6) The negative is in the Latin sentence very often transferred to the particle, and *neque ullus, quisquam, quidquam,* used instead of *et nemo, nihil, cæc.* 7) *Autem,* as the same subject is described in contrasted relations. 8) *At.* 9) *Effugio.*

remembrance of itself in the mind, full of the noblest and purest pleasure. Think of these things, and farewell. At Tibur, the 14th of July 1).

II.

To the same.

There is no one to whom I write more willingly than to you. For I feel 2) quite a fatherly disposition and affection towards you. But you can scarcely believe how much I am occupied in this retirement, which, however, all believe to be full of leisure. And I receive every day five or six letters from my friends, all of which if I attempt 3) to answer, I must do nothing else 4). It is agreeable to me that you have cultivated 5) the acquaintance of Æmilius and Horatius Macaranus, for both of them may improve you both by instruction and example. To such men attach yourself; but avoid, like a 6) pestilence, the society of those who are of a different disposition 7). At your age nothing requires to be more carefully attended to 8) than what company you keep. I do not, however 9), wish you to be rigid and sullen 10), and an enemy to every kind of pleasure: I only suggest this 11), that not those friendships should be sought which seem most agreeable, but that the mind should be brought to think 12) that those which are the most honourable are also 13) the most agreeable and delightful. Farewell, my Alexander, again and again. Tibur, Aug. 9th, 1570.

1) This date and those of the following letters are to be expressed according to the Roman Calendar, Gr. Sect. 84. 2) 72, 9. 3) *Volo*, 74, 10. 4) Exercises, p. 149. 5) *Applico me ad*. 6) *Aliquis*. The position of the relative and demonstrative must be inverted. 7) 72, 9. 8) *Provideo*, 79, 9. 9) *Neque vero*. 10) *Tetricus*. 11) 78, note 1. 12) *Animum inducere*, 69, 3. note 2. 13) *Idem*; 67, 11.

III.

To the same.

See how I love you ! Though I have received letters to-day from many persons, I thought I ought to do nothing before I answered you, in preference (to all the rest). Do not think, my Alexander, that you are dearer even to your father than to me. And if you should ask what is the cause of this great 1) love of mine towards you, may I die 2) if I can assign any other than that I think 3) I have discovered in you excellent talents 4); and, if you choose to employ them, adapted by nature for the highest things. But do you 5) reflect on this, that there are many things in their own nature indeed good, but which sometimes become very bad and very pernicious by the fault of those who possess them. Wealth is good ; but if any one does not use it aright, bad. Comeliness is a good thing ; yet this good thing has proved the destruction of many. Of the same kind is talent. If you use it aright, scarcely any 6) greater or more excellent gift can be bestowed on the human race ; but if to good talent a bad disposition 7) is joined, it will be the same thing as a sword in the hand of a madman : the better and sharper it is 8), the more mischief it will produce. I love you now, my Alexander, because you have good talents ; I shall cease to love you, if you begin to use your good talents to a bad purpose. But I hope that this will not be, and I trust that you will use them well, both 9) of your

1) *Tantus*. 2) *Ne vivam*. 3) *Mihi videor*, which is often used by Cicero in this sense. Compare Gr. p. 254. note 1. 4) *Ingenium*.
 5) The emphatic imperative, 77, 3. 6) *Prope nullus*.
 7) *Mens*, the reason or understanding, with the epithet *mala*, represented as perverted to the attainment of a bad purpose. 8) 74, 10.
 9) *Vel—vel*, distinguishing rather than opposing (Gr. p. 212.), is used nearly as equivalent to *tum—tum*, of things, either of which is adequate to the effect singly, though both may actually exist together.

own inclination, and because you seem greatly to like my affection for you, which you cannot preserve in any other way. Farewell, and if you love me, love virtue and learning. There are no greater blessings 1) belonging to men. Once more, farewell. Aug. 25th, 1570.

IV.

To the same.

N73. The verses which you have sent me, show me indeed, that if you had applied your genius to poetry, and meeting with good masters, had persevered in the study, you might have attained to considerable excellence: for they are harmonious, and contain sentiments which are pretty and elegantly disposed; and the style itself is not at variance with correctness. You might certainly 2) hope, that you would some time or other become a good poet, if you chose to apply to this only. But greater objects are set before you, which I recommend that you prosecute 3) as much as you can, and at leisure hours take the works of the ancient poets into your hands, not so much to imitate them, as to gratify yourself with them, and, at the same time, be continually collecting something thence which may be of use to you. To confess the truth, I do not wish that you should employ your time in making verses. To make bad verses is a disgrace, to make middling ones is inglorious, to make good ones too difficult 4) to be performed by those who have something else to mind. I could tell you, if we were together 5), what needs the file in yours; I cannot, with equal ease, by letter. Ovid seems to me to have said correctly and truly, that the labour of emendation 6) is greater than that of

1) *Bona.* 2) *Plane.* 3) *Urgeo*; 78, 13. 4) The comparative with *quam ut.* 5) *Præsens præsentem.* Gr. 82, 12. 6) Gerund.

writing. Believe me, that at this day I could as easily 1) be brought to dance as make verses. If there shall be anything of a grave kind in which you want 2) my assistance, I will not fail; if you think of me in these lighter matters, I request that you will also think of this, that I am not much younger than Horace 3) when he said,

Nunc itaque et versus et cætera ludicra pono.

Farewell. Rome, Feb. 13th, 1568.

V.

To JULIUS ROSCIUS.

