

(iv.) *Uterque* can be used in the plural only where it denotes not two single things or persons, but each of two *parties* or *classes* already represented by a plural word.

*Stabant instructi acie Romani Samnitesque; par utrisque pugnandi studium* (each felt the same ardour for the fight).

379. As *uterque* unites two, and = *unus et alter*, so *utervis*, *uterlibet*, disjoin them, and = *unus vel alter*, "whichever of the two you 'like,' i.e. excluding the other. (See 359, *Obs.*)

*Uter* is generally interrogative (occasionally a relative); it is often repeated.

*Uter utri plus nocuerit, dubito.* I doubt which of the two injured the other most.

380. *Singuli* (-ae, -a) is only used in the plural, and has two main uses.

(a) A distributive numeral, "one apiece," "one each." (See 532.)

*Cum singulis vestimentis exeant.* Let them go out each with one set of garments.

*Ejusmodi homines vix singuli singulis saeculis nascuntur.* Such men come into the world scarcely once in a century (one in each century).

(b) As opposed to *universi*, "the mass," "all," looked on as forming one class, *singuli* denotes "individuals;" "one by one."

*Romanos singulos diligimus, universos aversamur.* While we feel affection for *individual* Romans, we loathe the *nation*, or "them as a nation."

*Nec vero universo solum hominum generi, sed etiam singulis provisum est.* Nor is it only mankind *in general* (as a whole), but the *individual* that has been cared for.

381. "A single person," where the *single* is emphatic, may be turned by *unus aliquis*: *ad unum aliquem regnum detulerunt*, "offered the crown to a single person;" "not a single," = an emphatic "no one," is *ne unus quidem*.

*Obs.*—*Singularis* is generally used of *qualities*, and denotes "rare," "remarkable."



*Exercise 48.*

## B.

1. As a society we praise the poet whom as individuals we neglected. 2. All true patriots and wise men are on our side, and we would fain have those whom we love and admire hold the same sentiments as ourselves. 3. Men are valued by their countrymen in proportion<sup>1</sup> to their public usefulness; this man was at once a brave<sup>2</sup> soldier and a consummate statesman; for both reasons therefore he enjoyed the highest praise and distinction. 4. It is often the case that men are talkative and obstinate in exact<sup>3</sup> proportion to their folly and inexperience. 5. It is a hackneyed saying that all weak characters<sup>4</sup> crave for different things at different times. 6. It was now evident that the enemy intended<sup>5</sup> to attack our camp at the first possible opening, but that at the same time they would wait for a favourable opportunity. 7. We are one by one deserting and abandoning the man who saved us all. 8. All good patriots are, I believe,<sup>6</sup> convinced of this,<sup>7</sup> that it is quite impossible for us to effect anything by hesitation (94, 99), procrastination, and hanging back; so that I feel<sup>8</sup> sure that there is need of haste rather than of deliberation. 9. He found a difficulty in persuading his countrymen that<sup>9</sup> their enemies and allies were powerless separately, most powerful in combination. 10. Thereupon all, each in turn, answered his questions; this done,<sup>10</sup> the greater part besought the senate, appealing<sup>11</sup> to the whole body and to individuals, that one or both the consuls should at the earliest opportunity bring them relief.

<sup>1</sup> May be done in two ways. (See 376, ii. and iii.)

<sup>2</sup> 57, a.

<sup>3</sup> 376, iii.

<sup>4</sup> "Characters" is of course not to be expressed literally in Latin, it = men. (See 174, end.)

<sup>5</sup> 14, c.

<sup>6</sup> 32, b.

<sup>7</sup> 341.

<sup>8</sup> Mood? (106.)

<sup>9</sup> See 122, b.

<sup>10</sup> Abl. abs.

<sup>11</sup> Past participle of *obtestor*. (See 413.)



\* \* \* The five next Exercises (XLIX.-LIII.) will be on the

### Gerund, Gerundive, Supines, and Participles.

These, like the infinitive mood (see 94, and note), are all verbal nouns (Intr. 5). They are all derived directly from the verb; but they are none of them true verbs, for they cannot by themselves make a statement or predication (Intr. 11). But they retain in other respects more or less of the nature of the verb from which they are formed, combined with that of either the substantive or the adjective.

## EXERCISE XLIX.

### GERUND AND GERUNDIVE.<sup>1</sup>

#### Nominative Case.

##### THE GERUND.

382. The **Gerund** is a verbal substantive in *-ndum*, formed from the present tense of the verb.<sup>2</sup>

It has no plural, but is declined throughout the singular like other neuter substantives in *-um*. Its cases are determined by the same rules as those of other substantives, and are often combined with prepositions: *regnandi studium*, "the desire of reigning;" *ad regnandum natus*, "born to rule," or "a born ruler."

383. But it resembles a verb in so far as it is (a) qualified by adverbs, not by adjectives, and is (b) followed by the same case as the verb from which it is derived: *ad bene vivendum*, *parcendo hostibus*, *orbem terrarum subigendo*.

<sup>1</sup> These are names given by grammarians to a substantival and an adjectival form of what is often called the *participle in -dus*, sometimes the *future participle passive*. Their origin and precise nature are much disputed. Whether the Gerund arose out of the Gerundive, or *vice versa*, is a question which lies outside the scope of this work; it will be taken for granted here that by the **Gerund** is meant the whole substantival declension, including the nominative, of the singular neuter form, *faciendum*, *-i*, *-o*; by the **Gerundive** the whole adjectival declension, as seen in *facien-dus*, *-da*, *-dum* (when attached to, or predicated of, a noun), through all cases and genders, and in both numbers.

<sup>2</sup> The word Gerund is derived from this active sense, as expressing the *action* of the verb (*a gerendo*, *gerundo*), the verb *agere* being already appropriated to the term *active verbs*. Most grammarians limit the term Gerund to the oblique cases; it is perhaps more reasonable to include the nominative.



384. The **gerund** therefore, like the **infinitive** mood, corresponds to the English verbal substantive in *-ing*: “for *living* well,” “by *sparing* the enemy,” “by *subduing* the world,” (see 94); sometimes to the English infinitive in the form “to do,” “to see,” properly itself a gerundial infinitive.

But as the Latin infinitive is not used as a substantive in the genitive, dative, or ablative, or with prepositions, its place is taken by the gerund in *-ndi, -ndo, -ndum*. (See Examples in 99.)

385. In the **nominative** (and accusative in *oratio obliqua*) the two verbal nouns, the **infinitive** and **gerund**, exist side by side, but their uses are quite different.

(a) The **nominative gerund** has *laid aside* its power<sup>1</sup> of governing an accusative of the nearer object, and has acquired **the sense of duty, necessity, obligation**.

(b) Thus *currere* = running, and we can say, *currere mihi jucundum est*, running is delightful to me; but we do not use *currendum* in the same sense; for *mihi currendum est* (*lit.* there is a running for me), is only used in the sense of “I must run.”<sup>2</sup>

386. But this use of the *nominative* of the gerund is only found with **intransitive** verbs, or **transitive** verbs used **absolutely**. (Intr. 40.)

We cannot say, *hostes nobis vincendum est*, we must conquer the enemy, but must use the **gerundive**, *hostes . . . vincendi sunt*; but we can say, *vincendum est*, we must win the day; and we can say *hostibus parcendum est*, we ought to spare the enemy, or *occasione utendum fuit*, the opportunity should have been used, for *parco* and *utor* are *intransitive* verbs. (See 228, *Obs.*)

387. The **person** on whom the duty lies is in the **dative**.

But with verbs which are combined with a *dative* as their object, the ablative with *a, ab*, should be substituted to **avoid ambiguity**: *civibus a te consulendum est*, you must consult the interests of your countrymen; *tibi* would leave the meaning doubtful; but, *suo cuique iudicio utendum est*, each should follow his own judgment.

*Obs.*—The gerund therefore, though properly **active**, has sometimes the construction of **passive** verbs.

<sup>1</sup> There are still traces of this construction in classical Latin:—

*Aeternas poenas in morte timendum est.*—LUCRETIVS.

*Quam (viam) nobis quoque ingrediendum sit.*—CICERO.

<sup>2</sup> The reader may be referred to a very interesting discussion of the whole question in Mr. Roby's preface to the second volume of his *Latin Grammar*.



388. By the aid of the gerund and the verb *sum*, a whole conjugation can be formed to express the idea of what *is, was, will be, etc.*, a duty or necessity.

*Mihi, tibi, ei, etc., scribendum est, fuit, erit.* I, you, he, etc., *must write, should have written, shall or will have to write.*  
So also—*Ne nobis moriendum sit.* To prevent our *having to die.*  
Or—*Dixit sibi scribendum esse, fuisse.* He said that he *had, had had,* to write.

*Obs.*—This is the commonest of all modes of expressing duty, obligation, etc., commoner even than *oportet, debeo, or necesse est.* (See 198, iii.)

### THE GERUNDIVE.

389. When we wish to use a transitive verb *with its direct object expressed*, we cannot use the gerund, but must have recourse to the **gerundive**.

The **gerundive** is a verbal *adjective* in *-ndus*, and as such is used in agreement with (Intr. 9) substantives and pronouns.

Though probably not originally passive, it has assumed a passive meaning; the object of the transitive verb will therefore, where a duty is asserted, be in the nominative, and the gerundive be used as a *predicative adjective*.

The person on whom the duty falls will still be in the *dative*.

*Hostes tibi timendi erant.* You *ought to have* feared the enemy.

390. In the **nominative** (and accusative of *oratio obliqua*), the gerundive, like the gerund, denotes *necessity or duty*; in **other cases** it, like the gerund, denotes merely the *action of the verb*, the English verbal in *-ing*.

*Nom. Amici tibi consolandi sunt.* You *ought to* console your friends.

*Gen. Tui consolandi causā.* For the sake of *consoling* you.

391. The use of the gerundive is confined to **transitive verbs**, including **deponents**.

*N.B.*—We cannot say *tu parcendus eras*, “you ought to have been spared,” but we can say *gloria consequenda est*.

With verbs which govern any case but the accusative, the **gerund** must be used, not the **gerundive**.

*Tibi parcendum<sup>1</sup> erat, tibi persuadendi causā.*

<sup>1</sup> Such exceptional uses as *haec utenda, fruenda, pudenda, etc., sunt*, are to be accounted for by the fact that in older Latin these verbs were occasionally transitive, *i.e.* were used with the accusative; it is better to write, *his rebus utendum est*.



*Obs.*—The difference will be shown by the double use of *consulo*. Just as *consulo Caium*, means, “I ask Caius for advice,” *consulo Caio*, “I consult the interests of Caius,” so we must say—

*Caius consulendus est.* Caius must be consulted.

But—*Caio consulendum est.* The interests of Caius must be consulted.

So also *tibi credendum fuit*; *haec credenda sunt*, for, “you ought to have been believed (trusted);” “these (statements) ought to be believed.” (See 248.)

Compare the impersonal use of the passive voice of intransitive verbs. (217.)

392. As with the gerund, a whole conjugation may be formed by the *gerundive* and verb *sum*.

*Hostes tum debellandi fuere.* The enemy *should have been* conquered then.

*Dixit rem perficiendam fuisse.* He said that the matter *should have* (=ought to have) been finished.

393. The gerundive is sometimes used as an *attributive* adjective with a sense of *necessity, fitness*, etc., even in the *oblique cases*.

*Cum haud irridendo hoste pugnavi.* I have fought with no *despicable* foe (no fit object for ridicule).

394. **Caution.**—Neither gerund nor gerundive denotes **possibility**; our “is to be” requires caution, as it may mean either *possibility* or *duty*.

“Your son was not to be persuaded” is not *filio tuo non fuit persuadendum* (=your son *should* not have been persuaded), but, *filio tuo persuaderi non potuit*.

But sometimes with a *negative* word it approaches the idea of possibility.

*Calamitas vix toleranda.* A scarcely *endurable* calamity.



## Exercise 49.

The Gerund and Gerundive to be used exclusively for "ought,"  
"should," etc.

1. He ought voluntarily to have endured exile, or else died on the field of battle, or done anything<sup>1</sup> rather than this. 2. Ought we not to return thanks to men to whom we are under an obligation? 3. The soldiers should have been ordered<sup>2</sup> to cease from slaughter, and to slay no unarmed person; women at least and children ought to have been spared, to say nothing<sup>3</sup> of the sick and wounded. 4. I do not object to your exposing your own person to danger, but you ought in the present emergency to be careful for your soldiers' safety. 5. This is what one so sensible<sup>4</sup> as yourself should have done, and not left that undone. 6. Seeing<sup>5</sup> that he must either retreat, or come into collision on the morrow with a far from contemptible enemy, he decided on forming line and fighting at once. 7. Nor should we listen to men (72) who tell us that we ought to be angry with a friend who refuses<sup>6</sup> to flatter and fawn upon us. 8. Your son was unwise enough<sup>7</sup> not to be persuaded to confess that the matter should or could be forgotten. 9. We shall all have to die one day: when<sup>8</sup> and how each will have to meet the common and universal doom, is beyond<sup>9</sup> the power of the wisest of mankind to foresee or to foretell. 10. It seems that you have one and all come to me in<sup>10</sup> the king's palace from two motives, partly for the sake of consulting me, partly to clear yourselves;<sup>11</sup> you must therefore seize the opportunity, and plead your cause while the king is present (*abl. abs.*).

<sup>1</sup> 359.      <sup>2</sup> Do in two ways, *i.e.* use both *jubeo* and *impero*. (See 120.)

<sup>3</sup> Use *ne dicam* (100, note); it is used almost as an adverb, *i.e.* any case may be used by the side of the *dicam* (364, Ex. note<sup>1</sup>).

<sup>4</sup> 224, Obs. 2.

<sup>5</sup> *Quum videret*. (See 429.)

<sup>6</sup> Mood? (See 77.)

