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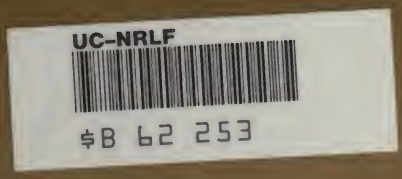

A Hand-Book...

of

Latin Notes.

Compiled and Arranged by

E. W. BOSWORTH,

McGUIRE'S SCHOOL,

RICHMOND, VA.

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A

HAND-BOOK OF LATIN NOTES,

BASED FOR THE MOST PART UPON

THE SYNTAX OF THE LATIN VERB AND CASE RELATIONS OF PROFESSOR PETERS,

(UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA,)

AND

GILDERSLEEVE'S LATIN GRAMMAR.

COMPILED AND ARRANGED BY

E. W. BOSWORTH,

McGUIRE'S SCHOOL, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

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Hand-book of Latin Notes.

Rule of Accent.

The last syllable of a word can on no account receive the accent, except in poetry.

In a word of two syllables the accent must be on the first.

In a word of more than two syllables the accent falls on the penult if it is long. If the penult is short, the accent falls on the antepenult. If the penult is common, *i. e.*, long or short, the accent may fall on the penult or antepenult.

When one of the enclitics *-que, -ve,* or *-ne* is added, put an accent on the preceding syllable.

Rule for Syllables.

1. A consonant between two vowels belongs to the second.

2. Two or three consonants that may begin a word (*i. e.*, be pronounced together) go with the following vowel. Ex.—*li-bri, no-ster, a-per.*

Rem.—This rule is frequently violated.

3. A double consonant, or consonants that could not together begin a word are divided, as *ar-tis, col-lis, am-plius.*

4. The elements of compounds are treated as separate words, as *ab-rumpo, res-publica.*

THE ACCUSATIVE.

I. The Accusative of the Terminus, or point to which,

1. In *space,* with a preposition, generally *ad* or *in.*

Ex.—In Græciam. In montem. In flumen. Ad portas. Ad oram.

2. In *time,* with a preposition.

Ex.—Ad secundam horam. Ad solis occasum. Ad senectutem.

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3. In *abstract relations,* with a preposition.

Ex.—In furorem incidere: to fall into a rage. In servitutem redigere: to reduce to servitude. In potestatem venire: to come into power. In fugam dare: to put to flight.

NOTE.—The preposition may be in composition with the verb and it may also be repeated.

But names of *towns, cities* and *small islands,* used to show *place whither,* are put in the Accusative without a preposition. Likewise observe *domum, domos* (home), and *rus* (into the country).

Note also the forms *eo* (thither, to that place), *quo* (whither), *alio* (to another place), *aliquo* (to some, any place).

Ex.—Legati Romam venerunt: the ambassadors came to Rome. Athenas rediit: he has returned to Athens. Tarentum proficiscitur: he is starting (setting out) for Tarentum.

Rem. 1, *a.* The possessives *meam, suam, nostram,* etc., may modify *domum,* in which case no preposition should be used.

Ex.—Meam, tuam, nostram, etc., domum: to my, your, our, etc., home.

b. With a Genitive of the possessor, or an adjective of like force, the preposition may be used or omitted.

Ex.—Domum Lucii, or in domum Lucii: to the house (home) of Lucius. Domum Pompeium, or in domum Pompeium: to the house of Pompey.

c. With any other adjective or Genitive the preposition should be used.

Ex.—In hanc, aliam, gratam, domum: to this, another, pleasant, home.

Rem. 2, *a.* When the name of a *city,* etc., in the Accusative of the Terminus or End is associated with an appositive *urbem, oppidum, insulam,* etc., the preposition is used and precedes both.

Ex.—Ad urbem Ilerdam: to the city of Ilerda. Ad urbem Syracusas: to the city of Syracuse.

b. When the appositive *urbem,* etc., is defined by an adjective or Genitive, the preposition may be used, in which case the name of the *city,* etc., best precedes it. If the preposition is omitted, the name of the *city,* etc., must precede the appositive word.

Ex.—Thalam pervenit in oppidum magnum atque opulentum:

he arrived at Thala, a large and wealthy town; or the large and wealthy town of Thala. Demaratus se contulit Tarquinios in urbem Etruriæ florentissimam: Demaratus betook himself to Tarquinii, a most flourishing city of Etruriæ. Veios ad hostium urbem fugerunt: they fled to Veii, a city of the enemy. Inde profectus Gergoviam Boiorum oppidum: from that place he set out for Gergovia, a town of the Boii.

c. If the name of the *town,* etc., has an attributive, the preposition may be used or omitted.

Ex.—Doctas Athenas, or ad doctas Athenas: to learned Athens.

Rem. 3. A preposition is used with names of *towns,* etc., when mere *direction* or *extent* is implied.

Ex.—A Salonis ad Oricum portus: the harbors from Salonæ to Oricus.

Rem. 4. *Ad* is often used with the name of a town to mean *in (to) the vicinity of, near, before.* (See **14.**)

Ex.—Cæsar ad Genavam pervenit: Cæsar arrived before Geneva.

2. *The place to which* embraces all local designations in connection with it.

Ex.—In hiberna in Sequanos exercitum deduxit: he led his army into winter-quarters in the country of the Sequani.

Cælius ad Cæsarem pervenit Thurios: Cælius came to Cæsar at Thurii.

Tarentum in Italiam inferiorem proficisci: to set out for Tarentum in Lower Italy.

3. "By," "against," "for," "until" a certain time are expressed by *ad* or *in* with the Accusative.

Ex.—Dixit se Romæ fore ad meum adventum: he said that he would be at Rome by my arrival.

Ad pr. Nonas Maias: by the 6th of May.

In aliud tempus reservare: to keep for another time.

In tertium diem differre: to put off until the third day.

4. The Accusative is used with *ad* and *in* in a *final* sense, to express the *object* or *purpose for which,* or *the end in view.*

Ex.—Sic ad supplicium Numitori Remus deditur: thus Remus was given up to Numitor for punishment.

Ad rem se offerre: to offer one's self for a thing.

Ad suam utilitatem hoc fecit: he has done this with a view to his own advantage.

Nec Agricola unquam in suam famam gestis exsultavit: nor did Agricola ever boast of his achievements for (with an eye to) his own renown.

The Adverbial Accusative.

5. The Accusative is often used in an adverbial sense showing the extent to which a statement is true.

Ex.—Meam partem: for my part. Magnam partem: in a great measure.

Maximam partem lacte atque pecore vivunt: they live for the most part on milk and flesh of cattle.

Meam (tuam, suam, nostram, vestram) vicem: in my, etc., place or turn. Nihil: in no wise, not at all. Aliquantum: somewhat. Multum, paulum, etc.

Compare the phrases *ex parte* (in part), *aliqua ex parte* (in some degree, to some extent), *magna ex parte* (in a great measure).

Rem.—Sometimes *aliqua parte, magna parte,* etc., occur in same sense.

Note also, *multis partibus:* in many respects. *Omnibus partibus:* in all respects.

6 *The Greek Accusative, or Accusative of Specification,* is used of the part affected or specified, with an intransitive verb, a passive verb, a participle, or an adjective.

Ex.—Artus tremit: he trembles in his joints.

Hannibal ipse adversum femur tragula graviter ictus cecidit: Hannibal himself fell seriously wounded by a dart in the front part of his thigh.

Nube candentes umeros amictus, augur Apollo: Apollo, the augur, with thy shining shoulders enveloped in a cloud.

Iuvenis manus post terga revinctus: a young man with his hands bound behind his back.

This construction is chiefly poetical, and should be avoided.

Use instead the Ablative or some other turn of expression. (See **24.**)

The Accusative of Extent.

7. 1. *In space* with a preposition.

Ex.—Per totum mare: over the whole sea. Per Alpes: through the Alps. Per fines Allobrogum: through the territory of the Allobroges. Trans flumen: across the river. Secundum mare: along the sea. Præter oram: along the shore. Circum terram: around the earth.

2. *In time* with or without a preposition.

Ex.—Multos (per) annos: many years, for many years, during many years. (Per) magnam partem anni: during a great part of the year. Per totam noctem: throughout, during the whole night (*cf.* tota nocte).

3. *In abstract relations,* with the preposition *per.*

Ex.—Per pericula: through dangers. Per tot discrimina rerum: through so many hazards. Per varios casus: through various accidents (chances).

NOTE.—The preposition is usually *per,* but *trans, circum, secundum, praeter, intra, inter,* etc., occur in proper sense.

8. *Measure of distance* with *abesse, distare, esse,* and other verbs, must be expressed by the Accusative *alone,* or by the Ablative *alone, i. e.,* without a preposition.

Ex.—Milia (milibus) passuum tria (tribus) ab eorum castris castra posuit: he pitched camp three miles from their camp. Milibus (milia) passuum sex a Cæsaris castris sub monte consedit: he encamped at the foot of the mountain six miles from Cæsar's camp.

a. The Ablative is the *necessary* construction when the point from which distance is reckoned is not expressed. In this case *a* (*ab*) is used, translated "off" or "away," its object being understood.

Ex.—Aciem a milibus passuum circiter duobus instruxit: he drew up his line of battle about two miles off.

b. Spatio and intervallo (at the distance of) with the Genitive are also common.

Ex.—Quod oppidum a Corfiinio VII. milium intervallo

(spatio) abest: a town which is at a distance of seven miles (seven miles distant) from Corfinium.

9 In comparative expressions of *magnitude, number* and *quantity, amplius, plus* and *minus*—with or without *quam*—and *longius* (with which no examples using *quam* are given) are used without altering the construction.

Ex.—Abest directo itinere ab Utica paulo amplius (longius) passus mille (=amplius quam passus mille, or amplius (longius) passibus mille): It is a little more than a mile from Utica by a direct road. Nec plus quam quattuor milia (=Nec plus quattuor milia, or nec plus quattuor milibus) hominum effugerunt: and not more than four thousand men escaped.

a. There were various ways of expressing "older" or "younger than"—

(1) Natus plus or amplius, minus (quam) decem annos.
(2) Natus plus or amplius, minus decem annis.
(3) Maior, minor (quam) decem annos natus.
(4) Maior, minor decem annis (natus).
(5) maior, minor decem annis (natu).
(6) Maior, minor decem annorum.

10 *In* is used of a period of time *to come, ahead, to be passed over.* Compare the German *auf.*

Ex.—Indutiæ Carthaginiensibus datæ in tres menses sunt: a truce was granted to the Carthaginians for three months.

Frumentum in hiemem provisum non erat: grain had not been provided for the winter.

In præsens (tempus): for the present. In perpetuum (æternum): for ever. In futurum (posterum, posteritatem): in, or for, the future.

Sex in eum annum decretæ legiones (sunt): six legions were voted for that year.

11. *Dimension* (length, breadth, height, depth) is expressed by *longus, latus,* or *altus,* with the Accusative.

Ex.—Murus quindecim pedes altus: a wall fifteen feet high.

It may also be expressed by *in longitudinem, in latitudinem, in altitudinem* with the Genitive (sometimes the Accusative in apposition).

Ex.—Fossas pedum triginta in latitudinem complures facere instituit: he determined to make several ditches thirty feet in breadth.

The Descriptive Genitive also occurs, thus, Fossa sex pedum (=sex pedes lata).

12. *In, ex, per,* with the name of a people should be translated *in, into, from, through, the country of.*

Ex.—In Latinis (Latinos): in (into) the country of the Latins.

13. I. *Apud* is used with the name of an author referring to his writings.

Ex.—Apud Platonem: in (according to) Plato. Apud Homerum: according to (in) Homer.

II. *In* with the Ablative is used referring to a literary work.

Ex.—In Phædro: in the "Phædrus." In Originibus: in the "Origins." In Andria: in the "Andria."

14. "At," "near," "before," "in the vicinity of" (common in military operations) is expressed by *ad* or *apud.* (See **187.**)

Ex.—Ad Erycem: at (before) Eryx. Ad Rhodanum: near the Rhone. Ad extremas fossas: at the ends of the trenches. Pugna apud (ad) Cannas: the battle of (at) Cannæ.

Observe also the common use of the adjective: Cannensis pugna.

THE ABLATIVE,

15. The Ablative of the *"at relation,"* or *place where* occurs—

1. In *space,* with a preposition.

Ex.—In Italia. In agris. In muro. In monte. Sub monte (at the foot of the mountain).

2. In *time,* without a preposition.

Ex.—Eo (illo) die. Eo tempore. Eo anno. Hieme (in winter). Æstate. Primo vere (=in the beginning of the spring).

3. In *abstract relations,* with a preposition.

Ex.—In periculo. In potestate. In fuga. In metu. In amicitia.

NOTE.—The preposition *in* is most common, but *sub, cum* and *pro* (rarely *super* and *subter*) are used in their own significations.

Names of Towns, Cities and Small Islands.

16. Names of towns, cities and small islands are used in the Locative to express *place where.*

RULE FOR THE LOCATIVE.—When the name of the *town,* etc., is of the First or Second Declension singular, the Locative is like the Genitive; when of the Third Declension or plural number of any declension, the Locative is like the Ablative.

Ex.—Romæ (at or in Rome), Corinthi. Carthagine. Athenis. Gadibus (at Gades, *i. e.,* Cadiz).

Likewise observe the locative forms *domi* (at home), *ruri* (in the country), *humi* (on the ground), *domi militiaeque* (at home and in the field), *belli domique* (in war and in peace).

a. The form *domi* takes the possessive in the Genitive.

Ex.—Meæ, tuæ, suæ, nostræ, vestræ, alienæ, domi.

With a Genitive of the possessor either *domi* or *in domo* may be used. Ex.—Domi Cæsaris, or in domo Cæsaris.

With a demonstrative or other adjective, the Ablative with *in* must be used. Ex.—In hac, illa, grata, magnifica, domo.

b. If the name of a *city, town,* etc., of the First or Second Declension singular is associated with an attributive, the Ablative with or without *in* may be used; if plural or of the Third Declension, the Ablative without *in* is best.

Ex.—In ipsa Alexandria, (in) Alba Helvia. Nova Carthagine. Curibus Sabinis, =at Cures of the Sabines.

c. When the name of a *city* or *town,* etc., is associated with an appositive *urbs, oppidum, insula, civitas,* etc., then the Ablative of both should be used with *in* preceding; but if the name of the *city,* etc., is of the First or Second Declension and singular, then the Locative *may* be used.

Ex.—In insula Lemno: in the island of Lemnos. In urbe Roma(e). In oppido Athenis.

d. When the appositive *urbs, oppidum,* etc., has an adjective or genitive associated with it, then the name of the *city,* etc., stands in the Locative, while the appositive follows with or without *in.*

Ex.—Albæ in urbe opportuna: at Alba, a convenient town.

Antiochiæ celebri urbe: at Antioch, a populous city.

Neapoli in celeberrimo oppido: at Naples, a very populous town; or in the very populous town of Naples.

Rem. 1. *Domus,* meaning *building, family, school,* or anything else than *home,* must always be used with *in* and the Ablative to express *place where.*

Rem. 2. When *omnis, totus, cunctus, universus* and *medius* are used in agreement with an Ablative of *place where,* the preposition *in* may be used or omitted.

Ex.—Tota Italia. (In) media urbe.

Place Where in Light of Cause, Means, Etc.

17. In all such designations of place as may be regarded in the light of *cause, means, instrument, manner,* or *respect* (restriction), the Ablative is used *without* the preposition *in.* (See **23.**)

Ex.—Domitius navibus Massiliam pervenit: Domitius arrived at Marseilles by ship.

Exercitum (trans) flumen ratibus transportavit: he carried his army across the river on rafts.

Vinum Tiberi devectum: wine brought down on the Tiber.

Pedibus: on foot. Bello, prœlio vincere: to conquer in war, in battle.

Rem. 3. *Locus,* meaning *place* or *locality,* with an attributive, may or may not have the preposition *in* in the Ablative of *place where.*

Ex.—Omnibus (in) locis. (In) alio loco. (In) his locis.

Loco, meaning *in a condition* or *situation, at the right time, in the right place, in place of, instead of,* is used with or without—more commonly without—the preposition.

Ex.—Loco amici (*cf.* numero amicorum) habere, ducere, etc.: to consider as a friend.

Rem. 4. The preposition is also frequently omitted with *parte, partibus,* and *regione, regionibus* associated with an attributive.

The Ablative of the Whence Relation, or Place from Which.

18. 1. In *space,* with a preposition, *i. e., a* (*ab*), *e* (*ex*), or *de.*

Ex.—Ex Italia. Ex agris. De muro. A porta. A Cæsare,

2. In *time,* with a preposition.

Ex.—Ab hora quarta. A prima luce (=from daybreak). Ex eo tempore. Ab sole orto (=from sunrise).

3. In *abstract relations*, with a preposition.

Ex.—Ex terrore. E periculo. Ab amicitia.

Rem. 1. The preposition may be in composition with the verb, it may be repeated, or a different preposition may be used.

Rem. 2. Substantives implying motion are treated as verbs.

Ex.—Excessus e vita: departure from life. Fugitivi ab dominis: fugitives from their masters.

But in case of *towns, cities* and *small islands* the simple Ablative is used to express *place whence*. Likewise *domo* (from home), *rure* (from the country), *humo* (from the ground).

Ex.—Tarento: from Tarentum. Athenis. Carthagine. Capua. Andibus: from Andes.

Rem. 3. *A* or *ab* is used with names of *towns*, etc., to mean *from the vicinity of, from before, from the port of*, or simply to indicate *distance* or *direction*.

Ex.—A Capua: from before (from the neighborhood of) Capua. Iter a Roma ad Neapolim: the journey from Rome to Naples. A Brundisio: from the port of Brundusium.

Rem. 4. The point from which distance is reckoned is always expressed by the Ablative with *a* or *ab*, even in case of *towns, cities*, etc.

Ex.—Bidis oppidum est non longe a Syracusis: Bidis is a town not far from Syracuse.

Longe a domo: far from home. Tria milia passuum a Sagunto: three miles from Saguntum.

19. *a*. When a possessive adjective modifies *domo*, the preposition may be used or omitted. With any other adjective or with a Genitive of the possessor, the preposition must be used.

Ex.—Mea, tua, nostra, etc., domo, or a (ab), e (ex), mea, tua, nostra, etc., domo.

Ex domo Vergilii: from Virgil's house (=home); e Pompeiana domo; ex hac, grata, domo.

b. When the name of the *city* or *town* is associated with another word (country, province, etc.) requiring the preposition, it is best to write each according to its own rule.

Ex.—Ex Asia et Athenis, or Athenis et ex Asia.

Occasionally the name of the *city*, etc., precedes in the Ablative, and the other word (country, etc.) follows *without* the preposi-

tion, thus conforming to the construction of the *city, town,* or *small island.*

Ex.—Lisso Parthenisque et omnibus castellis: from Lissus and the Partheni, and from all the strongholds.

c. When the name of the *city,* etc., is used with an appositive *urbe, oppido,* or *insula,* then the preposition precedes both. But if the appositive has an adjective or Genitive modifier, it is better to let the *city,* etc., precede the preposition.

Ex.—Ab urbe Roma: from the city of Rome. Ex oppido Gergovia: from the town of Gergovia. Tusculo, ex clarissimo municipio: from Tusculum, a very celebrated free-town.

20. 1. The name of a *city* or of a Roman tribe (family) as a place of residence or birth is written in the Ablative without a preposition. Ex.—N. Magius Cremona: N. Magius of (from) Cremona. L. Domitius Cn. f. Fabia: Lucius Domitius, son of Cnæus, of the Fabian gens.

Rem.—Sometimes the city is written in the Ablative with *a* (*ab*), but not in Cicero or Cæsar.

2. The name of a *country* as a place of residence or birth is always written in the Ablative with *e* (*ex*).

Ex.—Mittitur Q. Junius ex Hispania quidam: a certain Quintus Junius of Spain is sent.

3. Instead of the Ablative of *city* or *country* the adjective is more common.

Ex.—Cratippus Tyndaritanus: Cratippus of Tyndaris. C. Blossius Cumanus: Caius Blossius of Cumæ, or a Cumæan. Alorcus Hispanius: Alorcus a Spaniard.

21 With *movere, cedere, pellere* and *labi* the omission of the preposition is frequent in the *whence relation.*

Ex.—Loco movere: to move from a place or position. Patria pellere: to drive from one's country. Loco cedere: to retire from a position.

22. The *place from which* embraces all local designations.

Ex.—Litteræ ex Gallia a Cæsare allatæ sunt: letters were brought from Cæsar *in* Gaul (=from Gaul from Cæsar). Re-

periebat T. Ampium conatum esse pecunias tollere Epheso ex fano Dianæ: he found out that Titus Ampius had attempted to take away money from the temple of Diana *at* Ephesus.

Vox ab æde Junonis ex arce exstitit: a voice arose from the temple of Juno *in* the citadel.

23. *Cause, means* and *instrument* are expressed by the Ablative *without* a preposition.

Cause sometimes allows a preposition. See following examples: Alii ab numero avium eum secutum numerum putant: some think that he adopted that number from the number of the birds. Æneas ab simili clade domo profugus: Æneas a fugitive from home in consequence of a similar disaster. Certa de causa: for a certain reason. Qua de causa: for which reason. Qua ex re, ex quo: wherefore.

24. *The Ablative of Respect or Restriction* occurs with verbs, adjectives and participles. (See **6.**)

Ex.—Et verbis, re non erat: and so it was in word, not in reality.

Verbis adhuc lenior, re asperior: as yet more lenient in word, harsher in (point of) fact.

Virtute superare: to surpass in valor. Viribus par: equal in strength. Similes moribus: alike in character. Pedibus claudus: lame in the feet. Captus oculis: blind. Captus mente: insane. Crine ruber: red-haired.

25. *The Direct Personal Agent* is expressed by the Ablative with *a* or *ab*.

The *Indirect Personal Agent* is expressed by *per* and the Accusative (through the agency of).

26 *The Ablative of Manner* without an attributive (adjective or Genitive) takes *cum;* with an attributive, *cum* may be omitted. Ex.—Cum cura; but magna cura (or magna cum cura).

NOTE.—Certain set expressions omit the preposition, as *ratione, ordine, iure, iniuria, clamore, silentio, merito, dolo, fraude, vi, ioco, casu,* etc.

27. The Descriptive Ablative, or Ablative of Quality, like the corresponding Genitive, *must* have an attributive, *i. e.*, an adjective or Genitive. Ex.—Vir magna virtute: a man of great bravery. But, vir fortis: a man of bravery.

a. The Descriptive Ablative *must* be used of *form* and *appearance,* of *characteristics* of *dress* or *person.*

Ex.—Mulieres crinibus passis: women with dishevelled hair. Puella naso adunco: the girl with the turned-up nose. Boves mira specie: cows of striking beauty.

b. The Descriptive Genitive *must* be used of *number, measure, time, space* or *class.*

Ex.—Puer novem annorum: a boy of nine years. Iter decem dierum: a journey of ten days. Eiusdem generis: of the same kind.

Beyond these restrictions, the two constructions coincide.

Point of View, Direction, etc.

28 The Ablative is used in certain cases with *a* (*ab*), *e* (*ex*) to denote *point of view, direction, side,* etc.

Ex.—A tergo: on the rear. A fronte: in front. Ab utroque latere: on both flanks. Ab ea parte: on that side. Ab oriente: on the east. Ab occidente: in the west. A dextro cornu: on the right wing. Mettius Curtius ab Sabinis princeps: Mettius Curtius, the leader on the side of the Sabines.

Cum prima quies silentiumque ab hostibus fuit: as soon as there was rest and silence on the part of the enemy.

Utraque ex parte: on both sides, on each side. Una ex parte: on one side. Ex omnibus partibus: on all sides. Qua ex parte est Hibernia: on which side Ireland lies.

29. Præ, with the Ablative expressing *preventing cause,* occurs after a negative or its equivalent.

Ex.—Plura præ lacrimis scribere non possum: I cannot write more for tears.

Qui periculum fortunarum et capitis sui præ mea salute neglexit: who disregarded danger to his fortunes and to his life for my safety.

The Ablative with Verbs of Removing, etc.

30. The Ablative is used with verbs *to remove, to withhold, to free, to abstain, to prevent, to keep from, to cut off, to desist, to cheat, to rob, to rid, to deprive,* etc.

A preposition, generally *ab,* may often be used.

Liberare (to free), prohibere (to prohibit, to keep away), laxare, relaxare (to release), abstinere (to abstain, to hold off), vacare (to be free), intercludere (to cut off, to separate), desistere (to cease, to stand off) may have, and sometimes should have, a preposition, as when Ablative is a person.

Levare, relevare (to relieve), carere (to be without), supersedere (to refrain), spoliare (to rob, to strip), nudare, exuere (to strip), privare, orbare (to deprive), fraudare, defraudare (to cheat) should be used without a preposition.

Ex.—Metu, cura, periculo aliquem liberare: to free any one from fear, anxiety, danger.

Ab insula hostes prohibere: to keep the enemy away from the island.

Milites rapinis prohibere: to restrain the soldiers from plunder.

Cæsar prœlio supersedere (abstinere) statuit: Cæsar determined to hold off from battle.

Equites ab exercitu, ab oppido intercludere: to cut off the cavalry from the army, from the town.

Nostros commeatibus, re frumentaria intercludere (prohibere): to cut off our men from supplies, from provisions.

Ablative with Verbs to Differ, etc.

31. With verbs *to differ, to distinguish, to separate, to revolt from* (or, *at*), *to leave off;* as, differre, dissidere, discrepare, dissentire (to differ), distinguere, separare, dividere, disiungere (to distinguish, to separate), deficere (to revolt from), abhorrere (to revolt at), intermittere (to leave off), etc.—the Ablatibe with the preposition *ab* is the rule.

Ablative, with Verbs of Filling, etc.

