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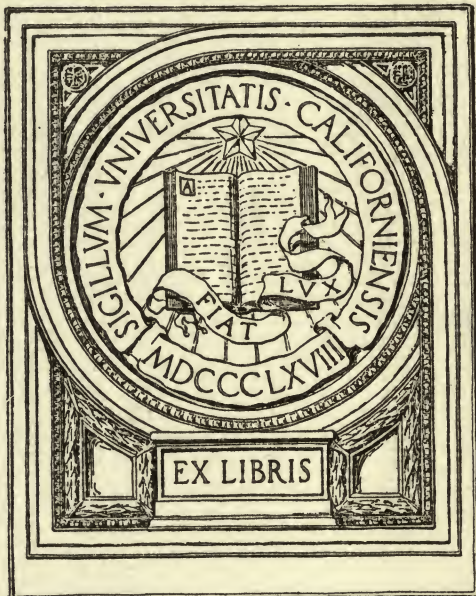


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FIRST LATIN WRITER

MATHER A. ABBOTT

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A FIRST LATIN WRITER



BY

MATHER A. ABBOTT

MASTER IN GROTON SCHOOL



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ABBOTT'S FIRST LATIN WRITER.

W. P. I

INTRODUCTION

THIS book is not an exhaustive text-book on Latin composition. It is intended for the use of beginners; that is, for those who, having completed the study of some first-year Latin book, are in a position to take up the study of the manner in which a connected passage of English prose should be translated into Latin.

In this book, therefore, the fundamental rules, and those only, have been dealt with; exceptions, unless of great importance, have been disregarded; phrases and constructions of infrequent occurrence have been omitted.

The reason why these omissions have been made is that the writer has found that if with a given rule too many exceptions have been included, his younger pupils' minds have had so much to assimilate that a general confusion has been the result. The fundamental rule has become so entangled with exceptions that it has often been lost sight of altogether.

It is the intention of this book, therefore, to set forth in a simple way, which can be easily understood by the youngest pupil, those rules of Latin composition which are absolutely necessary to the grammatical rendering of English into Latin prose.

The subject-matter of the compositions has been taken from the second book of Caesar's "Gallic War." The vocabularies and examples have been, for the most part, taken from that book. The reason for this selection is

A FIRST LATIN WRITER

that this book of the "Gallic War" is used in most of our schools as the usual text-book for the beginning of second-year Latin.

The book has been divided into three parts, and of these parts the first has been divided into thirteen lessons, the second into twelve, and the third into twelve; so that if one lesson is taught a week, the first part will correspond to the first term of the school year, the second to the second term, and the third to the third.

As this book is intended for the use of those who have completed the study of some first-year Latin book, the pupil is supposed to have mastered the rules of Latin inflection and the primary rules of syntax, *i.e.* the four concords and the division of the sentence into main and subordinate clauses. But as some further practice may be required in these rules of syntax, an appendix has been added, in which these laws have been fully dealt with.

The writer is under obligations to Dr. E. H. Higley of Groton School, who has kindly read the manuscript and has made many important suggestions. Gratitude is also due the editors of this series for criticism and assistance in the reading of the proof-sheets.

M. A. A.

GROTON, MASS.

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PART I

LESSON I

INDIRECT DISCOURSE: MAIN CLAUSE, PRESENT TENSE

The subject of a finite verb is in the nominative case, but in what case is the subject of the infinitive?

1. The subject of the infinitive is put in the accusative case. Never use the nominative.

When is the Infinitive with Subject Accusative construction used?

2. The Infinitive with Subject Accusative construction is used after verbs of —

- (1) *saying* and *telling*, *dīcō*, *nuntiō*, *certiōrem faciō*, etc.
- (2) *knowing*, *sciō*, *cognoscō*, etc.
- (3) *thinking* and *hearing*, *putō*, *existimō*, *arbitror*, *audiō*, etc.
- (4) *perceiving*, *sentiō*, *comperiō*, *reperiō*, *videō*, etc.

3. Therefore the Infinitive with Subject Accusative construction is a subordinate clause used as the object of verbs of saying, telling, knowing, thinking, hearing, and perceiving.

Now, because after such verbs the words of the writer or speaker are not given exactly as he said them (*i.e.* direct discourse), but are quoted indirectly, the construction after these verbs is called Indirect Discourse; and, as we have

seen that the infinitive with subject accusative follows these verbs, the Infinitive with Subject Accusative construction is used for the main clause of indirect discourse.

How is it determined which tense of the infinitive to use in the main clause of indirect discourse?

4. If the time to be indicated is present, or if repeated action in past time is to be denoted by the main clause of indirect discourse, the present tense of the infinitive must be used.

EXAMPLES

The ambassadors say that the Belgians are under arms.
Legātī dicunt Belgās in armīs esse.

Introducing verb of saying, **dicunt**.

Indirect discourse, *that the Belgians are under arms*.

Subject accusative, **Belgās**.

Verb infinitive, **esse**.

5. The word *that*, which usually follows the verb of saying, etc., in English, must never be translated into Latin.

In the following examples point out the introducing verb, the subject, and main verb of indirect discourse :

1. *All these announced that bands of men were being collected, and that the army was being brought together into one place.*

Hī omnēs nuntiavērunt manūs cōgī, exercitum in ūnum locum condūcī.

2. *He heard that the Bellovaci were the most powerful among them.*

Audīvit plurimum inter eōs Bellovacōs valēre.

3. *He found out that the Suessiones were their neighbors.*

Reperiēbat Suessiōnēs suōs esse finitimōs.

4. *The ambassadors said that now Galba was king.*

Legātī dicēbant nunc esse Galbam rēgem.

6. VOCABULARY

NOTE. — In the lesson vocabularies only the most important words are given; for the words used in the compositions which are not found in the lesson vocabularies, reference must be made to the vocabulary at the end of the book.

VERBS

Be able, can, possum, posse, potuī
— foll. by complementary infinitive.

Alarm, commoveō, 2, commōvī, commōtus.

Assert, confirmō, 1.

Drive together, collect, cōgō, 3, cōgī, coactus.

Intend, have in mind, in animō habeō, 2.

Know, cognoscō, 3, cognōvī, cognitus.

Bring, bring together, conducō, 3, conduxī, conductus.

Say, dicō, 3, dixī, dictus.

Set out, proficiscor, 3, profectus sum.

NOUNS, ETC.

Also, etiam (adv.).

Army, exercitus, -ūs (m.).

Deed, factum, -ī (n.).

Concerning, about, dē (prep. with abl.).

Hand, band of men, manus, -ūs (f.).

Legion, legiō, -ōnis (f.).

Neighbors, finitimī, -ōrum (m.).

One, ūnus, -a, -um (adj.).

Place, locus, -ī (m.), plural neuter.

Tribe, gens, gentis (f.).

COMPOSITION

7. The Senones said that they were the neighbors ¹ of the Belgae, that therefore they ² knew about the deeds of this tribe and were able to ³ inform Caesar concerning them. They said also that this nation was collecting bands of men and was bringing its army ⁴ into one place. Caesar, however, asserts that he is not alarmed ⁵ by these reports, that

he has six legions with him, and that he intends to set out with these men ⁶ for the territories of the Belgae.

NOTES, PHRASES, ETC.

1. *Of the Belgae*, dative with *finitimōs*.
2. *To know about*, *cognoscere dē*, followed by ablative.
3. *To inform*, *certiōrem facere*, complementary infinitive after *posse*. 25.
4. *Into one place*, in *ūnum locum*. *In* with accusative. 12.
5. *By these reports*, ablative of means. 45.
6. *For*, *ad*, followed by accusative.

LESSON II

INDIRECT DISCOURSE: MAIN CLAUSE, PERFECT TENSE.

INDIRECT DISCOURSE: SUBORDINATE CLAUSE. ACCUSATIVE OF END OF MOTION

8. We have seen that, if present time or repeated action in past time is to be denoted by the main clause of indirect discourse, the present tense of the infinitive must be used; but if *past* time is to be denoted, the perfect infinitive must be used:

They say that Diviciacus has been king.

Or, *They said that Diviciacus had been king.*

Dicunt (or) Dixērunt Diviciācum fuisse rēgem.

9. We have seen that the accusative and infinitive construction is used for the main clause of indirect discourse; but if there is a subordinate clause, depending on this main clause, in what mood will the verb of this subordinate clause be?

10. The verb of a subordinate clause in indirect discourse must be put into the subjunctive and therefore, of course, its subject must be in the nominative case:

They said that Diviciacus, who had been the most powerful man in all Gaul, had been king.

Dixērunt Diviciācum, quī potentissimus totius Galliae fuisset, rēgem fuisse.

How is it known which tense of the Subjunctive to use in subordinate clauses of indirect discourse?

II. The tense of the subordinate verb in indirect discourse is determined usually by reference to the introducing verb of saying, etc.

That is :

If the introducing verb is primary, *i.e.* present, future, future perfect, or perfect subjunctive, the tense of the subordinate verb will be primary, *i.e.* —

Present subjunctive for present time,
Perfect subjunctive for past time.

but :

If the introducing verb is secondary, *i.e.* imperfect, perfect indicative, or pluperfect, then the tense of the subordinate verb will be secondary, *i.e.* —

Imperfect tense subjunctive for present or repeated action,

Pluperfect tense subjunctive for past time.

EXCEPTION :

But if the verb of the main clause of indirect discourse is in the perfect infinitive, then the introducing verb is usually disregarded and the imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive is used for the verb of the subordinate clause.

EXAMPLES

He says that Caesar, who has conquered the Gauls, is consul.

Dicit Caesarem, quī Gallōs superaverit, consulem esse.

He says that Caesar, who has conquered the Gauls, has been consul.

Dicit Caesarem, quī Gallōs superavisset, consulem fuisse.

He said that Caesar, who was conquering the Gauls, was consul.

Dixit Caesarem, quī Gallōs superāret, consulem esse.

He said that Caesar, who was conquering the Gauls, would be consul.

Dixit Caesarem, quī Gallōs superāret, consulem futūrum esse.

12. The *Place to Which* some one or something moves is put into the accusative and is preceded by the preposition *in, into, or ad, to* :

The army has been brought together into one place.

Exercitus in ūnum locum conductus est.

NOTE. — This is called the *Accusative of End of Motion*.

EXAMPLES

13. In the following sentences point out the main and subordinate clauses of indirect discourse, and account for all tenses and all accusatives.

1. *Diviciacus says that the Bellovaci have always been under the protection of the Haeduan state.*

Diviciācus dicit Bellovacōs omnī tempore in fidē civitātis Haeduae fuisse.

2. *When they knew that the hope of taking the town had failed them.*

Vbi intellexērunt spem dē expugnandō oppidō sē fefellisse.

3. *He found out that the women and those who seemed useless for fighting had been thrown together into a place, whither on account of swamps the army had no access.*

Reperiēbat mulierēs quīque ad pugnam inutilēs viderentur in eum locum coniectōs esse, quō propter palūdēs exercitū aditus nōn esset.

4. *He says that those who had been the leaders of this plan have fled into Britain.*

Dicit eōs quī eius consilī principēs fuissent, in Britanniam profugisse.

5. *He said that he would do that which he had done in the case of the Nervii.*

Dixit sē id quod in Nervii fecisset factūrum esse.

6. *He says that unless help is sent to him, he is not able to hold out longer.*

Dicit, nisi subsidium sibi submittātur, sēsē diutius sustinēre nōn posse.

14. VOCABULARY

VERBS

- Conspire*, *coniūrō*, 1.
Demand, *postulō*, 1.
Dwell, *incolō*, 3, *incoluī*, —.
Give, *dō*, 1, *dedī*, *datus*.
Join, *coniungō*, 3, *coniunxī*, *coniunctus*.
Prepare, *parō*, 1.
Ready, prepared, *parātūs*, -a, -um
 (p. p. of *paro* used as adj.).
Receive, *recipiō*, 3, *recēpī*, *receptus*.
Revolt, *deficiō*, 3, *defēcī*, *defectus*.
Surrender, hand over, *permittō*,
 3, *permīsī*, *permissus*.

Use, *ūtor*, 3, *ūsus sum*, followed
 by ablative.

NOUNS, ETC.

- Against*, *contrā* (adv.).
Ambassador, *legātūs*, -ī (m.).
Hostage, *obses*, *obsidis* (c.).
Magistracy, *magistrātus*, -ūs (m.).
Relation, *consanguineus*, -i (m.).
Rest of, remaining, *reliquus*, -a,
 um (adj.).
To, ad (prep. with acc.).

COMPOSITION

15. The Remi sent ambassadors to Caesar. These men told him that the Remi surrendered ¹themselves and ¹all their possessions to him; that they had not conspired with the rest of the Belgae, who had revolted, but were ready to give the hostages, which he had demanded, and to receive him into their towns. They say, also, that the Germans, who dwell on the other side of the Rhine, are ²under arms, and have joined ³themselves to the Belgae; that the Suessiones, their relations, who used the ⁴same laws and had the same magistracy ⁵with them, have also conspired against the Roman people.

PHRASES, NOTES, ETC.

1. *Themselves and all their possessions*, *sē suaque omnia*.
2. *To be under arms*, *in armīs esse*.
3. *To join to*, *conjungere cum*, with the ablative.
4. *Vtor* with the ablative. See 156.
5. *With them*, *cum ipsīs*.

LESSON III

INDIRECT DISCOURSE: FUTURE TENSE. ACCUSATIVE OF EXTENT OF SPACE. ABLATIVE OF PLACE WHERE AND PLACE FROM WHICH

16. We have seen that, in the main clause of indirect discourse, the present infinitive is used for present time or repeated action in past time, and the perfect for past time; but when is the future infinitive used?

17. The future infinitive must be used in the main clause of indirect discourse, when future time, or completed action in future time, is to be indicated:

Caesar said that he would preserve them.

Caesar dixit sē eōs conservatūrum esse.

CAUTION.—Do not forget in using the future participle that its ending -ūrus must agree with its subject.

18. After verbs denoting *to hope* or *promise* the future infinitive of indirect discourse is used:

He hopes to conquer the Gauls.

Spērāt sē Gallōs superatūrum esse.

They promise to obey.

Pollicentur sē paritūrōs esse.

19. The *Extent of Space* is denoted by the accusative without a preposition:

He is many miles away.

Multa milia passuum abest.

20. But the Place Where an action takes place is put into the ablative and is preceded by the preposition **in**, *in*.

NOTE. — This preposition **in** may be left out if the noun of place is qualified by an adjective :

Power of standing on the wall, in mūrō consistendī potestās.

But, *To surround the legions on the open flank, apertō latere legiōnēs circumvenīre.*

And :

21. The Place From Which an action starts is denoted by the ablative with the preposition **ā** or **ab** or **ex** :

The enemy ran from the camp to the river.

Hostēs ad flūmen ex castrīs cucurrērunt.

They ran down from the higher position.

Ex locō superiōre decucurrērunt.

NOTE. — This is sometimes called the ablative of separation.

EXAMPLES

22. In the following sentences point out the main and subordinate clauses of indirect discourse. Account for all the accusatives and ablatives.

1. *They say that they will neither send ambassadors nor accept any condition of peace.*

Confirmant sēsē neque legātōs missūrōs, neque ullam condiōnem pācis acceptūrōs esse.

2. *He says that, if he did this, he would increase the influence of the Haedui amongst all the Belgae.*

Dicit, sī hoc fecerit, Haeduōrum auctoritātem apud omnīs Belgās sē amplificatūrum.

3. *The town of the Remi was eight miles away from this camp.*

Ab hīs castris oppidum Remōrum aberat milia passuum octō.

4. *He found out from captives that the river Sabis was distant from his camp ten miles, no more.*

Inveniēbat ex captivīs Sabim flūmen ā castris suis non amplius milia passuum decem abesse.

5. *On the river was a bridge.*

In flumine pōns erat.

23. VOCABULARY

VERBS

Arise, be sprung from, orior, 4, ortus sum.

Come, veniō, 4, vēnī, ventus.

Cross, transeō, transīre, transiī, transitus.

Divide, dividō, 3, divīsī, divīsus.

Enroll, enlist, levy, conscribō, 3, conscripsī, conscriptus.

Find out, reperiō, 3, repperī, repper-tus.

Hope, spērō, 1.

Lead to, bring, addūcō, 3.

Promise, polliceor, 2, pollicitus sum.

NOUNS, ETC.

Each, uterque, utraque, utrumque.

Supplies, forces, copiae, -ārum (f.).

Territories, fīnēs, -um (c.).

War, bellum, -ī (n.).

COMPOSITION

24. The Remi said that they would tell Caesar ¹all about the Belgae.

Therefore Caesar found out that the Belgae had not always been in Gaul, but that they were descended from those Germans who, ²a long time ago, had crossed the Rhine and had come from Germany into Gaul.

He found out, also, that the Belgae were divided into many tribes, who lived at a great distance from each other, but that ³each of these tribes would bring many men to

this war; that the Nervii had promised that they would bring fifty thousand from their soldiers, the Morini would send twenty-five thousand, and the Aduatuci, who were many miles away, would enroll twenty-nine thousand in their territories; that the Belgae hoped to bring all these forces together ⁴ within twenty days.

NOTES, PHRASES, ETC.

1. *All about*, omnia dē followed by ablative.
2. *A long time ago*, antiquitus, adverb.
3. *Each of these tribes*, each tribe.
4. *Within twenty days*, vigintī diēbus.

LESSON IV

COMPLEMENTARY INFINITIVE. LOCATIVE CASE. END OF MOTION AND SEPARATION IN CONNECTION WITH NAMES OF TOWNS, ETC.

What is meant by Complementary Infinitive?

25. When the action of the subject is not complete by the use of one verb, another verb is added in the infinitive mood to complete the meaning of the first:

He is able to the camp, incomplete.

He is able to go to the camp, complete.

Ad castra ire potest.

NOTE.—The present tense of the infinitive is usually used for the Complementary Infinitive.

What sort of verbs require a Complementary Infinitive?

26. The verbs of most frequent occurrence that take a Complementary Infinitive are—

attempt, try, cōnor, -ārī, -ātus sum.

be able, possum, posse, potuī.

be accustomed, soleō (2), solitus sum (semi-deponent).

begin, coepī, coepisse (defective).

continue, pergō (3), perrexī, perrectus.

dare, audeō, audēre, ausus sum (semi-deponent).

hesitate, dubitō (1), cf. dubitō, to doubt (Lesson X).

27. NOTE.—The infinitive is used with **interest** and other impersonal phrases, and appears to be complementary, but with an impersonal phrase the infinitive is subject :

It is to my interest to do this, i.e. to do this is my interest, interest meā hoc facere.

Here *hoc facere* is subject of **interest**.

Other impersonals which take infinitive as subject are—

Libet, it pleases.

Licet, it is allowed.

Necesse est, it is necessary.

Oportet, it behooves.

Opus est, there is need.

Placet, it pleases.

Visum est, it seemed good.

28. Names of towns and small islands, **domus**, and **rūs**, never take a preposition when they are in the accusative of End of Motion or ablative of Separation :

He went from home to Rome. Domō Rōmam iit.

But : —

When Place Where is to be denoted by the name of a town or small island, **domus**, or **rūs**, these words have a case of their own which is called —

THE LOCATIVE CASE

29. In nouns of first and second declension the locative has the same form as the genitive in the singular, and the ablative in and plural as :

*In Rome, Rōmae. In Athens, Athēnīs. At home, domī.
At Philippi, Philippīs.*

In nouns of the third declension it has the same form as the dative or the ablative in both singular and plural :

In the country, rūrī or rūre. At Cures, Curibus.

EXAMPLES

30. In the following sentences point out the complementary and subject infinitives, the nouns of place where, to which, and from which :

1. *He said that he was not able to hold out longer.*

Dixit sēsē diutius sustinēre nōn posse.

2. *They began to fortify the camp.*

Coepērunt castra munire.

3. *They dared to cross a very broad river, to climb very high banks, and to enter upon an unfavorable position.*

Transire latissimum flūmen, ascendere altissimās rīpās, subire iniquissimum locum ausi sunt.

4. *He came out of the country to his home in Rome and then went to Philippi.*

Rūre domum Rōmae vēnit et tum Philippōs profectus est.

5. *He shows Diviciacus how much it was to the interest of the common safety for the bands of the enemy to be kept apart.*

Docet Diviciācum quantō opere commūnis salūtis intersit manūs hostium distinēri.

6. *It seemed good to him to do this.*

Hoc facere eī vīsum erat.

31. VOCABULARY

VERBS

Answer, respondeō, 3, respondi, respōsum.

Become, to be done, fiō, fieri, factus sum.

Hear, audiō, 4.

Keep apart, distineō, 2, distinui, distentus.

Lead, ducō, 3.

Lay waste, vastō, 1.

Make a journey, march, iter faciō, 3, feci, factus.

Reach, adveniō, 4, advēni, adventus.

Seem best, vidētur, 2, vīsum est.

Summon, send for, arcessō, 3, arcessivī, arcessitus.

NOUNS, ETC.

Camp, castra, -ōrum (n.).

Enemy, hostes, hostis (c.).

Home, house, domus, -ūs (f.).

Space of three days, triduum, -ī(n.).

COMPOSITION

32. Caesar summoned Diviciacus. But this man was at Bratuspantium in the country. However, he heard that Caesar had sent for him, and therefore it seemed best to him to set out from Bratuspantium and to go to Caesar's camp. He did not dare to march quickly through an enemy's country, but nevertheless was able to reach Caesar's camp ¹in the space of three days. Caesar, ²on his arrival, told him that it was of interest ³to the common safety for the bands of the enemy to be kept apart. Diviciacus answered that he was able to keep them apart; that he would lead his forces into the territories of the Bellovaci, and would thus be able to lay waste their land. It pleased Caesar, therefore, to ⁴make him liberal promises and to send him to his home.

NOTES, PHRASES, ETC.

1. Ablative of time within which. See 37.
2. *Adventū eius*, ablative of time when: 37.
3. Interest is followed by the genitive, but instead of the genitive of a personal pronoun the ablative feminine singular of the corresponding possessive pronoun must be used:

It is to Caesar's interest. Interest Caesaris,
but:

It is to my interest. Interest meā.

4. *To make liberal promises.* Liberaliter pollicērī.

NOTE. — Review Lesson XII may be studied here.

LESSON V

PURPOSE CLAUSES WITH VT AND NĒ. SEQUENCE OF
TENSES. ABLATIVE OF TIME

What is a purpose clause?

33. A purpose clause is a subordinate clause which shows the design or purpose of the clause on which it depends:

Our men were ready under arms to attack them.

Nostrī ut eōs adgrederentur, parātī in armīs erant.

How is a purpose clause expressed in Latin?

34. There are several ways of expressing purpose in Latin, but by far the most usual is by the use of *ut* (meaning *that, in order that*) or negative *nē* (meaning *lest, in order that not* or *that not*) and the subjunctive mood:

He went into the Province in order that he might levy troops.

In Provinciam iit ut copiās conscriberet.

He destroyed the bridge in order that the enemy might not cross.

Pontem interscīdit nē hostēs transirent.

NOTE. — English frequently makes use of the infinitive to denote purpose; for instance, in the first of these sentences, the English rendering would be, *He went into the Province to levy troops.*

This *to levy* means 'in order that he might levy.' Great care must therefore be taken in translating an English infinitive into Latin.

What tense of the subjunctive is used in a purpose clause ?

35. The tense of the subjunctive which must be used in a purpose clause depends upon the rules for Sequence of Tenses, which rules apply to all dependent subjunctive clauses and are as follows :

SEQUENCE OF TENSES

Primary tenses of the indicative are followed by primary tenses of the subjunctive.

Secondary tenses of the indicative are followed by secondary tenses of the subjunctive.

INDICATIVE	}	Primary are followed by	{	SUBJUNCTIVE
<i>Present</i> <i>Future</i> <i>Future perfect</i>	}	Primary are followed by	{	<i>Present</i> { (present time or repeated action in past time). <i>Perfect</i> (past time).
<i>Imperfect</i> <i>Perfect</i> <i>Pluperfect</i>	}	Secondary are followed by	{	<i>Imperfect</i> (repeated action). <i>Pluperfect</i> (complete time).

What is the effect of indirect discourse upon a purpose clause ?

36. A purpose clause, being a subordinate clause in the subjunctive, suffers no change in indirect discourse, unless the tense is affected by the sequence taken from the introducing verb. Cf. 11.

He said that he would go to the Province to levy troops.

Dixit sē ad Provinciam itūrum esse ut copiās conscriberet.

37. The noun which denotes the Time When or Within Which an action takes place is put into the ablative :

He came to the camp at night. Nocte ad castra iit.

He reached the camp within twenty days. Ad castra viginti diēbus advēnit.

But :

38. Duration of Time is expressed by the accusative :

They fought for four days. Quattuor diēs pugnābant.

EXAMPLES

39. In the following sentences point out the purpose clause, give reason for the tense of the subjunctive in each sentence, and account for all accusatives and ablatives.

1. *He destroys the bridge that the enemy may not cross.*

Pontem interscindit nē hostēs transeant.

2. *He said that he destroyed the bridge that the enemy might not cross.*

Dixit sē, nē hostēs transirent, pontem interscidisse.