<sup>7</sup> Turn "your son, being most unwise, was not," etc. (224, Obs. 1.)

<sup>8</sup> Not *quum*. (See 157, ii.)

<sup>9</sup> "Not even the wisest of mankind can," etc.

<sup>10</sup> See 315.

<sup>11</sup> See 399, Obs. 1.



## EXERCISE I.

### GERUND AND GERUNDIVE—Continued.

#### Oblique Cases.

395. In other cases than the nominative (and accusative of *oratio obliqua*) neither the Gerund nor (with few exceptions) the Gerundive conveys any sense of *duty*, *necessity*, etc.

They merely denote the **general action** of the verb, and correspond to the infinitive mood used as a noun, and to the English verbal substantive in *-ing*. (See 384, 390, and 99.)

When thus used, the **gerund** retains its proper verbal power of governing an accusative (385); we can say "*patres vestros videndi*," of seeing your fathers; "*vera judicando*," by forming a right decision; but oftener than not, and especially in the *accusative* and *dative*, it gives place to the **gerundive**. Thus—

*Acc.* *Ad Gallos insequendos* is far more common than *ad Gallos insequendum*, which is scarcely ever used.

*Dat.* *Bello gerendo* is always used, rather than, *bellum gerendo*.

*Abl.* *Epistolā scribendā* is commoner than *epistolam scribendo*.

*Gen.* *Epistolae scribendae* is commoner than *epistolam scribendi*.

Of course with **intransitive** verbs the **gerund** is invariably used. (391.)

*Ad succurrendum miseris, parcendo feminis, hostibus persuadendi*, etc., never *ad miseros succurrendos, parcendis feminis*, etc. So, *miseris succurritur* not *miseri succurruntur*, etc.



396. The **accusative** of both the gerund and gerundive is used with *ad*, as a substitute for a separate **final clause**, with *ut*, *quo*, etc. (See 100.)

“To,” “in order to,” “for the purpose of,” is constantly thus expressed; sometimes also by the **genitive** with *causā* or *gratiā*.

*Gerund.*—*Ad consultandum*, or *consultandi causa*, *huc venimus*. We have come here *to deliberate*.

*Gerundive.*—*Ad pacem petendam*, or, *pacis petendae causā missi sumus*. We have been sent for the purpose of asking for peace.

Sometimes we find the participle in *-rus*: *consultaturi adsumus*, we are here *to deliberate*.

Its use with other prepositions is rare: *inter ludendum*, *ob iudicandum*: “in the midst of play,” “for the sake of giving a verdict.”

397. The **dative** of both forms is used after certain verbs and adjectives such as *praeficere*, *praeesse*, *dare operam*, *impar*, etc., and also in the sense of *aim* or *purpose*.

*Gerund.*—*Legendo dabat operam*. He was giving his attention *to reading*.

*Gerundive.*—*Bello gerendo me praefecistis*. You made me preside *over* the carrying on the war.

*Gerundive.*—*Comitia consulibus creandis*. The meeting *for* the election of consuls.

Note also, *solvendo non esse*, not to be *able to pay* (one's debts). The **gerundive** is almost invariably preferred with transitive verbs.

398. The use of the **ablative** is mainly *instrumental* and *causal*.

With transitive verbs the **gerundive** is more common (except with neuter pronouns) than the **gerund**; *aliquid agendo* (by doing something); but, *bello trahendo vinces* (by prolonging the war).

*Obs.*—It is also occasionally used with the preposition *in*; but it is not used with *pro* and *sine* to represent our “instead of,” “without,” followed by the verbal substantive; you cannot say *pro sequendo*, *sine sequendo* for “instead of,” or “without following.” (See 332. 8.)

399. The **genitive** of both gerund and gerundive is used in most of the senses of the genitive; with transitive verbs the latter is to be preferred, unless **ambiguity**, or a recurrence



of the same sound, would arise. Thus *discendi* aliquid (*alicujus* would be ambiguous); *vera judicandi*; *patres vestros videndi causā* (to avoid *vestrorum videndorum*).

Obs. 1.—The genitive *singular* of the gerundive is used with *sui*, even when it denotes a number of persons: *sui purgandi causa adsunt*, they are here to clear *themselves*, so *vestri, nostri*.

Obs. 2.—Notice such phrases as *respirandi spatium*, a breathing space; *sui colligendi facultas*, an opportunity of rallying; *pacis faciendae auctor et princeps fui*, I was the suggestor of, and the leader in making peace. The idiom *hoc conservandae libertatis est*, this tends to the preservation of freedom, has been noticed above. (292, Obs.)

400. The accusative of the gerundive is used **predicatively** (239) in a *final* sense in combination with certain verbs: *do*, I give, *curo*, I take care of, *suscipio*, I undertake, etc.

*Obsides Aeduis custodiendos tradit.* He hands over the hostages to the Aedui, to keep in guard.

*Agros eis habitandos dedit.* He gave them lands to dwell in.

*Caesar pontem faciendum curavit.* Caesar had a bridge made.

It thus retains the idea of **obligation**, and often answers to the English infinitive (*to* keep, etc.), itself originally a dative of aim or purpose.

#### Exercise 50.

△ 1. These men came, it is said, to our camp for the purpose of praising themselves<sup>1</sup> and accusing you (*pl.*); they are now intent on pacifying you, and clearing themselves of a most serious indictment. □ 2. The matter must on no account be postponed; you must on this very day come to a decision, as to whether it tends to the destruction or to the preservation of the constitution. ○ 3. Such gentleness and clemency did he show in the very hour of triumph, that it may be questioned whether he won greater<sup>2</sup> popularity by pardoning his enemies or by relieving his friends. △ 4. There can be no question that

<sup>1</sup> 399, Obs. 1.

<sup>2</sup> Plus. (See 294.)



in point<sup>1</sup> of consulting his country's interests rather than his own, of sacrificing his own convenience (*pl.*) to that<sup>2</sup> of his friends, of keeping in check alike his temper and his tongue, this young man far outdid all<sup>3</sup> the old. [5] All the spoil which the defendant had obtained by sacking temples, by confiscating the property of individuals, and by levying contributions on so many communities, he secretly had<sup>4</sup> carried out of the country. (6) It was by venturing on something, he said, and by pressing on, not by delay and hanging back, nor by much<sup>5</sup> discussion and little action, that they had effected what they had hitherto achieved.<sup>6</sup> (7) It was I who suggested the following up the enemy (*sing.*), in order to leave<sup>7</sup> him no breathing space, no<sup>8</sup> opportunity of rallying, or of ascertaining the nature<sup>9</sup> or number of his assailants.

<sup>1</sup> Simply abl. of limitation, or reference. (274.)

<sup>2</sup> See 345.

<sup>3</sup> Use *quisque*. (375.)

<sup>4</sup> *Curo*. (400.)

<sup>5</sup> "Much," "little," with gerund. (See 53.)

<sup>6</sup> Repeat the same verb; mood? (See 77.)

<sup>7</sup> Use the passive. (216.)

<sup>8</sup> Use *ullus* after *ne*, as more emphatic than *qui*. (See 357, 358.)

<sup>9</sup> See 174.



## EXERCISE LI.

### THE SUPINES.

401. The so-called **Supines** in **-um** and **-u** are the accusative and ablative cases of a **verbal substantive** of the fourth declension.

This substantive is formed in the same manner as the passive participle (*auditus, factus, etc.*), and the name *supine* is a Latin translation of the Greek *ὑπίος* (on his back), which, by a metaphor borrowed from wrestlers, was fancifully applied to the passive as distinguished from the active voice. Neither, however, of the supines has a really passive signification.

402. The **Supine** in **-um** is used only in combination with *verbs of motion*. It expresses the purpose, design, or *final cause*, of the motion. It is thus included among the various Latin modes of expressing purpose or design mentioned in 100.

It so far keeps its verbal nature as to govern the case of the verb from which it is formed.

*Pacem nos flagitatum venerunt* (230). They have come to importune us for peace.

*Pabulum emisit milites*. He sent his soldiers out to forage, or "a foraging" (a=an, on).

*Obs.*—This *supine* is one of the few instances of *motion towards* being expressed by the accusative without a preposition. (See 235.)

403. It is used with *ire* (to go) oftener than with any other verb, and forms with this sometimes a kind of additional tense, though rarely, if ever, in Caesar or Cicero: "I am on the way to," "I set about." It thus gives the action an intensive force, sometimes almost equal to our "goes out of his way to."

*Video te patris tui injurias ultum ire*. I observe that you are *on the way to* avenge the wrongs done to your father.

*Fortunas suas perditum it*. He is *on the way to* ruin his own fortunes.

*Sibi nocitum it*. He is *on the way to* damage himself.

*Obs.*—Its use with the impersonal passive of *iri* to supply the place of the absent **passive infinitive future** has been noticed (193, iv.).

*Injurias patris ultum iri dixit*. He said that the wrongs done to his father would be avenged.



404. The **Supine** in **-u** is the **ablative** of a similar verbal substantive. It is in fact an ablative of *limitation* (274). It is mostly confined to forms derived from verbs of **speaking** and of the **senses**, such as *dictu*, *memoratu*, *auditu*, *visu*, etc., but includes *factu* and *natu*.

It is only used with **adjectives** (mostly such as express *difficulty and ease, credibility and the reverse*), and a few **substantives** resembling adjectives, such as *fas*, *nefas*, *scelus*, and the **verb** *pudet*.

*Difficile est dictu quanto simus in odio.* It is hard to say how hated we are.

*Nefas est dictu talem senectutem miseram fuisse.* It is sacrilege to say that such an old age was wretched.

Note that the *supine* in **-u** does not, as that in **-um**, govern a case; but it may, as in these two examples, have either an interrogative clause (165), or an infinitive dependent upon it.

It may be compared with the Greek infinitive active *καλός ἰδεῖν*, or the English "fair to see."

### Exercise 51.

1. Ambassadors came from the Athenians to Philip at Olynthus<sup>1</sup> to complain of wrongs done to their countrymen. 2. He started to his father at Marseilles from his uncle at Narbonne to see the games, but within the last<sup>2</sup> few days was killed, either by an assassin, or by brigands, while<sup>3</sup> on his journey. 3. Do you (*pl.*) remain within the camp in order to take food and rest and all else that you require; let us, who are less exhausted with fighting—for did we not arrive fresh and untouched immediately after the contest?—go out to get food and forage. 4. We have come to deprecate your (*pl.*) anger, and to entreat for peace; we earnestly hope that we shall obtain what (*pl.*) we seek for. 5. He sent ambassadors to the senate to congratulate Rome<sup>4</sup> on her victory. 6. It sounds incredible how repeatedly and how urgently I have warned<sup>5</sup> you to place no reliance in that man. 7. It is not easy to say whether this man should be spared, and be<sup>6</sup> sent away with his companions, or whether he should at once be either slain or cast into prison.

<sup>1</sup> For this and the "at's" in the next sentence, see 315.

<sup>2</sup> See 325, *Obs.*    <sup>3</sup> Either *dum* (see 180), or present participle (410).

<sup>4</sup> Why not *Roma*? (See 319.)

<sup>5</sup> Mood? (See 165, 166.)

<sup>6</sup> *ipse*. (See 355, *Obs.* 1.)



## EXERCISE LII.

### PARTICIPLES.

#### General Remarks.

405. Participles are verbal adjectives, or rather verbs used as adjectives.<sup>1</sup>

Hence their name, *participia*, as sharing in (*participari*) the nature of two parts of speech. They differ from the Gerundive as they may govern all cases precisely as finite verbs, and also as representing more distinctly *tense* and *voice*; but they are inflected as adjectives, and, as adjectives, are both *attached to*, and, as in compound tenses, *predicated of*, substantives and pronouns. (See Intr. 8.)

*Res abstrusa ac recondita* (attribute). A deep and mysterious question.

*Multi occisi sunt* (predicate). Many were slain.

406. (i.) But their most characteristic use is that in which they stand in **apposition to the subject or object of a verb**, and form as in English, but to a still greater extent, a substitute for a *subordinate clause*, either adjectival or adverbial. (Intr. 81, 82.) Thus—

*Caesar haec veritus*. Caesar fearing (= *who*, or *as he*, feared) this.

*Haec scribens interpellatus sum*. I was interrupted *while*<sup>2</sup> I was writing this.

*Urbem oppugnaturus constitit*. He halted *when*<sup>2</sup> he was on the point of assaulting the city.

*Nobiles, imperio suo jamdiu repugnantes, uno praelio oppressit*. He crushed in a single battle the nobles, *who had* long been contesting his sovereignty.

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<sup>1</sup> The **action** or **state** which the verb in its finite form (*i.e.* when used as a true verb) *predicates*, is looked on as a **quality** embodied in, and attached by language, or *attributed*, to some person or thing. "Caesar seeing this, etc."—we add to our general idea of Caesar the special quality of *seeing this*.

<sup>2</sup> In English the temporal conjunctions *when*, *while*, can apparently be closely connected with participles, "when coming," "while writing." These are really elliptical expressions, "when (he was) a (on) coming," "while (he was) a writing;" and the apparent *participle* was originally a verbal noun. In Latin such combinations as "*dum scribens*," "*quum veniens*," are of course absolutely inadmissible.



(ii.) Sometimes the Latin participle represents not a *subordinate*, but a *co-ordinate*, clause. (Intr. 74, 75.)

*Militem arreptum trahebat.* He seized the soldier, and began to drag him off. (See 15.)

*Patrem secutus ad Hispaniam navigavit.* He followed his father, and sailed to Spain.

407. Some participles are used precisely as **adjectives**, and as such admit of comparative and superlative degrees.)

(i.) Such past participles as *doctus*, *eruditus*, *paratus*, *erectus*, etc., are constantly so used.

(ii.) So also such present participles as *abstinens*, *amans*, *appetens*, *fidens*, *florens*, *nocens*, etc.; these when transitive are often joined with the genitive in place of the accusative: *patriae amantissimus*. (See 302.)

