

EXERCISE XXXIV.

ABLATIVE—Continued.

272. Other senses of the ablative belong to it as having taken the place in a great degree of the nearly obsolete **locative** case, answering, not the question *whence?*, but *where?*

Obs.—This case, which ended in *i*, so often resembled *in form* the ablative after the latter had lost its final letter *d*, that at last the ablative added to its many other meanings those which properly belonged to the locative, and the same case came to represent *whence* and *where*.

Local uses of the ablative may include those which denote *at a place*, and *at a time*. (See 9, *a*, and below, 311 and 320.)

Pericles Athenis vixit. Die septimo venit.

273. Such too are the phrases, *terrā marique*, by sea and land; *dextrā*, (or *a dextrā*), *sinistrā*, on the right, left, hand; *bello et pace*, in war and peace; *nocte*, *hieme*, *primā luce*, etc.; so also *aeger pedibus*, suffering in the feet; *altero saucius brachio*, wounded in one arm.

Obs.—The preposition *in* sometimes makes a slight difference in the meaning; *tali tempore*, simply, *at such a time*, or *moment*; *in tali tempore*, *considering the circumstances of such a time*, or *emergency*, *in spite of*, or *in the face of*, such a crisis.

For the Ablative Absolute, which includes the ideas both of *time* and *accompanying circumstances*, see Exercise LIII.

274. With the *local* ablative may be compared the ablative of **respect** or **limitation**; the English *in*, in the sense of “in so far as concerns,” etc.

Specie, in appearance; *re, re ipsā*, in reality; *nomine*, in name.
Lingua, moribus, armorum genere inter se discrepabant. They differed from one another *in* language, habits, and *in* the nature of their arms.

Obs.—To this use of the ablative belongs the supine in *-u*.

Horrendum dictu. Dreadful *in the telling*. (See 404.)

275. The ablative of **comparison** (or *difference from*) belongs (probably) to the ablative of *departure from*.

In English, a comparative adjective or adverb is connected by the conjunction *than* (originally *then*) with the clause or word with which the comparison is made: He is older *than* he was; He is more *than* twenty years old.

In Latin also, *quam* is the regular particle of comparison. As it is a *conjunction*, and not a *preposition*, things compared by *quam* will be in the same case.

Europa minor est, quam Asia. Europe is smaller than Asia.

Dixit Europam minorem esse quam Asiam. He said that Europe was smaller than Asia.

A nullo libentius quam a te litteras accipio. I receive a letter from no one with more pleasure than from you.

276. But in Latin, where two nouns are closely compared with one another, the ablative of comparison, or thing *differed from*, is widely used; an idiom quite unlike English.

Hoc homine nihil contemptius esse potest. Nothing can be more despicable *than* this man.

Haec nonne luce clariora sunt? Are not these things clearer *than* the daylight?

We should probably say "so despicable *as*," "*as* clear *as*."

Obs.—This construction however is only used when the comparative adjective is in the nominative, or the accusative after a verb *sentiendi vel declarandi*. It is exceedingly common in *negative* and *interrogative* sentences, as above.

277. The ablative of comparison is largely used after comparative adjectives and adverbs, with such words as *spes, opinio, fama, expectatio*, even *justum* and *aequum*.

Spe omnium celerius venit. He came sooner than any one had hoped.

Ne plus justo dolueris. Do not feel *undue* pain.

278. "Superior *to*," "inferior *to*," may be expressed in Latin by this ablative.

Omnia virtute inferiora ducit. He counts everything *inferior to* (of lower rank than) goodness.

Negant quenquam te fortiolem esse. They say that no one is *your superior* in courage.

Nemo tibi virtute praestat would be also good Latin for "no one is, etc."

279. Another ablative often joined with comparatives is that of the **measure of difference**, and is clearly *instrumental*.

Multo me doctior. Greatly my superior in learning.

Homo paulo sapientior. A man of somewhat more wisdom than is common; "of fair, or average, wisdom."

Senatus paulo frequentior. A somewhat crowded senate.

Caution.—These ablative forms, *paulo*, *multo*, *eo*, *tanto*, etc., must never be used with adjectives or adverbs in the positive degree. Compare the use of *quo* (102).

But they may be used with words which, though not comparative in form, imply comparison.

Paulo ante. A little before, or earlier.

Multo tibi praestat. He is much superior to you.

280. The ablative of **price**, "for," "at such a rate," may be either local (*at*), or instrumental (*by means of*).

It is used with verbs of **buying** and **selling**, etc., *emere*, *vendere*, etc.

Viginti talentis unam orationem Isocrates vendidit. Isocrates sold one oration for twenty talents.

So with verbs of exchanging.

Pacem bello mutavit. He exchanged peace for war.

Obs.—The adjectives *magno*, *parvo*, *nimio*, *quanto*, etc., are generally used by themselves, the substantive *pretio* being understood.

Venditori expedit rem vñire quam plurimo. It is for the interest of the seller that the thing should be sold for, or at, as high a price as possible.

Multo sanguine victoria nobis stetit, or, constitit. The victory cost us much blood.

Verbs of *valuing*, *esteeming*, etc., as distinct from actual *buying*, take the genitive. (See 305.)

Exercise 34.

1. It is pretty well agreed on by all of you that the sun is many times¹ larger than the moon. 2. I have known this man from boyhood; I believe him to be greatly your superior both in courage and learning. 3. The king himself, while he was² fighting in front of the foremost line of battle, was wounded in the head. In spite of this³ great confusion and universal panic, he refused to withdraw from the contest. 4. By this means he became rightly dear to the nation,⁴ and reached the extremity of old age in name a private citizen, in reality almost the parent of his country. 5. And⁵ this crime must be at once atoned for by your blood, for your⁶ guilty deeds are clear and plain as⁷ this sun-light, and⁸ it is quite impossible that any member of the nation can wish you pardoned. 6. It seems⁹ to me, said he, that all of you are soldiers in name, deserters and brigands in reality. 7. The battle¹⁰ was now much more desperate; on the left our men were beginning to fail through weariness; the general, himself wounded in one arm, was the first to become aware of this. 8. You might¹¹ but lately have exchanged war for peace; too late (*adv.*) to-day are you repenting of your blunder. 9. I was anxious yesterday for your safety; but the matter has turned out much better than I had looked for. 10. How much better would¹² it have been in the presence of such a crisis to have held all considerations inferior to the national safety.

¹ "*Parts.*" For case, see 279.

² See 180.

³ 88, *Obs.*

⁴ Or country. (See 16, *a.*)

⁵ *Intr.* 58.

⁶ *Iste.* (See 338.)

⁷ See 276.

⁸ = nor is it possible. (See 110, and 125, *f.*)

⁹ 43.

¹⁰ 218

¹¹ 196, 197.

¹² 153.

EXERCISE XXXV.

ABLATIVE—Continued.

281. The ablative is also used to complete the sense of certain **deponent** verbs.

Fungor, fruor, ūtor (with their compounds), *potior, vescor, dignor, glorior*, take the *ablative*.

Hannibal, cum victoriā posset uti, frui maluit. Hannibal at a time when¹ (although) he might have used his victory preferred enjoying it.

Mortis periculo defuncti sumus. We have got over the danger of death.

Nostrī victoriā potiti sunt. Our soldiers gained the victory.

Obs.—This ablative is of course not that of the *nearer object*; but these deponent verbs resemble in their use Greek verbs of the *middle voice*. *Utor*, I serve myself *with*; *fruor*, I enjoy myself *with*; *vescor*, I feed myself *on*; *potior*, I make myself powerful *with*; *fungor*, I discharge myself *from*; *dignor*, I hold myself worthy *at such a price*; *glorior*, I glorify myself *with*: so that the ablative is in each case used in one or other of its regular *adverbial* uses. (See 228, *Obs.*)

282. Of these verbs, *potior* sometimes takes the genitive, "I am master of." *Utor* is freely used with adverbs; *male, perverse, immoderate, utor*, "I make a bad, or immoderate use of," = "I abuse." The Latin adverb must be substituted for the English adjective.

Te familiariter, te amico usus sum. I was on intimate terms with you, I found a friend in you.

Obs.—*Gloriari* is used also with *in* and *de*; *niti*, "to lean, or rely on," with and without *in*. *Confido* with dat. of person (always dat. of personal pronoun), ablative of thing. *Tibi confisus sum; exercitūs virtute confido.* (244, c.)

¹ Or, "instead of using his victory preferred to enjoy it."

283. Compare also with the English idiom the use of the ablative to complete the sense of certain transitive verbs.

Honore, praemio, *te affeci*. I conferred on you a distinction, a reward.

Poenā, supplicio, *eum afficiam*. I will inflict punishment on him (= *poenas de eo sumam*).

Honoribus *te cumulavimus*. We have heaped or showered honours on you.

Omni observantia *eum prosecutus sum*. I have paid him every kind of respect. (Cf. 247.)

284. Verbs of *abounding, filling, loading, etc.*, and their opposites, such as verbs of *being without, depriving of, emptying of*, are joined with the *ablative*.

Such verbs are *circumfluere* (divitiis), *complere*, *onerare*, *refercire*, *cumulare* (honoribus), *carere*, *egere*, *vacare* (culpâ) *orbare*, *privare*, *fraudare*.

Flumen piscibus abundat. The river is full of fish.

Mortui cura et dolore carent. The dead are free from anxiety and pain.

But of these *egeo* and *indigeo* (especially the latter) govern the *genitive* also; as also *complere*, *replere*.

Res maxime necessariae non tam artis indigent quam laboris.
The most necessary things do not require skill so much as labour.

Obs.—In verbs of *abounding, etc.*, the ablative is no doubt *instrumental*. Its original sense with verbs of *want* is more doubtful; probably that of *separation, freedom from*.

285. The ablative is joined also with adjectives, in many of its various senses. (See 265.)

Dignus, indignus, contentus, praeditus, fretus are followed by an ablative without a preposition.

Vir omni honore dignus. A man worthy of every distinction.

Divitiis opibusque fretus. Relying on his wealth and resources.

Be careful not to use a genitive after *dignus*.

286. The ablative of the noun, and occasionally of the participle, is also used with *opus* (and *usus*) when they bear the sense of *need of*.

Ubi res adsunt, quid mihi verbis opus est? When facts are here, what need have I of *words*?

Ait sibi consulto opus esse. He says he has need of *deliberation*.

Sometimes the thing needed is the subject to *opus est*.

Dux nobis et auctor opus est. We need a leader and adviser.

This indeed is the rule with neuter pronouns and adjectives:—*Quae nobis opus sunt; pauca tibi opus sunt; omnia, quae ad vitam opus sunt*, “all the necessaries of life.” The infinitive is also used:—

Quid haec scribere opus est? What need is there to write this?

Obs.—*Opus* properly means “work (to be done),” and the ablative is the ablative of respect,—“there is work to be done for me *in consultation*.”

Exercise 35.

A.

1. I have now lived long on most intimate terms with your son; it seems to me that he resembles his father in ability and character, rather than in either features or personal appearance. 2. Do¹ not deprive (*pl.*) of well-earned distinction and praise one who has made so good,² so sensible, a use of the favours of heaven. 3. I cannot³ but believe that it is⁴ by your instrumentality that I have got over this great danger. 4. All of us, your well-wishers, make this one prayer, that you may be permitted to discharge the duties of your office with⁵ honour and advantage to yourself; we all rely on your honesty and self-control, and are all proud of your friendship. 5. Relying on your support, I have ventured to inflict severe punishment on the rebels. 6. He always put confidence in himself, and in⁶ spite of humble means and scanty fare preferred contentment (98, *a*) to resting⁷ on other men's resources. 7. He preferred dispensing with all the necessaries of life (as) a free man, to abounding in riches in the condition of a slave.

¹ 143.

² 282.

³ 137, *j*.

⁴ See 82. The periphrasis *factum esse ut* may be used for emphasis.

⁵ 269.

⁶ 273, *Obs.*

⁷ See 94.

B.

1. He promises to supply us with everything that is¹ necessary. 2. We have need of deliberation rather than haste, for I fear that this victory has already cost us too much. 3. In my youth I enjoyed the friendship of your illustrious father; he was a man of remarkable abilities, and of the highest character. 4. He hopes to visit with condign punishment the murderers of his father and the conspirators against their sovereign. 5. I fear that he seems far from worthy of all² the compassion and indulgence of which he stands in need to-day. 6. Nothing can ever be imagined more happy than my father's lot in life; he discharged the duties of the highest office without³ failing to enjoy the charms of family life. 7. Relying on your good-will, I have not hesitated⁴ to avail myself of the letter which you sent me by⁵ my son. 8. Can any one be more worthy of honour, more unworthy of punishment, than this man?

¹ Mood, see 77.

³ See 111, "so discharged as to enjoy."

² Tantus . . . quantus.

⁴ See 136, *b.* ⁵ 267, *Obs.*

EXERCISE XXXVI.

GENITIVE.

Two of the main uses of the Genitive, or *defining* case, are—

The **Possessive**; where the genitive denotes the person or thing to which some other person or thing belongs.

The **Partitive**; where the genitive denotes the relation of a whole to a part.

I. Possessive Genitive.

287. The **Genitive** differs from all other cases (including the obsolete **Locative**) in being **rarely used with verbs**. The proper office of a noun in the genitive is to define, or give the *genus* of, another noun. (See 214.)

288. It does this in various ways; and the relation between one noun and another, as denoted in the Latin genitive, may be very variously expressed in English: by the *possessive case*, by various *prepositions*, and by the *adjective*. Thus—

Libri Ciceronis, Cicero's books; *hominum optimus*, the best of men; *mortis fuga*, flight from death; *Helvetiorum injuriae populi Romani*, the wrongs done by the Helvetii to the people of Rome; *mortis remedium*, a remedy against death; *fossa quindecim pedum*, a bridge fifteen feet wide; *legum obedientia*, obedience to law; *corporis robur*, bodily strength; *amissi filii dolor*, pain for the loss of his son.