3. *The horsemen, moreover, to wipe out the disgrace of their flight, fought most bravely.*

Equitēs vērō, ut turpitudinem fugae delērent, fortissimē pugnābant.

4. *They tried to cross the river that they might capture the fortress and destroy the bridge.*

Flūmen transire conātī sunt ut castellum expugnārent pontemque interscinderent.

5. *On his arrival they fled.* Adventū eius fugērunt.

6. *They fought for a whole day.* Tōtum diem pugnābant.

7. *They were harassed for many years.*

Multōs annōs exagitātī sunt.

40. VOCABULARY

VERBS

Attack, oppugnō, 1 (of a town);
adgredior, adgredi, adgressus
sum.

Capture, take by storm, expugnō, 1.
Hold out, withstand, sustineō, 2,
sustinūi, sustentus.

Obtain, pariō, 3, peperī, partus.

Pitch camp, castra pōnō, 3, posuī,
positus.

NOUNS, ETC.

Day, diēs, diēi (m.).

First, prīmus, -a, -um (adj.).

Help, auxilium, -ī (n.).

Middle of, medius, -a, -um (adj.).

Near, ad, with acc.

Night, nox, noctis (f.).

Townsmen, oppidānus, -ī (c.).

COMPOSITION

41. The Belgae, in order ¹ that they might capture Bibrax, pitched camp near this town and attacked it ² with great fury.

The townsmen, however, fought most bravely in order ¹ that the town might not be taken by storm; and held out for the first day. But in the night Iccius, their general, sent a messenger to Caesar. On his arrival the messenger says to Caesar ¹ that he has come to obtain help. Caesar replies ¹ that he will send help in the middle of the night in order ¹ that Bibrax may not be captured; but ¹ that he shall demand six hundred hostages in order ¹ that Iccius may not conspire against him.

NOTES, PHRASES, ETC.

1. CAUTION. — The *that* of English indirect discourse is never expressed in Latin, the *that* of purpose is always expressed. Beware of these *thats*.

2. *With great fury, magnō impetū, ablativē of manner.* 52.

LESSON VI

RELATIVE CLAUSES OF PURPOSE. ABLATIVE OF MEANS.
ABLATIVE OF AGENT

What is a relative clause of purpose?

42. A relative clause of purpose is a purpose clause which is introduced by the relative pronoun **quī, quae, quod**, *who, which, what*, or by the relative adverb **quō**. These relatives take the place of **ut**:

He sent soldiers to destroy the bridge.

Militēs, quī pontem interscinderent, mīsit.

43. The relative adverb **quō** is used only when there is a comparative in the purpose clause:

They made a hedge in order that they might the more easily hinder the cavalry of their neighbors.

Saepem fecērunt quō facilius finitimōrum equitātum impedirent.

How is it known when to use **quī** and when to use **ut**?

44. **Quī** is of infrequent occurrence and **ut** is never grammatically wrong. But a good rule is:

Use **quī** instead of **ut** when the object of the main clause is the same person or thing as the subject of the purpose clause:

He sent ambassadors to say, etc.

Legātōs mīsit quī dicerent, etc.

NOTE. — This rule is not true of substantive clauses of purpose, see Lesson VIII.

45. The ablative is used without a preposition to denote the Means or Instrument of an action :

They killed a great number of them with their swords.

Gladiis magnam partem eorum interfecerunt.

46. The ablative with the preposition *ā* or *ab* (*by*) is used with a passive verb to denote the Agent.

They said that the Haedui had been reduced to slavery by Caesar.

Dixerunt Haeduos ā Caesare in servitūtem redactos esse.

NOTE. — The *Agent* is a person and requires *ā* or *ab*. *Means* is a thing and requires no preposition.

EXAMPLES

47. Point out the clauses of purpose and give reasons for all the ablatives and tenses of the subjunctives in the following sentences :

1. *The Remi send ambassadors to him to say, etc.*

Rēmi ad eum legātos mittunt quī dicant, etc.

2. *At the beginning of summer he sent Quintus Pedius to lead these legions into inner Gaul.*

Initā aestāte, in interiōrem Galliam quī hās legiōnēs deduceret, Quintum Pedium misit.

3. *He ordered them to open up their maniples, in order that they might the more easily use their swords.*

Manipulos laxāre iussit, quō facilius gladiis ūti possent.

4. *These men were harassed by their neighbors for many years.*

Hī multos annos ā finitimis exagitati sunt.

5. *A town excellently fortified by nature.*

Oppidum egregiē naturā munitum.

48. VOCABULARY

VERBS

Bear, bring, ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus.
Defend, defendō, 3, defendī, defēnsus.
Delay, moror, 1.
Destroy, deleō, 2, delēvī, delētus.

NOUNS, ETC.

A little while, paulisper (adv.).
Ambassador, envoy, legātus, -ī (m.).
Bravely, fortiter (adv.).
Bowman, sagittarius, -ī (m.).
Fire, ignis, -is (m.).
Reënforcement, subsidium, -ī (n.).
Slinger, funditor, funditōris (m.).
Sword, gladius, -ī (m.).

COMPOSITION

49. Ambassadors were sent by Iccius to say that he was not able to hold out¹ any longer. Caesar therefore in the middle of the night sent the bowman and slingers to bring help to Bibrax, in order that by their aid the townsmen might the more easily defend themselves. On the arrival of these reënforcements the townsmen fought bravely to defend the town. Therefore the enemy² having delayed a little while³ with the purpose of destroying the villages and laying waste the fields of the Remi by fire and sword, marched toward Caesar's camp; and, in order that they might come there the more quickly, they marched day and night. Caesar sent scouts to find out where the enemy⁴ had pitched camp, and these men reported that the camp of the Belgae was only two miles away.

PHRASES, NOTES, ETC.

1. *Any longer, longius.*
2. *Having delayed, morātī.*
3. *With the purpose of, eō consiliō ut, with subjunctive.*
4. *Had pitched, posuissent, subjunctive of indirect question, see 190.*

LESSON VII

PURPOSE WITH GERUND OR GERUNDIVE. ABLATIVE OF MANNER

When is the gerund or gerundive used to denote purpose?

50. In short phrases the accusative of the gerund or gerundive with **ad**, or the genitive of the gerund or gerundive with **causā** or **gratiā**, may be used to denote purpose:

For the purpose of seeking supplies.

Commeātūs petendī causā.

For the purpose of encouraging the soldiers.

Ad cohortandōs militēs.

When is the gerund and when is the gerundive used?

51. The gerund, being a noun, is usually used alone:

Hiemandī causā, *for the purpose of wintering.*

But the gerundive, being an adjective, must agree with some noun:

Ad cohortandōs militēs.

52. The ablative is used with the preposition **cum** to denote the manner of an action, but **cum** may be omitted if there is a limiting adjective:

Vēnit cum celeritāte. *He came with speed.*

But:

Magnā celeritāte or **magnā cum celeritāte vēnit.**

He came with great speed.

NOTE. — Review sequence of tenses, 35.

EXAMPLES

53. In the following sentences point out the ablatives of manner and the purpose clauses, showing where the gerund and where the gerundive is used :

1. *And he set out for another part in order to pass the winter.*

Atque in alteram partem hiemandi causā profectus est.

2. *Time was wanting not only for fitting on decorations, but also for putting on their helmets and for taking the coverings off their shields.*

Nōn modo ad insignia accommodanda, sed etiam ad galeās induendās scutisque tegimenta detrahenda, tempus defuit.

3. *They ran down to the river with marvellous speed.*

Incredibilī celeritatē ad flūmen decurrerunt.

4. *They fought daringly.* Cum audaciā pugnābant.

54. VOCABULARY

VERBS

Begin battle, proelium committō, 3, commīsī, commissus.

Draw up, instruō, 3, instruxī, instructus.

Encourage, hortor, 1.

Fight, pugnō, 1.

Lead out, edūcō, 3, eduxī, eductus.

Make trial of, periclitor, 1.

Terrify, terreō, 2.

NOUNS

Battle, pugna, -ae (f.), proelium, -ī (n.).

Care, cūra, -ae (f.).

Cavalry, equester, equestris, equestre (adj.).

Hill, collis, -is (m.).

Line of battle, aciēs, aciēī (f.).

Several, nonnullī, -ae, -a (adj.).

Speed, swiftness, celeritās, celeritātis (f.).

Top of, summus, -a, -um (adj.).

Valor, courage, virtūs, virtūtis (f.).

COMPOSITION

55. Caesar, in order that he might make trial of the courage of our soldiers and the valor of the enemy, fought several cavalry battles. Then ¹having delayed a little while in camp, in order to encourage the soldiers, he drew up his line of battle with great care on the top of the hill. He left two legions to guard the camp and marched out with the other legions ²with the purpose of terrifying the enemy. The enemy saw that he had led out his army and they, with the greatest swiftness, led out their own forces ²with the purpose of beginning battle. Caesar, however, waited for their attack and did not move from his position.

PHRASES, NOTES, ETC.

1. *Having delayed*, *morātus*.
2. *Purpose of*, *ad* with gerundive.

LESSON VIII

SUBSTANTIVE CLAUSES OF PURPOSE

What is a substantive clause?

56. A substantive clause is a clause which takes the place of a noun and is either the subject or object of a verb. Thus:

(a) *He asks for reënforcements.*

Here *reënforcements* is object; but:

(b) *He asks that reënforcements be sent to him.*

Here *that reënforcements be sent to him* takes the place of *reënforcements* in sentence (a) and is the object of the verb *asks*.

Rogat ut subsidia sibi mittantur.

57. A substantive clause of purpose, therefore, is a clause of purpose which takes the place of the object or subject of a verb.

What sort of verbs take a substantive clause of purpose?

58. We will divide the verbs that take a substantive clause of purpose into three classes.

59. First class.

(1) Verbs of *asking*, **petō**, **quaerō**, **rogō**, **postulō**, and others.

(2) Verbs of *commanding*, **imperō**, **cōgō**, **decernō**, **mandō**, **negotium dō**, and others.

(3) Verbs of *advising* and *persuading*, **persuadeō**, **moneō**, **hortor**, etc.

(4) Verbs of *permitting*, **sinō**, **patior** (these also take the infinitive).

<i>He asks</i>	}	<i>me to go.</i>	Rogat	}	<i>me ut eam.</i>
<i>He advises</i>			Monet		
<i>He commands</i>			Imperat		
<i>He permits</i>			Sinit		

NOTE. — When the introducing verb is active, the substantive clause is object. When the introducing verb is passive, the substantive clause is subject.

He advised me to go, Monuit ut irem ; but *It was advised that I should go, Vt irem monitum est.*

60. CAUTION. — **Iubeō**, *to command*, and **vetō**, *to forbid*, though verbs of commanding, always take the infinitive.

61. Second class.

Verbs of *fearing*, **timeō**, **metuō**, and **vereor**.

With these verbs *note* the peculiarity:

I fear that he will not come. Vereor ut veniat.

Here, where we should expect *nē*, we have *ut*.

And:

I fear that he will come. Vereor *nē* veniat.

Here, where we should expect *ut*, we have *nē*. Therefore, after a verb of fearing, use *ut* for negative, but *nē* for affirmative.

62. Third class. Cf. 77.

Verbs of *hindering* and *preventing*, deterreō, 2, impediō, 4, prohibeō, 2.

These verbs are followed by *nē* instead of *ut*.

He hindered the men from disembarking.

Deterruit	}	virōs nē egrederentur.
Impedīvit		
Prohibuit		

NOTE.—Prohibeō, the verb of most frequent occurrence, and impediō, take also the accusative and infinitive.

Impedīvit	}	virōs egredi.
Prohibuit		

EXAMPLES

63. In the following sentences point out the substantive clauses of purpose, and show to which class the purpose clause belongs:

1. *The Bellovaci ask him to show his usual clemency.*

Bellovacī petant ut suā clementiā utātur.

2. *He orders the Senones to find out these things.*

Dat negotium Senonibus ut haec cognoscant.

But :

3. *He orders Labienus to follow.*

Labiēnum subsequi iubet.

4. *He advised the tribunes of the soldiers to charge the enemy.*

Tribūnōs militum monuit ut signa in hostēs inferrent.

5. *They feared that our army would be led to them.*

Veritī sunt nē ad eōs exercitus noster adducerētur.

6. *They feared that Caesar would not come.*

Veritī sunt ut Caesar veniret.

7. *They prevented the Remi from crossing the river.*

Prohibuērunt Rēmōs flūmen transire.

8. *They hindered the Remi from crossing the river.*

Impedivērunt Rēmōs nē flūmen transirent.

64. VOCABULARY

To ask :

Rogō, 1, is followed by two accusatives.

He asks me for a book. Rogat mē librum.

Petō, 3, petivī, petitus, and postulō, 1, *to demand*, are followed by the accusative of the thing and the ablative of the person with ā or ab.

He asks me for a book. Petit (or postulat) librum ā mē.

Quaerō, 3, quaesivī, quaesitus, is followed by the accusative of the thing and the ablative of the person with ā or dē or ex.

He asks me for a book. Quaerit librum ā (or dē or ex) mē.

VERBS

Advise, *moneō*, 2, with substantive clause of purpose.

Be in command, have charge of, *praesum*, with dative.

Cross, *transeō*, *transīre*, *transiī*, *transitus*.

Fear, be afraid of, *vereor*, 2, *veritus sum*.

Lead back, *redūcō*, 3, *reduxi*, *reduc-tus*.

Order, *imperō*, 1, with substantive clause of purpose and dative of person.

Order, *iubeō*, 2, *iussī*, *iussus*, with infinitive and accusative of person.

Permit, *sinō*, 3, *sivī*, *situs*.

Persuade, *persuadeō*, 2, *persuāsī*, *persuāsus*, with substantive clause of purpose and dative of person.

Prevent, hinder, *impediō*, 4, with purpose clause and *nē*.

Prevent, keep from, *prohibeō*, 2, with infinitive.

Return, *redeō*, *redīre*, *redī*, *reditus*.

Run down, *decurrō*, 3, *decucurri*, *decursus*.

See, *videō*, 2, *vīdī*, *vīsus*.

NOUNS, ETC.

Ford, *vadum*, *-ī* (n.).

Fort, *castellum*, *-ī* (n.).

Struggle, *pugna*, *-ae* (f.).

Swamp, *palūs*, *palūdis* (f.).

Without, *sine* (prep. with abl.).

COMPOSITION

65. A small swamp, which was between our army and the enemy, hindered our men from beginning battle. Caesar advised his soldiers not to cross this swamp, in order that they might not be attacked in ¹an unfavorable position. The enemy also were afraid that their men would cross, and therefore led their forces back into camp. Caesar, having delayed a little while in order that his men might see the departure of the enemy, ordered his forces to withdraw. Then the generals of the enemy persuaded their men to run down and cross the fords ²in the rear of Caesar's camp. Titurius, who had charge of the fort there, did not permit them to cross without a struggle. He sent a messenger to Caesar to ask him to send reënforcements

to him, that he might prevent the enemy from crossing. "I fear," said he, "that I cannot prevent them from crossing."

PHRASES, NOTES, ETC.

1. *In an unfavorable position, iniquō locō.*
2. *In rear of, post with accusative.*

LESSON IX

CLAUSES OF RESULT. ABLATIVE OF ACCOMPANIMENT

What is a clause of Result?

66. A clause of Result is a clause which shows the consequence or result of the action of the clause on which it depends :

So great was their fear that they sent ambassadors to Caesar about peace.

Tantus eōrum fuit terror ut legātōs dē pace ad Caesarem mitterent.

How is result expressed in Latin ?

67. Result is expressed in Latin by the subjunctive with *ut* (*that, so that*), negative *ut nōn* (*that not, so that not*):

The sheds were so large that they terrified the enemy.

Vineae tantae erant ut hostēs terrērent.

The swiftness of the enemy was so marvellous that Caesar had not time to draw up his line of battle.

Celeritās hostium tam incredibilis erat ut Caesari tempus ad exercitum instruendum nōn esset.

68. To denote the persons or things which accompany other persons or things, the ablative is used with the preposition **cum** :

They abandoned the town with their wives and children.

Oppidum cum coniugibus puerisque deseruērunt.

NOTE. — **Cum** may be omitted in military phrases :

He came, with all his forces. Omnibus copiis vēnit.

What is the effect of indirect discourse upon a clause of result ?

69. A clause of result, being a subordinate clause in the subjunctive, is not affected by indirect discourse, except so far as sequence requires a change of tense.

Review sequence of tenses, 35.

EXAMPLES

70. In the following sentences point out the subjunctives of result, and ablatives of accompaniment. Account for the tenses of the subjunctives.

1. *So great a change was made that our men renewed the battle.*

Tanta commutatiō facta est ut nostrī proelium redintegrārent.

2. *So wonderful is their speed that we cannot catch them.*

Tam incredibilis eōrum celeritās est ut eōs capere nōn possimus.

3. *They rushed out with all their forces.*

Omnibus copiis provolavērunt.

71. VOCABULARY

VERBS	NOUNS, ETC.
<i>Decide</i> , constituō, 3, constituī, constitūtus, with infinitive.	<i>Also</i> , etiam (adv.).
<i>Disturb</i> , perturbō, 1.	<i>Delay</i> , mora, -ae (f.).
<i>Hasten</i> , contendō, 3, contendī, contentus (ad, etc.).	<i>Epecially</i> , praesertim (adv.).
<i>Help</i> , adiuvō, 1, adiūvī, adiūtus.	<i>Fiercely</i> , acriter (adv.).
<i>Kill</i> , occidō, 3, occidī, occisus.	<i>Multitude</i> , multitūdō, multitudinīs (f.).
<i>Repulse</i> , repellō, 3, reppulī, repulsus.	<i>Message</i> , news, nuntius, -ī (m.).
	<i>So</i> , tam (adv.).
	<i>So great</i> , tantus, -a, -um (adj.).
	<i>Terror</i> , terror, terrōris (m.).
	<i>Weapon</i> , tēlum, -ī (n.).

COMPOSITION

72. Caesar, to help Titurius, sent ¹him the slingers and archers with the cavalry. They crossed the river with great speed, and attacked the enemy so fiercely, that they killed a great number of them, and repulsed the rest by the multitude of their weapons. So great was the terror of the enemy that they thereupon decided to return home with all their forces. The Bellovaci especially ²wished to return home. They had heard that Diviciacus was laying waste their territories, and they were so disturbed by this news that they did not delay, but hastened home to bring help ³to their own people. "So great is our fear of the Haedui," said they, "that we hasten home to defend our wives and children."

NOTES, PHRASES, ETC.

1. *To him*, ad eum.
2. *Wished to return*, redire voluērunt.
3. *To their own people*, suis.

LESSON X

SUBSTANTIVE CLAUSES OF RESULT. ABLATIVE OF CAUSE

73. In the same manner as a purpose clause, a clause of result may take the place of the subject or the object of a verb.

What sort of verbs take a substantive clause of result?

74. We will divide the verbs that take an object clause of result into three classes.

75. First class. — A substantive clause of result is used as object after verbs which denote that something has been brought to pass.

Efficiō, to bring about. Faciō, to make. Impetrō, to obtain a request.

76. Second class. — A substantive clause of result is used as subject to such impersonals as:

Accidit, it happens.

Additur, it is added.

Relinquitur, it remains.

Fit, it becomes, the result is.

Necesse est, it is necessary, one must.

77. Third class. — Cf. 62. Negative phrases of *hindering, resisting, and doubting* take a substantive clause of result with *quīn* (*but that*) instead of *ut*:

There is no doubt that he is gone.

Nōn est dubium quīn ierit.

I did not hinder him from going.

Nōn deterrui quīn iret.

78. The ablative without a preposition is used to denote Cause :

They fled because of fear. Metū fugērunt.

EXAMPLES

79. In the following sentences point out the substantive clauses of result ; give reasons for all tenses of the subjunctive and for all ablatives :

1. *They brought it about that the setting out seemed very much like a flight.*

Fecērunt ut consimilis fugae profectiō viderētur.

2. *They had brought it about that these hedges afforded fortifications like a wall.*

Effecerant ut instar mūrī hae saepēs munimentā praeberent.

3. *Wherefore the result is that they take upon themselves great arrogance in military affairs.*

Quā ex rē fit ut sibi magnōs spiritūs in rē militārī sūmant.

4. *There is no doubt that the Helvetii are the most powerful nation of the whole of Gaul.*

Nōn est dubium quīn totius Galliae plurimum Helvetiī possint.

5. *They were not able to keep the Suessiones from conspiring with these men.*

Suessiōnēs deterrēre nōn potuērunt quīn cum hīs consentirent.

6. *On account of his arrival the soldiers were inspired with hope.*

Adventū eius militibus spēs accessit.

80. VOCABULARY

VERBS

Bring about, effect, efficiō, 3, effēci, effectus.

Depart, exeō, exīre, exiī, exitus.

Doubt, dubitō, 1, followed by quīn with subjunctive.

Draw up, constituō, 3, constitui, constitutus.

Fall into, incidō, 3, incidi, incāsurus.

Pursue, prosequor, 3, prosecutus sum.

It remains, reliquum est.

Seem, seem best, videor, 2, vīsus est.

NOUNS, ETC.

Ambush, insidiae, -ārum (f.).

Departure, profectiō, profectiōnis (f.).

Deserted, desertus, -a, -um (adj.).

Doubt, dubium, -ī (n.).

Flight, fuga, -ae (f.).

However, autem (adv.).

Outcry, tumultus, -ūs (n.).

Noise, strepitus, -ūs (m.).

Rear, novissimum agmen (n.).

COMPOSITION

81. The enemy therefore decided to return home. No one hindered them from setting out, and they did not doubt that they would reach home in safety. But they departed with so much noise and uproar that they brought it about that the setting out seemed just like a flight. It happened that Caesar heard of their departure; but he feared that it was a trick, and did not send his men to pursue the enemy, ¹lest they should fall into some ambush. However, on account of this news, he drew up his army. ²At dawn there was no doubt, because of the deserted camp, that the enemy had departed, therefore it only remained for Caesar to pursue the rear of the enemy.

NOTES, PHRASES, ETC.

1. *Lest, nē, followed by purpose clause.*
2. *At dawn, primā luce.*

LESSON XI

REMARKS ON PURPOSE AND RESULT CLAUSES. GENITIVE
AND ABLATIVE OF DESCRIPTION

82. It will be observed from the last six lessons that purpose and result are expressed in Latin in the same way, but with one great exception, namely:

Negative purpose is introduced by *nē*.

Negative result is introduced by *ut . . . nōn*.

From this rule there follows a difference between result and purpose in the following phrases:

ENGLISH	PURPOSE	RESULT
<i>that no one,</i>	<i>nē quis,</i>	<i>ut nēmō.</i>
<i>that nothing,</i>	<i>nē quid,</i>	<i>ut nihil.</i>
<i>that never,</i>	<i>nē unquam,</i>	<i>ut nunquam, etc.</i>

83. It must be observed also that a verb of hindering when affirmative takes a purpose clause with *nē*, or the infinitive; but a negative clause of hindering takes result with *quīn*.

I prevented him from going.

Deterrui nē iret, or prohibuit eum ire.

But:

I did not prevent him from going.

Nōn impedivi quīn iret.

84. The genitive or ablative is used with a modifying adjective to denote the quality of a person or thing.

Iccius, a man of the highest nobility.

Iccius, vir summae nobilitātis (or summā nobilitāte).

EXAMPLES

85. In the following sentences point out the purpose and result clauses, account for their tenses, and account for all genitives and ablatives:

1. *They made the wall very high in order that no one might cross.*

Mūrum altissimum fecērunt nē quis transiret.

2. *The wall is so high that no one can cross.*

Murus tam altus est ut nēmō transire possit.

3. *They destroyed the whole town that nothing might be left.*

Oppidum tōtum delevērunt nē quid relinquerētur.

4. *They destroyed the town to such an extent that nothing was left.*

Tantopere oppidum delevērunt ut nihil relinquerētur.

5. *A man of the greatest influence among his followers.*

Vir magnae auctoritātis inter suōs.

6. *They were men of great courage.*

Virī magnā virtūte fuērunt.

86. VOCABULARY

VERBS

Begin, **coepī**, **coepisse**, defective followed by complementary infinitive.

Besiege, **oppugnō**, 1.

Lead up, **agō**, 3, **ēgī**, **actus**.

NOUNS, ETC.

Arrival, **adventus**, -ūs (m.).

Before, **ante** (prep. with acc.).

Nevertheless, **tamen** (adv.).

Siege engine, **opus**, -eris (n.).

Peace, **pāx**, **pācis** (f.).

Size, **magnitūdō**, **magnitudinis** (f.).

Terrified, **permōtus**, -a, -um (adj.).

Use, **ūsus**, -ūs (m.).

COMPOSITION

87. Caesar led his army into the territories of the Suesiones to capture the town of Noviodunum. He journeyed by ¹forced marches, in order that no one of the enemy might reach the town before him. On his arrival he began to bring up sheds and to prepare the other things which were of ²use ³for besieging a town. The Suesiones, although men of great courage, were so terrified by the size of Caesar's siege engines that not one of them wished to defend the town. They therefore sent ambassadors to Caesar, to sue for peace and to ask that nothing of theirs should be destroyed, and that no one of their wives or children should be killed. Caesar said that he would preserve them, but that it pleased him that they had not withstood him. ⁴“For,” said he, “I was on the point of so destroying your town that nothing of it should be left.”

