

Gauls, *the*, Gall-i, -orum.
great. Voc. 2.
health, I am in good, val-eo, ěre, -ui.
home, domum (*acc.*). (See 9, b.)
honour (distinction), hon-os, -ōris,
 m.
kindness, benefici-um, -i, n.
kill, I, inter-ficio, ěre, -feci.
matter, a, res, rei, f.
next day, the, postridie.
number (proportion or part), par-s,
 -tis, f.
return, I, redeo, redĭre, redii.
reward, praemi-um, -i, n.

safe (unharmmed), incolum-is, -e.
senate, senat-us, -ūs, m.
settle, I, constit-uo, ěre, -ui (*trans.*).
spare, I. Voc. 1.
summer, aest-as, -ātis, f.
sword, gladi-us, -i, m.
third, terti-us, -a, -um.
time, at that, either *tum* (Voc. 2),
 or use subst., *tempest-as*, -ātis, f.,
 with *is, ea, id*.
toil, lab-or, -ōris, m.
wage, I, gero, ěre, gessi, gestum.
war. Voc. 3.
well, bĕne (*adv.*).

Exercise 4.

1. If the army and you are in good health, it is well.
2. Both you and I have waged many wars for our country.
3. The Gauls were conquered by Caesar before the end of the summer.
4. The flock returned home safe the next day.
5. Neither you nor your brother have ever done this.
6. A great number of my countrymen were at that time in exile.
7. Both you and I have been made consuls by the votes and by the kindness of the Roman people.
8. I have spared my countrymen, you the Gauls.
9. Having settled¹ these matters, he returned home on the third day.
10. Clitus was killed by Alexander with a sword.
11. The Roman people and senate decreed many honours to you and to your father.
12. Neither you nor I had looked for this reward of all our toil.

¹ Abl. abs. (See 14, b.)

EXERCISE V.

ACCUSATIVE WITH INFINITIVE.

ORATIO OBLIQUA.

31. The infinitive takes before it (as its *subject*) not the nominative but the *accusative*.

Frater cecidit. His brother fell; but—

Narrat fratrem cecidisse. He reports *that* his brother fell.

The accusative with the infinitive is especially used, where in English we use a clause beginning with “that,” after (a) verbs of *feeling, knowing, thinking, believing, saying* (**verba sentiendi et declarandi**); and (b) such expressions as *it is certain, manifest, true, etc.*

In turning such sentences into Latin, *that* must be omitted; the English *nominative* turned into the *accusative*; and the English verb into the *infinitive mood*.¹

(a.) *Sentimus calere ignem.* We perceive-by-our-senses *that* fire is hot.

Hostes adesse dixit. He said *that* the enemy was near.

Fratrem tuum fortem esse intellego. I perceive *that* your brother is a brave man.

Rem ita se habere video. I see *that* the fact is so.

Respondit se esse iturum. He answered *that* he would go.

¹ We are not quite without this idiom in English.

“I saw *him to be a knave*” (= “I saw *that* he was a knave”).

Such a sentence as “*narravit fratrem suum in praelio cecidisse,*” may be sometimes translated literally, “he declared (or reported) his brother *to have fallen* in the battle.” At the same time this constant employment of the infinitive, in place of such conjunctions as the English *that*, the French *que*, the German *dass*, and even the very common Greek *ὅς* or *ὅτι*, is one of the most characteristic idioms of the Latin language. (See Intr. 59, h.)

(b.) *Manifestum est* nivem esse albam. It is plain *that* snow is white.

Constat Romam non sine labore conditam fuisse. It is agreed *that* Rome was not built without toil.

The statement made by the verb in the infinitive mood is called *indirect* predication, or *oratio obliqua*; because the statement is not made directly (*oratio recta*), but indirectly, *i.e.* through a verb that is itself dependent on another verb or phrase.

32. Cautions.—(a.) Beware of ever using *quod* or *ut* to represent *that* after any verb or phrase *sentiendi vel declarandi*.

Never say "*Scio quod erras*," "I know *that* you are wrong;" but always, "*te errare scio*."

(b.) In English we often express a statement or an opinion as though it were a fact, but with such words as "*he said*," "*he thought*," etc., inserted in a parenthesis.

You were, *he said*, mistaken. You were absent, *he thought*, from Rome. He is, *it is plain*, quite mad.

In Latin this construction must not be used; such expressions as "*he said*," "*he thought*," "*it is plain*," must form the principal verb or clause with the infinitive dependent on it.

We must write—not "*tu, dixit, errasti*," but "*te errare dixit*;" not "*Roma, credidit, aberas*," but "*Roma te abesse credidit*."

For the use of *inquit* with *oratio recta* see 40.

33. The English verb *say* when joined to a negative is translated into Latin by the verb of denial, *nego*.

He *says* that he is *not* ready. *Se paratum esse negat*.

He *said* he would *never* do this. *Se hoc unquam esse facturum negavit*.

He *says* he has done *nothing*. *Negat se quidquam fecisse*.

34. The *pronoun*, so often *omitted* in *oratio recta* (*currit*, (*he*) runs), must always be *inserted* in *oratio obliqua*: *se currere ait*.

He, she, they must be translated by the reflexive pronoun *se* (11, *e*), whenever one of these pronouns stands for the *same person* as the *subject* of the verb of saying or thinking.

Hoc se fecisse negat. He says that *he* (himself) did not do this.

Eum or *illum* would be used if the second *he* denoted a different person from the first *he*. Latin is therefore much less ambiguous than English, as it carefully distinguishes the different persons denoted by *he*, etc.

Tenses of the Infinitive.

35. In translating the verb in an English *that*-clause dependent on a past tense, we must attend carefully to the following rule:—

An English *past* tense in a *that*-clause will be translated by the *present* infinitive, if the time denoted by the two verbs is the same.

*Se in Asia esse*¹ *dixit.* He said that he *was* in Asia. (When?—at the time of his speaking.)

The perfect infinitive is only used if the verb in the *that*-clause denotes a time *prior* to that of the verb *sentiendi vel declarandi*.

Se in Asia fuisse dixit. He said that he *had been*, or *was*, in Asia. (When?—at some time earlier than that at which he was speaking.)

36. The future infinitive is supplied by the participle in *-rus* with *esse, fore, fuisse*, and is used thus:—

Both, He says that he	}	<i>Se iturum esse or fore</i>	{ <i>dicit.</i>
<i>will go;</i>			
And also, He said that	}		{ <i>dixit.</i>
he <i>would go.</i>			
He says or said that he <i>would have gone.</i> <i>Se iturum fuisse dicit or dixit.</i>			

¹ Thus the present infinitive represents both the present and imperfect of the indicative,—the imperfect being the tense which denotes a past event, not merely as past, but as *contemporaneous with something else in the past*. (See below, 177, *b*.)

Vocabulary 5.

against, contra (*acc.*).
answer, I, respon-deo, dēre, -di, -sum.
attack, I, oppugno, āre. (24.)
believe, I, cred-o, ěre, -idi, -itum.
break, I (*met.*), violo, āre.
camp, castr-a, -orum, *n.*
follow, I, sequor, i, secutus sum.
general, dux, dūcis.
gladly, libenter.
hope for, I, sper-o, āre.
interview, I have an interview with, con-venio, ĩre, -vĕni (*trans.*). (24.)
law, lex, lĕgis, *f.*
line (of battle), aci-es, -ei, *f.*
man, vir, vĭri.
now. See Voc. 1.
one and all, omnes (*placed last*). (Intr. 92, 97.)
perceive, I, intel-lĕgo, ěre, -lexi, -lectum. (19.)

place, loc-us, -i, *m.*
plain (adj.), manifestus.
please, I, plac-eo, ěre, -ui, -itum (*dat.*). (5.)
Pompey, Pompe-ius, -i.
preceding, proximus.
remember, I, memin-i, isse, (*imperat.*) memento.
reply, I. See *answer*.
repose, oti-um, -i, *n.*
ride past, I, praeter-vehor, i, -vectus (*trans.*). (24.)
say, I. Voc. 2.
sigh for (I crave for), desidero, āre (*trans.*). (See 22.)
sin, I, pecco, āre.
soon, mox, brĕvi.
take up, I, sūm-o, ěre, -psi, -ptum.
to, ad, in (*acc.*).
train, I, exerc-eo, ěre, -ui, -itum.
year, ann-us, -i, *m.*

Exercise 5.

1. He had waged, he answered, many wars, and was now sighing for peace and repose. 2. He says that he has not sinned. 3. Both you and your brother, he replied, were in good health. 4. He perceived that the enemy¹ would soon attack the city. 5. He says that Caesar will not break the laws. 6. It is plain that the place pleases you. 7. It was plain that the place pleased you. 8. It was plain that the place had pleased you. 9. Pompey believed that his countrymen would, one and all, follow him. 10. The soldiers said that they had not taken up arms against their country and the laws. 11. Brave men, remember, are trained by toils. 12. The soldiers answered that they would have gladly attacked the town in the preceding year, but that now they hoped for repose. 13. Having returned to the camp, he said that he had ridden past the enemies' line, and had an interview with their² general.

¹ Sing. (See p. 37, note 2.)

² Gen. pl. of *is*: why would *suus* be wrong? (See 11, *d* and *e*.)

EXERCISE VI.

ACCUSATIVE WITH INFINITIVE—Continued.

SOME of the *verba sentiendi et declarandi* have **special constructions**.

37. Thus, after the verbs *sperare* (to hope), *promittere* or *pollicēri* (to promise), *recipere* (to engage or undertake), *minari* (to threaten), *jurare* (to swear), and similar verbs referring to the future, the future infinitive is used in Latin with the accusative of the pronoun.

Obs.—In English we generally treat these verbs as *modal* verbs (see Intr. 48) and join them with the present infinitive; in Latin, and sometimes in English, they are used as verbs of thinking or saying something future.

In English we say “he hopes *to* live,” and also “he hopes *that* he *will* live;” in Latin the latter is the regular construction.

Sperat plerumque adolescens diu se victurum (esse).¹ A young man generally hopes *to live* a long time.

Hoc se facturum esse minatus est. He threatened *to do* this.

N.B.—The verb *posse* is often used in the present infinitive after *spero*.

Hoc se facere posse sperat. He hopes to be able to do this.

38. With active verbs that have no future in *-rus*, and generally with passive verbs, and even as a substitute for the ordinary construction, *fore ut* with a subjunctive is used.

Spero fore ut deleatur Carthago. I hope that Carthage will be annihilated.

Speravit fore ut id sibi contingeret. He hoped that this would fall to his lot.

¹ With these *compound* infinitives *esse* is often omitted.

Obs.—The *tense* of the verb after *fore ut* depends upon that of the verb of hoping, etc.; after the present, perfect with *have*, and future, the present subjunctive is used; after a past tense, the imperfect.

39. After *simulare*¹ (to pretend), the *accusative* of the pronoun must be expressed in Latin.

Se furere simulat. He pretends to be mad.

40. The great exception to the construction of *verba declarandi* is *inquam, inquit*,—"say I," "says he."

Inquit always quotes the *exact words used*, and never stands first.

Domum, inquit, redibo. "I will," says he, "return home."
Domum se rediturum esse dicit or ait. He will, he says, return home.

Inquit therefore is always used with *oratio recta*; all other words of *saying* with *oratio obliqua*.

41. The accusative with the infinitive is also used after—

(a.) Certain verbs of *commanding* and *wishing*, especially *jubeo, volo, cupio, prohibeo*.

(b.) Verbs expressing *joy, sorrow, indignation, wonder*, etc.

Milites abire jussit. He ordered the soldiers to go away.
Te incolumem rediisse gaudeo. I rejoice that you have returned in safety.

Vocabulary 6.

assert, I (maintain), vindico, āre.
business, the, res, rei, f.
country (16, a), ager, agri, m.
crown. Voc. 2, and see 17.
cruel, crudel-is, -e.
earlier than (= before), ante (acc.).
fifth, quint-us, -a, -um.
find, I, in-venio, ire, -vēni, -ven-tum.

finish, I, con-ficio, ěre, -feci, -fec-tum.
foe = enemy. Voc. 1.
force, vis, f. (abl. vi).
freedom, libert-as, -atis, f.
greatly, vehementer.
highest, summus.
home, at, domi.
husband, vir, viri.

¹ *Simulo* is used of a person who pretends that something exists which does not. *Dissimulo* of some one who tries to conceal something which does exist.

Quae non sunt simulo; quae sunt, ea dissimulantur.

land. (See country.)
 last, at. Voc. 2.
 London, Londini-um, -i. (9, b.)
 long. (See so.)
 mad, I am quite, *fūro*,¹ ěre.
 mind, I am out of my, *insan-io*, ire,
 -ivi, or -ii. (25.)
 nation, popul-us, -i, m. ; or civ-es,
 -ium. (19, and p. 41, note ³.)
 now. Voc. 1.
 obtain. Voc. 3. (19.)
 oppress, I, *vexo*, are. (19.)
 presently = soon.
 pretend, I, *simulo*, āre.
 promise, I, *polliceor*,² ěri, -citus ;
 pro-mitto, ěre, -misi, -missum.

rejoice, I, *gaudeo*, ěre, *gavisus sum*.
 satisfactory, use adverbial phrase
ex sententia, "in accordance with
 one's views."
 see, I, *video*, ěre, *vīdi*, *visum*.
 shortly, *brevi*.
 sister, *sor-or*, -oris.
 so long, *tamdiu*.
 Solon, *Sol-on*, -ōnis.
 soon. Voc. 5.
 swear, I, *juro*, āre.
 sword, by the (*met.*). Voc. 2.
 threaten, I, *minor*, ari.
 voyage, I have a, *navigo*, āre. (25.)
 win, I = I obtain. Voc. 3.
 yet, not, *nondum*.