32. The Ablative of Means is used with verbs to *fill, to abound, to enrich, to lack, to cover,* etc.; as, implere, explere, complere (to fill), farcire, refercire (to stuff, to cram), cumulare (to

heap), augere (to increase), locupletare (to enrich), abundare, affluere (to abound), tegere (to cover), carere, egere, indigere (to be without, to lack, to need), satiare (to satisfy), saturare (to saturate), ornare (to adorn), obruere (to overwhelm), etc.

Rem.—*Egere* and *indigere* are also used with the Genitive.

Cicero prefers the Ablative with *egere,* and the Genitive with *indigere.*

Niti and Stare.

33. Note the Ablative with and without *in* and the verbs *niti* (to rest, to rely, to depend upon) and *stare* (to rest, abide, stand firm, depend upon).

Stare + *ab, cum, pro* and the Ablative means "to stand by, on the side of, in behalf of."

Ablative with Opus and Usus.

34. With *opus* (rarely *usus*) *esse* (=to be needful, wanting), the Ablative of the thing needed is used with the Dative of the person who needs. In this case the phrase is *impersonal.*

Less frequent, but perfectly good, is the use of the thing needed as the subject with *opus* as the predicate, and the Dative of the person who needs. In this case the phrase is *personal.*

With neuter pronouns and adjectives (hoc, id, illud, quod, quæ, multa, pauca, etc.) the personal form should be used.

Quid and *nihil* are often used as adverbial Accusatives without affecting the construction.

Note the frequent use of the Ablative of the perfect participle here.

Ex.—Mihi libris opus est, or libri mihi opus sunt: I need books.

Quæ nobis opus sunt: those things which are needful to us.

Maturato opus est: there is need of haste.

Facto opus est: there is need of action, something must be done.

Adjectives with the Ablative.

35. Such adjectives, as a rule, follow the usage of kindred verbs. The ground of the construction may be (1) Respect or Restriction, (2) Cause, (3) Separation or Exemption, (4) Fullness, Abundance, etc. Hence:

1. Powerful *in,* equal *in,* superior *in,* strong *in,* and the like; as, potens, par, superior, validus, etc.

Ex.—Par viribus: equal in strength.

Tanta opibus Etruria erat: Etruria was so strong in resources.

2. Famous *for,* remarkable *on account of,* evident *from,* etc. (often with a preposition, usually *ex*); as, nobilis, clarus, insignis, manifestus, etc. Also joyful *at,* pleased *with,* troubled *over,* proud *of,* content *with,* etc.; as, lætus, mæstus, tristis, anxius, sollicitus, superbus, contentus.

Ex.—Prudentia clarus: renowned for wisdom.

Suis rebus contentus: satisfied with his own possessions.

Adjectives like *solicitus* and *anxius* may have *de* (about, concerning, over).

3. Free *from,* exempt, deprived *of,* etc. (with or without *ab,* as a rule); as, liber, vacuus, orbus, nudus, tutus, alienus, diversus, immunis, etc.

Ex.—Liber (a) molestiis: free from annoyances.

Vacuus (a) culpa: void of (without) blame.

Nudus agris: destitute (stripped) of lands.

A periculo tutus: safe from danger.

4. Full *of,* abounding *in,* rich *in,* loaded *with,* etc.; as, plenus, refertus, abundans, præditus, dives, locuples, opulentus, onustus, gravis, etc.

Ex.—Lætitia plenus: full of joy.

Vita referta bonis: a life filled with blessings.

Urbs statuis dives: a city rich in statues.

Latrones præda onusti: robbers loaded with booty.

Naves hostilibus spoliis graves: ships heavily laden with spoils of the enemy.

Graves fructu vites: vines laden with fruit.

Rem.—*Plenus* (full) is more common with the Genitive.

Rem. 2. Refertus (stuffed; full) is more usual with the Ablative of *things* and the Genitive of *persons.*

5. Dignus (worthy), indignus, and fretus (relying on) take the Ablative.

Ex.—Laude dignus: worthy of praise.

Auctoritate fretus: relying on his authority (influence).

Ablative of Excess or Difference.

36. Excess or Difference is expressed by the Ablative.

Ex.—Turres denis pedibus quam murus altiores sunt: the towers are ten feet higher (=higher by ten feet) than the wall.

Sol multis partibus maior (est) quam terra universa: the sun is many parts larger than the whole earth.

So—multo, paulo, tanto, aliquanto, etc.

The Accusative is irregular, but not uncommon, especially the neuters tantum, multum, paulum, aliquantum, etc.

Ablative of Price.

37. 1. Definite price or value must be expressed by the Ablative.

Ex.—Decem talentis: for (at) ten talents.

2. Indefinite or general value is expressed by the Genitive, less often by the Ablative.

Ex.—Tanti, so much; quanti, how much, as much; pluris, more; minoris, less; magni, at a high price; parvi, at a low price, etc.

Ablative of Material.

38. The material of which anything is made with verbs *to make, to fashion, to carve, to mold,* etc. (facere, fingere, fundere, dolare, etc.) is expressed by the Ablative with *ex* (rarely *de*). When no verb or participle is expressed, use *ex* + Ablative, or an adjective instead.

Ex.—Naves e robore factæ: ships made of oak.

Anulus ex auro, or anulus aureus: a gold ring.

Mensæ e marmore, or mensæ marmoreæ: tables of marble, or marble tables.

Ablative with Afficere.

39. The Ablative of Means with *afficere* must be noted.

This verb literally means "to affect," but its use is idiomatic and the translations are varied. The thing with which a person or thing is *affected* or *visited* is put in the Ablative, and the verb generally takes its meaning.

Ex.—Aliquem laude afficere: to praise any one.

Aliquem supplicio, præmio, cruciatu, timore, honore, admira-

tione, morte, iniuria, etc., afficere: to punish, to reward, to torture, to terrify, to honor, to admire, to kill, to injure any one.

Pœna, iniuria, voluptate, laude, etc., affici: to suffer punishment (to be punished), to receive injury, to enjoy pleasure, praise, etc.

THE DATIVE.

40. 1. A Dative object is used with intransitive verbs of Advantage and Disadvantage, Yielding and Resisting, Pleasure and Displeasure, Bidding and Forbidding, as prodesse (to do good to), favere (to favor), nocere (to do harm to), parcere (to spare), indulgere, cedere (to give way to), servire (to serve), parere, obœdire, obtemperare (to obey), placere (to give pleasure to), ignoscere (to pardon), invidere (to envy), resistere, repugnare (to resist), credere (to believe, to trust), insidiari (to lie in wait for), imperare (to order, give orders to), suadere, persuadere (to persuade, to advise), irasci (to become angry at), obtrectare (to oppose, injure), obstare (to stand in way of), minari, imminere, impendere (to threaten, hang over), studere (to be eager for), maledicere (to abuse), metuere (to fear for), consulere (to consult for, to consult the interest of), nubere (to marry—of a woman), gratulari (to wish well, to congratulate), etc.

Rem.—Such verbs are impersonal in passive, and Dative is retained. (See **158.**)

2. Note here also the dative with many verbs compounded with the prepositions *ad, ante, con, in, inter, ob, post, prae, pro, sub, super.*

If the verb is transitive, the Accusative and Dative are used.

Ex.—Adesse, interesse (to be present at or with), præesse (to be in command of), præficere (to place in command of), anteponere (to prefer to), succensere (to be angry at), succurrere (to hurry to the aid of), subvenire (to come to the aid of), summittere (to send to the aid of), præferre (to prefer to), occurrere (to hurry to meet), obvenire (to come to meet), etc., etc.

NOTE.—*Fidere* and *confidere* (to trust, to confide in) take the Dative of the *person* and the Ablative of the *thing.* Dative of the *thing* is also allowed.

Diffidere (to distrust) takes dative of *person* or *thing;* but Ablative of *thing* may be used.

41. Verbs of Giving and Putting take the Accusative with the Dative, or the Accusative with the Ablative. There are only a few of these.

Ex.—Dono { tibi librum: I present (to) you a book. / te libro: I present you with a book.

Circumdo { urbi murum: I put a wall around the city. / urbem muro: I surround the city with a wall.

So with aspergere, inspergere (to sprinkle), circumfundere, circumicere (to surround), circumligare (to bind around), impertire (to endow, to bestow), induere (to clothe, to put on), exuere (to strip of, or off), intercludere (to cut off).

Rem.—Note the verb *interdicere* with Accusative and Dative, or Dative and Ablative.

Alicui aliquid interdicere: to forbid anyone anything.

Alicui aliqua re interdicere: to prohibit anyone from anything.

The Dative with Verbs of "Taking Away."

42. The Dative is used with certain transitive verbs having the general signification of *taking away.* The translation is *from.*

The Dative can only be used when the relation of personal interest (advantage or disadvantage) is involved; otherwise the Ablative is used.

Such verbs are generally compounded with a preposition, *ab, ad, de, ex, prae,* or *sub;* as, *demere, adimere, eripere, auferre, detrahere, extorquere, subducere, deducere,* etc.

Ex.—Æduis libertatem eripere: to take away liberty from the Æduans.

Somnum mihi ademit: it took away my sleep from me.

Dative with Esse.

43. *Esse* with the Dative (Possessive Dative) is translated "to have." The possession of a *quality,* however, is expressed by *esse* or *inesse* with *in* and the Ablative.

Habere + Accusative may be used anywhere.

Dative of the Name.

44. With *esse, dare, indere, addere, reddere, imponere, manere,* etc., and a substantive—as *nomen, cognomen*—the name is

attracted into the Dative which is the case of the person or thing named.

The *name* may be in apposition with *nomen, cognomen,* etc. Rarely is the Genitive of the *name* depending on *nomen,* etc., used.

Ex.—My name is Marcus—

Mihi nomen Marco est.

Mihi nomen Marcus est.

Mihi nomen Marci est. (Do not use.)

Dative with Licet.

45. Notice another case of *attraction* with *licet;* in late Latin and in poetry with *necesse est, vacat, contingit,* etc.

1. Mihi securo esse non licet: I am not allowed (I am not free) to be undisturbed.

Or, 2. Mihi securum esse non licet.

3. Securum esse non licet (regular form when Dative is omitted): one is not allowed to be undisturbed.

4. Securo esse non licet. (Do not use.)

The Double Dative.

46. With the verbs *to be, to give, to impute, to become, to have, to go, to come, to lead, to send, to leave,* etc. (*esse, tribuere, fieri, habere, ire, venire, ducere, mittere, relinquere,* etc.) two Datives are used, one of the *object* or *end for which,* the other of the *person* (or thing) *to whom.* The latter is often not expressed.

The words *auxilio, subsidio,* and *praesidio* occur frequently in this construction in military operations.

Ex.—Sibi curæ esse: to be an object of care to one, to have a care for.

Curæ sibi habere: to have as an object of attention, to attend to.

Mihi esse cordi: to lie at my heart; to be agreeable, dear to me.

Alicui adiumento esse: to be an assistance to anyone.

Quod monumento sit posteris: which shall be a memorial to coming generations.

Quod illi tribuebatur ignaviæ: which was imputed to him for cowardice.

His odio esse: to be an object of hatred to these.

Pausanias rex Lacedæmoniorum venit Atticis auxilio: Pausanias, king of the Lacedæmonians, came to the help of the Attics.

Cæsar tres legiones subsidio sociis misit: Cæsar sent three legions to the assistance of the allies.

Septimam legionem præsidio castris reliquit: he left the seventh legion as a guard to the camp.

Cæsar receptui cani iussit: Cæsar ordered a retreat to be sounded (=ordered it to be sounded for a retreat).

Rem.—Instead of the Dative of the *end* or *purpose for which,* an appositive Nominative or Accusative may be used, and sometimes the Accusative with *ad* or *in final.* (See **4.**)

Dative with a Noun.

47. The Dative should not be used depending on a noun. The Objective Genitive or its equivalent is the usual substitute.

Ex.—Periculum rei publicæ (Genitive): danger to the state.

The Dative does sometimes occur with nouns derived from verbs requiring Dative, when the noun seems to retain verbal force.

Ex.—Obtemperatio scriptis legibus: obedience to written laws.

Dative with Adjectives.

48. The Dative is used with such adjectives as *like, unlike, different, suitable, unsuitable, agreeable, disagreeable, easy, difficult, near, friendly, hostile, painful, troublesome, equal, unequal, useful, injurious, faithful, unfaithful, pleasant, advantageous, disadvantageous,* etc.

NOTE 1. *Similis* and *dissimilis* are also used with the Genitive; and with *persons,* the Genitive is the rule.

NOTE 2. With adjectives of *adaptedness, inclination, readiness* and *tendency,* the Accusative with *ad* and sometimes *in* is common—*aptus, idoneus, habilis, accommodatus, utilis, facilis, paratus, pronus, propensus, proclivis, intentus, promptus.*

With these adjectives *ad* with the Accusative of the Gerund is frequent.

NOTE 3. *Alienus* (foreign, strange) takes the Dative, or the Ablative with or without *ab.*

NOTE 4. Note *prope* and its derivatives.

Adv. and Prep.
- Prope—Acc., or Abl. with *ab.*: near.
- Propius—Acc., Abl. with *ab*, Dat. (rare): nearer.
- Proxime—Acc., Abl. with *ab* (rare), Dat, (rare): nearest, next.

Adj.
- Propior—Dat., Acc. (not in Cic.), Abl. with *ab.* (rare): nearer.
- Proximus—Dat., Acc. (not in Cic.), Abl. with *ab.*: nearest, next.

Dative with Obviam and Obvius, a, um.

49. *Obviam* and *obvius, a, um,* are used in many combinations in the sense of *to meet, in the way of, against,* etc., and always with the Dative. They occur in a good or bad sense.

1. Alicui obviam fieri: to meet some one; alicui obviam ire, venire, advenire, procedere, prodire, progredi, exire, properare, proficisci, mittere, etc.: to go, come, advance, go out, hasten, start, send, etc., to meet some one.

2. *Alicui obvius, a, um* esse, fieri: to meet some one; *alicui obvius, a, um* ire, venire, procedere, occurrere, mittere, ferre, etc.: to go, come, advance, hurry, send, bring, etc., to meet some one.

THE GENITIVE.

Subjective and Objective Genitive.

50. 1. The Subjective Genitive may be translated with "by," "from," or "belonging to"; the Objective Genitive with "to," "for," "over," "toward." Either may be replaced by an adjective.

Ex.—Subj.—Platonis dicta: sayings of (by) Plato. Obj.—Periculum rei publicæ: danger to the state.

2. Instead of the Objective Genitive you may substitute the Accusative with *in* (friendly or hostile sense), *erga* (friendly sense), or *adversus.*

Ex.—Amor erga (in) Cæsarem: love for Cæsar.

Odium in Neronem: hatred to Nero.

3. The Genitive of personal pronouns is objective. The subjective must be expressed by the possessive adjectives *meus, tuus, suus, noster,* and *vester. Alienus* is also used instead of the Subjective Genitive of *alius.*

Ex.—Hic liber meus: this book of mine. Mea benevolentia: my good-will, *i. e.*, felt by me.

But, benevolentia mei (=erga me), good-will for, towards me.

Excep.—With *iniuria* the possessive adjective represents either a Subjective or Objective Genitive.

Ex.—Mea iniuria: wrong done *by* me, or wrong done *to* me.

Genitive with a Possessive.

51. The appositive of a Genitive involved in a possessive adjective must likewise be in the Genitive.

Ex.—Meo iussu consulis: by order of me the consul.

Moreover, an adjective or participle limiting such an involved Genitive must also be in the Genitive.

Ex.—Urbs mea unius opera fuit salva: the city was saved by my exertions alone.

Nostra ipsorum libertas: our own liberty.

Nomen meum absentis—meæ præsentis preces: my name when absent—my entreaties when present.

Nostrum and Vestrum.

52. The forms *nostrum* and *vestrum* are used as Partitive Genitives of *nos* and *vos*.

Ex.—Uterque nostrum: each (both) of us.

Rem.—*Nostrum* and *vestrum* must also be used with *omnium*.

Ex.—Salus omnium nostrum: the welfare of us all.

53. The Partitive Genitive may be substituted by *ex* or *de* with the Ablative, by *inter* with the Accustative, and rarely by *in* with the Ablative.

Ex.—Multi ex nostris: many of our men. Decem de hostibus: ten of the enemy. Inter Romanos fortissimus: the bravest man among the Romans.

Unus, when not followed by *alter* or *alius*, always takes *ex* or *de* and the Ablative.

Ex.—Unus ex (de) tribunis: one of the tribunes.

Genitive of Characteristic, Etc.

54. The Subjective Genitive with *esse*=to be the *mark, part, duty, office* or *characteristic of*.

The following table shows use of (1) substantives, (2) adjec-

tives of Second Declension, (3) adjectives of Third Declension of *two* or *three* endings, (4) adjectives of Third Declension of *one* ending, (5) combination:

A. 1. Stultitia est: it is folly.
2. Stultitiæ est: it is the mark of folly.
3. Stultum est: it is foolish.
4. Stulti est: it is the mark of a fool.

B. 1. Turpitudo est: it is infamy.
2. Turpitudinis est: it is the mark of infamy.
3. Turpe est: it is infamous.

C. 1. Sapientia est: it is wisdom.
2. Sapientiæ est: it is the mark of wisdom.
3. Sapientis est: it is the mark of a wise man. (Never, sapiens est.)

D. 1. Stultum ac turpe: it is foolish and infamous.
2. Stulti ac turpis: it is the mark of a fool and a dishonorable man.
3. Stulti et amentis: it is the mark of a fool and a madman.
4. Stultum et amentis: it is foolish and silly.
5. Turpis et amentis: it is the mark of a base and senseless man.
6. Turpe et amens: it is base and silly.

CAUTION.—In case of personal pronouns, use the possessive adjective in the neuter, *meum, tuum,* etc. Ex.—Est tuum facere: it is yours, your part, or your duty to do so and so.

NOTE.—With the Genitive above given *officium, munus, proprius* and sometimes *pars* are used.

Genitive with Esse and Fieri.

55. The Subjective Genitive is used with *esse* and *fieri—to belong to, to be* or *become the property of,* etc. In a personal relation *esse* + Genitive may mean *to belong to the party or faction of, to be on the side of* (=*cum* + Ablative).

Ex.—Circa omnia hostium erant: everything around was in the hands of the enemy.

Prædam captæ urbis edixit militum fore: he gave out that the plunder of the city when captured would belong to the soldiers.

Et iam omnia trans Hiberum præter Saguntinos Carthaginien-

sium erant: and now everything across the Ebro was in the power of the Carthaginians, except the Saguntines.

Prope omnis senatus Hannibalis erat: almost the whole senate was on the side of Hannibal (=cum Hannibale).

CAUTION.—*Totus* or a possessive agrees with the subject of *esse*, in which case *totus* may be translated as an adverb.

Ex.—Urbs tota est nostra: the city is entirely in favor of us (or, the whole city, etc.).

Note here, too, the use of *facere* (*fieri*) with *ditionis* or *postestatis*—to bring (to be brought) under the sway or power of.

Ex.—Omnem oram usque ad Iberum Romanæ ditonis fecit: he brought all the coast as far as the Ebro under Roman sway.

Verbs of Reminding, Etc.

56. Verbs of *reminding, admonishing, advising,* etc., take the Objective Genitive, *de* with the Ablative, or the Accusative of a neuter pronoun or adjective (id, hoc, illud, multa, quæ, etc.). In the latter case the verb would have two Accusatives.

Such verbs are *monere, admonere, commonere, commonefacere.*

a. Monere and *commonere.* These verbs do not take the Genitive in good prose. Use instead *de* with the Ablative or the Accusative of a neuter pronoun.

Ex.—Vos id unum moneo: I remind (warn) you of (=as to) this one thing.

Oro ut Tarentiam moneatis de testamento: I beg you to remind Tarentia of the will.

Rem.—A neuter Accusative in the active construction is retained in the passive.

Ex.—Nec ea, quæ ab ea monemur, audimus: and we do not heed those things of which we are reminded by her.

b. Admonere takes the Genitive, *de* with the Ablative, or the Accusative of a neuter pronoun.

Ex.—Admonitus huius alieni æris: reminded of this debt.

Legatos miserunt qui admonerent fœderis eum Romani: they sent ambassadors to remind him of the treaty with the Romans.

In epistola de æde Telluris et de porticu Catuli me admones: in your letter you remind me of the temple of Earth and the portico of Catulus.

De quo (prœlio) vos paulo ante invitus admonui: of which I unwillingly reminded you a little while ago.

Eam rem (=id) nos locus admonuit: the place admonished us of that event.

c. Commonefacere takes Genitive or *de* with Ablative.

Ex.—Te veteris amicitiæ commonefecit: he reminded you of your old friendship.

Verbs of Remembering and Forgetting.

57. Verbs of Remembering and Forgetting take the Objective Genitive; but the Accusative is also used, especially of things, and still more particularly of neuter pronouns.

1. *Meminisse:* Genitive, Accusative, or *de* with Ablative.

Ex.—Animus præteritorum meminit: the mind recalls the past.

Mei memineris: you will remember me.

Constantiæ tuæ memini: I remember your constancy.

Cinnam memini: I remember Cinna.

Omnia meminit: he remembers everything.

Forsan et hæc olim meminisse iuvabit: some day perhaps it will be pleasant to remember even these hardships.

De Planco memini: I remember (about) Plancus.

2. *Commeminisse* takes the Accusatvie.

3. *Oblivisci* takes the Genitive of persons, and the Genitive or Accusative of things.

Ex.—Oblitus sum mei: I have forgotten myself.

Si nostri oblitus es: if you have forgotten me.

Nec tamen Epicuri obliviscor: and yet I do not forget Epicurus.

Recentium iniuriarum oblivisci: to forget recent injuries.

Ut nostræ dignitatis simus obliti: so that I have forgotten my dignity.

Nostrum officium obliviscimur: we forget our duty.

Tu qui oblivisci nihil soles nisi iniurias: you who are wont to forget nothing except (but) wrongs.

4. *Recordari* takes Accusative, *de* with Ablative, rarely the Genitive in Cicero.

Ex.—Recordare tuas epistolas: recall your letters.

Pueritiæ memoriam recordor: I recall the memory of my boyhood.

Et vocem Anchisæ magni vultumque recordor: and I call to mind the voice and countenance of the great Anchises.

Invitus recordor de hoc homine: I unwillingly recollect this man.

Flagitiorum suorum recordabitur: he will remember his own shameful deeds.

Rem.—With *recordari,* the Accusative is by far most common with *things,* while *de* with Ablative may be used of *persons.*

5. *Reminisci* take Genitive or Accusative.

Ex.—Reminisceretur et veteris incommodi populi Romani et pristinæ virtutis Helvetiorum: let him remember both the old disaster of the Roman people and the former valor of the Helvetians.

Dulces moriens reminiscitur Argos: dying he remembers sweet Argos.

Rem.—Verbs of remembering and forgetting may be used with the Accusative and Infinitive.

Moreover, verbs of remembering, especially *memini,* are used with the Present Infinitive, even of a past occurrence, when the matter lies within one's personal experience, when he himself was present to hear, see, etc.

Ex.—Memini te mihi narrare: I remember your telling me (that you told me).

Meministine me in senatu dicere? do you remember that I said in the senate, etc.

In Mentem Venire and Certiorem Facere.

58. 1. Note here the phrase *in mentem venire* + Dative of person, and the Objective Genitive of a *person* or *thing.* The phrase is *impersonal* except in case of *neuter pronouns.* The personal construction (*i. e.,* Nominative instead of Genitive) is found, but in Cicero only with a *neuter pronoun* or *res.*

Ex.—Venit mihi Platonis in mentem: I am reminded of Plato, or Plato comes to my mind.

Mihi solet in mentem venire illius temporis: I am usually reminded of that time.

Hæc (so also, *id, hoc, quod, quae,* etc.) ei fere in mentem veniebant: these things generally occurred to him.

But: Non venit in mentem pugna apud Regillum lacum? (Livy): does not the battle of (=at) Lake Regillus come to mind?

2. Certiorem facere (passive, certior fieri), "to inform," takes the Objective Genitive or *de* with Ablative. Likewise, *mentionem facere* (to make mention of).

Judicial Verbs.

59. A. Verbs of *accusing, charging, arraigning, convicting, condemning* and *acquitting* take the Genitive of the charge (crime) or punishment. Such verbs are *accusare, reum facere, reus esse, arguere, insimulare, arcessere* (to accuse, to charge); *damnare, condemnare, convincere* (to condemn, to convict); *absolvere* (to acquit), etc.

Ex.—Miltiades accusatus est proditionis: Miltiades was accused of treason.

Aliquem accusare capitis: to bring a capital charge against any one.

Aliquem sceleris, avaritiæ, cædis, furti, maiestatis, etc., accusare, insimulare, etc.: to accuse any one of crime, avarice, murder, theft, high treason, etc.

Capitis damnare: to condemn to death.

Quos pecuniæ *captae* arcessebat: whom he accused of *having taken* money.

Improbitatis absolutus es: you were acquitted (or, stand acquitted) of dishonor.

Iudex eum furti absolvit: the judge acquitted him of theft.

B. The *charge* or *punishment* may be expressed (1) by *de* with Ablative, (2) by *nomine* or *crimine* + Genitive (="on the charge of," "for the crime of." This is a very common turn), (3) by simple Ablative.

Ex.—(1) Aliquem de prævaricatione absolvere: to acquit any one of prevarication.

Gabinium de ambitu reum fecit P. Sulla: Publius Sulla charged Gabinius with bribery.

Aliquem de vi, de veneficiis, de pecuniis repetundis accusare, etc.: to accuse (condemn, etc.) any one of violence, of poisoning, of extortion.

(2) Aliquem nomine (crimine) coniurationis, cædis, etc., damnare (accusare, etc.): to condemn (accuse, etc.) any one for conspiracy, murder, etc. Very frequent.

(3) Damnare capite: to condemn to death.

Suspicione eum absolvere: to declare him innocent of suspicion.

Scævola aliis criminibus condemnatus erat: Scævola stood condemned (=had been condemned) for other crimes.