In this change of plan respecting the arrangement of your course of study, nothing makes me more anxious than my ignorance what progress you have made in Greek. Without at least a moderate knowledge of this 4) do not think that men reach any eminence in learning. If you are so initiated 5) in this, that you can understand Aristotle when he speaks in his own tongue, and consult his Greek commentators 6), also without any one's Latin translation, I shall make no objection 7) to your proceeding to the study of philosophy; though, to confess the truth, I should have preferred that a year were still given to Demosthenes, Thucydides, Herodotus, Xenophon, and writers of this class, and, besides, to the Greek poets. I wish, indeed, that whatever you engage in may turn out prosperously and happily to you; but yet I will not give cause 8), that if without this furniture you betake yourself to philosophy, you should ever be able to say, that Muretus had recommended this plan to you. This 9), however, is not

1) In the Latin it must be, 'not with more difficulty.' 2) 76, 12. d.

3) Hor. Ep. i. 1, 2. 4) Relative, which must stand at the beginning of the sentence. 5) *Imbutus*. 6) *Interpres*. 7) *Non invitus patior*. 8) *Non committam*. 9) *Hæc*.

argued 1) by me with this view 2), as if I thought that you ought to grow old in those studies which are called polite 3). My sentiments 4) have been always very remote from that opinion; but you are both of such an age that you need not be in haste; and of such talent, that if you lay a firm and solid foundation of learning, you seem likely to attain with ease to eminence in everything. For as to what you say 5), that many without eloquence have reached the highest dignity—no one, without wisdom; you might have said, with more truth, that without 6) wisdom or eloquence or any real good quality, many both in past times have obtained, and do still obtain, those things which are commonly esteemed of the highest dignity. Of these I had determined to speak here at large 7), but I am called away. My Roscius, excuse my engagements, and farewell. October 5th, 1570.

VI.

MURETUS to FRANCISCUS VENERIUS.

You do well to 8) exercise yourself in writing Latin, and to employ all your efforts to attain to some excellence in that department 9). For I doubt not that both the rest of your life and this 10) study of yours will be directed to the proper object, the extension of the glory of Christ and the defence of his Church, as far as rests on you 11), from the insults of the wicked. But what has hitherto deterred you from writing to

1) *Disputo*, which in Latin implies merely to bring forward arguments.
 2) *Ita*. 3) *Literæ humaniores*, a phrase which, though perhaps not perfectly classical, has been very generally applied to the studies by which the mind is softened and the taste formed. 4) *Meus animus*. 5) 78, 15. note.
 6) *Et* before *sine*, both of which are to be repeated with each clause.
 7) *Pluribus*. 8) *Quod*. 9) *Hoc genus*. 10) *Iste*, 67, 7. 11) *Pro tua virili parte*: this phrase, which is often rendered, 'as far as in you lies,' properly refers rather to the duty imposed, than the means possessed of performing it, though, by implication, the latter meaning may also be attached to it.

me, I really cannot discover 1). For I am not a man of such authority that any one ought to fear my judgement; and if I were, you write in such a way, that you ought rather to expect praise from all, than fear the blame 2) of any. Do not, therefore, in future, think that it is a difficult and arduous thing 3) for you to write to Muretus. Only grant me this indulgence, to be permitted to reply in an unconstrained 4) and careless manner, I mean 5), in this familiar and ordinary style, to your letters, which will be the more agreeable to me the more frequent they are. For there is nothing which I do more unwillingly than to waste 6) my leisure in filing and polishing my epistles; and no precept among those which have been given by the teachers of eloquence 7), pleases me more than this, that we should take pains that our composition may seem to flow spontaneously. Now 8), that it may the better seem (to do so), I absolutely let it flow spontaneously, and derive an excuse for my idleness from the teachers themselves. Do you also, if you love me, or rather since you love me, imitate this negligence of mine when you write to me; lest if you write elaborately 9), you may seem to impose on me, too, the necessity of writing elaborately. May God ever direct both your studies and your whole plan of life to his own glory! Farewell. Rome, March 2nd, the very day on which I received your letters, lest you should wonder that I have been long in replying to them.

VII.

MURETUS to P. SACRATUS.

The death of your brother grieved me deeply, not only 10) because I loved himself as I am bound (to love) all your friends,

1) *Equidem—non queo*, which is even more common than *nequeo*.
 2) *Fastidium*. 3) *Quidam*. 4) *Solutior*. 5) *Id est*.
 6) *Abutor*. 7) *Dicendi*. 8) *Ego vero*. 9) *Accuratus*. 10) *Tum—tum*.

but because I easily knew, from 1) your kindness of disposition and remarkable affection towards all your friends, how grievous and distressing it would be to you. But though my consolation may seem late, I cannot help exhorting you, (what I am sure is very well known to you; but it sometimes happens that the bitterness of grief banishes even those things which are best known from the mind), that you should remember that this dispensation 2) of God, and 3) debt of nature ought to be borne with the greatest resignation. If any art could be devised, by which we might remain in this life for ever, yet it would be our duty 4) to reject and turn away from it, as closing 5) to us the entrance of a better life. Now, by the dispensation of God, the necessity is imposed on us of going some time or other 6) hence; nor is there any greater difference between fools and wise men than that the former are indignant that that should now happen to their friends which is to happen to themselves also; that they have now arrived at the place at which all must arrive; the latter both take calmly the common lot in the case of 7) their friends, and await it calmly in their own. Do we wonder, my Sacratius, that those whom we love die? we ourselves die daily. How small 8) a part remains in us of that which was in us when young! My eyes are dying by little and little, which I feel are every day becoming less and less sharpsighted; my memory is dying; other things are dead, which I wish had died many years ago. Believe me, Sacratius, my old age is hardly on any other account 9) more welcome to me, than because it seems to smooth me a more tranquil path to death 10). Let us therefore pray

1) *Pro tua humanitate.* 2) *Dei quidem voluntas.* 3) *Autem.*
 4) *Oportet.* 5) Relative, 76, 12. g. 6) *Aliquando.* 7) *In.*
 8) *Quotus*; this adjective being formed from *quot*, by the same analogy as the ordinal numerals from the cardinal, inquires, with how many others the thing spoken of makes one; and as the more the parts the smaller each must be, it signifies how small. 9) *Alio nomine.* 10) *Ad moriendum.*

for the welfare of our departed friends, and daily prepare ourselves to die well. There is neither any reason why you should exculpate yourself respecting your silence, nor any fear that you should on that account be less dear to me. Farewell. Feb. 4th, 1584.