Exercise 6.

1. Solon pretended to be out of his mind. 2. I will pretend, says he, to be out of my mind. 3. He promised to come to London shortly. 4. I hope that you will have a satisfactory voyage. 5. He hopes to obtain the crown presently. 6. He was pretending to be quite mad. 7. Caesar threatened to lay waste our country with fire and sword. 8. He replied that he had had a satisfactory voyage. 9. He swore to finish the business by force. 10. He says that he will not return home earlier than the fifth day. 11. He replied that he had not yet seen his sister, but (that he) hoped to find both her and her husband at home. 12. The army hoped that the land of the enemy would now be laid waste with fire and sword. 13. He hopes soon to attain to the highest honours, but ³ I believe that he will never win them. 14. I rejoice greatly that your nation, (which has been) so long oppressed by a cruel foe, has at last asserted its freedom by the sword. 15. I have not, says she, yet seen my sister, but I hope to find both her and her ⁴ husband at home.

¹ *Furo* is a stronger term than *insanio*: *furor* often means "frenzy," but it never means "fury" in the sense of mere "anger."

² *Promitto*, "I give forth," general word for "I give assurance for the future;" *polliceor*, "I give something that lies in my own power."

³ See 13.

⁴ *Ejus*. Why not *suum*?

EXERCISE VII.

NOMINATIVE WITH INFINITIVE, MODAL VERBS, PASSIVE VERBS OF SAYING, Etc.

42. (i.) A large number of verbs are used in Latin in close combination with an infinitive mood without any intervening accusative. They are, in fact, a kind of *auxiliary* verb, as they cannot, as a rule, stand by themselves, or make full sense without the infinitive with which they are joined; they are called modal because they give, as it were, a fresh mood (*modus*) to the other verb. (See Intr. 48.)

Compare the English "I can *do*," "must *do*," "ought to *do*," "wish to *do*," etc., where *do* and *to do* are both in the infinitive mood.

Such are verbs of

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a.) Possibility or the reverse. | <i>Possum, nequeo, etc.</i> |
| (b.) Beginning ¹ or ceasing. | <i>Coepi, incipio, desino, desisto, etc.</i> |
| (c.) Habit, continuance, hastening. | <i>Soleo, assuesco, pergo, festino, etc.</i> |
| (d.) Many verbs of wish, ² purpose, aim, endeavour, etc. | <i>Volo, nolo, malo, cupio, audeo, statuo, etc.</i> |
| (e.) Duty. | <i>Debeo.</i> |

(ii.) When a finite verb of this kind is combined with the infinitive, the *nominative*, not the accusative, is used in the predicate.

Civis Romanus fieri, vocari, cupio.

I am anxious to become, or to be called, a citizen of Rome.

Soleo, or incipio, or festino, otiosus esse.

I am accustomed, or I am beginning, or I am making haste, to be at leisure.

Mori malo quam servus esse.

I had rather die than be a slave.

¹ This is sometimes expressed by the termination *-sco* of the verb: *senesco*, I begin to grow old. Such verbs are called *inchoative*.

² Sometimes expressed by the termination *-urio*: *edo*, I eat; *esurio* I am hungry.

43. With passive verbs *sentiendi et declarandi*, such as *videor*, "I seem," *dicor*, "I am said," and similar verbs, the impersonal construction, "it seems," "it is said," is not used in Latin.

We must not say for "It is said, or it seems, that Cicero was consul that year," "*Videtur, dicitur, Ciceronem eo anno consulem fuisse*," but "*Videtur, dicitur Cicero eo anno consul fuisse*."

44. But a very common use is *ferunt, dicunt, tradunt*, they or men say, etc., followed by the accusative and infinitive. So that for "There is a tradition that Homer was blind," we may either say "*Traditur Homerus caecus fuisse*," or "*Tradunt Homerum caecum fuisse*," but not "*Traditur Homerum caecum fuisse*."

45. Verbs of *purposing, resolving*, and many others, are used with the infinitive and the nominative case, only when *the subject of both verbs is the same*.

Constituit Caesar consul fieri.

Caesar determined to become consul.

But

Constituit Caesar ut Antonius consul fieret.

Caesar determined that Antony should be made consul.

(See 118.)

46.

EXCEPTIONS.

(a.) The past tense of such longer phrases as *mihi nuntiatum est, memoriae proditum est*, and others, is used impersonally, and is followed by the accusative and infinitive.

Caesari nuntiatum est adesse Gallos.

News was brought to Caesar that the Gauls were at hand.

(b.) *Videtur* can be used impersonally, but means, not "it seems," but "it seems good."

Hoc mihi facere visum est.

It seemed good to me (I resolved) to do this.

(c.) The impersonal verbs, *apparet* (not "it seems," but "it is clear") and *constat*, "it is agreed," are very common, and are followed by the accusative and infinitive.

(d.) The accusative is sometimes introduced after *volo*, even when the subject of both verbs is the same. We may say either *Consul esse vult*, "He wishes to be consul," or *Se consulem esse vult*, "It is his wish that he himself should be consul."

Vocabulary 7.

<i>accept</i> , I, ac-cipio, ěre, -cepi, -ceptum.	<i>offer</i> , I, de-fero, ferre, -tuli, -latum.
<i>ambassador</i> , legat-us, -i.	<i>office</i> . (See 18, and Voc. 2.)
<i>ask for</i> , I, posco, ěre, poposci. (22, 23.)	<i>once</i> , at, statim.
<i>become</i> , I, fio, ěri, factus.	<i>patriot</i> , true patriot, bonus civis ; lit. "a good member of the state."
<i>begin</i> , I. Voc. 1.	<i>prefer</i> , I. (See rather.)
<i>blame</i> , culpa, f.	<i>private</i> (person), privat-us, -i.
<i>break</i> , I. (See word.)	<i>promise</i> (thing promised), promissum (neut. participle), -si, n.
<i>candidate for</i> , I am a, pet-o, ěre, -ivi, or -ii, -itum (trans.). (23.)	<i>Pyrrhus</i> , Pyrrh-us, -i.
<i>cease</i> , I, de-sino, ěre, de-sivi, or -sii.	<i>rather</i> , I had, or would, m̄alo, malle, malui.
<i>chief</i> (man). Voc. 1.	<i>refuse</i> , I. (See unwilling.)
<i>clear</i> , it is, app̄ar-et, ěre, -uit. (46, c.)	<i>resolve</i> , I, de-cerno, ěre, -cr̄evi, -cretum.
<i>coward</i> , timidus ; ignavus.	<i>rich</i> , div-es, -itis ; comp. divitior (ditior), superl. divitissimus (ditissimus).
<i>crown</i> . Voc. 2.	<i>seem</i> , I, videor, eri, visus.
<i>deceive</i> , I, de-cipio, ěre, -cepi, -ceptum.	<i>slave</i> , serv-us, -i ; m.
<i>despair</i> , I, despero, āre.	<i>surrender</i> , I. (Voc. 3, and 21, b.)
<i>destined</i> , fat̄al-is, -e.	<i>than</i> , quam.
<i>die</i> , I, morior, i, mortuus ¹ sum, moriturus.	<i>townsman</i> , oppidan-us, -i.
<i>either</i> . . . or, vel . . . vel ; aut . . . aut. (See Intr. 57, note.)	<i>tradition</i> , there is a, tra-do, ěre, -didi, -ditum. (44.)
<i>free</i> (adj.), lib-er, -era, -um.	<i>troublesome</i> , molestus.
<i>free from</i> , I, libero, āre.	<i>unwilling</i> , I am, n̄olo, nolle, nolui.
<i>hand</i> , I am at, ad-sum, esse, -fui.	<i>venture</i> , I, audeo, ěre, ausus sum.
<i>jury</i> (judges), jud-ex, -icis (in plur.).	<i>verdict</i> , sententia, f. (plur. ²)
<i>keep</i> , I (promises), sto, stare, steti, lit. "I stand on my promises" (abl.).	<i>word</i> , I break my, fidem fallo, ěre, fefelli.
<i>live</i> , I, vi-vo, ěre, -xi, -ctum.	<i>world</i> , in the (= of all men), omnium hominum. (See 16, b.)
<i>member of the state</i> , civis.	Why not in mundo ?
<i>nation</i> . Voc. 6.	<i>your</i> (plur.), vest-er, -ra, -rum.

¹ *Mortuus est* is "he is dead ;" "he died" is (e) *vita excessit*.

² Plur., because each *judex* gave his own *sententia*, "opinion" or "vote."

Exercise 7.

1. I had rather keep my promises than be the richest man in the world. 2. I begin to be troublesome to you. 3. Cease then to be cowards and begin to become patriots. 4. He resolved to return at once to Rome, and become a good member of the state. 5. It seems that he was unwilling to become king, and preferred to be a private person. 6. It is said that by the verdict of the jury you had been freed from all blame. 7. Having¹ resolved to be a candidate for office, I ventured to return home and ask for your votes. 8. We would rather die free than live (as) slaves. 9. There is a tradition that he refused to accept the crown (when) offered by the nation and (its) chief men. 10. It was clear² that the destined day was now at hand; but the townsmen were unwilling either to despair or to surrender. 11. He said that he had neither broken his word nor deceived the nation. 12. The senate³ and people resolved that ambassadors should be sent to Pyrrhus.

¹ See 14, a.² Imperfect tense.³ See 30, *Obs.*

EXERCISE VIII.

ADJECTIVES.

Agreement of Adjectives.

47. When a single adjective or participle is used as predicate of several singular substantives, much variety of construction is allowed.

(a.) If several persons are spoken of, the adjective is generally in the plural, and the masculine gender takes precedence over the feminine.

Et pater mihi et mater mortui sunt. Both my father and mother are dead.

(b.) But the predicate may also agree both in gender and number with the substantive nearest to itself. Thus a brother might say for "Both my sister and I had been summoned to the praetor," either "*Et ego et soror mea ad praetorem vocati eramus,*" or "*Vocatus eram ad praetorem ego et soror mea,*" or even "*Et ego et soror mea ad praetorem vocata erat.*"

The usage therefore greatly resembles that of verbs with more than one subject (26, 27).

48. (a.) If the substantives are not persons but things, the adjective or participle is usually in the plural, and agrees in gender with both substantives if they are of the same gender.

Fides tua et pietas laudandae sunt. Your good faith and dutifulness are to be praised.

But *laudanda est* would be also allowable. (See e.)

(b.) If they are of different genders the adjective is generally in the *neuter*.

Gloria, divitiae, honores incerta ac caduca sunt. Glory, riches, and distinctions are uncertain and perishable (things).

(c.) Where the substantives are **abstract nouns** (Intr. 29, *d*), the neuter is common in the predicate, even if they are of the same gender.

Fides et pietas laudanda sunt. Good faith and a sense of duty are to be praised.

For the neuter *laudanda* means *things* to be praised (as *incerta ac caduca* in *b*); the terminations of the Latin adjective, *us, a, um, i, ae, a*, etc., express the singular and plural of *man, woman, thing*, exactly as the personal terminations of the verb express the personal pronouns. (See Intr. 31.)

(*d.*) Hence *Mors est omnium extremum*, "Death is the last of all things," is as good Latin as *Mors . . . extrema*.

(*e.*) Sometimes, but more rarely, the predicate agrees in gender and number with the substantive nearest itself.

Spernendae igitur sunt divitiae et honores. Riches then, and distinctions, are to be despised.

Mihi principatus atque imperium delatum est. The sovereignty and chief power were offered to me.

49. Where a single adjective is used as the *attribute* of two or more substantives of different genders, it usually agrees with the one nearest itself. Either "*Terras omnes et maria perlustravit,*" or "*Terras et maria omnia perlustravit,*" He travelled over all lands and seas.

It is sometimes repeated with each: *terras omnes, maria omnia*, etc.

These rules will cause very little real difficulty, as the freedom which they allow is great. The Exercise will be mainly on what follows.

Adjectives used as Substantives.

50. When the substantive is "man," "woman," or "thing," it is often not expressed in Latin by a separate word, for the reason given above, 48, c.

*Boni*¹ *sapientesque* (*ex*)² *civitate pelluntur*. The good and wise are being banished (literally, driven from the state).

Jam nostri aderant. Our men, or soldiers, were now at hand.

Hae ita locutae sunt. These women spoke thus.

Omnia mea mecum porto. I am carrying all my property with me.

51. Hence many adjectives, pronominal adjectives, and participles, both singular and plural, masculine and neuter, are used precisely as substantives, and may even have other adjectives attached, or *attributed* to them.

(a.) Masculine—

(Singular) *adolescens*,³ *juvenis* (young man), *amicus*, *inimicus*; *aequalis* (a contemporary, one of the same age), *candidatus*, *socius*.

(Plural) *nobiles*,⁴ *optimates* (the aristocracy), *majores*⁵ (ancestors), *posterii* (posterity), *divites* (the rich), and many others.

¹ *Boni* thus used means generally, "the well-affected," "the patriotic party;" opposed to *improbi*, "the disaffected"

² The ablative may be used here without the Preposition. See Voc. 8 (*banish*).

³ *Adolescens* denotes a younger age than *juvenis*—it embraces the period from boyhood to the prime of life; *juvenis* is used of all men fit to bear arms.

⁴ *Nobiles*, "nobles," i.e. men whose ancestors had borne a curule office; opposed to *novi homines*, "self-made men." *Nobilis* never means "noble" in a moral sense. *Optimates*, the aristocracy, as opposed to the popular party, or *populares*.