NOTE 1. *Multare* takes Ablative always.

Ex.—Aliquem morte multare: to punish any one with death.

Agri parte multatis in centum annos indutiæ datæ: having been mulcted in a part of their land, a truce was granted to them for a hundred years.

NOTE 2. Definite fine is always expressed by the Ablative (see Def. Price, **37–1**) with *damnare, multare,* etc.

Ex.—Damnari decem milibus: to be fined ten thousand (sesterces).

NOTE 3. Observe the expression *nomen deferre de* + *Ablative:* to impeach, to indict.

Ex.—Nomen mei amici de ambitu detulit: he impeached my friend (note translation) for bribery.

The Genitive is best translated as subject or object.

60. *Destination* or *enforced labor* is expressed by *damnare,* etc., with *ad* or *in* and the Accusative.

Ex.—Ad bestias damnari: to be condemned to the beasts.

Ad (in) metalla damnari: to be sentenced to the mines.

Extremum ad supplicium: to extreme punishment.

Ad mortem: to death. Ad opus: to labor.

61. With the verbs to *arraign, to convict,* as *arguere, insimulare, convincere,* etc., the charge or offence may be stated by the Infinitive.

Ex.—Occidisse patrem Sex. Roscius arguitur: Sex. Roscius is charged with having killed his father.

Insimulaverunt eum dixisse: they arraigned him for having said, etc.

The Genitive with Verbs of Emotion.

62. The Objective Genitive occurs with the following verbs of *feeling: Misereor* (I pity); also the impersonals *paenitet* (it

repents), *pudet* (it makes ashamed), *piget* (it disgusts, grieves, etc.), *miseret* (it moves to pity), *taedet* (it wearies, disgusts), *pertaesum est* (=taedet).

In case of these impersonals, the person who feels is put in the Accusative, while the person or thing toward which the feeling is directed, *i. e.*, the object of feeling, is put in the Genitive.

Ex.—Miseremini sociorum: pity your allies.

Neque me tui neque tuorum liberum misereri potest: I can pity neither you nor your children.

Suæ quemque fortunæ pænitet: every man is discontented with his own lot.

Neque te mei miseret: and you do not pity me.

Eum pænitet negligentiæ: he repents of his negligence.

Nos piguit stultitiæ: we were grieved on account of our folly.

Eos vitæ tædet: they are weary of life.

Again, the object of feeling may be expressed by the Infinitive, by the Accusative and Infinitive, by a clause beginning with *quod, cum,* or *si,* or by an indirect question.

Ex.—Quintum pænitet tuum animum offendisse, or Quintum pænitet quod tuum animum offendit (offenderit): Quintus is sorry (regrets) that he has wounded your feelings.

Pudebat Macedones tam præclaram urbem a commissabundo rege deletam esse: the Macedonians were mortified that so splendid a city had been (=should have been) destroyed by the king carousing.

Te, quantum proficias, non pænitebit: you will not be dissatisfied with how much you are accomplishing.

Rem.—*Pudet* with Genitive also means "it is a shame before, in the sight of."

Ex.—Pudet deorum hominumque: it is a shame in the sight of gods and men.

Interest and Refert.

63. The impersonal verbs *interest* and *refert* (it concerns, it is of importance, etc.) take the Subjective Genitive of the person or thing concerned.

Ex.—Consulis interest: it concerns the consul.

Communis salutis intererat: it concerned the common welfare.

1. If the person interested is expressed by a personal pronoun,

then the Genitive is not used, but the Ablative singular feminine of the possessive adjective, viz., *mea, tua, sua, nostra,* and *vestra.*

Again, when an appositive occurs, then instead of a *noun* in the Genitive, limiting the Genitive involved in the possessive, use the relative with a finite verb.

However, it is quite proper to use the forms *unius, solius* and *ipsius.*

Ex.—Mea unius (solius) interest: it is of importance to me alone.

Tua, qui es consul, intererit: it will be of importance to you the consul.

2. *Degree of concern* is expressed (1) by the adverbial Accusative, as multum, plus, plurimum, nihil, quid, tantum, etc., (2) by a Genitive of *value* (37–2), as magni, permagni, parvi, pluris, quanti, etc., (3) by an adverb, as valde, magis, maxime, minime, magnopere, etc.

Ex.—Vos, quorum minime interest: you, to whom it makes very little difference.

Quid nostra refert? what difference does it make to us?

Nihil refert: it matters nothing.

Magni (multum, magnopere) interest: it makes a great difference.

3. The *object of concern* is expressed by the Infinitive, the Accusative and Infinitive, *ut* or *ne* with Subjunctive, or by an indirect question.

Ex.—Vestra maxime interest scire: it is of the greatest importance to you to know.

Docet quantopere reipublicæ communisque salutis intersit, manus hostium distineri: he explains how much it concerns the state and the common welfare, for the bands of the enemy to be kept apart.

Utriusque nostrum magni interest ut te videam: it is of great importance to both of us that I (should) see you.

Quid illius interest, ubi sis? What difference does it make to him where you are?

Nihil nostra interest credas necne: it makes no difference to us whether you believe or not.

4. The *object with reference to which, with a view to which,* is expressed by *ad* and the Accusative.

Ex.—Magni ad honorem nostrum interest quam primum ad urbem me venire: it is of great importance with a view to (touching) our honor that I come to the city as soon as possible.

NOTE.—*Interest* and *refert* may have *hoc, id, illud,* or *quod* as a subject, and are personal only to this extent.

64. The Objective Genitive with Adjectives.

1. With participial adjectives in *-ax* (not Ciceronian), *-ans,* and *-ens,* such as amans, appetens, cupiens, diligens, efficiens, patiens, sitiens, insolens, sciens, egens, indigens, perferens, tolerans, observans, persequens, retinens, metuens, capax, rapax, tenax, fugax, etc.

Ex.—Amans tui: fond of you. Appetens gloriæ: greedy for glory. Diligens officii: careful of duty. Fugiens laboris: averse to labor. Negligens amicorum: neglectful of friends. Imprudens legis: ignorant of law. Sitiens gloriæ: thirsting for renown. Amnis navium patiens: a river allowing ships, or a navigable river. Perferens (patiens) injuriarum: enduring (of) wrongs. Impatiens frigoris: incapable of enduring cold.

2. Besides and including those above are adjectives denoting desire, knowledge, experience, skill, memory, power, possession, participation, innocence, fullness, plenty, etc., such as avidus, cupidus, studiosus, conscius, inscius, gnarus, ignarus, prudens, imprudens, providus, peritus, imperitus, insuetus, consultus, rudis, memor, immemor, compos, potens, affinis, expers, consors, particeps, inanis, inops, fertilis, plenus, refertus, etc.

Ex.—Peritus legis, belli: skilled in law, war. Studiosus nostri: fond of us. Providus rerum futurarum: heedful of the future. Ignarus (inscius) omnium rerum: ignorant of everything. Particeps consilii (criminis): sharing (a sharer) in the plan (crime). Compos mentis (animi): in possession of one's mind. Beneficiorum immemor: unmindful of benefits. Rationis expers: devoid of reason. Fertilis frugum: productive of grain.

Rem.—Many of the adjectives named and many of kindred meaning allow the Ablative, the Ablative with *in, de,* etc., or the Accusative with *ad,* according to the nature of the adjective and the sense intended.

Ex.—Villa ornamentis referta (plena): a villa filled with ornaments.

In iure civili rudis: inexperienced in civil law.

In omnibus rebus diligens: diligent in all things.

Ad prospicienda cavendaque pericula peritus: skillful to forsee and avoid dangers.

Questions.

65. Questions are *direct* and *indirect* (*independent* and *dependent*), *simple* and *compound.*

Direct and indirect questions are introduced by the same particles.

A *simple direct* question, when it has no other interrogative word, is generally introduced by *-ne, num,* or *nonne.*

-Ne is attached to the emphatic word, which is usually placed first in the sentence. It should never be attached to a preposition.

The question is one of information.

Ex.—Potesne mihi iter ducis monstrare? can you show me the general's route?

Estne verum? is it true?

Num expects the answer, *No.*

Ex.—Num negare audes? Do you dare to deny it?

Num me fefellit dies? did the day deceive me?

Nonne expects the answer *Yes.*

Ex.—Nonne meministi me in senatu dicere, etc.? do you not remember that I said in the senate, etc.?

Nonne animadvertis? do you not perceive?

Rem. 1. The *-ne* here is the enclitic given above, and may be attached to another negative, as *nemo, nihil, nullus,* etc.

Ex.—Nunquamne audivisti? have you never heard?

Rem. 2. *Nonne* is rarely continued; the negative is carried on by *non.*

Rem. 3. A simple direct question sometimes has no interrogative sign. Such questions are generally passionate, expressing *astonishment, blame,* or *disgust.*

Ex.—Vivit? immo vero etiam in senatum venit: he lives? yea, more, he even comes into the senate.

Non vident? they do not see?

Infelix est Fabricius quod rus suum fodit? Fabricius is unhappy because he digs his own field?

Compound Questions.

66. The translation is "whether—or," but the "whether" is not translated in the direct form.

Direct.—Did he go or stay?

Indirect.—Tell me whether he went or stayed?

DIRECT.

"(whether) . . . . . or"			
Utrum	an	common.	First particle often omitted.
—ne	an		——— . . . an (common.)
Utrum	anne		——— . . . anne.
Utrumne	an	not common.	——— . . . —ne (rare).
Utrum — ne	an		

INDIRECT.

"whether . . . . . or"			
Utrum	an	common.	——— . . . an (common.)
—ne	an		
Utrum	anne		
Utrumne	an	not common.	——— . . . anne.
Utrum — ne	an		
—ne	ne (rare).		——— . . . —ne (rare.)

NOTE.—Members may be added by repetition of *an*.

Ex.—Postrema syllaba utrum brevis est an longa? postrema syllaba brevisne est an longa? postrema syllaba brevis est an longa?—is the last syllable long or short?

Magna fuit contentio, utrum moenibus se defenderent an obviam irent hostibus; or mœnibusne se defenderent an obviam irent hostibus; or mœnibus se defenderent an obviam irent hostibus: there was a great dispute as to whether they should protect themselves in the fortifications or go to meet the enemy.

67. *An* sometimes introduces the second member of a compound question, the first member of which is not expressed. *An* is then translated "or then," "or indeed," "or rather," "or perhaps."

Ex.—An invidiam posteritatis times? or then do you fear the odium of posterity? or you fear the odium of posterity perhaps?

68. *Another form*—"whether, or not."

Direct.—Will you go or not?

Indirect.—Tell me whether you will go or not.

Utrum	annon (necne)	First particle often omitted.
—ne	annon (necne)	——— . . . . annon (necne).

NOTE.—*Annon* is more common in the direct, *necne* in the indirect form.

Ex.—Isne est, quem quæro, annon? is that the man I am looking for or not?

Dic mihi utrum Romæ eo die futurus sis necne: tell me whether you will be at Rome on that day or not.

69. In every *indirect* or *dependent* question the mood is the Subjunctive.

Ex.—Dic mihi quando venturus sis: tell me when you will come.

Haud scio an, Nescio an, Etc.

70. Note the use of *an* with the Subjunctive after *haud scio, nescio* (I do not know), *dubito* (I doubt), *incertum est* (it is uncertain), etc.

Haud scio, etc., *an* implies a modest affirmation, and may be rendered, "I do not know but that," "I am inclined to think that," or "perhaps." When a negative (*non, nemo, nihil, nullus, nunquam,* etc.) is added, a mild negative is expressed. Thus, "I do not know but that not," "I am inclined to think that not," or "perhaps not."

Ex.—Haud scio (nescio, etc.) an hoc viderim: I am inclined to think that (=perhaps) I have seen this.

Haud scio an hoc nunquam viderim: perhaps (=it may be that) I have never seen this.

Haud scio an ita sit: perhaps it is so.

Mea quidem sententia haud scio an nulla (senectus) beatior esse possit: for my own part I am inclined to think that no old age can be happier.

Rem. 1. Note also another expression, common in English, but seldom occurring in good Latin.

Ex.—Quâ quidem haud scio an, excepta sapientia, quidquam melius homini sit a dis immortalibus datum: than which, indeed, wisdom excepted, I do not know whether anything better has been given to man by the immortal gods (=perhaps nothing, etc.).

Rem. 2. *Nescio quis,* etc. (*nescio qui,* etc.) are often used indefinitely in the sense of *aliquis,* etc. (*aliqui,* etc.), and do not affect the verb.

Ex.—Nescio quid accidit: something, I do not know what, has happened.

Nescio quo modo (pacto): somehow; in some way, I do not know how.

Rem. 3. In case of the above verbs, *haud scio,* etc., when there is a real doubt, with no inclination to either side, then write according to rules for the indirect question.

The Rhetorical Question.

71. The Rhetorical Question is a statement in the form of a question. No answer is expected, but the answer implied is opposite to the matter or substance of the question.

Surprise is often expressed by this form.

The mood is the Indicative or Subjunctive, according as the language is *positive* or *softened.* (See **101.**)

This question makes a statement, hence in O. O. it is expressed by the Accusative with the Infinitive along with other leading facts.

Ex.—Quis tam cæcus est? who is so blind?

Quis hoc credat? who would believe this?

Nemo id tibi renuntiabat? no one reported that thing to you?

Romam, caput orbis terrarum, petentibus quicquam adeo asperum atque arduum videri, quod inceptum moretur? to men making for Rome, the capital of the world, did anything appear so hard and laborious as to delay the undertaking? (O. O.)

THE INFINITIVE.

72. Gerund and Supine.

Nom.—Laudare, used as subject or predicate.

Gen.—Laudandi, as any other noun.

Dat.—Laudando, as any other noun.

Acc.—Laudare, used as object of verbs *volo, cupio, audeo,* etc.

Acc.—Laudandum, only after prepositions *ad, inter, in,* etc.

Acc.—Laudatum (supine), after verbs of motion.

Abl.—Laudando, expresses *cause, means,* etc.; also used with the prepositions *ab, de, ex, in,* etc.

Abl.—Laudatu (Supine), only with certain adjectives—*good, bad, easy, difficult, worthy, unworthy, pleasant, horrible, wonderful,* etc.; also with *fas* (right), *nefas* (wrong), *opus* (need).

73. *Rule for the Attraction of the Gerund.*—The Gerund of a transitive verb is attracted with its object. The Gerund takes the *gender* and *number* of the object, while the object takes the *case* of the Gerund.

Ex.—Suspicionis vitandæ causa: for the sake of avoiding suspicion.

Rem. 1. Neuter adjectives and pronouns are not attracted.

Ex.—Hæc et similia dicendo: by saying these and similar things.

Excep.—The forms *mei, tui, sui, nostri,* and *vestri* are used as if coming from *meum, tuum, suum,* etc.

Ex.—Mei, tui, sui, nostri, vestri, conservandi causa: for the sake of saving myself, yourself, himself (or themselves), ourselves, yourselves.

Infinitive Tenses—Active.

74. The Infinitive has all the tenses of the Indicative, but not in separate forms.

Present.—Laudare.
Imperfect.—Laudare (coincident with a *past* leading tense).
Perfect.—Laudavisse.
Aorist.—Laudavisse.
Pluperfect.—Laudavisse.
First Fut. from Pres.—Rus, a, um esse; or, fore (futurum esse) ut + Present Subjunctive.
Second Fut. from Pres.—Fore (futurum esse) ut + Perfect Subjunctive.
First Fut. from Past.—Rus, a, um esse; or, fore (futurum esse) ut + Imperfect Subjunctive.
Second Fut. from Past.—Fore ut + Pluperfect Subjunctive.

NOTE.—*Fore* and *futurum esse* are not inflected.

Examples of Active Infinitive Tenses.

Present.—Dicit puerum venire: is coming.
Imperfect.—Dixit puerum venire: was coming.
Perfect.—Dicit puerum venisse: has come.
Aorist.—Dicit puerum venisse: came.
Pluperfect.—Dixit puerum venisse: had come.

First Fut. from Pres.—Dicit puerum venturum esse: will come. Dicit fore (futurum esse) ut puer metuat: will fear.

Second Fut. from Pres.—Dicit fore (futurum esse) ut puer venerit: will have come.

First Fut. from Past.—Dixit puerum venturum esse: would come. Dixit fore (futurum esse) ut puer metueret: would fear.

Second Fut. from Past.—Dixit fore ut venisset: would have come (by a certain time).

NOTE.—Instead of heavy circumlocutions, the construction may often be varied by using proper form of *posse* or *velle,* or by some other turn.

75. Infinitive Tenses—Passive.

Present.—Laudari.

Imperfect.—Laudari.

Perfect.—Laudatus, a, um esse.

Aorist.—Laudatus, a, um esse.

Pluperfect.—Laudatus, a, um esse.

First Fut. from Pres.—Laudatum iri; or, fore (futurum esse) ut + Present Subjunctive (passive).

Second Fut. from Pres.—Laudatus, a, um fore; or, fore (futurum esse) ut + Perfect Subjunctive.

First Fut. from Past.—Laudatum iri; or, fore (futurum esse) ut + Imperfect Subjunctive.

Second Fut. from Past.—Laudatus, a, um fore; or, fore ut + Pluperfect Subjunctive.

Rem. 1. *Laudatum* is the supine and cannot be inflected.

Rem. 2. *Laudatus, a, um* is the perfect passive participle and agrees with its subject.

Examples of Passive Infinitive Tenses.

Present.—Audio puerum laudari: is (being) praised.

Imperfect.—Audivi puerum laudari: was (being) praised.

Perfect.—Audio puerum laudatum esse: has been praised.

Aorist.—Audio puerum laudatum esse: was praised.

Pluperfect.—Audivi puerum laudatum esse: had been praised.

First Fut. from Pres.—Audio puerum laudatum iri: will be praised.

Or, Audio fore (futurum esse) ut puer laudetur: will be praised.

Second Fut. from Pres.—Audio puerum laudatum fore: will have been praised.

Or, Audio fore (futurum esse) ut puer laudatus sit.

First Fut. from Past.—Audivi puerum laudatum iri: would be praised.

Or, Audivi fore (futurum esse) ut puer laudaretur.

Second Fut. from Past.—Audivi puerum laudatum fore: would have been praised (by a certain time).

Or, Audivi fore ut laudatus esset: would have been praised.

Rem. 1. In case of Second Futures, the construction may be varied by forms of *posse* and *velle*, or First Future forms may be used.

The Accusative and the Infinitive.

76. The Accusative with the Infinitive is used as an object after verbs of *saying, thinking, believing, perceiving, hearing, reading, learning, writing, knowing, seeing* (verba sentiendi et declarandi) and equivalent expressions.

It also occurs as the subject with many impersonal verbs, as *constat, oportet, necesse est, iuvat, apparet, convenit, decet, interest, refert,* etc.; with *adjective* and *substantive* predicates, as *verum, facile, apertum, manifestum, par, aequum, mos, facinus, opinio, testis, auctor, spes, fas, nefas*—est.

3. It occurs parallel with a *quod* clause after verbs of emotion —*rejoicing, lamenting, boasting,* etc.

4. It occurs with some verbs of *will, desire, ordering* and the like, as *iubere, vetare, sinere, pati, velle, nolle, malle, cupere, cogere.* (See **83**–4, Excep.)

5. It occurs in exclamations as the object of unexpressed *thought* or *feeling.*

Ex.—Mene incepto desistere! I desist from my undertaking!

6. It occurs in apposition with a substantive.

Ex.—Hoc—Catilinam morte multari: this—(namely) for Catiline to be punished with death.

NOTE.—Verbs meaning *to swear, to threaten, to hope* and *to promise* take the Accusative with the Future Infinite.

Ex.—Sperant se maximum fructum esse capturos: they hope to derive great advantage.

The English translation of the Accusative + Infinitive is regularly introduced by "that."

The Nominative with the Infinitive.

77. 1. The Nominative with the Infinitive of a copulative verb is used after (=depending on) verbs meaning *to wish, to be able, to begin, to dare, to be accustomed, to continue, to cease, ought,* etc., as *volo, cupio, nolo, malo, possum, coepi, incipio, audeo, soleo, pergo, desino, debeo.*

Ex.—Nemo malus esse felix potest: no bad man can be happy.

Æqui videri volumus: we desire to appear just.

Socrates parens philosophiæ iure dici potest: Socrates can justly be called the "Father of Philosophy."

2. The Nominative with the Infinitive is used with the passives of verbs of *saying, thinking,* etc. A *noun, adjective,* or *participle* in the predicate referring to the subject is written in the Nominative. Note also that the leading verb is written *personally,* though often translated *impersonally.*

The personal construction is used throughout with *videor, iubeor, sinor, vetor, prohibeor,* and *arguor.*

Generally speaking, *dicor, trador, feror, existimor, putor, perhibeor,* etc., are personal in the *simple tenses* (Present, Imperfect and Future), and impersonal in the compound tenses. That is to say, in simple tenses the verb is written personally with the Nominative and Infinitive; in compound tenses, it is written impersonally with the Accusative and Infinitive.

Thus, instead of "It seems that he was," write "He seems to have been." It is said that Cicero was an eloquent orator: Cicero is said to have been an eloquent orator=Cicero dicitur orator eloquens fuisse.

Cæsar dicitur esse occisus: Cæsar is said to have been killed, or, it is said that Cæsar was killed.

Metellus dicitur esse venturus: it is said that Metellus will come.

Mihi videtur fortis esse: it seems to me that he is brave (=he seems to me to be brave).

Ut exstinctæ potius amicitiæ quam oppressæ esse videantur: that friendships may appear to have died out rather than to have been crushed out.

Tu hoc fecisse putaris: it is thought that you did this.

The Complementary Infinitive.

78. The Infinitive is directly dependent on the following verbs: *Velle, nolle, malle, cupere, studere* (to be eager, to desire), *audere, conari, vereri, timere* (to be afraid to), *coepi, incipere, dubitare* (to hesitate), *scire* (to know how to), *nescire, discere* (to learn how to), *docere* (to teach how to), *solere, posse, quire* (to be able), *nequire, debere, recusare* (to refuse, see **89**–R. 2), *horrere* (to be afraid), *desinere* (to cease), *pergere* (to continue, proceed to), *perseverare* (to continue steadily, to persist in, to persevere in doing, etc.), *contendere* (to hasten), *properare, festinare, maturare, animum* (or, *in animum*) *inducere* (to decide, to determine), *parare* (to get ready to), *statuere* (to resolve), *dediscere* (to forget how to), *oblivisci* (to forget to), and others not so common.

NOTE 1. Observe especially the adjective *paratus* (ready) with the Infinitive.

NOTE 2. With a *passive* Infinitive the forms *coeptus, a, um sum,* etc., and *desitus, a, um sum,* etc., should be used rather than coepi and desii, etc.

Ex.—Veteres orationes a plerisque legi desitæ sunt: the old speeches have ceased to be read by most people.

Bello Athenienses undique premi sunt coepti: the Athenians began to be pressed by war on all sides.

Subjunctive Tenses.

79. The Subjunctive, like the Infinitive, embraces all the tenses of the Indicative, but not in separate forms.

The *Present Subjunctive form* embraces two tenses—the Present, and First Future from the Present.

The *Perfect Subjunctive form* embraces three tenses—the Perfect, Aorist, and Second Future from the Present.

The *Imperfect Subjunctive form* embraces two tenses—the Imperfect, and First Future from the Past.

The *Pluperfect Subjunctive form* embraces two tenses—the Pluperfect, and Second Future from the Past.

80. Future Tenses of the Subjunctive.

First Future from Present.—Present Subjunctive *form.* But when the future time is not plainly shown by the context, use *rus, a, um sim,* etc. If the verb is passive or has no Future Active Participle, then use *futurum sit ut* + Present Subjunctive.

Second Future from Present.—Perfect Subjunctive *form.* But when the future time is not plainly shown by the context, use futurum sit ut + Perfect Subjunctive.

First Future from Past.—Imperfect Subjunctive *form.* But when the future time is not plainly shown by the context, use *rus, a, um essem,* etc. If the verb is passive or has no Future Active Participle, then use futurum esset ut + Imperfect Subjunctive.

Second Future from Past.—Pluperfect Subjunctive *form.* But when the future time is not plainly shown by the context, then use futurum esset ut + Pluperfect Subjunctive.

Rem. 1. *Futurum sit* and *futurum esset* in these cases are impersonal, and therefore cannot be inflected.

Rem. 2. The Future Active Participle cannot be used here to express a Second Future.

CAUTION.—Never use *-rus, a, um sim, essem,* etc., in a sentence of Design or Result, nor after a verb or expression of *fear, danger, anxiety,* or *apprehension.*

The *-rus* form is usual in indirect questions, causal and relative sentences, and sentences with *quin.*

Examples of Subjunctive tenses:

Present.—Dic mihi quid facias: tell me what you are doing.

Perfect.—Dic mihi quid feceris: tell me what you have done.

Aorist.—Dic mihi quid feceris: tell me what you did.

Imperfect.—Mihi dixit quid faceres: he told me what you were doing.

Pluperfect.—Mihi dixit quid fecisses: he told me what you had done.

First Fut. from Pres.—Dux militibus imperat ut oppidum muniant: the general orders the soldiers to fortify (that they shall fortify) the town.

Timeo ut amicus veniat: I fear that my friend will not come.

Dic mihi quid facturus sis: tell me what you will do.

Non dubito quin futurum sit ut pluat (agatur): I do not doubt that it will rain (that it will be done).

Second Fut. from Pres.—Nemo dubitat quin, si Helvetios superaverint Romani, Æduis libertatem sint erepturi: no one doubts that, if the Romans conquer (=shall have conquered) the Helvetians, they will take away from the Æduans their freedom.

Omnes credunt, nisi hoc factum sit, rempublicam in periculo futuram esse: all believe that, unless this is done (=if this shall not have been done), the state will be in danger.

