

Thus "Though he is an excellent man, he does wrong sometimes," may be translated not only by, *Quanquam homo optimus est, tamen interdum peccat*, but by (a) *Homo optimus ille quidem, sed interdum peccat* (334, iv.); or (b) *Ut* ("granted that") *sit homo ille optimus, tamen interdum peccat*; or (c) *Ita homo optimus est ut interdum peccet, i.e. "so far only,"* etc. (111); or (d) *Sit* (jussive) *homo ille optimus, tamen interdum peccat*; or (e) very commonly by the use of *sane* in one clause, followed by an *adversative conjunction* (Intr. 56, c) in the other,—*res sane difficilis, sed tamen investiganda*, "though a difficult question, yet still one that demands investigation;" or (f) by the mere participle,—*hoc crimine absolutus, furti tamen condemnatus est*, "though acquitted on this charge he was found guilty of theft." (406.)

For the use of *qui* for "although" see 509, b.  
 " *quum* " 431.  
 " *sicut . . . ita* " 492 (i.).

### Exercise 60.

1. Though he feels neither remorse nor shame for this deed, yet he shall pay me the penalty of his crime.  
 2. Even though it were quite impossible to pardon his fault, yet you ought<sup>1</sup> to have taken into account his many services to the nation. 3. Whatever his guilt,<sup>2</sup> whatever his criminality, no one has a right to indict him in his absence and to condemn him unheard. 4. Entirely guilty as he is, and absolutely deserving of condign punishment, yet I cannot help comparing his present fallen and low condition with his former good fortune and renown. × 5. Miserable as it is for an innocent man to be suspected and charged, yet it is better for the innocent to be acquitted than for the guilty not to be accused. 6. However criminal he had been, however worthy of every kind of punishment, yet it would have<sup>3</sup> been better for ten guilty persons to be acquitted, than for one innocent to be found guilty. 7. In spite of his having had the sovereignty and supreme power offered and intrusted to him by the unanimous vote<sup>4</sup> of his countrymen, he long refused to take any part in politics, and was the only person in my day who attained to the highest distinctions

<sup>1</sup> Gerundive. (389.)

<sup>3</sup> Mood? (153.)

<sup>2</sup> Use adjective. (477, b.)

<sup>4</sup> Number?

against his will, and almost under compulsion. 8. Though<sup>1</sup> freed from this apprehension, I was soon suspected of a darker<sup>2</sup> crime, and perhaps but for your having come to my aid, might have fallen a victim<sup>3</sup> to the hatred and schemes of my enemies. 9. Many<sup>4</sup> as are the evils that you have endured, you will one day, I still believe,<sup>5</sup> not only enjoy good fortune, but a rarer gift,<sup>6</sup> happiness.

<sup>1</sup> 481, *f*.

<sup>3</sup> Metaphor; (17) = "been crushed by."

<sup>4</sup> "Although . . . so many" (*tot*, 477, *a*).

<sup>6</sup> "Gift," metaphor; "that which (67) more rarely falls to men's lot."

<sup>2</sup> Metaphor. (See Vocab.)

<sup>5</sup> 32, *b*.

EXERCISE LXI.

CAUSAL AND EXPLANATORY CLAUSES.

482. By these are meant such **subordinate**<sup>1</sup> adverbial clauses as give a **reason** or **explanation** of the statement, etc., made by the verb in the principal clause. They are introduced in English by "because," "inasmuch as," "seeing that," "whereas," "considering that," etc. (Intr. 59, d.)

483. The conjunctions *quod*, *quia*, "because," *quoniam* (i.e. *quum jam*), *quandoquidem*, "since," are followed by an **indicative** mood.

*Vos, inquit, quoniam jam nox est, domum discedite.* Do you, says he, *since* it is now night, depart home.

*Obs.*—These conjunctions are all formed from the *relative*, and like the relative (84) often have a *demonstrative* particle or phrase corresponding to them in the other clause. Cf. *tamen* in concessive, *idcirco* in final, clauses, etc. (See 107.)

*Idcirco, eo, hanc ob causam, etc., ad te scribo quod me id facere jussisti.* The *reason* of my writing is *that* you told me to do so. *Nullam aliam ob causam . . . quam quod, etc.* The one and only *cause* or  *motive . . . is that, etc.*

484. All of these conjunctions however may be joined with the **subjunctive**, on either of two grounds.

(a) The principal clause may be in *oratio obliqua*. (446.)

*Jussit eos, quoniam nox esset, discedere.*

(b) The *quod*-clause may be in *virtual oratio obliqua*. (See 448.)

That is, we may supply in thought the words "as he (they) said," or "thought," after the causal conjunction; or translate *quod* by "asserting that," "under the impression that," "in the belief that."

*Abire voluit, quoniam nox esset.* Since it was, *as he said*, night.

<sup>1</sup> The connexion of cause and effect may be stated by a *co-ordinate* clause with causal or inferential conjunctions (Intr. 56, d and e): *Rediisti: gaudeo igitur*; or *gaudeo: rediisti enim*; but the construction of such *co-ordinate* conjunctions presents no difficulty, as they have no effect on the mood of the verb.

*Obs.*—This use of the subjunctive in a *quod*-clause is exceedingly common after words of *praising, blaming, accusing, admiring, complaining, wondering.*

*Rex civibus odio erat, quod leges violasset.* The king was hated by his subjects, because (*they felt that*) he had broken the law, or, as having, or, for having (*as they thought*), broken the law.

*Violarat* would be a statement made and accredited by the historian, "for having (as he had) broken the law."

It is naturally most common after verbs of *complaining, blaming, etc.*

*Mihi irascitur, quod eum neglexerim.* Because (*as he says or fancies*) I have neglected him, as having neglected him.

The responsibility of the statement is shifted from the speaker or writer to the subject of the principal verb. (See 448.)

485. When a reason is mentioned only to be set aside, *non quo*, "not that," *non quin*, "not but what," are used, always with the **subjunctive**.

Sometimes the reason *accepted* follows, with *sed quod* and the **indicative**.

*Non quo tui me taedeat, or, non quin me ames, sed quod abire cupio.* Not that I am tired of you, or not but what you love me (or, not that you don't), but because I am anxious to depart.

*Quum* with the subjunctive is often causal (see 430). So also is *qui* (see 509).

486. *Quod* ("that") often answers to the English "the fact that," or, "of," and is used to **explain** the object or subject of a verb, especially in apposition with a neuter pronoun.

*Magnum est hoc, quod victor victis pepercit.* This is no small thing, I mean *the fact of* his having spared the vanquished when victorious.

*Omitto illud, quod regem patriamque prodidit.*<sup>1</sup> I pass over *the fact of* his having betrayed his king and country; or simply, "his *betrayal of,*" etc.