(iii.) Some even, as adjectives, admit the negative prefix *in-*, which is never joined with the verb: *innocens*, *impotens*, *insipiens*, *indomitus*, *invictus*, *intactus*.

*Obs.*—At the same time, though this use of the participle is common in both languages, we must be cautious in translating English *participial adjectives* literally: “a threatening letter,” is “*literae minaces* ;” “a moving speech,” “*oratio flebilis* ;” “a smiling landscape,” “*aspectus amoenus* ;” “burning heat,” “*aestus fervidus*.”

408. Others, like adjectives, are used exactly as **substantives**: *adolescens*, *infans*, *senatus-consultum*, *candidatus*, *praefectus*, etc. (See 51.)

Such are—*Institutum*, “fixed course,” “principle” (sing.), “institutions” (pl.); *acta*, “measures,” “proceedings ;” *facta*, “deeds ;” *merita* (*in*), “services” (towards); *peccatum*, *delictum*, “wrong-doing,” “crime ;” the *future participle* is only so used in the word *futur-um* (-a, pl.).

*Obs.*—It has already been said that many of these still retain their true participial, *i.e. verbal*, construction: *multa ab eo praeclare facta*. (See 55.) But we may also say *merita ejus*, *facta*, *acta*, *dicta*, *praecepta*, *delicta*, *ejus*, etc.

409. There are in Latin **three** participles, exclusive of the **gerundive**, which is not here included among the participles as it cannot govern a case.)

*Active* verbs have **two**: *Dicens* (pres.), *dicturus* (fut.).

*Deponent* verbs have **three**: *Sequens* (pres.), *secutus* (past), *secuturus* (fut.).

*Passive* verbs have **one**: *Dictus* (past).

*Obs.*—This last has occasionally a middle signification. (See 233 and 413.)



### Present Participle.

410. This participle is always **active**. When used as a participle (not as a mere adjective) it denotes **uncompleted action contemporaneous with** that of the verb to whose subject or object it is in apposition.

*Haec dixit moriens.* He said this *while dying*.

*Provincia decedens<sup>1</sup> Rhodum praetervectus sum.* *In the act of (or, while) returning home from my province, I sailed past Rhodes.*

*Ad mortem eunti obviam factus sum.* I met him *as he was going to death*.

*Obs.*—Thus after “to hear,” and “to see,” the present participle is used when the actual presence of the hearer or seer is emphasised.

I heard you say. *Audivi te dicentem.<sup>2</sup>*

He saw the house blaze. *Aedes flammantes vidit.*

411. Hence (especially in the **nominative**) its meaning is far more limited than that of the English present participle, which is often used *vaguely*, as regards even time, and *widely* to represent other conjunctions than those of mere time. Thus—

“*Mounting (i.e. after mounting) his horse he galloped off to the camp;*” “*arriving (i.e. having arrived) in Italy he caught a fever;*” “*hearing this (i.e. in consequence of hearing), he ordered an inquiry;*” “*throwing themselves at his feet (i.e. having thrown) they made a long speech.*”

In all these cases the Latin present participle would be entirely wrong; *equum conscendens* would mean that he galloped to the camp while *in the act of* mounting; *in Italiam perveniens*, that the fever was caught at *the moment of reaching* Italy; *haec audiens*, that the inquiry was ordered *while he was* listening to a story; *se projicientes*, that they made a long speech *whilst* in the very act of falling prostrate;—all of which would of course be wrong or absurd.

In the first three instances *quum* should be used with the pluperfect subjunctive: *quum equum conscendisset*; *quum pervenisset*; *quum haec audivisset* (or *his auditis*); and in the last the passive, or rather *middle*, past participle,—*ad pedes ejus projecti*.

<sup>1</sup> *Decedere* is the technical word for *to return home* from holding the government of a province.

<sup>2</sup> Sometimes, *audivi te, cum diceres*. (See 429.)



412. So too, when the English present participle, while expressing time **contemporaneous with a verb in the past**, implies also a *cause*, *quum* with the **imperfect subjunctive** should be used.

“Caesar, *hoping* soon to win the day, led out his men,” should be, *Caesar, quum se brevi victurum esse speraret, suos eduxit*; not *Caesar sperans*, etc.

Though this rule should be strictly observed, it is not without exceptions, especially in Caesar.

*Obs.*—The present participle sometimes represents a *concessive* or *though*-clause. (Intr. 59, g.)

*Re consentientes, verbis, or vocabulis, discrepamus. Though we agree (while agreeing) in substance, we differ in words.*

413. On the other hand, the **past participles** of **deponent** and **semi-deponent verbs** (Intr. 44), such as *veritus, ratus, ausus, confisus, diffisus, usus, progressus* (advancing), *aversatus* (expressing disgust at), *indignatus* (feeling indignation at), and those of passive verbs used in a *middle* or *reflexive* sense, as *conversus* (turning), *projectus* (throwing himself), *humi provolutus* (rolling on the ground), are used much in the same sense as the English participles “fearing,” “thinking,” “venturing,” “trusting,” “advancing.”

“Caesar *fearing* this” should be either, *Caesar haec veritus*, or, *Caesar quum haec timeret*; “*turning* to his friends” should be either, *quum ad suos se convertisset*, or, *ad suos conversus*.

414. But the oblique cases, especially the **dative** and **genitive**, are used with greater freedom, and often take the place of an adjectival (or adverbial) clause, or of a substantive. (See 73.)

*Verum (or vera) dicentibus facile cedam.* I will always yield to those who speak the truth; or, to men if they speak the truth.

*Pugnantium clamore perterritus.* Alarmed by the shouts of the combatants, or of those who were fighting.

*Nescio quem prope adstantem interrogavi.* I questioned some one who was standing by.

*Obs.*—Even here a relative clause is equally common, and in the **nominative**, “men doing this,” or “those who do this,” should be translated by *qui hoc faciunt*; *hoc facientes laudantur* would mean, not “men who do this are praised,” but “they are praised while doing this,” and *ii hoc facientes*, in imitation of “those doing this” (*οἱ ταῦτα ποιοῦντες*) is not Latin at all. (See 346.)



415. These two oblique cases of the present participle very often take the place of an **English noun**.

- (a.) Interroganti *mihi respondit*. He replied to my *question*.  
So—*Haec interroganti hoc respondit*. To this *question* he made this *answer*.
- (b.) *Lugentium lacrimae*, tears of *mourning*. *Gratulantium clamores*, shouts of *congratulation*.
- (c.) Notice also, *vox ejus morientis*, his *dying* voice or words; *adhortantis verba*, his *cheering* words, or words of *encouragement*.

**Caution.**—Beware of such Latin as *luctus lacrimae*, *voces doloris*, etc.

### Past Participle.

416. The **past participle** belongs entirely, except in *deponent* verbs, to the **passive voice**. We cannot say *adventus*, “having arrived,” *auditus*, “having heard,” but must use *quum*. (See Elementary Rules, 14.)

The use of this participle to form the compound tenses of the passive is obvious; its use with *habeo* (*hoc cognitum habeo*) has been pointed out (188); also the phrases, *tibi consultum volo*, “I wish your interests consulted” (240, *Obs.*), and, *properato, or consulto, opus est*, “there is need of haste or deliberation.” (286.)

417. (i.) The passive participle combined with a substantive often answers to an English verbal or abstract noun, connected with another noun by the preposition *of*, and used to denote a fact in the past.

*Post urbem conditam*. After the *foundation of* the city.

*Violati foederis poenas dabis*. You shall be punished for the *violation, or breach, of* the treaty.

*Nuntiata clades*. The *news of* the disaster.

(ii.) Occasionally the **gerundive** is used in a similar way as almost the equivalent of a present passive participle.

*Qui violandis legatis interfuere*. Those who took part in the *outrage on the* ambassadors.

*Obs.*—We have here (and in 415) another instance of the comparative **poverty of Latin in substantives**, especially in those of an *abstract* and *generalising* nature. (See 54, 174.)



### Future Participles.

418. The future participle in *-rus* is always **active**; for its various meanings besides those of mere futurity, see 14, *c*. It forms (with *sum*) a substitute for the **future subjunctive** (114) and for the **future infinitive** (193, iii.) The following examples will recall some of its more idiomatic uses.

- (a.) *Hoc se unquam facturum fuisse negat.* He says he *would never have done* this. (193, v.)
- (b.) *Nunquam futurum fuisse ut urbs caperetur respondit.* He replied that the city *would never have been* taken.
- (c.) *Vereor ne domum nunquam sis rediturus.* I fear that you are never *destined to* return home. (139.)
- (d.) *Plura locuturos dimisit.* He sent them away, as they were *on the point of* speaking further.
- (e.) *Adeo territi sunt ut arma facile tradituri fuerint.* They were so terrified that they *would have* easily delivered up their arms. (115.)
- (f.) *Hic mansurus fui.* Here I *intended, or was prepared,* to remain.
- (g.) *Fiet, quod futurum est.* That which *is to be,* will be.

### Exercise 52.

The asterisk\* means that the participle is to take the place of the *relative or conjunction*.

1. Are we<sup>1</sup> then to spare those who\* resist (us), and hurl darts at us? 2. Are we to spare these men even though\* they resist us? 3. I heard you ask more than once whether we were going to return to<sup>2</sup> my home, or to go to your father in London. 4. I heard the whole city ring with the shouts of joy and triumph. 5. Returning in his old age from India, he died in his own house; his sons and grandsons stood round his sick-bed, gazed sadly (61) on his dying countenance, and retained in their memories his prophetic words. 6. To my complaint that he had broken his word, he said that he had done nothing of the kind, but was ready to pay the penalty of having caused<sup>4</sup> such a loss. 7. I saw the soldiers brandishing

<sup>1</sup> Gerund with *erit*. (See 388.)

<sup>2</sup> 316, iii.

<sup>3</sup> 415, *c*.

<sup>4</sup> = of the causing of . . . (417.)



their weapons throughout the city; I heard the voices of joy and triumph; I recognised the clear proofs of the announcement of a victory. 8. Throwing themselves at the king's<sup>1</sup> feet, they solemnly appealed to him not to give over to certain destruction men who\* were not guilty up to that time, and who\* were likely to be of the utmost value to the nation one day. 9. Embarking at Naples, and fearing for the safety of himself and his family,<sup>2</sup> he took refuge with my father at Marseilles. 10. His words alike of praise (415, *c*) and of rebuke were drowned in shouts of indignation, and in groans and outcries of disapproval. 11. Distrusting my own sense of hearing, I asked some<sup>3</sup> one who\* was standing nearer you whether I had heard aright; he answered my question in the affirmative.<sup>4</sup> 12. Are you not ashamed<sup>5</sup> and sorry<sup>5</sup> for the abandonment of your undertaking, the desertion of your friend, and the violation of your word?

<sup>1</sup> See 257.<sup>2</sup> *Sui*, 349, *Obs.*<sup>3</sup> *Nescio quis*, 362.<sup>4</sup> See 162.<sup>5</sup> 202.



## EXERCISE LIII.

### THE ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE.

ONE of the commonest uses of the Latin participle is that called the **Ablative Absolute**.

419. A **participle** and **substantive** (or pronoun) joined together in the ablative, and standing by themselves, often in a Latin sentence form a substitute for a **subordinate clause**. *Caesar, acceptis litteris, proficisci constituit.* *Acceptis litteris* is here the exact equivalent of such a clause as *quum litteras accepisset*.

420. (i.) This ablative absolute is represented in English, sometimes by a participle in apposition, "receiving" or "having received;" sometimes by such phrases as "on," "after," "in consequence of," "in spite of," "without," "instead of," followed by a verbal substantive, as that in *-ing*; sometimes by a subordinate clause introduced by "after that," "when," "while," "because," "although," "if," etc., sometimes by a co-ordinate clause (406, ii.); **very rarely by the almost obsolete English absolute case**, once a dative, now a nominative: "this said," "this done."

Thus—(ii.) *His auditis*, having heard, or, hearing this; *te praesente*, in your presence; *me invito*, against my will; *hoc comperto scelere, in consequence of* discovering this crime; *te repugnante, in spite of*, in the teeth of, your resistance; *illo manente, as long as* he remains; *Antonio oppresso, if* Antony is crushed; *his dictis abiit, this said*, he went off; *patefacta porta erupit*, he had the gate opened and sallied forth.

421. The ablative, therefore, is occasionally that of mere *time*, as *regnante Tiberio*, "in the reign of Tiberius," but much oftener of *attendant circumstances* and *cause*.

Owing to the absence of a past participle active in Latin, the use of this idiom, as of the *quum* clause, is exceedingly frequent.

It is a good rule never to translate it into English by an absolute case, or by a clause beginning with "when."



422. **Cautions.**—The **ablative absolute**, however, is not always admissible.

(a.) It can of course only be used in the passive with *transitive* verbs (416). You cannot say *Caesare pervento* for “Caesar having arrived,” or *Caesare persuaso* for “Caesar having been persuaded,” but *Caesar quum pervenisset, Caesari quum persuasum esset*.

(b.) It must never be used if the person denoted by its substantive or pronoun is either the subject or object of the principal verb of the clause.

“Caesar having taken the *enemy* massacred *them*” is not *captis hostibus Caesar eos trucidavit*, but *Caesar captos hostes trucidavit*. “As I was reading this I saw you” is not, *me haec legente te vidi*, but *haec legens te vidi*.

423. (c.) It *need* not be used when a past participle active is supplied by a deponent verb.

*Haec locutus* is as good Latin as *his dictis*.

(d.) It is *rarely* used to represent more than a substantive and verb, or verb with its accusative: *haec me dicente*; but for so long a combination as *Caesare a militibus imperatore salutato*, a *quum*-clause should be substituted.