⁵ *Patres*, *avi*, are never used in prose for "forefathers," but denote "men of the last generation" and "of the last but one." (See p. 41, note ².) *Minores*, *nepotes*, etc., are used for "posterity" only in poetry.

(b.) Neuter—

factum, a deed; *dictum*, a saying; *bona*, property; *decretum*, a decree; *promissa*, promises; *edictum*, a proclamation; *senatus-consultum*, a vote or resolution of the senate, etc.

(c.) Also the neuter adjectives *honestum*, *utile*, *commodum*, *verum*, are used in the singular, and still more in the plural, for the English abstract words, "duty," "expediency," "advantage," "truth;" so also

Summum bonum, the highest *good* or happiness.

But the abstract nouns *honestas*, *utilitas*, are oftener used, and always in oblique cases, and with adjectives.

52. Ambiguous expressions are rarely used in Latin; hence "thing" is generally expressed by *res* (fem.), when the adjective alone would leave it doubtful whether men or things were meant.

Thus "of many things," *multarum rerum*; very seldom, and only when no mistake can occur, *multorum*, which might mean, "of many men;" so—

Futura, the future; but *rerum futurarum*, of the future: *boni*, the good, or well-affected; but *bonorum hominum*, of the well-affected.

53. The neuter plural of Latin adjectives is constantly used in the nominative and accusative cases where we use the singular of an adjective or substantive.

Much, *multa*.

Very little, *perpauca*.

Very much, *permulta*.

Everything, *omnia*.

Little (few things), *pauca*.

All this, *haec omnia*.

So *Vera et falsa*. Truth and falsehood.

Vera dicebat. He was speaking the truth.

54. The neuter adjective is used in Latin without a substantive, where we might substitute "things," but really use some more appropriate nouns, as *property*, *objects*, *possessions*, *performances*, *thoughts*, *reflections*, etc.

The learner must look to the *Latin Verb* to guide him to the proper English noun to insert in his translation or

to omit in his composition. The Latin adjective in the neuter plural will generally be translated by a substantive kindred in meaning to the verb.

Magna sperabat.	His <i>hopes</i> were high.
Multa cogitabat.	He was revolving many <i>thoughts</i> .
Haec sequebatur.	He was pursuing these <i>objects</i> .
Illa ausus est.	He ventured on those <i>enterprises</i> .
Multa mentitus est.	He told many <i>falsehoods</i> .

The singular neuter of the pronoun is used in the same way.

Hoc secutus est.	This was his <i>object</i> .
Quid mentitus est?	What <i>falsehood</i> has he told?

These are some of the many instances in which the English substantive cannot be translated literally into Latin.

55. It follows from 51 that we can say *adolescens optimus*, an excellent *young man*; *praeclara facta*, noble *deeds*; even *inimicissimi tui*, your deadliest enemies; the participle or adjective (even a superlative adjective) being treated as a real substantive.

But many of these words retain a double nature, and are treated sometimes as substantives, sometimes as adjectives or participles.

We can say either "*Ciceronis est amicus*," or "*Ciceroni est amicus*," either "*Multa fuere ejus et praeclara facta*," or "*Multa ab eo praeclare facta sunt*," for "there were many noble deeds of his;" *i.e.* we may treat *facta* as either a substantive or a participle, in which latter case it will be joined with an adverb.

This latter construction is the commoner with participles such as *facta, dicta, responsa*, etc.

Other uses of Adjectives.

56. In English we join the adjective *many* with another adjective, "many excellent men." In Latin we should insert a conjunction, "*homines multi optimique, multi atque optimi homines*," or ". . . *multi, iique optimi*."

Of course we can say "*adolescentes multi*," or "*amici multi*," because these words are used as substantives.

So, too, if the second adjective is so constantly united with its substantive as to form a single expression.

Multae naves longae. Many ships of war.

57. (a.) The superlative degree of adjectives and adverbs is often used in Latin to mark merely a high degree of a quality.

Optimus, excellent; *praeclarissimus*, famous or noble.

Sometimes, not always, it should be translated by an English intensive adverb or phrase.

Hoc molestissimum est. This is exceedingly, or very, or most, troublesome.

Hoc saepissime dixi. I have said this repeatedly, or again and again.

(b.) So also the comparative degree is often used, without any direct idea of comparison, to express a *considerable*, *excessive*, or *too great* amount. It may then be translated by "rather," "somewhat," "too," etc., or by a simple adjective in the positive degree.

Saepius, somewhat often; *asperius*, with excessive harshness; *morbis gravior*, a serious illness.

Vocabulary 8.

abandon, I, fall off from, de-scisco, ěre, -scĭvi (abl.).

accomplish, I, ef-ficio, ěre, -feci, -fectum.

across, trans (acc.).

alike (adv.), juxta, pariter.

allowed, it is, or agreed on, constat (impers.).

appear (seem), I, videor, ěri, visus. (43.)

aristocratic party. (51, a, n.⁴)

attempt, I, conor, ari.

banish, civitate pello, expello; in exilium pello, ěre, pepuli, pulsum, or ex-igo, ěre, -egi, -actum.

broad, lĕtus.

change of purpose, inconstantia, f.

contrary, contrarius.

conversation, I have, col-loquor, i, -locutus. (54.)

country, fin-es, -ium, m. (16, a.)

courage, virt-ŭs, -ŭtis, f.

cowardice, ignavia, f.

deadly. (55.)

decree, a, decretum. (51, b.)

defile, a, salt-us, -ŭs, m.

deny, I, nego, are.

dictator, dictat-or, -oris.

drive on shore, I, e-jicio, ěre, -jeci, -jectum.

drive from, I, ex-igo, ěre, -egi, -actum.

duty, honestum. (51, c.)

each other, to, inter se.

enemy, hostis, inimicus.¹

enterprise. (54.)

¹ *Hostis*, an enemy in war, properly "a foreigner;" *inimicus*, a personal enemy.

everything. (53.)
 excellent, optimus. (57.)
 faithful, fidel-is, -e.
 forefathers = ancestors. (51 a, n.⁵)
 foretell, I, praedi-co, ěre, -xi,
 -ctum.
 future. (52.)
 glorious, praeclarus.
 grandfather, av-us, -i.
 himself, ipse, a, um.
 hopes, I form = I hope. (Voc. 5,
 and see 54.)
 ignorant of, I am, ignoro, āre
 (acc.). (22.)
 interest (subst.), utilit-as, -atis, f.
 (51, c.)
 join you, I, me tibi, or ad te ad-
 jun-go, ěre, -xi, -ctum.
 know, I, sc-io, scĭre, -ivi, -itum.
 last (of time), proximus.
 lead, I, transdu-co, ěre, -xi, -ctum.
 list of, I write a, perscri-bo, ěre,
 -psi (trans.).
 little. (53.)
 lofty, praealtus.
 marsh, pal-ūs, -ūdis, f.
 meditate on, I, cōgito, āre, de
 (abl.).
 merchant vessel, navis oneraria.
 mistaken, I am, erro, āre.
 much. (53.)
 name, good, fama, f.
 native land. (16, a.)
 noble, praeclarus. (51, a, n.⁴)
 no one, nemo, nullius.¹
 object. (54.)
 oppress, I. Voc. 6.
 past, the, praeterita, n., plur. (52.)
 pathless, invius.
 persecute, I, insector, ari (dep.).
 poor, paup-er, -ĕris.

popular party, popular-es, -ium.
 posterity. (51, a.)
 praised, to be, laudand-us, -a, -um.
 (48, c.)
 praiseworthy, laudabil-is, -e.
 proclamation, edictum. (51, b.)
 promises, I make, polliceor, ěri. (54.)
 property. (51, b.)
 pursue, I, sequor, i, secutus (dep.).
 rashness, temerit-as, -atis, f.
 resolve, I, statu-o, ěre, -i.
 rich, the. (51, a. and Voc. 7.)
 river, flum-en, -ĭnis, n.
 saying, a, dictum. (55.)
 scarcely, vix.
 shatter, I, quasso, āre.
 sink, I (trans.), demer-go, ěre, -si,
 -sum.
 sometimes. Voc. 1.
 spare, I. Voc. 1.
 speak, I. Voc. 1.
 storm, tempest-as, -atis, f.
 strikingly, graviter. (55.)
 think, I (reflect), cogito, āre.
 threats, I make = I threaten. Voc. 6.
 throne (metaph.). (17.)
 traditions, I hand down, trad-o,
 ěre, -idi, -itum.
 transact, ago, ěre, ěgi, actum.
 unhealthy, pestilen-s, -tis.
 unjust, iniquus.
 variance with, I am at, pugno,
 āre, cum (abl.).
 venture on (enterprises), I, audeo.
 (54.)
 violent (storm), maximus.
 vote of the senate, senatus consul-
 tum. (51, b.)
 well-affected. (50, n.¹)
 winter, hi-ems, -ĕmis, f.
 youth, a, adolescens. (51, a, n.³)

Exercise 8.

A.

1. He said that he would never² banish the good and
 wise. 2. We are all ignorant of much. 3. He said that
 courage and cowardice were contrary to each other. 4. It

¹ *Nemo* (subst. = *ne homo*) is used in the nom. and acc. (*neminem*). In other cases the adj. (*nullius, nulli, nullo, -ā, -o*) should be substituted.

² See 33.

appears that he was banished with you, not by the Dictator himself, but by a praiseworthy vote of the senate. 5. He resolved to abandon the aristocratic and to join the popular party. 6. He said that rashness and change of purpose were not to be praised. 7. He was an excellent youth, and a most faithful friend to me; he had much conversation with me that day about the future. 8. Having returned to Rome he promised to transact everything¹ for his father. 9. The army was led by Hannibal through many pathless defiles, and across many broad rivers, and many lofty mountains and unhealthy² marshes, into the country of the enemy. 10. You will scarcely venture to deny that duty was sometimes at variance with interest. 11. I know that your forefathers ventured on many glorious enterprises. 12. He makes many promises, many threats, but I believe that he will accomplish very little.

B.

13. You, said he, were meditating on the past; I was attempting to foretell the future; I now perceive that both you and I were mistaken. 14. He tells (us) that he has been driven by these brothers, his deadly enemies, from his throne and native land; that they are persecuting with unjust³ proclamations and decrees all the well-affected, all the wise; that no one's property or good name is⁴ spared; that rich and poor are alike oppressed. 15. I hope to write a list of the many striking sayings of your grandfather. 16. These objects, said he, did our forefathers pursue; these hopes did they form; these traditions have they handed down to posterity. 17. It is allowed that many noble deeds were done by him. 18. I rejoice that you spoke little and thought much. 19. It is said that many merchant vessels were shattered and sunk, or driven on shore, by many violent storms last winter.

¹ See 6.² Superl. (See 57, a.)³ Superl.⁴ See 5.

EXERCISE IX.

ADJECTIVES—Continued, ADVERBS.

58. The adjective and the genitive case of substantives (see 214) are both used to **define the meaning of the substantive.** So in English, "the *king's* palace," "the *royal* army." Hence the Latin adjective is often used where in English we employ the preposition "of" with a noun. Thus—

Res alienae. The affairs *of others.*

Conditio servilis. The condition or state *of slavery.*

Vir fortis. A man *of courage.*

So often with proper names—

Pugna Cannensis (not *Cannarum*). The battle *of Cannae.*

Populus Romanus (never *Romae*). The people *of Rome.*

Obs. So "*vir fortissimus*," "a man *of the greatest courage.*" In Latin this adjectival genitive of quality may be used only where an adjective is added to the substantive. We can say "*vir summae fortitudinis*;" not "*vir fortitudinis.*" (See 303.)

59. Sometimes we must use a Latin genitive where the adjective is wanting, or rarely used, in Latin.

Corporis, or animi, dolor. *Bodily or mental pain.*

Omnium iudicio or sententiis. By a *unanimous* verdict, or *unanimously.*

In hoc omnium luctu. In this *universal* mourning.

Meā unius sentiā. By my *single* vote.

Post hominum memoriā. Within *human* memory.

60. The Latin adjective is used in agreement with a substantive where we use a partitive substantive express-

ing *whole, end, middle, top*, etc., followed by the preposition "of." Thus—

Summus mons. The top of the mountain.

In mediam viam. Into the middle or centre of the road.

Reliquum opus. The rest of the work.

Ima vallis. The bottom of the valley.

Novissimum agmen. The rear of the line of march.

Tota Graecia. The whole of Greece.

Summa temeritas. The height of rashness.

Obs. These adjectives, especially where, as with *summus, medius*, etc., ambiguity might arise, generally stand before the substantive, not, as the attribute usually does, after it.

61. The adjective is often used in close connexion with a verb, where in English we should use either an *adverb* or an *adverbial phrase*, i.e. a preposition and noun.

Invitus haec dico. I say this *unwillingly*, or *with reluctance*, or *against my will*.

Tacitus haec cogitabam. I was meditating *silently*, or *in silence*, on these subjects.

Imprudens huc veni. I came here *unawares*.

Incolumis redii. I returned *safely*, or *in safety*.

Adversos, aversos, aggressus est. He attacked them *in front*, or *from behind*.

So—*Absens condemnatus est.* He was condemned *in his absence*.

Totus dissentio. I disagree *wholly*, or *entirely*.

Frequentes convenere. They came together *in crowds*.

Vivus. In his lifetime. *Mortuus.* After his death.

Diversi fugere. They fled *in opposite directions*.

62. So the adjectives *solus (unus), primus (prior if of two), ultimus*, are joined *adverbially* with the verb to express "only," "first," "last," where we should add a relative clause, or an infinitive mood, and make the adjective the main predicate.

Primus haec fecit. He was the *first* who did this, or to do this.