<sup>1</sup> Sometimes a kind of *virtual oratio obliqua* is used, where there is only a single speaker, who looks on himself as, so to speak, *two persons*: *Omitto . . . quod prodiderit, I pass over my belief that he betrayed.*

*Obs.*—This *quod* with the indicative (or subjunctive) will be found very useful in translating the English verbal **substantive** of the present or perfect tense, e.g. “your *saying* or *having said* this,” and such **abstract nouns** as “circumstance,” “fact,” “reason,” “reflexion.”

Of course it cannot be used for “that” after verbs **sentiendi et declarandi**. (See 32, a.) *Illud dico, quod patriam prodidisti* would mean, not, “I say that you have betrayed your country,” but, “I mean the fact of your having betrayed,” etc.

487. Notice also the phrases—

- (a) *Peropportune accidit quod venisti*. Your coming was very fortunate (only substituted for *ut* (123) when an *adverb* is joined with *accidit*).
- (b) *Accedit quod domi non est*. There is the additional reason that he is not at home.
- (c) *Quod scribis eum rediisse, num verum sit dubito*. As to your writing to say that he has returned, I doubt its truth.

*Obs.*—With verbs of rejoicing, etc., there is no perceptible difference between the infinitive (41, b) and the *quod*-clause: *Te rediisse gaudeo* = *quod rediisti gaudeo*. The latter emphasises the *fact* of the return.

### Exercise 61.

1. The reason of my somewhat disliking in my youth one so attached to me as<sup>1</sup> your excellent relative, was my being unable to bear his want of steadiness and principle. 2. I am hated by every<sup>2</sup> bad citizen for having been the very last to uphold the national cause, and because I have constantly disdained to flatter the conqueror. 3. I received<sup>3</sup> the thanks of parliament and the nation for having been alone<sup>4</sup> in not despairing of the commonwealth. 4. It was scarcely possible<sup>5</sup> for you not to incur the hatred<sup>6</sup> of your countrymen,—not that you had been guilty of betraying your country, but because you had the courage to be the advocate of a burdensome and distasteful, however<sup>7</sup> necessary, peace. 5. All honoured your gallant father for having sacrificed the unanimous offer<sup>8</sup> of a throne to the true and more substantial glory of

<sup>1</sup> 224, and *Obs.* 2.

<sup>2</sup> 375.

<sup>3</sup> = “thanks were returned to me by . . .”

<sup>4</sup> See 62, and 484, *Obs.*

<sup>5</sup> 132, e.

<sup>6</sup> *Pl.*, why? Because “countrymen” is plural.

<sup>7</sup> Use either *ille quidem* (481, a) or *si . . . at tamen* (466, c) or *quamvis*. (480, *Obs.*)

<sup>8</sup> Same construction as that in 417.

giving<sup>1</sup> freedom to his country. × 6. Though the whole world is angry with me for having pardoned (as they say<sup>2</sup>) my father's murderers, yet I shall never be ashamed of the reflexion<sup>3</sup> of having spared the vanquished in the hour of victory. 7. As for your having still a grudge against me, under the impression<sup>2</sup> that six years ago I injured you in your absence, and sacrificed your interests to my own gain (*pl.*), my only motive in wishing to refute such a charge is because I count your friendship worth seeking. 8. And now, in spite of his being incapable of any such baseness, he was the object of universal unpopularity, as having<sup>2</sup> supplied the enemy with funds, and treated the office with which the nation had intrusted him as a source of disgraceful gain; though no one was ever more incapable of so black a crime.

<sup>1</sup> Same construction as that in 417.

<sup>2</sup> See 484, *b.*

<sup>3</sup> 486, *Obs.* and *note.*

## EXERCISE LXII.

### COMPARATIVE CLAUSES.

#### Proportion.

488. By **comparative clauses** we mean here such adverbial clauses (Intr. 82-84) as express *likeness*, *agreement*, or the *opposite*, with what is stated, asked, or ordered, in the principal clause.

He acted *as I had ordered him*; why was he treated worse *than he deserved*? Do *as I bid you*; he behaved *as though he were mad*; are instances of such clauses in English.

In Latin the number of **conjunctions** or **conjunctive phrases** used to introduce such clauses is very large; *ut (sicut)*, *quemadmodum*, *atque (ac)*, *quam*, *quasi*, *velut (si)*, *tanquam (si)*, *quasi*, *ac si*. (Intr. 59, f.)

They correspond also to a number of **demonstrative adverbs** or phrases, which stand to them in the same relation as *is* to *qui*, *tantus* to *quantus*, *idcirco*, or *adeo*, to *ut*, *tamen* to *quanquam*, etc.

Such are *ita*, *sic*, *pro eo*, *perinde*, *pariter*, *potius*, *aliter*, *secus*, etc.

489. All such clauses, both in English and Latin, fall naturally into **two classes**.

**Class I.**—Those in which the **comparison** made in the subordinate clause is *stated*, or *predicated*, as something *real*, as for example:—

He was punished *as he deserved*. *Perinde ac meritus est, poenas persolvit.*

**Class II.**—Those in which such **comparison** is introduced as a mere *conception* of the mind, something *imaginary* or *unreal*, not stated as a *fact*; as—

He was punished *as though he had deserved it*. *Perinde ac si, or ut si, or quasi, meritus esset, poenas persolvit.*

In CLASS I. the **indicative** is the rule (except in *oratio obliqua*), in CLASS II. the **subjunctive**.

### Class I.—Comparative Clauses with the Indicative.

490. Observe that the ideas of *likeness*, *equality*, *difference*, etc., which are often expressed by *adverbial* or *conjunctive* clauses, may be otherwise expressed both in English and Latin.

(i.) In Latin the place of the **conjunction** is often taken by the **relative**, *i.e.* we have an **adjectival** (correlative) instead of an **adverbial** clause.

*Tanta est tempestas quantam numquam antea vidi.* The storm is greater than I ever saw before, or, is unparalleled in my experience. (See 84, 85.)

(ii.) In Latin, but to a far greater extent in English, the place of the **adverbial clause** of comparison is taken by an **adverbial phrase** included in a simple sentence. (Intr. 70.)

Thus in the compound sentence, "he was punished *as he deserved*," the **adverbial clause** may in both languages be expressed in three different ways: (1) by an *adverbial* clause; (2) by an *adjectival* clause; (3) by an *adverbial phrase*, or an *adverb*.

(1) *Perinde ac meritis est poenas persolvit.* He was punished *as he deserved*.

(2) *Poenas quas debuit persolvit.* He paid the penalty *which he merited*.

(3) *Pro meritis, or merito, or pro scelere, poenas persolvit.* He was punished *in accordance with his guilt, or, deservedly*.