In these instances the genitives express a close connexion between two substantives; but a connexion of very different kinds; in all the word in the genitive explains and defines the other word.

289. As being most properly that case in which one noun is attached, or annexed, to another, which it explains, it may be called the **adjectival case**, and in fact often corresponds exactly to the adjective. (See 58.)

Caesaris *causā*, *meā causā*, on behalf of Caesar, on my behalf; *tuā operā*, *illius operā*, with your, or his, aid; so *Sullani milites* = *Sullae milites*.

290. Of these, the strictly **possessive** use will cause no difficulty; it answers to the English possessive case in *s* (the only real *case* remaining in the English substantive), to the preposition *of*, to the *possessive pronoun*, and to the *adjective*.

Pompeii aequalis ac meus. *Pompey's* contemporary and *my own*.

Noster atque omnium parens. *Our own*, and the *universal parent*.

Sceptrum regis (or *regium*). *The king's sceptre*.

Illud Platonis. *That saying of Plato*.

Obs.—Under this may be classed such expressions as *tui similis*, *Ciceronis inimicissimi* (see 256); also *Pompeii causā*, *gratiā*, in the interest *of*, for the sake *of*, Pompey (*meā*, *tuā*, not *mei*, *tui*); and even *sui juris*, *suae ditionis facere*, to *bring under* his own jurisdiction, or power.

291. To this possessive and adjectival genitive belongs also the following construction:—

The **genitive singular** of a *substantive*, especially when it can denote a class (as *puer*, *rex*) or of an *adjective* used as a substantive (*stultus*, *sapiens*), or of an *abstract noun* (*levitas*, *stultitia*) or of a *pronoun*, is often used as a predicate with a copulative verb to denote such English ideas as “property,” “duty,” “part,” “mark,” etc.

Obs. 1.—This construction takes the place of the neuter adjective, especially in adjectives of one termination.

“It is foolish” may be translated *stultum est*; but *stulti* is much more usual; “it is wise” is always *sapientis*, or *sapientiae, est*, never *sapiens*, which might mean “a wise man.” **Latin is rarely ambiguous.**

Obs. 2.—In the place of the personal pronouns the neuter of the possessive is used.

Meum (not *mei*) *est*, it is *my part*, or *duty*, or it is *for me to*. etc.

Obs. 3.—The same construction is used after verbs *sentiendi* et *declarandi*.

Hoc sapientis esse dixit. This, he said, was the wise course, (lit. *the part* of a wise man).

Obs. 4.—This genitive may be translated into English in various ways: and therefore there are various English phrases that may be reduced to this construction.

Such phrases are: *it is characteristic of*; *it is incumbent on*; *it is for* (the rich, etc.); *it is not every one who*; *any man may*; *it demands or requires*; *it betrays, shows, etc.*; *it belongs to*; *it depends upon*; *it tends to*, etc.

292. Examples—

1. *Imbecilli animi est superstitio.* Superstition is a *mark* of (or *betrays*) a weak mind.
2. *Judicis est legibus parere.* It is the *part* (or *duty*) of a judge to obey the law.
3. *Ingenii hoc magni est.* This *requires* great abilities.
4. *Cujusvis hominis est errare.* Any man *may* err.
5. *Meum est.* It is my *business, or duty*.
6. *Summae est dementiae.* *It is* the height of madness.
7. *Tempori cedere semper sapientis est habitum.* It has always been held *a wise thing* to yield to circumstances, or to temporise.
8. *Hoc dementiae esse summae dixit.* He said that this *showed* the height of madness.
9. *Hoc sui esse arbitrii negavit.* He said that this did not *depend upon* his own decision.

Obs.—To this belongs a phrase common in Livy—

Hoc evertendae esse reipublicae,¹ dixit. He said that this *tended to* the destruction of the constitution.

Exercise 36.

1. Whether you (*pl.*) will be² slaves or free, depends upon your own decision. 2. We know that any man may err, but it is foolish to forget that error is one thing, persistency (98, *a*) in error another. 3. He brought under his own jurisdiction, sooner than he had hoped, the privileges and liberty of all his countrymen. 4. Living³

¹ The various meanings of this phrase *res publica* (often written as one word) should be carefully noticed. It should never be translated by "republic," but by "the constitution," "the nation," "politics," "public life," etc., according to the context, and should never be used in the plural unless when it means more than one "state" or "nation."

² 173, iii.

³ See 94.

for the day only, (and) making no provision for the future was, he said,¹ rather the characteristic of barbarians than of a free nation. 5. Your father's contemporaries were,² he said, his own, and none (110) of them had² been dearer to him than your uncle. 6. In my absence I did not cease to do everything in your interest and (that) of your excellent brother. 7. A sensible man will³ yield, says he, to circumstances, but it is the height of folly to pay attention to threats of this kind. 8. Whether we have won the day or no (168, *Obs.*) I hardly dare⁴ say; it is, I know,⁵ a soldier's duty to wait for his general's orders. 9. It will be⁶ for others to draw up and bring forward laws, it is our part to obey the law. 10. You were, he said, evading the law which you had⁷ yourself got enacted; a course which, he believed, tended to⁸ the overthrow of the constitution.

¹ 32, *b.*

³ =it is the part of a, etc.

⁵ See 32, *b.*

⁷ Mood? (See 77.)

² "Were." For tenses, see 193, i., ii.

⁴ Subjunctive. (149, i.)

⁶ 291, *Obs.* 4.

⁸ 292, *Obs.*

EXERCISE XXXVII.

GENITIVE—Continued.

The Partitive Genitive.

293. A word in the genitive often stands to another word in the relation, not of a possessor, but of a **whole** to a **part**. This is called the **partitive genitive**, and is very widely used.

This genitive answers to the English "of," after substantives denoting a part, in such phrases as *magna pars exercitūs*, and is used, like that preposition, with *superlative adjectives* and *adverbs*, with *interrogative* and other *pronouns*, with *numerals*, and with any word which can denote in any way a *part of a larger whole*, such as *nemo*, *quisquam*, *multi*, *pauci*, *uterque*, *quisque*, etc. Thus—

*Unus*¹ *omnium* infelicissimus, the most unfortunate of all mankind; *tu maxime omnium*, you most of all; *uter vestrum*, which of you two; *multi horum*, many of these; *duo horum*, two of these; *quotusquisque philosophorum*, how few (of) philosophers.

294. A more idiomatic use of this genitive is with the **neuter singular** of adjectives and pronouns expressing *quantity* or *degree*, and with *nihil*, *satis*, *parum*. These are used as **quasi-substantives**, and are joined with the genitive of substantives and adjectives, an idiom not unknown in English, but exceedingly common in Latin.

Compare Latin and English in—

Quantum voluptatis, how much pleasure; *plus detrimenti*, greater loss; *nihil praemii*, no reward; *satis*, or *parum*, *virium*, sufficient, or insufficient strength; *quid novi?* what news? *nimum temporis*, too much time; *hoc emolumentum*, this (of) gain.

Obs.—This genitive is even used with **adverbs**: *tum temporis*, at that time; *eo audaciae*, to such a pitch of boldness; *ubi gentium*, where in the world? and in such adverbial phrases as *cum id aetatis puero*, *ad id locorum*, up to that point (of time). (See 238, iii.)

¹ Note this **intensive** use of *unus* with the superlative.

295. Cautions in the use of the partitive genitive.

(a) It is not used with adjectives where the genitive has no separate form for the neuter gender: write *nihil humile*, not *nihil humilis*, for "nothing degrading."

(b) It is not used with adjectives expressing the *whole, middle, etc.*: *tota, media, urbs*, not *urbis totum, medium*, for "the whole," "middle of the city" (60).

(c) It is not used with words joined with *prepositions*, or with other cases than the *nominative* and *accusative*.

Ad multam noctem. To a late hour, not *ad multum noctis*.

Tanto sanguine, not *tanto sanguinis*. At the cost of (280) so much blood.

296. With **numerals**, and words expressing *number*, as *nemo, multi, unus, pauci*, etc., and even with superlatives, the ablative with *ex, e, de*, or *inter* with the accusative, is often substituted; *multi, nemo, unus e vobis*, for *unus*, etc. *vestrum*.

Obs.—Where *the whole* is a numeral, or contains a numeral or adjective expressing number or quantity, the preposition is always used.

De tot millibus vix pauci superfuere. Of so many thousands scarcely a few survived.

297. **Further Cautions.**—The *partitive genitive* is only used to denote a larger amount than the word with which it is joined.

If the two words denote the **same persons**, or the **same amount**, *apposition* is used. (Nos) *omnes*, "all of us" (*i.e.* "we all"). *Equites, qui pauci aderant*, the cavalry, few of whom were there (lit. who were there *in small numbers*). (See 225 and 69.)

298. (a) *Uterque* is used as a substantive with pronouns; but with substantives it is treated as an adjective.

Uterque vestrum; but *frater uterque*.

(b) To the partitive genitive belong the phrases:—

Nihil reliqui fecit. He left nothing remaining.

Nihil pensi habuit. He cared not at all.

Quid hoc rei est? What is the meaning of this?

Exercise 37.

1. There was¹ nothing mean in this sovereign, nothing base, nothing degrading; little learning (but²) fair ability, some experience of life and a dash of eloquence, much good sense, abundance of honesty and strength of mind. 2. Of the many³ contemporaries of your father and myself, I incline to think that no one was more deserving than he of universal praise and respect. 3. Which of you two has entailed greater loss and⁴ injury on the nation it is hard to say; I hope and trust that you will⁵ both before long repent your crimes. 4. Fate has left us nothing except either to die⁶ with honour or to live under disgrace. 5. The battle⁷ has been most disastrous; very few of us out of so many thousands survive, the rest are⁸ either slain or taken prisoners, so that I greatly fear that (138) all is lost. 6. Where in the world are we to⁹ find a man like him¹⁰; it would¹¹ be tedious to enumerate, or express in words his many¹² good qualities; and¹³ would that he had been¹⁴ here to-day! 7. So much blood has this victory cost us that for myself I doubt whether the conquerors or the conquered have sustained¹⁵ most loss.

¹ Either *sum* or *insum*. ² Express by order of words. (Intr. 107.)

³ Use *tot*. (Compare the use of *tantus*, 88, *Obs.*)

⁴ Repeat "greater;" this repetition of a word already used is very common in Latin in place of a conjunction.

⁵ The fut. in *-rus* of *poenitet* rare. What is the substitute? (193, iii.)

⁶ *Ut* with subj., compare 125, *g*.

⁷ See 218.

⁸ See 187, *Obs.*

⁹ See 150.

¹⁰ Use *ille*, why? (339, iii.)

¹¹ Mood. (153.)

¹² *Tot*.

¹³ *Qui*. (78.)

¹⁴ See 152.

¹⁵ *Accipio*.

EXERCISE XXXVIII.

GENITIVE—Continued.

Subjective and Objective Genitive.

299. The Genitive case always implies a **close relation** between the noun in that case and another noun.

(i.) Sometimes that relation is such that, if the other noun were converted into a **verb**, the word in the genitive would become the *subject* to the verb.

Thus *post fugam Pompeii* might be expressed by *postquam fugit Pompeius*.

This is called the **subjective genitive**.

(ii.) Sometimes the genitive as clearly represents the *object* of a verb.

Thus, *propter mortis timorem* = *quod mortem timuit*. This is called the **objective genitive**.

Obs.—Both of these genitives may be combined in a single phrase.

Helvetiorum injuriae populi Romani. The wrongs inflicted by the Helvetii on Rome.

In such phrases the *subjective* genitive is placed first.

We may compare the English, "a *criminal's* fear of death," or the French, "le danger *de la mer*," "le danger *du vaisseau*," the danger of the sea, the ship's danger.

300. The **objective genitive** is very common in Latin. It represents not only the *accusative*, as the nearer object to a transitive verb, but also the *dative* as completing the sense of intransitive verbs; and even such combinations of a *preposition* with an *accusative*, or *ablative*, case, as are used to complete the sense of many verbs. It represents therefore many English phrases besides the possessive case and the preposition *of*.

Instances are—*Litterarum studium* (*studere litteris*), devotion to literature; *doloris remedium* (*dolori mederi*), a remedy against pain; *rei publicae dissensio* (*de r. p. dissentire*), a disagreement on political matters, or a political disagreement; *Pyrrhi regis bellum* (*cum Pyrrho bellum gerere*), the war with, or against, King Pyrrhus; *sui fiducia* (*sibi confidere*), confidence in one's-self. So also, *legum oboedientia*, submission to law; *Deorum opinio*, an impression about the gods, and many others.

301. This objective genitive is combined not only as above with substantives, but also with many **adjectives**.

(i.) Thus, adjectives which signify *desire, knowledge, recollection, fear, participation*, and their *opposites*; certain *verbals* in *-ax*, and many adjectives that express *fulness* or *emptiness*, are followed by a genitive.

Rerum novarum cupidus, desirous of change; *militiae ignarus*, ignorant of warfare; *imperii capax*, with a capacity for rule.

These adjectives have an *incomplete meaning*, and may be compared with transitive verbs, as they require a noun to define and complete their meaning.

(ii.) Many of them, such as *cupidus, ignarus, memor*, etc., answer to English adjectives which are followed by the preposition *of*, and will cause no difficulty; with others the Latin genitive represents (as with substantives) various English prepositions and constructions.

Rei publicae peritus, imperitissimus, rudis. Skilled, most unskilled, unversed, *in* the management of the state.

Pugnandi insuetus. Unaccustomed to fighting.

Litterarum studiosissimus. Most devoted to literature.

Hujus sceleris particeps, expers, affinis. With part *in*, free from, connected *with*, this guilt.

Beneficii immemor. Apt to forget a favour.

Obs.—*Plenus* takes both ablative and genitive, oftener the former; *prudens* and *rudis*, sometimes *in* with ablative.

Certiores facere = to inform, has a double construction.

(English) He has informed me of his plan.

(Latin) *Certiores me sui consilii fecit*; or, *Certiores me de suo consilio fecit*.