Solus mala nostra sensit. He was the *only* person who perceived our evils.

Ultimus venisse dicitur. It is said that he was the *last* to come.

63. Certain *substantives* also, especially those which relate to *time, age, and office*, are used with the verb, where in English we should use an adverbial phrase.

Hoc puer, or adolescens, or senex, didici. I learned this lesson (54) *in my boyhood, or youth, or old age.*

Hoc consul vovit. He made this vow *in his consulship, or as consul.*

So—*Victor.* When victorious; “in the hour of triumph.”

64. A single adverb in Latin will often represent a whole adverbial phrase in English; and on the other hand an English adverb will often require a Latin phrase, or whole clause, or combination of words. (Intr. 19 and 52.) Thus—

Pie. With a good conscience.

Divinitus. By a supernatural interposition.

Omnino. Speaking in general, as a general rule, etc.

So—Easily. *Nulla negotio.*

Indisputably. *Dubitari non potest quin . . .* (See 133.)

Fortunately. *Opportune accidit ut . . .* (See 123.)

Possibly. *Fieri potest ut . . .*

You are *obviously* mistaken. *Errare te manifestum est.*

You are *apparently* unwell. *Aegrotare vidēris.*

It must therefore never be taken for granted that an adverb in one language can be translated by the same part of speech in the other.

Vocabulary 9.

acquit, I, absol-vo, ěre, -vi, -utum.

attain to, I = I obtain (Voc. 3),
or = *arrive at (Voc. 1).*

beautiful, pul-cher,¹ -chrior, -cher-
rimus.

born (partic. of I bear), natus
(*nascor, I am born*).

boyhood, in his. (63.)

break (a law), I. Voc. 5.

brought up (partic. of I bring up),
educatus (edūco).

change, I, muto, āre. (21.)

clothing, vestit-us, -ūs, m.

companions, his, sui, suos, etc.

conscience, with a good. (64.)

consent (subst.), consens-us, -ūs, m.

crowds, in. (61.)

death, after his. (61.)

¹ *Pulcher* is “beautiful” in a general sense; *amoenus*, “lovely to look on,” is applied to natural objects such as a landscape or scenery.

- distinction*, hon-or (-os), -ōris, *m.*
enterprise. (54.)
entrust, I, per-mitto, ěre, -misi, -missum,
eye, ocul-us, -i, *m.*
fair, amoenus. (See p. 71, n.¹.)
faith, good, fid-es, -ei, *f.*
farmhouse, villa, *f.*
food, vict-us, -ūs, *m.*
fortune, fortuna, *f.*
funeral, fun-us, -ěris, *n.*
gather together, to (intrans.).
 Voc. 3.
highest. Voc. 6.
honour, I (of external marks of honour), orno, are.
kind of, every, omn-is, -e.
kindness, bonit-as, -atis, *f.*
last, the, ultimus.
late, too (adv.), sĕro.
lifetime, in his. (61.)
listen to, I, aud-io, ire. (23.)
look down on, I, de-spicio (trans.), ěre, -spexi, -spectum. (23.)
management, procurati-o, -onis, *f.*
marble (adj.), marmoreus.
mind, I am out of my. Voc. 6.
miraculous interposition, by a. (64.)
monument, monumentum, *n.*
neglect, I, negle-go, ěre, -xi, -ctum.
next, the, proxim-us; insequen-s, -tis.
office. Voc. 2.
old age, in my. (63.)
other persons, of (adj.). (58)
panic, pav-or, -oris, *m.*
plain, camp-us, -i, *m.*
poet, poĕt-a, -ae, *m.*
point out, I, monstro, āre.
post up, I, fi-go, ěre, -xi, -xum.
reach, I, pervenio ad . . .
read through, I, per-lĕgo, ěre, -lĕgi, -lectum.
recover myself, I, me re-cipio, -cepi.
relinquish, I, o-mitto, ěre, -misi, -missum.
safety, in. (61.)
silence, in. (61.)
speech (to soldiers, or multitude), conti-o, -onis, *f.*
spread beneath, I, sub-jicio (trans.), ěre, -jeci, -jectum; subjicior (intrans.). (20.)
state (adj.), publicus.
summit. (60.)
supply you with these things, I, haec tibi suppedito, āre.
tomb, sepulcrum, *n.*
troublesome, molestus.
turn to, I. Voc. 3.
unanimously. (59.)
universal. (59.)
whole of. (60.)
wholly. (61.)
write, I, scri-bo, ěre, -psi, -ptum.
youth, in my. (63; also 51, n.³.)

Exercise 9.

1. He said that the management of other people's affairs was always exceedingly¹ troublesome. 2. In this universal panic your brother was the first to recover himself. 3. I obeyed, said he, the law² in my youth: I will not break it in my old age. 4. I was the first to venture on these enterprises; I will be the last to relinquish them. 5. In his lifetime we neglected this poet; after his death we honour him with a state funeral, a marble tomb with

¹ To be expressed by superlative adj. (See 57.)

² Plural. *Lex* (sing.) is seldom used in an abstract sense; it means a law.

many beautiful¹ monuments, and every kind of distinction. 6. The king having been (14, a) the first to reach the summit of the mountain, looked down in silence on the fair plains spread beneath his eye (*pl.*). 7. He turned² to his companions and pointed out the farmhouse in which he had been born and brought up in his boyhood; too late, said he, has fortune changed. 8. He promised to supply the army of Rome with food and clothing. 9. I read through the whole of this proclamation in silence; it seemed to me that he who wrote and posted *it up* (when) written was out of his mind. 10. He was unanimously acquitted, and returned home in safety; the next year he attained with universal consent to the highest office in the nation. 11. The soldiers, having gathered together in crowds, listened to his speech in silence. 12. I entrust myself wholly to your good faith and kindness. 13. No one can with a good conscience deny that your brother returned home in safety by a miraculous interposition.

¹ Superl. (57.)

² Participle. (See 15.)

EXERCISE X.

THE RELATIVE.

65. In a relative or adjectival *sentence*, each *clause*¹ has its own verb, and its own independent construction. The relative pronoun *qui* is of the same gender, number, and is joined with the same person of the verb, as its *antecedent* substantive, or pronoun, in the other clause. (See 12.)

*Arbōres seret diligens agricōla, quarum adspiciet baccam ipse nunquam.*² The careful husbandman will plant trees, any fruit of which he will himself never behold.

Mulierem aspicio quae pisces vendit. I see a woman who is selling fish.

Ubi est puer, cui librum dedisti? Where is the boy to whom you gave the book?

Adsum qui feci. I, who did the deed, am here.

For the meaning of the term *adjectival*, as applied to a clause, or to the sentence of which such a clause forms a part, see Intr. 81.

66. Where there is more than one antecedent, the rules for the number and gender of the relative are the same as those for the adjective.

Pater ejus et mater qui aderant. His father and mother who were present. (47, a.)

Divitiae et honores quae caduca sunt. Riches and distinctions, which are perishable (things). (48, b.)

67. Sometimes a *relative* refers not to a single word, but to the *whole statement* made by a clause. When this is the case, we often find *id quod*, for *quod* only. (Here *id* is in *apposition* to the former sentence.) Sometimes *quae res* is found : = "a circumstance which."

Timoleon, id quod difficilius putatur, sapientius tulit secundam quam adversam fortunam. Timoleon, though this (lit. a thing

¹ For meaning of *clause*, see page 20, note.

² For place of *nunquam*, see Intr. 92.

which) is thought the more difficult (task), bore prosperity more wisely than adversity.

Multae civitates a Cyro defecerunt; quae res multorum bellorum causa fuit. Many states revolted from Cyrus; and this (see 13) (circumstance) was the cause of many wars.

Obs.—“*As*” is often used in English as equivalent to “a thing which,” or “which,” in reference to a whole clause.

“He, as you have heard, died at Rome.” *Ille, id quod audiisti, Romae mortem obiit.*

68. A relative pronoun in the accusative case is frequently omitted in English, but never in Latin.

This is the man *I* saw. *Hic est quem vidi.*

He found the books *he* wanted. *Libros quos voluit reperit.*

69. When in English the antecedent is qualified by a superlative, the superlative is in Latin placed in the relative clause.

Volsci civitatem, quam habebant optimam, perdiderunt. The Volsci lost the *best* city they had.

The same place is given to any emphatic adjective, especially those of number or amount.

Equites, quos paucos secum habuit, dimisit. He sent away the *few* mounted men whom he had with him.

Use of *qui* with *is*.

70. The demonstrative pronoun which corresponds to *qui*, as *he* to *who*, is not *ille*, but *is*. *Ille* is only used when great emphasis is laid on the “he;” “that *well known*, or that *other* person.” *Is* may be thus used of all three persons.

I am the man I always was. *Is sum qui semper fui.*

71. Where the antecedent and relative are in the same case, *qui* without *is* will express “he who;” where the cases are different, *is* is to be used.

Qui haec videbant flebant. Those who saw this (the spectators) wept.

Eis, qui adstabant, irascebatur. He was angry with those who stood by (the bystanders)

72. *Is, ei (ii)*, etc., often answer to our "one," "men," "a man," when used to denote a class of persons.

Eum qui haec facit odi. I hate *one* who, or *a man* who does this.

Eos qui haec faciunt odi. I hate *men* who do this.

Qui alone (71) will express the same phrases.

Qui haec faciunt, pejora facient. *Men* who are doing this will do worse.

73. The oblique cases, especially the genitive and dative, of the participle are often used to represent "him who," "those who."

Adstantium clamore perterritus. Alarmed by the shouts of *the bystanders*, or of *those who stood by*, or of *those standing by*.

Interrogantibus respondit. To *those who questioned* him, or to *those questioning* him, or to *his interrogators*.

74. But we must never combine *ei, eorum, eis*, etc., with the participle to denote a class. *Eorum adstantium, eos adstantes*, is very bad Latin for "those who stood by," or "those standing by."

75. Sometimes the force of the demonstrative in *is qui*, and similar combinations, *hic qui*, etc., is emphasised by placing the relative clause first, and the demonstrative pronoun, in the other or principal clause, afterwards.

Qui tum te defendit, is hodie accusat. He who (the very man who) then defended you is to-day accusing you. Your former advocate is your present accuser.

This construction is always to be used where a strong contrast is dwelt on.

76. Observe how often the substantive has to be expressed in Latin by a clause beginning with *qui, is qui, ea quae*, etc., i.e. by an *adjectival clause*. Thus—

Qui me ceperunt, my captors; *qui me vicit*, my conqueror; (ea) *quae vera sunt*, the truth.

(See 175.)

Is qui, with the subjunctive, will be treated further on.

Vocabulary 10.

again and again, saepe (saepissime).
(57.)

agreement (with), I am in, consen-
tio, ire, -si, -sum (cum, abl.).

assistance, I come to his, sub-vēnio,
-vēni (dat.).

concerning (prep.), de (abl.).

despise, I, de-spicio,¹ ěre, -spexi,
-spectum.

directions, in different. (61.)

disagree with, I, dis-sentio. (See
agreement.)

dismayed, I am, perterr-eor, ěri,
-itus.

dismiss, I, di-mitto, ěre, -misi,
-missum.

entirely. (61.)

first . . . then, primum . . . deinde.

foot-soldier, ped-ēs, -ītis.

gladly, libens (adj.) (61), or liben-
ter (adv.).

halt, I. Voc. 1.

helplessness, in, in-ops, -ōpis (adj.).
(61.)

institution, an, institutum. (51, b.)

join him, I. (20, and Voc. 8.)

keep my word, I, fidem prae-sto,
āre, -stiti.

know, I (a fact), scio (Voc. 8); (a
person) nōvi, nōsse, nōveram
(nōram).

man, the, (contemptuous), hom-o,
-inis.

meet, I come to, obviam vēnio, vēni
(dat.).

occasion, on that, tum. (Intr. 19.)
one. (72.)

oppose, I, adversor, āri (dat.).

order, I, jubeo, ěre, jussi, jussum.

poverty, paupert-as, -ātis, f.

present, I am, ad-sum, -esse, -fui.

rather, I would. Voc. 7.

reluctantly. (61.)

repeatedly = again and again.

riches, diviti-ae, -arum.

ruin, exitium, n. (18, 19.)

scatter, I (intrans.), dissipor, āri.
(20.)

seek for, I, pet-o, ěre, -ii, or -ivi,
-itum.

send back, I, re-mitto, ěre, -misi,
-missum.

set at nought, I, con-temno,¹ ěre,
-temptsi, -temptum.

shout, clam-or, -oris, m.

slave, I am a, servio, ěre, -ii, -itum.

stand by, I, ad-sto, -stare, -stiti.

story, I tell a, narro, -are (54.)

suddenly, subito.

to-day, hodie.

to-morrow, cras.

treat lightly, I, parvi² facio, ěre,
feci, factum.

value highly, I, magni² aestimo, āre.

woman, muli-er, -ěris.

yesterday, heri.

Exercise 10.

1. Those³ who were in agreement with you yesterday,
to-day entirely disagree (with you). 2. Both you and I
despise one who³ would rather be a slave with⁴ riches
than free with poverty. 3. We know that he, concerning

¹ *Despicio*, I look down on as beneath myself; *contemno*, I think lightly of in itself = *parvi facio*; *sperno*, I put from me; *aspernor*, the same, with idea of strong dislike; *repudio*, I put from me with contempt; *neglego*, I am indifferent to.

² For this genitive see 305.

³ The relative clause to come first, is to be used in the other clause.
(See 75.)