In English one of the last of these modes, the *adverbial phrase*, is far commoner than in Latin, and must constantly be translated by a Latin *adverbial clause*.

### General Rule.

491. In Class I.—To express (a) **likeness**, *ut* ("as") corresponds to *ita*, *sic*, sometimes to *perinde*; *atque* (*ac*) corresponds to *perinde*, *pariter*, *aeque*, *juxta*, *pro eo*, etc.

To express (b) **difference**, *atque* (*ac*) corresponds to *aliter*, *secus*; *ac* and *quam* to *contra*; *quam* to *potius*, and other *comparatives*.

(a) *Ut sunt, ita nominantur senes.* Their title "old men" corresponds to the fact.

*Pro eo ac, or perinde ac, debui, feci.* I have acted *in accordance with my duty*.

(b) *Aliter ac, or non perinde ac, meriti sumus, laudamur.* We are not praised *in proportion to our deserts*.

*Contra quam pollicitus es fecisti.* You have acted *in violation of your promises*.



*Obs. 1.*—Note the recurrence of the indicative mood, and the constant substitution of the English adverbial and other phrases for the Latin adverbial clause.

*Obs. 2.*—A very strong contrast may be marked by a double *aliter*.

*Aliter tum locutus es, aliter te geris hodie.* Your behaviour to-day is most inconsistent with your language at that time.

### Special Idioms.

492. *Ut* as a comparative conjunction (=“as”) has many uses.

(i.) Sometimes with *ita, ut* (or *sicut*) marks a contrast, “as, or while (p. 274, note) one fact is true, so, on the other hand, is another,” and is virtually concessive.

*Ut fortasse honestum est hoc, sic parum utile.* Though this is perhaps right, yet it is scarcely expedient.

(ii.) Sometimes, with *ita*, it is used in a restrictive sense, and is virtually conditional.

*Ita vivam ut te amo.* May I live so far only as I love you, i.e. May I die if I do not love you. (468, ad fin.)

(iii.) Without *ita*, it introduces a general remark in accordance with which a particular fact is noticed.

*Tum rex, ut erat natura benignus, omnibus veniam dedit.* There-upon the king, in accordance<sup>1</sup> with the kindness of his nature, forgave them all.

(iv.) It introduces, as the English “as,” parenthetical clauses: *ut fit*, “as (often) happens,” *ut aiunt*, “as the proverb says.”

But such parentheses as, *ut credo, ut arbitror, ut videtur*, are far rarer in Latin than in English, and are used in an apologetic and self-depreciatory sense, “as at least I think,” or else are ironical, as is almost invariably the parenthetical *credo*. (See 32, b.)

(v.) It is used even without any verb in two senses.

(a) “As you would expect.”

*Magnus pavor, ut in re improvisa, fuit.* The panic was great, as was natural in so unexpected an occurrence.

(b) In a restrictive sense, “so far as could be expected.”

*Satis intrepide, ut in re improvisa, se gessit.* He showed considerable presence of mind, considering the unexpected nature of the occurrence.

<sup>1</sup> The same idea might be expressed by *quā erat animi benignitate*, or *pro solitā ejus benignitate*, or *homo natura benignissimus*. All these are substitutes for the much needed present participle of *esse*. (224, *Obs. 1.*)

493. **Quam** (see 275) generally introduces a clause of the same construction as that of the main clause.

*Nec ultra saeviit quam satis erat.* Nor did he show more severity than was necessary,—any needless severity.

*Nos potius hostem aggrediamur quam ipsi eum propulsemus.* Let us take an aggressive, rather than a merely defensive, attitude.

But where **design** or **result** is indicated, a subjunctive is of course necessary.

*Nihil ultra commotus est quam ut abire eos juberet.* He was only so far moved as to bid them depart.

*Obs.* 1.—A **subjunctive** clause is used where a course is mentioned only to be rejected.

*Omnia potius tentanda quam hoc faciamus.* We ought to try any course *rather than* (allow ourselves to) *act thus*.

With *tam*, *quam* expresses equality<sup>1</sup> of *degree*.

*Tam timidus hodie est quam tum fuit audax.* He is as cowardly to-day as he was then over bold.

*Obs.* 2.—When two **adjectives** or **adverbs** are contrasted by the comparative degree followed by *quam*, Latin often uses the comparative degree with *both*.

*Pestilentia minacior fuit quam perniciosior.* The pestilence was more alarming than fatal.

*Hoc bellum fortius quam felicius gessistis.* You have carried on this war with more courage than good fortune.

494. **Quum**, **tum**. These are often used, in the sense of “whereas,” “so especially,” to unite two clauses, of which the *tum*-clause is always the most *emphatic in sense*, as well as the main clause in grammar.

*Quum omnis servitus misera est, tum haec omnium est miserima.* As all slavery is wretched, so is this the most wretched of all, *or*, all slavery is wretched, *but* this, etc.

*Obs.*—The indicative is used with *quum* when the **time of the two verbs is the same**; but when the *quum*-clause denotes a time **prior to**

<sup>1</sup> In Livy the comparative clause is often introduced in a way impossible to imitate in English.

*Cujus rei non tam ausim tantum virum insimulare . . . quam ea suspicio haud sane purgata est.* Though I would not venture . . . yet that suspicion, etc.

that of the *tum*-clause the usual idiom is followed, and the subjunctive used even though a fact is asserted in the former. (See 429.)

*Cum te semper amavi, tum mei amantissimum cognovi.* Not only have I always felt affection for you, but I have found you most affectionate towards myself.

But—*Cum te semper dilexerim, tum hodie multo plus diligo.* I have always loved you, but I love you far more now.

## Class II.—Comparative Clauses with the Subjunctive.

495. In comparisons made with an **unreal** or **imaginary** case, the adverbial clause is introduced by *velut, tanquam* (often with *si* added), *ut si, quasi, ac si*. The corresponding demonstratives are *sic, ita, perinde, proinde, non secus*, or such phrases as *similes sunt, similiter faciunt*, etc. The **subjunctive** is always used in the adverbial clause.

*Sic eum ames velim ut si frater esset tuus.* I would have you love him *as if* he were your own brother.

*Ita se gessit quasi consul esset.* He behaved *as though* he were consul.

496. These conjunctions are often used with a **single word** (substantive, adjective, or participle) or a **phrase**.

*Eum tanquam hostem, or tanquam patriae proditorem, odi.*  
I hate him *as (though he were) an enemy, or, a traitor.*

They are constantly so used in Latin to **qualify a strong expression** or **metaphor**, and must often be inserted where there is nothing answering to them in English, where metaphors are much more freely used. (See 17.)

“The soul flies forth from the *prison-house* of the body.”  
*E corpore, velut e carcere, evolat animus.*

*Neve te obrui, tanquam fluctu, sic magnitudine negotii, sinas.*  
And do not suffer yourself to be overwhelmed by *the tide of business.*

In the same sense *quidam* (361, Obs. 1, 2), *quodammodo*, and *ut dicam* are often used.