NOTES, PHRASES, ETC.

1. *Forced marches, magnō itinere.*
2. Dative *for a use to.*
3. **Ad** with gerundive.
4. *For, nam.*

LESSON XII

REVIEW OF LESSONS I TO IV INCLUSIVE

88. QUESTIONS:

1. What is the difference between direct and indirect discourse?
2. After what sort of verbs is indirect discourse used? Give some of these verbs in Latin.

3. How do you express indirect discourse in Latin? main clause? subordinate clause?

4. On what does the tense of the main clause of indirect discourse depend? On what does the tense of the subordinate clause depend?

5. After what sort of verbs is the complementary infinitive used? Give these verbs in Latin.

6. When is the infinitive used as subject?

7. What tense of the infinitive do you usually use in the complementary infinitive?

8. How are end of motion, place where, place from which, extent of space, expressed in Latin?

9. Do you know anything peculiar about place where, to which, and from which in connection with names of towns and small islands, *domus*, and *rūs*?

89. VOCABULARY

VERBS

Approach, *adveniō*, 3, *advēnī*, *adventus*.

Fight against, *armīs contendō cum*, with abl.

Receive, *accipiō*, 3, *accēpī*, *acceptūs*.

Seek, *petō*, 3, *petīvī*, *petītus*.

Show, *ostendō*, 3, *ostendī*, *ostentus*, followed by indirect discourse.

Spread out, *pandō*, 3, *pandī*, *passus*.

Stand, *stō*, 1, *stetī*, *stātus*.

NOUNS, ETC.

Elders, *maiōrēs nātū*.

First, *prīmus*, -a, -um (adj.).

Five, *quinque* (num. indecl. adj.).

Hostage, *obses*, *obsidis* (c.).

Mile, *millia passuum*.

State, *civitās*, *civitātis* (f.).

Surrender, *deditiō*, *deditiōnis* (f.).

Thus, *sīc* (adv.).

Wall, *mūrus*, -i (m.).

COMPOSITION

90. The Senones said that they would send him, as hostages, those who were the first men of the state. Caesar therefore marched away from Noviodunum to the territories of the Bellovaci. This tribe collected all its forces

at Bratuspantium. About five miles from this town all the elders approached Caesar and said, that they had come from the town ¹to show him that they would not fight against the Roman people. Caesar received them and marched to their town. On his arrival there the women and those children who were able to stand on the wall began to hold out their hands to Caesar, and thus, ²according to their custom, began to seek peace from the Romans.

Caesar said that it would please him to save the town, and that it would be to their interest to send him six hundred hostages.

NOTES, PHRASES, ETC.

1. *To show* is followed by indirect discourse.
2. *According to their custom*, *suō mōre*.

LESSON XIII

REVIEW OF LESSONS V TO XI INCLUSIVE

91. QUESTIONS :

1. What is a purpose clause? A clause of result?
2. How are purpose and result usually expressed in Latin? What is the difference?
3. What is a relative clause of purpose?
4. What is the introducing Latin word when there is a comparative in a purpose clause?
5. What is a substantive clause?
6. What sort of verbs take a substantive clause of purpose? of result? Give their Latin meanings.
7. What difference is there in a clause of fearing from an ordinary purpose clause?
8. How is purpose expressed in short clauses?

9. Does indirect discourse change a purpose or a result clause at all?

10. How are time when, within which, and duration of time expressed in Latin?

11. How are means, agent, accompaniment, cause, description, and manner expressed in Latin?

92. VOCABULARY

VERBS

Bring upon, *inferō*, *inferre*, *intulī*, *illātus*.

Flee, *fugiō*, 3, *fūgī*, *fugitūrus*.

Lead on, *impellō*, 3, *impulī*, *impulsus*.

Make war on, *bellum inferre*.

Pardon, *ignoscō*, 3, *ignōvī*, *ignōtus*, with dative.

Plead for, *verba facere prō*, with abl.

NOUNS, ETC.

Ally, *socius*, -ī (m.).

Disaster, *calamitās*, *calamitātis* (f.).

Friendship, *amicitia*, -ae (f.).

Greatest, *maximus*, -a, -um (adj.).

Leader, *princeps*, *principis* (m.).

Speed, *celeritās*, *celeritātis* (f.).

COMPOSITION

93. Diviciacus was sent for by the Bellovaci in order that he might plead for them, and that they, by his help, might the more easily obtain pardon from Caesar. He, on his arrival, asked Caesar to pardon them. He said that the Bellovaci had ¹always been allies of the Haeduan state; that they had been led on by their leaders, who had persuaded them to make war with all their forces upon the Roman people; that now those leaders, though men of great courage, were so disturbed by the disaster which they had brought upon their state that they, to save themselves, had fled with the greatest speed into Britain; that ²not only the Bellovaci, ²but also the Haeduans asked that he would use ³his usual clemency ⁴with regard to

them, that he would permit them to use their towns, that he would not keep them from cultivating their fields. "Thus," said he, "you will bring it about that the authority of the Haeduan state will for many years be increased among the Belgae." Lastly Diviciacus said, "You need not fear that they will revolt again, for there is no doubt that they are terrified by your power."

NOTES, PHRASES, ETC.

1. *Always, translate for all time.*
2. *Not only . . . but also, nōn solum . . . sed etiam.*
3. *His usual clemency, suā clementiā.*
4. *With regard to them, in eōs.*

PART II

LESSON XIV

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES. PRESENT, PAST, AND FUTURE CONDITIONS

94. A conditional sentence consists of two parts: (1) the supposition or condition, called the Protasis: as, *If Caesar is here*: and (2) the conclusion, called the Apodosis: as, *we are safe*.

95. NOTE. — The Apodosis is therefore the main clause, and the Protasis is the subordinate clause.

How are conditional sentences expressed in Latin?

96. There are six kinds of conditions:

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (1) Present. | (4) Future less vivid. |
| (2) Past. | (5) Contrary to fact present. |
| (3) Future more vivid. | (6) Contrary to fact past. |

We will discuss each in turn.

97. Present Condition, i.e. Condition in present time.

If Caesar is here, we are safe.

Sī Caesar adest, conservāmur.

RULE. — A Present Condition takes present indicative in both protasis and apodosis.

98. Past Condition, i.e. Condition in past time.

If Caesar was here, we were glad.

Sī Caesar aderat, nōs laetī eramus.

RULE. — A Past Condition takes some secondary indicative tense in both protasis and apodosis.

99. Future Condition More Vivid, i.e. Condition in distinct future time. English words, *shall* or *will*:

If Caesar shall be (or is) here, we shall be safe.

Sī Caesar aderit, conservabimur.

RULE. — Future More Vivid requires future indicative in both protasis and apodosis.

100. Future Less Vivid, i.e. Condition in less distinct future time. English words, *should* or *would*.

If Caesar should be (or were) here, we should be safe.

Sī Caesar adsit, conservēmur.

RULE. — Future Condition Less Vivid requires present subjunctive in both protasis and apodosis.

NOTE 1. — How do we know in English whether a future condition is more or less vivid?

In the apodosis of a more vivid future condition *shall* or *will* is used.

In the apodosis of a less vivid future condition *should* or *would* is used.

NOTE 2. — In English the present is usually used instead of the future in the protasis:

If Caesar does this, I shall go to Rome.

This sort of present must be translated into Latin by the future indicative.

EXAMPLES

101. In the following sentences point out the apodosis and protasis of each condition and show what sort of a condition is expressed:

1. *If the Gauls are conspiring, Caesar is troubled.*

Sī Gallī coniūrant, Caesar permovētur.

2. *If the Gauls were conspiring, Caesar was always troubled.*

Sī Gallī coniurābant, Caesar semper permovebātur.

3. *If they will surrender, Caesar will save them.*

Sī sē dēdent, Caesar eōs conservābit.

4. *If they should surrender, Caesar would save them.*

Sī sē dēdant, Caesar eōs conservet.

5. *If he should do this, he would heighten the influence of the Haedui.*

Sī hoc faciat, Haeduōrum auctoritātem amplificet.

6. *If he does this, he will heighten the influence of the Haedui.*

Sī hoc faciet, Haeduōrum auctoritātem amplificābit.

102. VOCABULARY

VERBS

Give up one's arms, arma trādō,

3, tradidī, traditus.

Obey, pareō, 2, followed by dative.

Obtain, pariō, 2, peperī, partus.

impetrō (1).

Surrender, dēdo, 3, dedidī, deditus.

NOUNS, ETC.

Always, semper (adv.).

Command, mandātum, -ī (n.).

Terms, condiciō, condiciōnis (f.).

Services, meritum, -ī (n.).

COMPOSITION

103. Diviciacus spoke to the Bellovaci ¹as follows:
²“Caesar will pardon you if you give up your arms, but if you should send him also six hundred hostages, you would obtain more favorable terms of peace. If you are brave men, the Romans are still braver, and therefore I advise you to surrender yourselves and all your belongings to

Caesar. If the Gauls have conspired, Caesar has always conquered them; and if they would only keep the peace, our country would not be laid waste by war." Then the Bellovaci surrendered and sent hostages. Caesar therefore praised Diviciacus on account of his services. ²"If you will always obey my commands," said he, "you will be the man of greatest influence in Gaul."

NOTES, PHRASES, ETC.

1. *As follows, sīc.*
2. Direct discourse, why?

LESSON XV

CONTRARY TO FACT CONDITIONS

What is a Contrary to Fact condition?

104. A Contrary to Fact condition is a statement of what would have been the case if a certain supposition were being or had been fulfilled:

If Caesar were here, we should be safe.
(But Caesar is not here.)

105. There are two kinds of contrary to fact conditions.

1. Present, *i.e.* Contrary to Fact condition in present time.

If Caesar were here, we should be safe.

Sī Caesar adesset, conservarēmur.

RULE. — A present Contrary to Fact condition requires the imperfect subjunctive in both protasis and apodosis.

106. 2. Past, *i.e.* Contrary to Fact condition in past time.

If Caesar had been present, we should have been safe.

Sī Caesar adfuisset, conservātī essēmus.

RULE. — A past Contrary to Fact condition requires pluperfect subjunctive in both protasis and apodosis.

107. Summary of conditions in direct discourse.

CONDITION	PROTASIS	APODOSIS
Present	Present indicative	Present indicative
Past	Secondary indicative	Secondary indicative
Future more vivid	Future indicative	Future indicative
Future less vivid	Present subjunctive	Present subjunctive
Present contrary to fact	Imperfect subjunctive	Imperfect subjunctive
Past contrary to fact	Pluperfect subjunctive	Pluperfect subjunctive

REMARK ON SĪ. — SĪ, *if*, is the word which usually introduces the protasis of a condition; but other words also may be used, chiefly the compounds of sĪ. Of these, those of most frequent occurrence are nisi, *unless, if not*, and etsĪ, *although*. The latter introduces a concessive clause. See 142.

108. Nisi and etsĪ may introduce the protasis of any of the above conditions.

EXAMPLES

109. In the following sentences point out the protasis and apodosis of the conditional sentences and show what sort of a condition exists:

1. *If the Suessiones were the allies of the Haeduans, they would not fight against Caesar.*

SĪ Haeduōrum sociī Suessiōnēs essent, armīs cum Caesare nōn contenderent.

2. *If Caesar had not sent help, the enemy would have captured Bibrax.*

SĪ Caesar auxilium nōn misisset, hostēs Bibractem expugnavissent.

3. *There will be no terms of surrender unless they hand over their arms.*

Deditiōnis nulla erit condiciō nisi arma trādent.

4. *Although the enemy were brave, Caesar was not alarmed.*

Etsī hostēs fortēs erant, Caesar nōn perturbabātur.

110. VOCABULARY

VERBS

Wait for, await, expectō, 1.
Find, inveniō, 4, invēnī, inventus.

NOUNS, ETC.

Across, trāns (prep. with acc.).
Bank, rīpa, -ae (f.).
Coming, arrival, adventus, -ūs (m.).

Captive, captīvus, -ī (m.).
Further, ulterior, ulterius (adj.).
On this side of, cis (prep. with acc.).
River, flūmen, fluminis (n.).
Together with, unā cum (with abl.).
Unprepared, imparātus, -a, -um (adj.).

COMPOSITION

111. The captives said to Caesar: ¹ "If our camp were on this side of the river Sabis, you would be able to reach it in three days, but our general has crossed the river in order to await the coming of the Aduatuci. If the forces of that tribe had been with us, we should not have awaited your arrival, but should have attacked you ² of our own accord. If you were now across the river, you would come upon our forces unprepared, but, ³ when you arrive on the further bank, you will find the Nervii together with the Atrebates ready ⁴ for the fight. If we were afraid, we should send hostages, and accept your conditions of peace; but unless you are much stronger than we, we hope to defeat you easily."

NOTES, PHRASES, ETC.

1. Direct discourse, why ?
2. *Of our own accord, ultrō.*
3. *When you arrive, cum veniēs.*
4. *For the fight, ad pugnandum.*

LESSON XVI

PRESENT, PAST, AND FUTURE CONDITIONS IN INDIRECT DISCOURSE

What is the effect of indirect discourse upon conditional sentences ?

112. The effect upon conditional sentences of indirect discourse is as follows :

The apodosis, being the main clause, will go into the infinitive.

Present condition	Present infinitive.
Past condition	Perfect infinitive.
Future condition	Future infinitive.

Effect of indirect discourse upon the protasis.

The protasis being a subordinate clause will go into the subjunctive, but its tense will depend upon the sequence of tenses in indirect discourse. 11.

NOTE. — There is no distinction between more vivid and less vivid future conditions in indirect discourse.

What happens if the verb required for the apodosis of a future condition in indirect discourse has no supine stem and therefore has no future infinitive ?

113. If the verb required for the apodosis of a future condition in indirect discourse has no future infinitive, a

paraphrase must be used, consisting of the future infinitive of the verb **sum** followed by **ut** with the subjunctive.

114. NOTE. — This paraphrase *must* be used also when the verb of the apodosis is *passive*, and may be used in any future condition in indirect discourse :

He said that, if the yards were cut from the masts, they would fall.

Dixit, sī antennae ab mālīs absciderentur, futūrum esse ut conciderent, i.e. it would be that they would fall.

He said that, if Caesar did not send help, Bibrax would be captured.

Dixit, sī Caesar auxilium nōn mitteret, futūrum esse ut Bibrax expugnarētur, i.e. it would be that Bibrax would be captured.

EXAMPLES

115. In the following sentences point out the protasis and apodosis, show what sort of a condition is expressed, and give reasons for all tenses of subjunctives :

1. *Diviciacus says that Caesar would heighten the influence of the Haedui, if he should do this.*

° **Diviciācus dicit, sī Caesar hoc fecerit, Haeduōrum auctoritatem amplificatūrum esse.**

2. *He said that if they would surrender, they should be safe.*

Dixit, sī sē dēderent, futūrum esse ut conservarentur.

3. *He says that the yards would fall, if they were cut off from the masts.*

Dicit futūrum esse ut antennae concidant, sī ab mālīs abscidantur.

4. *He said that if Caesar were there, they were safe.*
 Dixit sī Caesar adesset eōs conservārī.

116. VOCABULARY

VERBS

Determine, agree upon, constituō,
 3, constituī, constitūtus.
Come between, intercēdō, 3, inter-
 cessi, intercessūrus.
Escape, effugiō, 3, effūgī, effugitū-
 rus.

NOUNS

Between, inter (prep. with acc.).
Line of march, iter, itineris (n.).
One at a time, singulī, -ae, -a
 (adj.).
Order, arrangement, consuetūdō,
consuetudinis (f.).
Plan, consilium, -i (n.).
Separately, singillātīm (adv.).
Surrendered, dediticius, -a, -um
 (adj.).

COMPOSITION

117. The surrendered Gauls said that, if Caesar was determined to cross the river, they were determined to escape from Caesar's camp, and to tell the Nervii of the arrangement of our line of march; that, if the Nervii should listen to their plan, they would be able to overwhelm the whole Roman army. ¹ When Caesar marched therefore, they fled to the Nervii and told them that it would be ²an easy thing to conquer the Romans, if they should attack each legion separately. The Nervii replied that, if the legions marched one at a time, it would not be difficult to conquer them. The Gauls then told them that in our line of march a great amount of baggage came between each legion, and that if the first legion was attacked on its arrival, they would be able to destroy it before the others came up.

NOTES, PHRASES, ETC.

1. *When Caesar marched, cum Caesar iter faceret, see 127.*
2. *An easy thing, nōn quicquam negōtī, see 191.*

LESSON XVII

CONTRARY TO FACT CONDITIONS IN INDIRECT DISCOURSE

What effect has indirect discourse on Contrary to Fact conditions?

118. In indirect discourse the protasis of a Contrary to Fact condition suffers no change; but the apodosis, being the main clause, uses the future participle, in agreement with the subject accusative, and the perfect infinitive of **sum**, *i.e.* **-ūrum** (or **-ūros**) **fuisse**:

He says (or He said) that if Caesar had been there, they would have been glad.

Dicit (or **Dixit**) **sī Caesar adfuisset, eos laetōs futūrōs fuisse.**

What happens in a Contrary to Fact condition when there is no supine stem of the verb required, and therefore no future participle?

119. In a Contrary to Fact condition, when there is no supine stem of the verb in the apodosis, a paraphrase is used, consisting of the future participle of **sum**, with **fuisse** and **ut** with the imperfect subjunctive:

He says (or He said) that if the yards had been cut from the masts, they would have fallen.

Dicit (or **Dixit**) **sī antemnae ab mālīs abscisae essent futūrum fuisse ut conciderent** (*i.e. it would have been that they would fall*).

120. NOTE. — This paraphrase may be used in any Contrary to Fact condition in indirect discourse, and *must* be used if the verb of apodosis is *passive*.

EXAMPLES

121. In the following sentences point out the apodosis and protasis, show what sort of a condition is expressed in each sentence, and account for all subjunctive tenses :

1. *He says that, if Caesar had been there, Bibrax would not have been captured.*

Dicit, si Caesar adfuisset, futūrum fuisse ut Bibrax nōn expugnarētur.

2. *He said that the Suessiones would not now be fighting against Caesar, if they were the allies of the Haeduans.*

Dixit Suessiōnēs iam cum Caesare nōn contentūrōs fuisse, si Haeduōrum socii essent.

3. *He says that, if the yards had been cut away from the masts, they would have fallen.*

Dicit, si antennae ab mālīs abscisae essent, futūrum fuisse ut conciderent.

4. *Caesar replied that he would have spared them, if they had surrendered their arms.*

Caesar respondit sē eōs conservatūrum fuisse, si arma tradidissent.

122. SUMMARY OF CONDITIONS

CONDITION	DIRECT DISCOURSE		INDIRECT DISCOURSE	
	PROTASIS	APODOSIS	PROTASIS	APODOSIS
Present	Present indicative	Present indicative	Present subjunctive, but tense depends on introducing verb	Present infinitive
Past	Imperfect, Perfect, or Pluperfect } indicative	Imperfect, Perfect, or Pluperfect } indicative	Imperfect or perfect subjunctive, but tense depends on introducing verb	Present for repeated time, otherwise perfect infinitive
Future more vivid, <i>shall</i> or <i>will</i>	Future indicative	Future indicative	Present subjunctive, but tense depends on introducing verb	Future infinitive or futurum esse ut with subjunctive
Future less vivid, <i>should</i> or <i>would</i>	Present subjunctive	Present subjunctive	Same as future more vivid in indirect discourse	Same as future more vivid in indirect discourse
Contrary to fact present	Imperfect subjunctive	Imperfect subjunctive	Imperfect subjunctive	Future participle with <i>fuisse</i> or <i>futurum fuisse</i> ut with imperfect subjunctive
Contrary to fact past	Pluperfect subjunctive	Pluperfect subjunctive	Pluperfect subjunctive	Future participle with <i>fuisse</i> or <i>futurum fuisse</i> ut with imperfect subjunctive

123. VOCABULARY

VERBS

- Employ*, occupō, 1.
Follow, subsequor, 3, subsecūtus
 sum.
Fortify, muniō, 4.
Hold one's ground, consistō, 3,
 constiti.
Keep, habeō, 2.
Send ahead, praemittō, 3, prae-
 mīsi, praemissus.

NOUNS

- Attack*, impetus, -ūs (m.).
In light marching order, expeditus,
 -a, -um (adj.).
Operation, opus, -operis (n.).
Time, tempus, temporis (n.).

COMPOSITION

124. Caesar said that, if he had kept the same order of march which the deserters had reported to the Nervii, he would have been overcome by the Nervii; but that he had sent ahead the cavalry and had followed them with six legions in light marching order. He said that these legions came to the camp and fortified it, and that if they had not been employed in this operation, they would easily have repulsed the first attack of the Nervii; that if the cavalry had only held their ground, he would have had time to draw up his forces in line of battle; and that at that time he had said ¹to himself, if only the cavalry were Romans, they would easily hold their ground and not be so easily repulsed.

PHRASE

1. *To himself*, sēcum.

NOTE.— Before entering upon the study of Lesson XVIII, Review Lesson XXIV may be studied.

LESSON XVIII

TEMPORAL CLAUSES. THE FIRST **Cum**

What is a temporal clause?

125. A temporal clause is a subordinate clause which is introduced by some relative adverb of time or conjunction of time :

When neither army began to cross, Caesar led his men back into camp.

Vbi neutri transeundi initium fecerunt, Caesar suos in castra reduxit.

What are these relative adverbs and conjunctions of time?

126. The relative adverbs and conjunctions of time used to introduce temporal clauses are as follows :

First kind. Those that take the indicative.

Vbi, *when*.

Vt, *when*. **Vt primum**, *as soon as*.

Postquam, *after*.

These particles are usually followed by the perfect indicative.

127. Second kind. Those that take the indicative or subjunctive according to their temporal significance.

Cum, *when*.

Priusquam, *before*.

Cum, when it defines the time of the main clause, takes the indicative in whatever tense the context requires :

When Caesar came into Gaul, the leaders of one party were the Haedui, of the other the Sequani.

Cum Caesar in Galliam vēnit, alterius factiōnis principēs erant Haedui, alterius Sequani.

But when the **cum** clause merely denotes what was happening or had happened at the time of the action of the main clause, **cum** is followed by the imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive :

The Bellovaci, having betaken themselves and all their possessions into the town, sought peace from Caesar.

Bellovacī, cum sē suaque omnia in oppidum contulissent, pācem ā Caesare petiērunt.

Priusquam is followed usually by the perfect indicative or imperfect subjunctive; but if the verb of the main clause is primary, then **priusquam** is usually followed by the present tense indicative or subjunctive.

128. Third kind. Those that take the indicative or subjunctive according to their meaning.

Dum, *while, until.*

Dōnec, *as long as.*

Quoad, *as long as.*

Dum meaning *while* takes the present indicative; but when **dum** means *until* it takes the present or imperfect subjunctive :

While Caesar waited in these places, ambassadors came to him.

Dum in hīs locīs Caesar morātur, ad eum legātī venērunt.
But :

He waited until the rest of the ships should come together.
Dum reliquae nāvēs convenirent, exspectāvit.

Dōnec and **quoad**, meaning *as long as*, take the indicative.

NOTE. — These words also mean *until*, and then usually take the subjunctive.

129. To denote future time in a temporal clause, the future indicative must be used with **cum**.

EXAMPLES

130. In the following sentences point out the temporal clauses and give reasons for every use of the indicative or subjunctive:

1. *When the wall was stripped of defenders, the Gauls advanced and undermined the walls.*

Vbi mūrus defensoribus nudātus est, Galli succēdunt murumque subruunt (historical present).

2. *After he saw that all the forces of the Belgians were coming against him, he hastened to lead his army across the Axona.*

Postquam omnis copiās Belgarum ad se venire vidit, Axonam exercitum traducere maturāvit.

3. *When the ropes were cut, the yards fell.*

Vt fūnēs abscisī sunt, antemnae concidērunt.

4. *While these things were taking place amongst the Veneti, Sabinus reached the territories of the Venelli.*

Dum haec in Venetīs geruntur, Sabinus in finēs Venellōrum pervēnit.

5. *As long as he was able he resisted bravely.*

Quoad potuit fortissime restitit.

6. *When they from time to time betook themselves into the forests to their friends and made an attack back again from the forests on our men, and our men did not dare to follow them, when they fled, farther than to that point to which the open places extended, the six legions meanwhile began to fortify the camp.*

Cum sē illī identidem in silvās ad suōs reciperent, āc rursus ex silvā in nostrōs impetum facerent, neque nostrī longius quam quem ad finem loca aperta pertinēbant cedentis insequī audērent, interim legiōnēs sex castra munire coepērunt.

7. *Caesar led his army into the territories of the Suesiones before the enemy recovered from their flight.*

Caesar, priusquam sē hostēs ex terrōre reciperent, in finēs Suessiōnum exercitum duxit.

131. VOCABULARY

VERBS

Draw off, detrahō, 3, detraxī, detractus.

Hasten, contendō, 3, contendī, contentus.

Lie hid, lateō, 3, latuī.

Put to flight, fugō, 1; cf. fugiō, to flee.

Rush forth, provolō, 1.

NOUNS, ETC.