Hac mente laborem sese ferre, senes ut in otia tuta recedant, aiunt, cum sibi sint congesta cibaria: they say that they endure labor with this intention, to retire in their old age into rest secure, when provision has been (=shall have been) collected by them.

Promittit se nobis, quod comparare potuerit, daturum esse: he promises to give us whatever he can (shall have been able to) obtain.

Nescio num futurum sit ut redierit: I do not know whether he will have returned.

First Fut. from Past.—Dux militibus imperavit ut oppidum munirent: the general ordered the soldiers to fortify the town.

Timebam ut amicus veniret: I was afraid that my friend would not come.

Mihi dixit quid facturus esses: he told me what you would do.

Non dubitabam quin futurum esset ut plueret (ageretur): I did not doubt that it would rain (would be done).

Second Fut. from Past.—Dux militibus præmia promisit qui impetum sustinuissent: the general promised rewards to the soldiers that should (=should have) sustain(ed) the attack.

Ad hæc Cæsar respondit se civitatem conservaturum esse si, priusquam murum aries attigisset, se dedidissent: to these things (=to this) Cæsar replied that he would

save their state if they should surrender (=should have surrendered) before the battering-ram touched the wall.

Nos omnes timebamus ne, cum satis copiarum collegisset, Italiæ bellum inferret: all of us were afraid that, when he should collect sufficient forces, he would make war upon Italy.

Nesciebam num futurum esset ut redisset: I did not know whether he would have returned (by a certain time).

81. It must be noted that a Subjunctive or Infinitive tense may be future with reference to, or measuring from another future tense.

Ex.—Donabitur ergo ne pereat: it will be presented therefore lest he perish.

Tuus amicus dicet se venturum esse: your friend will say that he will come.

Puerum rogabo num iturus sit: I shall ask the boy whether he will go.

Final Sentences of Design or Purpose.

82. 1. Sentences of Design or Purpose are most frequently introduced by *ut* or *ne*. (See summary given in **83.**) The mood is the Subjunctive. The tenses are the Present and Imperfect (almost invariably.)

2. The *ut* of Purpose is translated *in order that, in order to, to* or *that*. The negative *ne* is translated *in order that not, in order not to, not to, that not,* or *lest.*

Rem. 1. *Uti* is often used instead of *ut,* and *ut ne* instead of *ne.*

3. The Final Sentence of Design is of two kinds:

(1) The Pure Final Sentence of Design, in which the *design* is brought out by the particle.

Ex.—Edimus ut vivamus: we eat in order to live.

(2) The Complementary Final Sentence of Design, in which the desire or purpose lies in the leading verb (verba studii et voluntatis), and the clause with *ut* or *ne* follows as a complement. Here *ut=to,* or *that; ne=not to, that not.*

Ex.—Phæthon optavit ut in currum patris tolleretur: Phæthon desired to be lifted up into his father's chariot.

4. Verbs meaning *to will, to wish, to order, to induce, to impel, to urge, to beg, to persuade, to warn, to advise, to decree, to per-*

mit, to strive, to take care, with substantives and phrases implying these meanings, as *orare, rogare, petere, postulare, imperare, praecipere, hortari, persuadere, monere, adducere, optare, niti, operam dare, negotium dare, consilium, mandatum, lex, praeceptum,* etc., are followed by the Complementary Final *ut* or *ne* of Purpose or Design.

Examples of Final Sentences.—Scribam aperte ne ignores: I will write plainly in order that you may not be ignorant.

Cura ut valeas: take care to keep well.

Nondum adducor ut hoc faciam: I am not yet induced to do this.

Abs te peto ut ad me quam primum venias: I beg you to come to me as soon as possible.

Non est postulandum ut legum pœnas pertimescas: it is not to be demanded (expected) that you should dread the punishments of the laws.

Decrevit quondam senatus ut L. Opimius consul videret ne quid respublica detrimenti caperet: the senate formerly decreed that L. Opimius the consul should see to it that the state received no (nothing of) harm.

Excep.—Iubere (to order), *vetare* (to forbid), *sinere* (to allow), and *pati* (to suffer, to allow) take the Accusative with the Infinitive. *Concedere* (to grant) *and permittere* (to permit) take either the Dative with the Infinitive or the Dative with *ut* and the Subjunctive. *Imperare* (to order) takes the Accusative with the *passive* (or deponent) Infinitive, otherwise *ut* + Subjunctive.

Other exceptions cannot be given here.

Rem.—*Ut* is occasionally omitted.

Ex.—Ab eis censeo petatis qui ista profitentur: I advise you to ask those who profess such things.

Velim ad me scribas: I should like you to write to me. (Very common with *velim.*)

5. In a sentence (clause) of *purpose* containing a comparative adjective or adverb, *quo* is more common than *ut.*

Ex.—Legem brevem esse oportet quo facilius ab imperitis teneatur: a law ought to be brief that it may the more easily be grasped by the uneducated.

6. A transfer from the positive to the negative in the same sentence may be made, or the negative may be continued by intro-

ducing the new clause with *neve* (*neu*), or *neque* (*nec*); thus, *ut* —*neve* (*neu*) or *neque* (*nec*), *ne*—*neve* (*neu*) or *neque* (*nec*).

Ex.—Cohortatus est uti suæ pristinæ virtutis memoriam retinerent, neu perturbarentur animo: he urged them to retain the remembrance of their former valor, and not to be disturbed in mind.

7. *Ne* is followed by a *positive* pronoun, adjective, or adverb.

Ne quis: in order that no one.

Ne quid: in order that nothing.

Ne qui, ne ullus: in order that no (adjective).

Ne unquam, ne quando: in order that never.

Ne usquam: in order that nowhere.

Summary of Purpose Constructions.

83. 1. *Ut* or *ne* with the Subjunctive.

2. The relative pronoun (also *dum, donec, antequam, priusquam,* and other relative words) with the Subjunctive.

3. *Ad* with the Gerund.

4. Supine in *-um* with verbs of *motion.*

5. *Causa* or *gratia following* the Genitive of the Gerund.

9. Simple Infinitive.
8. Future Active Participle.
7. Dative of Gerund.
6. Genitive of Gerund (rare)

} Not in good use.

10. Present Participle (approximately).

11. Future Passive Participle (with restrictions. See **140.**)

Ex.—1. Examples of *ut* and *ne* have been given **82**).

2. Clusini legatos Romam, qui auxilium peterent, miserunt: the inhabitants of Clusium sent ambassadors to Rome, to ask for assistance.

Senex serit arbores quæ alteri sæculo prosint: the old man sets out trees, to do good to (in order that they may profit) the next generation.

Ne exspectemus dum rogemur: let us not wait until we are asked.

Hærens in tergo Romanus, priusquam fores portarum obicerentur, velut agmine uno inrumpit: the Roman clinging to their rear rushed in, in one and the same line as it were, before the doors of the gate were (=could be) shut.

3. Legati in Hispaniam missi sunt ad res sociorum inspiciendas: ambassadors were sent to Spain for the purpose of looking into the affairs of the allies.

4. Aquam forte ea sacris extra mœnia petitum ierat: she had gone outside the walls by chance to get water for the sacrifices. Mula pastum est missa: the mule was turned out to graze.

5. Multi principes Roma, non tam sui conservandi quam tuorum consiliorum reprimendorum causa profugerunt: many leading men fled from Rome, not so much for the sake of saving themselves as for the sake of checking your plans (as *they* say). Colloquendi gratia: for the sake of conversing.

6. Firmandæ concordiæ: for establishing harmony.

7. Legationibus Gallorum audiendis moratus: having tarried to hear the embassies of the Gauls.

8. Maroboduus misit legatos ad Tiberium oraturos auxilia: Marbod sent envoys to Tiberius to beg for reinforcements.

9. Abiit ædem visere Minervæ: she went away to visit the temple of Minerva.

10. Legati a Segeste venerunt auxilium orantes: ambassadors came from Segestes to beg for (begging for) aid.

11. Attribuit nos trucidandos Cethego: he assigns us to Cethegus to be butchered.

Verbs of Fearing.

84. Verbs and expressions of *fear, danger, anxiety,* etc., have a peculiar construction.

They take the Subjunctive with *ne* (that, lest), and *ut* (that not, lest not); but *ne non* (that not, lest not) may be used instead of *ut,* when the word of *fear,* etc., is associated with a negative.

A *wish for* or *against* underlies and explains the construction. *Ne* shows that the negative is wished and the positive feared; *ut* (*ne non*) shows that the positive is wished and the negative feared.

Any tense of the Subjunctive may be used.

Ex.—Timeo ne veniat: I fear that he will come (I do not wish him to come).

Timeo ut veniat: I fear that he will not come (I wish him to come).

Non vereor ne tua virtus opinioni hominum non respondeat: I am not afraid that your virtue will not answer to people's expectation.

NOTE.—When such a verb means "to be shy of," "to hesitate," "to be afraid of," it is construed with the simple Infinitive.

EX.—Vereor aperte dicere: I am afraid to speak openly.

Nedum.

85. *Nedum,* "not to speak of," "not to mention," "much less," "still less" is used with the Subjunctive, Present and Imperfect tenses. It is regularly used in a sentence with a negative expressed or implied. The verb is frequently omitted, in which case *nedum* may be rendered "much more."

Ex.—Oppidum ægre defendere possumus, nedum acie dimicare possimus: we can scarcely defend the town, much less can we fight in open battle.

Final Sentences of Result (Tendency), or Consecutive Sentences.

86. 1. Verbs meaning to *to make, to effect, to cause, to bring about, to happen,* as *facere, efficere* (make, cause, effect), *committere* (cause, give occasion, act so as—generally stated negatively, *non committere,* etc.); *fit, accidit, contingit, evenit, usu venit* (it happens, occurs); *restat, reliquum est* (it remains); *sequitur* (it follows); *est* (it is the case), etc., take *ut* or *ut non* of Result.

2. A sentence of Result also follows the particles *ita, sic, tam, adeo* (so), *tantus* (so great), *toties* (so often), *is, hic, ille, iste, talis* (such), *eiusmodi* (of such a kind), etc.

3. The mood is the Subjunctive. The Present and Imperfect tenses are most common, but the Perfect, Aorist, and Pluperfect are used when the sense calls for them.

4. The *ut* of Result is translated *so that, so as to, as to,* or *that.* The negative is *ut non,* translated *so that not, so as not to, as not to,* or *that not.*

Ex.—Fecerunt ut consimilis fugæ profectio videretur: they caused that their departure seemed (they caused their departure to appear) very like flight.

His rebus fiebat ut minus facile finitimis bellum inferre pos-

sent: on account of these things it happened that they could make war upon their neighbors less easily.

Fieri potest ut fallar: it may be (is possible) that I am mistaken, or I may be mistaken.

Iam res Romana adeo erat valida ut cuilibet finitimarum civitatum bello par esset: the power of Rome was now so strong that she was equal in war to any one of the neighboring states.

Conficior lacrimis sic ut ferre non possim: I am so overcome with tears that I cannot endure it.

Eo insolentiæ iam venit ut ne amici quidem eum defendant: he has now come to such a (=that) pitch of insolence that not even his friends defend him.

Rem. 1. A sentence of Design may follow some of the above-named verbs and particles. It depends altogether on whether there is a definite *purpose* or a natural *consequence*.

5. A transfer may be made from positive to negative, or a negative may be continued, by introducing the new clause with *neque* (*nec*); thus, *ut—neque* (*nec*), *ut non—neque* (*nec*).

Ex.—Sed tanta moderatio fuit hominis ut contineret dolorem, neque se ulcisceretur: but such was the moderation of the man that he controlled his pain, and did not avenge himself.

6. The *ut* of Result is followed by a *negative* pronoun, adjective, or adverb.

Ut nemo: so that no one.

Ut nihil: so that nothing.

Ut nullus: so that no (adjective).

Ut nunquam: so that never.

Ut nusquam: so that nowhere.

Rem. 2. *Ut non* may be replaced by *quin* after a negative, expressed or implied.

Ex.—Nil tam difficile est quin quærendo investigari possit: nothing is so difficult that it cannot be traced out by searching.

7. Consecutive sentences are often introduced by the Relative.

Ex.—Ad id pastores quoque accesserant qui omnes facile spem facerent: to that the shepherds also had agreed so that they all easily caused hope, etc.

Quæ enim domus tam stabilis, quæ tam firma civitas est, quæ non odiis et discidiis funditus possit everti? for what house is so

firm, what state is so strong that it cannot be utterly overthrown by hate and dissension?

Especially after indefinite, or negative expressions. (See **88** and foll.)

Ex.—Sunt qui dicant: there are some to (that) say.

Multi sunt qui putent: there are many that think.

Nemo est qui: there is no one to (that). Nihil est quod: there is nothing to (that). Quis est qui: who is there that (to)? Quid est quod: what is there that (to)?

8. After a comparative *quam ut* or *quam qui* is used. Cicero uses *quam ut*.

Maior sum quam cui possit fortuna nocere: I am too great for fortune to be able to hurt me.

Clarior res erat quam ut tegi posset: the thing was too clear to be (able to be) covered up.

Quod præceptum (nosce te ipsum), quia maius erat quam ut ab homine videretur, idcirco adsignatum est deo: this precept (know thyself), because it seemed too great to be of man, was therefore attributed to a god.

(For Consecutive Sentences see further under **88.**)

87. *Ut with the Indicative* means *as* or *when.*

Ex.—Ut dicitur: as it is said. Ut supra dixi: as I have said above.

Ut vidit: when he had seen. Ut cecidit: when he had fallen. (See **144.**)

The Consecutive Subjunctive—CONTINUED.

88. 1. This Subjunctive occurs with the "Consecutive Relative" after the verbs *esse, habere, invenire, nancisci, reperire, quaerere,* etc., positive or negative, active or passive.

Ex.—Sunt qui dicant (putent): there are some to (that) say (think).

Reperti sunt duo equites Romani qui te ista cura liberarent et—pollicerentur: two Roman knights were found to relieve you of that care and to promise, etc. (=that relieved—and promised).

Quem sequar, non habeo: I have no one to follow.

Nil habeo quod agam: I have nothing to do.

2. The Consecutive Relative occurs also with *indefinite, general,*

and especially *negative* expressions, rhetorical questions, etc., as *multi, quidam, nonnulli, alii, pauci—sunt qui; nemo, nullus—est qui; nihil est quod; quis est qui? quid est quod? si quis est qui,* etc.

Ex.—Nonnulli sunt qui non videant: there are some that do not see.

Nemo est qui te non metuat; nemo, qui non oderit: there is no one that does not fear you; no one that does not hate you.

Si quis est qui hoc dicat: if there is any one to say this.

Quid est quod me impediat? what is there to prevent me (=that prevents me)?

3. Consecutive Relative is used after *dignus* (worthy), *indignus* (unworthy), *aptus* and *idoneus* (suitable, fit). (See No. 92.)

Ex.—Ille est dignus qui imperet: he is worthy to command.

Quia nulla videbatur aptior persona, quæ de illa ætate loqueretur: because no character seemed more fit to talk about that age.

4. The Consecutive Subjunctive is used with *quod, quare, cur, quamobrem, ut,* after *est, causa est* (there is a reason why, wherefore, for, that); with *ubi, unde, quo;* after *habeo quod,* and especially *non habeo quod,* etc.

Ex.—Est quod gaudeas: there is reason why you should rejoice (for your rejoicing; you have reason to rejoice).

Habes quod irascaris: you have reason to become angry.

Etsi magis est quod tibi gratuler: although I have more reason to congratulate you.

5. It is used with *quod, cur, quamobrem, ubi, unde, quo,* after such expressions as *non est, nihil est, non est causa, nulla est causa, nihil causae est, quid est? quid causae est? quae causa est?*

(See subject treated fully Peters' Syntax of the Latin Verb.)

Ex.—Non fuit causa cur postulares: there was no reason why you should demand (=you had no right to demand).

Quid est quod (cur) hæc me moveant: what reason is there why these things should move me?

Quid causæ (quæ causa) est cur, etc.? what reason is there why, etc.?

Note the following expressions:

{ Non habeo quod dicam: I have nothing to say.
{ Non habeo quid dicam: I do not know what to say.

Non habeo quo eam: I have no place (I have not whither) to go.

Habes ubi—ostentes: you have an opportunity to display, etc.

Quotusquisque *est* qui voluptatem neget esse bonum! how few are there to say that (mere) pleasure is not a blessing!

Quotus *est* quisque qui somniis pareat! how few are there that heed dreams!

Rem.—Instead of *qui non, quod non* and *cur non; quin* may be used after a negative expressed or implied. (See **86**, R. 2 & **91**.)

Verbs of Hindering, Etc.

89. 1. Verbs meaning *to hinder, to prevent, to abstain, to refrain, to refuse, to omit, to delay* and other words and phrases of like meaning, when *not* strengthened by a negative, take *quominus* (quo minus) or *ne* with the Subjunctive; but these verbs strengthened by a negative, or stated interrogatively with negative force, take *quominus* or *quin* with the Subjunctive.

2. Verbs and expressions of doubt and uncertainty when negatived, or stated interrogatively with negative force, should be followed by *quin* + Subjunctive.

Rem. 1. *Impedire* and *prohibere* are also used with the Accusative and the Infinitive.

Rem. 2. *Recusare* with the passives of *prohibere, impedire,* and *deterrere* are also followed by the simple Infinitive.

Rem. 3. *Dubitare,* meaning "to hesitate," should be used with the simple Infinitive.

Ex.—Impedior ne plura dicam: I am prevented from saying more.

Ætas non impedit (=prohibet) quominus agri colendi studia teneamus: age does not hinder us from retaining (=our retaining) interest in agriculture.

Regulus, ne sententiam diceret, recusavit: Regulus refused to express an opinion.

Quid obstat quominus sit beatus? what stands in the way of his being happy?

Quis impedit quominus (quin) hoc facias? who prevents you from doing (=your doing) this?

Antiochus non se tenuit quin contra suum doctorem librum ederet: Antiochus did not refrain from publishing a book against his teacher.

Nullum diem prætermisit (intermisit) quin ad me litteras mitteret: he has not let a day pass without sending me a letter.

Nemo dubitat (quis dubitat? non est dubium) quin hoc facturus sit: no one doubts (who doubts? there is no doubt) that he will do this.

90. *Quin* is used with the impersonal expressions *non multum, non paulum, non (haud) procul, minimum, nihil, quid,* etc.—*abest.*

Ex.—Minimum afuit quin hostes nostram aciem perfringerent: the enemy came very near breaking (=very little was wanting for the enemy to break, that the enemy should break) through our line.

Tanta circa fuga ac trepidatio fuit ut non multum abesset, quin opera ac vineæ desererentur: there was such flight and confusion around that the engines and sheds were not far from being (came near being) abandoned.

Non multum afuit quin oppidum dux caperet: the general was not far from taking (did not lack much of taking, etc., etc.) the town.

Further Remarks on Quin.

91. 1. After a negative expressed or implied, *quin* may be used instead of the Nominative or neuter Accusative of the relative + *non, i. e., qui non, quae non, quod non.*

Ex.—Nemo vestrum est quin (=qui non) sæpe audierit: there is not one of you that has not (=but has) often heard.

Nulli ex itinere excedere licebat quin (=qui non) ab equitatu Cæsaris exciperetur: no one might (was allowed to) turn aside from the march without being cut off by Cæsar's cavalry.

Nulla fuit Thessaliæ civitas quin (=quæ non) Cæsari pareret: There was no state of Thessaly that was not subject to Cæsar.

2. It also takes the place of the Ablative after some negative expressions of time.

Ex.—Dies fere nullus est quin (=quî non) hic meam domum ventitet: there is hardly a day that he does not come to my house.

Rem. 1. *Quin* is sometimes used instead of *ut non* after a negative. See note on Result (**86,** R. 2).

3. It occurs after *non ignoro, negare non possum, negari non potest.* Also after *nihil causae est, nulla causa est, quae causa est? quid causae est?* etc., instead of *quod non, or cur non* (=there is no reason that (why) not, what reason is there why not?).

Ex.—Quid causæ est quin rem ad senatum referam? what reason is there why I should not lay the matter before (=carry the matter to) the senate?

Rem. 2. Note also that after verbs of *doubting,* etc., a dependent sentence with *quin* is made negative by using *non.*

Ex.—Non dubitabat quin—non posset: he did not doubt (he felt sure) that he would not be able, etc.

92. With verbs of *hindering, doubting,* etc., given above (see **89,** and foll.) words like *vix* and *aegre* (scarcely, hardly) are treated as negatives.

Ex.—Nostri vix retineri potuerunt quin impetum in hostes statim facerent: our men could hardly be restrained from making an attack upon the enemy immediately.

Facere Non Possum and Fieri Non Potest.

93. 1. Facere non possum quin } I cannot but, I cannot help
Facere non possum ut non. }

Facere non possum ut: I cannot bring it about (cause, make) that.

Ex.—Facere non possum quin sententiam dicam: I cannot but express (=help expressing) my opinion.

Facere non possum ut sententiam dicam: I cannot bring myself to (make myself) express an opinion.

Instead of *facere non possum quin* + *Subjunctive, non possum non* + *infinitive* is used.

Ex.—Non possum non credere: I cannot but believe (=I am not able not to believe).

2. Fieri potest ut: it may be, can be, is possible, *that.*

Fieri potest ut non: it may be, can be, is possible, *that not.*

Fieri non potest ut: it cannot be, is not possible, *that.*

Fieri non potest quin. } It cannot be, is not possible, *that*
Fieri non potest ut non } *not.*

Ex.—Fieri potest ut fallar: it may be (is possible) that I am mistaken; or, I may be mistaken.

Fieri non potest ut fallar: it cannot be (is not possible) that I am mistaken; or, I cannot be mistaken, surely I am not mistaken.

Fieri non potest quin. } fallar. It cannot be that I am not
Fieri non potest ut non. } mistaken. (I must be mistaken, surely I am mistaken).

Fieri non potest quin veniat: it cannot be that he is not coming. or will not come. (He must come, surely he will come.)

Rem.—In sentences like those given above both *facere* and *fieri* may be omitted.

94. *Per aliquem* (*aliquid*) *stare:* it is owing to some one (something).

The phrase is impersonal like *fieri potest.*

1. Per me stat ut: it is owing to me (my fault) *that.*

2. Per me non stat ut: it is not owing to me (not my fault) *that.*

3. Per me stat quominus: it is owing to me (my fault) *that not.*

4. Per me non stat quominus: it is not owing to me (not my fault) *that not.*

Ex.—Per ducem ignavum stat ut agri sociorum vastentur: it is owing to (the fault of) a cowardly leader that the fields of the allies are being laid waste.

Per Trebonium stetit quominus oppido potirentur: it was owing to (the fault of) Trebonius that they did not gain possession of the town.

Cæsar ubi cognovit per Afranium stare quominus prœlio dimicaretur: when Cæsar found out that it was owing to Afranius that a battle was not fought, etc.

Rem.—In 3 *ne* might be used, and in 4 *quin* might be used, but *quominus* is far more usual.

95. *Tantum abest*: "so far from," "instead of."

1. *Tantum abest* is used with two *uts*—tantum abest - - ut - - ut. The phrase is *impersonal.*

2. The first *ut* may be omitted, and a substantive with *a* or *ab* used instead, in which case the phrase is *personal.*

3. The second *ut* may be omitted and a principal sentence used instead. The phrase is *impersonal.*

Ex.—1. Tantum abest ab eo ut malum mors sit, ut verear ne homini sit nihil bonum aliud: so far is death from being an evil that I fear man has no other blessing.

2. Equidem tantum absum ab ista sententia ut non modo non arbitrer—sed, etc.: indeed, so far am I from that opinion that I not only do not think—but, etc.

3. Tantum abest ut hi voluptates consectentur, etiam curas, sollicitudines, vigilias perferunt: so far from (instead of) pursuing pleasures, they endure even cares, anxieties and watchings.

1. Tantum afuit ut Rhodii nostram classem tuerentur, ut etiam portu prohiberent nostros milites: so far were the Rhodians from protecting our fleet that they even kept our soldiers from the harbor.

3. Rhodii, tantum afuit ut nostram classem tuerentur, etiam portu prohibuerunt nostros milites: the Rhodians, so far from protecting our fleet, even kept our soldiers from the harbor.

Rem.—In case of two *uts,* the first is Potential, the second is the *ut* of Result.

THE OPTATIVE SUBJUNCTIVE.

96. The Optative Subjunctive has many uses, the most important of which are here given.

Will is the characteristic.

Wishes.

Wishes are of two kinds: 1. Those that may be realized. 2. Those that cannot be realized.

In the statement of a wish, the Subjunctive is used *alone* or with *utinam, ut* (rare), *si,* or *O si* (poetical), in the positive form; with *ne, utinam ne,* or *utinam non* (to negative a single word), in the negative form.

Wish Possible.

When the wish may be realized, when the decision is in suspense, no matter how extravagant the wish may be, the tenses are the Present and Perfect.

Ex.—Huic utinam aliquando gratiam referre possimus: may I be able at some time to make a return to him.

Quod omen di avertant: which omen may the gods avert.

Utinam salvus advenerit: may it be that he has arrived safe.

Utinam ne in periculum ducatur: O that he may not be led into danger.

O mihi præteritos referat si Juppiter annos: O if Jupiter would bring back to me the years that are past.

Note here *velim* and *velim ne* with the Subjunctive.

Ex.—Velim ad me sæpe scribas: I should like you to write to me (=I wish you would write, please write) often. (Frequent in Cicero's Letters.)

Wish Impossible.

When the wish cannot be realized, when the decision is adverse—a vain regret—use the Imperfect or Pluperfect Subjunctive, according as the time is *present* or *past*.

Ex.—Utinam ne vera dicerem: would that I were not speaking truth.

Utinam mihi amici crederent: would that my friends trusted me.

Quod utinam minus vitæ cupidi fuissemus. Wherefore, would that I had been less eager for life.

Utinam ille omnes secum suas copias eduxisset: would that he had led out all his forces with him.

Utinam suspicionem vitare potuissem: O that I had been able to avoid (could have avoided) suspicion.