497. **Proportional clauses.**—Such ideas as are expressed in English by a clause introduced by “in proportion as,” or by the phrase “in proportion to,” or by a double *the* with the comparative (“*the more . . . the more*”), may be best translated into Latin by one of two constructions.

(a) *Ut quisque* with a *superlative* in one clause may correspond to *ita* with a *superlative* in another (376), or (b) *Tanto*, or *eo*, the ablative

of *measure of difference* (279), joined with a *comparative* adjective, or adverb, in one clause, may correspond to *quanto*, or *quo* with a *comparative* in another.

- (a) *Ut quisque est vir optimus, ita difficillime alios esse improbos suspicatur.* In proportion to a man's excellence is his difficulty in suspecting others to be evil-minded, or, the better a man is, the greater his difficulty in, etc., or, those whose character is the highest will find most difficulty, etc.
- (b) *Quo quisque est vir melior, eo difficilior, etc.*

The same constructions would express such a sentence as, "A man's readiness to suspect others is in inverse proportion to his own goodness."

*Obs.*—*Tanto . . . quanto* mark a more precise correspondence than *eo . . . quo*. The latter is identical with the English *the . . . the*; "the" is the old ablative of the *demonstrative* pronoun, which in the form *that* came into use as a relative earlier than the *interrogative* "who," "which."

### Exercise 62.

The asterisk (\*) indicates that the *Phrases* are to be translated by a Latin clause. (See 490, ii.)

1. The soldiers having now reached the summit of the mountain, and seeing a vast level plain, fertile territory, and rich cities, spread beneath their eyes, crowded round their leader, and as though they had already triumphed over every obstacle, congratulated him on the conquest<sup>1</sup> of Italy. 2. He behaved far differently to what I hoped and you expected. For in violation\* of his repeated promises,<sup>2</sup> as though he made no account of the ancient tie which had long existed between his own father and mine, instead<sup>3</sup> of coming to my aid in my adversity, he has rejected up to this day my friendship, and has paid no attention to my more than once repeated and solemn appeals.<sup>4</sup> 3. May each and every one of you, when the hour of battle arrives, conduct himself in accordance\* with his duty, and may each fare in accordance\* with his deserts. 4. Let us endure everything rather than act in this matter contrary to\* our promises. 5. We should<sup>5</sup> abide by the

<sup>1</sup> See 417, i.

<sup>2</sup> 491, b; "repeated" will of course be turned by an *adverb*.

<sup>3</sup> See 398, *Obs.*, and use one of the constructions given in 124.

<sup>4</sup> *i.e.* "to me more than once solemnly appealing." (415.)

<sup>5</sup> Gerund, and for second clause see 493, *Obs.* 1.

most oppressive conditions, rather than break our word and brand our country with dishonour. + 6. Then, with his usual<sup>1</sup> passionateness and want of self-control, he orders the ambassadors to be brought before him; as though their mere sight had added fuel to his fury,<sup>2</sup> after roaring out that their king had acted in defiance\* of his promise and oath, he ordered them to be dragged to prison. The next day he showed more gentleness than was consistent<sup>3</sup> with the ferocity of his language of the day before, and, after apologising for his outrage on the rights of hospitality, invited them to a banquet on<sup>4</sup> the next day as though he had done nothing strange<sup>5</sup> or unusual. Their answer showed<sup>6</sup> more daring, considering the<sup>7</sup> perilous ground on which they stood, than caution. 7. Then, putting spurs to his horse, he dashed, with his usual<sup>8</sup> eagerness for battle, into the thick of the contest, as though it were the part of a good general to act with spirit<sup>9</sup> rather than with deliberation. 8. The longer the war is protracted, the more oppressive will be the conditions of peace which will be imposed upon us; do not wonder then at the reason<sup>10</sup> of the truest patriots being the most ardent advocates of peace. 9. The more hidden a danger is, the greater will be the difficulty<sup>11</sup> in avoiding it, and those<sup>12</sup> among our enemies (*gen.*) are likely to be the most formidable who are readiest in dissembling their ill-will. 10. And it seemed to me that, considering the importance<sup>13</sup> of the matter, he spoke with some want of energy, as though he were ashamed to speak in the presence of the conqueror with greater warmth and emotion than became<sup>3</sup> either his former rank or his recent disaster.

<sup>1</sup> 492, iii.<sup>2</sup> Participle of *ardeo*. (415.)<sup>3</sup> *Quam pro*. (See 332, 7, *h.*)<sup>4</sup> 326.<sup>5</sup> *Novus*. Case? (See 294.)<sup>6</sup> "Showed." Avoid *ostendit*. (See 241.) "They answered with more daring (*adv.*) than caution." (493, *Obs.* 2.)<sup>7</sup> "Ground," etc., a mere metaphor. (See 273, *Obs.*, and 492, v. *b.*)<sup>8</sup> Use *ut* with *semper*. (492, iii.)<sup>9</sup> Two comparative adverbs. (*Intr.* 19.) <sup>10</sup> *Cur*. (See 174, *a.*)<sup>11</sup> Substitute *adverb*, "will be avoided *with greater difficulty*."<sup>12</sup> Use *ut quisque*. (497, *a.*)<sup>13</sup> Simply *tanta res*.

## EXERCISE LXIII.

### Qui WITH THE SUBJUNCTIVE.

498. (i.) **Recapitulatory.**—It has been already said that *qui*, when used simply as the **relative** pronoun, to introduce what are called **adjectival** clauses (Intr. 81), is regularly followed by the **indicative** mood. (See 77.)

*Qui boni sunt, iidem sunt beati.* Those who are good are *also* happy. (366, i.)

*Obs.*—Here *qui* is used in its widest and most *indefinite* sense, = *quicumque*, but for all that is joined with the **indicative** in classical Latin, as is *quicumque*. (364.)

(ii.) It has been also pointed out, that if such adjectival clauses are subordinate to a verb in *oratio obliqua*, the mood must be the **subjunctive**. (444.)

The same principle applies equally to **virtual** *oratio obliqua*. (448.)

*Omnia, quae pater suus reliquisset, mihi legavit.* He bequeathed to me everything which his father *had left*.

*Legavit* is, "he bequeathed in the *terms of his will*," *quae reliquisset*, "which the will *spoke of* as left by his father."

But in such cases the subjunctive is used, not as *governed* by *qui*, but on the general principle that in *all* clauses subordinate to *oratio obliqua*, whether adjectival or adverbial, the **indicative** is **inadmissible**.