(e.) Its use with a **future** participle is very rare in the best *prose*. The phrase *Caesare venturo* is from Horace.

424. Sometimes (as the verb *sum* has no participle) the place of the participle is taken by an **adjective** or **substantive**, which is joined in a predicative sense with another substantive or pronoun.

*Me invito*, against my will; *te duce*, with you for leader (under your leadership (333)); *me auctore*, at my suggestion; *salvis legibus*, without violating the law; *honestis iudicibus*, if the judges are honourable men.

*Obs.*—Sometimes the participle is used alone with a dependent clause.

*Missis qui rogarent*. Having sent people to ask.

*Comperto eum aegrotare*. Having ascertained that he was ill.

425. With a **negative** the ablative absolute often represents the English “without” joined to the verbal noun. (See 398, *Obs.*) Thus—

*Te non adjuvante*, without your assistance; *nullo expectato duce*, without waiting for any guide; *re infecta*, without success; *nullo respondente*, without receiving an answer from any one; *causā incognitā*, without hearing the case; *indictā causā condemnatur*, he is condemned without pleading his cause.



426. The proper place for the ablative absolute is early in, or quite at the beginning of, a sentence. (Intr. 104.) It is only when extremely emphatic that it comes last. (Intr. 92.)

*Exercise 53.*

*N.B.*—1. “And” enclosed in brackets is to be omitted and a participial construction substituted. (406, ii.)

2. The asterisk\* marks the use of the participle as in Ex. 52.

1. Thereupon, after saluting the enemies' general, he turned to his companions, (and) setting spurs to his horse, rode past the ranks of the Germans without either waiting for his staff or receiving an answer<sup>1</sup> from any one. 2. It was at my suggestion, to prevent your voice and strength failing you, that you suspended for a while the speech which\* you had begun. 3. For myself, fearing that glory and the pursuit of honour had but little effect with you, I abandoned such topics<sup>2</sup> (and) tried to work upon your feelings by a different method. 4. All this he did at the instigation of your brother, without either receiving or hoping for any reward. 5. It was most fortunate for me that, fighting<sup>3</sup> as I did against your wishes and advice, not to say in spite of your opposition and resistance, I gained the victory without the loss of a single<sup>4</sup> soldier, and with few wounded.\* 6. After attacking the camp for several hours, the barbarians were so exhausted by the heat and with thirst and fatigue, that having lost more than 1200 men they abandoned<sup>5</sup> the attempt and returned<sup>5</sup> home without success. 7. It was at your suggestion, not only against my will, but in spite of my opposition, resistance, and appeals to heaven and earth, that your countrymen were persuaded to condemn a whole people without a hearing. 8. This I am persuaded of, that you will not pass this law without violating the constitution. 9. As I was thus speaking, the news of the enemies' arrival, and the handing in of a despatch from the king, filled my

<sup>1</sup> = or any one replying.

<sup>3</sup> Present participle. (412, *Obs.*)

<sup>5</sup> Use different tenses. (See 113.)

<sup>2</sup> Simply *ista*. (54.)

<sup>4</sup> See 381.



audience<sup>1</sup> with mingled rage and panic; but some,<sup>2</sup> judging that haste was necessary, seized their arms (and) hastened to go down to meet the foe. 10. So long as you survive and are unharmed, I feel sure that my children will never be orphans. 11. Under your leadership I was prepared (418, *f*) to take up arms, but hearing<sup>3</sup> that you were ill, I resolved to remain behind at home without<sup>4</sup> taking part in that contest.

<sup>1</sup> "The minds (*animi*) of my audience." (See 17, *Obs.*)

<sup>2</sup> Use *erant qui*. (360, iii.)

<sup>3</sup> 424, *Obs.*

<sup>4</sup> Use "and not to," *neque*. (332. 8.)



## EXERCISE LIV.

### TEMPORAL CLAUSES.

**427.** **Temporal** clauses are those which qualify the statement made by the verb in the main clause, in some particular as to **previous, contemporaneous, or subsequent time.** They are therefore *adverbial* clauses. (See Intr. 82.)

They are introduced in Latin and English by various temporal **conjunctions**, such as those given in Intr. 59, *c*, and others.

*Obs.*—Their place is often taken by the participial constructions given in the last two exercises, *e.g. haec locutus, his dictis* are exactly equivalent to *haec quum dixisset.*

**428.** Of those conjunctions which answer to the English “when,” all but *quum (cum)* are as a rule used with the **indicative** mood, precisely as in English.

Thus in past time—

*Quae postquam (postea quam), ubi, simul atque,*<sup>1</sup> *audivit* (or *audiverat*), *abiit.* “When he heard (or had heard) this he took his departure,” or “no sooner had he heard this than,” etc.

*Obs. 1.*—This use of *audivit* (aor.) in place of the more strictly correct *audiverat* is even more common in Latin than in English.

So also with **present** and **future** time—*Quae simul atque audit, abit; quae postquam, ubi, quoties, simul atque, audivit (190, i.) abibit.*

*Obs. 2.*—Though the indicative is the rule with these conjunctions, the **subjunctive** must be used if the principal verb is in **oratio obliqua**: *dicunt eum, postquam haec audiverit, abiisse.* (77.)

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<sup>1</sup> *Simul ac* only before consonants.



## Quum.

429. The exception to the rule is *quum*, or *cum*, the commonest of all these conjunctions. With the **imperfect** or **pluperfect** tenses *quum* is joined with the **subjunctive**.

*Caesar, quum haec videret, milites impetum facere jussit.*

Caesar, seeing this, ordered his troops to charge.

*Legati, quum haec non impetrassent, domum redierunt.*

The ambassadors having failed (or on failing) to obtain this, returned home.

The reason of this is that, while the other conjunctions express the relation of *time*, and time only, *quum* introduces the **circumstances** which **led up to**, or **accompanied**, the fact stated by the principal verb. These circumstances are looked on as not merely preceding, or accompanying, but as affecting and *accounting for* the fact, like our own participial construction: "seeing that I could be of no use, I went away."

Now whenever *quum* (conjunction formed from *qui*) implies in any way *cause* (or *contrast*) the tendency is to use the subjunctive, precisely as with the relative itself (see 501). Hence in describing *past* events *quum* is habitually joined with the subjunctive mood, as the previous circumstance introduced is looked on as more or less influencing, or even causing, the main event which followed it, even when such causal relation is scarcely discernible; hence such a sentence as—

*Quum in portum venisset, vitā excessit.* He died *after* reaching the harbour.

430. Sometimes *quum* expresses more clearly still the idea of **cause**.

*Quae quum ita se habeant, or haberent. Seeing that, or as the case stands, or stood, thus; this being the case.*

In this purely causal sense it is regularly joined with the subjunctive mood in **all** tenses.

431. Sometimes also *quum*, without laying aside the idea of time, answers almost to "although," and points a **contrast**, *i.e.* is used as almost a *concessive* conjunction. (Intr. 59, *g.*) It is then also joined with the **subjunctive**.

*Quum liber esse posset, servire maluit.* At a time when, or *although*, he might have been free, he preferred to be a slave.

*Quum dicere deberet, conticuit.* At a time when, or *although*, he ought to have spoken, he held his peace.



*Obs.*—This is an obvious mode of turning the English “instead of” with the verbal noun in *-ing* (see 398): “Instead of being free,” “instead of speaking.”

It can, however, only be used where the neglect of a *duty* or *opportunity* is implied, otherwise we may use *adeo non . . . ut*, or *non modo non . . . sed*. (See 124.)

### Quum with the Indicative.

432. *Quum* however is frequently used with the **indicative**. Thus, if simply temporal, it is regularly used with the indicative of the *present* or *future* tenses.

*Quum in portum dico, in urbem dico.* When I say into the harbour, I say into the city; *or*, In saying into the harbour, I say into the city.

*Poenam lues quum venerit (190, i.) solvendi dies.* You shall pay the penalty when the day of payment comes.

*Obs.*—So also *Decem sunt anni*, or *decimus hic est annus, quum haec facis*. You have been doing this (181) for the last ten years.

433. It is used also with the indicative even of **past** time in certain cases.

(a) When two clauses mark strictly *contemporaneous* events. This is often impressed on the reader by the presence of a *tum* in the principal clause.

*Quum tu ibi eras, tum ego domi eram.* At the time, *or* at the moment, when you were there, I was at home.

As the cause must come *before* the effect, the presence of *tum* excludes from the *quum* any notion of *causal* circumstances, and fixes it down to a purely temporal meaning.

434. (b) In a **frequentative** sense, where a number of repeated acts are described, *quum* in the sense of “whenever,” “as often as,” is joined with the indicative.

If the principal verb is in past time, *quum (cum)* is used with the **pluperfect**; if in present time, with the **perfect**.

*Cum rosam viderat, tum ver esse arbitrabatur (184).* Whenever he saw the rose in bloom (year after year), he judged that it was spring-time.

*Cum ad villam veni, hoc ipsum nihil agere me delectat.* As often as I come to my country-house, this mere doing nothing (94) has a charm for me.



*Obs.*—The same construction is used with *si quando*, *ubi*, *ut quisque*, and the relative *qui*, *quicumque*.

*Ut quisque huc venerat, haec loquebatur.* Whenever any one came here, he would use this language.

*Quos cessare viderat, verbis castigabat.* Whomever he saw hanging back he made a point of rebuking.

But in Livy often, in Tacitus regularly, the subjunctive is used, in accordance with the Greek use of the optative.

*Id fetialis ubi dixisset, hastam immittebat.* As soon as (*in every case*) the herald had uttered this, he would launch a spear, etc.

*N.B.*—*Quoties* is only used where the idea of “every time that” is strongly emphasised.

435. (c) The indicative is also used where, by an inverted construction, what would otherwise be the principal assertion is stated in a subordinate clause introduced by *quum*.

*Jam ver appetebat, quum Hannibal ex hibernis movit.*<sup>1</sup>  
Spring was already approaching, when Hannibal left his winter quarters.

This sentence would stand with the same sense almost more naturally—

*Vere jam appetente Hannibal ex hibernis movit.*

The indicative is natural, for *quum* here = “and suddenly,” “and at once,” and may be compared with the co-ordinating use of *qui*. (See 78.)

#### Exercise 54.

The asterisk \* means that one of the various constructions of *quum* is to be used. Where “and” is in brackets use the participial construction (406, ii.).

1. This \* being the case, he was reluctant to leave the city, and openly refused,<sup>2</sup> in the governor’s presence, to do so. 2. As\* I was wearied with my journey, I determined (45) on staying at home the whole day and doing nothing. 3. No sooner was he made aware, by the hoisting of a flag from the summit of the citadel, that the advanced guard of the enemy was approaching, than, taking advantage<sup>3</sup> of the darkness<sup>4</sup> of the night, he caused a gate to

<sup>1</sup> A military term : *castra* must be supplied.

<sup>2</sup> See 136.

<sup>3</sup> *Utor* (413.)

<sup>4</sup> = night and darkness.



be thrown open (and) sallied out boldly into their midst. 4. No sooner had he heard of the landing of the enemies' forces, than, instead of remaining quietly at home, he determined on taking up arms and doing his utmost<sup>1</sup> to repel the invasion. 5. Seeing\* that his prayers and entreaties were of no avail with the king, he brought his speech to an end; no sooner was he (*qui*) silent, than the door was opened (and) two soldiers were introduced each<sup>2</sup> with a sword. 6. At the moment when\* the enemy was entering the gates of your crushed and ruined city, not one of you so much as heaved a groan; when\* even worse than this (*pl.*) befalls you, who will<sup>3</sup> pity you? you will bewail, I fear, your<sup>4</sup> destiny in vain. 7. Whenever\* he heard anything of this kind, he would instantly say that the story was invented by some neighbour. 8. Whomsoever he saw applauding the conqueror he would blame, and exhort not to congratulate their country's enemies. 9. For the last five years the enemy has been<sup>5</sup> sweeping in triumph through the whole of Italy, slaughtering our armies, destroying our strongholds, setting fire to our towns, devastating and ravaging our fields, shaking the allegiance of our allies, when\* suddenly the aspect of affairs is changed, (and) he sends ambassadors, and pretends to sigh for peace, tranquillity, and friendship with<sup>6</sup> our nation.

<sup>1</sup> See 332. 5, *g.*<sup>2</sup> Why not *quisque*? (378.)<sup>3</sup> 309.<sup>4</sup> *Iste.* (338.)<sup>5</sup> 432, *Obs.*<sup>6</sup> Genitive. (288.)



## EXERCISE LV.

### TEMPORAL CLAUSES—Continued.

#### *Dum, donec, priusquam, etc.*

436. The other temporal conjunctions will cause little difficulty, if the remarks on Tenses are carefully read, especially those in 190.

The general rule is that **the indicative is used unless (a) the clause falls under oratio obliqua (77), or (b) some other idea than that of time is introduced.** Thus—

437. *Dum*, as also *donec*, *quamdiu*, *quoad* in the sense of “while,” “as long as,” where they connect together two periods of time of equal length, are used with the **indicative** in various tenses.

*Haec feci, dum licuit.* I did this as long as I was permitted.

*Vivet ejus memoria, dum erit haec civitas.* His memory will live as long as this country exists.

Obs.—*Quamdiu* implies a long period; *donec* generally in prose “until,” or “up to the last moment that;” *quoad* also “to the last moment that,” but not limited to time: *quoad potui*, “to the utmost extent of my power” = *quantum in me fuit.* (332. 5.)

438. But *when dum*,<sup>1</sup> “while,” denotes a longer period, **during part of which** something else has happened, it is joined with the **present indicative** (historic) even when past time is referred to (see 180), and even in *oratio obliqua*.

*Allatum est praedatores, dum latius vagantur, ab hostibus interceptos fuisse.* News was brought that the plunderers, while they were wandering too far, had been cut off by the enemy.