⁴ See 8, b.

whom you have told us all this story, expects to attain to the highest offices, the greatest distinctions; but¹ I hope that he will never obtain them, for I know the man. 4. I who² repeatedly opposed you in your youth, will gladly come to your assistance in your old age and helplessness. 5. I sent you the best and bravest foot-soldiers that I had with me; and having promised³ to send them back, you reluctantly kept your word. 6. He ordered those standing by (him) to follow him; but they were dismayed by the shouts of those who were coming to meet (him); first halted, and then suddenly scattered and fled in different directions. 7. The woman for whom you were seeking is present; I will therefore¹ hear and dismiss her. 8. The best institutions and laws you have set at nought, and this⁴ will be your ruin to-day. 9. The things² which I treated lightly in my boyhood, I value highly in my old age. 10. I who² was the last to come to your assistance on that occasion, will be the first to join you to-morrow.

¹ The demonstrative and conjunction, *but, therefore, etc.*, to be expressed by the relative.

² The relative clause to come first, *is* to be used in the other clause. (See 75.)

³ See 14.

⁴ See 67.

For all succeeding Exercises the Student is referred to the General Vocabulary at the end of the Book.

EXERCISE XI.

THE RELATIVE—Continued.

Qui in Oratio Obliqua.—Co-ordinate and other uses.

77. The verb in an **adjectival clause** is in the *indicative* mood, unless there is some special reason for the *subjunctive*.

For instance, if the verb in the principal clause is in *oratio obliqua*, i.e. is in the infinitive after a verb of *saying* or *thinking*, the verb in the *qui*-clause will be in the *subjunctive*.

Thus—*Mulierem aspicio, quae pisces vendit.* (Oratio recta.)
I see a woman who is selling fish.

But—*Ait se mulierem aspicere, quae pisces vendat.* (Oratio obliqua.) He *says* that he sees a woman who is selling fish.

Exceptions to this rule will be explained further on.

Obs.—This idiom extends very widely in Latin. It holds good not only with relatives, but with all subordinating conjunctions, and applies not only to indirect statements, but also to indirect commands and questions. (See Exercise LVI.)

78. Besides its use in adjectival clauses, *qui* is also used very largely as a substitute for both kinds of *conjunctions*. (Intr. 53, 54, 55.)

(i.) It is often used as equivalent to the co-ordinating conjunctions *and*, *but*, *so*, *therefore*, etc., and a demonstrative, to connect together co-ordinate sentences and clauses. (See 13.)

Ad regem veni, quem cum vidissem. . . . I came to the king, and when I had seen *him*. . . .

Indeed the Latin *relative* is often used where we should use the *demonstrative* only. Thus nothing is commoner than for Latin

sentences to begin with—*Quibus auditis*, having heard *this*; *Quod ubi vidit*, when he saw *this*; *quam ob rem*, *quocirca*, and *therefore*, or, *therefore*.

This is called the *co-ordinating* use of the relative, because it links co-ordinate sentences. (Intr. 74.) The relative so used does not affect the mood of the verb any more than a demonstrative pronoun, or the conjunction *et*.

Thus, if *qui* used for “and” connects (or co-ordinates) a principal verb in *oratio obliqua* with another, it will introduce an infinitive mood.

Dixit proditorem esse eum . . . quem brevi periturum esse. He said that he was a traitor . . . and that he would soon perish.

79. (ii.) The Latin relative is also largely used in place of many kinds of *subordinating* conjunctions; *ut*, in order that, or, so that; *quamvis*, although; *quod*, because.

The verb which follows *qui*, when so used, is in the subjunctive.

[The following Exercise will include only its adjectival use as subordinate to *oratio obliqua*, and its *co-ordinating* use as a substitute for a conjunction. Its use in the sense of “in order to,” “so that,” etc., will be treated further on.]

Other Uses of the Relative.

80. “*But*” after universal negatives, as *nemo*, *nullus*, *nihil*, is equivalent to “who not,” and should be translated by *qui non*, or by *quin* if the relative is in the *nominative* (or occasionally the *accusative*) case. *Qui non* or *quin* will always be followed by a *subjunctive*.¹

Nemo est quin te dementem putet. There is no one *but* thinks you mad; or *the whole world* thinks, etc.

Nemo fuit quin viderim. There was no one whom I did not see (but *quem non* is more usual).

¹ The explanation of the subjunctive will be given in its proper place. (See *Qui* with the Subjunctive, Exercise LXIII.)

81. It has been already said that the English relative with words such as *only, first, last*, as its antecedent, is not usually expressed in Latin by a relative clause, but by an adverbial use of the adjective.

He was the first *who*, or *that* did this. *Primus haec fecit.*
(See 62.)

82. Relative clauses in English, especially such as correspond to a clause beginning with *it*, are often expressed in Latin merely by the emphatic order of the words.

Ab hoc homine interfectum esse fratrem tuum negat. He says that *it was not* by this man *that* your brother was killed.

83. When the predicate of a relative clause is a substantive, the relative is often attracted into the gender of the predicate instead of agreeing with its antecedent.

Thebae, quod Boeotiae caput est. Thebes which is the capital of Boeotia.

Obs.—The same attraction takes place with demonstrative pronouns.
Ea (not id) vera est pietas. *That* is true piety.

Exercise 11.

In the following Exercise the italics indicate the use of the co-ordinating relative, 78 (i.).

1. He pretended that he had met the man¹ who had killed the king by poison. 2. There is no one but knows that one who does not till his land will look in vain for a harvest. 3. The exiles believed that they had reached the locality from which (whence) their forefathers were sprung. 4. I hope to avert this ruin from my country *and therefore* I am willing to venture on or endure anything. 5. He promised to lead his troops into the country of the Remi, *and* (said) that he hoped he should² soon recall *them* to their allegiance. 6. Having heard *this* he perceived that the ambassadors spoke the truth,³ and that

¹ *Is.* (71.) ² *Fore ut.* (38.) ³ That which (pl.) was true. (76.)

the danger was increasing. 7. He said that he had never preferred expediency to duty, *and* (that) *therefore* he would not abandon allies whom he had promised to succour. 8. Having ascertained *this* fact, he promised to break up the crowd which had gathered around the king's¹ palace. 9. He pretended that it was not for the sake of gain but of friendship that he had given me all the books which his brother had left. 10. He said that the friends for whom you were looking round were all safe, *and therefore* that he for his part was free from anxiety. 11. He pretends to reject glory, which is the most honourable reward of true virtue. 12. All the world² knows that the moon moves round the earth.

¹ Adjective. (58.)

² See 80.

EXERCISE XII.

THE RELATIVE—Continued.

Correlatives.

84. The relative pronouns and pronominal words, *qui* (who), *qualis* (of what *kind*), *quantus* (of what *size*), *quot* (how many), answer respectively to the demonstratives *is* (he), *talis* (of such a *kind*), *tantus* (of such a *size*), *tot* (so many).

When they answer to these demonstratives, all **relatives** except *qui*, and even *qui* with *idem*, are to be translated by the English "*as*."

Talis est, qualis semper fuit. He is such *as* (of the same character *as*) he has ever been.

Tantum¹ habeo voluptatem, quantum tu. I have as much pleasure *as* you.

Tot erant milites, quot maris fluctus. The soldiers were as many *as* the waves of the sea.

Idem est qui semper fuit. He is the same *as* (or *that*) he has always been.

Res peracta est eodem modo quo antea. The thing has been done in the same manner *as* before.

85. When thus used, the two pronouns which correspond with each other are called **correlative**, or corresponding, words.

As with *is* and *qui*, so with the others, the relative or adjectival clause is often placed first, and the other or principal clause last.

¹ *Tantus* is sometimes used in a limiting sense, "just as (*only as*) much as;" *tantum faciet quantum coactus erit*, he will do no more than he is compelled (to do)

This is in accordance with the general tendency of Latin to place the most emphatic part of a sentence at or near the end. (Intr. 91.)

Quot *adstabant homines, tot erant sententiae.* There were as many opinions as there were men standing by.

Qualis *fuit domina, talem ancillam invenies.* You will find the maid of the same character as her mistress was.

86. "Such" in English is often used where *size* or *amount* is meant rather than *kind* or *quality*. *Such—as* should then be translated into Latin by *tantus—quantus*; not by *talis—qualis*.

We must therefore always ask ourselves whether "such" means "of such a kind" or "so great." Thus, in "the storm was *such* as I had never seen before," "such" evidently means "so violent" or "so great;" in "his manners were *such* as I had never seen," "such" evidently means "of such a kind." In the former case we must use *tantus*, in the latter *talis*.

87. When "such" means "of such a kind," the place of the pronominal adjective *talis* is often taken by the genitive of quality. (See 58.)

Ejusmodi, hujusmodi, istius modi. Of such a kind, of such a kind *as this*, of such a kind *as you speak* of.

Hujusmodi homines odi. I hate such men (as these).

88. "Such" in English is often combined as an adverb with an adjective,—"*such* good men," "*such* a broad river." *Talis* and *tantus* cannot of course be used as adverbs. We must say—*tam bonus vir*, or *talis tamque bonus vir*; *tam latum flumen*, or *tantum tamque latum flumen*,—not, *talis bonus vir*, *tale latum flumen*.

Obs.—But *tantus* and *talis* are often combined with *hic*, sometimes with *ille*; *haec tanta multitudo*, *this great* number of men, or *so great*, or *such a*, *multitude as this*. So the adverb *tam*.

Hic tam bonus vir. *So good a man as this*, or, *this good man*.

89. The same *correlative* construction is used with *relational* or *pronominal adverbs*, as, *e.g.* those of place.

Ubi (where) corresponds to *ibi*, *illic* (there), *hic* (here).

Unde (whence) „ *inde* (thence), *hinc* (hence).

Quo (whither) corresponds to *eo*, *illuc* (thither), *huc* (hither).
Qua (in the direction in which) „ *eā*, *hāc* (in that or this direction).

Inde venisti, unde ego. You have come from the same place as I.
Eo rediit, unde profectus est. He returned to the place from which he had set out.

90. Observe also that with *idem*, *ac*¹ (*atque*) frequently takes the place of *qui*.

Eadem ac (= quae) tu sentio, my views (54) are the same as yours.

91. With *alius*, *contra*, *aliter*, and words signifying contrast, *ac* (*atque*) is the rule.

Aliter ac tu sentio. My views are different from yours.

Sometimes *quam* is used.

Res contra quam (or atque) expectavi evenit. The matter turned out contrary to my expectation.

See Comparative Clauses, Ex. LXII.

92. Where a strong *difference* is pointed out, a repeated *alius* is often used; *aliud est dicere, aliud facere*, “there is all the difference between speaking and acting;” “speaking is one thing, acting another.”

93. All that has been said (77) as to the mood of the verb in *qui*-clauses applies equally to every kind of relative clause, whether introduced by a relational or pronominal adjective, such as *qualis*, etc., or by a relational adverb, such as *ubi*, *unde*. Thus—

Ubi tu es, ibi est frater tuus. Your brother is in the same place as you. (Dicit) *ubi tu sis, ibi esse fratrem tuum.*

So—

Qualis fuerit frater tuus, talem te esse dicunt. They say that you are of the same character as your brother was.

¹ *Ac* is never used before a vowel: see Intr. p. 14, note.

Exercise 12.

A.

This Exercise (A) contains examples of various *relative* constructions; instances of relative clauses in *Oratio Obliqua* will be found in B.

1. This is the same as that. 2. You are of the same character as I have always believed you to be. 3. All the world knows that the past cannot be changed. 4. The waves were such as I had never seen before. 5. He died in the place where he had lived in boyhood. 6. He was the first who promised to help me. 7. I will send the most faithful slave I have with me.¹ 8. There is no one but knows that the Gauls were conquered by Caesar. 9. The island is surrounded by the sea which you (*pl.*) call ocean. 10. The Gauls are the same to-day as they have ever been. 11. He was the first to deny the existence of gods. 12. I was the last to reach Italy. 13. That expediency and honour are sometimes contrary to each other (is a fact² that) all the world knows. 14. I believe him to have been the first within human memory³ to perpetrate such a monstrous crime, and I hope he will be the last to venture on anything of the kind.

This Exercise may be also varied by placing "he said" before 2, 4, 7, 10, and altering the sentence accordingly; thus:—"he said that you *were* of the same character, as he *had* always believed you to be."

B.

1. All the world allows that you are of the same character as your father and grandfather. 2. The scouts having returned to the camp brought back word that the enemy, who had flocked together in crowds the-day-before, were now breaking up and stealing away in different directions. 3. He said that he would never abandon such good and kindly men, who had so often come to his aid in adversity. 4. My objects⁴ are different from yours, nor are

¹ 8, *Obs.*

² Omit in Latin and compare 82.

³ See 59.

⁴ Express by neut. pl. of adj. (see 54); so with "hopes."

my hopes the same as yours. 5. He said that he himself¹ was the same as he had ever² been, but that both the state of the nation and the views of his countrymen had gradually changed, and that the king, the nobles, and the whole people were now exposed to dangers such as they had never before experienced. 6. Many ships of war were shattered and sunk by the violence of the storm; a single merchantman returned in safety to the point from³ which it had set out.

¹ Himself,—*quidem* after "he" (he at least, he on the one hand).

² Ever=always, as in the preceding Exercise, A. 10.

³ = Whence. (89.)

EXERCISE XIII.

THE INFINITIVE AS SUBSTANTIVE.

94. The infinitive¹ mood (see Intr. 51), as doing little more than name the general action or state denoted by the verb, is used as a **verbal substantive of the neuter gender**. Thus—

Sedere me delectat. “*To sit,*” or “*sitting,*” delights me.