VIII.

MURETUS to PAULUS MANUTIUS.

When I returned yesterday from the baths of Abano 1), to which I had betaken myself, partly for health, partly for amusement 2), your letters were waiting 3) for me; how acceptable they were to me, do not 4) ask. They contained, indeed, a noble and clear proof of your old and lasting affection for me; of which though it never happened to me to doubt, yet I know not how, so it is, that every profession of it is very acceptable and very 5) pleasant to me. When 6), my Manutius, I had laid before my physicians that which had happened to me, and had described myself in every particular to them, without 7) concealing anything in my whole plan and habit of life, I could find nothing but what I myself easily suspected, that it did me harm that I so seldom left the house, and that, as 8) the inclination seized me, without regard to time, I set myself to read or write. Agreeably to their advice, therefore, I purpose to live with a little more relaxation and freedom 9, and before meals to put myself in a gentle heat 10) by a short

1) Aponus, near Padua. 2) *Animi causâ.* 3) *Excipio*; the figure is borrowed from one who receives another as he alights from a journey.
 4) 77, 3. 5) A *tnesis* of *per* takes place in words compounded with it, Gr. p. 56. 6) The Latin arrangement usually, in sentences of this kind, places the subject before *quum*, by which means its repetition is unnecessary; 'Ego, mi Manuti, quum;' not, 'when I,' &c.
 7) *Neque*, with verb. 8) *Ita* must be inserted in the next clause to answer to this *ut*, for the sake of emphasis. 9) *Laxius ac solutius.*
 10) *Modici aliquid sudoris excitare.*

walk ; and, besides, when I see occasion, to read with another's eyes and write by another's hands ; for which purpose I am thinking of getting some one (as an) amanuensis, to whom I may dictate letters as I walk up and down. For, before, I was accustomed to take up my pen immediately after dinner, and devote an hour or 1) two to letter-writing. I have found by experience 2) that nothing can be more pernicious than this. I will therefore use caution, and, as you advise, spare myself both for my own sake, and indeed for yours also. For you would suffer no slight or trivial 3) loss if anything should happen to me ; φίλου γὰρ οὐδὲν κτῆμα τιμιώτερον and 4) I am your friend, and sincerely your friend ; such 5) friends, as Theognis, not without reason, complained, were very scarce 6). Nothing else occurs to me to write. Again and again farewell, my Manutius. From Padua, March 29th.

IX.

Of a certain humane 7) Law of the Persians.

There are said to have been formerly many laws among the Persians, from which it may be easily perceived that the wisdom of that nation was very remarkable 8). And having lately met with one of these, which, unless I am mistaken, is not 9) known to many, and is deserving of being known by all, I thought it would not be unacceptable to those who read this work 10) if I brought it forward here. It was then an established rule among them, that when any one was accused, before a

1) *Una atque altera*, which, like the English phrase, is not to be taken strictly, but may extend to three or four. 2) *Re ipsâ*. 3) *Contemnenda*. 4) *Ego vero*. 5) *Quales* without the demonstrative, Gr. 66. Syntax of Relative, 10. note. 6) *Admodum pauci*, in apposition with *quales*, Gr. 71, 3. note 2. 7) *Humanitatis plena*. 8) *Singularis quidam*. 9) *Neque—et*, Gr. p. 211. 10) *Hæc*.

tribunal 1), of having done something contrary to the laws, even though it were clearly ascertained that he was culpable 2), he was not immediately condemned, but an inquiry was first made very carefully into his whole life, and a calculation entered into whether he had done more scandalous and flagitious or good and praiseworthy actions 3); and then, if the number of the scandalous was the larger, he was condemned; if the scandalous were outweighed by the virtuous, he was acquitted. For they considered that it was not possible for 4) human strength always to keep the right course, and that those ought to be reckoned good men, not who never committed a crime, but who more frequently acted virtuously. I greatly desire that this same law may be observed by those into whose hands these books shall come, so that they may not instantly reject and condemn them, if they find that I have committed any fault in them: for if, after faithful calculation 5), the number of errors shall be greater than that of the things correctly said, then, indeed, I do not refuse that they should be rejected and thrown by 6).

X.

Comparison of Poets and Bees.

Poets are fond of comparing 7) themselves to bees, and 8) their study to a sort of honey-making; and 9) if any one examines carefully, not a few points of mutual similarity will be found. Bees, in the construction of their works follow the instruction of nature only; they employ not art. So poets also derive their power from nature only 10); if any persons

1) *In judicio.* 2) *Culpæ affinis.* 3) All these adjectives must be rendered into Latin by adverbs. 4) 71, 10. 5) Abl. absolute.
 6) *Sordeo*; to contract filth from neglect; hence, to be meanly thought of;—
 “*Sordent plerumque domestica.*” 7) *Libenter ac sæpe faciunt ut,*
 Gr. 78, 10. *a. note.* 8) *Autem.* 9) *Neque.* 10) *Natura tantum valeo.*

think that they can support the name of poets by art alone, Plato, a most weighty authority, pronounces that they will never accomplish anything excellent and memorable. Thus Pindar boasts that he is superior to his adversaries, Bacchylides and Simonides, because he is a poet by nature, but they have learnt from teachers; a circumstance which he thinks so important 1), that on that account chiefly he says that he is like an eagle, they like daws. Bees, unless they are provoked, are harmless; if provoked, they pierce with their stings those by whom they have been injured, and inflict upon them the sharpest pains. The same is the disposition of 2) the poets; if they are not injured, no class 3) of men is more harmless; when provoked, they avenge themselves in such a manner that they are said sometimes to have driven those by whom they have been offended to suicide 4). For which reason Plato, in the *Minos*, advises those who are desirous of a good reputation, very carefully to guard against getting into enmities with poets. The bees, pressing the juice from various flowers, prepare their sweet 5) product: the poets, too, wandering through those gardens of Venus and the Graces, of which we read in Pindar 6), and culling whatever in them is most beautiful, frame verses which honey itself cannot surpass in sweetness 7).