302. The objective genitive is combined with the **present participle** of transitive verbs, when the latter is used as an adjective, *i.e.* to denote a *permanent quality*, not a *single act*.

Thus *regnum appetens* = "while aspiring to the crown," but—

regni appetens = aspiring to kingly power (*habitually*, or by character).

Such participles are, *amans, patiens, diligens*, etc. (cf. also *juris consultus*, one consulted on law).

These present participles, when thus used, admit, as adjectives, of degrees of comparison, *tui amantissimus*, etc.

Exercise 38.

1. He was always most devoted to literature, at the same time (366) most uncomplaining under toil, cold, heat, want of food and of sleep; for myself, my fear¹ is that he consents to allow himself too little repose and rest. 2. Such was the soldiers' ardour for the fight,² such the universal enthusiasm, that they refused to obey the orders of their general, (though) thoroughly versed in warfare of the kind, and as,³ full of self-confidence and contempt for the enemy, and cheering each other on, they advanced as³ to certain victory, they fell unawares into an ambuscade. 3. In spite of the greatest disagreement on politics, the friendship⁴ which existed⁵ between your gallant father and myself remained firm longer⁶ than either (*et*) he or I had hoped. 4. He had⁷ enough and to spare of wealth, but he was at the same⁸ time most inexperienced in political life, with but little desire for fame, praise, influence, or power, and very averse to (265) all competition for office⁹ or distinction.⁹ 5. But these¹⁰ men (though) they-have-borne¹¹ no part in all these toils, craving only for pleasure and repose, most indifferent to the public interest, devoted to feasting and gluttony, have reached such a pitch of shamelessness, that they have ventured in my hearing to taunt with luxury an army that-has-borne-uncomplainingly¹² all the hardships of a prolonged warfare.

¹ *Illud vereor.* (See 341.)

² Gerund, 99.

³ Note carefully the different meanings of "as." *As* he does this (time), *dum haec facit.* *As* (though) to victory (comparison), *tanquam* . . . I did this *as* a boy, *puer hoc faciebam.* (63.)

⁴ Insert *tamen*, "yet."

⁵ "Which was to me *with* your," etc. (Intr. 49, *Obs.*)

⁶ See 277.

⁷ See 251.

⁸ *Idem.* (See 366, ii.)

⁹ Plural. Latin would not represent either word here by an *abstract term* in the singular.

¹⁰ *Isti.* (See 338, *Obs.* 2.)

¹¹ Use adjective *expers* (301, ii.) in apposition with "these men."

¹² Use a single word, "most uncomplaining under."

EXERCISE XXXIX.

GENITIVE—Continued.

Quality and Definition.

303. The resemblance of the Latin genitive to the adjective is to be further noticed in its next use, the **genitive of quality**.

(i.) A Latin substantive in the genitive is often added to another substantive, in the same manner as in English a substantive with "of" prefixed, to denote some quality, either *predicated* of, or attached as an *attribute* to, that substantive. (Intr. 7, 8.)

Vir est priscae severitatis. He is a man *of* old-fashioned austerity.

Vir summae fortitudinis. A man *of* the greatest courage.

(ii.) But this Latin substantive in the genitive has invariably an **adjective** attached to it. "A man of courage" is not *homo fortitudinis*, but *homo fortis*; a man of good sense, *homo prudens*, *not* *prudentialis*.

This use of the genitive resembles that of the ablative of quality (271), but—

Obs. 1.—If the qualifying substantive denotes *number*, *amount*, *precise dimensions*, *age*, or *time*, the **genitive** is always used.

Septuaginta navium classis, a fleet of seventy ships; *viginti pedum erat agger*, the embankment was twenty feet high; *puer tredecim annorum*, a boy thirteen years old; *provectae, exactae, aetatis homo*, a man advanced, far advanced, in years; *tot annorum felicitas*, so many years of good fortune; *quindecim dierum supplicatio*, a thanksgiving of fifteen days' duration.

Obs. 2.—The **Genitive** is used mainly to express *permanent* and *inherent* qualities: *optimae spei adolescens*, a youth of the highest promise; the **Ablative** both these and *external* characteristics of dress or appearance: *canis capillis, veste sordida*; not *canorum capillorum*, etc. So also the ablative is used for any state or feeling of the *moment*: *fac bono sis animo*, "Be of good cheer."

304. A word in the genitive is sometimes added to another substantive to *explain*, or *define*, or *restrict* its sense: *Virtus justitiae*, the virtue *of* justice; *gloriae praemium*, a reward *consisting in* glory. This is called the **genitive of definition**.

Cautions.—The resemblance of these uses of the Latin genitive to those of the English preposition *of* is obvious, but it must be remembered that—

(i.) After such words as *urbs*, *insula*, etc., apposition is used, not the **defining** genitive, to express the English *of* with the proper name.

Urbs Saguntum, the city *of* Saguntum: *insula Britannia*, the island *of* Britain. (See 222.)

(ii.) With the names of **towns** or **countries** the Latin **adjective** is used in place of the **possessive** genitive where we use “*of*.”

Res Romanae, the affairs *of* Rome; *civis Thebanus*, a citizen *of* Thebes. (See 98.)

(iii.) Remember also: *media urbs*, the middle *of* the city (295, b), *quot estis?* how many *of* you are there? (297), and avoid here the **partitive** genitive.

Exercise 39.

1. It is said that serpents of vast size are found in the island of Lemnos. 2. No one denies that he was a man of courage;¹ the real question is, whether he was (one) of good sense,¹ and experience.¹ 3. It seems that your son is a boy of the highest promise, and of great influence with² those of his own age. 4. After three days³ procrastination he at last set out with a fleet of thirty ships; but being⁴ far advanced in life was scarcely competent to carry out so toilsome a task. 5. I would have⁵ you therefore be of good cheer, and do not on account of a short-lived panic throw away the result of so many years of toil. 6. He is a person⁶ of old-world, as all of us know, and perhaps of excessive, rigour: but at the same time a man⁶

¹ What part of speech? (303, ii.)

² *Apud* (*acc.*).

³ 303, *Obs.* 1.

⁴ Turn by *homo* in app. (See 224, *Obs.* 1.)

⁵ *Fac* or *velim*. (141.)

⁶ *Homo*, in a neutral sense, with either good or bad qualities; *Vir*, with marked social virtues. (See 224, *Obs.* 2, *note*).

of justice and honesty, and of the most spotless life. 7. Gallant fighting¹ and an honourable death in the field becomes citizens of Rome; let the few therefore of us² who survive show ourselves worthy alike of our ancestors and of the nation of Rome. 8. It seemed that there stood by him in his sleep an old man far advanced in years, with white hair, and kindly countenance, who bade him be of good cheer and hope for the best,³ for (that) he would reach in safety the island of Corcyra after a voyage of some⁴ days.

¹ 96, a.

² 297.

³ Neut. plur.

⁴ aliquot.

EXERCISE XL.

GENITIVE—Continued.

Genitive with Verbs.

THE genitive is also used to complete or define the sense not only of nouns but of certain **verbs**.

305. (i.) The **genitive of price**¹ is thus used with verbs of **valuing** and **buying**, etc., especially the former.

Magni, maximi, pluris; parvi, minoris, minimi; tanti, quanti, nihili, are used with *factitive* verbs such as *facio, habeo, aestimo*, etc., sometimes with *emo* and *vendo*.

Te quotidie pluris facio. I value you more highly every day.

Rempublicam nihili habet, salutem suam maximi. He sets no value on the national cause, the highest on his own safety.

Emit hortos tanti quanti Pythius voluit. He bought the pleasure-grounds at the full (or, exactly at the) price that Pythius wished for.

Obs.—This genitive of value is also used as a predicate with **link** verbs, such as *sum, fio*.

Tua mihi amicitia pluris est quam ceterorum omnium plausus.

Your friendship is of more value to me than the applause of all the world besides.

306. (ii.) Verbs of **accusing, condemning, acquitting**, such as *accusare, arguere, reum facere, condemnare, absolvere*, take a genitive defining the **charge**.

Proditionis accusare, reum facere. To accuse, to prosecute, for treachery.

Furti ac repetundarum condemnatus est. He was condemned for, found guilty of, theft and extortion.

Parricidii eum incusat. He taxes him with parricide.

Sacrilegii absolutus est. He was acquitted of sacrilege.

¹ The origin of this genitive is doubtful; it may possibly have originated with the locative in *-i* (at a price), and in course of time been transferred to other genitives; but is more probably adjectival.

This construction may be explained by the omission of *crimine*, "on the charge," or *nomine*, "under the title," which are sometimes expressed.

Obs.—Instead of the *genitive*, the *ablative* with *de* is very common.

De pecuniis repetundis damnari. To be condemned for extortion.

Aliquem de ambitu reum facere. To bring an action against a man for bribery.

So—*De vi, de sacrilegio, de caede, de veneficiis, etc., se purgare.* To clear one's-self of assault, sacrilege, murder, poisoning.

But—*Inter sicarios accusatus est.* He was accused of assassination.

307. The **punishment** stands sometimes in the *genitive*; far oftener in the *ablative*.

Capitis, or capite, damnatus est. He was capitally condemned, *i.e.* to death or exile.

Octupli condemnatus est. He was condemned to pay eightfold.

But—*Morte, exilio condemnatus (multatus) est.* He was condemned to (punished with) death, exile.

308. The *genitive* is also used to complete the sense of verbs of **compassionating, remembering, reminding, forgetting**.

Such are *misereor, meminī, commonefacere, oblivisci*.

But—(a) Verbs of reminding, *admoneo*, etc., take an accusative of the thing as well as of the person, with *neuter pronouns*; *hoc, illud, te admoneo*.

(b) *Memini*, an accusative with a person, in the sense of "I still remember him;" rarely otherwise in *prose*. *Recordor*, "I recall to my thoughts," is almost invariably used with the accusative.

(c) *Miserari*, "to express pity for," "to bemoan the lot of," an accusative.

Thus—

Ciceronem meminī; rerum praeteritarum (the past) meminī.

Nostri miserere, take pity on us; *casum nostrum miserabatur*, he bemoaned our disaster.

But—*Illud nos admonuit*, he reminded us of that; *nos officii nostri commonefecit*, he reminded us of our duty.

Obs.—Even an impersonal phrase equivalent to a verb of remembering is followed by a similar *genitive*.

Venit mihi in mentem ejus diei. I have a recollection of that day.

¹ This may be looked on as a cognate accusative (236, 237).

The Genitive with Impersonal Verbs.

309. The impersonals, *pudet*, *piget*, *poenitet*, *taedet*, *miseret*, take an **accusative** of the *person feeling*, a **genitive** of what *causes* the feeling.

Ignavum poenitebit aliquando ignaviae. The slothful man will one day repent of his sloth.

Me non solum piget stultitiae meae, sed etiam pudet. I am not only sorry for my folly, but also ashamed of it.

Taedet me vitae. I am weary of my life.

Tui me miseret; mei piget. I pity you; I am vexed with myself.

What causes the feeling may also be a *verb* (in the *infinitive*, or in an *indicative* clause with *quod*).

Taedet eadem audire milites. The soldiers are tired of hearing the same thing.

Poenitet nos { *haec fecisse.*
 { *quod haec fecimus.* } *We are sorry that we acted so.*

Obs. 1.—The neuter pronouns *hoc*, *illud*, *quod*, are used in place of the genitive with these verbs. *Hoc pudet, illud poenitet.* (Cf. 308, a.)

Obs. 2.—The genitive with *pudet* is also used for the person *before whom* the shame is felt.

Pudet me veteranorum militum. I blush *before* the veterans.

310. The construction of the impersonals *interest* and *rēfert* requires attention.

(i.) The *person* to whom it is of importance is put in the *genitive* with *interest*; but *possessive pronouns*, *meus*, *tuus*, *suus*, *noster*, *vester*, etc., are used in the *ablative feminine*.

Interest omnium recte facere. It is the interest of *all* to do right.
Quid nostrā interest? Of what importance is it to *us*? (or, What does it signify to *us*?)

(ii.) The *thing* that is of importance may be either (a) an *infinitive* (*with* or *without* accusative) or (b) a *neuter pronoun* (*hoc*, *id*, *illud*, *quod*), or a *clause* introduced either (c) by an *interrogative* pronoun or particle, followed by the *subjunctive mood*, or (d) by *ut*, *nē*.

(iii.) The *degree of importance* is expressed either by the *genitive* of *price* (*magni*, *tanti*, *pluris*), or by an *adverb* or *neuter adjective* (*magnopere*, *vehementer*, *magis*, *parum*: *multum*, *plus*, *nihil*, *nimum*, *quantum*, etc.)

(iv.) The *thing* with reference to which it is of importance is sometimes indicated by *ad*.

Examples.—The following examples should therefore be well studied and analysed :—

- a. Magni interest ad laudem civitatis haec vos facere. Your doing this is of great importance to the credit of the state.
- b. Multum interest quos quisque audiat quotidie. It is of great consequence whom a man listens to every day.
- c. Illud¹ mea pluris interest te ut videam. It is of more consequence to me that I should see you.
- d. Vestra interest, commilitones, ne imperatorem pessimi faciant. It is of importance to you, my comrades, that the worst sort should not elect your commander.
- f. Hoc et tuā et rei publicae interest. This concerns both yourself and the nation.
- e. Nihil meā interest quanti me facias. Your estimate of me is of no concern to me.

The constructions of *refert*, *it concerns*, are similar to those of *interest*, except that *refert* is rarely used with a genitive of the person concerned, but with the feminine possessive, or *ad*.

Exercise 40.

1. He was a man of moderate abilities, but of the highest character, and in the greatest crisis of a perilous war he was valued more highly in his old age than any² of (his) juniors. 2. He was a man of long-tried honour and rare incorruptibility, yet at that time he was taxed with avarice, suspected of bribery, and prosecuted for extortion; you all know that he was unanimously acquitted of that charge; but who³ is there of you but remembers the (that) day on which he refused to deprecate the undeserved disgrace of condemnation, and not only cleared himself of that indictment, but exposed the malice and falsehoods of his accusers? None⁴ of those who were present in the court that day will easily forget his magnificent address; nothing ever made a deeper impression on his audience.⁵ 3. The whole nation has long⁶ been weary of the war, regrets its own rashness, and blushes for the

¹ The substantival *ut*-clause is especially common after *illud* or *hoc* at the beginning of the sentence.