The English word “sitting” is here a verbal noun,² and must be carefully distinguished from the participle, which resembles it in form only. Compare “*sitting* rests me” with “he rested *sitting* on a bank.”

95. This infinitive may be thus used as a substantive in two cases only—(1) in the *nominative*, either as subject

¹ The infinitive mood is so called because the verb in this form is *not defined* or restricted by inflexions denoting person or number. Were it not for its special use in Latin, already noticed, as marking statements which are made in *oratio obliqua*, it could hardly be called a *mood* at all; for it is only when so used, as answering to what in most languages is represented by a conjunction (*that*, etc.) and a finite verb, that it in any sense acts as a true verb by joining together two conceptions of the mind (see Intr. 11). By a “mood” we mean a special mode (*modus*) or manner in which a verb does this (see 147). In its other uses, as in that mentioned in the present exercise, the infinitive can hardly be called a mood, but, as explained in 94, a verbal noun; for it makes no statement, but merely *names* a single idea, that *state* or *action* which the verb not only names, but predicates of its subject. Compare *sedere* with *sedeo*.

² The origin of this English verbal noun in *-ing* does not come within the scope of this work. From its similarity in form to the participle, it has acquired a participial construction, and we no longer say “the seeing of you,” but “the seeing *you*,” etc. As such, it is synonymous with the ordinary, or prepositional, form of the English infinitive “to see;” but its use is much wider than that of the Latin infinitive, and even than that of the gerund. We can say “he went away without *speaking*,” “instead of *answering*,” where the Latin gerund is inadmissible (see Gerunds); and it also answers to the supine in *-um*: “he sent us out foraging,” properly *a* (i.e. *an* or *on*) foraging,—*nos pabulatum emisit*.

to *est, fuit*, etc., followed by a neuter adjective, or with an impersonal verb, or verb used impersonally; (2) in the *accusative*, as subject to another infinitive, after a verb *sentienti vel declarandi*.

Nihil agere me delectat. Doing nothing is a pleasure to me.
Turpe est mentiri. It is disgraceful to lie, or, lying is disgraceful.
Dixit turpe esse mentiri. He said that lying was disgraceful.

For other cases see 99.

Obs.—The infinitive thus used may be the *antecedent* to a *relative*, which will be in the *neuter gender*.

Laudari, quod, or id quod, plerisque gratissimum est, mihi molestissimum est. To be praised, which is very pleasant to most men, is to me most disagreeable.

96. But though the infinitive is thus used as a substantive, it retains some part of its true nature as a verb. For—

(a.) It is qualified, not by an adjective, but by an adverb.

“Good writing” is *bene scribere*, not *bonum scribere*.
Bene arare est bene colere. Good ploughing is good farming.

(b.) It is joined with or governs an *accusative*, or other case as its object.

Haec perpēti, et patriā carere, miserrimum est. To endure these things, and to be deprived of one’s country, is most wretched.

(c.) It retains the tenses of a verb.

Haec facere, fecisse, facturum esse. The doing, the having done, the being about to do, this.

97. This infinitive is also joined with a subject, **which is always in the accusative case.**

Te hoc dicere mihi est gratissimum. Your saying this is most welcome to me.

Obs.—In English, when an infinitive (or a sentence introduced by “that”) is the *nominative* to a verb, it generally follows the verb, the

pronoun "it" being used as its representative before the verb. "It is pleasant to be praised." "It is strange that you should say so." This "it" is not to be translated into Latin. We must write simply, *Laudari jucundum est. Te hoc dicere mirum est.*

98. This substantival infinitive, with or without other words, will often express the nominative and accusative cases of English *abstract* nouns for which Latin either has no exact equivalent, or for which the infinitive is (often) preferred. Thus—

(a.) *Sibi placere*, "self-satisfaction;" *suis rebus contentum esse*, "contentment;" *mentiri*, "falsehood;" *cunctari*, "procrastination" (= *cunctatio*); *improbos laudare*, "praise of the bad;" *felicem esse*, "success;" *prosperis rebus uti*, "prosperity."

(b.) So, too, as Latin has no single word to express "happiness" or "gratitude," the infinitive is mostly used for both. Thus—

Beate vivere, or *beatum esse* = *vita beata*, or happiness.

Gratiam habere = *gratus animus*, or the feeling of gratitude.

Gratias agere, the returning thanks, or expression of gratitude.

Gratiam debere, the being under an obligation.

Gratiam referre, the returning a favour, or the showing gratitude.

These are instances of the general tendency of Latin to prefer direct and simple to more general and abstract modes of expression.

99. But in all such phrases the infinitive is only used in the *nominative* or in the accusative of *oratio obliqua*. In other cases, and with the accusative after a preposition, the *gerund* (or *gerundive*) takes its place.¹ Thus—

Pugnare, to fight, or fighting; but, *pugnandi cupidus*, desirous of fighting; *ad pugnandum paratus*, prepared for fighting; *pugnando vincemus*, we shall win the day by fighting.

Obs.—The *gerund* governs the substantive with which it is combined, the *gerundive* agrees with it. See Gerund and Gerundive, XLIX.

Gratias agendo (Gerund).

Ad agendas gratias (Gerundive).

¹ In Greek the infinitive with the article can be used in all cases,—*τὸ, τοῦ, τῷ βασιλεύειν* = *regnare, regnandi, regnando*.

Exercise 13.

1. It is always delightful¹ to parents that their children should be praised. 2. He said that it was disgraceful to break one's word, but keeping one's promises was always honourable. 3. Both your brother and you² have told many falsehoods;³ falsehood is always vile. 4. It is one thing to be praised, another to have deserved praise. 5. To be praised by the unpatriotic is to me almost the same thing as to be blamed by patriots. 6. Feeling gratitude, says⁴ he, is one thing, returning thanks another. 7. Procrastination, which in all things was dangerous, was, he⁵ said, fatal in war. 8. Pardoning the wicked is almost the same thing as condemning the innocent. 9. Procrastination in showing gratitude is never praiseworthy; for myself⁶ I prefer the returning kindness to being under an obligation. 10. Happiness is one thing; success and prosperity another. 11. Brave fighting, says⁴ he, will to-day be the same thing as victory; by victory we shall give freedom to our country.

¹ The intensive superlative may be used here and with many of the other adjectives in this exercise. (See 57, a.)

² See 26 and note.

³ See 54.

⁴ See 40.

⁵ See 32, b.

⁶ See 11, a.

EXERCISE XIV.

FINAL CLAUSES. *Ut, Ne, Quo.*

100. The English infinitive mood ("to do, to go,"—properly a gerundial use of the infinitive with the preposition *to*) is constantly used to denote a purpose, or end in view (*finis*).

But in Latin prose the infinitive mood is never used in this *final* sense.¹

The English final infinitive is expressed in Latin in many ways.

"He sent ambassadors *to sue* for peace" is never expressed in Latin by "*legatos misit pacem petere*," but in various other ways, either by

- a. *legatos misit ad pacem petendam* (Gerundive),
- b. " *pacis petendae causā* (Gerundive).
- c. " *pacem petitum* (Supine),
- d. " *qui pacem peterent* (Relative Clause),

or, especially if the purpose or end in view is strongly dwelt on,

- e. *legatos misit, ut pacem peterent.*

The following rules, therefore, must be carefully attended to.

101. (i.) "That," when equivalent to *in order that*, and followed by *may* or *might*; also "in order to" and "to" in the same sense, followed by an English infinitive, must often be translated in Latin by *ut* with the subjunctive.

Multi alios laudant, ut ab illis² laudentur. Many men praise others, *that they may be praised* by them, or, *to be praised* by them, or, *in order to be praised* by them.

Multi alios laudabant, ut ab illis laudarentur. Many men were praising others, *in order to be praised* by them.

¹ Hence such parenthetical clauses as "not to mention," "so to say," "not to be tedious," must never be translated by the Latin infinitive, but by *ne dicam, ut dicam, ne longus sim*.

² *Illis* is here used in place of the less emphatic *iis*, as a marked distinction between *themselves* and *others* is intended. (11, d.)

(ii.) "That" = *in order that*, followed by *not*, or any negative word (the verb having *may* or *might* for its auxiliary), must be translated by *nē* (= *lest*) with the subjunctive. *Ne* expresses a *negative purpose*; a *purpose of preventing*, and often answers to the English phrase "to prevent," or "avoid."

Gallinae avesque reliquae pennis fovēt pullos, nē frigore laedantur. Hens and other birds cherish their young with their feathers, *that they may not be hurt* by the cold, or, *to prevent that they be hurt*, etc.

Gallinae avesque reliquae pennis fovebant pullos, nē frigore laederentur. Hens and other birds were cherishing their young with their feathers, *that they might not be hurt* by the cold.

Notice the correspondence of tenses *laudant . . . laudentur*; *laudabant . . . laedarentur*; *fovent . . . laedantur*; *fovebant . . . laederentur*. (See 104.)

102. When the dependent clause expressing purpose *i.e.* the *final* clause, contains an adjective or adverb in the comparative degree, "that" is translated by *quo* = *by which*; this is equivalent to *ut eo* = *that by this (means)*, but *quo* must never be used in this sense without a comparative.

Medico puto aliquid dandum esse, quo sit studiosior. I think that something should be given to the physician, *that he may be the more attentive*, or *to make him more attentive*.

103. *Ut* is never used with a negative in *final* clauses; "that no one," when a purpose is expressed, is never *ut nemo*, but *ne quis*. (See 109.) When a second or third negative final clause is added, *neve* or *neu* is used instead of *neque*.

Hoc feci, ne tibi displicerem neve amicis tuis nocerem. I did this to avoid displeasing you, or injuring your friends.

Sequence of Tenses.

The tense of the verb in a final clause will cause no difficulty. The rule is very simple. (Read the Classification of Tenses, given at 177.)

104. If the verb in the principal clause is in a *primary* tense, *i.e.* present, true perfect, or future, the verb in the *ut-*, *quo-*, or *ne-* clause will be in the present subjunctive.

Haec scribo, scripsi, scribam, scripsero, ut bono sis animo.
I write, have written, shall write, shall have written, this,
in order that you *may* be in good spirits.

If the principal verb is in a *historic* tense, *i.e.* imperfect, aorist perfect, or pluperfect, the subordinate verb will be in the imperfect subjunctive.

Haec scribebam, scripsi, scripseram, ut bono esses animo.
I was writing, wrote, had written, this, in order that
you *might* be in good spirits.

105. The Latin Perfect discharges the part of two English tenses, and has therefore a double construction. (See 187.)

Laudavi te, ut bonus haberere. I *praised* you that you *might* be accounted good. (Laudavi is *historical*, an **aorist** tense.)

Laudavi te, ut bonus habeare.¹ I *have praised* you that you *may* be accounted good. (Laudavi is *primary*, a **perfect** tense.)

Exercise 14.

1. In order not to be driven into exile, I shall pretend to be mad. 2. That you might not be punished for this crime both your brother and you told many falsehoods. 3. He pardoned, it is said,² the wicked, in order to obtain a reputation for clemency. 4. He spared the best patriots when he was³ victorious, in order that his own crimes might be forgiven. 5. He praised your countrymen again and again in their presence, in order to be praised by them in his absence. 6. The enemy will, they say,² be here to-morrow with⁴ a vast army in order to⁵ besiege

¹ But even in the latter case the Romans often wrote *haberere*, looking rather to the past time when the *intention* was formed.

² See 32, b; 43.

³ See 63.

⁴ 8, b.

⁵ Gerundive with *ad.* 100, a

our city. 7. That he might not be condemned in his absence he hastened to go to Rome. 8. It is said that he told many falsehoods to make¹ himself seem younger than he really was. 9. It seems that he wishes to return home in order to² stand for the consulship. 10. There is a tradition that he refused to accept the crown to avoid displeasing his brother, or injuring the lawful heir. 11. In order to testify his zeal and loyalty he hastened in his³ old age to Rome, and was the very first⁴ to pay his respects to the new king.

¹ See 102.² 100, b.³ See 63.⁴ Lit., first of all. See 62.

EXERCISE XV.

Ut, Ut non, IN CONSECUTIVE CLAUSES.

106. *Ut* with the subjunctive is also used in Latin to denote, not a *purpose*, but a *consequence* or *result*.

We see the difference at once in English.

(a.) I ran against him *in order to throw* him down (Final);

(b.) I ran against him with *such force that I threw* him down (Consecutive).

In the former sentence, (a), nothing is said of the *result*, only the end in view, or *motive*, is mentioned. In the latter, (b), nothing is said of the *motive*, only the *result* is named.

It is the peculiarity of Latin that this result, even when stated as an actual fact, is described by *ut* with a verb in the *subjunctive* mood.

Tanta vis probitatis est, ut eam vel in hoste diligamus. Such is the force of honesty, that *we love* it even in an enemy.

“That we love it” is stated as a *fact*, and would be indicative in other languages, but in Latin *diligimus* would never be used after a consecutive *ut*.

107. The Latin *ut*, therefore, is used with the same construction in two different senses, but the context will almost always prevent ambiguity. In such a sentence as *puer humi prolapsus est, ut crus frangeret*, the boy fell down *so that he broke* (or so as to break) his leg, *intention* would be absurd. Very often *ut final* will correspond to some such word or phrase as *idcirco, eo consilio, ob eam causam*, etc., in the principal clause; *ut consecutive* to *adeo, or tam, or ita, or tantus*: and thus the meaning of *ut* is made clear at once.

Hoc eo consilio dixi ut tibi prodessem. I said this *to be* of use to you, or *with the intention of being* of use.

Hoc ita dixi, ut tibi prodessem. I said this *so as to be* of use to you, or *in such a manner that I was* of use to you.