XI.

Story of Pindar, fined by his own Countrymen and honoured by the Athenians.

Pausanias relates in his book on Attica 8), that the Athenians, having been praised by Pindar in a song, valued so highly the compliment 9) of this lofty and sonorous 10) poet, that they

1) *Tantum esse vult.* 2) Dative. 3) *Natio.* 4) *Ad mortem.*
 5) *Dulcissimum opus.* 6) *Est apud Pindarum.* 7) 'Than which
 not even honey itself can be more honeyed.'
 9) *Testimonium.* 10) *Grandiloquus.* 8) *Attica*, nom. plur.

both sent him numerous gifts on that account, and set up his statue in their city. It is not therefore wonderful if in those days there were many excellent 1) poets, since those who excelled in that talent were both adorned 2) with the greatest gifts and rewarded 3) with the highest honours. In our age, that once harmonious choir of the Muses is reduced to silence, and that 4) avarice which has closed the purses of the wealthy, has also dammed the streams 5) of the water of Helicon. But what Pausanias slightly touches 6) on respecting Pindar, Æschines relates more at length in one of his epistles. For he says, that having commended the city of Athens in these words, αἴτε λιπαραὶ καὶ αἰοίδιμοι Ἑλλάδος ἔρεισμα Ἀθῆναι, he was fined by his fellow-citizens, who were displeased that he had given such 7) praise to foreigners rather than his own people. When the Athenians knew this 8), they immediately sent him the double of the sum which had been exacted as 9) a fine, and honoured himself with a brazen statue. The statue was seen, in the age of Æschines, before the royal portico; Pindar sitting with a pallium and diadem, holding a lyre and an open book upon his knees.

XII.

Respecting the Sentiment, Our Country is wherever we are well off.

In an ancient tragedy, Teucer, the son of Telamon, is reported to have said, that every man's country was where he 10) was well off. Although 11) this seems a fine and wise

1) The Latins, like the Greeks, often insert a copulative after 'many'; *multi ac præstantes.* 2) *Honestor.* 3) *Mactor.* 4) 67, 11.

5) *Vera.* 6) *Perstringo.* 7) *Illa tanta.*

8) Relative, at the beginning of a sentence. 9) *Nomine.*

10) *Quisque* is to be repeated. 11) This sentence, agreeably to the fondness of the Latins for a *periodic* construction (Gr. 82, 4.), must be

saying 1) proceeding from a lofty mind, and one which looks down on all the vexations 2) which fortune could throw in the way of man; yet it has been, with weighty reasons 3) and with truth, blamed by Lysias, a very sagacious and acute orator; and it has been shown that this is the sentiment of a man solicitous only about his own convenience, and not suited for social union 4). For he will not much trouble himself what becomes 5) of his country, who 6) is disposed to measure his affection for it by his own convenience. He who wishes to be called a good citizen, ought to love the very soil on which he has first stood, and the very sky whence he has first drawn his breath. Ulysses, therefore, as the fables say, though he might have lived with Calypso in every gratification, yet preferred that rough and rocky native country (of) his, even to immortality; which he would not have done 7), if he had approved that sentiment which I have mentioned. That saying, therefore, of Teucer may sometimes not be unsuitable to a good man; it is certainly not suitable to a good citizen.

XIII.

A Story of the Ambiguity of a Word.

I was lately expounding 8), in public, the treatise of Seneca, in which that venerable 9) philosopher inquires, why, since there is a Providence, evils happen to good men? And when I had come to that part in which he inveighs severely against the luxury of his own times, it happened that I, too, in discussing 10) this passage, enumerated many kinds of foreign birds, which the Romans were accustomed to fetch from the

connected by a relative with the preceding. *Quod Teucer traditur—id etsi—tamen reprehensum est.*

- 1) 'beautifully and wisely said.'
 2) *Acerbitas.* 3) *Graviter.* 4) *Civilis communio.* 5) 72, 15, note 2.
 6) *Quicumque.* 7) Gr. 79, 4. 8) *Interpreter.* 9) *Sanctus.* 10) *Tracto.*

remotest parts of the whole world, and put on their tables. Three days after, one of those who had been present came to me; a man 1), in his own estimation, of great erudition, and, in mine, not destitute of it. When he saw that I was with some of my friends, he begun, slyly 2) indeed, but yet so that his artifice was evident, to endeavour to make our conversation, which had been occupied upon 3) other things, gradually turn 4) upon the mention of the discussion which I had held three days before. Then, as if he had got an opportunity for displaying his erudition, he said 5), "I could have wished you had not omitted the mention of one bird, from which the insatiable passion of the ancients for collecting exquisite dainties might most strikingly have been 6) learnt." What bird, pray? said I. "The phoenix," said he. I beseech you, used 7) they to eat the phoenix too? "Certainly," said he. Neither many, said I, could do that, nor often; for they say that only one of that bird 8) is found in the whole world, and that it lives, I think, 660 years; and when it has constructed itself a pyre, and performed its own funeral rites, is born again from the same pyre. But I used to think 9) those things poetic fictions. Do you, however, who are delighted with 10) everything rare and exquisite in your studies, as they were with dainties of rare occurrence 11), tell me the name of the glutton who so much valued the gratification of his appetite as to have destroyed so beautiful a bird for ever: for certainly, as there is but one in the whole world, and it is not reproduced except from itself, that one being destroyed, the whole species has become extinct. And that perhaps is the cause why no phoenix has been found for a long time past. "You banter," said he, "and