499. *Qui* also, in its **co-ordinating** use, when it stands in the place of an English *conjunction* and demonstrative *pronoun*, or even of the latter alone, can of course have no effect on the mood of the verb, which will depend entirely on the nature of the clause which it introduces.

*Eratrem tuum, virum praeclarissimum, vidi, qui brevi consul fiet, or, qui utinam brevi consul fiat, or, quem brevi consulem factum iri spero.* (See 78.)

500. But there are many cases in which *qui*, even in *oratio recta*, must be joined not with the indicative but with the **subjunctive**.

This is because *qui*, while in form a mere relative, yet in addition to referring to some antecedent word often conveys some additional idea of either *purpose*, *result*, *cause*, or *contrast*. It then takes the place

of such conjunctions as *ut*, *quia*, *quanquam*, and introduces clauses which, though in form **adjectival**, are **adverbial** in sense; and in proportion to its departure from its proper nature as a pure relative, is the urgency with which it calls for a **subjunctive** mood to mark the amount of that departure.

501. RULE.—Whenever *qui* is used in a **final** or **consecutive** sense, it is *invariably*, and whenever in a **causal** or **concessive** sense, it is *generally*, followed by the **subjunctive**.

### *Qui* final.

502. (i.) *Qui* may express a **purpose**; it is then equivalent to *ut* *is*, and is always followed by a **subjunctive**.

*Legatos misit, qui pacem peterent.* He sent ambassadors to sue for peace (lit. *who were to sue* for peace; jussive, see 151).

*Equites in castris reliquit, qui erumperent.* He left cavalry behind in the camp, *to make* a charge.

With this compare *qui* with *indicative*.

*Legatos misit, qui pacem petierunt.* He sent ambassadors, *who* sued for peace.

*Equites in castris reliquit, qui eruperunt.* He left cavalry behind in the camp, *who* made a charge.

In these cases *qui* is equivalent to *et ii*, "and they," and therefore has no effect on the mood.

It will be seen at once that the difference of meaning between two such uses of *qui* is very great.

### *Qui* consecutive.

503. (ii.) *Qui* may express a **consequence**, and *sometimes* even be translated by a *consecutive phrase* in English; but whenever the English "who" or "that" implies "*such as to*," "*of such a kind as to*," *qui* must be joined with the **subjunctive**.

*Darius exercitum, quem immensa planities vix caperet, comparavit.* "Which could not be contained," = "*such as was not to be contained within*," etc.

\*.\* This use of *qui* extends very widely; the commonest of the less apparent examples of this meaning may be thus arranged.

504. The **subjunctive** is used after *sunt qui, erant qui* (= "some") *reperiuntur qui, quotusquisque est qui*, and such **negative** and **interrogative** forms as *nemo est qui, quis est qui? neminem habeo qui*, etc. Thus—

*Erant qui putarent.* Some fancied (there were people of such a kind as to fancy).

*Nihil est quod dicere velim.* There is nothing that I care to say (of such a kind as for me to, etc.).

*Quotusquisque est (invenitur) qui haec facere audeat.* How few there are (are met with) who venture to do this (one of how great a number ["one in a thousand," "the thousandth"] is he who is such as to, etc.).

Hence the use of the subjunctive after *quin* (= *qui ne* [non]).

*Nemo est quin sciat.* All the world knows (134), i.e. there is no one of such a kind as not to know.

*Obs.*—When *est, sunt*, etc., are joined in an affirmative clause with a *numeral* or *plural* adjective of *number* the **indicative** is used.

*Multi, trecenti, duo, quidam, sunt qui haec dicunt.* There are many, three hundred, two, certain, persons who say this.

*Qui* is here used in its proper *relational* sense, "the people who say this are three hundred, etc."

But after *solus, unus*, used as *predicates*, with *sum* as *link verb*, the **subjunctive** is used.

*Solus es cui omnes pareamus.* You are the only person whom all of us obey (somewhat more emphatic than, *tibi soli paremus omnes*.)

505. *Qui* is also used with the **subjunctive**—

(i.) After *dignus* or *indignus*.

*Dignus est qui ametur.* He deserves to be loved (*lit.* He is worthy that he should be loved).

*Indignus erat cui summus honos tribueretur.* He was not a proper person to receive the highest mark of distinction.

(ii.) After **comparatives** followed by *quam*.

*Quae beneficia majora sunt quam quibus gratiam referre possim.* These favours are greater than I can requite (*too great for me to requite*).

(iii.) After **negative** and **interrogative** clauses, *qui* may take the place of *ut* in correspondence with *tam, sic, adeo*, and even *tantus*.

*Quis tam, or nemo tam, ferreus est qui haec faciat.* Who is or no one is, so hard-hearted as to do this.

*Nulla vis tanta est quae hoc efficiat.* No force is so great as to produce this result.

But you cannot say with an *affirmative* clause, *hic homo tam ferreus est qui . . .*, but must use *ut*.

*dignus de se  
(se amare)  
(o amem)*



506. *Is* is largely used (both affirmatively and negatively) with *qui* in a consecutive sense.

*Non is sum qui haec faciam.* I am not the man *to do* this, or, I am not one *to do* this.

*Ea est Romana gens quae victa quiescere nesciat.*<sup>1</sup> The race of Romans *is one* (of a kind) *that* knows not how to rest under defeat.

The difference between *is qui* with an **indicative** and *is qui* with a **subjunctive** must be carefully noticed, as it is one which is often not at all marked in English.

(a) When *is* and *qui* denote *identity*, the **indicative** is always used (in *oratio recta*).

*Is sum qui feci.* I am the man who did this.

*Cum eo hoste pugnamus cui nullo modo parcendum est.* We are fighting with an enemy who ought in no wise to be spared.

In both these cases *is* and *qui* are *co-extensive*; the *qui*- and *cui*-clauses apply to the person denoted by *is* and *eo*, and to *no one else*.

(b) But when the *qui*-clause is used *generically*, denotes a *larger class* to which we say that the *is* belongs, the **subjunctive** is used.

When we say, *non is sum qui haec faciam*, we mean, "I do not belong to the larger class (or *genus*) of men who do this."

By *cum eo pugnamus hoste cui nullo modo parcendum sit*, we mean, "we are fighting with a foe who is *one of those who* ought in nowise to be spared;" not a single person who *in himself* does not deserve quarter (**indicative**), but *one of those who do* not deserve quarter. In such sentences therefore we may use either mood according to the precise meaning of the English; the **subjunctive** is far more common.

507. *Qui* also, like consecutive *ut*,<sup>2</sup> is used in a *corrective* or *limiting* sense.

*Nemo, quod sciam; nemo, qui quidem paulo prudentior sit.*  
No one *to my knowledge*; no one, *at all events* no sensible man. (57, b.)

*Obs.*—But *quantum scio, quod attinet ad*; because the word *quantum* and the phrase *quod attinet ad* express limitation by their own meaning, and do not need a change of mood.