² *Quisquam*. (See 358, ii.)

³ To whom of you does not, etc., 308, *Obs*.

⁴ *Nemo*.

⁵ "The mind (*pl.*) of his audience." Either genitive participle of, or relative clause with, *audio*. (73, 76.)

⁶ Tense? (See 181.)

folly and incompetence of its general. 4. I remember well the man¹ whom you mention; he was a person of very low origin, of advanced age, with white hair, mean dress, of uncultivated and rustic demeanour; but no one was ever more skilled in (301, ii.) the science of war, and his being made general² at such an emergency was of the utmost importance to the welfare of the state. 5. It makes no difference to us, who are waiting for your verdict, whether the defendant be acquitted or condemned; but it is of general interest that he should not in his absence and unheard be sentenced to either exile or death.

¹ *Ille.* (339, iii.)

² 310, ii. *α.*

EXERCISE XLI.

PLACE, SPACE.

Locative Case.

IN answer to the questions, *where? whither? whence?* we employ in English the prepositions *at* or *in*, *to*, *from*, etc.

In Latin all these questions can sometimes be answered merely by **case-endings**; but a **preposition** is often necessary.

311. Place at which; answer to "where?"

This is generally expressed by the *local ablative* (272, 273) with or even without a **preposition**. Thus, in *Italia*, in *urbe*; and so generally where an adjective is attached; but *mediā urbe*, *totā Italiā*.

Obs.—Of course other prepositions of place are used with their proper cases. Thus—

Ad¹ *urbem est*. He is *in the neighbourhood* of (outside) the city.

Ad (sometimes *apud*) *Cannas pugnatum est*. There was a battle *at* (near) Cannae.

312. But with **towns** and **small islands** as opposed to countries, the old rule is as follows:—

If the name of a town, *at which* anything is or happens, is a *singular* noun of the *first* or *second* declension, it is put in the **genitive**; if not, in the **ablative**.

Vixi Romae, Tarenti, Athenis, Rhodi, Tiburē (or *Tiburi*). I have lived at Rome, Tarentum, Athens, Rhodes, Tibur.

The explanation of this is that *Romae* (for older form *Romai*) *Tarenti*, *Rhodi*, are remains of the locative case in *i*, which in other declensions was supplanted by the ablative. (*Tiburi*, *Carthagini* are perhaps old ablatives.) In the plural the two cases coincide.

Other instances of this case are *domi*, at home; *humi* on the ground; *belli*, *militiae*, in war (only used in contrast with *domi*). *Ruri*, in the country, *vesperi*, in the evening, may be old ablatives.

Obs.—*Pendēre animi*, "to be in suspense," as also the genitive of *value* (305), may be locative cases.

¹ This is often used of Roman generals, who could not enter the city without laying down their *imperium*.

313. Place to which—whither?

As a rule the **prepositions** *ad*, *in*, etc., are used with the accusative; but

With the names of **towns**, etc., as above, the **accusative** is used without a preposition: thus, *In or ad Italiam, Africam, urbem, navem*, but, *Syracusas, Romam*, etc., *redit*.

Obs.—The same construction is used with *domus* and *rus*: *domum redit*; *rus fugi*.

314. Place from which—whence?

As a rule the **ablative** is used, joined with the **prepositions** *e*, *ex*, *a* (*ab*): *a Pyrrho, ex Italia, ab Africa, e nave, ab urbe*.

But with *towns*, etc., the **ablative** alone is generally used, as also with *domus* and *rus*.

Romā scribit, he writes *from* Rome; *Tarquinius Corintho fugit*, he fled, or went into exile, *to* Tarquinius *from* Corinth: so, *rure, or ruri redit*.

These rules are quite simple, but the following idiom must be carefully observed.

315. We cannot, in Latin, say, as in English, "He came to his father *at* Rome," or "from Carthage *in* Africa." With verbs of motion, all such phrases must follow the rules for motion *to* or *from*, given above. Thus—

He returned home from his friends *at* Corinth. *Corintho ab amicis domum redit*.

He sent a despatch to the Senate *at* Rome. *Romam ad Senatum literas misit*.

He returned to his friends *in* Africa. *In Africam ad amicos redit*.

In such sentences Latin connects both nouns closely with the verb of motion.

316. None of the rules given above apply to the names of towns when joined with adjectives.

(i.) We cannot say *totius*, or *toti*,¹ *Corinthi*, for "in the whole of Corinth," but must use with both words the local ablative, *tota Corintho*. (311.)

¹ This is because the old locative case no longer exists in any but certain words.

(ii.) When *urbs*, or *oppidum*, comes before the proper name, the preposition must be used.

In *urbe Londino*, in the city of London; *ad urbem Athenas*, ex *urbe Roma*. (See 222.)

(iii.) With *domus* the **locative** construction is extended to *possessive pronouns*. With other adjectives the preposition is used.

Domus meae (or *apud me*) *commoratus est*. He stayed at *my* house. But—In *veteri domo*, *ad veterem domum*. In, or to, his *old* home.

317. When an adjective is joined with the name of a town, the construction resembles that used with the names of persons. (See 224.)

The name of the town is placed first, in either the *locative*, *accusative*, or *ablative*, according to the meaning; then follows the word *urbs* or *oppidum* combined with the adjective, with or without a preposition according to the rules already given. Thus—

Archias Antiochiae natus est, *celebri quondam urbe* (local *ablative*). Archias was born in the once famous city of Antioch. *Athenas, in urbem praeclarissimam veni*. I reached the illustrious city of Athens.

Syraculis, ex urbe opulentissima, profectus est. He set out from the flourishing city of Syracuse.

318. (i.) **Space covered** (answer to the question **how far?**) is generally expressed by the **accusative**.

Tridui iter processit. He advanced a three days' march.

Ab officio cave transversum, ut aiunt, digitum discedas. Do not swerve "a finger's breadth" from your duty.

(ii.) For **distance from** (question, **how far off?**) either the **accusative** or **ablative** is used. (238, iv., and 279.)

Ariovistus vix plus duo milia passuum (or *duobus milibus*) *aberat*. Ariovistus was at a distance of scarcely more than two miles.

Obs.—After *plus*, *amplius*, *minus*, *quam* is rarely used with numerals, but the case of the numeral is unaffected by the comparative.

(iii.) **Dimension** is generally in the **accusative**.

Milites aggere latum pedes trecentos extruxerunt. The soldiers threw up a mound three hundred feet broad (or in breadth).

Occasionally the **genitive** of quality, or description, is used and the adjective omitted: *fossa quindecim pedum*, a ditch fifteen feet deep. (See 303, Obs. 1.)

319. In English the name of a town or country is often personified and used for the nation or people: "Spain," "France," "England," etc. This is much rarer in Latin prose. (Cf. 17, and end of 174.)

“The war between *Rome* and *Carthage*” is *Bellum, quod populus Romanus cum Carthaginiensibus gessit.*

For “Rome” in this sense we may use *Populus Romanus, res publica Romana, or Romani*, but rarely *Roma*.

Exercise 41.

1. After living¹ many² years at Veii, a town at that period of great population³ and vast resources, he removed thence late in life to the city⁴ of Rome, which was at a distance of about fourteen miles from his old home. 2. His parents, sprung originally from Syracuse, had been⁵ long resident at Carthage; he himself was sent⁶ in boyhood to his uncle at Utica, and was absent from home for full three years; but after his⁷ return to his mother, now⁸ a widow, at Carthage, he passed the rest of his youth at his own home. 3. The enemy (*pl.*) was now⁸ scarcely a single day's march off; the walls of the fortress, scarcely twenty feet high, surrounded by a ditch of (a depth of) less than six feet, were falling into ruin from age; Doria, after waiting¹ six days in vain for reinforcements, sent a despatch by⁹ a spy to the governor at Pisa, earnestly imploring¹⁰ him not to waste time any longer, but to bring up troops to¹¹ his aid without delay. 4. Born and brought up in the vast and populous city of London, I have never before had permission to exchange the din and throng of the city even¹² for the repose and peace and solitude of rural life; but now I hope shortly to travel to my son at Rome.

¹ “After living,” *i.e.* “having lived.” (14, *a.*)

² Case? (See 321.)

³ May be turned either by “flourishing (superlative of *florens*) with a multitude of citizens and vast resources,” or “most populous and wealthy.”

⁴ *Urbs* may be removed into the relative clause, “which city.”

⁵ Tense? (See 181.)

⁶ Participle, and omit “and.” (15.)

⁷ Use verb and *postquam*. (14, *a.*)

⁸ Why not *nunc*? (See 328, *b.*)

⁹ Why not *ab*? (See 267, *Obs.*)

¹⁰ “(in) which he implored.” Why not participle? (See 411.)

¹¹ For construction see 259. Is “his” *ei* or *sibi*? (See 353.)

¹² =not even. (Intr. 99.)

and from Italy to sail, before the middle of winter, to the city of Constantinople, which I have long been eager to visit; you, I fancy,¹ will winter at Malta, an island² which I am not likely ever to see. In the beginning of spring I have decided to stay in the lovely city of Naples, and to betake myself to my old home at London in the month of May or June. 5. Caesar shows himself, I fancy, scarcely less tenacious of his purpose at home than in the field; it is said³ that he is outside the city waiting for his triumph, and wishes to address the people. 6. Exasperated and provoked by the wrongs and insults of Napoleon, Spain turned at last to England her ancient foe.

¹ See 32, b.

² "Which island."

³ See 43, 44.

EXERCISE XLII.

EXPRESSIONS OF TIME.

320. In answer to the question **when? at what time?** the **local ablative** (272) is used with words which in themselves denote *time*.

Vere, auctumno, nocte, solis occasu, primā luce, etc.

With words which do not *in themselves* denote time, the preposition *in* is mostly inserted, unless an adjective is attached: *in bello*, in time of war; but *bello Punico secundo*, in the second Punic war. (Cf. 311.) But the rule is not universal.

Obs.—*In tempore* means at the *right* moment, but *Alcibiadis temporibus*, at the *time* (in the *days*) of Alcibiades.

For the difference made by the preposition *in*, see 273, *Obs.*

321. In answer to the question **how long?** the **accusative** is used. (See 238, iv.)

Multos jam annos hic domicilium habeo. I have now been living (181) here *for* many years.

Obs. 1.—Sometimes the idea of duration is emphasised by the addition of *per*.

Per totam noctem, per hiemem.

Obs. 2.—The answer to **for how long past?** is often expressed by an *ordinal* adjective (of course in the singular).

Annum jam (or, hunc) vicesimum regnat. He has been king *for the last* twenty years.

322. In answer to **how long before? how long after?** two constructions may be used.

(a) The word, or words, expressing the length of time may be in the ablative of *measure of difference* (279), and *post* or *ante* may be used as **adverbs**. Or

(b) *Post* and *ante* may be used as **prepositions** with the accusative of the amount of time.

For example, for the phrase “the fleet returned after three years,” we may write either, *tribus post annis (tertio post anno) classis rediit*, or *post tres annos, etc.* There is the same variety in English: “Three years *after*, the fleet returned” is English, though “After three years” is less ambiguous.

Obs.—Even when joined with this ablative, *post, ante*, may still govern a case. We may say for “a few days before his death,” either “*paucis diebus ante ejus mortem*,” or “*paucis ante diebus, quam e vita excessit.*”

323. The following examples may be noticed:—

- (a) “Three hundred and two years after the foundation of Rome.”
 1. Anno trecentesimo altero *quam Roma condita est.* Or,
 2. Post trecentesimum alterum annum *quam Roma condita est.*
- (b) *Pridie quam excessit e vitâ.* The day before his death.
Postridie quam a vobis discessi. The day after I left you.
Postero anno quam, etc. The year after, etc.
Priore anno quam, etc. The year before, etc.
- (c) (He did it) *three years after he (had) returned.*
 1. *Post tres annos (or tertium annum) } quam redierat.*
 2. *Tertio anno*¹
 3. *Tribus post annis (or tertio anno) quam redierat.*
 4. *Tertio anno, quo redierat.* (Rare.)

324. **How long ago?**, reckoning from the present time, is answered by *abhinc* with the **accusative**; the *abhinc* always coming first.

Abhinc annos quatuor Virgilium vidi. I saw Virgil four years ago.

325. **Within, or in, what time?** is answered by the **ablative**, or the preposition *intra* with the **accusative**.

The singular of the *Ordinal* (“second,” “third,” etc.) often takes the place of the plural of the *Cardinal* (“two,” “three”).

Vix decem annis, or decimo anno, or intra decimum annum, urbem capiemus. We shall scarcely take the city *in, or for, or within*, ten years.

Obs.—*His tribus diebus, in or for* the last three days (from the present time); *illis, etc.*, from a past time; *hoc biennio*, within two years from this time.

326. *In* with the **accusative** denotes a time *for* which provision or arrangement or calculations are made.

In diem vivere, to live *for* the day (only); *in sex dies induitiae*, a truce *for* six days; *ad caenam me in posterum diem invitavit*, he invited me to supper *for* the next day; (*ad*, an exact date in the future); *ad calendas solvam*, I will pay *on, or by*, the 1st; *ad tempus*, at the appointed time, punctually.

Ex, ab, starting from the time at which a period begins. *Ex eo die ad extremum usque vitae diem.*

¹ It might be supposed that “*tertio anno quam (or quo) redierat*” would mean “after two completed years from his return, and before the completion of the third.” This however does not appear to be so. “*Octavo mense, quam coeptum oppugnari, captum Saguntum,*” etc. (LIV.); ἐν ὀκτῶ μηνί (POLYB.); “*Tyrus septimo mense capta est*” (CURT.); πολιορκῶν ἑπτὰ μῆνας (PLUT.).