When the wish is impossible of realization, instead of *utinam* or *utinam ne* with the Imperfect or Pluperfect Subjunctive, *vellem* may be used with the same tenses for the positive, and *vellem ne* or *nollem* for the negative.

Ex.—Vellem adesse posset Panætius: would that (or, I wish that) Panætius could be present.

Nollem Corinthum sustulissent: would that they had not destroyed Corinth.

Mallem (I would rather, I had rather, I should have preferred) is also used with same tenses.

Ex.—Mallem divitias mihi dedisses: I would rather you had given me riches.

Mallem secum suos milites eduxisset: I had rather he had taken out with him as his soldiers, etc.

Subjunctive in Asseverations.

97. To the Optative Subjunctive belongs the Subjunctive in *oaths* and *asseverations.* The negative of course is *ne.* The tense is the Present.

The matter *denied* is introduced by *si* with a mood and tense depending on the sense of the sentence.

The matter *insisted upon, affirmed,* is expressed by *ni, nisi* (less often *si non*), sometimes *ut,* with the *Indicative,* or by the Indicative alone, unless some outside influence calls for the Subjunctive.

The expressions most frequently occurring are, *moriar, peream, inteream, ne vivam, ne sim salvus, ita vivam* (as I live), *ita me dii ament.*

Ex.—Moriar ni puto: may I die if I do not think, etc.

Ne sim salvus si aliter scribo ac sentio: may I die if I write otherwise than I feel.

Ita vivam ut maximos sumptus facio: as I live, I am making very great outlays.

Moriar si magis gauderem, si id mihi accidisset: let me die if I would rejoice more, if that thing had happened to me.

The Conditional Wish.

98. To the Optative Subjunctive belongs the *Conditional Wish,* introduced by *dum, dummodo* (dum modo), *modo*—"provided," "provided that," "if only"; negative *dum ne, dummodo ne, modo ne*—"provided not," "provided that not," "if only not."

When the wish may still be realized, is in suspense, use the Present (and Perfect?). When it cannot be realized, is adverse —a regret—use the Imperfect (and Pluperfect?).

Rem. 1. There seems to be no apparent reason why the Perfect and Pluperfect should not be used here; but Perfect is very rare, and of Pluperfect no examples are given.

Ex.—Oderint dum metuant: let them hate if only they fear.

Magno me metu liberabis dummodo inter me atque te murus intersit: you will relieve me of great fear if only there be a wall between you and me.

Non laboro dum ne tibi videar: I do not care provided I do not seem so to you.

Rem. 2. Sometimes *ut* is used with *modo* to strengthen it.

Rem. 3. When the expression "if only," implies a *restriction* merely, and not a *wish, si modo* is used with the Indicative, unless the Subjunctive is demanded for some other reason.

The Concessive Subjunctive.

99. To the Optative Subjunctive must be referred the *Concessive Subjunctive* translated "granted that," "supposing that," "though." Here the Subjunctive is used alone or with ~~ut~~ *ut,* for the *positive;* with *ne,* or *ut non* (to negative single word), for the *negative.* The tenses are the Present and Perfect generally. When, however, *unreality* is prominent in *present* or *past* time, use the Imperfect or Pluperfect respectively.

Ex.—Ne sit sane summum malum dolor, malum certe est: granting that sorrow be not indeed the chief evil, it is at least an evil.

Millia frumenti tua triverit area centum: granted that your threshing floor has yielded a hundred thousand measures of grain.

Ut desint vires, tamen est laudanda voluntas: though the strength be wanting, nevertheless the will is to be commended.

Ut rationem Plato nullam afferret, ipsa auctoritate me frangeret: though Plato brought up no reason, he would break me down by his very authority.

NOTE.—The Imperative Subjunctive, the Subjunctive in sentences of Design, and with verbs of Fearing, etc., are all embraced in the Optative.

The Potential Subjunctive.

100. By this form a *mere opinion* of the speaker or writer is expressed, a *mere thought, probability,* or *possibility* is presented.

Furthermore, this Subjunctive is used to soften an assertion and give it the character of *modesty* or *politeness.* In short, an element of *modesty, hesitation, vagueness,* or *uncertainty* is always present. It may be translated by *may, can, must, might, could, would,* and *should,* or by other turns apt for expressing the *potential* idea.

The negative is *non,* or it may be in the forms *nemo, nihil, nullus, nunquam,* etc.

The tenses are the Present and Perfect, when referring to Present or future time; the Imperfect, when referring to past time.

Rem. 1. The Potential Subjunctive often occurs with the Ideal Second Person ("one," "we," etc.), with *forsitan* ("perhaps"), and likewise in the Ideal (Potential) Condition.

Rem. 2. It is often impossible to make any distinction in translation between the Potential Present and Perfect.

Examples of Present and Perfect.—Velim (I should wish, like), *nolim* (I should be unwilling), *malim* (I should prefer), *dicas* (one, we may say), *credas* (one would believe), *dicat, dixerit aliquis* (some one may say), *dixerim* (I may be allowed to say, I may perhaps say).

Hic quaerat quispiam: here some one may ask.

Nec tamen affirmaverim: and yet I may not assert.

Non inter Germaniæ populos numeraverim: I may not (must not) count among the peoples of Germany, etc.

Ego facilius crediderim: I should (would, might) more readily believe.

Nil ego contulerim iucundo sanus amico: while in my right mind I should compare nothing to an agreeable friend.

Examples of Potential of Past.—Vellem (I should have wished, liked), *nollem* (I should have been unwilling), *mallem* (I should have preferred).

Crederes victos: one might have thought them beaten.

Haud facile decerneres utrum Hannibal imperatori, an exercitui carior esset: one could not have easily decided whether Hannibal was dearer to the general or to the army.

Miraretur qui tum cerneret: any one who saw it then must have wondered.

Qui equum videret, urbem captam diceret: whoever had seen the horse would have said that the city was taken.

The Potential Question.

101. The Potential Question is of two kinds—Deliberative and Rhetorical. They often lie very close together. The tenses are the Present and Perfect. The negative is *non* (see above).

1. In the deliberative form one is *embarrassed, undecided, hesitates, deliberates* what to do.

Ex.—Quid faciam? what am I to do? (what shall I, can I, do?).

Quo me vertam? whither shall I turn?

Quid facerem (agerem)? what was I to do?

2. In the rhetorical form an answer is implied contrary to the form and substance of the question. (See **71.**)

The question is here stated in Potential language.

Ex.—Quis hoc credat? who would believe this?

Quis hoc dixerit? who would say this?

Quis contulerit Gracchos de seditione querentes? who could (would) endure the Gracchi complaining of rebellion?

Quid faceret aliud? what else was he to do?

Quis putaret? who would have thought it?

NOTE.—The question introduced by quidni (or quid—ni), "why not," belongs to the Potential Rhetorical Question.

Cum.

102. *Cum Historical* (=when)—with Subjunctive—Imperfect and Pluperfect tenses.

Cum Causal (=as, since)—with Subjunctive—any tense.

Cum Concessive (=although)—with Subjunctive—any tense.

Cum Temporal (=when, whenever, as often as, if)—with the Indicative—any tense.

It has a wide use, and may be best remembered by several simple rules.

1. *Cum* (=when) depending upon a definite word of time always has the Indicative. It is merely a relative.

2. *Cum* (=when, whenever, as often as), with any tense of the Indicative.

3. *Cum* (=when, if), with the Present and Future of the Indicative.

(2. and 3. *Cum* meaning *"when,"* with a Present or Future tense, and *cum* meaning *"whenever,"* with any tense, have the Indicative.)

4. *Cum* with periods of time (=that, since, *cf.* ex quo, ut, and quod), with the Present, Perfect, Aorist, Imperfect, and Pluperfect Indicative.

Cum Inversum (when) takes the Indicative. In the leading member are used the Imperfect and Pluperfect, usually with *iam, nondum, vix, commodum,* etc.; in the *cum* member, the Aorist, Historical Present, and Historical Infinitive, frequently with *subito, repente, interim,* etc.

In the case of *cum inversum,* the *cum* member really contains the important statement, but is made grammatically dependent.

Cum—tum (both—and especially, not only—but also). *Tum* is often strengthened by *maxime, praecipue, etiam,* etc.

Examples of *cum—*

Cum Historical.—Cum esses Romæ: when you were at Rome. Cum Romam venisses: when you had come to Rome. (Most common use of *cum*).

Cum Causal.—Quæ cum ita sint: since these things are so. Sed cum ille apud hostem manserit, ad vos veni: but since he has remained with the enemy, I have come to you. Cæsar, cum sciret: Cæsar, as he knew, etc. Cum venire non posset: as he could not come.

Cum Concessive.—Cum primi ordines hostium concidissent, tamen reliqui acerrime resistebant: although the first ranks of the enemy had fallen, nevertheless the rest resisted most vigorously. Cum vellet, tamen non poterat: although he was willing, yet he could not. Cum sis gravissimo iudicio taciturnitatis oppressus: although you have been overwhelmed with the most weighty judgment of silence.

Cum Temporal.—1. Tum cum multi principes civitatis Roma profugerunt: at that time when many leaders of the state fled from Rome. Illo die, cum tu ipse mihi dixisti: on that day when you yourself told me.

2. Cum signum dederat, milites clamorem tollebant: whenever he gave the signal, the soldiers would raise a shout. Ad te scribam cum Athenas advenero: I shall write to you when I reach Athens.

3. Cum ver appetit, milites ex hibernis movent: when spring approaches, the soldiers move out of winter-quarters.

4. Iam multi anni sunt, cum apud vos vivo: it is now many years that I have been living among you.

Cum Inversum.—Iam Sora capta erat, cum consules prima luce advenere: Sora had already been taken when the consuls arrived at daybreak.

Iam locum relinquebat cum subito clamorem audivit: he was already leaving the place, when suddenly he heard a cry.

In eo erat ut oppidum caperetur, cum auxilium a sociis latum est.

The town was on the point of being taken, when assistance was brought from the allies.

Iam nona ferme diei hora erat cum Romanus . . . signum receptui dedit: it was now almost the ninth hour of the day when the Roman . . . gave the signal for retreat.

Cum-tum.—Cum senatus tum populus: both the senate and especially the people.

Magni cum tui fratris tum maxime tua ipsius interest: it greatly concerns not only your brother, but you yourself especially.

NOTE.—*Memini cum* (I remember when, *i. e.,* the time when) takes the Indicative.

Audire cum (to hear when) takes the Subjunctive.

The Imperative.

103. The Imperative mood expresses an *order,* an *exhortation,* a *request,* a *prayer,* a *law,* or a *precept.* "The tone varies from stern command to piteous entreaty." The time is future.

There are two forms—the Short form, or First Imperative, which points to the near future, to immediate fulfillment; the long form, or Second Imperative, which points more or less remotely to the future.

The former is the common Imperative, the Imperative of ordinary use; the latter is used chiefly in *laws, maxims, precepts,* and *wills.*

The short form has only the second person, the others being supplied from the Present and Perfect Subjunctive. The long form has the second and third persons.

104. First Imperative—usual forms.

Singular. Positive.

1. Laudem: let me praise (may I praise).
2. Lauda: praise. Laudes: may you praise; one (we) must or should praise. (Do not use with definite subject).
3. Laudet: let him praise (may he praise).

Plural.

1. Laudemus: let us praise (may we praise).
2. Laudate: praise (ye or you). Laudetis (rare).
3. Laudent: let them praise (may they praise).

Singular. Negative.

1. Ne laudem: let me not praise (may I not praise).
2. Ne laudaveris, or noli laudare: do not praise. Ne lauda. (Do not use.)
   Ne laudes: may you not praise; one (we) must or should not praise. (Do not use with definite subject).
3. Ne laudet: let him not praise (may he not praise).

Plural.

1. Ne laudemus: let us not praise (may we not praise).
2. Ne laudaveritis, or nolite laudare: do not praise. Ne laudate (poetical). Ne laudetis (rare).
3. Ne laudent: let them not praise (may they not praise).

Rem. 1. The negative may be continued by *neve* (*neu*).

Rem. 2. The negative also occurs in the forms *ne quis, ne quid, nemo, nihil, nullus, neque* (*nec*), *nunquam,* etc.

Rem. 3. The Optative translation is given above beside the usual Imperative English, and may show how readily the Imperative of these persons is derived from the Optative Subjunctive.

105. There are several other periphrases of the Imperative. The second and third persons of the Future sometimes have imperative force.

Note also, cura ut + the Subjunctive, fac ut, or fac alone, + the Subjunctive (Positive.) Fac ne + the Subjunctive, cave ne, or better, cave alone + the Subjunctive (Negative).

The translation is *"be sure to," "take care to,"* an emphatic *"do,"* etc., etc.,

Cura ut quam primum venias: manage to come as soon as possible.

Fac cogites: do reflect. Cave hoc facias: take care not to do this.

106. The Second Imperative or Long Form is clearly given in the grammars. Laudato: thou shalt praise. Ne laudato: thou shalt not praise, etc.

CAUTION.—The forms *scito, scitote, memento, mementote, habeto, habetote* (=to know, to remember) are used exclusively instead of the corresponding forms of the First Imperative.

107. A sort of Imperative of the Past is expressed by the Pluperfect, less often the Imperfect Subjunctive, instead of using a form of *debeo* + Infinitive.

Ex.—Ne poposcisses: you should not have asked for them. Potius doceret: he should rather have shown, etc.

Oratio Recta and Oratio Obliqua.

108. *Oratio Recta,* or *Direct Discourse,* is the expression of what some one says or thinks, in his own language. It is a direct quotation.

Oratio Recta is generally introduced by *inquit,* which is placed parenthetically in the body of the quoted language, after one or more words. It should not, however, separate words having a close connection.

109. *Oratio Obliqua,* or *Indirect Discourse,* is that form of speech or writing in which the *substance* of something said, thought, or felt by A is communicated by B to C in B's language or with B's inflection. A is the original speaker, B is the reporter or narrator, and C is the reader or hearer.

A person may give the substance of what he himself said, thought, or felt at some other time. This is Subjective Oratio Obliqua.

The leading facts, *i. e.,* the principal clauses, are expressed by the Accusative with the Infinitive; subordinate clauses, with verb in the Subjunctive.

Socrates dicere solebat—

O. R. "Omnes in eo quod sciunt satis sunt eloquentes."

O. O. Omnes in eo quod scirent satis esse eloquentes.

O. R. Socrates used to say, "All men are eloquent enough in what they understand."

O. O. Socrates used to say that all men were eloquent enough in what they understood.

In transferring O. R. to O. O. changes are made in (1) moods, (2) tenses, (3) pronouns, (4) adverbs of *time* and *place.*

Now the reporter may narrate from his own standpoint or from that of the speaker. The time of the speaker is the present; the time of the reporter is past (or it may be the general present). To understand this, a piece of O. R. should be changed to

O. O. from *dicit* and from *dixit*. Even when the leading verb is past (dixit), the reporter often shifts to the standpoint of the speaker and back again.

Speaker—Socrates dicit omnes in eo quod sciant satis esse eloquentes.

Reporter—Socrates dicebat omnes in eo quod scirent satis esse eloquentes.

A verb of *saying, thinking,* etc., is often not expressed. The transition to O. O. is frequently sudden and without warning.

Partial O. O., or O. O. Reference.

110. When the Accusative with the Infinitive is used in principal clauses with the Subjunctive in subordinate clauses, the O. O. is evident. But the Subjunctive often occurs in a subordinate clause when there is apparently nothing to call for it. In such cases the Subjunctive may present the *thought, opinion* or *reason* of some one else (than the narrator). This is called Partial O. O., or O. O. Reference.

Ex.—Nova nupta flet quod ire necesse sit: the bride weeps because she must needs go (as she says).

Miles gloriatur quod hostem vicerit: the soldier boasts because he has conquered the enemy (as he says).

As to whether the Subjunctive or the Indicative shall be used in such cases depends entirely on the conception.

The Imperative in O. O.

111. In O. O. Imperative sentences are expressed by the Subjunctive according to the rule after verbs of *ordering,* because in such cases the verb of *saying,* etc., actually becomes a verb of *ordering.*

The tenses are Present or Imperfect according as the leading verb is present or past. In positive sentences *ut may* be used with the first *only.* In negative sentences *ne* is always used.

Ex.—Pythia respondit ut mœnibus ligneis se defenderent: the Pythia answered that they should defend themselves with walls of wood.

Daret utrum vellet, subclamatum est: they cried out that he should give (let him give) which of the two he wished.

(Dixit) proinde aut cederent animo atque virtute genti per

eos dies totiens ab se victæ aut, etc.: wherefore let them (that they should) give way in spirit and valor to a nation so often defeated by them during those days or, etc.

Neg.—Ne cederent, etc.: let them not (that they should not) give way, etc.

(Dicit) . . . discedant: that they shall (let them) depart.

Rem.—As is the case in sentences of Design, a transfer from positive to negative is made by *neve* (*neu*) or *neque* (*nec*). The negative is continued by *neve* (*neu*) rarely by *neque* (*nec*). (See **82-'6.**)

Pergeret porro ire, nec ultra inquireret, sineretque fata in occulto esse: let him proceed straight on and not inquire further, but suffer the fates to remain hidden.

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES.

112. The Conditional Sentence is composed of two members —the Protasis and the Apodosis. The former contains the condition and is introduced by *si, nisi,* etc.; the latter contains the conclusion.

The Protasis is subordinate to the Apodosis, hence in O. O. the Apodosis is changed to the Accusative + the Infinitive, and the Protasis has its verb in the Subjunctive.

The Protasis is introduced by *si* (if), *si non, nisi, ni* (if not, unless, etc.).

(In English and German the "if" may be expressed by an inverted arrangement. Ex.—Were it so, he would act differently.)

A. *Si non* is used—

1. When a single word is negatived.

2. When a contrast is formed by repetition of same verb.

Ex.—Si feceris, magnam habebo gratiam; si non feceris, ignoscam: if you do it, I will be very grateful; if you do not, I will pardon you.

3. When there is a contrast between the Protasis and Apodosis which is heightened by *at tamen, certe, or saltem* in the Apodosis. The condition is here concessive.

Ex.—Si mihi bona republica frui non licuerit, at carebo mala: if I shall not be allowed to enjoy a good government, I will at least be without a bad one.

Si minus is also used here.

Ex.—Hominem, si minus supplicio affici, at custodiri oportebat: the man ought at least to have been held in custody, if not punished.

B. *Si minus* (="if not") occurs generally without a verb expressed. (See example above.) But note—si minus potuissent (Cæsar, B. G. II., 9). If they could not (=should not be able).

C. *Nisi* (=if not, except, unless, but) is more usual than *si non* after negatives.

Rem.—Nisi forte (except by chance, unless perhaps).
Nisi vero (unless indeed, in truth).
Nisi quod (=præterquam quod): except the fact that, except that, only that.
} The mood is the Indicative.

D. *Ni* (=nisi, si non) belongs rather to an early period, but is quite often met with even in good prose. It is common in poetry, in the language of law, in colloqual style, in oaths, threats, etc.

113 If to a conditional statement a second one is opposed, by which the first is cancelled or excluded, then *sin, sin autem* (*si autem, sin minus, sin aliter*) are used with the meaning "but if," "if not," "if however," "if on the contrary," "but if not," etc.

Ex.—Mercatura, si tenuis est, sordida putanda est; sin magna et copiosa, non est admodum vituperanda: mercantile business, if it is petty, is to be considered low; if however (but if) it is great and abundant, it is not to be found fault with much.

114. If the verb in a Protasis, opposed to a preceding statement or condition, is to be supplied, then *si minus, sin minus, sin aliter,* less often *si non,* are used. (Also *sin autem, si nihil aliud, sin secus.*)

Ex.—Educ tecum etiam omnes tuos; si minus, quam plurimos: take out with you, too, all yours follows; if not all, as many as possible.

115. The Protasis may be variously represented.

1. By a relative clause.

Ex.—Miraretur qui tum cerneret: any one who saw it (if any one, etc.) then, must have wondered.

2. By an *adjective* or *participle,* by an *Ablative Absolute,* or by some other *word* or *phrase.*

Ex.—Non potestis voluptate omnia *dirigentes* aut tueri aut retinere virtutem: you can neither guard nor retain virtue if you direct everything by pleasure.

Maximas virtutes iacere omnes necesse est, *voluptate dominante*: all the greatest virtues must necessarily lie prostrate, if pleasure rules.

Natura duce, errare nullo pacto potest: if nature is our guide, we can in no wise go wrong.

Quid igitur hunc *paucorum annorum accessio* iuvare potuisset? how therefore could the addition of a few years have helped him (=if a few years had been added)?

3. By *sine* with the Ablative.

Ex.—Nemo *sine spe* vivere posset: no one could live without hope (unless he had hope).

4. By an Imperative or its equivalent.

Ex.—*Tolle* hanc opinionem, luctum sustuleris: remove (=if you remove) this belief, you will have removed sorrow.

5. By an independent sentence.

Ex.—*Poscit,* dandum est: she demands (=if she demands), he must give.

Tristis es? indignor quod sum tibi causa doloris: are you sad? I am provoked that I am a cause of pain to you.

6. By a temporal sentence with *cum.*

Ex.—Cum poscis, posce Latine: when (=if) you ask, ask in Latin.

Rem.—Note the use of *nisi* following a negative and without a verb.

Ex.—Nihil potest evenire, nisi causa antecedente: nothing can happen unless a cause precede.

Labienus iuravit se, nisi victorem, in castra non reversurum: Labienus swore that he would not return to camp, except as a victor.

Omission of Protasis and Apodosis.

116. Either member (Protasis or Apodosis) may be omitted, but may be easily gathered from the context.

Sometimes an Apodosis is stated from which must be derived the real Apodosis corresponding to the Protasis given.

Ex.—Occasio egregie rei gerendæ fuit (sc. et egregie res gesta esset), si Furius protinus de via ad castra oppugnanda duxisset: there was an opportunity for a successful engagement (lit., for managing the affair excellently), [and there would have been a successful engagement] had Furius forthwith led his troops from the road to storm the camp.

There is an omission of the Apodosis in Conditional Sentences of Comparison introduced by *ut si, ac si, quam si, quasi,* etc.: "as if." (See **132.**)

117. Conditional sentences are divided into *three* classes, according to the character of the condition—(1) *Logical* or *Indicative,* (2) *Ideal* or *Potential,* (3) *Unreal* Conditions.

118. The *Logical Condition* is stated *positively, indicatively.* The mood is the Indicative, as a rule, in both members. Any tense may be used.

1. Si hoc dicis, erras: if you say this, you make a mistake.
2. Si hoc dixisti, erra(vi)sti: if you (have) said this, you (have) made a mistake.
3. Si hoc dicebas, errabas: if you said (=were saying) this, you made (=were making) a mistake.
4. Si hoc dices, errabis: if you say (=shall say) this, you will make a mistake.
5. Si hoc dixeris, erraveris: if you shall have said this, you will have made a mistake.
6. Si hoc dicis, errabis: if you say this (now), you will make a mistake.
7. Si hoc dixeris, errabis: if you say (shall have said) this, you will make a mistake.
8. Si hoc dixisti, erras: if you say, have said (=if ever you say, have said) this, you make a mistake.
9. Si hoc dixeras, errabas: if you said, had said (=if ever you said, had said) this, you made a mistake.

Rem.—The actions may be indefinitely repeated, or iterative. (See 8 and 9.)

NOTE 1. In O. O. after a present leading tense. Dicit te—

1. Si hoc dicas, errare: he says that if you say this, you are making a mistake.

2. Si hoc dixeris, erra(vi)sse: he says that if you (have) said this, you (have) made a mistake.
3. Si hoc diceres, errasse: he says that if you said (were saying) this, you made (=were making) a mistake.
4. Si hoc dicas, erraturum esse: he says that if you say (=shall say) this, you will make a mistake.
5. Si hoc dixeris, erraturum esse (fore ut erraveris): he says that if you shall have said this, you will have made a mistake.
6. Si hoc dicas, erraturum esse: he says that if you say this, you will make a mistake.
7. Si hoc dixeris, erraturum esse: he says that if you say (=shall have said) this, you will make a mistake.
8. Si hoc dixeris, errare: he says that if you say, have said (=if ever you say, have said) this, you make a mistake.
9. Si hoc dixisses, errasse: he says that if you said, had said (=if ever you said, had said) this, you made a mistake.

NOTE 2. O. O. after a past leading tense. Respondit te—

1. Si hoc diceres, errare: he replied that if you said this, you were making a mistake.
2. Si hoc dixisses, errasse: he replied that if you had said this, you made a mistake.

   (Aorist) dixisses (dixeris), errasse—if you had said (said), etc., you made, etc.
3. Si hoc diceres, errasse: he replied that if you said (were saying, before) this, you made (were making) a mistake.
4. Si hoc diceres, erraturum esse: he replied that if you said (should say) this, you would make a mistake.
5. Si hoc dixisses, erraturum esse (fore ut errasses): he replied that if you should have said this, you would have made a mistake.
6. Si hoc diceres, erraturum esse: he replied that if you said this, you would make a mistake.
7. Si hoc dixisses, erraturum esse: he replied that if you said (should have said) this, you would make a mistake.
8. Si hoc dixisses, errare: he replied that if you said, had said (=if ever you said, had said) this, you made a mistake.
9. Si hoc dixisses, errasse: he replied that if you said, had said (=if ever you said, had said) this, you made a mistake (in time gone by).

Rem. 1. Instead of bracketed periphrases of Fut. II. given above (fore ut, etc.), it is best to use the other form and let the context decide the exact time.

Rem. 2. The Apodosis may be in the Subjunctive if it is (1) Potential, (2) Potential Question, (3) Imperative Subjunctive.

Rem. 3. The Indefinite (Ideal) Second Person ("one," "we") requires the Subjunctive always.

Ex.—Memoria minuitur, nisi eam exerceas: memory wanes unless you (="one," "we," etc.) exercise it.