108. The English *as* before the *infinitive*, and after *so, such* (in Latin *tantus, talis, tam, adeo*, etc.), **must always be translated by *ut* with the subjunctive.**

Nemo tam potens est, ut omnia efficere possit. Nobody is so powerful *as to be* able to perform everything.

But *ut*="as," in comparisons, is followed in Latin, as in English, by an indicative.

Ut multitudo solet, concurrunt. They are running together, as a multitude is wont to do.

Here *ut* introduces, not a *consecutive*, but a *comparative* clause (Intr. 85), and the construction may be compared to that of *tantus* followed by *quantus*, as opposed to *tantus* followed by *ut*.

Compare

Talis fuit ut nemo ei crederet. He was of *such* a character that no one believed him,

with

Talis fuit qualem nemo antea viderat. He was of *such* a character as no one had seen before,

and note the difference of the moods in Latin.

109. A negative *consequence* is not expressed by *ne*, but by *ut non*.

Tanta fuit viri moderatio, ut repugnantem mihi non irasceretur. The self-control of the man was so great, that he was not angry with me when I opposed him.

The following rule is therefore most important:—

That nobody	} if expressing purpose and followed by <i>may</i> or <i>might</i> must be translated by	} <i>ne quis</i> <i>ne quid</i> <i>ne ullus</i> <i>ne unquam.</i>
That nothing		
That no		
That never		

But if they express <i>consequence</i> , and are followed by a simple English indicative, must be translated in Latin by	} <i>ut nemo</i> <i>ut nihil</i> <i>ut nullus</i> <i>ut nunquam.</i>

In both cases alike the verb will be in the subjunctive mood. Thus—

The gates were shut that no one might leave the city (or to prevent any one from leaving, or in order to prevent any one, etc.). *Portae clausae sunt, ne quis urbem relinqueret.*

The fear of all men was so great, that no one left the city. *Tantus fuit omnium metus, ut nemo urbem reliquerit.*

110. As *ne quis* = "that no one" in final clauses, and *neve*, or *neu quis* = "or, and, that no one," so also in indicative clauses,

"and no one" is always *nec quisquam*,

"and nothing" „ *nec quidquam*,

"and never" „ *nec unquam*.

Similarly *nec ullus* (adj.), *nec usquam*, "and no where," etc.

111. Closely allied to the *consecutive* is a *limiting* force of *ut*, the negative of which is frequently translated by the English "without."

Ita bonus est, ut interdum peccet. He is good to this extent (or he is only so far good), that he makes mistakes sometimes.

Nec perdi potes, ut non alios perdas. Nor can you be ruined without ruining others.

Compare with the first example the limiting use of *tantus*. 84, note.

Sequence of Tenses. Tenses of the Subjunctive.

112. There is no such simple rule for the tense of the verb in the consecutive clause as that given for the final clause, and there is greater variety in the tenses; but in practice there will be little difficulty

Use the tense of the subjunctive mood which you would use if the verb were, as it would be in English, in the indicative.

Thus—

"He is so wicked that nothing has ever called him away from crime;"

"has ever called" is the "true perfect;" write therefore,

Tam improbus est ut nihil eum unquam a scelere revocaverit.

We have here a *present* tense in the principal, a true *perfect* in the consecutive clause; both are primary tenses. (See 177.)

Hoc eum adeo terruit ut vix hodie prodire audeat. This so terrified him that he scarcely ventures to come forward to-day.

Here one tense is historic, the other primary, but the English is a sufficient guide.

So—

Dixit se adeo territos fuisse ut nunquam postea pugnaturi essent.
He said that they (himself and his companions) had been so frightened that they would never fight again.

115. The pluperfect subjunctive, our “*would have*,” is represented in a consecutive clause by the participle in *-rus* with the perfect subjunctive of *sum*. Thus—

Nemo superfuisset. No one would have survived.

But—

Tanta fuit caedes ut . . . nemo superfuturus fuerit. The slaughter was such that no one would have survived.

Instances of Sequence of Tenses.

116.

Hoc ita facio, feci, faciam, ut tibi displiceam. I do (am doing), have done, will do, this so as to displease you.

Hoc ita feci, faciebam, feceram ut tibi displicerem. I did, was doing, had done, this so as (then) to displease you.

Hoc ita feci ut tibi displiceam (rare). I did this so as now to displease you.

Hoc ita feci ut tibi displicuerim. I did this so as to have now displease you, or I did this so that (as a matter of fact) I displease you.

Dixit se hoc ita fecisse ut tibi displiceret. He said that he did this so as to displease you.

Hoc ita feci ut tibi displiciturus sim. I have done this so that I shall displease you (or so as to be likely to, etc.).

Exercise 15.

1. I have lived, said¹ he, so virtuously, that I quit life with resignation. 2. He had lived, he said,¹ so virtuously, as to quit life with resignation. 3. I will endeavour, said he, to live so as to be able to quit life with resignation. 4. He said that he had lived so as to be able to quit life with resignation. 5. The charge of the enemy was so sudden that no one could find his arms or proper rank. 6. Thereupon the enemy made a sudden² charge in order to prevent any of our men from finding either his arms or proper rank. 7. Thereupon he³ began to tell many⁴ false-

¹ See 40.

³ Ille (the other), 11, d.

² Use adverb, made suddenly a charge.

⁴ See 54.

hoods with the intention of preserving his life. 8. He told so many falsehoods that no one believed him then, and that no one has ever put faith in him since. 9. He was so good a king that his subjects loved him in his lifetime, sighed for him after his death, honour his name and memory to-day with grateful¹ hearts, and will never forget his virtues. 10. The waves were such as to dash over the whole of² the ship, and the storm was of such a kind as I had never seen before. 11. The cavalry charged so fiercely that had³ not night interfered with the contest, the enemy would have⁴ turned their backs. 12. You cannot, said he, injure your country without⁵ bringing loss and ruin upon yourself and your own affairs. 13. I said this with the intention of benefiting you and yours, but the matter has so turned out that I shall injure you whom I wished to benefit, and benefit those whom I wished to injure. 14. So little did he indulge even a just resentment, that he pardoned even those who had slain his father.

¹ Superlative. See 57.

³ *Nisi* with pluperf. subj.

² See 60.

⁴ 115.

⁵ See 111.

EXERCISE XVI.

Ut, Ne, INTRODUCING A SUBSTANTIVAL CLAUSE.¹

117. One of the main difficulties in translating English into Latin is to know when to represent the English infinitive by the same mood in Latin, when to use a conjunction, such as *ut* or *ne* followed by the subjunctive.

We have already seen that the Latin infinitive takes the place of an English conjunctival or *that*-clause after verbs of *saying, thinking, etc.* (31-32).

On the other hand we have seen that the Latin infinitive must never be used to express either a *purpose* or a *result* (100, 106).

But besides these clear cases, which need cause no difficulty, many verbs which in English are followed by the infinitive require in Latin an *ut*- or *ne*- clause. These clauses, though originally *adverbial*, are virtually *substantival*.

Thus in *oro te ut hoc facias*, "I entreat you to do this," *ut hoc facias* is in the strictest sense an *adverbial* or *final* clause, "I entreat you, with a view to your doing this;" but it may also be regarded as equivalent to an accusative case after *oro*; compare, *pacem oro*; and it is usual to consider those clauses whose final nature is not obvious at first sight as *substantival* clauses, and to class them as such, under the name of *indirect commands* or *entreaties*, with the *indirect statement* and *indirect question*. (See Intr. 80.)

118. The English infinitive after verbs and phrases of *entreating, commanding, decreeing, advising, striving, effecting*, must be translated into Latin by *ut*, or, if a negative is required, by *ne*, followed by the subjunctive mood.

Such verbs are nearly all the *verba imperandi vel efficiendi*, such as *oro, peto, precor, opto* (not *volo*), *edico, impero* (not *jubeo*), *hortor, moneo, suadeo, video* (I take care), *permitto*

¹ For the meaning of the term *substantival clause* see Intr. 80.

(not *sino* or *patior*), *facio*, *efficio*, *impetro* (I obtain by asking), and such phrases as *id ago*, "I make it my aim;" "*operam do*," "I take pains."

The Sequence of Tenses, as well as the use of *ne* in negative clauses, will be that of the *final* clause (104). Thus—

Ut hostem terreret, militibus imperavit, ut clipeos hastis percuterent. In order to terrify the enemy he commanded the soldiers *to strike* their shields with their spears.

Here the first *ut* introduces an *adverbial* (final), the second a (virtually) *substantival* clause.

Magno opere te hortor, ut hos libros studiose legas. I earnestly advise you *to read* these books attentively.

Capram monet, ut in pratum descendat. He advises the she-goat *to come down* into the meadow.

Hoc te rogo, ne demittas animum. I beg of you *not to be disheartened* (literally, not to let your mind sink).

Effecit ne ex urbe exirent. He prevented *their leaving* the city.

Mihi ne quid facerem imperavit. He ordered me *to do nothing*.

119. We must therefore never say *hoc te facere*, or *non facere oro*, *suadeo*, *hortor*, for—"I entreat, persuade, exhort you *to do*, or *not to do* this," but always *hoc ut*, or *hoc ne facias*, etc. The *ut* is sometimes omitted, especially with the 2nd pers. sing. (See 126.)

120. But there are exceptions to the rule which must be carefully noticed. The commonest of all is *jubeo* (I bid), which takes an infinitive with the accusative.

Compare

Consul militibus ut (or ne) pedem referrent imperavit
with

Consul milites pedem referre jussit (or vetuit).

And the infinitive construction is usual with *volo*, and *cupio* (I wish, desire), also with *veto*, I forbid, *prohibeo*, I prevent, *conor*, I endeavour, *sino*, *patior*, I allow.

121. It has already been said (45) that some verbs of *purposing*, *resolving*, etc., take the infinitive when the subject of both verbs is the same, but an *ut-* or *ne-* clause when the subject of the second verb is different: *ego ne redirem, curavit*, he took care that *I* should not return; *nec redire curat*, and he does not care to return. In the second example *curat* is a modal verb (42).

122. It is important to observe that the same verb may be used in two senses, and therefore with two constructions.

It may be used as a verb *sentiendi vel declarandi*, in which case it will take the accusative and infinitive (31); or it may be used as a verb *imperandi vel efficiendi* (118), in which case it will be followed by an *ut-* or *ne-* clause; thus—

- (a.) *Moneo adesse hostem.* I warn you *that* the enemy is at hand.
Ne hoc facias moneo. I warn you not *to do* this.
- (b.) *Mihi persuasum est (5) finem adesse.* I was persuaded *that* the end was near.
Mihi persuasum est ne hoc facerem. I was persuaded *not to do* this.
- (c.) *Mihi scripsit se venturum esse.* He wrote me word *that* he would come.
Mihi scripsit ne ad se venirem. He wrote to me (to order or beg me) *not to come* to him.
- (d.) *Fac venias.* Be sure *to come*.
Fac te venisse. Suppose yourself *to have come*.

The same verbs are used in English with a double construction; but where we use the conjunction "*that*" Latin uses the infinitive, and Latin uses a conjunction where we use the infinitive.

123. Many **impersonal** verbs and phrases are followed by an *ut-* clause containing a verb in the subjunctive. This clause acts in place of a subject to the impersonal verb.

Accidit ut nemo senator adesset. It happened that no senator was present, *or*, no senator happened to be present.

Ex quo factum est ut bellum indiceretur. The consequence of *this* (78) was that war was declared, *or*, the result was a declaration of war.

These *ut*-clauses are properly speaking *consecutive*, as those in 117, 118, are properly *final*; hence *ut nemo*, not *ne quis* in the first example. (See 109.)

The sequence of Tenses will be that of the consecutive clause.

Obs.—Never translate “it happened to him to be absent” by *accidit ei abesse*, always by *ei accidit ut abesset*, or else by *is forte abfuit*.

124. *Tantum abest*, “so far from,” is always used impersonally, and is followed by two *ut*-clauses, of which one is *substantival* and subject to *abest*, the other is *adverbial*, being a consecutive clause explaining *tantum*.

Tantum abest ut nostra miremur ut nobis non satisfaciat ipse Demosthenes. So far are we from admiring our own works, that Demosthenes himself does not satisfy us.

Ut nostra miremur; a *substantival* clause, standing in place of a subject to *abest*.

Ut nobis non satisfaciat ipse Demosthenes; an *adverbial* clause which, joined with *tantum*, qualifies *abest* like an adverb of degree or quantity.

The same idea might also be expressed by *adeo non . . . ut*, or by *non modo non . . . sed*, as,

Adeo non nostra miramur ut nobis non satisfaciat, etc.; or,
Non modo non nostra miramur, sed nobis non satisfacit.

125. The following verbs and phrases are followed by *ut*, introducing a *substantival* clause.

- (a.) It follows; the next thing is, *sequitur*: or *proximum est*.
- (b.) It happens by chance, *casu accidit*.
- (c.) Hence it happens, *ita fit*, lit. thus it happens.
- (d.) How happens it? *quid fit?*
- (e.) It is possible, *fieri potest ut*, lit. it can happen that.
- (f.) It is (quite) impossible, *nullo modo fieri potest ut*, lit. it cannot happen that.
- (g.) It remains, *reliquum est, restat*.
- (h.) So far from, *tantum abest ut—ut*.
- (i.) I will not allow myself to, *non committam ut*.
- (j.) He succeeded (in becoming consul), *effecit (ut consul fieret)*.
- (k.) He contrived (not to be punished), *effecit (ne poenas daret)*.

126. *Ut* is generally omitted (especially before the 2nd person singular) when the subjunctive is combined with *oportet, necesse est, velim, nolim, licet*.