Battle line, aciēs, aciēī (f.).

Coverings, tegimentum, -ī (n.).

Forest, woods, silva, -ae (f.).

Shield, scūtum, -ī (n.).

132. COMPOSITION

When ¹the van of our baggage was seen by the enemy, who lay hid in the forest, they rushed forth and made an attack on our cavalry, who fought bravely until they were overcome by the number of the enemy. When the Nervii had repulsed these so quickly that they reached our camp

before our men were ready to receive them, they tried to capture our army. Our men, however, when they saw that the cavalry were put to flight, ²ran to arms; but before they could arrange their line of battle, and while they were drawing off the coverings from their shields, the enemy broke into the camp. Nevertheless, as long as the tenth legion remained in camp the enemy were repulsed, but when that legion left its place on the left wing in order to pursue the Atrebrates, the enemy began to surround our army on that flank.

NOTES, PHRASES, ETC.

1. *The van of our baggage, prīma impedimenta.*
2. *To run to arms, ad arma concurrere.*

LESSON XIX

CAUSAL CLAUSES. THE SECOND **Cum**. COMPARATIVES WITH **Quam**. ABLATIVE OF COMPARISON

What is a causal clause?

133. A causal clause gives the reason for the action of the clause on which it depends:

They conspired because they feared that our army would be led against them.

Coniuravērunt quod vererentur nē ad eōs exercitus noster adducerētur.

How are causal clauses expressed in Latin?

Causal clauses may be divided into two classes.

134. First class.

Quod, quia, and quoniam, because, are followed by:

(a) The indicative, if the reason given is on the authority of the writer or speaker.

But by :

(b) The subjunctive, if the reason given is on the authority of some other person :

The Helvetii surpass the rest of the Gauls in valor because they fight almost daily battles with the Germans.

Helvetiī reliquōs Gallōs virtūte praecedunt, quod ferē cotidiānis proeliis cum Germānis contendunt (writer's authority).

But :

Caesar, complaining because they had made war without good reason, said that he would pardon their indiscretion.

Caesar questus, quod bellum sine causā intulissent (Caesar's authority), se ignotūrum imprudentiae dixit.

NOTE. — **Quod** meaning *because* is the word most frequently used. **Quia** is used less frequently and usually takes the indicative. **Quoniam** means *inasmuch as* rather than *because*.

135. Second class.

Cum causal, meaning *since* in the sense of *because*, takes the subjunctive :

Since each one hastened to return home, they made the setting out seem very much like a flight.

Cum quisque domum pervenire properāret, fecerunt ut consimilis fugae profectiō viderētur.

How is comparison expressed in Latin?

136. Comparison is usually expressed by **quam** meaning *than*, which takes the same case after it as before it :

The Romans are braver than the Gauls.

Fortiōres quam Gallī Romānī sunt.

But :

137. When the person or thing to be compared is nominative or accusative, the ablative without **quam** may be used of the person or thing with which some one or something is compared :

The Romans are braver than the Gauls.

Gallīs fortiōres sunt Romānī.

CAUTION. — Never use the ablative of comparison when the thing to be compared is genitive, dative, or ablative.

EXAMPLES

138. Point out the causal clauses, account for the moods and tenses of all the subordinate verbs, and account for the cases of the things compared in the following sentences :

1. *He tried to capture that town on the march, because he had heard that it was destitute of defenders.*

Id oppidum ex itinere expugnāre conātus est, quod vacuum ab defensoribus esse audiēbat.

2. *They began to taunt our men because so great an engine of war was being set up at so great a distance.*

Increpitabant vocibus quod tanta machinatiō ab tantō spatiō instituerētur.

3. *Since they thought that there was no obstacle in the way of the conquerors and no safety for the conquered, they sent ambassadors to Caesar.*

Cum victoribus nihil impeditum, victīs nihil tūtum arbitrentur, legātōs ad Caesarem misērunt.

4. *The tower was higher than the wall.*

Turris quam mūrus altior erat, or Turris mūrō altior erat.

139. VOCABULARY

VERBS

Encourage, cohortor, 1.

Raise, propōnō, 3, proposuī, propositus.

Train, exercitō, 1.

NOUNS, ETC.

An advance, successus, ūs (m.).

Customary, usitātus, -a, -um (adj.).

Expectation, opiniō, opiniōnis (f.).

Fierce, ācer, acris, acre (adj.).

On account of, propter (prep. with acc.).

Presence, praesentia, -ae (f.).

Short, brevis, -is, -e (adj.).

Signal, signum, -ī (n.).

Standard, vexillum, -ī (n.).

Sudden, subitus, -a, -um (adj.).

Trumpet, tuba, tubae (f.).

COMPOSITION

140. Caesar, because the time was short, was hindered from giving the customary orders. Therefore, because the standard was not raised, the soldiers did not run to arms, and because the trumpet did not give the signal, the soldiers did not come back from the ¹work on the fortifications. Also, since the advance of the enemy was so sudden, Caesar had no time to encourage his men; but the lieutenants, because the enemy were so near, did what seemed best to them, and the soldiers, because they had been trained in former battles, were able to do ²what was necessary to be done. Caesar also, because the attack of the enemy seemed fiercer than he had expected, entered the line of battle himself, and the soldiers, because their leader seemed to be in danger, fought with the greatest bravery; but inasmuch as the enemy had possession of the camp, the result of the battle was most uncertain.

NOTES, PHRASES, ETC.

1. *Work on the fortifications, opus, -eris (n.).*

2. *What was necessary to be done, quid fieri oporteret. See 190.*

LESSON XX

CLAUSES OF CONCESSION. THE THIRD **Cum**. ABLATIVE OF DEGREE OF DIFFERENCE

What is a clause of concession ?

141. A clause of concession is a subordinate clause which denotes a fact in spite of which the action of the main clause takes place, will take place, or has taken place :

Although he was in an unfavorable position, Caesar began the battle.

Cum in inīquō locō esset, Caesar proelium commisit.

How are concessive clauses expressed in Latin ?

142. Concessive clauses are expressed by :

1. **Cum**, *although, though*, with the subjunctive :

Though these things are so, nevertheless he will make peace with them.

Cum ea ita sint, tamen cum eīs pācem faciet.

2. **Etsī**, *even if, although*, with the construction of protasis; **108** :

Although on account of their numbers they thought that they would fight successfully, still they thought it was safer, etc.

Etsī propter multitudinem sē tūtō dimicatūrōs esse existimābant, tamen tutius esse arbitrabantur, . . . etc.

3. **Quamquam** with the indicative, but only when the clause of concession is an admitted fact :

Although he was covered with wounds, he fought bravely.

Quamquam vulneribus confectus est, acriter pugnābat.

143. The Degree of Difference between one thing and another is expressed by the ablative case :

The tower was five feet higher than the wall.

Turris quinque pedibus altior mūrō erat.

CAUTION. — Do not become confused between the ablative of comparison and the ablative of degree of difference. The ablative of comparison denotes the person or thing by which another is compared ; but the ablative of degree of difference denotes by how much one thing differs from another. In the sentence above, which is the ablative of comparison and which the ablative of degree of difference ?

EXAMPLES

144. In the following sentences point out the clauses of concession, account for the subordinate moods and tenses, and give reasons for all the ablatives :

1. *Although the Suevi had not been able to cast them out of their territories, nevertheless they made them tributary to them.*

Eōs cum Suēvī finibus expellere nōn potuissent, tamen vectigālēs sibi fecērunt.

2. *Though the winters are early in these places, nevertheless he hastened to set out for Britain.*

Etsī in hīs locīs matūrae sunt hiemēs, tamen in Britanniam proficisci contendit.

3. *Although Caesar was a skillful general, he was almost conquered by the Nervii.*

Quamquam Caesar dux peritus erat, prope ā Nerviiis superātus est.

4. *The infantry of the Nervii fought much better than the horsemen of the Gauls.*

Peditātus Nerviorum quam Gallōrum equitēs multō fortius pugnābant.

145. VOCABULARY

VERBS	NOUNS, ETC.
<i>Be away</i> , absum, abesse, abfuī.	<i>At once</i> , sine morā.
<i>Come to</i> , adveniō, 4, advēnī, adven- tus.	<i>Foot</i> , pēs, pedis (m.).
<i>Repulse</i> , repellō, 3, reppulī, repul- sus.	<i>Inch</i> , digitus, -i (m.).
<i>Take one's stand at</i> , consistō ad with acc.	<i>Two</i> , duo, duae, duo (num. adj.).
	<i>Unexpected</i> , subitus, -a, -um (adj.).
	<i>Valor</i> , virtūs, -tūtis (f.).

COMPOSITION

146. Although each soldier ¹ought to have taken his stand at the standard of his own legion, still the time was so short that each man took his stand ²at the first standard he came to. Although Caesar ¹ought to have encouraged the men, still the advance of the enemy was so unexpected that he had no time for a long speech, but at once gave the signal for battle. Then, however, although the Nervii were at the walls, he encouraged his soldiers to remember their former valor, not to fear the enemy, though these men were many inches taller than they, and with their usual bravery to repel the attack of the Nervii. Then he himself led the soldiers to battle though the enemy were only ³twenty feet away.

NOTES, PHRASES, ETC.

1. *Ought*, translate by oportuit, it behooved, followed by accusative and infinitive: thus, it behooved the soldiers to, etc.
2. *At the first standards*, ad prīma signa.
3. Ablative of degree of difference.

LESSON XXI

ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE

For what purpose is an Ablative Absolute used?

147. A noun or a pronoun with a participle, or with an adjective, or with another noun, may be put into the ablative to denote:

1. The time,
2. The cause,
3. The condition, or
4. The attending circumstances, of an action.

EXAMPLES

1. *Caesar, when the Nervii had been conquered, returned to camp.*

Caesar, Nerviiis superātis, sē ad castra recēpit.

That is, *Caesar, the Nervii having been conquered, returned to camp.*

2. *Because they despaired of our success they hastened home.*

Desperātis nostris rēbus, domum contendērunt.

That is, *Our fortunes being despaired of, they hastened home.*

3. *He said that if Caesar were leader, they would overcome the Gauls.*

Dixit eōs, Caesare imperante, Gallōs superatūrōs esse.

That is, *Caesar being leader.*

4. *In Caesar's presence the men fought bravely.*

Caesare praesente, militēs fortiter pugnābant.

Example of a noun and an adjective :

When a small part of the summer was left.

Exiguā parte aestātis reliquā.

That is, *A small part of the summer being left.*

Example of two nouns :

Under the leadership of Boduognatus.

Boduognātō duce.

That is, *Boduognatus being leader.*

NOTE. — In these last two examples the present participle of the verb *to be, being*, is understood, as there is no form in Latin for the present participle of *sum*.

148. How and when to use the Ablative Absolute.

1. An Ablative Absolute requires a subject and a predicate of its own. Therefore never use the ablative absolute, unless it is possible to make out of the subordinate clause a subject and a predicate wholly separate from the subject and predicate of the main clause.

Thus, the ablative absolute is impossible in :

Caesar having returned to the province levied two legions :

Impossible because Caesar is subject of both clauses.

But in the sentence, *They hastened home, because they despaired of our success*, it is possible to use the ablative absolute, because the subordinate clause admits of a subject and a predicate separate from the main clause.

Our success being despaired of they hastened home.

2. When a participle is used with the ablative absolute, it is either the present active or the perfect participle passive which is used. Therefore, use the ablative absolute only when the present active or perfect participle passive can be used.

In the sentence, *When the Nervii had surrendered Caesar returned to camp*, it is impossible to use the ablative absolute because there is no perfect active participle ; and the subordinate clause does not admit of a change into the passive, because the verb is intransitive. But when the verb is transitive, such a change is possible and an ablative absolute may be used : thus, in the sentence, *Caesar, having*

demanded hostages, returned to camp, the subordinate clause can be changed into, *hostages having been demanded*, and so may be translated by the ablative absolute.

NOTE. — Here is manifest the usefulness of a deponent verb, because such a verb, having a perfect participle of transitive meaning, it is possible to translate directly from English into Latin without making use of the ablative absolute or a temporal clause :

Caesar, having encouraged the soldiers, gave the signal for battle.

Caesar, cohortātus militēs, signum proeliī committendī dedit.

But in the sentence, *Caesar, having demanded hostages, returned to camp*, as there is no perfect participle active, we are forced to use an ablative absolute in the passive or a temporal clause.

EXAMPLES

149. In the following sentences point out the ablative absolutes and show to which of the four kinds each belongs :

1. *When the battle had been renewed, they threw the enemy into flight.*

Redintegrātō proeliō, hostēs in fugam coniecērunt.

2. *Because the report had been confirmed, he sent ahead the cavalry.*

Confirmātā rē, equitātum praemisit.

3. *He said that there was no condition of surrender if the arms were not handed over.*

Dixit deditiōnis nullam esse condiōnem, nisi armīs traditis.

4. *This was the year when Gnaeus Pompey and Marcus Crassus were consuls.*

Quī fuit annus, Gnaeō Pompeiō, Marcō Crassō consulibus.

5. *The Nervii under the leadership of Boduognatus hastened to that place.*

Nervii, duce Boduognātō, ad eum locum contendērunt.

150. VOCABULARY

VERBS

Leave, relinquo, 3, reliqui, relictus.
Remain, remaneō, 2, remancī, remansus.

NOUNS, ETC.

Destitute, vacuus, -a, -um (adj.).
Hedge, saepēs, -is (f.).

Military science, rēs militāris (f.).
More, magis (comparative adv.).
Neither . . . nor, neque . . . neque.
Regular, certus, -a, -um (adj.).
View, prospectus, -ūs (m.).

COMPOSITION

151. ¹Because the army had been drawn up more as the nature of the place than as military science demanded, he was unable to place regular reserves; and ¹because the view of the soldiers was hindered by hedges, he could not give all the commands himself. The soldiers, however, fought most bravely, especially the men of the tenth legion, who, ¹when the Atrebatas had been overcome, drove this part of the enemy's line down to the river. They pursued these men a little too far; because ²by their absence the left wing was left destitute of defenders and thus the Nervii were able to obtain possession of that part of our line; ³a thing which they never could have done, ¹if the tenth legion had protected that flank. However, Caesar ran to that place, and ¹under his leadership the Nervii were driven back.

NOTES, PHRASES, ETC.

1. Translate by ablative absolute.
2. *By their absence*, they being absent, ablative absolute.
3. *A thing which*, id quod.

LESSON XXII

CLAUSES OF CHARACTERISTIC. ABLATIVE OF SPECIFICATION. ABLATIVE AFTER *Vtor*, ETC.

What is a clause of characteristic ?

152. A clause of characteristic is a subordinate relative clause used to denote some peculiar quality of the subject or object of the clause on which it depends :

There were only two roads by which they might emigrate.

Erant omnīnō duo itinera, quibus itineribus exire possent.

That is, there were other roads, but these two were the only ones which led out of their territories.

How is a clause of characteristic expressed in Latin ?

153. A relative clause of characteristic is introduced by some relative pronoun or adverb and takes its verb in the subjunctive. See the example above.

154. A relative clause of characteristic is used after such expressions as :

Sunt quī, *There are some who,* etc.

Sōlus est quī, *He is the only one who,* etc. :

There were some who blamed Caesar on account of his severity.

Erant quī Caesarem acerbitātis incusārent.

155. The ablative is used to point out that in respect to which anything is, or is done :

They said that the Bellovaci were very strong both in valor and influence and number of men.

Dixerunt Bellovacōs plurimum et virtūte et auctoritāte et hominum numerō valēre.

That is, they were strong in respect to valor, etc.

This is called the Ablative of Specification.

156. The Ablative of Means, instead of an object in the accusative, is used with the verbs **ūtor, fruor, fungor, potior,** and **vescor** :

Caesar used the same men as guides, who, etc.

Caesar isdem ducibus ūsus est, quī, etc.

EXAMPLES

157. In the following sentences point out the clauses of characteristic, account for all subjunctive tenses, and give reasons for all the ablatives :

1. *There was no reserve which could be sent as a reënforcement.*

Nullum erat subsidium quod summitti posset.

2. *They gathered them together into a place to which there was no access on account of the swamps.*

Eōs in eum locum coniecērunt, quō propter palūdes aditus nōn esset.

3. *This state was superior in the number of men.*

Haec civitās hominum multitudine praestābat.

4. *He ordered them to use their territories and towns.*

Suis finibus atque oppidīs ūti iussit.

5. *There were some who fled.*

Erant quī fugerent.

6. *They are the only people who prevented the Cimbri from entering their territories.*

Sōli sunt quī Cimbrōs intrā suōs finēs ingredi prohibuerint.

158. VOCABULARY

VERBS

Drive, *compellō*, 3, *compulī*, *compulsus*.

Excel, *praecēdō*, 3, *praecessī*, *praecessūrus*.

Expose, *nūdō*, 1.

Obtain possession of, *potior*, 4, *potītus sum*.

Pursue, *persequor*, 3, *persecūtus sum*.

Use, *ūtor*, *ūti*, *ūsus*.

NOUNS, ETC.

Bravery, *virtūs*, *virtūtis* (f.).

Eighth, *octāvus*, -a, -um (adj.).

Eleventh, *undecimus*, -a, -um (num. adj.).

Embarrassed, *impeditus*, -a, -um (adj.).

In front, *ā fronte*.

Higher, *superior*, *superius* (adj.).

Left, *sinister*, *sinistra*, *sinistrum* (adj.).

Never, *numquam* (adv.).

Tenth, *decimus*, -a, -um (num. adj.).

Weak, *infīrmus*, -a, -um (adj.).

COMPOSITION

159. When the battle had begun the soldiers of the tenth legion, who excelled all others in bravery, drove the Atrebates from the higher position into the river. Then they used their swords and slew those of the enemy who were embarrassed by the water. The soldiers of the eleventh and eighth legion also put to flight the Viromandui, who were out of breath from ¹running, and pursued them to the river bank. There are some who say that if the eleventh legion had not pursued the enemy, but had, after putting the Viromandui to flight, remained in order to serve as a reserve, the Nervii would never have obtained possession of our camp. But because the camp, on account of the departure of these legions, was exposed on the left and front, the enemy under the leadership of Boduognatus, who was a most daring man, rushed against these places and reached the interior of the camp.

NOTES, PHRASES, ETC.

1. Ablative of cause.

LESSON XXIII

THE ACCUSATIVE AND ABLATIVE CLASSIFIED

160. I. PLACE.

The Accusative is used to express :

- (a) Place to Which with the prepositions **in**, *into*, or **ad**, *to* :

Ad eum locum. *To that place.*

- (b) Extent of Space without a preposition :

He marched many miles.

Multa milia passuum iter fēcit.

The Ablative is used to express :

- (a) Place Where with the preposition **in**, *in*.

In eō locō. *In that place.*

- (b) Place from Which with the prepositions **ex** or **ab**.

Ab eō locō. *From that place.*

NOTE.—Names of towns and small islands, *domus*, and *rus*, never have a preposition, and have a locative case (cf. 29) for Place Where.

161. II. TIME.

The Accusative is used to express :

Duration of Time without a preposition :

They were harassed for many years.

Exagitātī sunt multōs annōs.

The Ablative is used to express :

Time When without a preposition :

At dawn. **Primā lūce.**

Time Within Which :

Within twenty days. **Vigintī diēbus.**

162. III. USES OF THE ABLATIVE.

The ablative is used to express :

1. Accompaniment with the preposition **cum** :

They were in the swamps with the women and children.

Cum pueris mulieribusque erant in paludibus.

NOTE. — **Cum** is omitted in military phrases, *e.g.* **omnibus copiis.**

2. Manner with the preposition **cum** :

They went with great swiftness.

Magnā cum celeritāte iērunt.

NOTE. — **Cum** may be omitted if there is a limiting adjective.

3. Means without a preposition :

They cut them down with their swords.

Eōs suis gladiis occidērunt.

4. Agent after a passive verb with the preposition **ā** or **ab** :

He was sent by Caesar. **Mittebātur ā Caesare.**

5. Cause without a preposition :

Breathless from running. **Exanimātus cursū.**

6. Specification :

A man distinguished for his valor.

Vir insignis virtūte.

7. Quality with a limiting adjective :

A man of the greatest nobility.

Vir summā nobilitāte.

NOTE. — Genitive would do as well.

8. Comparison without a preposition :

The Romans are braver than the Gauls.

Romāni fortiōres sunt Gallis.

9. Degree of Difference :

The Rhine is many feet wider than the Rhone.

Rhēnus latior multīs pedibus quam Rhodanus.

10. With ūtor, fruor, potior, fungor, vescor :

They used their swords. Gladiis ūsi sunt.

163. VOCABULARY

VERBS

Build, exstruō, 3, exstruxī, ex-
structus.

Sally, excursiō, excursiōnis (f.).

Shed, vinea, vineae (f.).

Slow, tardus, -a, -um (adj.).

NOUNS, ETC.

So great, tantus, -a, -um (adj.).

Frightened, permōtus, -a, -um
(adj.).

COMPOSITION

164. Caesar came with the greatest swiftness and ordered the soldiers to build a shed which should be five feet higher than the enemies' wall. The enemy, men of great courage, thereupon made a sally from their town in order to try to get possession of the camp of the Romans. But our men rushed out of the camp and attacked them with great fierceness, and although they excelled in the number of men, they were soon put to flight by our soldiers, and slowly, on account of their wounds, returned home to their town. Then the sheds were driven up to the walls by the hands of our men, and when these reached the town, the townsmen were so frightened at the sight, because those in that town had never seen works of so great size, that they sent ambassadors to Caesar to say that they would surrender and would, on the next day, give up their arms; that they had fought for many years, but had never seen works of such size, and that they therefore thought that the gods fought for the Romans.

LESSON XXIV

REVIEW OF LESSONS XIV TO XVII INCLUSIVE

165. QUESTIONS :

1. What is a conditional sentence ?
2. How many clauses are there in a conditional sentence ?
What is each clause called ?
3. How many kinds of condition are there in Latin ?
What is each kind called ?
4. What English words distinguish more vivid from less vivid future conditions ?
5. How are the different conditions expressed in Latin ?
6. How does indirect discourse affect conditions ?
7. Is there any distinction between more vivid and less vivid future conditions in indirect discourse ?
8. What is used for the apodosis in a future condition, or a contrary to fact condition in indirect discourse when there is no future participle of the required verb ?

COMPOSITION

166. If the men had not been so crowded together, they would have been able to use their swords more easily, but the attack of the enemy had been so unexpected that they had no time to find the position of their own legions, and so took their stand at the first standards to which they came. Caesar therefore commanded the centurions to open up the maniples ; “for,” said he, “if these are opened up, the soldiers will be able to make use of their weapons.” Then a messenger ran to Caesar from another part of the line and said that Baculus had fallen, and that, unless he came with reënforcements to prevent it, the enemy would get posses-

sion of that wing of the battle line. Caesar replied to this that, if the two legions in the rear of the baggage were present, he would send them as reënforcements; but because these men had not yet reached camp, there were no reserves which could be sent. "All hope of safety stands in bravery alone," said he. "If Baculus is dead, then I am afraid¹ the matter is in a critical state. I shall therefore come and lead you, for if the soldiers should see me in danger, they would fight bravely to preserve me."

NOTES, PHRASES, ETC.

1. *A matter in a critical state, rēs in angustō.*

LESSON XXV

REVIEW OF LESSONS XVIII TO XXIII INCLUSIVE

167. QUESTIONS:

1. What sort of a clause is a temporal clause? How many kinds of temporal clauses are there? How are they expressed in Latin?
2. What sort of a clause is a causal clause, a concessive clause? How are such clauses expressed in Latin?
3. What do you know of the three uses of *cum*?
4. What is an ablative absolute? When do you use it? What does it consist of?
5. What is meant by a relative clause of characteristic? How is such a clause expressed in Latin?
6. How may comparison be expressed in Latin?
7. When may you not use the ablative of comparison?
8. What do you know of the uses of the ablative and accusative in connection with Time and Place?
9. Give ten uses of the ablative case.

168. VOCABULARY

VERBS

- Announce*, nuntiō, 1.
Despair of, despērō, 1.
Look back, respiciō, 3, respexī, respectus.
Outnumber, numerō superō, 1.
Plunder, praedor, 1.
Press hard, premō, 3, pressī, pressus.

NOUNS

- Camp follower*, cālō, calōnis (m.).
Multitude, multitudō, multitudinis (f.).
Terrified, perterritus, -a, -um (adj.).
Victor, victor, victōris, (m.).

COMPOSITION

169. The camp followers, because they had seen that our men, as victors, had crossed the river, came out of camp to plunder the enemy. But when they looked back and saw that the enemy were in our camp, they ¹committed themselves to headlong flight. Also, when the men, who were coming with the baggage, perceived the enemy, they fled, terrified, because they had no weapons.

²When the camp followers had been put to flight, ²when the enemy were in possession of our camp, and ²the legions hard pressed, the horsemen of the Treviri, ²because they despaired of our fortunes, hastened home, and announced to their state that the Nervii were stronger than the Romans both in courage and number of men; that they outnumbered the Romans by ten thousand men; and that they had overwhelmed Caesar, although he had used all his forces in the battle.

NOTES, PHRASES, ETC.

1. *Committed themselves to headlong flight*, praecipitēs fugae sēsē mandābant, i.e. headlong they, etc.