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<sup>1</sup> “While” is constantly used in English without any idea of *time*, simply to place two statements side by side, generally with the idea of *contrast*, “while you hate him, we love him.” *Dum* is never used in this sense in Latin: we must write either, *tu quidem eum odisti, nos vero amamus*; or simply, *tu eum odisti, nos amamus.* (See also 406, note<sup>2</sup>.)



439. When *dum* is used for "so long as," in the sense of "if," "provided that," it invariably takes the **subjunctive**, and with negative clauses is joined with *ne*.<sup>1</sup>

*Veniant igitur, dum ne nos interpellent.* Let them come then, provided they don't interrupt us.

440. When *dum*, *donec*, *quoad* mean "until," their mood is determined by the rule in 436. If nothing more than **time** is indicated they take the **indicative** (except in *oratio obliqua*).

*Mane hic, dum ego rediero, redibo, or even redeo.* Remain here till I return. (182 and 190.)

*In senatu fuit quoad (or donec) senatus dimissus est.* He was (as we should say) in the House, till the moment when it was adjourned.

441. But if some further idea of *expectation*, *purpose*, or *watching* is introduced, the **subjunctive** is used, as the mood proper to **final** clauses.

*Num expectatis dum testimonium dicat?* Are you waiting till he gives his evidence? *i.e. with a view* of hearing him.

Thus—*Epaminondas ferrum in corpore retinuit, quoad renuntiatum est vicisse Boeotios.* Epaminondas retained the spear in his body, till it was reported to him that the Bœotians were victorious.

Here the two facts are related as connected together in time, but by nothing else.

*Esset* in place of *est* would imply that he retained the spear *with the purpose* of waiting till the news should be brought.

*Differant, donec ira defervescat.* Let them put off till their anger cools; *i.e. let them put off with the purpose* that their anger may cool, *till they feel* their anger cool.

*Defervescet* would mean simply till the *time when* their anger shall be cooling; *deferbuerit*, "has cooled." (190, i. ii.)

442. *Antequam* and *priusquam* follow the same principle. To denote simple *priority of time* the indicative is used.

*Quarto ante die quam huc veni.* Four days (323, n.) before I came here.

<sup>1</sup> *Modo ne* is often used in the same sense; literally "only let (them) not."



But when the idea of an *end in view, motive, or result prevented*, is added to that of time, the subjunctive of **final and consecutive** clauses (see 106) is invariably used.

*Priusquam e pavore reciperent animos, impetum fecerunt hostes.*  
The enemy made a charge before they *could recover* from the panic, *i.e.* to *prevent them* from recovering (*end in view*).

*Priusquam pugnaretur nox intervenit.* Before the fight *could begin* night interposed (*result prevented*).

The subjunctive is also used in general maxims, especially when the second person is used in an indefinite sense. (141, *Obs.*)

*Priusquam incipias, consulto opus est.* Before *men begin*, they require deliberation.

*Obs.*—In these wider senses *priusquam* is more common than *antequam*.

443. *Priusquam* (as *antequam*) is properly a *phrase* of two words, which may be placed in separate clauses, especially in negative sentences.

(i.) So used, they are often equivalent to *not . . . until*.

*Non prius respondebo quam tacueris.* I will *not answer until* you are silent.

(ii.) They may also sometimes translate *without*. (See 425.)

*Prius ire noluit quam iudicum sententias audivisset.* He refused to go *without hearing* the verdict of the jury. (*Audivisset* is *virtual oratio obliqua*, “*said he would not go.*” See 448.)

*Obs.*—“Not until” is often expressed by *tum demum* (or *denique*).

*Tum demum respondebo, quum tacueris.* I will *not answer till* you are silent.

### Exercise 55.

The asterisk \* means that *dum* is to be used in one of its various constructions. \*\* *Antequam* or *priusquam* is to be used.

1. I am ready to pay you the greatest possible honour, so\* long as you are ready to estimate at its proper value all the slander and detraction of my rivals. 2. The<sup>1</sup> launching of this handful of cavalry against the enemies' left wing caused such universal panic that, while\* the king was inquiring of his staff what was happening, even the centre began<sup>2</sup> to fall into confusion; before

<sup>1</sup> 417.

<sup>2</sup> “Even in the centre confusion began.” (See 219.)



worse<sup>1</sup> befell us, night intervened, so that fighting ceased<sup>2</sup> on both sides. 3. And now before we could reap the fruit of a contest which had cost us so much bloodshed, a second army came on the scene, so that, while\* our general was sleeping in his tent, the battle had to be<sup>3</sup> begun anew. \* 4. He will be dear to his countrymen as long\* as this nation exists, nor will his memory die out of the hearts of men till\*\* all things are (190) forgotten. \* 5. He did not enter political life till<sup>4</sup> by the death<sup>5</sup> of his father he was able, as<sup>6</sup> he had long desired, to join the ranks<sup>7</sup> of the aristocratic party. 6. Let them venture on anything,<sup>8</sup> provided\* they do not injure the influence and authority of those with whom rests the administration of the nation. 7. As long<sup>9</sup> as I believed you to be studying these matters for their own sake, so long I honoured you highly; now I estimate you at your true value. 8. As long\* as those who are to<sup>10</sup> command our armies are chosen either by chance, or on grounds of interest, the nation can never be served successfully.

<sup>1</sup> Neut. pl.<sup>2</sup> Impersonal construction. (219.)<sup>3</sup> Gerundive; tense of *sum* as in 115.<sup>4</sup> See 443, *Obs.*<sup>5</sup> Abl. abs. with *mortuus*.<sup>6</sup> 67.<sup>7</sup> Why not *ordines*? (See 17.)<sup>8</sup> See 359.<sup>9</sup> *Quamdiu* (437, *Obs.*), *tamdiu*.<sup>10</sup> 418, *g.*



## EXERCISE LVI.

### SUBORDINATE CLAUSES IN *ORATIO OBLIQUA*.

444. It has been already said (77) that in all subordinate clauses in *oratio obliqua*, whether introduced by a relative or a conjunction, the subjunctive mood takes the place of the indicative.

This usage is so unlike English that it is constantly overlooked by the young scholar.

In English, if we alter "the man who does this *is* foolish" into "he says that the man who does this is foolish;" or, if to "as soon as they saw the enemy they *fled*," we prefix the words, "they say that," no change takes place in the mood of either of the verbs.

In Latin not only does the principal verb, "*is*," "*fled*," pass in such cases into the *infinitive* mood, but it carries with it, so to speak, all verbs really subordinate to it into a fresh mood, the *subjunctive*.

#### *Oratio recta.*

*Stultus est, qui hoc facit.*  
*Simul atque hostem viderunt,*  
*fugere.*  
*Qui hoc fecerint,<sup>1</sup> poenas dabunt.*

#### *Oratio obliqua.*

(Ait) *stultum esse, qui hoc faciat.*  
 (Dicunt eos) *simul atque hostem*  
*viderint, fugisse.*  
 (Dixit) *eos qui hoc fecissent, poenas*  
*datuos esse.*

445. The same rule applies to indirect or dependent questions and commands as much as to indirect statements, for the term *oratio obliqua* in its full sense includes all three kinds of such substantival sentences. (Intr. 80.)

#### *Oratio recta.*

*Cur priusquam vidistis hostem,*  
*pedem retulistis?*

#### QUESTION.

(Rogavit) *cur priusquam vidis-*  
*sent hostem, pedem retulissent.*

#### COMMAND.

*Qui adsunt, me sequantur.*

(Jussit) *eos qui adessent, se sequi.*

<sup>1</sup> For the tense of *fecerit* see 190, ii. This *future perfect* will be represented after a past verb of *saying* by the *pluperfect subjunctive*. (See 471, Obs.)



446. It will be remembered therefore that rules as to *postquam*, *quod*, *quanquam*, etc., being joined with the indicative, do not apply to clauses that are dependent on any form of *oratio obliqua*; in such clauses the indicative is inadmissible.

447. The principle is the same throughout. Let A be the author of the book, or the speaker; B any one else *through* whom A makes any statement, or whom he mentions as asking or commanding something: no verb that forms any part of what B says will be in the indicative mood. In the examples (444, 445) *all* on the left hand, but on the right hand only *ait*, *dicunt*, *rogavit*, *jussit*, are A's words; the rest of each sentence expresses the ideas of the subject of each of those verbs, or of B, and the indicative therefore is excluded.

*Obs.*—Indeed, the *tendency* is to introduce the subjunctive into the subordinate clause when the principal verb is in the infinitive or subjunctive for *any* cause; and though such *assimilation* does not amount to a rule, it will sometimes help to account for unexpected subjunctives.

*Hoc feci, ut eos qui me sequerentur, incolumes praestarem.* I did this to secure the safety of my followers.

### Virtual *Oratio obliqua*.

448. The subjunctive also takes the place of the indicative, not only where the form of the sentence shows that the writer is reporting what *some one else* said, thought, asked, or ordered, but where in the absence of any verb *declarandi*, *sentiendi*, *rogandi*, or *praecipienda* we have ourselves to supply the idea, "as he said," or even "as I thought."

It is a short mode of distinguishing what the writer or speaker (A) states on his own responsibility, from that for which he declines to be responsible, and which he tacitly shifts to B.

Thus in the fable, "The vulture invited the little birds to a feast which he was going to give them," "*quod illis daturus erat*" would mean that he really *was* going to give them the feast: but "*quod illis daturus esset*" would only mean that *he said* he was going to do so. So with the verbs of *accusing*, the charge often stands with *quod* in the *subjunctive*, because the *accusers* are made to *assert* that the crime has been committed; the *indicative* would make the historian or speaker *assert*, and be *responsible for*, the truth of the charge.



This has been happily named the subjunctive of *virtual oratio obliqua*.<sup>1</sup>

*Socrates accusatus est quod corrumperet juventutem.* Socrates was accused of corrupting the young men.

*Quod corrumperet* throws the responsibility of the charge on the accuser. *Corrumpebat* would imply that the historian agreed with the charge.

This construction is especially common with *quod*-clauses. (See below, 484.)

#### EXCEPTIONS.

449. Sometimes the subordinate clause, though *grammatically* subordinate to a verb in *oratio obliqua*, is really an explanatory parenthesis inserted by the writer, and is therefore in the indicative.

*Themistocles certiozem eum fecit, id agi, ut pons, quem ille in Hellesponto fecerat, dissolveretur.* Themistocles sent him word that it was intended to break down the bridge, which he (Xerxes) had made over the Hellespont.

The words "*quem ille in Hellesponto fecerat*" are inserted by the historian, they do not belong to the words reported as used by Themistocles. They belong to A, not to B. (447.)

Similarly, in such a sentence as "he ordered him to send for the troops who were in the rear," the *who*-clause would be in the *subjunctive* if it were part of the order given, in the *indicative* if a mere definition of the troops were meant, and inserted as such by the historian.

#### Exercise 56.


1. Then turning to Cortes, he made a vehement attack upon the Spaniards, who, without any<sup>2</sup> adequate justification, were invading his territory, and were either inviting or compelling his subjects to rebel. 2. He gave orders not to spare a single (358) person who had been present at the massacre of the prisoners, or the outrage on the ambassadors. 3. Then the gallant and undaunted chief, though surrounded on all sides by armed men, turned to the

<sup>1</sup> Dr. Kennedy. Such curious constructions as *quod religionibus impedi se diceret*, for *quod impediretur*, though by no means uncommon, will not be noticed here.

<sup>2</sup> See p. 235, note 2.



conqueror and denounced the cowardice of his countrymen, who by surrendering him to the Spaniards had flung away the priceless possessions<sup>1</sup> of freedom and of honour. 4. He promised not to leave the city till they had brought safely within the walls all who had survived from the massacre of yesterday. 5. He asked the many<sup>2</sup> bystanders whether those who wished for their king's safety, were ready to follow him, and using<sup>3</sup> all speed to inflict chastisement on those who had violated their allegiance and their oath. 6. On reaching the summit of the mountain he called to him his staff, and pointed out the streams which (he said) flowed down towards Italy. 7. He said that he would not allow himself to put faith in men who had not only showed themselves cowardly and disloyal, but were still, in the face of such a political emergency, on the point<sup>4</sup> of sacrificing everything to their own comfort and interest.



See 222, *Obs.*

Abl. abs. of *adhibeor*.

<sup>2</sup> See 69.

<sup>4</sup> Either fut. in *-rus*, or *in eo esse ut*.



## EXERCISE LVII.

### CONDITIONAL CLAUSES.

#### Rules for Mood and Tense after *si*.

450. **Conditional clauses** are those which are introduced by the Latin and English conjunctions *si*, "if," etc., enumerated in Intr. 59, *e*. Their *adverbial* relation to the principal clause is explained in Intr. 82.

The use of the right **mood** and right **tense** in such clauses will require some care, owing mainly to the almost entire obliteration in English of the *subjunctive mood*, and the want of a true future tense. (190.)

#### A. Mood after *si*.

451. The construction of such clauses, as regards the **mood** to be used after *si*, will be perfectly clear if the following **observations** and **rules** are borne in mind.

*Obs.*—In all conditional or hypothetical sentences, *i.e.* such compound sentences as contain an *if*-clause, or its equivalent, it is quite true that the *truth* of any assertion made in the principal clause depends upon that of the condition contained in the *if*-clause; as a matter of *reasoning* or *inference*, the principal clause, called also the *apodosis*, is dependent on the subordinate clause, or *protasis*.

Thus, in "if it has lightened there will be thunder," that "there will be thunder" is dependent, as an *inference*, on whether or no "it has lightened."

But *grammatically* "there will be thunder" is the principal clause, *qualified* by the secondary or subordinate clause, "if it has lightened."

It is this *grammatical* relation, and this only, which we need consider in writing grammatically, and we shall find that in **conditional sentences the mood of the verb in the *si*-clause will depend, as a rule, on that of the verb in the main clause.**

The following two Rules must be carefully observed.