327. In answer to the question **how old?** the usual construction is *natus* with the accusative.

Annos quinque et octoginta natus excessit e vita. He died at the age of eighty-five.

But *quum annos quinque et octoginta haberet*, or *quum annum octogesimum quintum ageret*, would be equally good Latin.

The adjectival genitive (303, Obs. 1) may also be used: *puer quindecim annorum*.

“Under, over, twenty years,” may be expressed by *minor* (*major*) *viginti annis*, or *annos natus minor* (*major*) *viginti*, and by several other curious variations, such as—

Minor viginti annis natu.—CIC.

Minor decem annorum.—LIVY.

“When under,” etc., by *quum nondum viginti haberet annos*.

Notes on Adverbs of Time.

328. The correct use of certain adverbs of time is important.

(a) “**No longer**” is only *non diutius* when a long time has already passed, otherwise *non jam*; “no one any longer” is *nemo jam*, or (with *and*) *nec quisquam jam*.

(b) **Now.** *Nunc* is “at the present moment,” or “as things are now.” It cannot be used of the past. “Caesar *was now* tired of war” is, *jam Caesarem belli taedebat*. Occasionally, if the “now” of the past is very precise, *tum*. *Jam* can be used also of the future: *quid hoc rei sit, jam intelleges*, “you will soon be aware of the meaning of this.”

(c) “**Daily.**” *Quotidie* as a rule; *in dies* only with comparatives, or verbs of *increasing* or the reverse; *in singulos dies* is more emphatic: *Diem de die*, day after day; *de nocte*, after night has begun. *Diurnus* (adj.) is “daily” as opposed to *nocturnus*; *quotidianus* is “daily” in the sense of “every-day.”

(d) “**Not yet**” is *nondum, necdum*; “no one yet” *nemo unquam*, or, where the present is opposed to the future, *adhuc nemo*.

“**Still**” (=even now) is *etiam nunc*.

(e) *Jam diu* is “now for a long while” simply; *jam pridem* looks back rather to the *beginning* of the time that is past; *jam dudum* “for some, or a considerable, time.”

(f) **Again.** *Rursus*, “once more;” *iterum*, “a second time,” opposed to *semel* or *primum*; *de integro*, “afresh” as though the former action had not taken place; “again and again,” *saepe, saepissime*. (57, a.)

Exercise 42.

1. Mithridates, who in a single day had butchered so many citizens of Rome, had now been on the throne two-and-twenty years from that date. 2. It seems that here too the swallows are absent in the winter months; I at least have seen not a single¹ one for the last three weeks. 3. He died at the age of three-and-thirty; when less than thirty years old he had already performed achievements unequalled² by any either of his predecessors or successors. 4. The famine is becoming sorer daily; exhausted by daily toil (*pl.*) we shall soon be compelled³ to discontinue the sallies which up to this day we have made both by night⁴ and by day. Day after day we look in vain for the arrival of our troops. 5. He promised to be by my side by the first of June; for the last ten years I have never so much as once known⁵ him to be present in good time. 6. Nearly three years ago I said that I had never yet seen any one⁶ who surpassed⁷ your brother in character or ability, but in the last two years he seems to be growing daily sterner and harsher, and I no longer estimate him so highly as I did before. 7. I saw your father about three weeks after⁸ his return from India. Years⁹ had not yet dulled the keenness of his intellect or the vigour of his spirit; in spite of his advancing years he had commanded an army within the last six months, and was just preparing to be a candidate for office. 8. Misled by a mistake in the date,¹⁰ I thought you had stayed at Athens more than six months. 9. I have spoken enough on this question, and will detain you no longer; six months ago I might¹¹ have spoken longer.¹²

¹ “= not even one.” (Intr. 99.)

² “Such as (86) not even one (had performed).”

³ “The sallies must be,” etc., part. in *-dus*. (See 199.)

⁴ Use adjectives. (328, c.)

⁵ *Cognosco*, “I find or ascertain.”

⁷ Mood? (77.)

⁹ *i.e.* age.

¹¹ See 196, b.

⁶ 328, d.

⁸ See 323, c.

¹⁰ Genitive. (300.)

¹² “Said more.” (53.)

EXERCISE XLIII.

PREPOSITIONS.

Prepositions with Accusative.

329. With the use of **Cases** is closely connected that of *Prepositions*.

(i.) **Prepositions** are indeclinable words which, besides other uses, are placed before substantives and pronouns to define their relation to other words. (Intr. 20-24.)

(ii.) Their use therefore is precisely the same as that of the *case-endings* (see 203), but as the number of cases is not nearly sufficient to mark all the different relations of a noun to other words, prepositions¹ are used to aid the cases in making their meaning more definite and clear. Thus, to take the simplest instance, the use of the preposition distinguishes the relation of the *agent* from that of the *instrument* (267).

(iii.) In Latin, as in modern languages, they come, as a rule, before² the noun, and are used almost exclusively with the *accusative* and *ablative* cases.

Obs.—The ablatives *gratiā*, *causā*, are used as *quasi-prepositions* with the *genitive*, and resemble such English *prepositional phrases* as “in consequence of,” “in spite of,” etc.

330. The following prepositions are used with the *accusative*:—

(Those marked with an asterisk are used also as *adverbs*, *i.e.* without being attached to a noun, but as qualifying a *verb* or *adjective*.)

*ante**, *apud*, *ad*, *adversus**,
*circum**, *circa**, *citra**, *cis*,
erga, *contra**, *inter**, *extra**,
*infra**, *intra**, *juxta**, *ob*,

¹ Prepositions were doubtless originally adverbs formed from nouns and pronouns; in some languages, as occasionally in Latin, they follow the noun; the case-endings may have had their origin in prepositional words added to the noun, cf. *whereof*, *whereby*, *therefore*, etc.

² For the position of *cum* in *tecum*, etc., see 8, *Obs.*; *tenuis* also follows its noun (*Alpibus tenuis*, as far as the Alps), as does *versus*, and occasionally *propter* and others.

*penes, pone**, *post** and *praeter*,
*prope**, *propter**, *per*, *secundum*,
*supra**, *versus*, *ultra**, *trans*.

The following are joined with the *accusative* when they express *motion towards*; otherwise with the *ablative*:—

sub and *subter**, *super**, *in*.

The following are followed by the *ablative*:—

a (*ab*, *abs*), with *cum* and *de*,
*coram**, *pro* with *ex* or *e*,
tenus, *sine*, also *prae*;

and where *place at*, not *motion towards* is denoted—

sub and *subter**, *super**, *in*.

331. Their meanings are so various that no attempt will be made to illustrate more than some of the most important.

The *local* meaning is the earliest, but from this many others are deduced.

1. **Ad**, “towards,” “to,” used after verbs of motion, and transferred to various other senses.

(a) *Ad te scripsi* (to); (b) *ad haec respondit*, “in answer to;” (c) *ad Cannas*, “in the neighbourhood of,” “near;” (d) *hoc ad nos conservandos pertinet*, “this tends to our preservation;” (e) *dies ad urbis interitum fatalis*, “the day destined to the ruin of the city” (*final*); (f) *ad unum*, “to a man” = all.

2. **Adversus**, “opposite to.”

(a) *Adversus castra nostra*; (b) “against,” “with,” *adversus te contendam* = *contra te* or *tecum*; (c) “in answer to” (a speech), *adversus haec respondit*.

3. **Ante**, “before” (*place*), *ante aciem*: but mostly “time,” *ante me*, “before my time;” often used adverbially; see 322.

4. **Apud**, “close by:” *apud Cannas*, “near, or at, Cannae,” but mostly in such phrases as:

(a) *Apud me*, “in my house;” (b) *apud Xenophontem*, “in (the writings of) Xenophon;” (c) *apud vos concionatus est*, “he made a speech in your hearing;” (d) *apud me*, “in my judgment;” *apud me plus valet*, “has more influence with me.”

5. **Circum**, **circa**, “round:” *circa tellurem*, “round the earth;” *circa viam*, “on both sides of, along, the road;” often used adverbially; *circa* and *circiter*, “about,” with numerals.

6. **Cis, citra; trans**, "this side," "the other side:" *cis, citra, trans, flumen Rhenum*.

7. **Contra**, "facing:" *contra urbem*; oftener "against," *contra rempublicam facere*, "to act unconstitutionally;" *contra nos bellum gerit = nobiscum*, *contra (praeter) spem, opinionem*, etc.

8. **Erga** (local sense obsolete): *erga me benevolentissimus*, "full of kindness towards me."

9. **Extra**, "outside of:" *extra urbem*; *extra culpam*, "free from blame;" *extra ordinem*, "out of his proper order;" "extraordinarily."

10. **Inter**, "amongst:" *inter hostium tela*; "between," *inter me ac vos hoc (or illud) interest*; "this difference between;" *inter se diligunt* (reciprocal), "they love each other."

11. **Infra**, "below:" *infra montes*.

12. **Intra**, "within:" *intra teli jactum*, "within the cast of a javelin;" *intra diem decimum* (325).

13. **Juxta**, "close to," "near:" *juxta murum*; often adverbially, *juxta constiti*; sometimes = *pariter*, and joined with *ac*.

14. **Ob**, "before, opposite to:" *ob oculos*; "on account of," *ob delictum, quam ob rem* = "wherefore (therefore)."

15. **Penes**, "in the power of:" *penes te hoc est*, "this depends on you."

16. **Per**, "through," (place and time).

(a) *Per provinciam*; (b) *per hos dies*, "during the last few days" (325, *Obs.*); (c) "(causal)," *per me licet*, "you have my leave, you may (do it) as far as I am concerned;" (d) (instrument or secondary agent), *per speculatores*, "by means of spies;" (e) (manner), *per vim*, "by violence, violently."

17. **Post**, "behind," "after," = *pone*.

(a) *Post tergum*; (b) (time), *post hominum memoriam*, "since the dawn of history," "within human memory;" often adverbial (see 322).

18. **Praeter**, "past."

(a) *Praeter castra*; (b) "beyond," "more than," *praeter ceteros*; (c) "contrary to" = *contra*, *praeter spem*; (d) "except," *praeter te unum omnes*.

19. **Prope** (*propius, proxime*), "near to:" *prope me, propius urbem*, (often adverbial).

20. **Propter**, "close to."

(a) *Propter murum*; (b) "on account of," *propter se*, "for its own sake;" "thanks to," *propter te salvus sum = tua opera*.

21. **Secundum**, "along" (following).

(a) *Secundum flumen*; (b) *secundum naturam*, "in accordance with;" (c) *secundum pugnam*, "next to, immediately after, the fight" (time); (d) *secundum Deos*, "next to the Gods."

22. **Versus**, only with *domum* and *towns*; placed after the substantive: *Romam versus*, "in the direction of Rome."

23. **Ultra**, "beyond."

(a) *Ultra flumen*; (b) *ultra vires*, "beyond his strength."

In, sub, super, with accusative.

24. **In**, "into," "to."

(a) *Athenas in Graeciam exulatum abiit*, "went into exile at Athens in Greece" (315); *exercitum in naves imponere*, in *terram exponere*, "to embark," "disembark," an army; in *orbem se colligunt*, "form a circle (for defence);" (b) (time), in *quartum diem in hortos ad caenam invitavit*, (326) "to supper in his grounds four days from that time;" in *praesens*, "for the present;" in *dies*, "daily;" in *posterum*, "for the future;" (c) "against," in *me invectus est*, "inveighed against me;" (d) "towards," in *republicam merita*, "services to the nation" (but *de r. p. mereri*); (e) (manner), "after;" in *hunc modum locutus est*.

25. **Sub** ("motion"), "up to."

(a) *Sub ipsos muros adequitant*, "they ride close up to the walls;" (b) (time), "just before;" *sub lucem*; *sub haec*, "just after this."

26. **Super**, "above."

(a) *Super ipsum*, "(next) above the host at table;" (b) *alii super alios*, "one after another."

Exercise 43.

1. Next to heaven,¹ I ascribed this² great favour mainly to you and your children. 2. I hope that when once³ he has reached Rome he will stay in my house. 3. It seems that this year is destined for the ruin of the nation. 4. He is generally believed to be free from blame, and no one supposes that such⁴ a good patriot would have⁵ done

¹ Why not *caelum*? (See 17.)

³ Express "once" by the right tense. (190, ii., Obs.)

⁴ 88.

² 88, Obs.

⁵ 193, v.

anything unconstitutionally. 5. He drew up his line on the other side the Danube; our men, who had now for some time been¹ marching along the river, halted close to the other bank opposite the enemies' camp. 6. You had my leave to return home to your friends in London. Whether you have gone² away or no depends on yourself. 7. There is this difference between you and others: with them (339, iv.) my client has, thanks to his many³ services to the nation, great weight; with you, for the same reason, he has absolutely none. 8. It seems that he invited your son to supper with him three days from that time at his house; since that date none of his friends have seen him anywhere. 9. The enemy had now disembarked, and had come within the reach of missiles; our men hurled⁴ their javelins and tried to pass by between them and the river. 10. Such was their joy for the present, such their hopes⁵ for the future, that no one suspected the real state of the case.⁶ 11. Having inveighed against me with the utmost fury, he sat down; in answer to his long speech I made a very few⁷ remarks. 12. Having ridden past the many⁸ tall trees which stood along the road, I halted at last close to the gate.

¹ 181.² See 171.³ So many, *tot.* (Cf. 88, *Obs.*)⁴ Historic infinitive. (See 186.)⁵ Singular. In Latin prose *spes* is very rarely used in the plural.⁶ "What was really happening" (*fit*), see 174; or "that which etc.)" see 176.⁷ "Said very little." (See 53, 54.)⁸ See 56, also 69.

EXERCISE XLIV.

PREPOSITIONS WITH THE ABLATIVE.

332. Here also the **local** meaning is the earliest.

1. **A** (before consonants and *j*, otherwise) **ab**.