2. Use ablative absolute.

PART III

LESSON XXVI

INDEPENDENT SUBJUNCTIVES. HORTATORY AND OPTATIVE SUBJUNCTIVE

I. What is the Hortatory Subjunctive ?

170. The Hortatory Subjunctive is a main clause used to denote :

1. Exhortation.
2. Command.
3. Prohibition (see Lesson XXVII).

NOTES. — 1. The second person only is used in prohibitions.
2. The present subjunctive is generally used.
3. The negative of the Hortatory Subjunctive is *nē*.

EXAMPLES

Exhortation :

Let us go to the camp.

Eāmus ad castra.

Let us not go to the camp.

Nē ad castra eāmus.

Command :

Let Labienus do this.

Labiēnus hoc faciat.

For second person in commands and prohibitions, see the next lesson.

II. For what is the Optative Subjunctive used?

171. The Optative Subjunctive is a main clause used to express a wish.

NOTES. — 1. This subjunctive is usually preceded by *utinam*, *would that*, *oh that*, and unless it is preceded by *utinam* the imperfect or pluperfect must not be used.

2. The perfect subjunctive is never used in the optative subjunctive.

3. The present subjunctive denotes the wish as possible :

Oh, that our soldiers may be brave.

Vtinam nostrī fortēs sint.

The imperfect denotes the wish as impossible of fulfillment in present time :

Would that Caesar were here.

Vtinam Caesar adesset.

The pluperfect denotes the wish as unaccomplished in past time :

Would that Caesar had been present.

Vtinam Caesar adfuisset.

Can not the verbs, *volō*, *I wish*, *nōlō*, *I am unwilling*, *mālō*, *I prefer*, *cupiō*, *I desire*, etc., be used to introduce the expression of a wish?

172. *Volō*, etc., may be used to introduce the expression of a wish.

These verbs take the following construction :

1. If there is no change of subject the infinitive is used :

Caesar wished that he had been present.

Caesar voluit sē adfuisse.

2. If there is a change of subject, *ut* with subjunctive should be used.

We wished that Caesar had been present.

Voluimus ut Caesar adfuisset.

NOTE. — *Volō* and *cupiō*, however, can regularly take the infinitive even when there is a change of subject.

EXAMPLES

173. Account for all the subjunctives and their tenses in the following sentences :

1. *Let us return home and fight in our own country.*
Revertāmur domum et in nostrīs finibus decertēmus.

2. *Let Diviciacus keep the bands of the enemy apart.*
Diviciācus manūs hostium distineat.

3. *Would that the cavalry had not fled!*
Vtinam equitēs nē fugissent!

4. *Oh, that Labienus would look back!*
Vtinam Labiēnus respiciat!

5. *Would that the regular legions were here!*
Vtinam certae legiōnēs adessent!

6. *He wished to go to those nations and explore those regions.*

Eās natiōnēs adire et regiōnēs cognoscere volēbat.

7. *He wished that Labienus would return.*

Volēbat ut Labiēnus reverterētur.

174. VOÇABULARY

VERBS

Charge, signa inferō, inferre, intulī, inlātus.

Come together, sēsē coniungō, 3, coniunxī, coniunctus.

Cry out, exclāmō, 1.

Die, morior, morī, mortuus sum.

NOUNS, ETC.

Recklessly, temere (adv.).

Seventh, septimus, -a, -um (num. adj.).

Too far, paulō longius.

COMPOSITION

175. Caesar, when he saw that the seventh legion was hard pressed by the enemy, cried out to the centurions,

“Let the legions come together and charge the enemy. Let us not fear that we shall be surrounded by the Nervii, but let us resist more bravely and fight more boldly. Would that Labienus would look back and send us reënforcements. He has pursued the Atrebates too far, and recklessly wishes to gain possession of the camp of the enemy. Would that the Nervii would yield or that the two legions, who are in the rear, would come to help us! Let us however be unwilling to yield, but let us prefer to die ¹rather than be conquered.”

NOTES, PHRASES, ETC.

1. *Rather than, potius quam.*

LESSON XXVII

IMPERATIVE. COMMANDS. PROHIBITIONS. DATIVE OF SERVICE AND DOUBLE DATIVE

For what is the imperative mood used?

176. The imperative mood is used to express a command; but:

177. A negative command, *i.e.* a prohibition, is put into the hortatory subjunctive with *nē*, or more usually is expressed by the imperative of *nōlō* (*nōlī*, plural *nolīte*), *be unwilling*, and the infinitive; sometimes also *cave*, *beware of*, with the subjunctive may be used.

NOTES. — 1. Only the second person of the imperative is commonly used; for the third person of command use the Hortatory Subjunctive.

2. The present imperative is mainly used. If there is a distinct reference to future time the future imperative may be rarely used.

EXAMPLES

In the following sentences point out the imperatives and subjunctives and give the reasons for their use :

1. *Jump down, fellow-soldiers, unless you wish to hand over the eagle to the enemy.*

Desilite commilitōnēs, nisi vultis aquilam hostibus prodere !

2. *Do not hand over the eagle to the enemy.*

Nolite aquilam hostibus prodere ; (or) Nē prodātis aquilam hostibus ; (or) Cavēte aquilam hostium prodātis.

3. *Send Labienus to Caesar to-morrow.*

Cras mittitō ad Caesarem Labiēnum.

What is the effect of indirect discourse upon the hortatory subjunctive and the imperative ?

178. In indirect discourse the imperative is changed into the subjunctive, and the hortatory subjunctive remains in the subjunctive.

In indirect discourse prohibitions are always in the subjunctive with **ne**. **Nōlī** and **cave** must not be used.

1. **Precātur commilitōnes desiliant nisi velint aquilam hostibus prodere.**

2. **Precātur nē aquilam hostibus prōdant.**

3. **Precātur cras Labiēnum ad Caesarem mittat.**

179. Dative of Service or Purpose.

The dative is used to show that for which something serves :

The horsemen came as a reënforcement.

Equitēs auxiliō venērunt, i.e. for a help.

This dative is most frequently used in what has been aptly called the Double Dative construction; that is, where the person or thing that is benefited or hampered by the service is also in the dative:

The soldiers were a guard to the baggage.

Militēs praesidiō impedimentīs erant, i.e. served for a guard to . . .

He saw that they hindered one another in fighting.

Ipsōs sibi esse ad pugnam impedimentō vidit.

180. VOCABULARY

VERBS

Drive out, expellō, 3, expulī, expulsus.

Set free, to free, liberō, 1.

Wipe out, deleō, 2, delēvī, delētus.

NOUNS

Disgrace, turpitūdō, turpitudinis (f.).

Return, reditus, -ūs (m.).

COMPOSITION

181. Labienus looked back and saw that Caesar was hard pressed. He therefore sent the tenth legion as a help to Caesar. "Go with great swiftmess," he commanded, "free the general from danger, and drive out the Nervii from the camp. Do not delay, but run ¹at full speed. Do not let the enemy have the victory, but show ²your usual courage and the battle will be yours." The leader of our horse said that the cavalry had been put to flight, but that if the tenth legion should return the cavalry were also to run back and help Caesar; that they were not to be afraid to return, but were to go and wipe out the disgrace of their flight by their valor.

When these reënforcements arrived, the attack of the enemy was checked, and they were driven out of the camp of the Romans.

PHRASES

1. *At full speed, incitātō cursū.*

2. *Your usual courage, vestram virtūtem.*

LESSON XXVIII

DIRECT QUESTIONS. DATIVE OF POSSESSION

In what mood is a direct question ?

182. A direct question is ordinarily in the indicative mood.

NOTES.— 1. A simple question has usually the enclitic *-ne* added to the emphatic word :

Is Caesar in the camp?

Estne Caesar in castris ?

2. A question which expects the answer “yes” is introduced by the negative *nonne*, *is not?*

Is not Caesar a skillful general?

Nonne Caesar dux peritus est ?

3. A question which expects the answer “no” is introduced by *num* :

The Gauls did not conquer the Romans, did they?

Num Galli Romānōs superavērunt ?

What is a double question ?

183. A double question is one that asks which of two supposed cases is the true one. In Latin the first case is usually preceded by *utrum*, *whether*, and the second by *an*, *or* :

Are the Romans or the Gauls the braver?

Utrum Romānī an Galli fortiorēs sunt ?

184. Questions are also introduced by interrogative particles.

The most usual of these are :

1. The pronouns :

Quis ? quae ? quid ? *who ? which ? what ?*

2. Pronominal adjectives :

Quantus, -a, -um ? *how great ?*Quālis, -e ? *of what sort ?*

3. Interrogative adverbs :

Vbi ? *when ?*Vnde ? *whence ?*Quō ? *whither ?*Quot ? *how many ?*Quā ? *where ?*Vtrum ? *whether ?*

4. The adjective :

Vter, utra, utrum, *which (of two) ?*

185. The dative is used with the verb **sum**, to denote possession :

Merchants have no access to them.

Nullus aditus est ad eōs mercatoribus, *i.e.* there is no admission for merchants.

186. EXAMPLES

1. *What sort of states are they ?*

Quālēs civitatēs sunt ?

2. *Is Labienus with Caesar ?*

Estne Labiēnus cum Caesare ?

3. *Did not the soldiers have weapons ?*

Nonne arma militibus erant ?

4. *The Treviri did not say that Caesar had conquered the Nervii, did they ?*

Num Trevirī dicēbant Caesarem Nervios superavisse ?

5. *Whither are you going ? Quō vadis ?*

187. VOCABULARY

NOUNS, ETC.

*Hindrance, impeditum, -ī (n.). Merchants, mercātor, mercatōris**Question, quaestiō, quaestiōnis (f.). (m.).**Why? quid?*

COMPOSITION

188. Caesar before the battle had asked the Haedui these questions: "What sort of people are the Nervii? How great are their resources? Why do the merchants have no access to them? How many soldiers have they? Do they intend to take their stand on this side of the river, or will they not rather cross the river and there await my coming? Whither will they flee if they are conquered?" The Haedui had at this time answered that the Nervii were the bravest men in Gaul; that they were unwilling that the merchants should bring them wine; that they would await Caesar's arrival on the other side of the river.

LESSON XXIX

INDIRECT QUESTIONS. PARTITIVE GENITIVE

What is the difference between direct and indirect questions?

189. A direct question gives the exact words of the question:

Is Caesar in the camp?

But in an indirect question the words of the questioner are quoted:

He asks if Caesar is in the camp.

NOTE.—The Latins extended the idea of indirect question to such an extent, that wherever an interrogative word (see 184) is used, though there may have been no direct question, the indirect question construction follows.

What is the construction of an indirect question ?

190. An indirect question is introduced by some interrogative particle, is put into the subjunctive mood, and its tense depends on the following rules :

1. If the time of the indirect question is present, use the present subjunctive.

2. If the time of the indirect question is past and the introducing verb is primary, use the perfect subjunctive.

3. If the introducing verb is secondary, use the imperfect subjunctive for repeated action, the pluperfect for completed action.

EXAMPLES

He asks what I am doing. **Rogat quid faciat.**

He asks what I did. **Rogat quid fecerit.**

He asked what I was doing. **Rogāvit quid facerem.**

He asked what I had done. **Rogāvit quid fecissem.**

4. If the time indicated by the indirect question is future, then a paraphrase must be used, consisting of the future participle, and the proper person of **sim**, if the introducing verb is primary, and of **essem**, if the introducing verb is secondary :

He asks what I shall do. **Rogat quid factūrus sim.**

He asked what I should do. **Rogāvit quid factūrus essem.**

191. The whole to which a part belongs is denoted by the genitive.

Part of the soldiers, **pars militum.**

EXAMPLES

192. In the following sentences give reasons for all subjunctives and their tenses :

1. *When he asked what states there were, how powerful they were, and what they could do in war, he found out, etc.*

Cum quaereret quae civitatēs, quantaeue in armis essent, et quid in bellō possent, reperiēbat, etc.

2. *Because they knew how great a calamity they had brought upon their state, etc.*

Quod intellegerent quantam calamitātem civitatī intulissent, etc.

3. *Caesar asks why Labienus does not come.*

Caesar rogat quā dē causā Labiēnus nōn veniat.

4. *He did not know whether the reënforcements would come.*

Non scīvit utrum subsidia ventūra essent.

COMPOSITION

193. Caesar before the battle had asked the Haedui what sort of people the Nervii were, how powerful they were in arms, and how many states had conspired with them. He wished at that time also to know whether the enemy would await his arrival on this side of the river, or would go across it. He knew what the surrendered Gauls had told the Nervii, and therefore wished to find out where to expect the attack of this tribe. The Haedui at that time had answered, that the Nervii were the bravest men in Gaul; that they had collected together all of their fighting men because they knew how powerful the Romans were in war; that it would therefore be some¹ trouble to conquer them, especially because each one of the tribe knew what he was doing when he had consented to fight against the Romans.

PHRASES, NOTES, ETC.

1. *Trouble, partitive genitive, i.e. something of trouble.*

NOTE.— Review Lesson XXXV may be studied here.

LESSON XXX

PERIPHRASTIC CONJUGATIONS. DATIVE OF AGENT

What are the periphrastic conjugations and when are they used?

194. There are two periphrastic conjugations.

I. The first periphrastic conjugation consists of the future participle of the verb required, with some tense of the verb **sum**, meaning :

be about to . . .

be on the point of

He is about to die. Moritūrus est.

He was about to die. Moritūrus erat, etc.

NOTES

1. We have already studied four uses of this periphrastic conjugation :

(a) The future infinitive in indirect discourse. See 17.

(b) The future condition in indirect discourse. See 112 and 113.

(c) Contrary to fact condition in indirect discourse. See 118 and

119.

(d) Future indirect question. See 190, 4.

2. This conjugation is most frequently used in the infinitive.

195. II. The second periphrastic conjugation consists of the gerundive and some tense of the verb **sum**, and denotes what must, should, or ought to be done :

All things must be done by Caesar. Omnia Caesari agenda sunt.

All things should have been done by Caesar. Omnia Caesari agenda erant.

All things will have to be done by Caesar. Omnia Caesari agenda erunt.

196. After the gerundive, instead of the ablative of the agent with *ā* or *ab*, we must use the dative of the agent. See *Caesari*, in the examples above.

EXAMPLES

197. In the following sentences point out the first and second periphrastic conjugations and account for the datives :

1. *They thought that the Romans had no knowledge of the shoals or islands of those places where they were about to wage war.*

Existimābant Romānōs eōrum locōrum ubi bellum gestūri essent, neque vada neque insulās novisse.

2. *He said that he would do that which he had done in the case of the Nervii.*

Dixit sē id quod in Nervii fecisset factūrum esse.

3. *They had thought that our men would draw off the guard or would keep it carelessly.*

Illi nostrōs praesidia deductūrōs aut indiligentius servatūrōs crediderant.

4. *He keeps apart the bands of the enemy so that he may not have to fight with so great a multitude at one time.*

Manūs hostium distinet nē cum tantā multitudine sibi ūnō tempore confligendum sit.

5. *The Nervii thought that the plan ought not to be disregarded by them.*

Nōn omittendum sibi consilium Nervii existimavērunt.

6. *The signal had to be given on the trumpet.*

Signum tubā dandum erat.

198. VOCABULARY

VERBS

Gather, conferō, 3, contulī, conlātus.
Laugh at, inrideō, 2, inrīsī, inrīsus.
Withdraw, sē recipiō, 3, recēpī, receptus.

NOUNS, ETC.

Mound, agger, aggeris (m.).
Sight, vīsus, vīsūs (m.).
Terrified, perterritus, -a, -um (adj.).

COMPOSITION

199. Caesar was about to return into the province when he heard that the Aduatuci had gathered all their forces into one town, and there awaited the coming of the Romans. He thought therefore that he ¹ought to conquer this tribe before he went home.

On his arrival the Aduatuci were about to attack him, when they became afraid and withdrew into the town, in order that they ¹might not have to fight with Caesar.

Therefore sheds had to be built, a tower had to be constructed, and a mound thrown up by the Romans, in order that they might take the town by storm.

²When these things had been done, the Aduatuci were on the point of laughing at the Romans because they had built so great engines of war ³at so great a distance; but when they saw that the tower and sheds were moving toward their walls, terrified at the sight, they thought that they ¹ought to send ambassadors to Caesar to ask for peace. When Caesar had listened to these men, he said that hostages must be sent to him and that all the arms must be handed over.

NOTES, PHRASES, ETC.

1. Use the gerundive.
2. Ablative Absolute.
3. *At so great a distance*, tantō spatiō.

LESSON XXXI

PARTICIPLES AND GERUND

The participles are :

Present Active.

Perfect Passive.

Future Active.

Gerundive.

200. The future active participle, as we have seen, is usually used in the periphrastic conjugation. It remains, therefore, to study the use of the other three.

201. I. The present and perfect participles may be used in agreement with the subject or object of a verb instead of a subordinate clause to denote :

1. Time.
2. Cause.
3. Attending circumstance of an action.
4. Condition.

EXAMPLES

1. Time :

When they had delayed a little near the town and had laid waste the fields of the Remi, they hastened to Caesar's camp.

Paulisper apud oppidum morāti, agrōsque Remōrum depopulāti, ad castra Caesaris contendērunt.

He came upon them while they were fighting.

Eīs pugnantibus occurrit.

2. Cause :

The horsemen of the Treviri, because they were terrified by all these things, hastened home.

Quibus omnibus rēbus permōtī equitēs Treviri domum contendērunt.

3. Attendant circumstance :

The women, holding out their hands, sought peace from the Romans.

Mulierēs, passis manibus, pācem ab Romānis petiērunt.

4. Condition :

He said that if he were asked he would encourage the soldiers.

Dixit sē rogātum militēs cohortatūrum esse.

202. II. The present and perfect participles are often used like adjectives.

The mind of the enemy was so set upon fighting that, etc.

Hostium tam parātus ad dimicandum erat animus ut, etc.

They had minds of very little stability.

Animōs minimē resistantēs habuērunt.

NOTE. — There is no active perfect participle, and therefore this deficiency is made good by a temporal clause, or by an ablative absolute. See 148, 2. But a deponent verb having an active meaning and a perfect participle has a form which corresponds in meaning to the English perfect participle active.

Having said this, he returned to camp.

His dictīs (or cum haec dixisset) sē ad castra recēpit.

But :

Having encouraged the soldiers, he returned to camp.

Cohortātus militēs sē ad castra recēpit.

203. The gerundive is used :

1. In the periphrastic conjugation. See 194.

2. As an adjective.

He gave the signal for beginning battle.

Signum committendī proeliī dedit.

3. With **ad** to denote purpose. See 50.

204. Gerund is :

1. Used with **ad** to denote purpose. See 50.
2. A noun and may be used as one in its cases.

If a beginning of crossing should be made by them.

Si ab illis initium transeundi fieret.

205. VOCABULARY

NOUNS

Beginning, **initium**, **ī** (n.).
Safety, **salūs**, **salūtis** (f.).

VERB

Deprive, **despoliō**, **ī**, with ablative.

COMPOSITION

NOTE.—In this composition translate the temporal, causal, conditional, and attendant circumstance clauses by a participle.

206. Caesar when he had encouraged his men gave the signal for beginning battle. Because the mind of the enemy was not ¹ set upon fighting, they were soon repulsed and driven back into their town. Then, sending ambassadors to Caesar, they say that they will surrender, and ask him not to deprive them ² of their arms. “For,” say they, “if our arms are taken away, we shall be unable to defend ourselves from our enemies.” The ambassadors receive this reply from Caesar, that he will receive their surrender, when their arms are handed over to him, but that he will grant no terms of surrender unless they give up their arms. Therefore the Aduatuci, because they see no hope of safety, surrendering their arms, accept Caesar’s terms.

NOTES, PHRASES, ETC.

1. *Set upon*, **parātus ad**.
2. *Of their arms*, **armīs**, ablative after **despoliō**.

LESSON XXXII

SOME USES OF THE PRESENT AND IMPERFECT TENSES

207. In expressions of duration of time the present tense is used when an action is denoted, which, begun in the past, is continued in the present. Such clauses are most frequently introduced by, *iam diū*, *iam dūdum*, etc. :

Caesar has fought with the Gauls for a long time.

Iam diū Caesar cum Gallis pugnat.

But :

If the action to be denoted was begun in and continued in past time, the imperfect is used :

Caesar had fought with the Gauls for a long time.

Caesar iam diū cum Gallis contendēbat.

208. *Dum*, meaning *while*, is used in the present indicative, where the English usually has the imperfect :

While these things were going on, Caesar was in Gaul.

Dum haec geruntur, Caesar in Galliā erat.

209. The imperfect usually denotes continued or repeated action :

Many reports were brought to him, and he was continually informed by the letters of Labienus that all the Belgians were conspiring.

Crebrī ad eum rumōrēs adferebantur, litterisque Labiēni certior fiēbat omnis Belgās inter sē coniurāre.

EXAMPLES

210. Account for the use of the present and imperfect in the following sentences :

1. *Now for many years the Gauls had desired new forms of government.*

Galli iam multōs annōs novīs imperiīs studēbant.

2. *For a long time the Gauls have desired new forms of government.*

Iam diū Galli novīs imperiīs student.

3. *While the tenth legion was pursuing the Atrebates, the Nervii gained possession of our camp.*

Dum legiō decima Atrebātēs prosequuntur, Nervii nostris castris potiebantur.

4. *They kept on pursuing the enemy for many miles.*

Hostēs multa milia passuum prosequēbantur.

211. VOCABULARY

VERBS

Break in, refringō, 3, refrēgī, refractus.

Keep within, sē contineō, 2, continuī, contentus.

Sell, vendō, 3, vendidī, venditus.

Throw back, reiciō, 3, reiēcī, reiectus.

NOUNS

Fortification, munitiō, munitiōnis (f.).

Gate, porta, -ae (f.).

Redoubt, castellum, -i (n.).

COMPOSITION

212. The Aduatuci had for a long time kept within the town, so that Caesar thought that they had accepted the terms of peace. But suddenly, while our men were in camp, they made a sally against that part of our fortifications which seemed the weakest. Our men ran out quickly from the nearest redoubts in order to repel the attack, and fought with the enemy for many hours in that place. At length,¹ when many thousands of them had been killed,

the enemy were thrown back into the town. On the next day, ¹ when the gates had been broken into, while our men were marching into the town, their senate came to Caesar and kept on asking him to preserve them. But to these Caesar said, "Now for a long time you have resisted me, and have-kept me here for many days, when I ² ought to have been in the province, and also you have attacked me after you had surrendered; therefore I shall sell you and the whole town."

NOTES, PHRASES, ETC.

1. Translate by ablative absolute.
2. *Oportet* with infinitive.

LESSON XXXIII

USES OF THE GENITIVE

213. The genitive is the case of the possessor.

Caesar's army. **Exercitus Caesaris.**

214. The genitive is used with an adjective to describe the peculiar quality of some one or some thing.

A man of great courage. **Vir magnae virtūtis.**

215. The genitive is used to describe the material of which a thing consists or is made.

A hedge of boughs. **Saepēs ramōrum.**

216. The whole to which a part belongs is denoted by the partitive genitive.

Part of the foot soldiers. **Pars peditum.**

No distance, nothing of distance. **Nihil spatii.**

217. The subjective genitive is used when, if there was a predicate, the genitive would be the subject.

A father's love. Amor patris.

Here, if there were a predicate, *father* would be subject, e.g. *the love which the father feels.*

218. The objective genitive is used after :

1. *Nouns* that have a transitive sense.

The horsemen of the Treviri, whose reputation for valor, etc.

Equitēs Trevirī, quōrum opiniō virtūtis, etc.

Thanksgiving to the gods. Supplicatiō deōrum.

Desire for power. Cupiditās regnī.

2. *Verbs and adjectives* of :

(a) *Memory and forgetfulness.*

Mindful of his former valor.

Suae pristinae virtūtis memor.

If he should consent to disregard the old affront.

Sī veteris contumeliae obliviscī vellet.

(b) *Power or weakness.*

Able to rule. Potens imperīi.

A race having no control of its own affairs.

Gens impotens suārum rērum.

(c) *Knowledge or ignorance.*

Our men were altogether unacquainted with this kind of fighting.

Nostrī huius omninō generis pugnae imperitī erant.

If the Roman people had been aware of any harm doing, etc.

Sī Romānūs populus alicuius iniuriae conscius, etc.

(d) Innocence or guilt.

Guiltless of his brother's death.

Insons fraternī sanguinis.

Guilty of conspiracy. Noxius coniuratiōnis.

(e) Charge or penalty, after verbs of condemnation or acquittal.

Vercingetorix was accused of treachery.

Vercingetorix proditiōnis insimulātus est.

He was condemned to death.

Capitis damnātus est.

219. The genitive also follows certain words:

Causā and **gratiā**, *for the sake of*, e.g. **hiemandī causā**, *to winter.*

Instar, *like*, e.g. **saepēs instar mūrī**, *a hedge like a wall.*

Postridie, *day after*, e.g. **postridiē eius diēi**, *the day after that day.*

220. VOCABULARY

VERBS

Accuse, **incūsō**, 1.

Condemn, **damnō**, 1.

Disregard, *be forgetful of*, **obliviscor**, 3, **oblītus sum**.