Examples under the Logical Condition—

Si spiritum ducit, vivit: if he draws his breath, he is living.

Si occidi, recte feci: if I killed him, I did right.

Naturam si sequemur ducem, nunquam aberrabimus: if we follow (shall follow) nature as a leader, we will never go wrong.

Parvi sunt foris arma, nisi est consilium domi: arms are of little value abroad, unless there is wisdom at home.

Si feceris id . . . magnam habebo gratiam: if you do (shall have done) this . . . I will be very grateful.

Stomachabatur senex, si quid asperius dixeram: the old man used to be fretted, if I said (had said) anything rather (too) harsh.

Si pes condoluit, si dens, ferre non possumus: if a foot hurts, if a tooth aches (has become painful), we cannot endure it.

Si Caius absens capitis est damnatus, iudex iniquus fuit: if Caius was condemned to death in his absence, the judge was unjust.

Ideal or Potential Conditional Sentences.

119. The mood, when the sentence is regularly formed, is the Subjunctive.

The tenses are the Present and Perfect. The time is *future*.

The matter is still in suspense. The condition is more or less involved in fancy, which ranges from a probability to an impossibility. The chance for realization may or may not be very remote.

Hence we often have a mere *supposition*, a *fancy*, a *possibility*.

The Present is translated "were to," or "should." The Perfect is translated "should" ("should have"), "should prove to" ("should prove to have"), "should turn out to" ("should turn out to have"), "should come to," etc.

1. Si hoc dicas, erres: if you should (were to) say this, you would make a mistake.
2. Si hoc dixeris, erres: if you should have said this, you would make a mistake.
3. Si hoc dicas, erraveris: if you should say this, you would have (would prove to have, etc.) made a mistake.
4. Si hoc dixeris, erraveris: if you should have said this, you would have made a mistake.

Rem.—Actions may be iterative.

NOTE 1. O. O. after a present leading tense. Dicit te—

1. Si hoc dicas, erraturum esse: he says that if you should (were to) say this, you would make a mistake.
2. Si hoc dixeris, erraturum esse: he says that if you should say (should have said, were to have said) this, you would make a mistake.
3. Si hoc dicas, erraturum esse (fore ut erraveris): he says that if you should say this, you would have made (would prove to have made) a mistake.
4. Si hoc dixeris, erraturum esse (fore ut erraveris): he says that if you should have said this, you would have made a mistake.

NOTE 2. O. O. after a past leading tense. Respondit te—

1. Si hoc diceres, erraturum esse: he replied that if you should (were to) say this, you would make a mistake.
2. Si hoc dixisses, erraturum esse: he replied that if you should say (=should have said) this, you would make a mistake.
3. Si hoc diceres, erraturum esse (fore ut errasses): he replied that if you should say this, you would have made, etc., a mistake.
4. Si hoc dixisses, erraturum esse (fore ut errasses): he replied that if you should have said this, you would have made a mistake.

Rem.—The Present and Perfect, when stated in a *past* O. O. connection, become the Imperfect and Pluperfect respectively. Do not confuse with *unreal* relations, which also employ the Imperfect and Pluperfect.

Examples under the Ideal Condition—

Si hostes veniant, pro libertate pugnemus: if the enemy should come, we would fight for (in behalf of) liberty.

Hanc viam si asperam esse negem, mentiar: if I should say that this way is not rough, I should lie.

Si senatus id decernat, consul magistratu abeat: if the senate should (were to) decree this, the consul would go out of office.

Si quis deus dicat . . . nolint: if some god were to say, etc., they would be unwilling.

Id si acciderit, simus armati: if this were to happen, we would be in arms.

Si quid ei mali ceciderit, sperare desinam: if any misfortune should have befallen him, I would cease to hope.

Si gladium quis apud te sana mente deposuerit, repetat insaniens, reddere peccatum sit, officium non reddere: if any one of sound mind were to deposit (=to have deposited) a sword with you, and should reclaim it when mad, it would be wrong (=a sin) to return it, right (=your duty) not to return it.

Ciceroni nemo ducentos nunc dederit nummos nisi fulserit anulus ingens: nobody would give Cicero nowadays two hundred two-pences, unless a huge ring glittered (on his hand).

120. 1. Sometimes the sentence or passage shifts from the Ideal to the Unreal, or vice versa.

Ex.—Si reviviscant et tecum loquantur—quid talibus viris responderes (instead of respondeas)? if they should come to life and speak with you—what answer would you make to such men?

2. Occasionally in O. O. the context alone must determine whether the condition independently stated would be Logical or Ideal.

121. An Indicative Apodosis occurs with a Subjunctive Protasis when the former is stated as a fact.

Ex.—Transire Tiberim et intrare, si possim, castra hostium volo: I wish to cross the Tiber, and, if possible (if I should be able) enter the enemy's camp.

Neque, aliter si faciant, ullam inter suos habent auctoritatem: and, if they should do otherwise, they do not have any influence among their own people.

122. When the Protasis is negative (introduced by *nisi* or *si non*), the Indicative *non possum,* etc., is used regularly in the Apodosis, rather than *non possim,* etc.

And often the Indicative of *posse, velle, debere* and other potential verbs, as well as with adjective and substantive predicates, is used instead of the Subjunctive. (See **126.**)

Ex.—Neque iustitia neque amicitia esse omnino poterunt, nisi ipsæ per se expetantur: neither justice nor friendship will be able to exist at all, unless they (should) be sought after for themselves.

Neque amicitiam tueri possumus nisi æque amicos et nosmet ipsos diligamus: and we cannot preserve friendship unless we love our friends equally as (=as much as) ourselves.

Difficile, longum, supervacuum, etc., est narrare: it were difficult, tedious, superfluous, etc., to tell.

The Unreal Condition.

123. An Unreal Condition is impossible of fulfillment. It may be stated with reference to the present or past. The mood in both members is the Subjunctive. The tenses are the Imperfect and Pluperfect.

Thus, (1) if this were so (but it is not so), something else would be so (but it is not). (2) If this had happened (but it did not happen), something else would have happened (but it did not).

Ex.—Si scirem, dicerem: if I knew, I would say.

Non dixissem, nisi scissem: I would not have said, if I had not known.

Si Hannibal Scipionem ad Zamam vicisset, Carthago non deleta esset: if Hannibal had defeated Scipio at Zama, Carthage would not have been destroyed.

Si pedites flumen transire possent, castellum ex itinere oppugnarent: if the infantry could cross the river, they would storm the fort on the march.

Hoc non dicerem, nisi tua et salutis communis nostrum omnium interesset: I would not say this if it did not concern you and the common welfare of us all.

NOTE 1. Sometimes the Pluperfect is used in the Protasis with the Imperfect in the Apodosis. On the other hand, an Imperfect Protasis occurs with a Pluperfect Apodosis, when the Protasis refers to the present, or is true of the present as well as the past.

Nisi ante Roma profectus esses, nunc eam certe relinqueres: if

you had not departed from Rome before, you would certainly leave it now.

Memoriam ipsam cum voce perdidissemus, si tam in nostra potestate esset oblivisci quam tacere: we should have lost memory itself together with utterance, if it were as much in our power to forget as to keep silent.

Ego nisi peperissem, Roma non oppugnaretur; nisi filium haberem, libera in libera patria mortua essem: had I not become a mother, Rome would not be besieged; had I not a son, I should have died a free woman in a free land.

NOTE 2. The Imperfect occurs frequently in the Protasis, less often in the Apodosis, rarely in both, where the Pluperfect might have been expected. This is often explained as *opposition* to *continuance* or *repetition* in the *past*.

Ex.—Plus apud me antiquorum auctoritas valet, vel nostrorum maiorum, qui mortuis tam religiosa iura tribuerunt, quod non fecissent profecto, si nihil ad eos pertinere *arbitrarentur:* with me the opinion of the ancients has more weight, or of our ancestors, who observed for the dead such pious rites, and this they certainly would not have done, if they had thought that nothing affected them.

NOTE 3. An unreal relation may also be expressed by the Potential of the Past, *i. e.,* the Imperfect Subjunctive.

Ex.—Qui videret, urbem captam diceret: whoso had seen it, had said that the city was taken.

NOTE 4. The Periphrastic Active occurs in the Imperfect and Pluperfect, retaining its peculiar sense.

Ex.—Etiam si obtemperasset, idem eventurum fuisset: even if he had obeyed, the same thing would have been likely to occur.

The Indicative Mood in Unreal Conditions,

124. *a.* An Unreal Present Protasis may be used with a Present Indicative Apodosis stating a fact.

Ex.—Si mihi nihil aliud præstares, me hoc consolaris: if you offered me nothing else, you console me in this.

b. The Pluperfect Indicative (sometimes the Aorist) occurs in the Apodosis of an Unreal Past Condition, but is contradicted by the Pluperfect Subjunctive Protasis. The Apodosis in this case precedes.

Ex.—Præclare viceramus, nisi spoliatum, inermem, fugientem Lepidus recepisset Antonium: we had gained a brilliant victory, had not Antony taken in Lepidus when impoverished, defenceless and fleeing.

Occasio egregie rei gerendæ fuit si Furius duxisset: there was an opportunity for a splendid exploit (=and so there would have been) if Furius had led, etc.

Peractum erat bellum si Pompeium Brundisii opprimere potuisset: the war had been finished if he could have overtaken Pompey at Brundusium.

c. The Imperfect Indicative occurs in the Apodosis of an Unreal Past Condition. The action represented by the Imperfect Indicative is going on, but is interrupted or cut short by the Unreal Protasis. The Apodosis precedes.

Ex.—Cæcina circumveniebatur, ni prima legio se opposuisset: Cæcina was being surrounded (and would have been), had not the first legion placed itself in the way.

Labebar longius, nisi me retinuissem: I was letting myself go (was gliding on) too far, had I not checked myself.

Rem.—The Imperfect and Pluperfect Indicative occur in the Protasis too, but rarely.

NOTE.—I. If the above sentences (with Indicative Apodoses) be transferred to O. O., then in (*a*) *consolaris* becomes Present form of Infinitive (consolari).

II. In (*b*) and (*c*) the Imperfect (Aorist) and Pluperfect become the Perfect form of the Infinitive, whether the leading verb of *saying, thinking*, etc., be present or past.

☞ Let it be remembered that in an Unreal Conditional sentence a Subjunctive *Protasis* is never changed as regards *mood* or *tense*. There may be changes of *person, pronouns* and *adverbs*.

Ex.—Dicit (dixit) Cæcinam circumventum esse, nisi prima legio se opposuisset.

Dicunt (dixerunt) se præclare vicisse, etc.

125. The Imperfect and Aorist Periphrastic Active Indicative are sometimes used in the Apodosis (rarely the Protasis) of an Unreal Past Condition instead of the Pluperfect Subjunctive.

Ex.—Si Cacus agendo armentum in speluncam compulisset, ipsa vestigia quærentem dominum eo deductura erant: if Cacus

had forced the herd into the cave by driving them, the very tracks would have led (lit., were likely to lead) their master thither seeking them.

Mazæus, si transeuntibus flumen Macedonibus supervenisset, haud dubie oppressurus fuit incompositos: if Mazæus had come upon the Macedonians when they were crossing (trying to cross) the river, without doubt he would have (was likely to, etc.) overwhelmed them while disordered.

Quid futurum fuit, si plebs agitari cœpta esset? what would have been the result if the plebs had begun to be agitated?

Relicturi agros erant, nisi litteras misisset: they were about to leave their lands had not he sent a letter.

NOTE.—These periphrastics, when transferred to O. O., become *-rus, a, um fuisse,* whether the leading verb is present or past.

Ex.—Dicit (dixit) si Cacus . . . compulisset, ipsa vestigia—deductura fuisse.

126. I. In case of an Unreal Present Condition, when the predicate in the Apodosis in a *verb* denoting *ability, permission, obligation,* etc. (posse, licet, necesse est, oportet, debere, convenit, decet, etc.), or a *substantive* (fas, nefas, occasio, periculum, peccatum officium, etc.—esse), or an *adjective* (par, aequum, iniquum, rectum, iustum, dignum, pertinens, præclarum, superbum, deforme, absurdum, ridiculum, decorum, æquius, melius, utilius, facilius, optabilius, satius, optimum, etc.—esse), or the Future Passive Participle—then the Imperfect Indicative is used, as a rule, instead of the Imperfect Subjunctive. The Imperfect Subjunctive, however, may be used, and is good Latin.

Ex.—Etiam si nulla spes subesset, tamen necessitas vos stimulare debebat (deberet) ut vinceretis: even if no hope were present, nevertheless necessity ought to stimulate you to conquer.

Quid enim Heius poterat respondere, si esset improbus? for what reply could Heius make if he were not upright?

Quæ si dubia aut procul essent, tamen omnes bonos reipublicæ consulere decebat: if these were uncertain or remote, yet it were (=would be) proper for all patriotic men to consult the interest of the state.

Quod si ætas vacationem non daret, tamen æquum erat me

dimitti: but if age did not grant me exemption, yet it were (would be) fair for me to be discharged.

Omnino supervacua erat doctrina, si natura sufficeret: training were altogether superfluous if nature sufficed.

Si verum respondere velles, hæc dicenda erant: if you were willing to answer the truth, this would have to be said.

Quod si Romæ Cnæus Pompeius privatus esset hoc tempore, tamen ad tantum bellum is erat diligendus atque mittendus: if however Cnæus Pompey were at this time a private citizen in Rome, yet he ought to be selected and despatched to so important a war.

NOTE.—I. The Imperfect Indicative of the above predicates in an Unreal Present Condition, when transferred to O. O. become the *Present form* of the Infinitive whether the leading verb be present or past. Mood and tense of Protasis unchanged.

Ex.—Dicit (dixit) quæ si . . . essent, tamen omnes bonos reipublicæ consulere decere.

Dicit (dixit) quid enim posse Heium respondere (Rhetor. Ques. **71**), si esset improbus.

II. In case of the Unreal Past Condition with the same predicates above given, the Imperfect and Aorist (less often Pluperfect) are used in the Apodosis instead of the Pluperfect Subjunctive. The latter however may be used.

Ex.—Hostes sustineri non poterant ni extraordinariæ cohortes se obiecissent: the enemy could not have been checked, had not extra cohorts hurled themselves against them.

Antoni potuit gladios contemnere, si sic omnia dixisset: he could have despised the swords of Antony, if he had said everything so.

Deleri exercitus potuit, si persecuti victores essent: the army could have been destroyed, had the victors pursued.

Si morati essetis, moriendum omnibus fuit: if you had delayed all must have perished.

NOTE.—In case of the Unreal Past Condition, the Imperfect Aorist (and Pluperfect) Indicative of the above predicates become in O. O. the Perfect form of the Infinitive.

Ex.—Dicit (Dixit) hostes sustineri non potuisse, ni . . . se obiecissent.

Pompeium plerique existimant, si acrius insequi voluisset, bellum eo die potuisse finire: most people think that if Pompey had determined to follow up more energetically, he could have finished the war on that day. (O. R. si voluisset, potuit.)

127. When in the Unreal Past Condition, the Apodosis is limited by *paene* or *prope* (almost) the Aorist Indicative is used.

Ex.—Cæsar pæne Æthiopia tenus Ægyptum penetravit, nisi exercitus sequi recusavisset: Cæsar penetrated Egypt almost as far as Ethiouia had not (=but) his army refused to follow. (O. O.=Cæsarem penetrasse—nisi, etc.)

Pons Sublicius iter pæne hostibus dedit, ni unus vir fuisset: the Pons Sublicius (=pile bridge) well-nigh gave a passage to the enemy, had it not been for one man. (O. O. Pontem . . . dedisse, ni, etc.)

128. Pure Unreal Condition (*i. e.,* Subjunctive in both members) in O. O.

The Protasis of course is never changed.

In the Apodosis of the *Unreal Present* or *Past* Condition, the Imperative or Pluperfect Subjunctive *active* becomes *-rus, a, um fuisse.* If the verb is *passive* or has no Future Active participle, then use *futurum fuisse ut* + Imperfect Subjunctive. Observe same forms for both.

Rem.—The construction may be varied by using *posse* or *velle* in Unreal Present, and *potuisse* or *voluisse* in Unreal Past.

Examples under Unreal Present—

Si hoc crederes, diceres—Dicit (dixit) te, si hoc crederes, dicturum fuisse: he says (said) that, if you believed this, you would say it.

Pater proclamabat, se filiam iure cæsam iudicare; ni ita esset, patrio iure in filium animadversurum fuisse: the father declared that he considered his daughter had been killed in justice; if it were not so, he would punish his son by a father's right.

Scitote socios vestros Parthis tributum pependisse et adhuc pensuros fuisse, si a me cessatum esset: know that your allies were wont to pay tribute to the Parthians and would still be paying it, if remissness had been shown by me.

Num putatis, Patres Conscripti, apud (ad) vos meam causam

me acturum fuisse, nisi timerem, etc.? do you think, Conscript Fathers, that I would be pleading my cause before you, if I did not fear, etc.?

Dicit (dixit), si adesset, futurum fuisse ut puer disceret; or, puerum, si adesset, discere posse: he says (said) that if the boy were present, he would learn; or, that the boy could learn if he were present. (*Discere* has no Future Active participle.)

Examples under Unreal Past—

Si hŏc credidisses, dixisses—Dicit (dixit) te, si hoc credidisses, dicturum fuisse: he says (said), that if you had believed this, you would have said it.

Apparebat . . . si diutius vixisset, Hamilcare duce Pœnos arma Italiæ inlaturos fuisse: it was evident, that if he had lived longer, the Carthaginians would have borne arms (made war) against Italy under the leadership of Hamilcar.

Nam hoc quidem in talibus viris quid attinet dicere, si contendisset, (eum) impetraturum non fuisse? for what does it signify, to be sure, in the case of such men, to say that if he had tried, he would not have obtained his request?

Quid arbitramur (eos) in vera fuisse facturos? what do we suppose they would have done in a real case?

Puer, si affuisset, didicisset—Dicit (dixit), si affuisset, futurum fuisse ut puer disceret; or, puerum, si affuisset, discere potuisse: he says (said) that, if the boy had been present, he would have learned; or, that the boy could have learned if he had been present.

Nisi eo ipso tempore nuntii de Cæsaris victoria essent allati, existimabant plerique futurum fuisse ut oppidum amitteretur: had not tidings of Cæsar's victory been brought at that very time, most people thought that the town would have been lost.

Rem. 1. The Apodosis of an Unreal Past condition is sometimes expressed by the *Perfect form* of the Infinitive in O. O., but this belongs to what has already been said of Indicative tenses in Unreal conditions.

Ex.—Agricola solebat narrare se in prima iuventa studium philosophiæ acrius hausisse, ni prudentia matris incensum ac flagrantem animum coercuisset: Agricola used to relate that in his early youth, he had (=would have) drunk in too zealously

the study of philosophy, if his mother's prudence had not restrained his eager and ardent mind.

Rem. 2. In the form *-rus, a, um fuisse,* fuisse is sometimes omitted.

Subjunctive Dependency (Dependent Conditions).

129. A. When an Unreal Present Condition is dependently stated in an *indirect question,* or after *quin, ut,* etc., then no change whatever is made in either member, whether the verbs are active or passive, or whether the *leading* verb is present or past.

Ex.—Non dubito (or, dubitabam) quin, si modo esset in republica senatus, statua P. Sextio in foro statueretur: I do not doubt (I did not doubt) that if only there were a senate in the commonwealth, a statue would be erected in the forum to Publius Sextius.

B. If, however, the predicate in the Apodosis denotes *ability, obligation,* etc.—a *potential* verb—(as, *posse, debere,* etc., see **126**), or if it is an *adjective,* etc., etc., then an Imperfect Indicative becomes the Imperfect Subjunctive. No other change.

Ex.—Honestum tale est ut, vel si ignorarent id, sua tamen pulchritudine esset laudabile: virtue is such a thing that, even if men were ignorant of it, it would nevertheless be praiseworthy by reason of its beauty.

130. A. When the Unreal Past condition is dependently stated, as above, the Protasis remains unchanged. The verb in the Apodosis, if *passive,* is also unchanged and remains in the Pluperfect Subjunctive. But if the verb in the Apodosis be *active,* it is expressed by *-rus, a, um fuerim,* etc. (Aorist Subjunctive Periphrastic Active).

The form *-rus, a, um fuissem,* etc., rarely occurs, and then chiefly in the *indirect question.*

Ex.—Nec dubium erat quin, si tam pauci simul obire omnia possent, terga daturi hostes fuerint: and there was no doubt that, if so few had been able to manage everything at the same time, the enemy would have turned their backs.

Adeo inopia coactus est Hannibal, ut nisi tum fugæ speciem abeundo timuisset, Galliam repetiturus fuerit: Hannibal was so pressed by want (of provisions) that, if he had not then feared

the appearance of flight by retreating, he would have gone back to Gaul.

Ea res tantum tumultum ac fugam præbuit ut, nisi castra extra urbem fuissent, effusura se omnis pavida multitudo fuerit: that affair caused so much tumult and flight that if the camp had not been outside the city, the whole panic-stricken multitude would have poured forth.

Dic quidnam facturus fueris, si eo tempore censor fuisses: tell me what you would have done if you had been censor at that time.

Sequitur ut, si hoc audivisset, non venturus fuerit: it follows that he would not have come, if he had heard this.

BUT NOTE.—Id ille si repudiasset, dubitatis quin ei vis esset allata? if he had rejected that, do you doubt that force would have been brought to bear on him (used against him)?

Rem.—If the verb has no Future Active participle, then *potuerim* or *voluerim*, etc. (Aorist Subjunctive) with the Infinitive may often be used as a substitute.

B. If the verb in the Apodosis of an Unreal Past condition denotes *ability, obligation,* etc. (see **126**), then the Aorist Subjunctive is used, not the Periphrastic form.

Ex.—Haud dubium fuit quin, nisi ea mora intervenisset, castra eo die Punica capi potuerint: there was no doubt that, if that delay had not intervened, the Punic camp could have been taken that day.

In eos versa peditum acies haud dubium fecit, quin, nisi firmata extrema agminis fuissent, ingens in eo saltu accipienda clades fuerit: the line of infantry turned against them rendered it not doubtful that, had not the rear of the column been supported, a great disaster must have been received in that pass.

131. If upon either member of an Unreal Present Conditional sentence another Subjunctive depend, though its time be really present or future, it is attracted into the sphere of the Unreal Present, and must be expressed by the Imperfect Subjunctive.

Ex.—Quis esset tantus fructus in prosperis rebus, nisi haberes qui illis æque ac tu gauderet? what so great advantage would there be in prosperity, unless you had some one to take pleasure in it as well as yourself?

132. *Conditional Sentences of Comparison,* introduced by *ac si, quasi, velut (si), tamquam (si),* etc., follow the ordinary rules of sequence rather than the conditional usage.

Ex.—Hic est obstandum, milites, velut si ante Romana mœnia pugnemus: here we must oppose them, soldiers, as if we were fighting before the walls of Rome.

Tam te diligit quam si vixerit tecum: he esteems you as much as if he had lived with you.

Rem.—This rule is occasionally violated and the sentence follows the law of conditions.

The Calendar.

133. Dates in Latin were computed *backwards* from *three* date-points. These were the Calends, or Kalendæ, which fell on the 1st of the month; the Nones, or Nonæ, which fell on the 5th; and the Ides, or Idus, which fell on the 13th. However, in March, May, July, and October, the Nones and Ides fell on the 7th and 15th respectively.

The name of the month was always associated with the date-point as an *adjective.* The date was always reckoned as such a day *before* a following date-point.

To Reduce an English Date to Latin.

134. If the date falls on Calends, Nones or Ides, express by the Ablative.

Ex.—January 1st: Kalendis Januariis (Kal. Jan.). March 7th: Nonis Martiis (Non. Mart.). November 13th: Idibus Novembribus (Id. Novembr.).

The *day before* a certain date-point is written *pridie* + Accusative of date-point. Ex.—March 31st: pridie Kalendas Apriles (prid. Kal. Apr.). February 4th: pridie Nonas Februarias (prid. Non. Febr.). March 14th: pridie Idus Martias (pr. Id. Mart.).

To find a date reckoning back from the Calends, add *two* days to the current month and subtract the given date. Thus, December 28th—31+2=33. 33—28=5. Hence, ante diem quintum Kalendas Januarias (a. d. V. Kal. Jan.), or quinto die ante Kalendas Januarias (V. Kal. Jan.).

To find a date reckoning back from the Nones or Ides, add *one*

day to the date on which the Nones or Ides fall and subtract the given date. Thus, March 10th—15+1=16. 16—10=6. Hence, ante diem sextum Idus Martias (a. d. VI. Id. Mart.), or sexto die ante Idus Martias (VI. Id. Mart.). December 3d—5+1=6. 6—3=3. Hence, ante diem tertium Nonas Decembres (a. d. III. Non. Decembr.), or tertio die ante Nonas Decembres (III. Non. Decembr.).

NOTE 1. Of the two forms given in the above examples, the former (*i. e.*, the long form) is more usual.

NOTE 2. It is worthy of notice that the long form (ante diem, etc.) and pridie + its date were treated as single expressions and occur in the position of Nominative, Accusative and Ablative cases, and also with the prepositions *ad, ex,* and *in.*

NOTE 3. Prid. Kal. Jan., etc., is sometimes written a. d. II. Kal. Jan., or II. Kal. Jan.

In leap-year, February may be regarded as having 29 days only up to the *intercalated* day which was directly after the 25th counting backward from the 1st of March. The intercalated day (which was really the 24th) was not *counted,* but the 25th was *repeated.* Ex.—February 25th—29+2=31. 31—25=6. Hence, a. d. VI. Kal. Mart. *priorem.* February 24th (the extra day): a. d. VI. Kal. Mart. *posteriorem,* or a. d. bissextum Kal. Mart. But February 23d—28×2=30. 30—23=7. Hence, a. d. VII. Kal. Mart.

To Reduce a Latin Date to English.