452. **RULE I.**—If the verb in the principal clause is in the **indicative** or **imperative** mood, the verb in the conditional clause will be in the **indicative**.

*Si hoc dicis, erras; si abire vis, abi.* If you *say* this you are wrong; if you *wish* to depart, *depart*.



*Obs. 1.*—Dismiss all idea that *si* “governs a subjunctive” because it suggests a doubt, and the subjunctive mood implies a doubt. The word *si* (“if”) in its very nature implies doubt; but the mood with which it is joined depends upon the nature of the whole sentence, and this is decided by that of the *principal*, not of the subordinate, clause. If the principal verb is in the **indicative** or **imperative**, this shows that the whole sentence belongs to the sphere of **practical** and **real** life, and the indicative is the appropriate mood for the *qualifying si*-clause, as well as for the main clause.

*Obs. 2.*—Nor does the mood of the *si*-clause depend upon the *likelihood*, *unlikelihood*, *possibility*, or *the reverse*, of the supposition made; but simply on *the mood* (that is to say, the general tone) of the *principal clause*. Cicero says, *excitate eum, si potestis, ab inferis*; he did not think it possible that they could raise a man from the dead; yet he says *si potestis*, not *si possitis*.<sup>1</sup>

**Caution.**—Beware then of such Latin as—

*Si hoc dicas, errabis.* If you *were* to say so, you *will* be wrong.

The Latin here is as unnatural as the English; half the sentence belongs to one sphere of thought, the *practical*, “you *will*,” etc., half to that of mere *conception*, “if you *were* to,” etc. (But see 463, *b.*)

**453. RULE II.**—If the verb in the principal clause is in the **subjunctive** mood, the verb in the *si*-clause will be also in the **subjunctive**.

*Si hoc dicas, erres.* If you *were* to say this, or, *were* you to say this, you *would* be wrong.

*Erres* is in the subjunctive mood because it does not say “you *are* wrong,” but only that you *would* be in certain imagined conditions, on a certain *hypothesis*; it shows that the whole sentence has left the sphere of *fact* and *practice* to which the **indicative** and **imperative** belong, and entered that of *conception* or *imagination*. The *si*-clause therefore will, as the subordinate clause, follow the mood of the

<sup>1</sup> Cicero says, *Parcite Lentuli dignitati, si ipse famae suae unquam pepercit*. This is in accordance with Rule I. Of course Cicero did not mean that Lentulus *had* shown tenderness to his own reputation, but the very reverse, yet he uses the indicative after *si*. So he says, *Si es Romae, vix enim puto, sin es, . . .* he uses the *indicative* because he goes on to make a *practical request*. The indicative mood is, so to speak, *colourless*; it makes a statement (Intr. 11): but colour may be given to the statement it makes by another word. *Fortasse hoc dicit; si hoc dicit*: the *doubt* and *condition* are expressed by *fortasse* and *si*, the verb is left unaltered.



ruling or principal clause, and may be called a *hypothetical* as distinct from a *conditional* clause.<sup>1</sup>

*Si hoc dixisses, erravisses.* If you had said this, *or*, had you said this, you *would have* been wrong.

If these two RULES, I. and II., are observed, few mistakes will arise as to the **mood** of the Latin verb.

Exercise A (page 286) should now be done.

### B. Tense after *si*.

454. Under RULE I. the main difficulty as regards **tense** will be in the use of the **future**.

(i.) Read carefully 190 and examples 5-10 in 194, and you will see that the best mode of translating

“If you *do* this you *will* be punished,” is, *hoc si feceris, poenas dabis*.

*Si facis* would be “if you are now doing,” or, “intending to do” (an *anticipative* use, 182); *si facies*, “if you shall *be doing*,” i.e. at the time (189); but *si facias* would be **entirely wrong**, “if you *were* to do this, you *will* be punished.”

(ii.) Remember also that, if a **command** regards the *future*, as most commands do, the **future** must be used with *si*. “Come (to-morrow) if you *can*” will be, *veni (cras) si poteris*, because “can” is really future time, and contemporaneous with the tense denoted by “come;” *potes* would mean, “if you can *now*.”

Obs.—This future is especially common with *volo* and *possum*.

*Cras veniant* (imperative) or *venient* (fut.), *si salvi esse volent*.  
Let them come, *or*, they will come, to-morrow if they (then) *wish* for safety.

455. Remember also the idiomatic use of the Latin **pluperfect indicative** with *si* to express *repetition* or *frequency*; it corresponds with the **imperfect** in the principal clause. (See 192 and 434.)

*Si quem cessare viderat, non verbis solum sed etiam verberibus castigabat.* If he saw that any one was hanging back, he *would correct* him, not with words only, but with stripes.

<sup>1</sup> The word “*condition*” would be used in such practical matters as a *treaty* or *lease*, etc.; “*hypothesis*” we apply to an assumption in science on the truth of which we base an unproved theory. The *apodosis* to the *condition* is naturally in the **indicative**, to the *hypothesis* in the **subjunctive**.



456. Under RULE II., the only difficulty as regards Tenses will be in the use of the **imperfect subjunctive**, as distinct from that of the **pluperfect** and **present** of the same mood

(i.) The **imperfect** represents in the subjunctive, as in the indicative, *continuous action* in the past (183); the **pluperfect** simply past time.

*Hoc si dixisses, erravisses.* Had you (before some past time) said this, you would *have been* wrong (once for all).  
But—*Hoc si diceres, errares.* Had you *been saying* this (during some past time), you would (during that time) *have been* in the wrong.

(ii.) But sometimes the imperfect subjunctive extends up to the *present* moment, and *hoc si diceres, errares*, means, “Had you been saying this *now*, you would have been *now* wrong.”

The meaning of the imperfect subjunctive in a Latin sentence must therefore sometimes be decided by the **context**.

457. The more ordinary form in speaking *hypothetically* of the **present** is, *hoc si dicas, erres*; but, especially when we wish strongly to imply that the supposition is false, we may use in Latin, as in English, a **past** form. But this use of the **imperfect** can never, either in suppositions or wishes, extend to the **future**.

*Utinam adsit.* Would he *were* here (*now*, or *for the future*).

*Utinam adesset.* Would he *had been* here (either *yesterday*, or even *to-day*).

*Si adsit.* If he *were* here (*to-day*, or *in the future*).

*Si adesset.* *Had* he *been* here, or *were* he but here (*previously*, or *to-day*).

458. The sense sometimes calls for a difference of *tense* in the two clauses.

*Ego nisi peperissem, Roma non oppugnaretur.* Had I not become a mother, Rome would not now be under siege.

*Peperissem*, *merely past time*, *oppugnaretur*, a *continued* state, extending to the present moment.

**Caution.**—Remember that *si* is never used in Latin as an **interrogative** particle. “He asked him *if* he was well,” is, *ex eo, num valeret, quaesivit.* (167.)

*Obs.*—*Si* begins a sentence less commonly in Latin than in English. It often follows a name or pronoun: *Caesar si*, etc., *Ego si*, etc. Often *quod* is prefixed to connect it with the previous sentence: *quod si*=“*but if*,” sometimes “*and if*,” properly “*as to which, if*.”



459. The following examples should be carefully studied.

## RULE I.

*Si quid habebat, dabat.* If he (*during* a past time) had anything, he gave it, or *would give* it (habitually).

*Si quid habuit, dedit.* If he (*at* a past time) had anything, he gave it (aorist).

*Si quem viderat, irascebatur.* If he saw any one (*frequentative*, 434, *Obs.*) he *would* get angry.

*Si opus erit, or fuerit* (see 190), *adereo.* I will be there if need *arises.*

## RULE II.

*Tum si hoc dixissem, non auditus fuisset.* If I had said this then, I should not have found a hearing (aorist).

*Tum si hoc dicerem, non audirer.* If I had said (*i.e.* been saying, 183), I should not have found (been *likely to find*) a hearing.

*Si hoc dicam, non audiar.* If I *were* to say this (*now*, or at any *future time*), I should not be listened to.

*Si hoc dicerem non audirer.* If I *were* to say (or *had been saying*) this *now*, I should not be (or *have been*) listened to (as I am).

## Exercise 57.

## A.

Mainly on the **Moods** to be used with *Si*.

1. If you love me, be sure to send a letter to me at Rome. 2. If you are at home—I am not yet sure whether<sup>1</sup> you have returned—I hope soon to receive a letter from you. 3.<sup>II</sup> Were your country to use this language to<sup>2</sup> you, would she not have a claim to obtain her request? 4. If I am speaking falsely, Metellus, refute me; if I am speaking the truth, why do you hesitate<sup>3</sup> to put confidence in me? 5.<sup>III</sup> Were virtue denied this reward, yet she would be satisfied with her own self.<sup>4</sup> 6.<sup>II</sup> Time<sup>5</sup> would fail me were I to try to reckon up all his services to the nation. 7. If ever any<sup>6</sup> one was indifferent to empty fame and vulgar<sup>7</sup> gossip, it<sup>8</sup> is I. 8. If any one were to make this request of you, he would be justly ridiculed. 9. If you

<sup>1</sup> 167.

<sup>4</sup> See 356, ii.

<sup>7</sup> Gen. of *vulgus*. (See 59.)

<sup>2</sup> "With you" (*tecum*).

<sup>5</sup> "The day," *dies*.

<sup>3</sup> 136, b.

<sup>6</sup> See 357.

<sup>8</sup> "I am he," *is*. (See 70.)

*si ita placebit*  
= if you choose.



are desirous to enter political life, do not<sup>1</sup> hesitate to count me among your friends. 10. Had he been a man of<sup>2</sup> courage, he would never have declined this contest. 11. If you have any regard, either for your own safety or your private property, do not<sup>3</sup> delay your reconciliation with the conqueror. 12. But if you are aiming at the crown, why do you use the language of a citizen,<sup>4</sup> and pretend<sup>5</sup> to sacrifice everything to the judgment and inclination of your countrymen?<sup>6</sup>

## B.

On the **Moods** and **Tenses** used with *Si*.

1. If the enemy had with a veteran army invaded our territory, and routed our army of recruits, no<sup>6</sup> German would have survived to-day. 2. If I either decline the contest, or show<sup>7</sup> myself a coward and a laggard, then you may<sup>8</sup> taunt me if you will, with my lowly birth, then call<sup>9</sup> me, if you choose, the basest and meanest of mankind. 3. If once<sup>10</sup> Napoleon throws his army across the Rhine, I am afraid that<sup>11</sup> no one will be able to stand in his way on this side the Vistula. 4. If we have had<sup>12</sup> enough of fighting to-day, let us recall the soldiers to their several (352, *Obs.*) standards, and hope for better things for<sup>13</sup> the morrow; if to-morrow resistance<sup>14</sup> is manifestly no longer possible, let us yield, however<sup>15</sup> reluctantly, to necessity, and bid each take care<sup>16</sup> of himself. 5. If, when you have got to Rome, you care<sup>17</sup> to receive a letter from me, mind you are the first<sup>18</sup> to write to me. 6. When once Italy is reached,<sup>19</sup> I will either lead you (*pl.*), said he, at once to Rome, if you wish, or having let you

<sup>1</sup> See 142.<sup>2</sup> 303, ii.<sup>3</sup> *Cave.* (143.)<sup>4</sup> Adj. *civilis*. (See 58.)<sup>5</sup> 39.<sup>6</sup> See 223.<sup>7</sup> *Praebeo*. (241.)<sup>8</sup> *Licet* with subj. (197.)<sup>9</sup> Fut. imperat. of *dico* (p. 113, n.).<sup>10</sup> Need not be expressed otherwise than by the right tense. (190, i.)<sup>11</sup> *Ut quisquam*. (See 138.)<sup>12</sup> See 218.<sup>13</sup> *In*. (See 326.)<sup>14</sup> 219.<sup>15</sup> *Quamvis*. (480, *Obs.*)<sup>16</sup> Use *consulo*. (248.)<sup>17</sup> *Volo*.<sup>18</sup> *Prior*. (See 62.)<sup>19</sup> 217, *Obs.*



sack such<sup>1</sup> wealthy cities as Milan and Genoa, will send you home, if you prefer it, laden with plunder and spoil. 7. If they saw any of our soldiers running forward from (*ex*) the line of march, or left behind by his comrades, they would all hurl their darts at him. 8. It is haste,<sup>2</sup> said he, not deliberation, that we need; had we used it<sup>3</sup> earlier, we should have had<sup>4</sup> no war to-day. 9. These men, had you permitted it, would have been alive to-day, and been maintaining with the sword the national cause. 10. Had you asked me yesterday if I feared so worthless a person as your brother, I should have answered no; to-day the news of this defeat makes<sup>5</sup> me so anxious, that, were you to ask the same question, I should answer yes.

<sup>1</sup> Apposition, *urbs* used as *homo* in 224, *Obs.* 2. (See 317.)

<sup>2</sup> Use *properatum*, and see 286.

<sup>3</sup> Relative.

<sup>4</sup> Use *sum*. (251.)

<sup>5</sup> See 240.



## EXERCISE LVIII.

### CONDITIONAL CLAUSES—Continued.

#### Exceptional Constructions of *si*.

460. **Exceptions** will be found to RULES I. and II. as given above in 452 and 453; these exceptions, however, are in many cases part of the regular construction of Latin, and are always easily accounted for.

461. **Apparent Exceptions.**—With the modal verbs *possum, debeo, oportet*, etc., and with **periphrastic tenses**, formed either by the *gerund* or *gerundive* (to express *duty*, etc.), or by the *future participle* (to express *intention*, etc.), with the verb *sum*, the **indicative** is regularly used in the *apodosis* or principal clause in place of the **subjunctive**. (153.)

The place of these modal verbs and participial phrases is taken in English by the auxiliary verbs *may, might, would, should, must, ought, am to, have to*, etc., which often form a substitute for our nearly obsolete subjunctive mood. Thus—

*Quid, si hostes ad urbem veniant, facturi estis?* In case the enemy *should* come to the city, what *would* you do? = what do you intend to do?