Leave, **relinquō**, 3, **reliquī**, **relictus**.

Be in possession of, **potior**, 4, **potītus sum**, with genitive.

NOUNS, ETC.

The chief command, **summa imperī**.

Desire, **cupiditās**, **cupiditātis** (f.).

Desirous, **cupidus**, -a, -um (adj.).

Duty, **officiū**, -ī (n.).

Former, **pristinus**, -a, -um (adj.).

Guilty, **noxius**, -a, -um (adj.).

Mindful of, **memor**, **memoris** (adj.).

Reputation, **opiniō**, **opiniōnis** (f.).

Rest, **otium** -ī (n.).

Sagacity, **consiliū**, -ī (n.).

Some . . . others, **aliī** . . . **aliī**.

Treachery, **proditio**, **proditiois** (f.).

Unequaled, **singulāris**, -is, -e (adj.).

COMPOSITION

221. On the day after that day, Caesar, thinking that he was in possession of all Gaul, departed for the province with the desire for rest. He took some of the soldiers with him and left the others with Labienus, — a man of the greatest sagacity, and ¹one who had an unequalled reputation for valor, — because he was desirous of the chief command. On the day of his departure, Caesar had addressed the soldiers, saying, that he hoped that they, ²during his absence, would be mindful of their duty ³toward him and Labienus, and that, if they were attacked, they would not be forgetful of their former valor; that he hoped also that none of them would be guilty of treachery, and that if any one was accused of this crime, he would condemn him to death.

NOTES, PHRASES, ETC.

1. *One who, quī* (characteristic).
2. *During his absence, eō absente.*
3. *Towards him, dative.*

LESSON XXXIV

USES OF THE DATIVE

222. The dative is the case of the object indirectly affected by the action of a verb :

He gives a book to the boy or He gives the boy a book.

In this sentence *book* is the direct object and *boy* the indirect, and therefore dative.

Librum puerō dat.

Also :

*He answered Ariovistus, i.e. He answered to Ariovistus :
Ariovistō respondit.*

NOTE. — If, however, motion is expressed, the accusative with *ad* or *in* must be used ; see 12 :

*He sent Labienus to Caesar.
Labiēnum ad Caesarem mīsit.*

223. The verbs of most common use that take the dative of indirect object are : —

I.

Crēdō, I believe, I trust in : He trusted Caesar, Caesarī credidit.

Ignoscō, I pardon : He pardoned the Bellovaci, Bellovacīs ignōvit.

Imperō, I command : He commanded him, eī imperāvit.

Parcō, I spare : He spared the women, mulieribus pepercit.

Pareō, I obey : He obeyed Caesar, Caesarī paruit.

Persuadeō, I persuade : He persuades Diviciacus, Diviciācō persuadet.

Resistō, I withstand : He withstood the enemy, hostibus restitit.

Studeō, I desire : He desires new government, novīs rēbus studet.

And others.

224. II. Verbs compounded with *ad*, *ante*, *con*, *in*, *inter*, *ob*, *post*, *prae*, *prō*, *sub*, *super*, are followed by the dative of the indirect object if the meaning of the compound requires :

Titurius was in command of the redoubt.

Titurius castellō praeerat.

But :

Fear took possession of their minds.

Timor animōs praeoccupāvit.

Then the difficulty is to know when to use the dative and when not. A useful rule, although it has many exceptions, is that if in the English the compound verb is divided into a verb and a preposition, then use the dative, otherwise not:

The redoubt over which Titurius presided was behind the camp.

Post castra erat castellum cui Titurius praeerat.

But:

They confessed their sins. Delicta confessi sunt.

225. Adjectives that take the dative are those of:

1. Nearness:

The Senones were the neighbors of the Belgae.

Senones finitimī Belgis erant.

2. Likeness:

The setting out was very much like a flight.

Profectiō consimilis fugae erat.

3. Fitness:

A place suitable for a camp.

Locus idoneus castris.

226. Dative with nouns.

1. Dative of service:

They came as an aid to the soldiers.

Militibus auxiliō venērunt.

2. Dative of agent after the gerundive:

All things had to be done by Caesar.

Omnia Caesarī agenda erant.

3. Dative of possession with **sum**:

The merchants had no access to them.

Eis aditus mercatoribus nōn erat.

227. VOCABULARY

VERBS

- Be desirous of*, *studeō*, 2, *studuī*,
 —, with dative.
Betray, *prōdō*, 3, *prodidī*, *proditus*.
Obey, be obedient to, *pareō*, 2.
Pardon, *ignoscō*, 3, *ignōvī*, *ignōtus*,
 —, with dative.
Preside over, *praesum*, *praeesse*,
praefuī.
Resist, withstand, *resistō*, 3, *re-*
stitī, —, with dative.
Spare, *parcō*, 3, *pepercī*, —,
 with dative.

NOUNS

- Beast of burden*, *iumentum*, -ī (n.).
Character, *natūra*, -ae (f.).
Conqueror, *victor*, *victōris* (m.).
Fickle, *instabilis*, -e (adj.).
Fitted, suited, *aptus*, -a, -um (adj.).
Fitted, suited, *idoneus*, -a, -um
 (adj.).

COMPOSITION

228. The Gauls are men of fickle mind, who are always desirous of new governments. They do not easily obey a conqueror, and will only follow one of their own leaders, if he is able to persuade them to do what he commands them. They will withstand an enemy bravely until they are overwhelmed, and then, if they surrender, and the victor spares them, and pardons them, in a few months they will conspire to overthrow him. To their own chiefs, who preside over them, they are obedient, if their rulers are fitted in mind and character for the supreme power. They will never pardon a prince who, like Dumnorix, betrays them.¹ They have good horses and beasts of burden, which are of great use to them for war, and serve as a help to those who, when conquered, wish to flee.

NOTES, PHRASES, ETC.

1. Translate by dative of possession.

LESSON XXXV

REVIEW OF LESSONS XXVI TO XXIX INCLUSIVE

229. QUESTIONS :

1. What is meant by independent subjunctives? For what are they used?

2. Is there any other way of expressing a wish except by the optative subjunctive?

3. What is the imperative mood used for?

4. How do you express a prohibition in Latin?

5. What is the difference between a direct and an indirect question? How are they expressed in Latin? How many interrogative words can you give? What is a double question? How is it expressed in Latin?

6. What is a dative of possession? A double dative? Partitive genitive?

230. VOCABULARY

VERBS

Arrest, retineō, 2, retinui, retentus.

Drive back, send back, remittō, 3, remisi, remissus.

Reduce, redigō, 3, redēgi, redactus.

Remain, permaneō, 2, permansi, permansus.

NOUNS, ETC.

Among, inter (prep. with acc.).

Council, concilium, -ī (n.).

Forefathers, maiōrēs, maiōrum (m.).

Grain, frumentum, ī (n.).

Liberty, libertās, libertātis (f.).

Slavery, servitūs, servitūtis (f.).

COMPOSITION

231. When the ambassadors came to the Veneti to demand grain, the Veneti called a council and said among themselves: "Let us not send grain to Crassus, let us rather arrest these envoys, and send this message to Crassus, 'If you want your ambassadors, send us back our hostages.'

Would that the Romans had not come into Gaul and reduced us to slavery! O that we were able to withstand them! Nevertheless, this is the time to try what we can do. We know how strong Crassus is, we know how brave Caesar's soldiers are, and we have seen what sort of weapons the Romans use. Nevertheless, let us try to drive them back into the province. Let us not be afraid. Let us obtain our liberty. Shall we not fight? Do we prefer to endure the Roman slavery, or to remain in the liberty which we have received from our forefathers?"

Having said these things they arrested the envoys and sent a messenger to Crassus, who said, "O Crassus, send us back our hostages. Do not attempt to fight with us, for if you make war on us, we know what we shall do, and you will never conquer us."

LESSON XXXVI

REVIEW OF LESSONS XXX TO XXXIV INCLUSIVE

232. QUESTIONS:

1. What are the two periphrastic conjugations? What do they mean? How is the agent expressed after the gerundive?
2. What are the most usual uses of the participles and the gerund?
3. What do you know of the tenses which follow expressions of duration of time?
4. After what sort of nouns, adjectives, and verbs is the genitive used? Can you give any other genitives?
5. What is the dative the case of? What sort of verbs and adjectives take the dative?
6. What do you know of the dative in connection with service? agent? possession?

233. VOCABULARY

VERBS	NOUNS, ETC.
<i>Be present</i> , <i>adsum</i> , <i>adesse</i> , <i>adfuī</i> , <i>adfutūrus</i> .	<i>Naval</i> , <i>navālis</i> , -e (adj.). <i>Ship</i> , <i>nāvis</i> , <i>nāvis</i> (f.).
<i>Delay</i> , <i>moror</i> , <i>morāri</i> , <i>morātus</i> <i>sum</i> .	<i>Supplies</i> , <i>copiae</i> , -ārum (f.).
<i>Navigate</i> , <i>navigō</i> , 1.	
<i>Strike camp</i> , <i>castra moveō</i> , 2, <i>mōvī</i> , <i>mōtus</i> .	
<i>Suffer</i> , <i>patior</i> , <i>patī</i> , <i>passus sum</i> .	

COMPOSITION

233. Caesar, ¹when he saw that the Veneti were about to arrest his ambassadors and were on the point of making war upon him, thought that he ²ought not to delay, but should immediately march against them. Therefore he called Brutus, a man suited to a naval command, and said to him, “³You must prepare ships, get together those supplies which are of use for ships, and enrol sailors from those harbors which are nearest to the Veneti.” ⁴When Brutus had gone, ¹because he thought that if ⁴he were present the other tribes would not join the Veneti, Caesar immediately struck camp. When he had been marching for a long time, a messenger came from the Veneti, who said to Caesar, “For a long time, O Caesar, we have borne the slavery of the Romans; but now, since the desire for freedom is great, our leaders have persuaded us to fight against the Roman people. Having arrested your envoys, we have condemned them to death, and the generals have commanded me to say that they will not pardon your ambassadors, unless you send back the hostages you have taken from us. Moreover, mindful of your former severity, and because they know that ⁵if they are conquered they will be killed, the Veneti will resist you most bravely.”

NOTES, PHRASES, ETC.

1. Translate by a present participle.
2. Translate, *it ought not to be delayed by him* (gerundive).
3. Translate, *ships must be prepared by you, sailors must be enrolled*, etc.
4. Ablative Absolute.
5. Translate by perfect participle passive.

LESSON XXXVII

HARVARD ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1894

235. The Usipetes and Tencteri, German tribes, were so persecuted by the Suevi that they were compelled to abandon their homes, and wandered about for many years in the vain search for a new abode. Finally they came to the river Rhine with the design of crossing into Gaul. But the Menapii, who dwelt on both banks of the river at that point, were alarmed at the approach of such an immense host; and transporting all their property across the river, they posted troops on the farther bank to keep the Germans from crossing. The latter, having no ships, resorted to a trick: they withdrew from the river, pretending to return to their own country; but when the Menapians, deceived by their departure, had come back to their homes, they suddenly turned, and surprising them by a rapid march, massacred them all, and seized their ships.

APPENDIX I

MAIN AND SUBORDINATE CLAUSES. THE FIRST CONCORD

236. A simple sentence consists of a subject and a predicate:

Caesar conquered the Gauls. Caesar Gallōs vicit.

237. But the subject or the predicate may be modified by a clause :

Caesar, who was a skillful general, conquered the Gauls, who had rebelled.

In this sentence, therefore, *Caesar conquered the Gauls* is the main clause, because it is that part of the sentence which makes an independent statement, while *who was a skillful general* and *who had rebelled* are called subordinate clauses because they modify the subject and object respectively of the main clause.

A subordinate clause is always introduced by a subordinate conjunction or by a relative.

238. A sentence may contain more than one main statement; if so, these main clauses are connected by a coördinate conjunction; but each of these clauses is an independent statement and does not modify the other :

Caesar went to Gaul, but Crassus stayed at Rome.

Caesar in Galliam profectus est, sed Crassus Rōmae remansit.

Therefore :

A main clause is an independent statement, question, or command :

Caesar went to Gaul.

A subordinate clause is a clause which modifies the statement of the main clause :

Caesar, who was a skillful general, went to Gaul.

239. The first Concord or The first rule of Agreement.

A noun which is used to describe another noun, agrees with the noun it describes in *case* :

Caesar, the general. Caesar dux.

240. There are two kinds of these descriptive nouns.

I. Appositives, II. Predicate Nominatives.

241. I. Appositives.

When a noun describes another noun, and a verb does not come between it and the noun it describes, the descriptive noun is said to be in Apposition with the noun it describes.

Caesar, the consul, did this. Caesar, consul, hoc fēcit.

This was done by Caesar the consul.

Hoc ā Caesare consule factum est.

NOTE. — A noun in Apposition may be used in Latin in some cases when in English we would have a subordinate clause.

Caesar, when he was consul, did this. Caesar, consul, hoc fēcit.

Diviciacus, who was the most powerful man in Gaul, was king of the Suessiones.

Diviciācus, totīus Galliae potentissimus, Suessiōnum rēx fuit.

But :

242. II. If a verb comes between the descriptive noun and the noun described, the descriptive noun is said to be in Predicate Nominative with the noun described.

Caesar was the consul of the Romans.

Caesar erat Romanōrum consul.

NOTE 1. — Predicate nominative is used usually with the following verbs: *to be*, **sum**; *to become*, *be made*, **fiō**; *to appear*, **appareō**; and passives.

NOTE 2. — A predicate nominative which agrees with two or more singular nouns is put into the plural.

Crassus and Labienus were the lieutenants of Caesar.

Crassus et Labiēnus legātī Caesaris erant.

EXAMPLES

243. In the following sentences point out the main and subordinate clauses, the Appositives, and Predicate Nominatives :

1. *Labienuſ and Crassus, when they were young men, were the lieutenants of Caesar.*

Labiēnus et Crassus, aduſcentēs, Caesaris legātī erant.

2. *The Nervii and Aduatuci, Gallic tribes, conspired against Caesar, the general of the Romans.*

Nervii Aduatucīque, gentēs Gallicae, contrā Caesarem, imperatōrem Romanōrum, coniuravērunt.

3. *The man who came to Caesar was Iccius, a Gaul.*

Vir quī ad Caesarem vēnit Iccius Gallus erat.

4. *The Gauls fought many battles with Labienus and Crassus, who, when they were young men, had been the lieutenants of Caesar.*

Galli multās pugnās cum Labiēnō et Crassō, quī, aduſcentēs, fuerant Caesaris legātī, pugnābant.

244. VOCABULARY

VERBS

Be, sum, esse, fui, futūrus.

Come, veniō, 4, vēnī, ventus.

Conquer, superō, 1.

Have, habeo, 2.

Live, incolō, 3, incoluī, —.

Know, cognoscō, 3, cognōvī, cognitus.

March, iter faciō, 3, fēcī, factus.

Sail, navigō, 1.

Send, mittō, 3, mīsī, missus.

Teach, doceō, 2, docuī, doctus.

NOUNS, ETC.

Against, contrā (prep. with acc.).

And so, itaque.

Boy, puer, -ī (m.).

Consul, consul, consulis (m.).

From, ab (prep. with abl.).

Gallic, Gallicus, -a, -um (adj.).

General, imperātor, imperatōris (m.).

Island, insula, -ae (f.).

Lieutenant, legātus, -ī (m.).

Many, multus, -a, -um (adj.).

Navigation, navigatiō, navigatiōnis (f.).

Near, prope (prep. with acc.).

Ocean, oceanus, -i (m.).

Sea, mare, maris (n.).

Skillful, perītus, -a, -um (adj.).

To, ad (prep. with acc.).

Tribe, gens, gentis (f.).

With, cum (prep. with abl.).

COMPOSITION

245. Caesar, a skillful general, who had been consul, was sent to Gaul. He conquered the Nervii and Aduatuci, Gallic tribes, and marched against the Veneti, with his lieutenants Labienus and Crassus, who had come to him from Italy. The Veneti were a tribe who lived near the sea. They had many ships, in which they sailed to Britain, an island in the ocean. These men, ¹when they were boys, had been taught navigation, and so ²when they became men they knew ¹all about ships.

NOTES, PHRASES, ETC.

1. *All about*, omnia dē with ablative.
2. Appositive.

APPENDIX II

THE SECOND AND THIRD CONCORDS

The Second Concord. Agreement of Adjectives.

246. An adjective agrees with the noun it limits in gender, number, and case :

A good man, to a good woman, of a good gift.

Bonus vir, bonae feminae, boni dōni.

247. Participles and adjective pronouns also agree with the noun they limit in gender, number, and case :

His army was conquered. **Suus exercitus victus est.**

248. An adjective in agreement with the subject of a verb may be used like an adverb :

He came joyfully. **Laetus vēnit.**

He came unwillingly. **Invitus vēnit.**

He was the first to come. **Primus vēnit, i.e.** he came the first.

249. The Third Concord. Agreement of the Relative.

A relative agrees with its Antecedent in gender and number, but its case depends on the construction of the clause in which it stands :

He sent the men to Caesar, who was in Gaul.

Militēs ad Caesarem, quī in Galliā erat, mīsīt.

Here **quī** is masculine and singular because its antecedent **Caesarem** is masculine and singular; but **quī** is nominative because it is the subject of **erat** and is *not* accusative in agreement with **Caesarem**.

But :

If there is an appositive or predicate nominative in the relative clause, the relative will agree with that appositive or predicate nominative rather than with its antecedent :

Rome, which is the capital of Italy, is a great city.

Rōma, quod est Italiae caput, urbs magna est.

Here **quod** although it refers to **Rōma** agrees with **caput**, because **caput** is in the predicate nominative within the relative clause.

EXAMPLES

250. In the following sentences point out the adjectives and show the nouns with which they agree; point out the relatives and account for their gender, number, and case.

1. *Caesar was a good general and a clever commander.*

Caesar erat bonus dux et imperātor perītus.

2. *Rome, a great city, was the most powerful town in the world.*

Rōma, urbs magna, erat oppidum totius orbis pōtentissimum.

3. *The Nervii sent ambassadors, who were the best men of the state.*

Nervii legātōs, quī primī civitātis erant, misērunt.

4. *The horses, which were good beasts of burden, were killed.*

Equī, quae erant iumenta bona, occīsī sunt.

251. VOCABULARY

VERBS

Begin, coepī, -isse (defective), foll.
by infin.
Fight, pugnō, 1.
Go, eō, ire, ii, itum.
Make war on, bellum inferō, in-
ferre, intulī, inlātus, with dative.
Place, coniciō, 3, coniecī, coniectus.
Put to flight, fugō, 1.

NOUNS, ETC.

Always, semper (adv.).
Amongst, inter (prep. with acc.).
Battle, pugna -ae (f.).

Brave, fortis, forte (adj.).
Cavalry, equitātus, -ūs (m.).
Children, liberī, -ōrum (c.).
Foot soldiers, pedes, peditis (m.).
Forest, silva, -ae (f.).
Fortified, munītus, -a, -um (adj.).
Horse, equus, -ī (m.).
Joyful, laetus, -a, -um (adj.).
Joy, laetitia, -ae (f.).
Marsh, aestuarium, -ī (n.).
Others, ceterī, -ae, -a (adj.).
Town, oppidum, -ī (n.).
Swamp, palūs, palūdis (f.).
Terrified, perterritus, -a, -um (adj.).
Woman, mulier, mulieris (f.).

COMPOSITION

252. The Nervii, who lived in the forests, were the bravest men in Gaul. They had no good horses, but their foot soldiers were brave men and were able to put to flight the cavalry of those who fought with them. Their town, which was a fortified city,¹ was situated amongst swamps and marshes. In this city they place the terrified women and little children, and then² go into battle. They were the first to make war upon the Romans, and they fought joyfully. The other Gauls always made war unwillingly,

but the Nervii, who are a brave tribe, begin to fight³ with the greatest joy.

NOTES, PHRASES, ETC.

1. *Was situated, positum est.*
2. *To go into battle, ad pugnam ire.*
3. *With the greatest joy, cum maximā laetitiā.*

APPENDIX III

THE FOURTH CONCORD. RULES OF ORDER

253. THE FOURTH CONCORD

A verb agrees with its subject nominative in number and person. If there are two or more subjects, the verb is plural. If these subjects are of different persons, then:

If one of the subjects is first person, the verb is first person plural.

If there is no first person, and one of the subjects is second person, the verb is second person.

You and I will go. Ego et tū ibimus.

You and Caesar will go. Tū et Caesar ibitis.

Caesar and Crassus will go. Caesar et Crassus ibunt.

254. SOME SIMPLE RULES OF ORDER

1. Place the verb of the main clause last.

Caesar was sent to Gaul. Caesar ad Galliam missus est.

2. Place the most important word first, and the next most important word next, and so on.

Caesar ad Galliam missus est.

Here the word *Caesar* has the place of importance, showing that it was he and no one else who was sent to Gaul;

but in the sentence **Ad Galliam Caesar missus est**, the phrase **ad Galliam** has the place of importance, showing that it was there and nowhere else that Caesar was sent.

3. In a subordinate clause put the subordinate verb last in its own clause, put the introducing conjunction or relative first, then the word of most importance in the subordinate clause, and so on. Place the subordinate clause as near as possible to the word it modifies, but if the whole main clause is modified by the subordinate clause and the subordinate clause is more important than the main clause, put the subordinate clause first.

Caesar, who is a skillful general, has conquered the Gauls.

Caesar, quī dux perītus est, Gallōs superāvit.

But :

When he had conquered the Gauls he went to Rome.

Cum Gallōs superavisset, Rōmām profectus est.

4. Place a preposition before its noun, an adjective before its noun (as a general rule), and the negative before the verb.

He did not come with great speed.

Magnā cum celeritāte nōn vēnit.

EXAMPLES

255. In the following sentences account for the person of the verbs, and give reasons for the order of the words :

1. *Those who have been the leaders of this plan have fled into Britain.*

Eī quī eius consilī principēs fuērunt in Britanniam profugērunt.

2. *He came to the town and pitched his camp there.*

Ad oppidum vēnit castraque ibī posuit.

3. *The Gauls, terrified by the size of works which they had neither seen nor heard of before, sent ambassadors to Caesar.*

Galli, magnitudine operum quae neque viderant neque ante audierant perterriti, legātōs ad Caesarem misērunt.

256. VOCABULARY

VERBS

Govern, administrō, 1.

Hold, habeō, 2.

Pacify, pācō, 1.

Rule, regō, 3.

NOUNS, ETC.

After, postquam (adv.).

Capital city, caput, capitī (n.).

Chief power, imperium, -ī (n.).

Duty, officium, -ī (n.).

Law, lex, lēgis (f.).

Proconsul, proconsul, proconsulis (m.).

Province, provincia, -ae (f.).

Senate, senātus, -ūs (m.).

Time, tempus, temporis (n.).

Whole, tōtus, -a, -um (adj.).

Wisely, sapienter (adj.).

World, orbis, orbis.

COMPOSITION

257. Rome, which is the capital of Italy, was the greatest city of the world in the time of Caesar. The chief power was held ¹ by two consuls, who ² with the senate made laws and ruled the people.

After a man had been consul he was sent ³ into a province as proconsul. The duty of the proconsul was to govern the people of his province, and to conquer them ⁴ when they rebelled.

So Caesar went into Gaul as proconsul. He governed wisely, pacified the whole country, and ⁵ made it tributary to Rome.

NOTES, PHRASES, ETC.

1. *By, ā* with ablative.
2. *With, cum* with ablative.
3. *Into, in* with accusative.
4. *When they rebelled, cum* deficerent.
5. *To make tributary to, vectigālīs facere* with dative.

VOCABULARY

A

- Abandon*, *deserō*, 3, *deseruī*, *desertus*.
Able, *possum*, *posse*, *potuī*, —, with the complementary infinitive.
Abode, *domus*, -ūs (f.).
About, *concerning*, *dē* (prep. with ablative); —adv. *circiter*; *bring about*, see *bring*; *be about*, see 194.
Absence, *absentia*, -ae (f.); *in his absence*, *he being absent*, *eō absente* (ablative absolute).
Accept, *accipiō*, 3, *accēpi*, *acceptus*.
Access, *aditus*, -ūs (m.).
Accord, *one's own*, *ultrō* (adv.).
According to, *in accordance with*, translate by ablative of manner.
Account, *on account of*, *propter* (prep. with accusative); or translate by ablative of cause.
Accuse, *insimulō*, 1, with genitive of the charge.
Across, *trans* (prep. with accusative).
Address, *adloquor*, 3, *adlocutus sum*, *appellō*, 1.
Aduatuci, *Aduatucī*, -ōrum (m.), plural noun.
Advance, *successus*, -ūs (m.).
Advance, *progredior*, 3, *progressus sum*.
Advise, *moneō*, 2, with substantive purpose clause.
Afraid, *be*, *vereor*, 2, *veritus sum*, with substantive purpose clause.
- After*, *post* (adv.); *postquam* (adv.).
Again, *iterum* (adv.).
Against, *contrā* (prep. with accusative); *in* (prep. with accusative).
Ago, *long time*, see *long*.
Ahead, *send*, see *send*.
Aid, *auxilium*, -ī (n.), *subsidium*, -ī (n.).
Alarm, *commoveō*, 2, *commōvī*, *commōtus*.
All, *omnis*, *omnis*, *omne* (adj.).
Allow, *sinō*, 3, *sīvī*, *situs*, usually with substantive purpose clause; *patior*, 3, *passus sum*, usually with infinitive.
Ally, *socius*, -ī (m.).
Alone, *sōlus*, -a, -um (adj.); as adv. *sōlum*.
Also, *etiam* (adv.); *not only . . . but also*, *nōn sōlum . . . sed etiam*.
Although, *etsī*, with protasis; *cum*, with subjunctive; *quamquam*, with indicative.
Always, *semper* (adv.).
Ambassador, *legātus*, -ī (m.).
Ambush, *insidiae*, -ārum (f.), plural noun.
Among, *inter* (prep. with accusative).
Amount, *great amount of*, *magnus numerus*, with genitive.
And, *et*, enclitic -que, *atque*, *ac*.
And so, *itaque*

Announce, to, renuntiō, 1, followed by indirect discourse.