Hoc facias velim. I would have you do this.

Culpam fateare necesse est. You must needs avow your fault.

127. The ordinary construction of the case of the person after words of entreating and commanding, etc., is

- (a.) Te oro, obsecro, rogo, moneo, admoneo, hortor, adhortor, jubeo, veto, prohibeo, sino.
 (b.) Tibi impero, praecipio, edico, mando, permitto.
 (c.) A, ab (abs) te peto, postulo, impetro.
 (d.) Posco, flagito, precor, both with acc. as (a), and a or ab with abl. as (c).

128. *Jubeo* expresses our "bid," and may be used in a wide sense, and wherever in *oratio recta* we should use the imperative. *Salvere te jubeo* = *salve*. It may express the wish of equals, superiors, or inferiors.

Impero implies an order from a higher authority, as from a commanding officer.

Edico, a formal order from some one in office, as a Praetor, etc.

Praecipio, a direction or instruction from one of superior knowledge.

Mando, a charge or commission intrusted by any one.

Permitto differs from *sino*, as meaning rather to give leave *actively*; *sino*, not to prevent. *Permitto* sometimes means "to intrust wholly to," "hand over to."

Exercise 16.

A.

1. I entreated him not to do this,¹ but suggested to him to trust his father. 2. He exhorted the soldiers not to be disheartened on account of the late disaster. 3. He made it his aim to avoid injuring any one of his subjects, but to consult the good of the whole nation. 4. He gave orders to the soldiers to get ready for fighting, and exhorted them to fight bravely. 5. The senate passed a resolution that the consuls should hold a levy. 6. I resolved to warn your brother not to return to Rome before night. 7. And, to prevent him from telling any more falsehoods, I bade him hold his peace. 8. It happened (on) that day² that the consuls were about to hold a levy. 9. I prevailed on him to spare the vanquished (*pl.*), and not³ to allow

¹ Co-ordinate relative. (See 78.)

³ *Neve* or *neu*. (See 103.)

² See 9, (a).

his (soldiers) to massacre women and children. 10. I was the first to warn him not to put faith in the falsest and most cruel of mankind. 11. You¹ and I happened that day to be in the country; the consequence² of this was that we have been the last³ to hear of this disaster. 12. He said that he would never allow himself to promise to betray his allies.

B.

1. Thereupon he earnestly implored the bystanders not to obey men⁴ who were ready (subj., 77) to betray both their allies and themselves in order to avoid incurring a trifling loss. 2. He succeeded at last in persuading the Spaniards that it was quite impossible to leave the city, (which was⁵) blockaded on all sides by the enemy, unharmed. 3. He says⁶ that he never asked you to pardon the guilty or condemn the innocent. 4. I will not, said he, allow myself to be the last to greet my king after so heavy a disaster. 5. The jury were at last persuaded that my brother was innocent; they could not be persuaded to acquit him by their verdict, such was their terror⁷ of the mob. 6. News has been brought to me in my absence that the city has been taken: it remains (for me) to retake it by the same arts as⁸ those by which I have lost it. 7. So far am I from praising and admiring that king, that it seems⁹ to me that he has greatly injured not only his own subjects, but the whole human race. 8. So far am I from having said everything, that I could take up the whole of the day in speaking; but I do not wish to be tedious.¹⁰ 9. It never before happened to me to forget a friend in his absence, and this¹¹ circumstance is a great consolation to me to-day.

¹ See 26, note.⁴ See 72.⁶ See 33.⁹ See 43.² See 123, example 2.⁵ Omit relative and use participle.⁷ See 25, last example.¹⁰ See 42, ii.³ See 62.⁸ See 84.¹¹ See 67.

EXERCISE XVII.

Quominus, Quin. VERBS OF *Fearing* WITH *Ut, Ne.*

129. These two compound words are used as conjunctions after verbs and phrases which denote *prevention, hindrance, opposition, etc.*

Quo minus = *ut eo (hoc) minus*, "that by it the less," or "that by this means the less." *Quin* = *quī* (old abl. = *quo*), and *ne*, the old form of the negative, "that by it not."

130. *Quo minus* is generally, *quin* only, used when the verb of *preventing, etc.*, is joined with a negative or virtual negative.

By a *virtual negative* we mean *vix, aegre*, "scarcely," "with difficulty," or questions expecting the answer "no," "none," "nothing."

131. *Quo minus* often answers to the English verbal noun in *-ing* combined with a preposition.

Naves vento tenebantur quominus in portum redirent. The ships were prevented by the wind *from returning* into harbour.

Per te stetit quominus vinceremus. You were the cause of our *not winning* the day.

Non recusabo quominus te in vincula ducam. I will not object to *taking* you to prison.

In all these instances a negative *result* or *aim* (two notions so often identified in Latin) is expressed by *quominus*.

132. *Quin* is still more common than *quominus*, but is only used after negative words and phrases.

- (a.) *Nec multum a fuit quin interficeremur.* And we were not far from losing our lives.
- (b.) *Nec eum unquam adspexit, quin fratricidam compellaret.* And she never beheld him without calling him a fratricide.
- (c.) *Vix inhiberi potuit, quin saxa jaceret.* He could scarcely be prevented from throwing stones.
- (d.) *Nulla modo fieri potest quin errem.* It is quite impossible that I am not mistaken, or but that I am, etc.
- (e.) *Fieri vix potuit quin te accusarem.* It was scarcely possible for me not to accuse you.

133. *Quin* is also used as equivalent to "but that" or "that" after verbs or phrases of *doubting*, combined with a negative, or virtual negative.

Quis dubitat quin hoc feceris? Who doubts (=no one doubts) but that (or that) you did this?

134. *Quin* is also used (see 80) as containing not a conjunction but a relative pronoun (*qui, quae, quod, and ne*).

Nemo est quin [=qui non] intelligat. There is no one but (who does not) perceives, or all the world perceives.

In all these uses *quin* is joined with the subjunctive.

135. But it is also used sometimes as a direct interrogative = *qui non?*

Quin hoc mihi das? How (or, why) do you not give me this?
i.e. give it me;

and sometimes as a mere emphatic particle = "nay;" *quinetiam* = "moreover."

In these senses it can be joined with *any mood*.

136. (a.) *Recuso (quominus)* means properly "I protest against," "give reasons against," (*re* and *causa*); hence it is equivalent to our "object." It is sometimes used less emphatically as a modal verb with the infinitive (42); but the English "I refuse" in the sense "I am reluctant" is generally to be turned by *nolo*, or, if a refusal expressed in words is meant, by *nego* with future in *-rus*.

(b.) *Dubito* when negatived (see 130) is followed by *quin*, but it is also used as a modal verb in the sense of "hesitate," "scruple."

Thus we sometimes find not only

Nec recuso quominus hoc patiar. And I do not protest against suffering this.

Nec dubitat quin hoc facere audeat. And he does not hesitate to venture on doing this.

but—

Neque hoc pati recuso, nec hoc audere dubitat.

137. (I.) Words and phrases followed by *quin* with the subjunctive are:—

- (a.) All the world (believes), *nemo est quin (credat)*.
- (b.) Not to doubt, *non dubitare (quin)*.
- (c.) There is no doubt, *non est dubium* or *dubitandum (quin)*, "it is not doubtful."
- (d.) Who doubts? *quis dubitat (quin)?*
- (e.) It cannot be (it is impossible) but that, *fieri non potest (quin)*.
- (f.) I cannot refrain from, *temperare mihi non possum (quin)*. See (j.)
- (g.) It cannot be denied, *negari non potest (quin)*. (Rare: the infinitive is to be preferred.)
- (h.) To be very near; to be within a very little, *minimum abesse; haud multum abesse (quin)*; always used impersonally.
- (i.) To leave nothing undone to, *nihil praetermittere (quin)*.
- (j.) I cannot but, I cannot help, *facere non possum (quin)*.
- (k.) To restrain, to keep back from, *retinere, tenere* (after negative words, and *aegre*, "with difficulty," *vix*, "scarcely," etc.).
- (l.) What reason is there against? *quid causae est (quin)?*

(II.) Verbs that may be followed by *quominus*.

To frighten from, to deter, *deterrere*.

To hinder, prevent, *obstare* (dat.), *impedire* (acc.). (So *officere, obsistere, repugnare, intercedere*, etc.)

Prohibeo and *veto* mostly take the infinitive. (See 120.)

Verbs of Fearing.

138. The construction used in Latin after verbs of *fearing* is quite different from that which follows verbs of *hoping*. (See 37.)

With verbs of **fearing**, *that* as well as *lest* must be translated by *nē*, *that not* by *ut*.¹

Such verbs are *timeo*, *metuo*, *vereor*, etc., and the same construction is used with such phrases as *periculum est* (*fruit*), *metus est*, etc.

After such verbs and phrases the English *future* and the *verbal substantive* are translated by the *present* or *imperfect subjunctive*, with *ut* or *nē*.

Vereor ne veniat. I fear *that* he *will* come, or, I fear or am afraid of his *coming*.

Vereor ut veniat. I fear *that* he *will not* come, or, I am afraid of his *not coming*.

Veritus sum ne or ut veniret. I feared *that* he *would*, or *would not* come.

Periculum erat ne hostes urbem expugnarent. There was a danger of the enemy's taking the city.

139. But where stress is laid on the idea of futurity, or the sense of *likelihood* is introduced, the subjunctive future, *i.e.* the future in *-rus* with *sum* (114), is used.

Vereor ut hoc tibi profuturum sit. I am afraid *that* this *is not likely* to do you good

Obs.—Verbs of fearing are *sometimes* used like *recuso* and *dubito* as modal verbs in close combination with the infinitive.

Nec mori timet. And he is not afraid of dying.

¹ The origin of this use of *ne* and *ut* after verbs of fearing is not quite clear. The *ne* is easily explained. "I fear, with a *wish* or *aim* that he may not come" = "I fear *lest* he come or be coming" (English subjunctive), compare the French *je crains qu'il ne vienne*; and thus the *ne* introduces a final clause.

On the same principle the *ut* may mean "I am in fear, with the desire or aim that *he may* come" = "I am afraid of his not coming," in French—*je crains qu'il ne vienne pas*.

The *ut* may also be explained as used in its interrogative sense of "how," "as to how," and thus the *ut veniat* would be a dependent interrogative clause; "I have fears *as to how* he is coming" = "that he is not coming."

This explanation is simple, but involves a totally different origin and construction from that of the *ne*-clause.

Exercise 17.

1. I never beheld him without imploring him to come to the aid of his oppressed and suffering country; but I fear that he will never listen to my prayers. 2. I cannot refrain from blaming those who were ready to hand over our lives, liberties, rights, and fortunes to our deadliest enemies. 3. All the world believes that you did wrong, and I am afraid that it is quite impossible that all mankind have been of one mind with me in a blunder. 4. He pretends that I was the cause of my countrymen not joining the cause of every patriot. 5. The soldiers could not be restrained from hurling their darts into the midst of the mob. 6. He promises to leave nothing undone to persuade your son not to hurry away from the city to the country.¹ 7. We were within a very little of being all killed, some of us pierced by the enemy's darts, others cut off either by famine or disease. 8. Nothing,² he said, had ever prevented him³ from defending the freedom and privileges of his countrymen. 9. What circumstance prevented you from keeping your word, and coming to my aid with your army, as you⁴ had promised to do? 10. I will no longer then protest against your desiring to become a king, but I am afraid you will not be able to obtain your desire. 11. What reason is there why he should not be ready to return in his old⁵ age to the scenes which he left unwillingly in his boyhood?⁵ 12. Such was his terror⁶ of Caesar's victory, that he could scarcely be restrained from committing suicide. 13. He could not, he replied,⁷ help waging war by land and sea. 14. News has been brought me, said he, that the general has been struck by a dart, and I fear that he has received a mortal wound. 15. Nor was he afraid, he replied, of our being able to reach Italy in⁸ safety; the⁹ danger was¹⁰ of our being likely never to return.

¹ See 9, b.² See 33.³ *i.e.* himself, 11, e.⁴ See 67, *Obs.*⁵ 63.⁶ See 25.⁷ 32, b.⁸ See 61.⁹ *Lit.*, that (*ille*) was the danger, etc.¹⁰ *Inf. mood*, dependent on "he replied."

EXERCISE XVIII.

COMMANDS AND PROHIBITIONS.

Imperative Mood.

140. The **imperative mood** is used freely in Latin, as in English, in both commands and entreaties, in the second person singular and plural.

Ad me veni. Come to me. *Audite¹ hoc.* Hear this.

141. But, especially in the singular, where one person, an equal, is addressed, there are many substitutes for so peremptory a mode of speaking. A short compound sentence containing either a subordinate or a co-ordinate clause is substituted for the simple command.

Thus: for *scribe*, *scribas velim*, "I would have you write" (126), is often used; or *tu, quaeso, ad me scribe*, or *scribe sis* (for *si vis*): or again, for *ad me veni, fac, or cura ut, ad me venias*, "be sure to come:" so with the plural, *vos, oro et obsecro, attendite*.

Obs.—The subjunctive is used for the imperative in the second person singular; but only where no definite person is addressed, but a general maxim given.

Postremus loquaris: primus taceas. Be (you, or a man should be) the last to speak, the first to be silent.

¹ There is also a more emphatic form, *venito, venitote*, which is called the *future imperative*; it is used in both the second and third persons, and is called future from its very common use in *laws* and *wills* which concern the future, and from its often forming the *apodosis* to a future perfect clause; *cum ego dixero, tum vos respondetote*, when I have spoken, then, *and not before*, do you reply. But it is used also for mere emphasis: *nolitote, scitote*, are often met with.