508. All that has been said of the **final** and **consecutive** use of *qui* applies equally to relational **adverbs**, *ubi*, *unde*,

<sup>1</sup> *Nesciat* is here a *modal verb* (42), equivalent to *non possit*, or *nequeat*. Compare the English "I can," properly "I know" (*ken*).

<sup>2</sup> Compare—*Ita sapiens est ut interdum erret.* He is wise *with this limitation*, that he sometimes makes a mistake; and see 111.

*cur*, etc., when used as final or consecutive conjunctions.<sup>1</sup>  
*Massiliam iuit ubi exularet.* He went to Marseilles to live  
 in exile there.

*Cupit habere unde solvat.* He wishes to have means to pay.  
*Nihil est cur irascere.* You have no reason to be angry.

*Exercise 63.*

1. Caesar, seeing that the tide of battle<sup>2</sup> was turning, and that he must take advantage of the critical<sup>3</sup> moment, sent forward all his cavalry to attack the enemies' infantry in the rear; he himself, with the rest of his soldiers, whom wounds, heat, and fatigue left<sup>4</sup> scarcely capable of supporting their arms, hastened to charge them in front.  
 2. He was one who was worthy of every kind of distinction, for no one, within my knowledge, has governed the nation in this generation, whose public services have been equal to his, and who has been satisfied with so moderate a reward of his exertions. How few there are who have been, or will be, like him. X 3. The chiefs of the enemy easily perceived that in the recent rebellion and mutiny their offences had been too great<sup>5</sup> to be pardoned; at the same time (366, ii.), in spite of this great defeat, they were too high-spirited to ask for mercy, and too powerful to obtain it. 4. He is not, so far as I know, one who hesitates to follow his own line in a discussion, or prefers to bow to the opinion<sup>6</sup> of others. 5. Who is there in the whole world so stony-hearted as not to be ashamed of having, in order to please his worst enemies, abandoned his friends, and of having betrayed his country to win the favour of its most ancient foes? 6. We have<sup>7</sup> to carry on war with an enemy who has no respect for any treaty, or armistice, or promise, or agreement; unless we conquer him in the field, there will be nothing which can keep him back from our shores, or repel him from our walls and homes.

<sup>1</sup> When used, that is, not to qualify the verb, or predicate, of a simple sentence, but to connect together two clauses. (Intr. 16 and 25.) Mr. Roby uses the term *connective adverbs*.

<sup>2</sup> Use the phrase *res inclinatur*. Why would the use of this English metaphor be less admissible in Latin?

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

<sup>4</sup> Use *possum* with *prae*. (332, 6, b.)

<sup>5</sup> Use *majora delinquere*, or *peccare*. (See 54.)

<sup>6</sup> *Auctoritas*. As an opinion which claims to have weight.

<sup>7</sup> Gerundive.

EXERCISE LXIV.

*Qui*—CAUSAL AND CONCESSIVE.

509. *Qui* is also used both in a **causal** and a **concessive** sense; and in each of these is joined with the **subjunctive** on the principle stated in 500.

(a) *Me miserum, qui haec non viderim!* Unhappy that I am (239, note <sup>1</sup>) in not having seen this.

Here *qui* is obviously **causal** = *quod haec non vidi*.

(b) *Ego, qui serus advenissem, non tamen desperandum esse arbitratus sum.* For myself, though I had arrived late (or in spite of my having, etc.), yet I did not think I need despair.

Here *qui* is as obviously **concessive** = *quanquam serus adveneram*.

510. But in neither of these senses is the subjunctive (though it should be used by the young scholar) so invariable after *qui* as in its *consecutive* and *final* uses.

The writer sometimes prefers to emphasise the **reality** of the statement which *qui* introduces, and to leave the reader to infer the relation of **cause** or **contrast** in which it stands to the other clause.

*Gratiam tibi habeo, qui vitam meam servasti,* is as good Latin as, though less usual than, *gratiam . . . servaveris*, for, "I am grateful to you, for you have saved my life."

So, *Caesar fertur in caelum, qui contra te bellum comparavit,* "Caesar is extolled to the skies (by you), although he (or, and yet he) levied war against you:" *comparaverit* would be more usual, but the indicative **emphasises the fact**, and leaves the reader to draw the **contrast**.

511. An exceedingly common use of *qui* with the **subjunctive** in either its causal or concessive sense is to represent the **circumstances under, or in spite of**, which the action of the principal verb takes place.

It corresponds therefore exactly to the use of *quum* (429) or to the *abl. abs.* (420), or the *past participle of deponent verbs* (413), and to a common use of the English participle (411).

*Tum Caesar, qui haec omnia explorata haberet, redire statuit.*

Then (or thereupon) Caesar, having full knowledge of all this, etc.

*Tum ille, qui homo esset justissimus, etc.* Then he (the other) being a just man, etc.

*Obs.*—Where a concessive sense, or *adversative* circumstances, are implied, this is generally made clear by a *tamen* in the main clause, cf. the use of *idcirco*, *adeo*, etc., to mark the precise sense of *ut*. (107.)  
*Tum Caesar, qui hoc intellexeret, tamen redire statuit.* Then Caesar, in spite of his being aware of this, yet, etc.

512. The **causal** force of *qui* is sometimes made more clear by prefixing *quippe*, sometimes *utpote*, or *ut*.

In Cicero *quippe qui* (=for or because he, etc.) is always followed by the subjunctive.

*Eum semper pro amico habui, quippe quem scirem mei esse amantissimum.* I always looked on him as a friend, for I knew that he bore me the warmest affection.

In Sallust and Livy *quippe qui* is used with the indicative as though=*quod*, but *ut qui* with the subjunctive is very common in Livy.

*Nec consul, ut qui id ipsum quaesisset, moram certamini fecit.*  
 Nor did the Consul, as this was the very object at which he had aimed, delay the contest.

513. When *qui*, or *quicumque*, expresses an action repeated in past time, a difference of usage is found in the best Latin writers.

(1) In Cicero and Caesar it is followed by an **indicative** of the pluperfect.

(2) In Livy, by a **subjunctive**.

*Quicumque venerat, damnabatur.*—(Cicero and Caesar.) Whoever came (from time to time), was condemned.

*Quocumque eques impetum tulisset, Romani cedebant.*—(Livy.) Wherever the rider charged, the Romans yielded. Cicero or Caesar would have written *tulerat*.

This difference has been already noticed under Temporal Clauses (434). Nor in the best writers is *qui* used with a subjunctive, because it means "any<sup>1</sup> who," "all who," 498, *Obs.*; this usage came in, as in the *frequentative* sense, under the influence of Greek.

#### Exercise 64.

The asterisk\* indicates that *qui* causal or concessive is to be used.