1) *Et—et.* 2) *Dissimulanter.* 3) *Susceptus de.* 4) *Delabor.*
 5) P. 165. 6) 75, 1. 7) *Esito*, freq. of *edo.* 8) *Ea avis unica*; *unica* is here the predicate.
 9) 74, 8. 10) This must be expressed by the active verb in Latin; the order of the clauses must also be inverted, and *ut illos* follow *quem.* 11) Gr. 81, 3.

employ your usual irony 1); but if you had then looked into the treatise of Plutarch on the preservation of the health 2), you would have learnt from it, that the brain of that bird, which you think does not exist at all 3), is indeed sweet, but causes headache; which so grave an author would never have alleged, if he had not at least heard it from those who had tasted it." Nay, that 4), said I, would be still more wonderful, that those who had tasted that food but once (for oftener they could not), should have been able so soon and so distinctly to ascertain its nature. "You must look to that 5)," said he; "it will be sufficient for me if I show you 6) the passage of Plutarch." Hereupon he pulled a book out of his bosom, in which, along with other things, were the *ῥυττινὰ* of Plutarch, translated 7), I think, by Erasmus; for the name was erased, but so that 8) it might still be made out by the traces of the letters. Now, in this it was plainly written 9), "*For they say that the brain of the phoenix, though it is very sweet, yet causes headache.*" The man as he had come 10) for that sole purpose, and had no other business, went off almost without saluting us 11), alleging that he had some business or other 12).

When he was gone, those who were present thought it proper to look at the translation of Xylander also; now 13), he had rendered the passage in this way, "the brain of the phoenix is very sweet, but is said to cause headache." Then said I, See into what mistakes the careless rendering of one Greek word has led not only our friend who is just gone, but perhaps others also. *Φολιξ* is, in Greek, a palm-tree, not only the fruit

1) *Solita illa dissimulatio*; the pronoun is used to express that the habit of Muretus was well known. 2) 80, 6. 3) 66, Synt. of Adj. 10. note.
 4) *Istud vero*, 67, 7. 5) 76, 5. 6) 74, 10.
 7) Interpres. abl. absolute. 8) 76, 6. a. note. 9) *Scriptum legebatur*.
 10) 76, 12. h. 11) Abl. abs. perf. pass. 12) 76, 11. note.
 13) *Autem*; marking a transition, 63, 8. note. In this sense *now* must never be translated by *nunc*.

of which is good to eat 1), but also the pith 2), which the Greeks call ἐγκέφαλον, and the Latins *cerebrum*. Of this Plutarch is speaking, and not of the brains of the fabulous bird, the phœnix.

XIV.

From an Oration in Praise of Moral Philosophy.

I shall speak to-day, briefly and moderately, in praise of Moral Philosophy, and of the advantages which it promises to its cultivators, but in a philosophical rather than oratorical manner; not attributing 3) to her anything which does not belong to her, or, for the sake of amplification, exaggerating what does belong to her: either of which were I to attempt, Philosophy herself would lay her hand upon me, as Pallas, in Homer, upon Achilles; but in an unadorned and simple style, such as Euripides says is appropriate to truth, declaring what seems to be to the purpose. First, then, I think it right that the dignity and excellence, not of the sciences only, but of all human things without exception, should be estimated 4) and tried by the object to which each of them is directed; so that, in proportion as the object of each is more excellent and divine, in that proportion it should be judged to surpass the rest. This being assumed, for it is so clear as to need no proof, who will ever be found endowed with such power of genius, furnished with such a store of eloquence, as 5) to feel confident that he can plead 6) for Philosophy suitably to her dignity? For she does not make her object wealth and affluence 7), which are 8) frequently the destruction 9) of their possessors, and may be taken away by so many accidents; nor honours and commands,

1) 70, 9. 2) *Medulla*. 3) *Non ut affingam*. 4) *Pendo*.
 5) *Qui*, with the subjunctive. 6) *Verba facio*. 7) *Copia*. 8) *Et—et*.
 9) 70, 9.

which many have been blamed for coveting, no man for slighting, nor anything, in short, of which we can be destitute without dishonour, and in which we may abound without glory; but that to which all aspire, which all most earnestly pray for 1), to which all refer their actions and their plans—happiness. As much 2), therefore, as happiness surpasses all other gifts, so much does Philosophy excel all other sciences. But if some sciences are cultivated with so much assiduity, which propose to themselves no other object than gain and the increase of property, which is at once 3) uncertain and full of labour and danger, how much more deserving is this of our assiduity, by which those true riches of the mind are gained, which cannot be taken away by stealth, nor consumed by conflagration, nor swallowed up by shipwreck, and which show the straight and certain road to the attainment of that good, in which all others are included 4)? If medicine is in such honour, because it is thought to possess the power of alleviating the diseases by which the body is impaired 5), and to be both the cause and preserver of good health and strength,—what honours, I would ask 6), can be devised, worthy of that science which professes that it will do the same in (the case of) the mind 7)?