*Hunc hominem, si ulla in te esset pietas, colere debebas.* If you *had had* any natural affection (*as you had not*), you *ought to have* respected this man.

*Deleri totus exercitus potuit, si fugientes persecuti victores essent.* The whole army *might* have been destroyed, if the victors had pursued the fugitives (*which they did not*).

*Hos nisi manu misisset, tormentis etiam dedendi fuerunt.* If he had not set these men free, they *must have been* given up to torture.

*Bonus vates poteras esse, si voluisses.* You *might have been* a good prophet, had you cared to be one.

*Aliter si fecisses, idem eventurum fuit.* Had you acted otherwise, the result *would have been* the same.

These are exceptions to, but not real violations of, RULE I. Thus *facturi estis* is another form of expressing *faciatis, colere debebas* or *coluisses*. These modal verbs, and the other periphrastic forms, supply the Latin verb with, as it were, fresh *moods*, or *modes* of



statement. (See 42.) They add an assertion of **intention, duty, probability**, etc., to the idea conveyed by the verb.

Thus in, *Si quis haec loquatur, vix puto eum impetraturum esse*, "if any one were to use this language, I scarcely think he would obtain his request," the *vix puto*, etc., is equivalent to a subjunctive mood, *vix impetret*.

So *facturus fui* is almost equivalent to *fecissem*, *culpari potui* to *culpatus fuisset*.

462. Nor is, *Si hoc dixi, nolim dictum*, "If I said this, I am sorry," a violation of RULE II., for *nolim* is only a polite form of the indicative. (See 149, i.)

So, *moriar, nisi hoc verum est* (may I perish, if this is not true), is no real violation of RULE I., for *moriar* is practically an *imperative*, not "I should die," but "let me die;" nor is, *Si in hoc erravi, quis mihi irascatur* (if I have done wrong in this, who would be angry with me?) a violation of RULE II., for the question is a *virtual* negative, equivalent to *nemo mihi irascetur*. (See 150.)

463. **Real Exceptions.**—Sometimes, however, RULES I. and II. are really violated.

(a) *Perieram nisi tu accurrisses*. I should have perished if you had not run to my assistance.

Compare the English "*I had perished had you not run up.*"<sup>1</sup>

(b) *Si fractus illabatur orbis, impavidum ferient ruinae*. Were the globe to be rent and fall upon him, the fragments *will* strike but not dismay him.

In the first example (a) what is *unreal* (he had not perished) is stated *as though it were real*, for the sake of making the language more emphatic: "I *all but* perished."

The second (b) is from the poet Horace, who in *ferient* passes from the ordinary form of the conditional sentence to that of strong assertion or *prophecy*. These idioms, at all events the second, should never be imitated by the young composer.

*Exercise 58 A* should now be done (page 293).

*Nisi, si non, sin, si minus; sive, seu.*

464. The rules for **mood** and **tense** are the same as those given for *si*.

\* In using this pluperfect we are really, though unconsciously, using the now obsolete form of the English subjunctive.



*Nisi*, "if not," "unless," negatives a *whole clause*; with *si non* the negative applies to a *single word*.

*Morietur, nisi medicum adhibuerit.* Unless he calls in, or, if he does not call in, a physician he will die.

*Morietur, si medicum non adhibuerit.* He will die, if he *fails-to-call-in* a physician.

465. *Sin* (*si ne*, properly "if not") = "but if," and is used to introduce a fresh *si*-clause, *contrary* in sense to one already expressed or implied. If the fresh clause is *negative*, *si non* with a verb, or simply *si minus*, takes the place of *sin*.

*Si luna clara est, domo exeunt, sin obscurior, domi manent.* If the moon is bright, they leave their houses, *but if* it is at all dim (57, b), they stay at home.

*Si haec fecerit, gaudebo, { si non fecerit, } aequo animo feram.* If he *does* this, I shall be glad; if he *does not* (or *if not*), I shall take it quietly.

466. *Si, nisi, si non, si minus*, are sometimes like some other conjunctions (Intr. 27) joined with single words in place of clauses.

(a) *Juravit se, nisi victorem, nunquam rediturum.* He swore never to return, unless victorious.

(b) *Nihil aliud discere est, nisi recordari.* Learning is nothing else than recollecting.

(c) *Cum spe, si non optimā, at aliquā tamen vivere.* To live with some hopes, if not the highest. (Note order of English.)

**Caution.**—It is only in such phrases, where it emphasises a single word, that *at tamen* should be used; it should **never begin a sentence**, as it so often does in later Latin.

467. *Sive, seu*, though translated by "whether," "or," are never used as *interrogatives*, never, that is, as identical with *utrum, an*. (See 171.) They introduce two or more alternative *conditions*, between which the speaker makes no choice; they affect the principal clause, or *apodosis*, equally.

*Sive adhibueris medicum, sive non adhibueris, convalesces.*

You will get well, *whether* you call in a physician or no, *i.e.* if you do, and if you do not.

The rules for the **mood** are the same as the two given for *si* (452, 453).

*Seu legit, seu scribit, nihil temporis terit.* Whether he *reads* or *writes*, he *wastes* no time. (RULE I.)

*Seu legat, seu scribat, nihil temporis terat.* Whether he *were to read*, or *were to write*, he *would waste* no time. (RULE II.)



**Caution.**—Great care must be taken to distinguish *sive* . . . *sive*, *seu* . . . *seu*, from *utrum* . . . *an*, and *aut* . . . *aut*.

- (a) *Sive* . . . *seu* introduce **adverbial** clauses (conditional).  
 (b) *Utrum* . . . *an* „ **substantival** clauses (interrogative).  
 (c) *Aut* . . . *aut* „ **co-ordinate** clauses.

(a) *Seu legit, seu scribit, nihil temporis terit.* *Whether* he reads or writes, he wastes no time.

(b) *Utrum legat an scribat nescio.* I do not know *whether* he is reading or writing.

(c) *Aut legit aut scribit.* He is *either* reading or writing.

The manner, therefore, in which “whether” and “or” are to be translated into Latin depends entirely on the sense in which they are used, that is, on the nature of the clause which they introduce. (See 171.)

468. *Dum, modo (dum modo), ita . . . ut* (consecutive), when used in the sense of “provided that,” “on the condition that,” will cause no difficulty, as they are invariably used with the **subjunctive**.

- (a) *Oderint dum metuant*; (b) *maneant, modo taceat* (jussive);  
 (c) *ita maneant ut<sup>1</sup> mihi pareat, ut ne quid me invito faciat.*

(a) is “Let them hate me, so long as they fear me;” (b) “let him remain on condition of being silent;” (c) “let him remain on condition that he obeys me, (and) does nothing against my will.”

But *ita . . . ut* (comparative=as) is sometimes used in a similar sense with the **indicative**.

*Ita vivam ut te amo.* May I die if I do not love you; *lit.* may I live so far (only) as I love you.

### Exercise 58.

#### A.

#### Exceptional uses of the Mood with *Si*.

1. Had he listened to your warnings, had he endured everything in silence, the result would have been the same then as to-day. 2. Had you been in office during

<sup>1</sup> The *ut* here is of course consecutive, “so as to,” and hence equivalent to a *condition*; but it approaches also a *final* sense “with the intention of;” hence the *ne* in the next clause. Cf. the Greek ὥστε, ὥστε μή.



*Common sense*  
*- prudentia*

*self-control - temperantia*

(in) the same year as my father, had you encountered the same political storms as he did, you would have shewn,<sup>1</sup> if not<sup>2</sup> as great self-control, yet as much good sense as he did. 3. Had I said this with the intention of being of use to, and of pleasing, him, yet I should have had to put up with his abuse and insults. 4. Had your father said this with the intention of displeasing you, yet you should have remembered that he was your father, and have endured his angry mood calmly and in silence. 5. This is the course, which, had I been born in the same position as you, I should have had to take; but happily I have never had to undertake such a task. 6. Had the son been of the same character as the father, I might have touched his heart by prayer<sup>3</sup> and entreaty; but in truth he is so inhuman, so cruel, that, had all mankind endeavoured to soften him, no one would<sup>4</sup> have prevailed. 7. If you wish to see me before I leave the city, I would have<sup>5</sup> you write to your father not<sup>6</sup> to summon me to the army till you have come to Rome. 8. If you have been persuaded<sup>6</sup> to pardon him his offences, and not to exact punishment for so many crimes, would any<sup>7</sup> one impute that to you as a fault, or taunt you with your clemency and gentleness? It might perhaps have been<sup>8</sup> better not to have listened to prayer; but error is one thing, wrong-doing another.

B.

*Nisi, si non, sin; sive, seu.*

1. If you fail to return at the end of a week, you will greatly injure your own<sup>9</sup> cause. 2. I should not have written thus<sup>10</sup> had not I been convinced that your father took the same view on this question as I. 3. He was a man of the highest ability, the highest character, of respectable, if humble origin. 4. If I obtain my request,

<sup>1</sup> Use *adhibeo*, I employ, call in.      <sup>2</sup> See 466.      <sup>3</sup> Gerund.

<sup>4</sup> See 115.

<sup>5</sup> 141.

<sup>6</sup> 122, c, b.

<sup>7</sup> 358.

<sup>8</sup> 153.

<sup>9</sup> See 356, i.

<sup>10</sup> *Haec*. So *haec*, or *hoc*, *facere*, is "to act thus," never *ita agere*.



I shall be most grateful; if not, I will do my best<sup>1</sup> to bear it with resignation. 5. In the morning he<sup>2</sup> promised and bound himself by oath never to return from the field, unless victorious; yet<sup>3</sup> in the evening I saw him with my<sup>4</sup> own eyes walking in the park, with countenance unmoved and calm, if not cheerful. 6. Let him speak out his whole mind, his whole wishes; provided that he is silent for the future, it matters little what he says at present. 7. You shall obtain your request, but only on<sup>5</sup> condition that you depart at once, and never more return. 8. Whether you were absent intentionally, or by chance, concerns yourself, and is of no small importance to your own reputation; what<sup>6</sup> we have to decide is whether you were absent<sup>7</sup> or present; if you were absent<sup>7</sup> during<sup>8</sup> the battle, whether it happened by design or by mere chance, you will be condemned, and that<sup>9</sup> deservedly, by a unanimous verdict, for you ought never to have<sup>10</sup> left the camp. 9. Whether you will do me this favour or not, I do not yet know, but whether you consent to do it or no, I shall always be grateful to you for<sup>11</sup> your many kind deeds, and will show my gratitude if I can. 10. Whether this bill is constitutional or unconstitutional may be questioned; but whether it is constitutional or unconstitutional, I venture to say this, that if not indispensable, it is so beneficial, so useful to the nation in the face<sup>12</sup> of the present crisis, that it has been approved of by every patriot. ✕

<sup>1</sup> See 332, 5, g. (p. 222).

<sup>3</sup> *Idem* for "yet him." (See 366, ii.)

<sup>5</sup> *Ita . . . ut.* (468, c.)

<sup>7,7</sup> Tenses? one the mere fact, the other continuous time. (173.)

<sup>8</sup> "Then . . . when the fight was going on." (218.) Mood? (See 433.)

<sup>9</sup> *Idque.* (See 344.)

<sup>11</sup> *Propter tot.*

<sup>2</sup> *Iste.* (See 338, *Obs.* 2.)

<sup>4</sup> *Iipse.* (355, d.)

<sup>6</sup> 341.

<sup>10</sup> Tense? (198, i., ii., b.)

<sup>12</sup> 273, *Obs.*



*necne.*

Q

## EXERCISE LIX.

### CONDITIONAL CLAUSES—Continued.

#### *Si*-clause in Oratio obliqua.

469. If a verb of *saying* or *thinking* is inserted before the principal clause of a conditional sentence, the verb of that clause will of course pass from the **indicative** or **subjunctive** mood into the **infinitive** (31), which represents the English finite verb with "that" prefixed.

(i.) With the apodosis, or main clause, of sentences under RULE I., this will give no difficulty; in those that fall under RULE II., the subjunctive, answering to the English *would*, *would have*, will be (some-what roughly) represented by the future in *-rus* with *esse* and *fuisse* respectively. (See 36.)

*Amem* (I would love) will be represented by (*dico*) *me amaturum esse*.

*Amarem* and *amavissem* (I would have loved), by (*dico*) *me amaturum fuisse*.

(ii.) The verb in the *si*-clause will, in all such cases, be in the **subjunctive** mood; the indicative has no proper place in any clause dependent on a verb in *oratio obliqua*. (444.)

470. (i.) Thus with sentences under RULE I. (452.)

<i>Oratio recta.</i>	<i>Oratio obliqua.</i>
(a) <i>Si hoc dico, erro,</i>	will become ( <i>dicit</i> ) <i>me, si hoc dicam, errare.</i>
(b) <i>Si hoc dicebam, errabam</i>	„ ( <i>dicit</i> ) <i>me, si hoc dicerem, erravisse.</i>
(c) <i>Si hoc dixi erravi</i>	„ ( <i>dicit</i> ) <i>me, si hoc dixerim, erravisse.</i>
(d) <i>Si hoc dicam (fut.) errabo</i>	„ ( <i>dicit</i> ) <i>me, si hoc dicam, erraturum esse.</i>

(ii.) If, as in narrative is more usual, the verb of saying is in a **historic** tense. (177, b.)