1. Thereupon the messenger, seeing\* that it was im-

<sup>1</sup> In Livy's description of Hannibal's character, *id quod gerendis rebus superesset, quieti datum* (Bk. xxi. 4), "Any time that remained (or might remain) after active work was done, was given to repose," the mood of *superesse* is no doubt due to Greek influence.

possible by fair<sup>1</sup> words to succeed in persuading the Spaniards not to advance further, aimed at producing<sup>2</sup> the same effect by menaces (*gerund*), and appeals to fear. The forces, he said,<sup>3</sup> which were gathering and concealed on the other side of the mountain, were too numerous (505, ii.) to be counted, while<sup>4</sup> those who were already assembled, and were visible close at hand, were veteran soldiers, too brave and well trained to be routed, as<sup>5</sup> the Spaniards seemed to hope, in the first onset of a single fight. 2. Who is there of you, who in any way is worthy of this assembly and this nation, that does not cherish and value highly the memories<sup>6</sup> of the heroes<sup>7</sup> of the past, even though he has never seen them.\* 3. There are things which I fear still<sup>8</sup> more; in his absence his brother, since\* his influence with that faction is unrivalled, will be still more formidable; as long as he lives, will the party<sup>9</sup> of disorder, do you<sup>3</sup> suppose, ever lack a standard round which to rally? 4. Thereupon he dismissed the council, and ordered the Indian<sup>10</sup> chiefs to be brought before him; the unhappy men, as\* they had no suspicion or fear of his intentions,<sup>11</sup> hurry in joyfully,<sup>12</sup> for there was none among<sup>13</sup> them who had any fears either for<sup>14</sup> his freedom or his safety, or was aware of the extent<sup>15</sup> of the danger which threatened them, or of the<sup>15</sup> character of the host with whom he was to have an interview. Even he, though\* he blushed at no treachery, and felt remorse for no crime, was, it seemed, somewhat touched by the confidence and friendliness of those whom he (felt<sup>16</sup> that he) was on the point of betraying.

<sup>1</sup> "By pleading gently."

<sup>2</sup> *Idem efficere.* (See 54.)

<sup>3</sup> Beware of this parenthesis. (32, b.)

<sup>4</sup> Why not *dum*? (438, note): *et* or *vero* would do.

<sup>5</sup> 67, *Obs.*

<sup>6</sup> *Memoria* is never used in the pl., cf. *spes*.

<sup>7</sup> Why not *heros*? a Greek word=demigod; say of "illustrious men, and those (344) ancient (ones)."

<sup>8</sup> Rarely expressed in Latin.

<sup>9</sup> Use *perditi*, or *improbi*, *cives*; the latter is Cicero's usual term as opposed to the *boni*, or *optimus quisque*.

<sup>10</sup> "Of the Indians."

<sup>11</sup> "As to what he would do." (173, iii.; 174.)

<sup>12</sup> Adj. (61.)

<sup>13</sup> Gen. or *ex*. (296.)

<sup>14</sup> 248.

<sup>15</sup> 174.

<sup>16</sup> See 448.

## EXERCISE LXV.

### REPORTED SPEECHES IN ORATIO OBLIQUA

#### Preliminary.

514. In reporting another person's language two methods may be used.

(i.) The historian may name the speaker, and give what purport to be the words he used in the precise form in which he spoke them, as (*e.g.*) in a play of Shakespeare,

To this Caesar replied, "I will come if you are ready to follow."

In such professedly *verbatim* reports the whole speech may be spoken of as being in *oratio recta*, as coming, as it were, *directly* from the lips of the speaker.

(ii.) This method is used in Latin, sometimes in a formal report of **long speeches** in the senate or elsewhere, sometimes in reporting a **short saying**, if very memorable or striking. In the latter case it is marked, as by *inverted commas* in English, so by the insertion of *inquit* after the first or second word of the speech or saying. Such speeches should never be preceded, as in English, by verbs like *dixit*, *ait*, *respondit*, etc., which are as a rule reserved for the second and more usual mode of reporting, the *indirect* rather than the *direct*.

"I will come, he said," "I will come, he replied," must be translated either by "se venturum esse *dixit*, *respondit*," or by "veniam, *inquit*." (See 40.)

515. But the more usual method in Latin, more common even than it is in English, is not to profess to give the speaker's words in the form in which they were spoken, but to insert (or imply)<sup>1</sup> a verb of *saying*, *asking*, etc., and then to report what was said, or its substance, in the third person, that is, in **oratio obliqua**. All the principal verbs will now be dependent on a verb of *saying*, expressed or understood. Thus, instead of Caesar's own words, "I will go, if you are ready to follow," we should have "Caesar replied that *he* would go, if *he* were ready to follow."

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<sup>1</sup> The actual verb is often omitted, the infinitive or subjunctive moods being sufficient evidence of the construction.

*Legatos ad Caesarem mittunt: "sese paratos esse portas aperire."*  
They send ambassadors to Caesar: (*saying*), We are ready to open the gates.

*Colonis triste responsum redditum est: facesserent propere ex urbe.*  
The colonists received a severe answer: "Begone at once from the city."

516. The great difference between the two methods will be seen at a glance.

*Oratio recta.*

*Oratio obliqua.*

*Tum Caesar, ibo, inquit, si tu me sequi vis.*

*Tum Caesar, iturum se respondit si ille se sequi vellet.*

Obs.—This method of reporting speeches, or even reflexions, in the third person is common in English (as for instance in reporting speeches in Parliament), but far more common in Latin, and should often be used in translating into Latin what in English is reported in the more *dramatic* form of *oratio recta*.

The following are the principal rules for the conversion of *oratio recta* into *oratio obliqua*.

### Pronouns.

517. The **first** and **second** person will entirely disappear; both will be converted into the **third**.

(a) *Ego, meus, nos, noster*, will become *se*,<sup>1</sup> *suus* (in the nominative *ipse*).

(b) *Tu, vos, tuus, vester*, will become *ille, illi, illius, illorum, ipsius*, etc.

*Tu Tarentum amisisti; ego recepi*, will become, *respondit illum Tarentum amisisse, se recepisse*; or better (216, Obs.), *ab illo amissum esse Tarentum, a se receptum*.

*Nostram patriam civitati vestrae anteponimus*, will become, *suam se<sup>1</sup> patriam illorum civitati anteponere*.

So *hic* and *iste* will give place to *ille* and *is*.

Obs. 1.—Latin has here a great advantage over English; “I and you” have alike, in English *oratio obliqua*, to be expressed by *he*; hence constant obscurity. In Latin the “I” will become *se*, the “you” *ille*.

Obs. 2.—*Ille* will be in very constant use in place of *is*, as it is more distinctive, and opposes the *other party* to the speaker; sometimes as in English, a proper name will be introduced.