* * * * * *

The contest is more difficult with those who say that no one 8) is excited to virtue by our discourses, and infer it from this circumstance, that it very frequently happens that those who speak best live worst. But if we were to profess that there was such an energy in the discussions of philosophy, that they could eradicate vice from the minds of the hearers, and implant virtue in them, we should justly be blamed as vain and

1) *Votis omnibus expetere.* 2) *Quanto.* 3) *Tum—tum.*
 4) *Contincor.* 5) *Tanto.* 6) *Tandem.* 7) *Plur.* 8) 'Who deny that any one.'

idly boastful. Philosophers, as Theognis says, would receive many great rewards, if, as Circe, by her herbs and incantations, changed men instantly into beasts, so they by their discourses could make men out of beasts; that is, could recall men, who closely resembled beasts, from vice to virtue 1), from madness to reason, from ferocity to humanity. And yet Philosophy may boast that she has sometimes accomplished something of this kind. For she will bring forward Polemo, recalled by a single lecture of Xenocrates, from an infamous life and abandoned manners, to honest courses 2) and a strict life 3). But as agriculture does not produce 4) the same effect on all lands 5), so Philosophy does not in all minds. This, indeed, cannot be denied, either that there is no art at all which cures the mind, which teaches what deformity there is in vice, what dignity in virtue, which dissuades men from the former and urges them to the latter, or that this honour is to be attributed to Philosophy rather than anything else 6). As to the objection which they make 7), that most of the philosophers overturn their own doctrines 8) by their actions, and that fire and water 9) are not more opposite than their characters and their language, I wish it were of such a kind that we were at liberty to deny it. For it is most painful not to be able to deny what it is most disgraceful to confess. But since it is folly to wish to impeach the credibility of those things which are notorious to all, I will not deny that the objection is true; and will only implore 10), that the thing itself may not be brought into odium on account of the vices of men.

1) In the Latin the accusative stands first.

2) *Ad bonam frugem.*

3) *Severitas.* 4) In English the verb which governs equally two accusatives is commonly expressed with the first and understood with the second; in Latin, the reverse more commonly takes place.

5) *Campi.*

6) *Potissimum.* 7) *Quod obijciunt*, Gr. 78, 15. note.

8) *Dogmata.*

9) Fire to water; the subsequent clause must be modified accordingly.

10) *Deprecor*, which is used with a prohibitive particle.

XV.

From a preliminary Discourse to Seneca's Treatise on Providence.

The ancients, whose minds, involved in the thickest darkness of error, were destitute of that light of eternal truth which has shone on us from on high 1), being ignorant of the true God, were distracted with 2) various opinions; and not being supported by any firm and steady foundation, and following the wild fancies 3) of opinion, fluctuated in different directions, as if driven by uncertain tempests. At times, when they had raised their eyes to heaven, and had remarked the admirable variety of innumerable stars, performing their courses 4) without any deviation, they easily perceived that there must be some deity of superior power, infinite, boundless, (and) eternal, who presided over this vast frame 5), by whom this universe was originally constituted, and still ruled by his power and will. But, on the other hand 6), when they saw the inconstancy and mutability of sublunary things 7), they fell into such a degree of impiety that some of them 8) denied 9) divine providence in all things; some thought that celestial things were guided by a mind and system, but that all things below, destitute of a guide, were driven about by the uncertain accidents of fortune. But when they saw the vicissitude of day and night, the fourfold variety of the seasons, and the regular increase and diminution 10) of day and night, and everything subservient to the uses of men, they were fixed in astonishment, because they perceived that so great and so wisely arranged a system 11) could only proceed from God. Still they were disturbed by other arguments, and especially by this, that they saw many things happen in human life, in a way which they

1) *Divinitus.* 2) *In.* 3) *Commenta.* 4) *Decurro.* 5) *Moles.*
 6) *Rursus.* 7) *Quæ infra lunæ orbem sunt.* 8) *Partim.*
 9) *Tollo ex omnibus rebus.* 10) *Decessio.* 11) *Ordo.*

thought not suitable to the divine wisdom and goodness. For thus they laid it down; that if God had the management of human affairs, it would be well with the good and pious, lovers of justice, and ill with the wicked, the impious, and unjust. But in the actual state of things 1), they saw, on the contrary, that the very best 2) men were generally oppressed by poverty, while many wicked men abounded with riches; that ignominy, exile, loss of children, disease (and) torture, were in some degree the peculiar patrimony of good men, while in the mean time many men covered with every crime lived in the greatest luxury, and enjoyed the most prosperous fortune in all their concerns. Some, therefore, accused fortune as unfair and unjust, who took pains, as it were, to be 3) the mother of the bad, the stepmother of the good; others, as blind and rash, without distinction raising or depressing the good and bad by turns 4); and, as usually happens in errors, they rushed 5) with changeable 6) inconstancy into contradictory opinions. For when any good had happened to the good, or when some wicked man, and who had long abused the divine patience, had suffered punishment, then they exclaimed that God both existed and took charge 7) of human affairs. But, on the contrary, when anything has happened contrary to what they thought right, they said that the gods either existed not at all, or were cruel and unjust. Nor was there any reason so frivolous or ridiculous that it did not seem sufficient for the adoption 8) of impiety. Seneca, therefore, belonging to that school 9) which laid it down that all things, great and small 10), are governed by divine counsel, as some doubt lurked 11) in the mind of Lucilius, because he could not see 12) why God should suffer the best men to be harassed with so many severe sufferings, undertook to discuss and explain 13) the causes of this by sending him this little treatise.

1) *Nunc autem.* 2) Pronouns, 67, 16. 3) *Quasi deditâ operâ esse.*
 4) *Nunc—nunc.* 5) *Feror.* 6) *Desultoria.* 7) *Curo.* 8) *Suscipio;*
Part. in dus. 9) *Disciplina;* 72, 9. 10) 'Greatest (and) least.'
 11) *Scrupulus residebat.* 12) *Perspicio.* 13) 79, 10. note.