(a) "From," *ab Africa*; (b) (*time*), *a puero*, "from boyhood;" "ab *urbe conditā*, "from (*after*) the foundation of the city;" (c) "from the side of" = "on," *a dextro cornu*; *a fronte*, "in front;" so, (d) *a senatu stare*, "to take the *side of* the senate;" (e) *securus ab hoste*, "free from care *as to* the enemy;" *a re frumentariā laborare*, "to be in distress *for* provisions;" (f) *a te incipiam*, "I will begin *with* you;" (g) *confestim a praelio*, "immediately *after* the battle." Cf. (b).

2. **Cum**, "with" (opposed to *sine*).

(a) "In company with," *tecum Romam redii*; hence "having," "wearing," *cum gladio*, *cum sordida veste*; even, *cum febris*, "suffering from;" so, *cum imperio esse*, "to be invested with military power."

(b) "With," of friendly, or unfriendly, relations: *tecum mihi amicitia, certamen, etc., est*; *tecum* (or *contra te*) *bellum gero*; *hoc mecum communicavit*, "he imparted this *to* me."

(c) Accompanying circumstances, or results: *maximo cum damno meo*, "to my great loss."

3. **De**, "down from."

(a) *De moenibus deturbare*, "to drive in confusion *from* the walls;" (b) *de spe dejicere*, "to disappoint;" (c) "from," *homo de plebe*, "a man *of* (taken *from*) the people;" (d) "concerning," etc., *de te actum est*, "it is *all over with* (concerning) you;" (e) ("time," 328, c), *de via languere*, "to be tired *after* a journey;" (f) *de industria*, "on purpose;" (g) *bene mereri de . . .*, "to deserve well *of*," "to serve;" (h) *poenas sumere de . . .*, "to punish."

4. **Ex** (before all letters), **e** (only before consonants), "out of;" many uses.

Ex equo pugnare, "on horseback;" *e rebus futuris pendere*, "to depend upon the future;" *ex sententiā*, "according to one's wish or views;" *e republicā* (opposed to *contra r. p.*), "in accordance with the constitution;" *ex improviso*, "unexpectedly," etc.

5. **In**, "in," also "among," etc.

(a) *In bonis ducere*, "to reckon among blessings;" (b) (*time*), in *deliberando*, "whilst deliberating;" (c) *quae in oculis sunt*, "before our eyes;" (d) *in armis esse*, "under arms;" (e) *quid in nobis fecit?* "as concerns, or, with us;" (f) *in te nihil potestatis habet*, "no power over you;" (g) *quantum in me est*, "to the utmost of my power;" (h) (of circumstances), *satis ut in re trepida impavidus*, "with fair courage considering the critical state of things;" (i) "in spite of, in face of," in *tanto discrimine*. (See 273, *Obs.*)

6. **Prae**, "in front of;" commonest uses metaphorical.

(a) *Prae se ferre*, "to avow," "make no secret of;" (b) "as a preventive cause," *prae clamore vix audiri potuit*, he could scarcely be heard for the shouting="his voice was drowned in the shouting."

7. **Pro**, also "in front of."

(a) *Pro tribunali dicere*, "to speak (in front of) from the magistrate's tribunal;" (b) "in defence of," *pro aris et focis*; (c) "in place of," "as good as," *unus ille mihi pro exercitu est*; (d) "as," *pro certo habere*, "to feel sure of;" (e) "in proportion to," *pro meritis ejus gratiam reddere*; (f) "in accordance with," *pro prudentiā tuā*; (g) "in virtue of," *pro potestate*; (h) "in proportion to;" with comparatives, *caedes minor quam pro tantā victoria*, "small in proportion to the greatness of the victory."

8. **Sine**, "without," but not nearly so often used as the English preposition. Its place is taken by many constructions.

Nulla negotio, "without trouble;" *re infecta*, "without result;" *nullo repugnante*, "without resistance;" *imprudens*, "without being aware." (See 425.)

Compare also—

Stetit impavidus neque loco cessit. He stood, etc., without yielding ground;

or—*Non potes mihi nocere quin tibi ipsi noceas*. You cannot hurt me without injuring yourself.

333. There is nothing difficult in the use of the other prepositions.

Tenus is used occasionally with the genitive, and follows its noun; it should be noticed in such forms as *hactenus*, *aliquatenus*, and *verbo tenus*, "as far as words go."

Sub must never be used with the ablative after verbs of motion towards; its metaphorical use, "under a leader or king," is rare in Latin; "under his guidance" is *eo duce*.

Exercise 44.

1. In the midst of this dire confusion and tumult, the emperor was seen with his staff on the left wing. He was now¹ free from care as to the enemy's cavalry, and his words of encouragement were drowned in shouts of joy and triumph. 2. I fear that² it is all over with our army: for³ ten successive days there has been the greatest want of provisions; in front, in flank, in rear, enemies are threatening (them); all the neighbouring tribes are in arms: on no side is there any prospect of aid: yet, for myself,⁴ in the face of these great dangers, I am unwilling wholly to despair. 3. Immediately after the battle they bring out⁵ and slay the prisoners: they begin with the general; none⁶ are spared; all are butchered to a man. 4. I will begin, then,⁷ with you: you pretend that your countrymen are fighting for their homes and hearths; and yet⁸ you avow that they have repeatedly made raids upon our territory, and wasted our land with fire and sword without provocation or resistance. 5. I have known this young man from a boy: both his father and he have again and again in your father's lifetime stayed under my roof; and I consider him wanting in nothing either in point of knowledge or natural powers. 6. In virtue of the power with which my countrymen have intrusted me, I intend to reward all who have deserved well of the nation: the rest I shall punish in proportion to their crimes. 7. I will aid you to the utmost⁹ of my power; but I fear that it is all over with your hopes. 8. I should be sorry to disappoint you, but I fear that your brother has returned without result. 9. Considering the greatness of the danger, he showed great courage, and we ought all to show him gratitude in proportion to his many services to us and to the nation. 10. We should¹⁰ all of us look at what is before our eyes; to depend on the future is useless.

¹ See 328, b. ² 138. ³ Turn in two ways. (See 321, Obs. 2.)
⁴ 334, i. ⁵ Accusative of passive participle. (See 15.)
⁶ Use *nemo*; case? ⁷ Why not *tum*? = "therefore." (Intr. 56, d.)
⁸ Use *idem*. (See 366, ii.) ⁹ (See 332, 5, g.) Tense? (See 190, ii.)
¹⁰ *Oportet*. (See 198, ii.)

EXERCISES ON PRONOUNS.

* * * *The following Exercises—XLV. to XLVIII.—may either be done consecutively, in the order in which they stand, or any one of them may be taken singly at any time after the first twenty-four Exercises have been done.*

EXERCISE XLV.

PRONOUNS.

Personal and Demonstrative.

334. It has already been stated that the English pronouns, *I, you, he, we*, etc., when used as subjects to a verb, are, in the absence of any special emphasis, sufficiently expressed by the termination of the Latin verb. (See II, *a, b.*)

But many causes will account for their insertion.

(i.) *Ego* often begins a sentence in which the speaker is giving an account of his own conduct or feelings.

Ego cum primum ad rempublicam accessi. (*For myself*) when first I entered on political life.

(ii.) *Tu* (especially) is often used indignantly.

An tu Praetorem accusas? Or is it that you (*one like you*) are bringing a charge against a Praetor?

(iii.) *Ego, tu*, and even *ille*, are often inserted without any special emphasis side by side with the oblique case of another pronoun. (Intr. 106.)

His ego periculis me objeci: te ille semper contempsit. These were the dangers to which I exposed myself; he always had a contempt for you.

(iv.) They, especially *ille*, are often joined closely with *quidem*, and inserted in a clause where an admission is made in contrast with a statement which follows.

Vir optimus ille quidem, sed mediocri ingenio. He was an excellent man, but of moderate abilities.

The following are the main uses of the **Demonstrative Pronouns**, those which **point out** (*demonstro*), without naming, the person or thing of which we are speaking.

Is, ille, hic, iste.

335. Latin has many words which answer to our "he," "she," "they," in addition to the termination of the third person. In "he says that *he* has not done wrong," the second "he" might be expressed in Latin by *negat se, eum, hunc, istum, or illum peccasse*, according to the precise meaning of *he* in the English sentence. The first "he" might be either unexpressed as above, or translated by *is, hic, iste, ille*, according to circumstances.

336. **Is** is the pronoun of mere reference. It is regularly used, especially in the oblique cases, for "he," "she," "him," "her," "it," as an unemphatic pronoun referring to some person or thing *already mentioned, or to be mentioned*.

Is is, in all cases, the regular pronoun corresponding to *qui*. The other demonstrative pronouns have each a special force of their own, in addition to that of mere reference to some person or thing indicated.

337. **Hic** is the demonstrative of the *first person*. "This person, or thing, *near me*" (the speaker). *este*

Haec patria, this *our* country; *haec vita*, this *present* life; *haec omnia*, everything *around* us; *piget haec perpeti*, it is painful to endure the *present state of things*; *his sex diebus*, in the *last six days*; *his cognitis*, after learning *this* (which I have just related).

338. **Iste** on the other hand is the demonstrative of the *second person* (the person addressed), "that *near you*." *esse*

Cur ista quaeris? why do you put *that, or this*, question? *opinio ista*, that belief of yours; *Epicurus iste*, your friend Epicurus; *casus iste*, your present disaster.

Obs. 1.—In the language of the law-court *hic* is often opposed to *iste*. *Hic* then means "the man near me," "my *client*¹ and friend here," and is opposed to *iste*, "the man near you," "my opponent," "the *defendant*." "*Iste*" has this meaning because the jury are addressed, and the accused sat near the seats of the jury; so *iste* has its proper meaning, "the man *beside you*."

¹ *Clients* is never used in this sense; either *hic*, or, if more emphatic, *hic cujus causam suscepi, hic quem defendo*, etc.

Obs. 2.—This meaning “that of yours” often, but by no means always, gives *iste* a meaning of contempt: *ista novimus*, we know *that* story; *isti*, those *friends of yours* (whom *I* think lightly of).

aquella
339. Ille is the demonstrative of the *third person*, other than those present, or engaged in conversation: “that *yonder*,” “that *out there*.” Hence come various uses.

(i.) The remote in *time* as opposed to the present: “*Illis temporibus*, “in those days;” *antiquitas illa*, “the far-off past,” “the good old times.”

(ii.) The “distinguished,” as opposed to the common: *Cato ille*, “the great Cato.”

(iii.) The *emphatic* “he,” the “he” of whom we are all thinking or speaking; whom we all know; *ille* is substituted for *is*, where a well-known person is meant, even with *qui*; *illi qui*, those (whom we all know) who, not merely “men who.”

(iv.) So, “he” in the sense of “the other” of two parties; often substituted for a proper name in a narrative.

{ este = aquella }
340. Hic and **ille** are often opposed to each other.

(i.) Of two persons or things already mentioned, *hic* relates to the *nearer*, the *latter*; *ille* to the *more remote*, the *former*.

Romulum Numa excepit; hic pace, ille bello melior fuit. To Romulus succeeded Numa; the *latter* excelled in peace, the *former* in war.

(ii.) So, of persons or things already mentioned or implied.

Neque hoc neque illud. Neither the *one* nor the *other*.
Et hic et ille (= uterque). Both *one* and the *other*.

(iii.) Sometimes they answer to “some,” “others.”

Hi pacem, bellum illi volunt.

341. Illud is often used to introduce an emphatic statement, or a quotation.

Illud vereor, ne fames in urbe sit. My real fear is, *or*, what I fear is, lest there should be a famine in the city.

Notum illud Catonis. The *saying* of Cato is well known.

It will sometimes answer to the English “this,” “the following.”

Ne illud quidem intellegunt . . . They do not even perceive *this*, that . . .

342. Is, as the **pronoun of reference**, is the regular correlative to *qui*, and is used with all three persons.

Read again 70-76, and explain the following examples:—

- (a.) *Qui hoc fecerint* (190, i.) *poenas dabunt.*
 (b.) *De eis qui hoc fecerint, poenas sumam.*
 (c.) *Qui olim terrarum orbi imperavimus, ei (ii) hodie servimus.*
 (d.) *In eos qui defecerant saevitum est.* The rebels¹ (175) were treated with severity.

343. For the difference between *cum eo res est, qui nos semper contempserit* (subjunctive), and the same sentence with *contempsit*, see 506.

It will be enough to say here that

Is sum qui feci, is, "I am the man *who did* (it)."

Non is sum qui faciam, is, "I am not *such* a person *as to do* it,"
 "one to do it."

344. *Et is, isque, idque*, etc., are often added with some detail to which attention is drawn.

Decem capti sunt, et ii Romani. Ten men have been taken, and *those too* Romans.

Litteris operam dedi, idque a puero. I have been a student, and *that* from my boyhood.

345. The pronoun "that," "those," is most rarely used, as it is constantly in English, to represent with a genitive case a noun already mentioned.

"Our own children are dearer to us than *those* of our friends," is, *nostri nobis liberi cariores sunt quam amicorum*; never, *ei (ii) amicorum*.

If the second substantive represented by "those" is in a different case it is repeated.

Liberi nostri amicorum liberis cariores sunt.

346. So also it must be again noticed (see 74) that neither *is* nor *ille* can be used like the Greek article, or the English demonstrative, to define a participle, adjective, or phrase.

"He ordered *those* near him" is not *eos prope se*, but *eos qui prope se erant* or *stabant*; "to *those* questioning him" is not *iis interrogantibus*, but either *interrogantibus*, or *eis qui interrogabant*; "those like ourselves" is not *eos nostri similes*, but *nostri similes*, or *eos qui nostri sunt similes*.

¹ Observe that the Latin substantives in *-tor, -sor*, express a more permanent and inherent quality than the English in *-er*: *gubernator* is not the "steerer" of the moment, but the *professional pilot*. *Defector* is first used in Tacitus.

347. When *is*, *hic*, or *qui*, etc., stands as the *subject* of the verb "to be," or some link verb, the pronoun generally agrees with the predicate where we might have expected it to be *neuter*. (See 83.)