Another, alter, altera, alterum (adj.).

Answer, respondeō, 2, respondi, responsus, followed by indirect discourse.

Any longer, longius (comp. adv.).

Anyone, quis, quae, quid, or quisquam, quaequam, quidquam.

Apart, keep, see keep.

Approach, aditus, -ūs (m.), or adventus, -ūs (m.).

Approach, to, adveniō, 4, advēnī, adventus.

Archer, sagittarius, -ī (m.).

Arms, arma, -ōrum (n.), plural noun; under arms, in armīs; run to arms, see run.

Army, exercitus, -ūs (m.).

Arrangement, ordō, ordinis (m.).

Arrange, draw up, to, instruō, 3, instruxī, instructus; constituō, 3, constituī, constitūtus.

Arrest, comprehendo, 3, comprehendī, comprehensus.

Arrive, adveniō, advēnī, adventus.

Arrival, adventus, -ūs (m.).

As, ut, with indicative; — follows, sic (adv.); — long as, quoad (conj.).

Ask, ask for, rogō, 1, with accusative of person and accusative of thing; petō, 3, petiī, petītus, with ā or ab and ablative of person and accusative of thing; quaerō, 3, quaesivī, quaesītus, with dē, ex, or ab and ablative of person and accusative of thing.

Assert, confirmō, 1, followed by indirect discourse.

At, ablative of place where with in, or locative case; at, in the sense of

near, ad with accusative; — length, denique (adv.); — once, without delay, sine morā.

Atrebatas, Atrebātēs, -um (m.), plural noun.

Attack, impetus, -ūs (m.).

Attack, impetum facere, fēcī, factus (in), or adgredior, 3, adgressus.

Attempt, conor, 1, conātus sum.

Authority, auctoritās, auctoritātis (f.).

Await, exspectō, 1.

Away, be, absum, abesse, abfui, abfutūrus; take —, see take.

B

Back, see under come, drive, lead, and look.

Baggage, impedimenta, -ōrum (n.), plural noun.

Band of men, manus, -ūs (f.).

Bank, ripa, -ae (f.).

Battle, pugna, -ae (f.); proelium, -ī (n.); battle line or line of —, acies, -eī (f.); begin —, proelium committere.

Be, sum, esse, fui, futūrus.

Be away, absum, abesse, abfui, abfutūrus; — in flight, fugiō, 3, fūgī, fugitūrus; — in possession of, potior, potiri, potitus sum, with ablative, but sometimes with genitive.

Bear, ferō, ferre, tuli, lātus.

Beast of burden, iumentum, -ī (n.).

Because, quod, quia, quoniam, or cum with subjunctive; because of, translate by ablative of cause.

Become, fiō, fieri, factus sum; — afraid, vereor, veritus sum.

Before, ante (adv. or prep. with accusative).

Begin, *coepī, coepisse*, defective verb only used in perfect tenses and followed by indirect discourse; *begin battle*, see *battle*.

Beginning, *initium, -ī* (n.).

Belgae, Belgae, -ārum (m.), plural noun.

Bellovacī, Bellovacī, -ōrum (m.), plural noun.

Besiege, *oppugnō, 1.*

Best, seem, see *seem*.

Betray, *prōdō, 3, prodidī, proditus*.

Between, *inter* (prep. with accusative).

Bibrax, Bibrax, -actis (f.).

Boduognatus, Boduognātus, -ī (m.).

Boldly, *audaciter* (adv.).

Both, *ambo, -ae, -o; uterque, utraque, utrumque; both . . . and, et . . . et*.

Bowman, *sagittarius, -ī* (m.).

Boy, *puer, puerī* (m.).

Bratuspantium, Bratuspantium, -ī (n.).

Brave, *fortis, fortis, forte* (adj.).

Bravely, *fortiter* (adv.).

Bravery, *virtus, -ūtis* (f.).

Break in, *refringo, 3, refrēgī, refractus; — into, intrō, 1.*

Breath, out of breath, *exanimātus, -a, -um* (adj.).

Bring, fero, ferre, tulī, lātus; — about, efficiō, 3, effēcī, effectus, or faciō, 3, fēcī, factus, followed by *ut* and subjunctive of result.

Bring up, *condūcō, 3, conduxī, conductus* (of soldiers); (sheds) *agō, agere, ēgī, actus; — upon, inferō, inferre, intulī, inlātus; — together, condūcō, 3, conduxī, conductus*.

Britain, *Britannia, -ae* (f.).

Brutus, Brūtus, ī (m.).

Build, to, *exstruō, 3, exstruxī, exstructus; aedificō, 1.*

Burden, beasts of, see *beast*.

But, sed, autem (postpositive); — *also, sed etiam*; — *that, quīn*, with subjunctive, after verbs of doubting.

By, ā or *ab*, with the ablative of the agent; otherwise express by the ablative.

C

Caesar, Caesar, -aris (m.).

Call, *appellō, 1.*

Camp, castra, -ōrum (n.), plural noun; *pitch* —, *castra pōnō, 3, posuī, positus; strike* —, *castra moveō, 2, mōvī, mōtus*.

Camp follower, *cālō, calōnis* (m.).

Can, be able, *possum, posse, potuī, —*, followed by complementary infinitive.

Capital city, *caput, capitis* (n.).

Captive, *captīvus, -ī* (m.).

Capture, *expugnō, 1; capiō, 3, cēpī, captus*.

Care, cūra, -ae (f.).

Cavalry, equitātus, -ūs (m.).

Cavalry, equester, equestris, equestre (adj.).

Centurion, *centuriō, centuriōnis* (m.).

Character, natūra, -ae (f.).

Charge, signa inferō, inferre, intulī, inlātus, with dative.

Charge of, have, be in command of, *praesum, praesesse, praefuī*, with dative.

Check, tardō, 1.

Chief, princeps, principis (m.).

Chief command or power, *summa* (ae [f.]) *imperī*.

Children, liberī, -ōrum, plural noun.

City, urbs, urbis (f.).
Clamor, clāmor, clamōris (m.).
Clemency, clementia, -ae (f.).
Collect, conligō, 3, conlēgī, conlectus.
Collect together, conferō, conferre, con-
tulī, conlātus.
Come, veniō, 4, vēnī, ventus; — back,
redeō, 4, rediī, reditus; — between,
interveniō, 4, intervēnī, interven-
tus; — out of, exeō, 4, exiī, exitus;
— up, adveniō, 4, advēnī, advent-
tus; — upon, inveniō, 4, invēnī,
inventus; — to, adeō, 4, adī, adi-
tus; — together, conveniō, 4, con-
vēnī, conventus.
Coming, adventus, -ūs (m.).
Command, mandatum, -ī (n.); *im-*
perium, -ī; supreme —, summa (ae
 [f.]) *imperī; be in — of, praesum,*
praeesse, praefuī; to —, iubeō, 2,
iussī, iussus, with infinitive; im-
perō, 1, with purpose clause and
dative.
Commit oneself, committō, 3, commīsī,
commissus, with reflexive and dative.
Common, commūnis, commūnis, com-
mūne (adj.).
Compel, cōgō, 3, coēgī, coactus.
Concerning, dē (prep. with ablative).
Condemn, damnō, 1, with genitive of
penalty.
Condition, condiciō, condiciōnis (f.).
Conquer, vincō, 3, vicī, victus; su-
perō, 1.
Conqueror, victor, victōris (m.).
Consent, consentiō, 4.
Conspire, coniūrō, 1.
Construct, exstruō, 3, exstruxī, ex-
structus.
Consul, consul, consulis (m.).

Council, concilium, -ī (n.).
Country, rūs, rūris (n.); *terra, -ae* (f.);
 meaning *fatherland, patria, -ae* (f.).
Courage, virtūs, virtūtis (f.).
Covering, tegimentum, -ī (n.).
Coward, ignāvus, -ī (m.).
Crassus, Crassus, -ī (m.).
Crime, noxia, -ae (f.).
Critical, matter in a — state, res in
angustō.
Cross, transeō, 4, transī, transitus.
Crowded together, confertus, -a, -um
 (adj.).
Cry out, exclāmō, 1.
Cultivate, colō, 3, coluī, cultus.
Custom, consuetūdō, consuetudi-
nis (f.).
Customary, usitātus, -a, -um (adj.).

D

Danger, periculum, -ī (n.).
Dare, audeō, 2, ausus sum.
Daring, audax, -ācis (adj.).
Dawn, primā luce, i.e. at dawn.
Day, diēs, diēī (m.); *on the — after*
that —, postridiē eius diēī; space
of three —, see space.
Dead, be, morior, 3, mortuus sum.
Death, condemn to, capitis damnō
 (1).
Deceive, fallō, 3, fefellī, falsus.
Decide, constituō, 3, constituī, con-
stitūtus, with infinitive.
Deed, factum, -ī (n.).
Defeat, clādēs, -is (f.).
Defeat, to, fugō, 1; superō, 1.
Defend, defendō, 3, defendī, de-
fensus.
Defender, defensor, defensōris (m.).
Delay, mora, -ae (f.).
Delay, to, moror, 1, morātus sum.

Demand, postulō, 1, with acc. of thing and ab with abl. of person; poscō, 3, poposcī, —.

Depart, proficiscor, 3, profectus sum.

Departure, profectiō, profectiōnis (f.).

Deprive, despoliō, 1, with ablative.

Descended from, be, orior, 4, ortus sum.

Deserted, desertus, -a, -um (adj.).

Deserter, desertor, desertōris (m.).

Design, consilium, -ī; with the — of, eō consiliō, followed by ut with subjunctive.

Desire, cupiditās, cupiditātis (f.).

Desirous, cupidus, -a, -um (adj.).

Desirous of, be, studeō, 2, studuī, —, with dative.

Despair, despair of, to, despērō, 1.

Destitute of, vacuus, -a, -um (adj.), with ab and the ablative.

Destroy, deleō, 2, delēvi, delētus.

Determine, constituō, 3, constituī, constitūtus, with infinitive.

Die, morior, 3, mortuus sum (future participle moritūrus).

Difficult, difficilis, -e (adj.).

Disaster, calamitās, calamitātis (f.).

Disgrace, turpitūdō, turpitūdinis (f.).

Distance, spatium, -ī (n.).

Disturb, perturbō, 1.

Diviciacus, Diviciācus, -ī (m.).

Divide, dividō, 3, divīsi, divīsus.

Do, faciō, 3, fēcī, factus; agō, 3, ēgī, actus.

Done, be, become, fiō, fierī, factus sum.

Doubt, dubium, -ī (n.).

Doubt, to, dubitō, 1, with quīn and the subjunctive.

Down, run, decurrō, 3, decurrī, decursus; *drive* —, see *drive*.

Draw off, detrahō, 3, detraxī, detractus.

Draw up, instruō, 3, instruxī, instructus.

Drive, agō, 3, ēgī, actus; — *back*, repellō, 3, reppulī, repulsus; —

reicio, 3, reiēcī, reiectus; — *down*, deiciō, 3, deiēcī, deiectus; — *out*,

expellō, 3, expulī, expulsus; — *up*,

adigō, 3, adēgī, adactus; — *together*,

cōgō, 3, cōēgī, cōactus.

Dumnorix, Dumnorix, Dumnorigis (m.).

Duty, officium, -ī (n.).

Dwell, incolō, 3, incoluī, —.

E

Each, each one, uterque, utraque, utrumque (adj.); each other, from, translate by the one from the other, alius ab aliō.

Easily, facile (adv.).

Easy thing, to be an, nōn quicquam negotī esse.

Eighth, octāvus, -a, -um (num. adj.).

Elders, maiōrēs, maiōrum (m.).

Eleventh, undecimus, -a, -um (num. adj.).

Embarrassed, impedītus, -a, -um (adj.).

Employed in, be, versor, 1.

Encourage, cohortor, 1.

Endure, patior, 3, passus sum.

Enemy, hostis, -is (c.).

Engine of war, machinatiō, machinatiōnis (f.); *siege* —, opus, operis (n.).

Enough, satis (adj.).

Enrol, *conscribō*, 3, *conscripsi*, *conscriptus*.

Enter, *ingredior*, 3, *ingressus sum*.

Envoy, *legātus*, -ī (m.).

Escape, *effugiō*, 3, *effūgī*, *effugitūrus*.

Especially, *praesertim* (adv.).

Even, *etiam* (adv.).

Ever, *unquam* (adv.).

Excel, *antecēdō*, 3, *antecessī*, *antecessus*.

Expect, *expecto*, 1.

Expectation, *opiniō*, *opiniōnis*, (f.).

Exposed, *nudātus*, -a, -um (adj.).

F

Fall, *cadō*, 3, *cecidī*, *cāsus*.

Fall into, *incidō*, 3, *incidī*, *incasūrus*.

Far, *too*, *paulō longius* (adv.).

Farther, *ulterior*, -ius (comp. adj.).

Favorable, *secundus*, -a, -um (adj.).

Fear, *timor*, *timōris* (m.).

Fear, *to*, *vereor*, 2, *veritus sum*, with substantive purpose clause.

Few, *paucus*, -a, -um (adj.).

Fickle, *instabilis*, -is, -e (adj.).

Field, *ager*, *agrī* (m.).

Fierce, *ācer*, *acris*, *acre* (adj.).

Fierceness, *ferocia*, *ae* (f.).

Fiercely, *acriter* (adv.).

Fifty, *quinquagintā* (indecl. num. adj.).

Fight, *pugna*, -ae (f.), *proelium*, -i (n.).

Fight, *to*, *pugnō*, 1; *contendō*, 3, *contendī*, *contentus*, and *cum* with ablative.

Fighting man, *armātus*, -ī (m.).

Finally, *denique* (adv.).

Find, *to*, *inveniō*, 4, *invēnī*, *inventus*; — *out*, *reperiō*, 4, *reperī*, *reptus*,

usually followed by indirect discourse.

Fire, *ignis*, -is (m.).

First, *primus*, -a, -um (adj.).

First men, *prīmī*, -ōrum (m.).

Fitted, *aptus*, -a, -um (adj.); *idoneus*, -a, -um (adj.).

Five, *quinque* (num. adj. indecl.).

Flank, *latus*, *lateris* (n.).

Flee, *fugiō*, 3, *fūgī*, *fugitūrus*.

Flight, *fuga*, -ae (f.); — *put to*, *fugō*, 1; *be in* —, *fugiō*, 3, *fūgī*, *fugitūrus*.

Follow, *sequor*, 3, *secūtus sum*.

Follows, *as*, *sīc* (adv.).

Follower, see *camp*.

Foot, *pēs*, *pedis* (m.).

Foot soldier, *pedes*, *peditis* (m.).

For, *nam* (conj.); meaning *on behalf of*, *prō*, with abl.; meaning *to*, *ad*, with accusative; in expressions of duration of time is omitted; *for battle*, *ad pugnandum*; in dative of service is expressed by dative; after nouns having a transitive sense is expressed by genitive.

Forced march, *magnum iter*, *magnī itineris* (n.).

Forces, *copiae*, -ārum (f.), plural noun.

Ford, *vadum*, -ī (n.).

Forefathers, *maiōrēs*, *maiōrum* (m.), plural noun.

Forest, *silva*, -ae (f.).

Forget, *be forgetful of*, *obliviscor*, 3, *oblītus sum*.

Former, *pristinus*, -a, -um (adj.).

Fort, *castellum*, -ī (n.).

Forth, see *rush forth*.

Fortification, *munitiō*, *munitiōnis* (f.); *work on the* —, *opus*, *operis* (n.).

Fortified, munitus, -a, -um (adj.).
Fortify, mūniō, 4.
Fortune, fortūna, -ae (f.); res, rei (f.).
Free, to set, liberō, 1.
Freedom, libertās, libertātis (f.).
Freely, liberē (adv.).
Friendship, amicitia, -ae (f.).
Frightened, be, vereor, 2, veritus sum, with substantive purpose clause.
From, ab or ex (prep. with ablative); after verbs of hindering, see 62 and 77.
Front, in, ā fronte.
Full speed, at, incitāto cursū.
Further, ulterior, ulterior, ulterius (adj.).
Fury, furor, furōris (m.).

G

Gain possession of, potior, 4, potītus sum, with ablative.
Gallic, Gallicus, -a, -um (adj.).
Gate, porta, -ae (f.).
Gather together, conferō, conferre, contulī, conlātus.
Gaul, Gallia, -ae (f.).
Gaul, Gallus, -ī (m.).
General, dux, ducis (m.), imperātor, imperatōris (m.).
German, Germānus, -a, -um (adj.).
Germany, Germania, -ae (f.).
Get possession of, potior, 4, potītus sum, with ablative.
Get together, conferō, conferre, contulī, conlātus.
Give, dō, dare, dedī, datus; — *back*, remittō, 3, remisī, remissus; — *up*, trādō, 3, tradidī, traditus.
Go, eō, ire, iī, itum; proficiscor, 3, profectus sum; — *into*, ineō, inire, inii, initus; — *across*, transeō.

God, deus, -ī (m.).
Good, bonus, -a, -um (adj.).
Govern, administrō, 1.
Governments, new, nova imperia (n.), novae rēs (f.) (plural).
Grain, frumentum, -ī (n.).
Grant, dō, dare, dedī, datus.
Great, magnus, -a, -um (adj.); — *amount of*, magnus numerus, with genitive; *so* —, tantus, -a, -um (adj.); *how* —, quantus -a, -um (adj.).
Ground, hold one's, consistō, 3, constitī, —.
Guard, to, servō, 1.
Guard, a, praesidium, -ī (n.).
Guilty, noxius, -a, -um (adj.).

H

Haeduan, Haedus, -a, -um (adj.).
Haedui, Haeduī, -ōrum (m.).
Hand, manus, -ūs (f.).
Hand over to, trādō, 3, tradidī, traditus.
Happens, it, accidit, 3, accidit, —, impersonal followed by ut with subjunctive.
Harbor, portus, -ūs (m.).
Hard pressed, be, passive of premō, 3, pressī, pressus.
Hasten, contendō, 3, contendī, contentus, with ad and accusative.
Have, habeō, 2; — *charge of*, praesum, praesesse, praefuī, with dative; — *possession of*, potior, 4, potītus sum.
He, she, it, plural they, is, ea, id (dem. pron.); in oblique cases in reference to the subject, sui, sibi, sē, sē.
Headlong, praecipis, praecipitis (adj.).

Hear, *audiō*, 4, followed by indirect discourse.

Hedge, *saepēs*, -is (f.).

Help, *auxilium*, -ī (n.).

Help, to, *adiuvō*, 1, *adiūvī*, *adiūtus*.

Here, *hīc* (adv.).

Hid, see *lie*.

Higher, *superior*, -ior, -ius (adj.); *altior*, -ior, -ius (adj.).

Hill, *collis*, *collis* (m.).

Himself, *herself*, *itself*, *ipsa*, *ipse*, *ipsum* (pron. adj.); in reference to subject in oblique cases, *sui*, etc.

Hinder, *impediō*, 4, *deterreō*, 2.

His, *hers*, *its*, *his own* (in reference to subject), *suus*, -a, -um; (in reference to someone or something else), *eius* (sing.), *of him*, *of her*, *of it*; *his men*, *suī*, *suōrum* (m.).

Hold, *teneō*, 2, *tenuī*, *tentus*; *habeō*, 2, *habuī*, *habitus*; — *one's ground*, *to*, *consistō*, 3, *constitī*, — ad.

Hold out, to, *sustineō*, 2, *sustinuī*, *sustentus*; meaning *extend*, *pandō*, 3, *pandī*, *passus*.

Home, *domus*, -ūs (f.).

Hope, *a*, *spēs*, *speī* (f.).

Hope, *spērō*, 1, followed by future infinitive of indirect discourse.

Horse, *equus*, -ī (m.); meaning *horsemen*, *equitēs*, -um (m.).

Horseman, *eques*, *equitis* (m.).

Host, *multitūdō*, *multitudinis* (f.).

Hostage, *obses*, *obsidis* (c.).

Hour, *hōra*, -ae (f.).

How? *quam?*

However, *autem*, postpositive adverb.

How great? *quantus*, -a, -um? (adj.).

How many? *quot?* (indecl. adj.).

How powerful? *quantus*, -a, -um? (adj.).

Hundred, *centum* (indecl. num. adj.); *six* —, *sescentī*, -ae, -a (num. adj.).

I

I, *egō*, *meī*, plural *nōs*.

Iccius, *Iccius*, -ī (m.).

If, *sī* (conj.).

Immediately, *extemplō* (adv.).

Immense, *such an*, *tantus*, -a, -um (adj.).

In, *in* (prep. with ablative); is omitted in expressions of time.

In order that, *in order to*, *ut* with the subjunctive.

Inasmuch as, *quoniam* (conj.).

Inch, *digitus*, -ī (m.).

Increase, *augeō*, 2, *auxī*, *auctus*.

Influence, *auctoritās*, *auctoritātis* (f.).

Inform, to, *certiōrem faciō*, 3, *fēcī*, *factus*, followed by indirect discourse.

In order that, *ut*, negative, *nē*, followed by subjunctive of purpose.

In the rear of, *post* (prep. with accusative).

Intend, in animō habeō, 2.

Interest, be of, *interest*, *interesse*, *interfuit*, followed by infinitive, see 32, note 3.

Interior of, *interior*, -ior, -ius (adj.).

Into, *in* (prep. with accusative); *break* —, see *break*.

Island, *insula*, -ae (f.).

It, *id*, *eius* (n.).

Italy, *Italia*, -ae (f.).

Its, in reference to subject, *suus*, -a, -um; in reference to something else, *ēius*, *of it*,

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J

Join, coniungō, 3, coniunxī, coniunctus.

Journey, iter faciō, 3, fēcī, factus.

Joy, laetitia, -ae (f.).

Joyful, laetus, -a, -um (adj.).

Joyfully, render by laetus in agreement with the subject.

Just like, consimilis, -is, -e (adj.).

K

Keep, habēō, 2; teneō, 2, tenuī, tentus; —, when used with *within* in the sense of restrain, contineō, 2, continuī, contentus, with reflexive pronoun; — *apart*, distineō, 2, distinuī, distentus; — *from*, prohibeō, 2, followed by infinitive; — *on*, render by the imperfect.

Kill, occidō, 3, occidī, occisus.

Know, cognoscō, 3, cognōvī, cognitus, followed by indirect discourse.

L

*Labienu*s, Labiēnus, -ī (m.).

Land, terra, -ae (f.).

Lastly, denique (adv.).

Latter, hīc, haec, hoc (dem. pron.).

Laugh, laugh at, inrideō, 2, inrīsī, inrīsus, with dative.

Law, lex, lēgis (f.).

Lay waste, vastō, 1.

Lead, dūcō, 3, duxī, ductus; — *back*, redūcō, 3, reduxī, reductus; — *on*, impellō, 3, impulī, impulsus; — *out*, edūcō, 3, eduxī, eductus; — *together*, condūcō, 3, conduxī, conductus.

Leader, dux, ducis (m.).

Leadership, see under.

Leave, relinquō, 3, relīquī, relictus.

Left, sinister, sinistra, sinistrum (adj.).

Legion, legiō, legiōnis (f.).

Length, at, denique (adv.).

Lest, nē, with subjunctive of purpose.

Let, introduces the hortatory subjunctive, is not translated.

Levy, conscribō, 3, conscripsī, conscriptus.

Liberal promises, make, liberaliter polliceor, 2, pollicitus sum.

Liberty, libertās, libertātis (f.).

Lie hid, lateō, 2, latuī, —.

Lieutenant, legātus, -ī (m.).

Light marching order, expeditus, -a, -um (adj.).

Like, similis, -is, -e (adj.).

Like, just, consimilis, -is, -e (adj.).

Line, line of battle, aciēs, aciēi (f.).

Line of march, agmen, agminis (n.).

Listen, listen to, audiō, 4.

Little, parvus, -a -um (adj.).

Little too far, paulō longius.

Little while, a, paulisper (adv.).

Live, in sense of dwell, incolō, 3, incoluī, incultus.

Look back, respiciō, 3, respexī, respectus.

Long, longus, -a, -um.

Long time, for a, for a long while, see under time; as long as, quoad.

Long time ago, a, antiquitus (adv.).

Longer, any longer, longius (adv.).

M

Magistracy, magistrātus, -ūs (m.).