XVI.

From a preliminary Discourse to the Æneid.

Aristotle thus explains the nature of that pleasure which we derive from poetry. He says that it is so appointed by nature that all men delight in imitation, and derive pleasure from things represented 1) by imitation, of whatever kind they may be; that boys are a proof of this, as they 2), under the guidance of nature, are fond of imitating everything, and that men differ from the other animals most of all in this, that men are most adapted 3) by nature to imitation. He adds, that men learn, by imitation, the first things 4) which they learn, and that there is no one who does not delight in things when represented by imitation, even those which, when real, he would not wish to behold; and that therefore it is not wonderful, since poetry is imitation, that so much pleasure should be derived from it by all men. As these things are taught 5) by a philosopher who was a great lover of truth, it cannot be doubted that they are perfectly true. Yet they have sometimes caused me no small doubt. For thus I reflected with myself; that truth is to the mind what light is to the eye, and that as the eye is gratified with light and dislikes 6) the darkness, so our minds delight in those things which are true, and reject and shun those which are false. And yet I thought 7) that I could prove by many arguments that men delight in what is false. For they delight both in poetry and in painting; and, in short, in every kind of imitation. Now 8) every imitation wishes to appear what it is not, and this is in some degree a falsehood. Nor, indeed 9), do we take pleasure in seeing 10) those things only represented

1) *Imitando exprimere.* 2) Relative, Gr. 76, 12. g. 3) *Facti.*
 4) 66, (Synt. of Rel.) 5. note 2. 5) *Trado.* 6) *Abhorreo.* 7) *Vide-*
bar mihi. 8) *Autem.* 9) *Neque vero.* 10) *Libenter video.*

by colours which delight us in the reality, as the verdure of groves and meads, the earth shaded with a covering of various flowers, women and youths of distinguished beauty, but even those things which we should not wish to see in reality, give us, in painting, wonderful delight; Hercules killing his children, Pentheus torn in pieces by his mother 1), Ixion revolving 2) on his wheel, Prometheus yielding his liver to the vulture. Why should I mention inundations, fires, plundering 3) of houses and cities, which, when real, all men in their sound minds shrink from; when painted, behold with the highest pleasure? And we are accustomed to wonder if we see any persons derive no more pleasure from fictitious than from real things, and think them rude and unpolished: of which class was that Lacedæmonian, who, when the rest were extolling 4) a picture in which was represented a corpulent rustic, stretched in the shade of a tree, with a strong expression of languor and inactivity, said, that it did not please him, because he should not wish to have such a man, even alive, in his house. And Anacharsis being invited to hear some one who wonderfully imitated the song of the nightingale, refused the invitation with scorn 5), saying that he had often heard the true nightingales. But which of us does not value more highly the imitation of such things than the reality? Shall we then say that man delights in what is false? So far from it 6), truth is friendly to the nature of man; nor does anything else gain favour for falsehood than the imitation of the truth. When, therefore, things are said which have altogether no resemblance to truth, either by their own power, or with reference 7) to those before whom they are said, no pleasure can arise from such falsehoods. But the fictions of poets are both ingeniously devised and usually ap-

1) This is expressed actively in Latin.

2) Pass. participle.

3) Plur., Gr. p. 44.