<i>Oratio obliqua.</i>	
(a) and (b) will become	( <i>dixit</i> ) <i>me, si hoc dicerem, errare.</i>
(c)	„ ( <i>dixit</i> ) <i>me, si hoc dixissem, erravisse (or dixerim).</i>
(d)	„ ( <i>dixit</i> ) <i>me, si hoc dicerem, erraturum esse.</i>



471. But when, as is more usual, the **future perfect** is used in the protasis to a future clause, care must be taken.

*Oratio recta.*

*Si hoc dixero, errabo, will become*

*Oratio obliqua.*

(dicit) *me, si hoc dixerim, erraturum esse, but*  
(dixit) *me, si hoc dixissem, erraturum esse.*

That is, after a past verb, expressed or implied, of *narrating*, the **future perfect** of *oratio recta* passes into the **pluperfect**, after a *present* verb into the **perfect**, subjunctive.

*Obs.*—The *future perfect* of the indicative of *oratio recta* has a **double** sense, *future* and *past* (*shall have*); both cannot be represented in the subjunctive; accordingly Latin represents only the **past** sense, English sometimes only the *future*, sometimes the *past* very vaguely.

*Oratio recta.*

*Eng.* If <sup>1</sup>once he does this he shall, or will, die.

*Oratio obliqua*

**He said that** if he should once do, or once did, this, he should, or would, die.

*Lat.* *Si hoc fecerit, morietur.*

*Eum si hoc fecisset, moriturum fore.*

Or *Ei, si ,, ,, moriendum erit.*

*Ei, si ,, ,, moriendum fore.*

472. With sentences under RULE II. (453) there will be no change in the mood of the *si*-clause; the tense will of course vary with that of the verb of *saying* or *thinking*.

*Oratio recta.*

*Si hoc dicam, errem, will become*

*Oratio obliqua.*

(dicit) *me, si hoc dicam, erraturum esse.*

(dixit) *me, si hoc dicerem, erraturum esse.*

*Si hoc dicerem, errarem; { dicit } me si hoc dicerem, erraturum fuisse. If I had been saying this, I should have been in error.*

*Si hoc dixissem, erravissem; { dixit } me si hoc dixissem, erraturum fuisse. If I had said, etc.*

<sup>1</sup> Remember how often our "if once" is expressed by the Latin future perfect (*semel* need rarely be inserted), and this tense and its representatives in the subjunctive must always be used if the time indicated is, though still future, prior to that of the principal verb.



473. The periphrasis for the future, and contingent future, passive must not be forgotten. (193, iii. and v.)

(a) "He said that the city *would be taken*, if Caesar *did not come* to its aid." (*Dixit*) *urbem, nisi subvenisset Caesar, captum iri, or, fore ut urbs caperetur* (*captam fore* is found, but rarely).

(*Nisi subveniret* would mean, *were coming*, or *were ready to come*.)

(b) "He said that the city *would have been taken* if Caesar had not come to its aid," or "*but for Caesar having come*," etc. (*Dixit*) *Caesar nisi subvenisset, futurum fuisse ut urbs caperetur*.

In *oratio recta* we should have (a) *urbs, nisi subveniret Caesar, caperetur*, (b) *urbs capta fuisset, or capi potuit* (see 461), *nisi subvenisset Caesar*.

474. Such apparent violations of RULE I. as (a) *mortem mihi denuntiavit pater, si pugnassem*, (b) *expectabat Caesar, si hostes posset opprimere*, are both instances of *virtual oratio obliqua*. (See 449.)

(a) is "My father threatened me with death, *if I should fight*, or *fought*;" (b) "Caesar was waiting, *in hopes of being able* to crush the enemy."

In (a) *si pugnassem* is not really the *protasis* or adverbial clause to *denuntiavit*, which is quite unqualified: it belongs really to a suppressed clause contained in *mortem*, such as *fore ut perirem*; it is therefore a perfectly regular instance of a *si*-clause in *oratio obliqua*: "He said that I should die if I fought" (his words were "*si pugnaveris moriere*").

In (b) *si posset* does not qualify *expectabat*, which is quite unqualified. It is used in the sense "in hopes that," and it answers to a suppressed clause expressing what *was in Caesar's mind*, "intending to use the chance, in case," etc. It is therefore *virtual oratio obliqua*, and the mood is quite regular.

475. How to express "would have" in the **principal clause** of a conditional sentence after consecutive *ut*, or a dependent interrogation.

The **pluperfect subjunctive** is not used, but gives place to the **perfect subjunctive** of the modal verb *possum* or of the periphrasis formed by the future in *-rus*, or gerund or gerundive with *sum*. (461.)

*Quid tu, si tum adesses, dixisses*, will become *rogo, quid tu, si tum adesses, dicturus fueris*.

*Si id fecissem, periissem*, will become *ut* ("so that") *si id fecissem, periturus fuerim, or pereundum mihi fuerit*. (115.)



Some additional examples of more or less exceptional constructions are added for careful observation.

1. *Debuisti enim, etiam si falso in suspicionem venisses, mihi ignoscere.* You ought to have forgiven me, or it would have been your duty to forgive me, even if you had been falsely suspected. (461.)
2. *Atrox certamen aderat, ni Fabius rem expedisset.* A desperate contest was at hand (would have taken place) had not Fabius solved the difficulty. (463.)
3. *Ibi erat mansurus, si ire perrexisset.* It was there he would have stayed, had he continued his journey. (461.)
4. *Quid enim futurum fuit, si res agitari coepta esset.* For what would have happened, if once the question had begun to be discussed. (461.)
5. *Neque hostem sustinere poterant, ni cohortes illae se objecissent.* And they could not have maintained themselves against the enemy, but for those cohorts' exposure of themselves. (461.)
6. *Virgines si effugissent, impleturae urbem tumultu erant.* Had the maidens escaped, they would have spread disorder through the whole city. (461.)
7. *Praeclare viceramus, nisi fugientem Antonium recepisset Lepidus.* We should have won a splendid victory, had not Lepidus given a reception to Antony when in full flight. (463.)
8. *Si in hoc erravi, id mihi velim ignoscas.* If I have blundered in this, I beg you to forgive me. (462.)
9. *Circumfunduntur hostes, si quem aditum reperire possent.* The enemy swarm (historic pres.) round, in hopes of finding some means of approach (with the view of breaking in, if), etc. (474.)
10. *Praemium proposuit, si quis ducem interfecisset.* He offered a prize, i.e. said that he would give a prize, in case any one should kill the leader. (474.)
11. *Nuntium ad te misi, si forte non audisses.* I sent you a messenger, in case you had not heard. (We must supply *ut audires*, etc.) (474.)
12. *Non recusavit quo minus vel extremo spiritu, si quam opem reipublicae ferre posset, experiretur.* He did not flinch from trying even with his latest breath whether he could not give some aid to his country—*lit.* from making the experiment in hopes that he could . . . (474.)



## Exercise 59

## A.

1. Did you imagine that, if all the rest were cut off either by the sword or by famine, you alone would be saved? 2. He feared, he said, that unless he consented to do everything that the king should command, he would never be allowed to return to his native land. 3. He will bear, he says, cheerfully his own destitution and that<sup>1</sup> of his family, if once he be freed from this degrading suspicion. 4. He warned them of the extent<sup>2</sup> and suddenness<sup>2</sup> of the crisis, that they could win the day if they were ready to show themselves brave men and worthy of their forefathers, but that if they hesitated or hung back, all the neighbouring tribes would soon be in arms. 5. He felt convinced of this, that if once he crushed the barbarians who had long been<sup>3</sup> infesting the mountains, the way to Italy would be open to himself and his soldiers. 6. He said that he would never have imparted this story to you, had he not when<sup>4</sup> leaving home promised his father to conceal nothing from such dear friends as<sup>5</sup> yourselves. 7. He felt convinced, he said, that unless they had placed so experienced a general as yourself at the head of a veteran army, the city would have been stormed within a week. 8. He said he would never have pardoned you so monstrous a crime, had not your aged father thrown<sup>6</sup> himself at his feet and implored him to spare you.

## B.

The following Exercise is recapitulatory ; the sentences contain various kinds of *if*-clauses.

1. If you are at Rome, I scarcely imagine you are, but if you are, please write at once. 2. If the enemy reaches the city, there will be reason<sup>7</sup> to fear a dreadful massacre. 3. I sent you a letter of Caesar's, in case you wished to

<sup>1</sup> See 345.

<sup>3</sup> Tense? (See 181.) Mood? (See 444, 449.)

<sup>5</sup> 224, Obs. 2.

<sup>7</sup> "must (tense?) be feared."

<sup>2</sup> See 174, *b* and *e*.

<sup>4</sup> See 406, note<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>6</sup> See 257. Use passive (or middle) participle.



read it. 4. He declared that it was absolutely impossible for the Germans to win the day, if they engaged in battle before the new moon. 5. If you are ready to make some exertion, you will take the city. 6. If you once exert yourselves, you will take the city. 7. He said that if they once exerted themselves, they would take the city. 8. As the neighbouring tribes were all jealous of his fame, he felt that if he and his people surrendered their arms, their doom<sup>1</sup> was certain. 9. If anything falls out amiss,<sup>2</sup> we shall make you responsible. 10. He threatened him with violence and every species<sup>3</sup> of punishment, if he entered the senate-house. 11. It was certainly<sup>4</sup> a wonderful speech; I could not imitate it if I would; perhaps I would not if I could. 12. The Dictator announced a heavy penalty in case any one should fight without his permission. 13. They feared that if they once departed without success, they would lose everything for the sake of which they had taken up arms. 14. They now at last perceived that (if, at his suggestion, they had consented to abandon the popular party, and join the nobles,) they would have lost all their privileges and their freedom, if not their lives. 15. If you do this, you will possibly incur some loss; if you do not you will undoubtedly have acted dishonourably; it is for<sup>5</sup> you to decide which of the two you prefer to do. 16. If any one evades military service, he shall be declared infamous; if any one has fears for his own safety, let him at once lay down his arms, and leave his native land safe and sound.

<sup>1</sup> "were doomed to certain destruction."

<sup>2</sup> *Secus*, otherwise than *well*.

<sup>3</sup> Simply *omnis*.

<sup>4</sup> *Sane*, "certainly," in the sense of making an *admission*.

<sup>5</sup> 291, *Obs.* 2.




EXERCISE LX.

CONCESSIVE CLAUSES.

Quanquam, quamvis, etc.

476. By **concessive clauses** we mean such adverbial clauses as are introduced in English by "although" and the like, in Latin by the conjunctions *etsi* (*tametsi, etiam si*); *quanquam, quamvis, licet*. (See Intr. 59, g.)

Such clauses are called *concessive* because they admit or *concede* something, in spite of which the statement made in the main clause is true; its truth is emphasised by the contrast.

477. Their syntax is not difficult. 

RULE.—When the point conceded in the concessive clause is **admitted as a fact** the **indicative** is used; otherwise, when only conceded **for the sake of argument**, the **subjunctive**.

The difference is still occasionally marked in English: "though he *is* guilty," "though he *be* guilty;" "though he *was* guilty," "though he *were* guilty;" but the nearly obsolete use of the English subjunctive is a precarious guide.

(a) In the sense of the Latin **indicative** we constantly use such phrases as, *in spite of, or notwithstanding, his guilt, or, guilty as he is, etc.*

(b) In that of the **subjunctive**, *whatever* his guilt=*however* guilty he is (be), *were* he guilty, etc.

478. *Etsi* (*tametsi*), when it contrasts one *fact* with another *fact*, is joined with the **indicative**.

*Etsi mons Cevenna iter impediēbat, tamen ad fines Arvernorum pervenit.* Although the Cevennes were in the way of his march (or *in spite of . . . being* in the way) he reached the territory of the Arverni.

But when both the concession and the other statement are purely **imaginary**, the **subjunctive** is used.

*Ego etsi abessem, tamen cum ceteris me condemnasses?*  
Though I *had been* absent (all the time), would you yet have condemned me with all the rest?

That is, the *etsi* clause follows the mood, as a rule, of the main clause, precisely as the *si*-clause, of which it is only another form.



479. *Quanquam* (a doubled *quam*), which contrasts one *fact* with another, naturally takes the **indicative**. It should never be joined with the subjunctive unless in **oratio obliqua**.

*Romani quanquam itinere et aestu fessi erant, tamen obviam hostibus procedunt.* Though the Romans were fatigued with the march and the heat, yet they advanced (historic present) to meet the enemy.

Observe how often *tamen*, "yet," "still," is inserted in the main clause to mark the contrast; but *at tamen* should never be used except with single words. (See 466.)

*Obs.*—*Quanquam* is often used *co-ordinately*<sup>1</sup> to introduce an entirely fresh sentence in contrast with what precedes it, and is then = "and yet;" cf. the co-ordinate use of *quum*. (435.)

480. (i.) *Quamvis*, on the other hand, **requires a subjunctive**.

*Quamvis sit magna expectatio, tamen eam vinces.* Although expectations are (or, may be) great, you will surpass them (or, however great are (be) the expectations formed of you).

*Quamvis* = *quam vis*,<sup>2</sup> "as you will," must have a subjunctive from the nature of the case, as the above sentence would originally be, "Let expectations be as great as you please, you will surpass them."

*Obs.*—*Quamvis*, like *nisi* (466), is sometimes joined closely with a single word (*quamvis audax*, "however bold," "whatever his boldness"), without a verb.

(ii.) *Licet*, "although," is simply the impersonal **verb**, "it is granted" (197). It should therefore never be used with the indicative.

*Licet undique pericula impendeant, tamen subibo.* Though dangers threaten me on every side, I will face them.

481. As in English, so in Latin, the same idea as is denoted by the concessive conjunctions "although" *quanquam*, etc., may be expressed in many other ways.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. the opening of the fine passage in *Georgic* I. 469—  
"Tempore *quanquam* illo," etc.

<sup>2</sup> *Quamvis* is properly a separate clause, "as you choose," and the subjunctive is *jussive* (144); it is sometimes even inflected: *quam volet cunctetur*, (lit.) let him delay as much as he chooses. But in later Latin its origin, and that of *licet*, became obliterated, and they were used freely with the indicative, *quanquam* with the subjunctive.