Make, faciō, 3, fēcī, factus; — *liberal promises*, see liberal; — *trial of*, periclitor, 1; — *make tributary*, see tributary; — *use of*, see use; —

- war*, bellum inferō, inferre, intulī, inlātus, with dative.
- Man*, homō, hominis (c.); *vir*, virī (m.).
- Maniple*, manipulus, -ī (m.).
- Many*, multī, -ae, -a (adj.).
- Many? how, quot? pron.* (indecl. adj.).
- March*, iter, itineris (n.); *line of —*, agmen, inis (n.); *forced —*, magnum iter, magnī itineris (n.); *order of —*, ordo agminis.
- March, to*, iter faciō, 3, fēcī, factus; — *out or away*, proficiscor, 3, profectus.
- Marching order, in light*, expeditus, -a, -um (adj.).
- Marsh*, aestuarium, -ī (n.).
- Massacre, a*, caedēs, caedis (f.).
- Massacre, to*, caedō, 3, cecidī, caesus.
- Matter in a critical state*, see *critical*.
- Menapii*, Menapii, -ōrum (m.).
- Merchant*, mercator, mercatōris (m.).
- Message*, nuntius, -ī (m.).
- Messenger*, nuntius, -ī (m.).
- Middle of*, medius, -a, -um (adj.).
- Mile*, milia (n.) passuum (plural).
- Military science*, rēs militāris (f.).
- Mind*, animus, -ī (m.); *mens*, mentis (f.).
- Mindful of*, memor, memoris (adj.).
- More*, magis (adv.).
- More than*, magis quam.
- Moreover*, autem (postpositive adverb).
- Morini*, Morīni, -ōrum (m.).
- Most*, render by the superlative.
- Mound*, agger, aggeris (m.).
- Move*, moveō, 2, mōvī, mōtus.
- Much*, multum (adv.); *multō* (adv.).
- Much*, multus, -a, -um (adj.).
- Much, so*, tantus, -a, -um (adj.).
- Multitude*, multitudō, multitudinis (f.).
- My*, meus, -a, -um (poss. pron.).

N

- Nation*, natiō, natiōnis (f.).
- Nature*, natūra, -ae (f.).
- Naval*, navālis, -is, -e (adj.).
- Navigation*, navigatiō, navigatiōnis (f.).
- Near*, prope (prep. with accusative); ad (prep. with accusative).
- Nearest*, proximus, -a, -um (adj.).
- Nearest to*, finitimus, -a, -um (adj.), with dative.
- Necessary, be*, necesse est, esse, fuit.
- Need, you — not fear*, translate by "be unwilling to fear," nōlī verērī.
- Neighbors*, finitimī, -ōrum (m.).
- Nervii*, Nervii, -ōrum (m.).
- Never*, nunquam (adv.).
- Nevertheless*, tamen (adv.).
- New*, novus, -a, -um (adj.).
- New governments*, nova imperia (n.), or novae rēs (f.), plural.
- News*, nuntius, -ī (m.).
- Next day*, postridīe eius diēi.
- Night*, nox, noctis (f.).
- Nine*, novem (indecl. num. adj.).
- Noise*, tumultus, -ūs (n.).
- None, no*, nullus, -a, -um (adj.).
- No one, not one*, nēmō, neminis (c.) (never use genitive neminis or ablative nemine, but use instead nullius, nullō).
- Not, no*, nōn; with hortatory subjunctive, nē; *not yet*, nondum.
- Not only . . . but also*, nōn solūm, . . . sed etiam.
- Nothing*, nihil (indecl. n.).
- Noviodunum*, Noviodūnum, -ī (n.).

Now, nunc; iam (adv.).

Number, numerus, -ī.

O

Obey, be obedient to, pareō, 2, with dative.

Obtain, pariō, 3, *peperi*, *partus*; *impetrō*, 1, of a request; — *possession*

of, potior, 4, with ablative.

Ocean, oceanus, -ī (m.).

Oh that! would that! utinam (adv.).

On, in expressions of time render by the ablative; in expressions of place by *in* and the ablative.

On account of, propter (prep. with accusative or use ablative of cause).

On the other side of, trans (prep. with accusative).

On this side of, cis (prep. with accusative).

Once, at, without delay, sine morā.

One, ūnus, -a, -um (num. adj.).

One at a time, singulī, -ae, -a, plural adjective.

Only, solum (adv.); *mōdō* (adv.); *not only . . . but also, nōn solum . . . sed etiam*.

Open up, laxō, 1.

Operation, opus, operis (n.).

Or, aut (conj.); *an* (conj.).

Order, mandātum, -ī (n.); *in — that, see in*.

Order, iubeō, 2, *iussī*, *iussus*, with infinitive; *imperō*, 1, with *ut* and subjunctive and dative of person.

Order, in light marching, expeditus, -a, -um (adj.).

Order of march, agmen, agminis (n.).

Other, alius, -a, -um (adj.); *on the — side of, trans* (prep. with accusative);

other, in the sense of *the rest, reliquī*, -ae, -a.

Ought, oportet, ēre, oportuit, followed by infinitive, or render by the gerundive.

Our, noster, nostra, nostrum (poss. pron.); — *soldiers, nostrī, -ōrum* (m.).

Our own accord, ultrō (adv.).

Ourselves, nōs ipsī, nōs ipsae.

Outnumber, numerō superō, 1.

Out of, ex (prep. with ablative).

Out of breath, exanimātus, -a, -um (adj.).

Overcome, superō, 1.

Overthrow, adfligō, 3, *adflixī, adflictus*.

Overwhelm, opprimō, 3, *oppressī, oppressus*.

P

Pacify, pācō, 1.

Pardon, venia, -ae (f.).

Pardon, to, ignoscō, 3, *ignōvī, ignōtus*, with dative.

Part, pars, partis (f.).

Peace, pax, pācis (f.).

People, populus, -ī (m.).

Perceive, sentiō, 4, *sensī, sensus*, followed by indirect discourse; meaning *to see, intelligō*, 3, *intellexī, intellectus*.

Permit, sinō, 3, *sīvī, situs*, followed by *ut* with subjunctive of purpose.

Persecute, exagitō, 1.

Persuade, persuadeō, 2, *persuāsī, persuāsus*, with dative and *ut* with subjunctive of purpose.

Pitch camp, castra pōnō, 3, *posuī, positus*.

Place, locus, -ī (m.); plural, *loca, -ōrum* (n.).

Place, to, pōnō, 3, posuī, positus.
Plan, consilium, -ī (n.).
Plead for, verba faciō, 3, fēcī, factus,
and prō, with ablative.
Please, placeō, 2, usually used im-
personally.
Plunder, praedor, 1.
Point, at that, eō locō; on the — of,
render by the periphrastic conjuga-
tion, see 194.
Position, locus, -ī (m.); plural, loca,
-ōrum (n.); statiō, statiōnis.
Possessions, themselves and all their, sē
suaque omnia.
Possession of, take, potior, 4, potītus
sum, with ablative.
Possible, be, potest, posse, potuit.
Post, statiō, statiōnis (f.).
Post, pōnō, 3, posuī, positus.
Power, imperium, -ī (n.); supreme
—, summa (ae [f.] imperī.
Powerful, potens, potentis (adj.),
with genitive; how —, quantus, -a,
-um? (adj.).
Praise, laudō, 1.
Prefer, mālō, malle, maluī, with
infinitive, or ut with subjunctive.
Prepare, parō, 1.
Prepared, parātus, -a, -um (adj.).
Presence, praesentia, -ae (f.).
Present, be, adsum, adesse, adfuī,
adfutūrus; if he were present, eō
praesente (abl. absolute).
Preserve, conservō, 1.
Preside, preside over, praesum, pra-
esse, praefuī, with dative.
Press hard, premō, 3, pressī, pressus.
Pretend, simulō, 1.
Prevent, prohibeō, 2, with infinitive;
impediō, 4, with nē and subjunctive;
negative with quīn and subjunctive.

Prince, princeps, principis (m.).
Proconsul, proconsul, proconsulis
(m.).
Promise, polliceor, 2, pollicitus sum,
followed by future infinitive of indi-
rect discourse; make liberal prom-
ises, see liberal.
Property, bona, -ōrum (n.), plural
noun.
Protect, tuor, 2, tūtus sum.
Province, provincia, -ae (f.).
Purpose, with the — of, eō consiliō
with ut and the subjunctive; or ad
with the gerundive.
Pursue, prosequor, 3, prosecūtus sum.
Put to flight, fugō, 1.

Q

Question, quaestiō, quaestiōnis.
Quickly, celeriter (adv.).

R

Raise, tollō, 3, sustulī, sublātus;
proponō, 3, proposuī, propositus
(of a standard).
Rapid, celer, celeris, celere (adj.).
Rather, potius (adv.).
Rather . . . than, potius . . . quam.
Reach, adveniō, 4, vēnī, ventus, or
perveniō, pervēnī, perventus.
Ready, be, parātus esse.
Ready, parātus, -a, -um (adj.).
Rear of, in the, post (prep. with
accusative).
Rear, the, novissimum agmen (n.).
Rebel, deficiō, 3, defēcī, defectus.
Receive, accipiō, 3, accēpī, acceptus;
recipiō, 3, recēpī, receptus.
Recklessly, temere (adv.).
Redoubt, castellum, -ī (n.).
Reduce, redigō, 3, redēgī, redactus.

Rēnforcement, subsidium, -ī (n.).
Regard to them, with, in eōs.
Regular, certus, -a, -um (adj.).
Relations, consanguineī, -ōrum (m.).
Remain, permanēō, 2, permansī, permansus; it remains, reliquum est, — fuit.
Remaining, reliquus, -a, -um.
Remember, meminī, meminisse, defective verb used only in perfect tenses.
Remi, Rēmī, -ōrum (m.), plural noun.
Repel, repellō, 3, reppulī, repulsus.
Reply, responsum, -ī (m.).
Reply, to, respondeō, 2, respondi, responsus.
Report, rūmor, rūmōris (m.).
Report, to, nuntiō, 1; certiōrem faciō, 3, fēcī, factus, followed by indirect discourse.
Repulse, repellō, 3, reppulī, repulsus.
Reputation, opiniō, opiniōnis (f.).
Rescue, eripiō, 3, eripuī, ereptus.
Reserve, subsidium, -ī (n.).
Resist, resistō, 3, restitī, —, with dative.
Resort to, sē recipiō, 3, recēpī, receptus.
Resource, ops, opis (f.).
Rest, otium, -ī (n.).
Rest, rest of, reliquus, -a, -um (adj.).
Result, eventus, -ūs (m.).
Return, reditus, reditūs (m.).
Return, to, redeō, 4, redīi, reditus.
Revolt, defectiō, defectiōnis (f.).
Revolt, to, deficiō, 3, defēcī, defectus.
Rhine, Rhēnus, -ī (m.).
Right, rectus, -a, -um.
River, flūmen, -inis (n.).
Roman, Romānus, -a, -um (adj.).
Rome, Rōma, -ae (f.).
Rule, to, regō, 3, rexī, rectus.

Ruler, imperātor, imperatōris (m.).
Run, currō, 3, cucurrī, cursus; — *back*, recurrō, 3, recucurrī; — *down*, decurrō, 3, decucurrī, decursus; — *out*, excurrō, 3, excucurrī, excursus; — *to arms*, ad arma, concurrō, 3, concucurrī, concursus.
Running, cursus, -ūs (m.).
Rush, concurrō, 3, concucurrī, concursus; — *forth*, provolō, 1.

S

Sabis, the, Sabis, -is (m.).
Safe, be, conservor, 1.
Safety, salūs, salūtis (f.); *in* —, tūtō (adv.).
Sagacity, consilium, -ī (n.).
Sail, navigō, 1.
Sailor, nauta, -ae (m.).
Sally, excursiō, excursiōnis (f.).
Same, idem, eadem, idem (dem. adj. pron.).
Save, servō, 1.
Say, dīcō, 3, dixī, dictus, followed by indirect discourse.
Science; see *military*.
Scout, explorātor, exploratōris (m.).
Search, petō, 3, petivī, petitus.
See, videō, 2, vīdī, vīsus, usually followed by indirect discourse.
Seek, petō, 3, petivī, petitus.
Seem, seem best, videor, 2, vīsus sum, followed by indirect discourse.
Seize, capiō, 3, cēpī, captus.
Sell, vendō, 3, vendidī, venditus.
Senate, senātus, senātūs (m.).
Send, mittō, 3, mīsī, missus; — *ahead*, praemittō, 3, praemisī, praemissus; — *back*, remittō, remisī, remissus; — *for*, arcessō, 3, arcessivī, arcessitus.

Senones, Senonēs, -um (m.).
Separate, singulī, -ae, -a, plural adjective.
Separately, singillātim (adv.).
Serve as a, translate by dative of service with the verb *sum*.
Service, meritum, -ī (n.).
Set out, proficiscor, 3, profectus sum.
Setting out, profectiō, profectiōnis (f.).
Set upon, parātus ad.
Seventh, septimus, -a, -um (num. adj.).
Seventy, septuagintā (indecl. num. adj.).
Several, singulī, -ae, -a; nonnullī, -ae, -a, plural adjectives.
Severity, severitās, severitātis (f.).
Shed, vinea -ae, (f.).
Shield, scūtum, -ī (n.).
Ship, nāvis, nāvis (f.).
Short, brevis, brevis, breve (adj.).
Show, ostendō, 3, ostendī, ostentus, followed by indirect discourse.
Side, pars, partis (f.); *on that —, eā parte*; *on this —, cis* (prep. with accusative); *on the other —, trans* (prep. with accusative).
Siege engine, opus, operis (n.).
Sight, vīsus, vīsūs (m.).
Signal, signum, -ī (n.).
Since, cum, with subjunctive.
Situated, positus, -a, -um (adj.).
Six, sex (indecl. num. adj.).
Six hundred, sescentī, -ae, -a (num. adj.), plural.
Size, magnitūdō, magnitudinis (f.).
Skillsful, perītus, -a, -um (adj.).
Slavery, servitūs, servitūtis (f.).
Slay, occidō, 3, occidī, occīsus.
Slinger, funditor, funditōris (m.).
Slowly, tardē (adv.).

Small, parvus, -a, -um (adj.).
So, ita (adv.); *sīc* (adv.); *tam; — great, tantus, -a, -um* (adj.); — *much, tantus, -a, -um* (adj.); — *that, ut* with subjunctive.
Soldier, miles, militis (m.).
Some, nonnullus, -a, -um, aliquis, aliqua, aliquid (adj.); *some trouble, quicquam negōtī; there are — who, sunt quī*, with subjunctive of characteristic; — . . . *others, aliī . . . aliī*.
Soon, statim (adv.); *mox* (adv.).
Sort, what — of, see what.
Space of three days, triduum, -ī (n.).
Spare, parcō, 3, peperci, parsurus.
Speak, dīcō, 3, dixī, dictus.
Speech, oratiō, oratiōnis (f.).
Speed, celeritās, celeritātis (f.).
Speed, at full, incitātō cursū.
Stand, stō, stāre, stetī, status; take one's —, consistō, 3, constiti, — (ad).
Standard, vexillum, -ī (n.).
State, civitās, civitātis (f.); *matter in a critical —, see critical*.
Still, tamen (adv.); — *braver, fortior, -or, -ius* (adj.).
Storm, take by storm, see take.
Strength, vīs, vīs (f.), plural *vīrēs, virium*.
Strike camp, castra moveō, 2, mōvī, mōtus.
Strong, fortis, fortis, forte (adj.).
Struggle, pugna, -ae (f.).
Subdue, vincō, 3, vīcī, victus.
Such, see so great; — an immense, see immense.
Sudden, subitus, -a, -um (adj.).
Suddenly, subitō (adv.).
Sue for, ōrō, 1.

Suessiones, **Suessiōnes**, -um (m.).
Suevi, **Suēvī**, -ōrum (m.).
Suited, **idoneus**, -a, -um (adj.).
Summon, **arcessō**, 3, **arcessivī**, **arcessitus**.
Supplies, **copiae**, -ārum (f.), plural noun.
Supreme power, **summa** (-ae [f.]) **imperī**.
Surprise, to take someone by surprise, **imprudenter . . . adgredior**, 3, **adgressus sum**.
Surrender, **deditiō**, **deditiōnis** (f.).
Surrender, to, **dēdō**, 3, **dedidī**, **deditus** (refl.).
Surrendered, **dediticius**, -a, -um.
Surround, **circumveniō**, 4, **circumvēnī**, **circumventus**.
Swamp, **palūs**, **palūdis** (f.).
Swiftness, **celeritās**, **celeritātis** (f.).
Sword, **gladius**, -ī (m.).

T

Take, **capio**, 3, **cēpī**, **captus**; — *away*, **spoliō**, 1; — *by storm*, **expugnō**, 1; — *one's stand*, **consistō**, 3, **constitī**, —; — *possession of*, **potior**, 4, **potītus sum**, with ablative.
Taller, **grandior**, -or, -us (adj.).
Teach, **doceō**, **docuī**, **doctus**.
Tell, **dicō**, 3, **dixī**, **dictus**, followed by indirect discourse; **narrō**, 1.
Ten, **decem** (indecl. num. adj.).
Tencteri, **Tenctērī**, -ōrum (m.).
Tenth, **decimus**, -a, -um (num. adj.).
Term, **condiciō**, **condiciōnis** (f.).
Terrify, **perterreō**, 2.
Terrified, **perterritus**, -a, -um (adj.).
Territories, **fīnēs**, -um (m.), plural noun.

Terror, **terror**, **terrōris** (m.).
Than, **quam**.
That, **ille**, -a, -ud, **is**, **ea**, **id** (dem. adj. pron.); *but* —, **quīn**, with subjunctive; *in order that*, **ut**; *so that*, **ut**; *would* —, **utinam** (adv.).
Their, their own (with reference to the subject), **suus**, -a, -um; otherwise, **eōrum**, of them.
Themselves, **ipsī**, **ipsae**, **ipsa** (pron. plural); in oblique cases when referring to the subject **suī**, **sibi**, **sē**, **sē**.
Then, **tum** (adv.).
There, **ibī** (adv.).
Therefore, **ergō** (adv.); **itaque** (adv.).
Thereupon, **inde** (adv.).
They, **eī**, **eae**, **ea** (plural dem. pron.).
Thing, **rēs**, **rei** (f.); *easy* —, **nōn quicquam negōtī**; *a thing which*, **id quod**.
Think, **putō**, 1.
This, **hic**, **haec**, **hoc** (dem. pron.).
Though, **etsī**, with construction of protasis; **cum**, with subjunctive; **quamquam**, with indicative.
Thousand, **mille**, singular (indecl. num. adj.); **milia**, **milium** (n.), plural.
Three, **trēs**, **tria** (num. adj.); *space of three days*, see *space*.
Through, **per** (prep. with accusative).
Throw back, **reiciō**, 3, **reiēcī**, **reiectus**.
Throw up, build up, **exstruō**, 3, **exstruxī**, **exstructus**.
Thus, **sic**, **ita** (adv.).
Time, **tempus**, **temporis** (n.); *one at a —*, see *one*; *for a long —*, **diu**; *long — ago*, **antiquitus**.
Titurius, **Titurius**, -ī (m.).
To, ad (prep. with accusative).

Together with, unā cum (prep. with ablative); *bring* —, see under *bring, collect, gather, get, crowded.*
Too far, paulō longius (adv.).
Top of, summus, -a, -um (adj.)
Towards, ad (prep. with accusative).
Tower, turris, turris (f.).
Town, oppidum, -ī (n.).
Townsmān, oppidānus, -ī (c.).
Train, exercitō, ī.
Transport, tradūcō, 3, traduxī, traductus, with two accusatives.
Treachery, proditio, proditionis (f.).
Treveri, Treverī, -ōrum (m.).
Trial of, make, periclitō, ī.
Tribe, gens, gentis (f.).
Tributary to, make, vectigāles habere.
Trick, insidiae, -ārum (f.), plural noun.
Troops, copiae, -ārum (f.), plural noun.
Trouble, some, quicquam negōtī.
Trumpet, tuba, -ae (f.).
Try, cōnor, ī, takes infinitive.
Turn, convertō, 3, convertī, conversus.
Twenty, vigintī (indecl. num. adj.).
Two, duo, -ae, -o (num. adj.).

U

Unable, impotens, impotentis (adj.); *be* —, non possum, non posse, non potuī, with complementary infinitive.
Uncertain, incertus, -a, -um (adj.).
Under . . . leadership, translated by ablative absolute . . . duce.
Unequaled, singulāris, -is, -e.
Unexpected, improvīsus, -a, -um (adj.).
Unfavorable, inīquus, -a, -um (adj.).

Unless, nisi (conj.).
Unprepared, imparātus, -a, -um (adj.).
Until, dum; donec; quoad; with subjunctive.
Unwilling, be, nōlō, nolle, nolūi, with infinitive, or ut, with subjunctive.
Unwillingly, translate by invītus, -a, -um, in agreement with the subject.
Up, see *draw, bring, send.*
Upon, against, contrā (prep. with accusative); *in* (prep. with accusative); *come* —, see *come.*
Uproar, strepitus, -ūs (m.).
Use, ūsus, ūsūs (m.).
Use, to make — of, ūtor, 3, ūsus sum, with ablative.
Usipetes, Usipetēs, -um (m.).
Usual clemency, courage, etc., translate by possessive pronoun, e.g. *his usual clemency, sua clementia.*

V

Vain, in, frustrā.
Valor, virtūs, virtūtis (f.).
Van of the baggage, prima impedimenta (n.), plural.
Veneti, Venetī, -ōrum (m.).
Victor, victor, victōris (m.).
Victory, victoria, -ae (f.).
View, prospectus, -ūs (m.).
Village, vīcus, -ī (m.).
Viromandui, the, Viromandūi, -ōrum (m.).

W

Wait for, exspectō, ī.
Wall, mūrus, -ī (m.).
Wander about, vagor, ī.
Want, wish, volō, velle, volūi, with infinitive, or ut, with subjunctive;

(= *be in need of*), *egeō*, 2, *egūi*, with genitive.
War, *bellum*, -ī (n.); *make*—, *bellum inferō*, *inferē*, *intulī*, *inlātus*, with dative; *engines of*—, see *engine*.
Waste, see *lay waste*.
Water, *aqua*, -ae (f.).
We, *nōs*, *nostrūm* (c.).
Weakest, *infirmisimus*, -a, -um (adj.).
Weapon, *tēlum*, -ī (n.).
What sort of? *quālis*, -is, -e? (adj.).
When, *ubi*, with indicative; *cum*, with subjunctive or indicative.
Where, *ubi*; *where?* *quā*?
Whether? *utrum?* (adv.).
While, *dum*, with present indicative.
While, for a little, *paulisper* (adv.).
While, for a long, *iamdiū* (adv.); *iamdudum* (adv.).
Whither? *quō?* (adv.).
Who, which, what, *quī*, *quae*, *quod* (rel. pron.).
Who? which? what? *quis?* *quae?* *quid?* or *quod?* (interrog. pron.).
Whole, *totus*, -a, -um (adj.).
Why? *quid?* (adv.).
Wife, *coniunx*, *coniugis* (f.).
Win, *vincō*, 3, *vīcī*, *victus*.
Wine, *vīnum*, -ī (n.).
Wing of an army, *cornū*, *cornū* (n.).
Wipe out, *deleō*, 2, *delēvī*, *delētus*.
Wisely, *sapienter* (adv.).

Wish, to, *volō*, *velle*, *voluī*, —, with infinitive, or *ut*, with subjunctive.
With, cum (prep. with ablative); — *the purpose of*, see *purpose*.
Withdraw, *recipiō*, 3, *recēpī*, *receptus*, with reflexive.
Within, *intra* (prep. with accusative); in expressions of time is expressed by the ablative without a preposition.
Without, *sine* (prep. with ablative).
With regard to them, *in eōs*.
Withstand, *sustineō*, 2, *sustinuī*, *sustentus*; *resistō*, 3, *restitī*, with dative.
Woman, *mulier*, *mulieris* (f.).
Woods, *silva*, -ae (f.).
Work, work on the fortifications, *opus*, *operis* (n.).
World, *orbis terrarum*.
Would that! *utinam!* (adv.).
Wound, *vulnus*, *vulneris* (n.).

Y

Year, *annus*, -ī (m.).
Yet, not, *nondum*.
Yield, *cēdō*, 3, *cessī*, *cessūrus*.
You, *tu*, *tuī*, plural *vōs*, *vestrūm* (c.).
Your, referring to one person, *tuus*, -a, -um, to more than one, *vester*, *vestra*, *vestrum* (poss. pron.).
Yourselves and all your belongings, *vōs vestraque omnia*.

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Unusual Features. On almost every phase of the subject, comparison is made between the United States and the rest of the world, in this way giving an outline of every kind of government and of the political condition of the entire world. The subject of government is presented as a science, a complete and sensible system of interdependent parts, defined limits, and a single object—the good of the people, rather than a haphazard record of powers and happenings. The book also measures and emphasizes the comparative importance of the different governmental functions. Its method of treatment is well suited to encourage independent thought and personal research. This appears not only in the Supplementary Work at the end of each chapter, but also in the problems of government suggested at intervals. Maps and diagrams are used, besides suggestive illustrations, to reënforce the text.

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