4) *Magni facio.*

5) *Aspernor.*

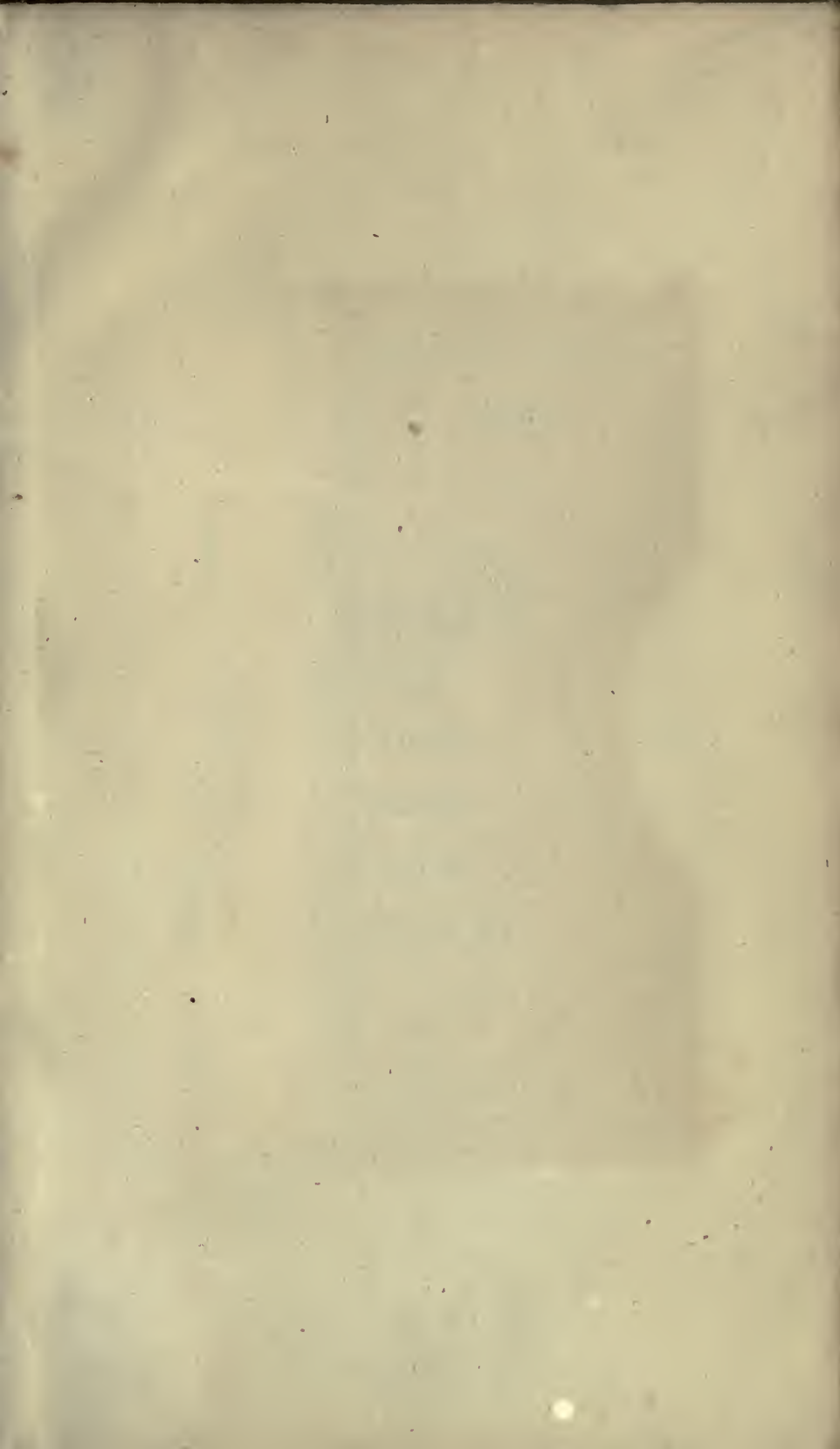
6) *Immo vero.*

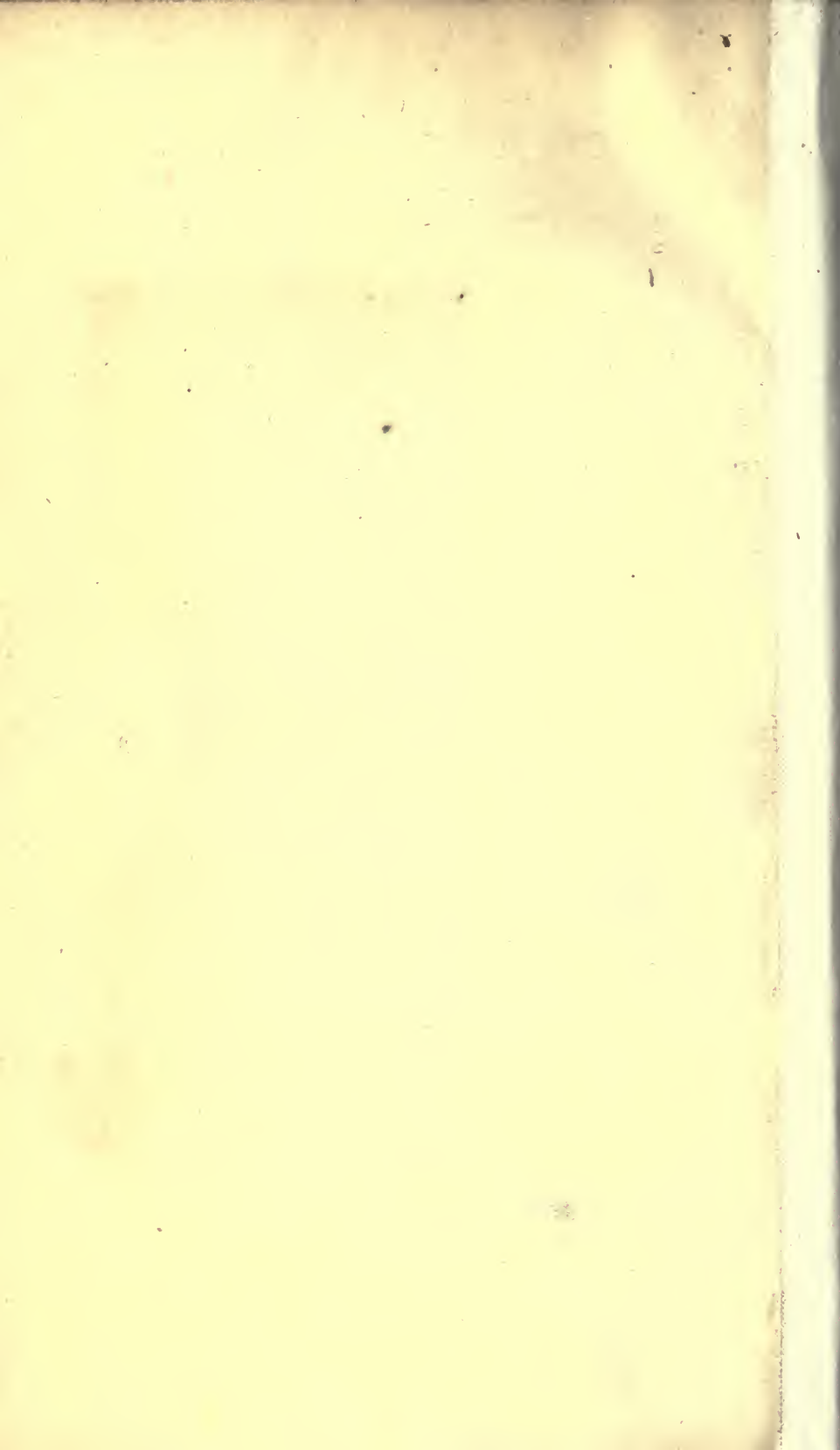
7) *Habitâ ratione.*

proach to a certain semblance of truth, and are related in such a way, that even in their relation a wonderful 1) quickness of talent perpetually shines forth. They delight, therefore, because they imitate truth ingeniously.

1) *Quidam* is subjoined to *mirificus*, 67, 10.

THE END.





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