Ea demum est vera felicitas. This and this only is true good fortune.

N.B.—*Felicitas* never means "happiness" (see 98, *b*), but "good luck" or "fortune;" note also the use of *demum*: this "at length," "nothing till we come to this."

348. Both *ille* and *is* sometimes represent the English "article" *the*, itself a shortened demonstrative.

I remember *the* day on which. *Venit mihi in mentem diei illius, quo.*

The friendship which existed between you and me. *Ea quae mihi tecum erat amicitia.*

So "*the* saying of Cato;" see above, 341.

Exercise 45.

1. Those friends of yours are in the habit of finding fault with the men, the institutions, the manners, of the present¹ day, and of sighing for, and sounding the praises of, the good old times; possibly you yourself have sometimes fallen into that mistake. 2. There is the greatest disagreement on² political matters in my house; one party wishes everything changed, the other nothing. For myself, I believe neither of the two parties to be in the right. 3. He³ always showed himself proof against these perils, these bugbears; do⁴ not you then appear unworthy of your noble forefathers. 4. Of this at least I am convinced, that that belief of yours as to² the antiquity of this custom is groundless; it is for you to consider⁵ its origin.⁶ 5. The saying of Caesar is pretty well known, that chance has the greatest influence in war. 6. When just on the point of pleading his cause, my client was

¹ See 337. Repeat the pronoun with each word. (See 49.)

² See 300.

³ 334, iii.

⁴ See 143.

⁵ See 146.

⁶ See 174. *e.*

ready to be reconciled with the defendant, and this design¹ he shortly accomplished against my will, and in the teeth of all his friends. 7. To the question why he preferred being an exile to living in his own home, the other replied that he could not return yet without violating the law, (and) must² wait for the king's death. 8. This only, it is said,³ is true wisdom: to command one's-self. 9. I value my own reputation more highly than you (do) yours, but I am ready to sacrifice my freedom to that of the nation. 10. I who⁴ twenty years ago never quailed even before the bravest foe, now in the face⁵ of an inconsiderable danger am alarmed for my own safety and that of my children. 11. To those who asked why they refused to comply with the royal caprice, they replied that they were not men⁶ to quail before pain or danger. 12. You have been praised by an excellent man, it is true,⁷ but by one most unversed in these matters.

¹ *Id quod.* (See 67.)

³ See 32 *b*, and 44.

⁵ 273, *Obs.*

² 198, iii.

⁴ See 75, and 342, *c*.

⁶ See 343.

⁷ 334, iv.

EXERCISE XLVI.

PRONOUNS—Continued.

Reflexive and Emphatic Pronouns—*Se, suus, ipse.*

349. *Se, sese, sui, sibi*, as also the possessive *suus*, are used where the person whom they denote is the same as the grammatical subject of the sentence in which they occur, *i.e.* as the nominative to the principal verb.

They are used of the **third person** only. In the first and second, *me (memet)*, *te (temet)*, are used with *ipse*. (See 356.)

Brutus pugione se interfecit suo. Brutus killed *himself* with *his* dagger.

An temet ipse contemnis? Is it that you despise *yourself*?

Obs.—*Suus* is not expressed wherever we use *his, theirs, etc.*, but only for emphasis, or to avoid ambiguity.

Animum advertit, "he turned *his* attention;" *filiū mortem deplorabat*, "he was lamenting *his* son's death."

But it is often used emphatically, as opposed to *alienus*; *suo tempore*, "at the time that suited *himself*;" or in combination with *quisque*, *suam quisque virtutem laudant*; and always in the phrase *sua sponte*. *Sui* is often used for a man's "friends," "party," "followers," or even "countrymen:" *ad suos rediit*.

350. *Se (suus)*, when used as the subject to a verb in the **infinitive**, refers to the *subject* of the verb on which the infinitive verb depends.

This use will cause no difficulty, though the English idiom is different.

Ait se haec vidisse. He says *he* saw this. (See 34.)

Obs.—Where there is no danger of ambiguity, the *se* may refer to the *object* of the principal verb.

Reliquos sese convertere cogunt. The rest they compel to turn.

Diffidentem rebus suis confirmavit. He cheered him while *distrusting* (against his distrust of) his own position.

For the insertion of *se* after verbs of *promising*, etc., see 37.

351. Sometimes, as with the English "one's self," "one's own," the subject must be supplied from the context; Latin, like English, having no such indefinite word as the Greek *τις*, or the French *on*.

Alienis injuriis vehementius quam suis commoveri. The being more deeply moved by other men's wrongs than by *one's own*.

So *sui poenitere, sibi placere*, "self-reproach," "self-satisfaction."

352. Very common uses of *se, suus*, are—*sua sponte*, of his own accord; *secum habere*, to keep to one's-self; *fiducia sui*, self-confidence; *per se, propter se, pro se quisque* ("each in turn"); *sui compos*, master of himself, his reason; *quantum in se fuit*, to the utmost of his power.

These phrases are freely used without any reference in the *se* to any other than the nearest word.

Tum illum vix jam sui compotem esse videt. Then he sees that he (the other) is scarcely any longer master of himself.

Haec omnia per se ac propter se expetenda esse ait. All these things are, he says, desirable *in themselves* and *for their own sake*.

Obs.—So *se, suus*, are constantly combined with *quisque*, either in a different case or with a different construction.

Milites ad sua quemque signa redire jussit . . ., "to their respective, or several, standards."

353. In dependent clauses introduced by *qui* or a conjunction no precise or mechanical rule for the use of *se* (*suus*) can be given; but

(i.) In **adjectival** clauses *se* generally refers to the subject of the verb in its own clause.

Milites, qui se suaque omnia nosti tradiderant, laudare noluit.
He objected to praise soldiers who had surrendered *themselves* and all that belonged to *them* to the enemy.

(ii.) In all other subordinate clauses *se* generally refers to the subject, not of its own, but of the principal clause.

Cicero effecerat, ut Q. Curius consilia Catilinae sibi proderet.
Cicero had contrived that Q. Curius should betray to *him* (Cicero) the designs of Catiline.

But neither rule is universal; sometimes in subordinate clauses *ipse* represents the subject of the principal, *se, suus*, that of the dependent verbs; the general rule is the opposite of this.

354. Sometimes, and constantly with *inter*, *se* supplies the place of the **reciprocal pronoun**, which is wanting in Latin.

Furtim inter se aspiciabant. They would look stealthily at *each other*.

Otherwise *alius alium*. (See 371, iv.)

onesmo
proprio

355. *Ipsē* can be used of any person (with *ego*, *tu*, etc.) and in any case; it may also emphasise *se* and *suus*, and is joined freely with substantives.

Quid ipsi sentiatis velim fateamini. I would fain have you confess *your own* sentiments.

It answers to various English expressions.

(a.) *Ipsis sub moenibus*, close beneath the walls (place).

(b.) *Illo ipso die*, on that *very* day (time).

(c.) *Adventu ipso hostes terruit*, "by his *mere* arrival."

(d.) *Ipsē hoc vidi*, "with my own eyes," or, as with *inveni*, "unaided," or "of my own accord;" sometimes "on my part."

Obs. 1.—*Ipsē* is often inserted in Latin for the sake of clearness or contrast where we should hardly express it.

Dimissis suis ipse navem conscendit. He dismissed his followers and embarked.

Obs. 2.—It very often denotes the leading person, the host as opposed to the guests, "the master" as opposed to "the disciples."

356. (i.) When used to emphasise *suus* ("own"), it is added to it in the possessive genitive, singular or plural as the sense requires.

Mea ipsius culpā, vestra ipsorum culpā. Through *my own*, or *your own*, fault.

(ii.) When *ipse* emphasises the oblique case of *se* or a personal pronoun ("self," "selves"), it sometimes agrees with that case—

Nos ipsos omnes natura diligimus. We all of us instinctively love ourselves;

but more commonly it is used in the nominative as subject to the verb—

Me, or memet, ipse consolor. I console *myself*.

Virtus per se et propter se ipsa expetenda est. Goodness is desirable in itself and for its own sake.

The most emphatic combination is *egomet ipse, temet, or semet, ipse, vosmet ipsi*, etc.

Exercise 46.

1. Many evils and troubles befall us through our own fault, and it¹ is often men's lot to atone for the offences of their boyhood in mature life. 2. Having thus spoken, he sent back the officers to their several regiments, and then, telling² the cavalry to wait for his arrival under shelter of the rising ground, he started at full gallop

¹ "It" emphatic. (341.) ² Why not present participle? (See 411.)

and encouraged by voice and gesture the infantry, who had retreated quite up to the camp, to turn back¹ and follow him. 3. You are one whom your countrymen will intrust² with office from the mere impression of your goodness. 4. It is a king's duty (291) to have regard not only to himself, but to his successors. 5. I heard him with my own ears deploring the untimely death of his son, a calamity which³ you pretend that he treated very lightly. 6. We ought, says he, to be scarcely more touched by our own sorrows than by those of our friends. 7. Having returned to his countrymen, he proceeded⁴ to appeal to them not to surrender him at the conqueror's bidding to men who were⁵ his and their⁶ deadliest enemies, to his father's murderers and their⁶ betrayers, but rather to brave¹ the worst, and perish in the field. 8. He intends, he says, to lead his men out to fight⁷ at his own time, not at that of the Germans. 9. Any one⁸ may be dissatisfied with himself and his own generation; but it requires⁸ great wisdom to perceive how we can retrieve the evils of the past, and treat with success the national wounds. 10. To those who asked what advantage he had reaped from such numerous friends, he replied that friendship was to be cultivated in itself⁹ and for its own sake. 11. Taking¹⁰ his seat, he sent¹ for the ambassadors of the allies, and asked them why they were ready to desert him, and betray their own liberties at such a crisis.

¹ Participle, see 15, (for mood of "follow" and "perish" see 118).

² Mood? (343.)

⁴ See 184.

⁶ Use *ipse* for "their" in both places.

⁸ See 292, 4, and 291, *Obs.* 4.

¹⁰ Use *consido*. Why not present participle? (See 411.)

³ "Which calamity."

⁵ Mood? (77.)

⁷ *Ad* with Gerund.

⁹ See 352.

EXERCISE XLVII.

PRONOUNS—Continued.

Indefinite Pronouns—*Quisquam, aliquis, etc.*

THERE are many pronouns which may be called **indefinite demonstratives** in Latin; but their main distinctions are easily pointed out. We may divide them into (1) those that are of a **negative** as well as of an indefinite nature ("Any"), and (2) those that are mainly **affirmative** ("Some").

aliquem
357. "Any," after *si, nisi, num, ne, quo, quocumque*, is the very indefinite **quis** (*qui*, when used as an adjective, *i.e.* as attached to a substantive).

Si quis ita fecerit, poenas dabit. If *any one* does (191, i.) so, he will be punished.

Num quis irascitur infantibus? Does *anybody* feel anger towards infants?

Ne quis aedes intret, januam claudimus. We shut the door to prevent (101, ii.) *any one* from entering the house.

Quo quis versutior, eo suspectior. The more shrewd a man (*any one*) is, the more is he suspected.

N.B.—*Quis* in this sense can never begin a sentence.

Obs.—In place of *quis*, in all but the last sentence, *quisquam* might be used. "Does any one at all, any though it be but one, feel anger?"

358. (i.) A more emphatic "any" is **quisquam** (subst.), (**ullus**, adj.). It is used after a negative **particle** (*nec, vix, etc.*), or a **verb** of denying, forbidding, preventing, or a

question implying a negative, or *si*, where the negative sense of "any" is emphasised.

Haec aio, nec quisquam negat. This I say, and no one denies it. *Negant se cujusquam imperio esse obtemperaturos.* They refuse to (136, a) obey any one's command.

Et est quisquam? And is there any one? (It is implied that there is no one.)

*Vetat lex ullam rem esse cujusquam, qui legibus parere nolit.*¹ The law forbids that anything should belong to any one who refuses to obey the laws.

Obs.—*Nec quisquam* is always used (not *et nemo*) for "and no one." (See 110.)

(ii.) As *quisquam* (*ullus*)="any at all," it is naturally used in comparisons.

Fortior erat quam amicorum quisquam. He was braver than any of his friends.

Solis candor illustrior est quam ullius ignis. The brightness of the sun is more intense than that of any fire.

359. "Any," in the affirmative sense of "any one (or thing) you please," almost equivalent to "every," is *quivis* or *quilibet*. qual quae

Quodlibet pro patria, parentibus, amicis adire periculum oportet. We ought to encounter any danger (i.e. all dangers) for our country, our parents, and our friends.

Mihi quidvis satis est. Anything is enough for me.

Obs.—*Quivis* expresses a more deliberate, *quilibet* a more blind or capricious choice (*voluntas* compared with *libido*).

360. "Some" is *aliquis* (-*qui*), *quispiam*, *quidam*, *nescio quis*. We might say for "some one spoke," *locutus est aliquis*, *quidam*, *nescio quis*, according to our precise meaning.

(i.) *Aliquis* (-*qui*) is "some,"² "some one," as opposed to "none," "no one." aliquem

Dixerit aliquis. Some one (no definite person thought of) will say (have said).

Senes quibus aliquid roboris supererat. Old men who had still some strength remaining.

¹ For mood of *nolit* see 77 with *Obs.*

² Hence with *sine* in a negative sentence *aliqui*, "some," is used, just as with *sine* in a positive sentence *ullus*, "any:" *nemo est sine aliqua virtute*, there is no one without some virtue (or other): *homo est sine ulla virtute*, he is a man without any virtue.

(ii.) **Quispian** is not so often used, and is vaguer.

Dicet quispiam. Some one will say.

(iii.) "Some," when used in an emphatic and yet indefinite sense is often *sunt qui, erant qui*, with the **subjunctive**.

Sunt qui dicant. Some say. *Erant qui dicerent.* Some said.

(iv.) **Nonnulli** is "some few," "more than one," as opposed to "one" or "none."

Disertos cognovi nonnullos, eloquentem neminem. I have met with several clever speakers, but not a single man of eloquence.