135. From what has been said it is easy to find the corresponding English date when in Latin it falls *on* a date-point, or on the day before a date-point. Ex.—Kalendis Martiis: March 1st. Pridie Nonas Octobres: October 6th.

If the date falls between the Ides and Calends, add *two* days to the current month and subtract the given date. Ex.—a. d. XIV. Kal. Febr.—31+2=33. 33—14=19. Hence, January 19th.

If the date falls between the Calends and Nones, or between the Nones and Ides add *one* day to the date on which the Nones or Ides fall and subtract the given date. Ex.—a. d. V. Id. September.—13+1=14. 14—5=9. Hence September 9th. III. Non. Mart.—7+1=8. 8—3=5. Hence, March 5th.

In dating letters always date *from* a certain place. Rules under Ablative of Whence Relation apply here.

Ex.—Nonis Martiis, Roma: Rome, March 7th.

VIII. Id. Jun. Culārone ex finibus Allobrogum: Cularo, in the territory of the Allobroges, June 6th.

Names of Months.—January=Ianuarius, February=Februarius, March=Martius, April=Aprilis, May=Maius, June=Iunius, July=Quintilis (Iulius), August=Sextilis (Augustus), September=September, October=October, November=November, December=December.

THE ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE.

136. The Ablative Absolute is an independent, explanatory phrase, having a subject and predicate, so to speak, both in the Ablative. The subject is a noun or pronoun; the predicate is a participle, adjective, or substantive. The translations are varied and must depend upon the sense to be conveyed. The phrase may be coördinated with the sentence in which it is used and be connected with it by *and;* or it may be made subordinate and translated by a clause beginning with *because, as, since, when, although, if, after,* etc. When the predicate is an adjective or substantive, some form of the verb "to be" may be used in the translation.

Ex.—Cæsare mortuo: Cæsar being dead; on the death of Cæsar; because, when, although, after, etc., Cæsar was dead.

Sole orto: the sun having risen; after sun-rise; as, since, when, after, etc., the sun had risen.

Xerxe regnante: in the reign of Xerxes; as, when, while, etc., Xerxes was reigning.

Hannibale duce: Hannibal being leader; under the leadership of Hannibal; as, though, when, etc., Hannibal was leader.

L. Domitio et App. Claudio consulibus: in the consulship of Lucius Domitius and Appius Claudius; when, while Domitius and Claudius were consuls.

His rebus cognitis (auditis): upon learning (hearing) these things; having learned (heard) these things; when, after, etc., he had learned (heard) these things.

Marcus, abolla rapta, properavit: Marcus snatched up his cloak and hurried on.

Zeuxis flagitavit ut, remoto linteo, picturam ostenderet: Zeuxis demanded that he should remove the cloth and show the picture.

Neque convenit quibus consulibus mortuus sit: and it is not agreed in whose consulship he died.

NOTE.—The subject of the Ablative Absolute pharse should not be identical with any noun or pronoun already occurring in the sentence. The sentence, "Manlius, having slain the Gaul, stripped him of his necklace," we must write thus, "Manlius cæsum Gallum torque spoliavit;" not like this, "Manlius, cæso Gallo, eum torque spoliavit."

PARTICIPLES.

137. The Latin participle is used with great freedom and may be translated in various ways. The time depends upon the sentence in which it is used.

The so-called Present Participle may represent a Present, Imperfect, or Future tense; while the Perfect Participle often represents a Perfect, Aorist, Pluperfect or Second Future (=Future Perfect).

Present.—Aves ad silvam *volantes* videmus.

Imperfect.—Nostri hostes flumen *transeuntes* (crossing, trying to cross) aggressi sunt.

Future.—Te ex urbe *redeuntem* videbo.

Perfect.—Milites *capti* (who have been captured) liberabuntur.

Aorist.—Milites eo die *vulnerati* (who were wounded on that day) domos redeunt.

Pluperfect.—Urbs *capta* (which had been taken) deleta est.

Future Perfect.—Urbs *capta* (when it shall have been taken) delebitur.

138. 1. The participle may be made coördinate with the leading verb and connected with it by *and*.

Ex.—Consul profectus in Asiam rediit: the consul set out and returned to Asia.

Hostes victi fugerunt: the enemy were defeated and fled.

Consul civibus in forum convocatis nuntiavit: the consul summoned the citizens into the forum and announced to them, etc.

2. Again, it may be subordinated and treated as a clause beginning with *who, when, while, as, since, if, although, after,* etc., to suit the sense.

Ex.—Verum dicentibus facile cedimus: we readily yield to those who speak the truth.

Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes: I fear the Greeks even when they bring presents.

Voluptate dominante: as, since, if, because, while pleasure reigns.

Carthago capta deleta est: after Carthage had been taken, it was destroyed (or, Carthage was taken and destroyed).

Scipio Numantiam captam delevit: when Scipio had taken Numantia, he destroyed it (or, Scipio took Numantia and destroyed it).

3. Note especially the *present form* of the participle denoting *attempted* action.

Ex.—Custos captivum ex urbe evadentem cepit: the guard seized the prisoner when he was trying to escape from the city.

Obstitit intranti miratrix turba parumper: a wondering crowd blocked his way for a little while as he was trying to enter.

4. Sundry examples of classical uses: Sicilia Sardiniaque amissæ: the loss of Sicily and Sardinia.

Ante (post) urbem conditam: before (after) the founding of the city.

Ab urbe condita: from (after, since) the founding of the city.

Ante (post) Christum natum: before (after) the birth of Christ.

Recuperatæ provinciæ gloria: the glory of having recovered the province.

Cæsare interfecto respublica est turbata: by the killing (assassination) of Cæsar the state was thrown into confusion.

Dextra data fidem futuræ amicitiæ sanxit: he pledged his promise of future friendship by giving his right hand.

Absens accusatus est: he was accused in his absence.

Flentes a Cæsare petierunt: they besought Cæsar with tears.

Ridens dicebat: he used to say jestingly.

Rem.—It must be observed that the adjective, too, may often be translated in many of the ways suggested above by supplying a proper tense of the verb "to be."

Future Active and Future Passive Participles.

139. 1. The Future Active Participle (-rus, a, um) is translated *going to, about to, likely to, intending to,* etc.

The Future Passive Participle (-dus, a, um) is translated *be to, have to, ought to, worthy to, must* or *should.* The idea of *obligation, necessity,* or *duty* always clings to this participle.

Do not suppose that these participles are corresponding forms in different voices. The Future Active Participle has no corresponding form in the passive voice, neither has the Future Passive Participle any corresponding form in the active voice. Of course the above remarks on participles apply to these also.

Ex.—Regulus Carthaginem rediturus precibus amicorum non cessit: when (although) Regulus was about to return to Carthage, he did not yield to the entreaties of his friends.

Ave, Cæsar, morituri te salutant: farewell, Cæsar, those who are about to die salute thee.

Tiberius, imperator timendus, tum regnabat: Tiberius, an emperor to be dreaded, was then reigning.

2. These participles with forms of the verb *esse* have complete conjugations. The Future Active Participle with *esse* is called the First Periphrastic, or Periphrastic Active Conjugation; the Future Passive Participle with *esse* is called the Second Periphrastic, or Periphrastic Passive Conjugation.

The First Periphrastic is substituted in the passive verb by *futurum est,* etc., ut + Subjunctive, or by *in eo est* (it is on the point of) ut + Subjunctive. Both phrases are impersonal.

Ex.—In eo est ut urbs capiatur: the city is on the point of being taken.

Non dubito quin futurum sit ut urbs capiatur: I do not doubt that the city is going to be (will be) taken.

3. The agent (the person upon whom the obligation rests) of the Future Passive Participle is put in the Dative. When, however, the verb takes a Dative object, the Ablative with *a* (*ab*) is used, but not unless there would be real ambiguity.

If there is no definite subject expressed, or if the verb from which the participle is derived is intransitive, then we must express impersonally.

The agent is not seldom *translated* as the subject.

Ex.—Cæsari omnia uno tempore erant agenda: everything had to be done by Cæsar (or, Cæsar had to do everything) at one time (or, Cæsar had everything to do at once).

Mihi epistola scribenda est: I must write a letter.

Omnibus moriendum est: all must die.

140. The Future Passive Participle in the Nominative or Accusative (agreeing with subject or object) is frequently used with verbs meaning *to give, to commit, to entrust, to send, to leave, to receive, to undertake,* etc., as *dare, tradere, mandare, relinquere, accipere, suscipere, sumere, curare, locare,* etc.

Ex.—Dux militibus urbem diripiendam dedit: the general has given up the city to the soldiers to plunder (to be plundered, for plunder).

Pueri a pastore uxori educandi sunt dati: the boys were given by the shepherd to his wife to be brought up.

Cæsar pontem in flumine faciendum curavit: Cæsar had a bridge built over the river.

141. 1. With verbs of *perception, conception* and *representation* the Present form of the participle is used to show the object in its present action or state (=present to time of principal verb).

Ex.—Audivi te dicentem: I heard you say (saying), etc.

Vidi puellam in horto ambulantem: I saw the girl walking in the garden.

2. The Perfect Participle represents the action complete.

Ex.—Catonem vidi in bibliotheca *sedentem* multis Stoicorum *circumfusum* libris: I saw Cato sitting in his library surrounded by many books of the Stoics.

As there is no Present Participle Passive, the Accusative with the Present Infinitive Passive is used instead.

Ex.—Puerum puniri vidi: I saw the boy punished (=being punished).

Isocratem Plato laudari fecit a Socrate: Plato has represented Isocrates as being praised by Socrates.

Rem.—Even in the active the Present Infinitive is sometimes used.

Hos, quos video volitare in foro, quos stare ad curiam, quos

etiam in senatum venire: these whom I see flitting about in the forum, standing by the senate-house, and even coming into the senate.

WITHOUT.

142. The English term "without" may be expressed in many ways.

1. By *sine* with a substantive.

Ex.—Sine molestia, without trouble.

2. By a negative *adjective* or *participle* after an affirmative statement.

Ex.—Hamilcarem sui cives inauditum damnarunt: his own fellow citizens condemned Hamilcar without a hearing.

Plus hodie boni feci imprudens quam, etc.: I have done more good to-day without knowing it than, etc.

Hostes inopinantes adorti sumus: we attacked the enemy without their expecting it.

Te non sentientem speculabuntur atque custodient: they will watch and guard you without your perceiving it.

Nullo meo merito: without any merit of mine.

Multi mentiuntur ignari: many lie without knowing it.

So also the Ablative Absolute—

Ex.—Me insciente: without my knowledge.

Cæsare invito: without Cæsar's consent.

3. By *qui non, quin,* or *ut non* after a negative sentence.

Ex.—Quis navigavit qui non (=quin) se mortis periculo committeret? who has sailed (upon the sea) without exposing himself to the danger of death?

Apelles nullum diem intermisit quin exerceret artem: Apelles did not let a day pass without practicing his art.

Octavianus nunquam filios suos populo commendavit ut non adiceret—si merebuntur: Octavianus never recommended his sons to the people without adding (=that he did not add), "if they shall be worthy."

4. By *ut non* after an affirmative sentence.

Ex.—Potest esse bellum ut tumultus non sit: there can be war without there being tumult.

5. By *neque* (*nec*) after an affirmative sentence.

Ex.—Legit neque intelligit: he reads without understanding.

6. By *nisi* after a negative sentence.

Ex.—Non redibo nisi eum videro: I will not return without seeing him.

7. By *cum* with a negative.

Ex.—Discessit cum nihil cognovisset: he departed without having found out anything (=although, etc.).

Non Quod, Quia, Quo—Sed Quod, Quia.

143. Non quod, non quia, non quo—sed quod, sed quia: "not because—but because." In the first clause the Subjunctive is the rule, because the reason offered is only imagined, and hence rejected; in the second the Indicative is used (unless some outside influence calls for the Subjunctive) because it contains the real reason.

If the first clause contains an *accepted fact,* the Indicative is used; but the reason offered is generally *fanciful, imagined* or *conceived,* hence Subjunctive is far more common.

The Subjunctive is always used with *non quo.*

If another negative is added to the first clause—*non quod non, non quia non, non quo non* (=*non quin*) :"not because not"—the Subjunctive must always be used.

Ex.—Pugiles in iactandis cæstibus ingemiscunt, non quod doleant, sed quod profundenda voce omne corpus intenditur venitque plaga vehementior: boxers in plying the cestus heave groans, not because (as you might suppose) they are in pain, but because in giving full vent to the voice all the body is put to the stretch and the blow comes with a greater rush.

Example of Indicative.—Sum non dicam miser, sed certe exercitus, non quia multis debeo, sed quia sæpe concurrunt aliquorum bene de me meritorum inter ipsos contentiones: I am, I will not say wretched, but certainly worried, not because I am in debt to many (as I am), but because the rival claims of many who have deserved well of me often conflict.

Rem.—The Subjunctive may appear in the second clause by reason of an Ideal Second Person, a potential idea, or O. O.; but these influences are entirely external to the rule and may alter any construction.

A final sentence often occurs in the second clause—*sed ut,* etc.

NOTE.—Observe also *magis quod, quia—quam quo, quod, quia:*

"more because—than because." Here the order of moods is reversed—Indicative in first, Subjunctive in second. *Magis ut* (more in order to) also occurs in first, with Subjunctive of course.

Iterative or Repeated Actions.

144. The mood is the Indicative, as a rule, both in the principal and in the subordinate clause.

Various conjunctions are used to introduce the subordinate clause, as *si, ubi, ut, cum, quoties, cum primum, simul ac,* the *relative,* etc.

1. When the actions of the leading and subordinate verbs are *iterative* and *contemporaneous,* the same tense occurs in both members, as follows:

Subordinate Clause.	*Principal Clause.*
Present,	Present,
Imperfect,	Imperfect.
First Future,	First Future.

2. When both actions are *iterative,* and the subordinate is *antecedent,* then the following tenses are used:

Subordinate Clause.	*Principal Clause.*
Perfect,	Present.
Pluperfect,	Imperfect.
Second Future,	First Future.

Examples under 1.—Cum tacent, clamant: when(ever) they are silent, they cry out.

Ubi frumento opus erat, cohortes præsidium agitabant: when there was need of corn, the cohorts would serve as (form) an escort.

Dum ego legam, scribes: while I am reading, you will be writing.

Examples under 2.—Quod non dedit fortuna, non eripit: what fortune does not give (=has not given), she does not take away.

Stomachabatur senex, si quid asperius dixeram: the old man used to be fretted, if I said anything rather harsh.

Qui timere desierint, odisse incipient: those who cease to fear will begin to hate.

Quoties cecidit, surgit: as often as he falls he rises.

Quoties ceciderat, surgebat: as often as he fell, he rose.

Quoties ceciderit, surget: as often as he falls, he will rise.

Rem. 1. The Subjunctive sometimes occurs in the subordinate clause (frequently in Livy), and is explained on the ground of indefinite repetition.

Ex.—Id ubi dixisset, hastam in fines eorum emittebat: when he had said that, he would hurl a spear into their territory.

Rem. 2. Notice from the examples above that the English does not always give the Latin equivalent. In translating English into Latin the exact tense to be used must be inferred from the nature of the sentence.

Postquam, Ubi, Cum Primum, Etc.—Tenses.

145. *Postquam* (after), *ubi, ut* (when), *cum primum, ubi primum, ut primum, simulac* (as soon as), etc., generally take the Aorist Indicative or Historical Present instead of the Pluperfect, though the translation is often Pluperfect.

Ex.—Cæsar ubi venit: when Cæsar had come.

Postquam pervenit: after he had arrived.

Postquam (often written as two words), depending on a definite interval of time *expressed,* must have the Pluperfect.

Ex.—Hannibal anno tertio, postquam domo profugerat, in Africam venit: Hannibal came to Africa three years (in the third year) after he had fled from home.

Aristides decessit fere post annum quartum (annum post quartum, anno quarto post, anno post quarto) quam Themistocles Athenis erat expulsus: Aristides died about four years after Themistocles had been banished from Athens.

Rem.—The particle *post* is sometimes omitted. *Ante,* however, is never omitted in case of *antequam* (ante—quam), nor *prius* in priusquam (prius—quam).

ODD NOTES AND IDIOMS.

146. *Quia* (because), *quod* (because, in that, the fact that, etc.), *quoniam* (since, as), *quamquam* (although, yet) take the Indicative, except in O. O. (total or partial; see **109** and foll.)

147. *After a Present or Future leading tense* a past Subjunctive or Infinitive relation is expressed by the *Perfect form* of the Subjunctive or Infinitive, as the case may be.

Ex.—Nemo dubitat quin Troia dolo capta sit: no one doubts that Troy was taken by treachery.

Inter omnes constat Troiam dolo captam esse: all agree that Troy was taken by treachery.

148. *The Historical Present* substitutes the Aorist. It is translated either as a Present or as an Aorist, according to the context.

149. *The Historical Infinitive* (=Present form) substitutes the Imperfect. It is used in rapid narrative.

150. *Dum* (=while) *with the Present* substitutes the Imperfect.

Ex.—Dum hæc Romæ geruntur: while these things were being conducted at Rome.

151. *Antequam and priusquam* (=before) must not be used with the First Future Indicative nor the Pluperfect Indicative. Instead of the Future use Present or Second Future; instead of the Pluperfect use the Aorist.

Sequence After the Perfect.

152. After the Perfect tense, the Imperfect Subjunctive is more usual than the Present in a present or future connection.

Ex.—Quoniam expertus sum quam essent inania, etc.: since I have experienced how empty are the things, etc.

Senatus decrevit ut consules duas Gallias sortirentur, delectus haberetur, vacationes ne valerent, legati cum auctoritate mitterentur, qui adirent Galliæ civitates darentque operam ne eæ se cum Helvetiis coniungerent: the senate has decreed that the consuls shall choose the two Gauls by lot, that a levy shall be held, that exemptions from military service shall not avail, that ambassadors having authority be sent to consult the states of Gaul and take pains that they do not unite with the Helvetians.

153. 1. The Present tense is used with *iam, iam diu, iam dudum* and *iam pridem* to express *what has been* and *still is* (con-

tinued from past into the present). Translate by Progressive Perfect generally.

Ex.—Quod te iam dudum hortor: as (which) I have now for some time been urging you.

Quæ iam pridem vastare studes: which you have long been desiring to ruin.

Annum iam tertium et vicesimum regnat: he has now been reigning twenty-three years.

2. The Imperfect tense with the same particles expresses *what had been* and *still was* (continued from a remote past into time of Imperfect). Translate by Progressive Pluperfect, as a rule.

Ex.—Iam dudum flebam: I had been weeping a long time.

Qui bellum iam pridem parabat: who had long been preparing for war.

Domicilium Romæ multos iam annos habebat: he had had his abode at Rome now for many years.

154. After the past tenses of *debeo, oportet, possum,* etc., the Present Infinitive should be used where in English we say *ought to have, could have,* etc.

Ex.—Volumnia debuit in te officiosior esse, et id ipsum quod fecit, potuit diligentius facere: Volumnia ought to have been more attentive to you, and even what she did, she could have done more carefully.

Ad mortem te, Catilina, duci iussu consulis iam pridem oportebat: Catiline, you ought to have been led to death long since by order of the consul.

New Grammar, 254, R. 1. Old Grammar, 246, R. 1.

155. *In epistolary composition* we see that the First Future Indicative (scribam) becomes the Imperfect Perphrastic Active (scripturus eram). Now the Second Future Indicative (scripsero) becomes the Pluperfect Subjunctive (scripsissem). See Peters' Syntax of the Latin Verb.

Ex.—Litteras eram daturus postridie ei qui mihi primus obviam venisset: I will give the letter to-morrow to the first man that comes my way.

156. *Oportet* and *necesse est* are followed by the Accusative and Infinitive, or by the Subjunctive without *ut*. So, too, *licet*.

Ex.—Oportet, (necesse est) eum venire: it is necessary for him to come; he must, ought to come.

Oportet (necesse est) veniat: it is necessary that he come, that he shall come, etc., etc.

Restrictive Clauses.

157. Quod sciam, intellegam, meminerim, etc.: as far as I know, remember, etc.

Quod quidem senserim: so far as I was aware.

Quos quidem cognoverim: so far as I know them.

But, quod potes, poteris, potero: as far as you can, I can.

And always, quod ad me attinet (pertinet): as far as I am concerned.

Regularly, quantum (or, quoad) scio, intellego, possum, etc.

Note phrase, quoad eius facere possum: as far as possible.

Intransitive Verbs in Passive.

158. Verbs which do not take an Accusative case as direct object in the active must be used *impersonally in passive.*

If a Dative object occurs in active, it is retained in passive. (See **40,** Rem.).

Ex.—Mihi persuadet: he persuades me.

Mihi ab eo persuadetur: I am persuaded by him.

Rem.—The impersonal form of a participle or an adjective is neuter. (See No. 98.)

Pronouns and Adjectives.

159. *Ipse:* "he himself," "he too," "he on his part," "he in person," "he of his own accord"; also translated "very," "even," "precisely," "just."

Ex.—Ad ipsas portas: to the very gates.

Ad id ipsum creatus: elected for just that purpose.

160. *The reflexive sui, sibi,* etc., may refer to the subject of the principal or subordinate sentence.

It refers to the principal subject in Infinitive sentences (=Accusative and Infinitive), indirect questions, sentences of Design, and dependent clauses in O. O.

But in Consecutive (Result, etc.) sentences reference is made

to the leading subject by *is,* unless the two subjects are the same. (See Grammar, 309, 520–521, and remarks.)

161. *The Latin Relative Pronoun* may often be translated by a demonstrative (this, that, etc.), or personal (he, she, it, they, etc.) pronoun; or by *and, but, for, if, since,* etc., with the demonstrative or personal pronoun.

This is *resolving the relative.*

Ex.—Quæ cum ita sint: since these things are so.

Quem ego miser si incolumem relinquo: *for* if I, wretched man, leave *him* safe.

Quod cum fecisset: when he had done this.

NOTE.—It sometimes happens that two relative pronouns occur in the same clause; in that case one *must* be resolved in translation.

162. *Compound or General Relatives* are used with the Indicative in Latin. In English the Subjunctive or its equivalent is more frequent.

Ex.—Quisquis est: whoever he is, be, may be.

So, *quicunque, quotquot, qualiscunque, quotiescunque.*

"So-called," etc.

163. "So-called," "above mentioned," "just named," "hereafter mentioned," etc., are expressed by the relative with a finite verb, not by a participle as with us.

Ex.—Altitudo animi, quæ dicitur (or, quam dicimus, or quam dicunt): the so-called loftiness of soul.

Philosophi illi, quos modo nominavi: those philosophers just named (whom I have just named).

Una cum eo quem proxime nominavi: together with the last one mentioned (=the one whom I have last mentioned).

Illi, qui feruntur, labores tui: those so-called labors of yours.

164. *Quis, qua, quid* (adjective *qui, quae or qua, quod*) "some one," "any one" are used instead of *aliquis, aliqua, aliquid* (adjectives *aliqui, aliqua, aliquod*) after *si, nisi, ne, num,* and in relative sentences, unless special emphasis or contrast is intended.

Ex.—Si quis, si quid: if any one, if anything.

This of, That of, These of, Those of.

165. The demonstrative *this, that,* etc., should not be expressed with a following Genitive except for special emphasis. A preposition may even be used referring to the demonstrative understood. However, it is perfectly allowable to repeat the noun already stated, or use another of like meaning.

Ex.—Nostræ classes et Carthaginiensium, or nostræ classes et classes Carthaginiensium: our fleets and those of the Carthaginians.

In Tuberonis: in that of Tubero.

Quæ in nostris rebus non satis honeste, in amicorum fiunt honestissime: things which in our own affairs are not quite proper to do, in those of our friends most proper.

Multi aut propter victoriæ cupiditatem aut propter gloriæ vulnera exceperunt: many have received wounds either on account of the desire of victory or [that of] renown.

Nemo and Nihil.

166. For lacking cases (Genitive and Ablative) of *nemo,* use nullius (hominis) and nullo (homine).

For lacking cases (all except Nominative and Accusative) of *nihil,* use *nulla res.*

Uterque and Quisque.

167. Uterque: each of two. Quisque: each of more than two.

Uterque (each, both) is used with the Partitive Genitive of a *pronoun.*

Uterque with a *noun* agrees with it in the *singular.*

Ex.—Uterque nostrum, horum: each (both) of us, of these.

Uterque consul: each consul, both consuls.

Quisque militum: each (every) one of the soldiers.

168. *Uterque, uter* and *neuter* are used in the plural of *parties, sets,* or *classes,* or with nouns used in plural only.

Ex.—Utrique: both parties. Utraque castra: both camps.

Mille and Milia.

169. Mille (singular) is an indeclinable adjective. Milia (plural) is a neuter substantive always used with the Genitive.

Ex.—Mille equites. But, tria milia equitum.

170. Unus, ullus, nullus, totus, solus, alius, uter, alter, neuter, and uterque have *-ius* in Genitive, and *-i* in Dative of all genders.

Gen.—alius, nullius, utriusque.

Dat.—alii, nulli, utrique.

171. *The same as* is generally expressed by *idem* followed by the relative *qui,* etc. *Idem* is used in a similar sense with *ut, atque* (ac), *ut, cum* + Ablative, *quam si, quasi,* and poetically with the Dative.

Ex.—Servi moribus iisdem erant quibus dominus: the servants had the same character as the master.

Equidem posse vellem idem gloriari quod Cyrus: for my part I would that I were able to make the same boast as Cyrus.

172. *Multus* with another adjective is commonly connected with it by a conjunction.

Ex.—Multi et graves dolores: many heavy sorrows.

Multæ bonæque artes: many good qualities.

The conjunction is not infrequently omitted.

Ex.—Multi clarissimi viri: many most illustrious men.

And always, multi boni; multi improbi: many good men; many bad men.

173. 1. Adjectives of inclination and disinclination, knowledge and ignorance, order and position, time and season are frequently used where an adverb might be expected. Renderings, however, are numerous. (Old Grammar, 324, R. 6. New Grammar, 325, R. 6.)

Ex.—Primus vidit: he was the first to see, he saw first.

Illi robur et æs triplex circa pectus erat, qui fragilem truci commisit pelago ratem primus: he had oak and triple brass about his breast, who first trusted his frail bark to the cruel sea.

Hoc sciens feci: I did this knowingly.

Læti venerunt: they came gladly, they were glad to come.

Ego eum a me invitissimus dimisi: I dismissed him most unwillingly.

Homines qui se totos tradiderunt voluptatibus: men who have given themselves over (up) entirely to pleasures.

Rarus venit in cenacula miles: the soldiery rarely comes into garrets.

Qui prior strinxerit ferrum, eius victoria erit: whoever first draws the sword, his shall be the victory.

2. Note also the adjectives *summus, medius, primus, extremus, ultimus, imus, infimus, reliquus, ceterus,* etc., in a partitive sense.

Summus mons: the top of the mountain.

In foro medio: in the middle of the forum.

Reliqua (cetera) Græcia: the rest of Greece.

Reliqui Belgæ: the rest of the Belgians.

Primo vere: in the beginning of the spring.

In extremo ponte turrim constituit: at the end of the bridge he erected a tower.

Ad extremas fossas castella constituit: at the ends of the trenches he erected forts.

Ab infima ara: from the bottom (lowest part) of the altar.

Ad imam quercum: at the foot of the oak.

3. *Frequens* (frequentior, frequentissimus): in crowds, in great numbers, crowded, full.

Ex.—Mane Germani frequentes ad eum in castra venerunt: early in the morning the Germans in great numbers came to him at the camp.

Huc postero die quam frequentissimi conveniunt: hither they assemble on the next day in as great numbers as possible.

Frequens convivium: a crowded banquet.

4. *Confertus* (confertior, confertissimus) in military language means "in close array."

Ex.—Hostes confertissimi incedebant: the enemy were advancing in very close array.

5. Armatus, a, um: in (under) arms.

Dirutus, a, um: in ruins.

174. Reliquum, am, um + facere: *to leave behind, to leave remaining.*

Aliquid reliqui (Genitive of noun reliquum) facere—has same meaning, and besides sometimes signifies *to leave undone, to omit, neglect.*

Order of Certain Words.

175. 1. *Nam, namque, etenim, itaque, sed, verum, sin, at,* and the relative *qui,* etc., should stand first in the sentence or clause which they introduce.

Enim, vero, autem, and generally *igitur,* are postpositive, taking second or third place in sentence.

2. *Quoque, quidem, -que,* and *-ve* always stand after the words they emphasize or to which they refer.

Etiam generally precedes.

3. *Ne—quidem* (="not even") bestrides the emphatic word or words.

4. Always write *populus Romanus, senatus populusque Romanus, civis Romanus, tribunus plebis, senatus consultum, res militaris, res gesta, ius civile, via Sacra, patres conscripti.* Do not reverse.

5. *Quisque* follows a *superlative,* a *reflexive,* and an *ordinal numeral.*

Ex.—Optimus quisque: all the best men, or every truly good man.

Ipse se quisque diligit, quod sibi quisque carus est: every one loves himself, because every one is dear to himself.

Iustitia suum cuique distribuit: justice gives to each one his own.

Tertio quoque anno: every third year.

Rule for the Comparative.

176. A comparative adjective or adverb takes *quam* with the case required by the construction, or the Ablative without *quam.* But the Ablative occurs only when the Nominative or Accusative would be used with *quam.*

Ex.—Terra minor est *quam sol,* or sole: the earth is smaller than the sun.

Nihil est virtute amabilius: nothing is more lovable than virtue.

Aurum magis (plus) amat *quam patriam,* or patria: he loves gold more than his country.

Ei facilius persuadetur quam filio: he is more easily persuaded than his son.

Rem. 1. Avoid the Ablative if ambiguity would arise.

Rem. 2. On the other hand, the Ablative is the only construction in a negative relative sentence.

Ex.—Cato, quo erat nemo sapientior: Cato, than whom no one was wiser.

NOTE.—In an expression like this, Braver than prudent, write, Fortis magis quam prudens, or fortior quam prudentior.

177. *"The—the"* in correlative comparative sentences is expressed by *quo—eo,* or *quanto—tanto.* Other expressions occur: *quo—hoc, quo—tanto, quanto—eo, quantum—eo, quantum—tanto.*

The first two pairs are used everywhere; the last two should be avoided.

Ex.—Quo citius, eo melius: the sooner, the better.

178. *Utor, fruor, fungor, potior, vescor* and their compounds take the Ablative, not the Accusative.

179. *Modus* (manner, or measure) with an adjective or Genitive, is used in the Ablative, or in the Accusative with *ad* or *in.*

Ex.—Hoc modo, ad hunc modum, or in hunc modum: in, after, according to, this manner.

Servilem in modum, or servorum modo: after the manner of slaves.

Humano modo, or humanum in (ad) modum: after the manner of men.

Quem ad modum, or quo modo: in what manner, how.

Sundry Expressions of Time,

180. 1. Ante (post) decem dies.
Decem ante (post) dies.
Decem diebus ante (post).
Decem ante (post) diebus.
} Ten days before or after.

Rem.—Instead of *decem,* the ordinal *decimus* may be used agreeing with *dies* in the singular.

Ex.—Ante (post) decimum diem, etc., etc.

2. Abhinc decem dies.
Abhinc decem diebus (not so good).
Ante with Acc. or Abl. (see above).
} Ten days ago.

3. Ad decem dies.
Post with Acc. or Abl. (see above). } Ten days hence.

181. *Aes alienum:* debt.

Æs alienum suscipere, contrahere, facere, solvere, persolvere: to incur, to contract, to make, to pay a debt.

In ære alieno esse: to be in debt.

In æs alienum incidere: to fall into debt.

Aliquem ære alieno liberare (exsolvere): to free or relieve any one from debt.

Ex ære alieno laborare, or ære alieno opprimi (premi): to be oppressed, overwhelmed (pressed) with debt.

Ære alieno exire: to get out of debt.

Quanto ære alieno! how deeply in debt! (Desc. Abl., Cic. Cat. II.–2.)

Qui, magno in ære alieno, etc.: who though greatly in debt.

In ære meo: in my debt. (Cic., Cat. II.–7.)

182. 1. Mutuas pecunias ab aliquo sumere: to borrow or raise money from some one.

2. Pecunias credere, commodare: to lend money.

183. Supplicum de aliquo sumere: to inflict punishment on somebody. (Compare aliquem pœna, or supplicio—afficere. See **39.**) Pœnas (pœnam) sufferre, solvere, persolvere, luere, suscipere, dare, etc.: to suffer punishment, or pay the penalty. (Compare pœna, etc., affici, see **39.**)

Pœnas ab aliquo petere or repetere: to demand or seek satisfaction, or revenge, from any one.

Rem.—Res repetere: to demand or seek satisfaction, or restitution.

184. Fidem dare; servare, conservare, præstare, liberare, exsolvere; violare, fallere, frangere: to give; to keep, to fulfill; to break—a promise, or faith.

In fide esse, stare, manere: to be, to remain in the confidence of.

Summam fidem omnium rerum alicui habere: to have the greatest confidence in any one in all things. (Note Gen. and Dat.)

In fidem aliquem recipere: to receive any one under protection.

Aliquem in fidem tradere or permittere: to entrust any one to the protection of so and so.

185. Legem ferre or rogare: to propose or introduce a bill or law.

Legem perferre: to carry through, to pass a law.

Legem promulgare: to publish a law.

186. (1) Ius (or sententiam) dicere: to pronounce judgment.

(2) Causam agere, or dicere: to plead one's cause.

(3) Diem alicui dicere: to appoint a day for any one.

(4) Ita, sic, talia, hæc—dicere or loqui: to speak as follows.

(5) Multa (verba), or multis verbis dicere: to speak at length, fully.

Note also, pauca (verba), or paucis verbis respondere: to reply briefly, or make a brief reply.

187. 1. *Apud, Ad, and Pro.*—"Before," "in the presence of": *apud* (*ad*).

Ex.—Causam apud senatum, iudicem, populum—dicere: to plead one's cause before the senate, judge, or people.

2. *Apud* also means "at the house of," "in the opinion of," "with," "among." Compare the French *chez.*

Ex.—Apud me: at my house.

Apud Græcos mos est: it is customary with (among) the Greeks.

Apud honestos: in the opinion of honest men.

3. "At," "near," "before" in military operations is *ad* or *apud.* Pugna ad (apud) Trebiam: the battle near (on, of) the Trebia.

4. *Pro* may mean "on the front part of," as well as "before" "in front of." Ex.—Pro rostris: on the front part of the rostra.

188. 1. *Agmen:* a line or column of march.

Primum agmen: the van, the vanguard.

Novissimum (extremum) agmen: the rear.

2. *Acies:* a line-of-battle.

Prima acies: the van, or first line.

Novissima acies: the rear, the hindmost line.

Acie (in acie) dimicare: to fight in open battle.

Aciem instruere: to draw up, to form a line-of-battle.

In aciem ducere, educere, producere: to lead troops into line-of-battle, or to battle.

189. (1) Prœlium committere cum + Ablative: to join, to engage in, battle with or against.

(2) Cum Hannibal confligere: to engage with Hannibal.

(3) Prœlio (pugna) contendere, dimicare, decertare, certare—cum aliquo: to fight or contend in battle with or against any one.

Cum hostibus (in hostes) pugnare: to fight against the enemy.

But, contra patriam pugnare.

Prœlio, pugna, acie—excedere: to retire, or withdraw from battle.

Prœlio vincere (superare): to conquer (to overcome) in battle.

190. Bellum inferre (facere) + Dative: to make war upon or against.

Bellum indicere + Dative: to declare war upon or against.

Bellum trahere, ducere: to draw out, to protract a war.

Bellum conficere, perficere: to end, to finish a war.

Bellum deponere, ponere, omittere: to give up, to discontinue a war.

Bellum parare: to prepare for war.

Bellum suscipere contra: to undertake, commence war against.

Bellum gerere cum + Ablative (adversus + Accusative): to wage, to carry on war with or against.

But always: Bellum contra patriam, contra aras—gerere.

"With" or *"against"* in this connection may be expressed by an adjective.

Ex.—Bellum cum Iugurtha, or bellum Iugurthinum.

191. Arma capere, sumere contra: to seize, or take up, arms against.

Arma ferre contra: to bear arms against.

Arma inferre + Dative (see **190**): to bear arms, to make war, against.

Arma ponere, deponere: to lay down, to lay aside, arms.

Ad arma vocare: to call to arms.
Ad arma concitare, excitare: to arouse to arms.
Arma tradere: to deliver up arms.

192. 1. Impetum in hostes facere: to attack, to make an attack upon, the enemy.

2. Signa in hostes inferre: to charge, to make an assault upon the enemy.

Signa ferre: to put standards in motion, to break up camp.
Signa movere: to put standards in motion, to break up camp.
Signa constituere: to halt.
Signa conferre cum aliquo: to engage (in close fight) with any one.
Signa reliquere, deserere, or ab signis discedere: to desert, to abandon, the standards.
Signa convertere: to wheel.
Signa conversa in hostes inferre: to wheel and advance upon the enemy.

193. (1) Conferre + Dative, or cum + Ablative: to compare with.
Pedem cum pede conferre: to fight foot to foot.
Collato pede (Ablative Absolute): foot to foot, at close quarters.
Cf. comminus: hand to hand.
(2) Manum, or manus cum hoste conserere: to join battle, to engage with the enemy.

194. Castra ponere (collocare, locare); to pitch camp.
Castris locum capere, etc.: to select a place for the camp.
Castra movere: to move, to break up camp.
Milites castris (in castris) tenere, continere: to hold, to keep soldiers in camp. (See **17.**)

195. Naves subducere: to haul up, to haul ships ashore.
Naves deducere: to launch ships.
Conscendere navem, or in navem: to go aboard, to embark.
Egredi navi, or ex navi (=nave): to disembark, to land.
} *Intrans.*

Imponere in navem: to put on board, to embark.
Exponere ex navi: to set ashore, to land, to disembark. } *Trans.*
Vela (ventis) dare, or navem solvere: to set sail.

196. Fundere fugareque: to rout utterly.
Fugare, or in fugam dare: to put to flight.
Pedem referre, se recipere: to retreat, to withdraw.
In omnes partes fugerunt: they fled in all directions.

197. Gratias agere + Dative: to return thanks to, to thank.
Gratiam referre + Dative: to reconpense, to make a return to.
Gratiam habere + Dative: to feel (have) gratitude toward.
Gratum (neuter adjective) facere + Dative: to render a favor to.
Veniam dare + Dative: to grant pardon to.

198. Latine (Græce) loqui: to speak Latin (Greek). Also *scribere,* etc.
Latine scire (nescire): to understand (not to understand) Latin.
Latine reddere: to render or translate into Latin.
E Græco in Latinum (e Græca in Latinam linguam) convertere: to translate from Greek into Latin.
Græcas (litteras) discere: to learn Greek.
Græcis litteris (Dative) studere: to study Greek.

199. (1) In libertatem vindicare: to set free. *Cf. liberare.*
(2) In servitutem redigere: to reduce to slavery.
(3) In potestate (or, potestatem) esse, habere: to be or have in the power of any one.
(4) In custodiam, in vincula dare (tradere): to commit to prison, to chains. So with *ducere, trahere, conicere,* etc.
(5) Alicui custodes ponere: to place guards *over* some one.

200. In dies, or in singulos dies: daily, from day to day.
Diem noctemque, dies noctesque, noctes et dies, noctes ac dies, etc: day and night.
Ad hunc diem: by or against this day. (**3.**)
De nocte: while it is yet night.

Ad (or, in) multam noctem: till late at night, far into the night.

201. (1) Ita se res habet: thus the matter stands; such is the case.

(2) Res se bene habet, or bene habet: it is well.

(3) Quo modo te habes? how are you?

Bene me habeo: I am well (=valeo).

So also, bene est: it is well.

(4) Bene alicui esse: to be well with any one.

(5) Bene facis: I thank you for doing so; or, you do well.

Bene dicis: I thank you for saying so; or, you say well.

202. 1. Quod scribis, rogas, quæris, etc.: as to your writing, asking, etc. (Very common in Cicero's Letters.)

2. Quod reliquum est: as to the rest.

3. Quod ad eam urbem attinet: in regard to, as to, as far as concerns, with respect to, etc.—that city.

Quod ad me attinet: as far as I am concerned.

Rem. 1. *Pertinere* is also used in this sense.

Rem. 2. With *quod,* etc. (=as to, etc.) compare *de* + Ablative.

(4) *Quod si* (=quodsi): but if, now if, and if, if however. (Common in Cicero.)

203. (1) Ut ita dicam (ut sic dixerim): so to speak.

Ut levissime dicam: to say the least.

Ut alia omittam: to pass over other things.

Vere ut dicam: to speak truly.

(2) Ne plus dicam: not to say more.

Ne longum sit, ne longum faciam: not to be tedious.

Ne multis morer: to be brief, or not to detain you with many words.

204. (1) *To marry* (of a woman) is *nubere* with Dative.

(2) *To marry* (of a man)—Iuliam in matrimonium ducere; or, Iuliam uxorem ducere: to marry Julia.

Also, in matrimonium dare, collocare: to give in marriage; in matrimonium petere: to ask in marriage.

A CHAPTER OF LOOSE NOTES, IDIOMS, AND SUGGESTIVE EXAMPLES.

1. *Atque* (*ac*): "and more," "and in addition," "and especially."

2. *Neque* (*nec*): "and not;" sometimes "but not," "for not." Do not use *et non* unless the *non* belongs to a particular word.

3. *Neque* (*nec*) *enim*: "for not." (*Non enim* is sometimes employed for special emphasis).

4. *Negare* (=to say not, to deny) should be used instead of *dicere—non.*

5. Illa vocat neque quisquam respondet: she calls and no one answers. "And no one," "and nothing": neque (nec) quisquam, quicquam (quidquam).

6. Legit neque intellegit: he reads without understanding. (Never use *sine* + Ablative of Gerund in such a sentence.)

7. Magistratu (consulatu, etc.) abire: to go out of office, to retire from an office (the consulship, etc.).

8. Magistratum inire: to enter upon an office.

9. Se prætura abdicare: to resign, to give up, to abdicate—the prætorship, etc. (*Cf.* magistratum deponere.)

10. Ad populum provocare: to appeal to the people.

11. Rem ad senatum referre: to report the matter to, to lay the matter before, the senate.

12. Orationem habere: to deliver an oration.

13. Dicto (Dative) audientem esse alicui: to be obedient to the order of any one. Ex.—Cæsari dicto audiens sum: I obey Cæsar.

14. Mihi in animo est (or, habeo, etc.) scribere: I have it in mind, intend—to write.

15. Nobis cum aliquo est: we have to do with, or have dealings with, some one.

16. Inter omnes constat: it is well known to all, or it is agreed among all, all agree.

17. Ad aliquem litteras (epistolam) dare: to write or send a letter to any one.

Also, ad aliquem scribere, mittere, etc.

18. Facultatem, locum, occasionem, potestatem facere, dare, offerre, etc.: to make or give an opportunity or occasion.

The Genitive of the Gerund, and *ad* with the Accusative of the Gerund are used with these phrases.

19. Procul (longe, multum) inter se esse, or distare: to be far apart.

Also, non (haud) procul, non multum, non longe, etc.

20. Ab aliqua re incipere, ordiri, oriri, etc.: to begin *with* or *from* anything.

21. Aliquem ab aliquo defendere, tueri, etc.: to defend or protect any one or anything *against* or *from* any one or anything.

22. Deficere aliquem: to fail, to desert any one.

But, deficere ab aliquo: to fall away, to revolt from any one.

23. Triumphare *de,* or *ex,* + Ablative: to triumph *over.*

And, victoria + Genitive, or victoria *de,* or *ex,* + Ablative: victory *over.*

24. Fidibus, cithara, curvo calamo, etc., canere: to play *on* the lyre, cithern, curved pipe, etc. (**17.**)

25. Pila (Ablative) ludere: to play ball. (**17.**)

26. In eo flumine pons erat: there was a bridge *over* that river.

In flumine pontem facere: to build a bridge over a river.

27. Sub monte: at the foot of the mountain.

28. Prima luce: at daybreak.

29. Iure optimo: with perfect justice.

30. Flumine secundo: *down* the river.

Flumine adverso: *up* the river.

31. Re vera: indeed, in fact.

32. Mea sententia, or ex (de) mea sententia: in my opinion, according to my judgment.

33. More, ex more, lege, ex lege, ex fœdere, ex pacto, etc.: according to the custom, law, treaty, agreement, etc.

34. Qua re, qua ex re.
Quo, ex quo.
Qua de causa.
Quam ob rem.
} =wherefore.

35. De industria: purposely.
De integro: anew, afresh.
De improviso: unexpectedly.

36. Quæ tua prudentia est.
Qua prudentia es (Desc. Abl.).
Pro tua prudentia.
} Such is your prudence; according to your prudence.

37. "Born of," "begotten of," "by" (of man or woman) with no verb or participle expressed, is rendered by *ex aliquo,* or *ex aliqua.*

38. De me actum est: it is all over (up) with me.

39. Ex equo pugnare: to fight on horseback.

40. Summa vi, or ope: with all one's might.

41. *In* with the Ablative frequently means "in the case of."

Ex.—In talibus viris: in the case of such men.

42. Principio (in principio), or initio: in the beginning, at first. Ab initio: from the beginning.

43. Terra marique: on land and sea.

44. Omnium opinione celerius: more quickly than any one expected.

So, too, *spe, exspectatione, solito* (than usual), *iusto, aequo,* etc. (See **176.**)

45. *Dicere, ducere, facere,* and *ferre* drop the ending in second person singular, Imperative—hence, *dic, duc, fac, and fer.*

Also, educ, reduc, refer, confer, perfer, etc.

46. *Scire, nescire, discere, dediscere* + Infinitive: to know how, not to know how, to learn how, to forget how—to do anything.

Aliquid facere *perseverare:* to persevere in doing, to continue steadily to do, to persist in doing—anything.

47. *Persuadere* meaning "to convince" is followed by the Accusative + Infinitive; meaning "to persuade," "to advise," by *ut* or *ne* with Subjunctive.

48. Faciam ut intellegas: I will make you understand (=cause you to, etc.).

49. Moleste ferre: to be annoyed, to be vexed, to regret.

Note also—graviter, ægre, vix, æquo animo—ferre or pati: to endure with vexation or difficulty, scarcely, with equanimity.

Such expressions may be followed by the Accusative with the Infinitive.

50. Valere ad + Accusative of Gerund: to be able, or strong enough, to. (Regular construction with this verb.)

51. Consilium capere: to form or adopt a plan.

52. Receptui canere: to sound (for) a retreat.

53. Receptui signum dare: to give the signal for retreat.

54. Receptui cani iussit: he ordered a retreat to be sounded.

55. Inter se obsides dare: to exchange hostages.

56. Vim per angustias facere: to force a passage through the narrows.

57. Vim et manus inferre + Dative: to lay violent hands on.

Æstu febrique iactantur: they toss with feverish heat.

In usu vitaque communi: in the ordinary practice of life.

Vi et armis: by force of arms. (Examples of Hendiadys.)

58. Vir ut inter Ætolos facundus: an eloquent man for an Ætolian.

Ut temporibus illis: for, considering those times.

Ut inter montanos: considering that it was among mountaineers.

Ut in homine Romano: as was natural in a Roman.

Ut Siculi: as was to be expected being a Sicilian; as Sicilians are. (See Harper's Lex., 4. *a* and *b*, under *ut*.)

59. Potiri rerum: to possess one's self of chief power, or absolute control.

60. Operæ pretium est: it is worth while.

61. Orbis terrarum, orbis terræ, or terræ: the world.

62. Quod inter colles est campi: the whole plain between the hills (=what plain there is, etc.).

Per quidquid deorum est (=per omnes deos): by all the gods.

Quod (cunque) militum contrahere poteritis: all the troops you can bring together.

63. Ego et tu: you and I. Ego et Cæsar: Cæsar and I.

64. Alter idem: a second self.

65. Nihil nisi, or præter: nothing but, nothing except.

Nihil aliud: nothing else.

Nihil aliud nisi: nothing else but, or than.

66. Optimus quisque: all the best men. (Rarely in plural.)

67. Omnes ad unum (ad unum omnes): all to a man.

68. Omnia: everything. Not omne.

69. Quotusquisque est qui dicat! how few are there to say! (**88.**)

70. Res gestæ: achievements, exploits.

71. Consul designatus: the consul-elect.

72. Ad unguem factus homo: a perfect gentleman.

73. Res secundæ (prosperæ): success, prosperity.

Res adversæ: adversity, misfortune.

74. Sestertium: 1000 sesterces.

75. Biduum, triduum, quadriduum: a period of two, three, or four days. But, quinque dies, etc.

76. In a series of words connected by *"and", et* should be used everywhere or omitted altogether.

77. Two or more abstract subjects in the singular generally take a singular verb in Cicero.

78. Instead of *in* + the Ablative depending on a substantive, the Genitive should be used as a rule. Thus, The towns in lower Italy: oppida inferioris Italiæ, not in Italia.

79. Alii in aliam partem fugerunt: some ran in one direction, some in another.

80. Urbs Roma: the city of Rome.

81. Corinthi in præclara urbe: in the splendid city of Corinth. (**16,** *d.*)

82. Quidam ex meis amicis (=unus ex meis amicis): a friend of mine.

83. Vos id moneo: I give you this advice.

84. Omnes idem responderunt: all made the same reply.

85. Quidquid honestum est, idem est utile: whatever is honorable, is likewise profitable.

86. Interrogative "when" is *quando.* Ex.—Quando consul advenit? when did the consul arrive?

87. *"How"* with adjectives and abverbs, and even alone in exclamations, is *quam.* Otherwise use *quo modo,* or *quem ad modum.*

Rem.—*Ut and quî* sometimes have meaning *how.*

88. *"About"* with numerals is *circiter* or *ad.* Ex.—Circiter (ad) ducenti equites: about 200 horsemen.

89. Bene, or male audire: to hear one's self well or ill spoken of, to be in good or bad repute. Ex.—Ab suis civibus bene audit: he is well spoken of by his fellow citizens, he is in good repute with, etc. *Cf.* Milton: For which Britain hears ill abroad.

90. Illud Catonis: that (well-known) saying of Cato's.

91. Cum iam in eo esset ut in muros evaderent milites: when the soldiers were just on the point of scaling the walls. (**141,** 2.)

92. Hi vos tacite rogant ut se dignos existimetis quorum salutem tali viro commendetis: these beg you silently that you es-

teem them worthy to entrust their welfare to such a man. (See **161** and **88**, 3.)

93. Itaque sibi mortem uterque conscivit: and so both committed suicide.

94. Themistocles de servis suis quem habuit fidelissimum (servum quem habuit fidelissimum) ad regem misit: Themistocles sent to the king the most faithful slave he had.

95. Quæ non semper facultas datur: a privilege which is not always given.

Amanus, qui mons erat hostium plenus: Amanus, a mountain which was full of enemies.

96. Hostis: a public enemy.

Inimicus: a personal enemy.

97. Longe lateque (or, simply late): far and wide.

98. Acriter pugnatum est: a desperate fight took place, there was fierce fighting.

In Troianos sævitum est: fury was vented (cruelty was practiced) upon the Trojans. (See **158.**)

99. Mirabile dictu: wonderful to tell.

Miserabile visu: pitiable to behold.

Optimum factu: the best thing to be done. (**72.**)

100. Videre est credere: seeing (to see) is believing (to believe). (**72.**)

101. Sed hæc hactenus: but so much for this.

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☞ *Heavy numbers refer to sections. Numbers marked * refer to odd notes and examples at the end.*

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