361. Quidam is "a certain one," or simply "a." It expresses some **definite** person (and therefore differs from *aliquis*) sufficiently known to the speaker for the purpose in hand, but not further described.

Quidam ex (or de) plebe orationem habuit. A man of the commons made a speech.

Quodam tempore. At a certain time (I need not go on to give the date).

Civis quidam Romanus. A (certain) citizen of Rome.

Obs. 1.—Quidam also is very commonly used to qualify a strong expression, or to introduce some metaphorical language; it corresponds in use to *ut dicam*, "so to speak." (100, note¹.)

Erat in eo viro divina quaedam ingenii vis. There existed in that man almost a divine, or, a really heroic, force of character.

Progreditur respublica naturali quodam itinere et cursu. The state advances in a natural path and progress.

*Obs. 2.—*As the English language admits of the use of metaphorical expressions much more readily than the Latin, the Latin *quidam*, or some qualifying phrase (*tanquam*, "as if," etc.), will often be used where no answering phrase is required in English.

362. Nescio quis (qui) is also used as a single word with the **indicative**, or even without a verb (e.g. *contra nescio quem*). (See 169.) It does not merely decline to name, as *quidam* does, but asserts ignorance. When used of a person it is often therefore contemptuous.

Alcidas quidam, "one Alcidas," whom I need not stop to describe further.

But—*Alcidas nescio quis,* "an obscure person called Alcidas."

363. The phrases *nescio quid*, *nescio quo modo*, *quo pacto* (also *quodam modo*), are used where there is anything expressed that is not easily defined or accounted for.

Inest nescio quid in animo ac sensu meo. There is something (*which I cannot define*) in my mind and feelings.

Boni sunt nescio quomodo tardiores. Good people are *somehow or other* rather sluggish.

Nescio quo pacto evenit ut *Somehow or other* it happened that

364. **Quicumque**, **quisquis** (substantive), "whoever," though occasionally used as indefinite demonstratives, as a rule are indefinite **relatives**, and as such are followed by a dependent verb in the **indicative**; by the subjunctive only when required on other grounds.

Cras tibi quodcumque voles dicere licebit. To-morrow you may say *whatever you like*. (190, ii.)

Quisquis huc venerit, vapulabit. *Whoever comes* (190, i.) here shall be beaten.

Caution.—Beware of thinking that *quicumque* governs a subjunctive. (153.)

Exercise 47.

1. Do not,¹ says he, be angry with any one, not to mention² your own brother, without adequate grounds. 2. Scarcely any one³ can realise the extent and nature of this disaster, and perhaps⁴ it can never be retrieved. 3. Your present disaster might have⁵ befallen any one, but it seems to me that you have been somehow more unlucky than any of your contemporaries. 4. No one ever attained to any such goodness without, so⁶ to speak, some divine inspiration, and no one ever sank to such a depth of wickedness without any consciousness of his own guilt. 5. Some believed that after the defeat of Cannae the very name of Rome⁷ would disappear, and no one imagined

¹ Use *cave*. (143.)

² *Ne dicam* (the *dicam* does not govern the case of "brother"). (See 100, note.)

³ 291, *Obs.* 4.

⁴ = "which perhaps." (See 169.)

⁵ See 196.

⁶ 361, *Obs.*

⁷ Adjective. (58 and 319.)

that the nation would have¹ so soon recovered from so crushing a calamity. 6. It seems to me, to express² myself with more accuracy, that this nation has long been advancing in learning and civilisation, not of its own impulse, but by³ what I may call an engrafted training. 7. Some one of his countrymen once said that my client was naturally disposed to laziness and timidity; to me it seems that he is daily becoming somehow braver, firmer, and more uncomplaining under any toil or danger. 8. In the⁴ army that was investing Veii was a⁵ Roman citizen who had been induced to have a conference with one or other of the townsmen. He⁶ warned him that such a terrible disaster was threatening the army and people of Rome, that scarcely a soul was likely to return home in safety.

¹ See 193, v.

² See 100, note.

³ *Quidam*. (See 361, *Obs.* i.)

⁴ See 348.

⁵ 361.

⁶ 339, iv.

* * The next Exercise (XLVIII.) is on certain words nearly allied to Pronouns (sometimes called **Pronominalia**), and is divided into two parts, **A** and **B**.

EXERCISE XLVIII.

A

PRONOUNS.

Idem, alius, alter, ceteri.

365. **Idem.** It has been already said (84) that "the same as" is usually expressed in Latin by *idem qui*, occasionally by *idem atque*, or (before consonants only) *ac*. (90.)

Idem sum qui semper fui. I am the same as (or that) I have always been.

Eadem vos quae, or atque, ego sentitis. Your views are the same as mine.

366. *Idem* has two idiomatic uses.

(i.) It joins together two *similar* ideas in the sense of "also," "at the same time."

Quicquid honestum est, idem est utile. Whatever is right, is also expedient.

It is sometimes repeated:—

Idem vir fortissimus, idem orator eloquentissimus. At once a man of the highest courage and the most eloquent of speakers.

(ii.) It also unites two *contrasted* statements as regards a common subject.

Accusat me Antonius, idem laudat. "Antonius accuses and at the same time, or not the less, or in the same breath, praises me."

367. **Alius.** To express "different from, or to," *alius ac, atque*, is used. (91.)

Alio ac tu est ingenio. He is of a different disposition to you.

So with the adverb *aliter*; so also with *pariter, juxta*, etc.

Aliter atque sentit loquitur. His language is different to his (real) sentiments.

368. *Alius*, "other" (of any number), is opposed to *alter*, "other of two," or "second" or "one" of two, as opposed to the other.

Consulum alter domi, alter militiae, famam sibi paravit. One of the consuls won glory at home, the other in war. (312.)

Duorum fratrum alter mortuus est. One of the two brothers is dead.

Amicus est tanquam alter idem. A friend is a second self. (361, Obs. 2.)

Dies unus, alter, plures intercesserant. One, two, several, days had passed.

369. A repeated *alius* is used in four common constructions.

(i.) In a distributive sense, "some . . . some . . . others."

Tum alii Romam versus, in Etruriam alii, alii in Campaniam, domum reliqui dilabuntur. Thereupon they disperse, some towards Rome, some, etc.

Of course, of two persons, *alter . . . alter*, or *unus . . . alter*, will be used for "one . . . the other," sometimes *hic . . . ille*. (See 340.)

370. (ii.) When used as a predicate in separate clauses, a repeated *alius* marks an essential difference. (92.)

Aliud est maledicere, accusare aliud. There is a vast difference between reviling (94) and accusing.

Aliud loquitur, aliud facit. His language is irreconcilable with his actions.

371. (iii.) When *alius* is repeated in different cases in the same clause, it answers to a common use of the English "different," "various."

Hi omnes alius aliā ratione rempublicam auxerunt. All of these by different methods promoted the interests of the nation.

So with adverbs; *alii aliunde congregantur; omnes alius aliter sentire videmini.* "They flock together from various quarters;" "all of you, it seems, have different views."

Obs.—The singular of the doubled *alius* is generally used in apposition with a plural subject.

Caution.—Avoid using *diversus* or *varius* in this sense. *Diversus* is rather "opposite;" *varius*, "varying."

Diversi fugiunt, is, speaking strictly, "fly in opposite directions."

(iv.) Sometimes a repeated *alius* (or of *two* persons *alter*) supplies the place of the reciprocal "each other." (354.)

Tum omnes alius alium intuebamur. Thereupon all of us began to look at *each other*.

At fratres alter alterum adhortari. . . . But the (two) brothers began to encourage *each other*, etc.

372. *Ceteri* is "the rest;" as is *reliqu-us, -i*.

Reliqui is opposed to "the mass," those who (or that which) *remain* after many have been deducted.

Ceteri, "the rest," as *contrasted* with some one or more already named, or indicated.

Thus either *ceteri* or *alter* will answer to our "others," "your neighbours," "fellow-creatures," as opposed to "yourself."

Qui ceteros, or alterum, odit, ipse eis, or ei, odio erit. He who hates his neighbours will be hated by them.

Obs. 1.—*Ceteri* has no singular masculine nominative; in other forms it may be used in the singular, but only with collective nouns: *cetera multitudo*.

Obs. 2.—Note the phrase, *nec quidquam nobis Fortuna reliqui fecit nisi ut serviamus.* (All else is lost,) and Fate has left us nothing but slavery. (298, b.)

Exercise 48.

A.

1. Human beings pursue various objects; of these brothers, the one devoted himself to the same tastes and studies as his distinguished father, the other entered political life in quite early manhood. 2. Your judgment (91) in this matter has been quite different to mine. You might¹ have shown² yourself a true patriot, and lived in freedom in a free country; you preferred riches and pleasure³ to the toil and danger which freedom involves. 3. All of⁴ these men in different modes did good service to the human race; all of them preferred being of use to their neighbours to studying their own interest. 4. We form different aims; some are devoted to wealth, others to pleasure; others place happiness in holding⁵ office,³ in

¹ 196.

² 241.

³ *Plural*, as also for "toil," "danger," "office;" why? Latin uses *abstract* terms much less than English. (See 174.)

⁴ 297.

⁵ Gerundive. (389.)

power, in the administration of the state, others again¹ in popularity, interest, influence. 5. Hearing this, the soldiers began to look² at each other, and to wonder silently what the general wished them to do, and why he was angry with them rather than with himself. 6. You pay me compliments in every other (377) word, at the same time you tax me with the foulest treachery. I would have³ you remember that speaking the truth is one thing, speaking pleasantly another. 7. The enemy now fled² in opposite directions; of the fugitives the greater part were slain, the rest threw down their arms⁴ and were taken⁵ prisoners to a man. Few asked for quarter, none obtained it. 8. We, most of us, came to a stand, looking silently at each other, and wondering which of us would be⁶ the first to speak. But Laelius and I held our peace, each waiting for the other. 9. After raising⁷ two armies, they attack the enemies' camp with one, with the other they guard the city. The former (*pl.*) returned without success, and a sudden panic attacked the latter; thus in both directions the campaign was most disastrous.

¹ *Denique*=lastly, used often in enumerations.

² Historic inf. (See 186.)

³ 149, i.

⁴ Abl. abs. (See 15.)

⁵ Present, 179.

⁶ 173, iii. and 62.

⁷ Abl. abs.

EXERCISE XLVIII.—(Continued.)

B

PRONOUNS—Continued.

Quisque, uterque, singuli, etc.

373. **Quisque** is “each,” “any,” or “every one,” of a large number. It so far (in classical prose) resembles an *enclitic* (p. 27, n.) that it always comes *after* the word to which it most nearly belongs.

Such words are **relative, interrogative, and reflexive** pronouns, **superlatives, comparatives, ordinal** numerals, and **ut**.

It is very rarely used in the plural in prose, but often stands in the singular in apposition to a plural noun. (Cf. *alius* and *alter*, 371, Obs., and 371, iv.).

Romani domum, cum suā quisque praedā, redeunt.

In the neuter, *quidque* is substantival, *quodque* adjectival.

It is sometimes emphasised by prefixing *unus*: *unus quisque*, “each and every one.”

374. With **pronouns** its use is simple, if its proper place in the sentence is remembered.

Milites, quem quisque viderat, trucidabant. The soldiers would butcher whomever *any* of them saw. (192.)

Non meum est statuere quid cuique debeas. It is not for me (291, Obs. 2) to determine your debt to *each*.

Suum cuique tribuito. Give to *every one* his due.

Its other uses are more idiomatic.

375. It is used with **superlative** (most rarely with positive) adjectives, almost always in the *singular*,¹ to express “all,” or “every.”

Haec optimus² quisque sentit. These are the views of *all good men, or, of every good man.*

Beware of *bonus quisque*, or, *optimi quique*.

¹ In the *neuter* the plural is occasionally used, *fortissima quaeque consilia tutissima sunt*; masculine and feminine most rarely.

² This phrase is generally used in a *political* sense, = all good patriots, all the “well-disposed.”

376. (i.) If the superlative is *repeated*, we have one of the Latin modes of expressing *proportion*.

Optimum quidque rarissimum est. Things, or all things, are rare in *proportion to their excellence*.

(ii.) The same idea is sometimes expressed by *quisque* with *ut* and *ita*.

Ut quisque est sollertissimus, ita ferme laboris est patientissimus.
In proportion to a man's skill is, as a rule, his readiness to endure toil.

(iii.) Sometimes by *quisque* with *quo, eo, quanto, tanto*, and a *comparative*.

Quo quisque est sollertior, eo est laboris patientior.

Quo, "in proportion," quanto, "in exact proportion."

377. *Quisque* is also joined with **ordinal numerals**: *quinto quoque anno*, "every five years;" *decimus quisque*, "every tenth man;" *quotusquisque*, "how few" (lit. each, one only of how large a number,—"the thousandth," or "ten-thousandth," that you meet).

Primum quidque videamus. Let us look at each *in turn*, take each (in turn) as first.

Primo quoque tempore. At the earliest opportunity possible.

It is also joined with *ut* in a *frequentative* sense.

Ut cujusque sors exciderat, alacer arma capiebat. As each man's lot fell in turn, he took up arms with enthusiasm. (See 192.)

378. (i.) **Uterque** is "both," in the sense of "each of two," and denotes two things or persons as looked on *separately*.

Propter utramque causam. For both reasons, *i.e.* for each of the two.

Ambo is "both," but it is used of two individuals as forming *one whole*; "both together."

Qui utrumque probat, ambobus debet uti. He who approves of each of these (separately) is bound to use them *both* (together).

So *alter ambove*, "one or both."

(ii.) *Uterque* (like *nemo*) is used with the genitive of *pronouns*, but in apposition with *substantives*.

Horum utrumque, "each of these;" so *vestrum uterque*, but *filius uterque*; so *horum nemo*, but *nemo pictor*.

(iii.) *Uterque* is used in Latin after *interest inter*, where we should use "the two."

Quantum inter rem utramque intersit, vides. You see the great difference between the *two things*.