### Adverbs.

518. As speeches are generally reported in *past* or *historic* time, **adverbs** of **present** time must be changed into those of **past** time. *Nunc, hodie*, will become *jam, tunc, illo die*, etc. So with **place**, *hic* will become *ibi*, etc.

<sup>1</sup> The insertion of the *se* will often be necessary where no pronoun is required in *oratio recta*: compare *tibi parco* with *dixit se ei parcere*.

But all these changes are common to Latin with English. "I say that I will speak to you now and here" would in English be converted into "He said that he would speak to them then and there."

The rules more peculiar to Latin are connected with the use of **Moods** in **principal** and **subordinate** clauses.

### Principal Clauses.

519. In all these the **indicative** will entirely disappear.

**Statements** and **denials** made in Latin by a verb in the **indicative** will of course pass into the **infinitive**. *Nihil doleo*, "I feel no pain," will become, *nihil se dolere*, "he felt no pain;" *hoc faciam*, will become, *id se facturum esse*, etc.

*Obs.* 1.—This infinitive will even follow *qui* if strictly **co-ordinate**.

*Adsunt hostes, instat Catilina, qui brevi scelerum poenas dabit.*

*Adesse hostes, instare Catilinam, quem brevi scelerum poenas daturum esse.* (499.)

*Obs.* 2.—Statements (hypothetical) made in the **subjunctive**, because qualified by a *si*-clause, will pass from the

*Present subjunctive* into the future in *-rus* with *esse* or *fore*.

*Imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive* into the future in *-rus* with *fuisse*. (See 469, i.)

Thus, *Rideat si adsit* into *risurum eum fore, si adesset*.

*Rideret si adesset* } into *risurum eum fuisse, si adesset, or,*  
*Risisset si adfuisset* } *adfuisset.*

520. **Questions** asked by the speaker in the **indicative** mood will pass into the **subjunctive**; and if, as is usual, the narrative is in past time, from the **present** into the **imperfect** tense.

*Nonne auditis?* will become, *nonne audirent?*

*Quid vultis? quid optatis?* will become, *Quid vellent? quid optarent?*

**Questions** already in the **subjunctive** (150) will remain in the **subjunctive**; the *tense* only being altered if, as is usual, it is necessary, and of course the *person*.

*Quid faciam?* "what am I to do?" will become, *quid faceret?*

"what was he to do?"

*Quo eamus?* "whither are we to go?" will become, *quo irent?*

"whither were they to go?"



521. But questions that do not expect an answer (rhetorical questions, 150), especially those in the first and third persons, will pass from the indicative or subjunctive to the infinitive, for such questions are really denials in disguise.

*Ecquis unquam ejusmodi monstrum vidit?* "did any one ever see such a monster?" will become, *Ecquem unquam ejusmodi monstrum vidisse?*

*Num haec tolerare debemus?* will become, *Num illa se tolerare debere?*

So *quo eamus?* will often become, *quo sibi eundum esse?* for the meaning is often merely, "we have no place to go to."

522. Commands, prohibitions, and wishes, expressed by the imperative or subjunctive, will pass into the subjunctive with the necessary alteration of tense and person.

*Oratio recta.*

*Festinate; utinam salvi sitis.*  
*Nolite cunctari; ne despexeris.*

*Oratio obliqua.*

*Festinantur; utinam salvi essent.*  
*Ne cunctarentur; ne despiceret.*

Obs.—The hortative 1st person (and even other forms of command) will be easily converted into a statement by the aid of the gerund or gerundive.

*Nihil temere agamus. Nihil sibi temere agendum esse.*

### Subordinate Clauses.

523. Moods.—The indicative will entirely disappear.

Even the exceptional indicative after *qui* mentioned in 449 will hardly find place in the report of a speech of any length.

RULE.—Subordinate clauses, whether introduced by the relative (except where strictly co-ordinate) or by any subordinating conjunction (except occasionally *dum*), will always be in the subjunctive.

This has been fully explained before. (See 444.)

524. Tenses.—As reported speeches are usually part of a narrative of past events, the most usual and regular tenses in subordinate clauses will be the imperfect and pluperfect subjunctive.

(i.) The imperfect, as the tense of time contemporaneous with a date now past, will take the place of the present, imperfect, and even the future i. of *oratio recta*.

*Qui adsunt, fugiant,* will become *qui adessent, fugerent.*

*Idcirco fugi, quod timebam* ,, *fugisse se, quod timeret.*

*Qui hoc dicet, errabit* ,, *qui id, or illud, diceret, erraturum esse.*

(ii.) But **future ii.** (future perfect) will be changed into the **pluperfect**. (See 471, *Obs.*)

*Qui hoc dixerit, errabit* will become *qui illud dixisset, erraturum esse*.

(iii.) The **perfect** as well as the **pluperfect** will generally be represented by the **pluperfect** subjunctive.

*Hic est locus quem ostendi. Illum esse locum quem ostendisset.*

525. But though the exclusive use of the **imperfect** and **pluperfect** subjunctive would be grammatically correct, yet the **present**, **perfect**, and **future perfect** are very often introduced into *oratio obliqua* (just as in *oratio recta* the *historic present* often takes the place of the [*aorist*] *perfect*), in order to give greater *liveliness* to the reported speech by representing parts of it in the actual tense used, as though the speaker were *in our presence*.

*Indignum videri ab iis se obsideri quorum exercitus saepe fuderint.* They *said* that it *seemed* degrading to be besieged by men whose armies they had (lit. *have*) often routed.

In *oratio recta* the word used would have been *fudimus* —“*we have routed.*”

There are few reported speeches in Caesar or Livy in which this rhetorical use of present for past, perfect for pluperfect, tenses will not be found.

526. The following examples should be carefully studied:—

1. “Your children have gone; when will they return? (rhetorical question), try to avenge them.”<sup>1</sup>

*Oratio recta.*

Profecti sunt liberi vestri; quando redituri sunt? vos, quantum potestis, ultum ite.

*Oratio obliqua.*

Jam liberos illorum profectos esse; quando redituros fore? quantum possent ultum irent.

<sup>1</sup> In English *oratio obliqua* the passages would run thus:—

“*Their children had gone; when would they return? Let them try to avenge them.*”

“*Away then with such follies! Did they not see that their liberty and lives were that day at stake? Why did they obey a few centurions, still fewer tribunes, who could do nothing against their will? When would they dare to demand redress? It was of the utmost importance what they did. Let them awake at last and follow him, remembering the ancestors from whom they were sprung. If they let slip this opportunity, they would deservedly be slaves, and no one would give them a thought, or compassionate their present condition.*”

2. Away then with such follies! Do you not see that your liberty and lives are at stake to-day? why do you obey a few centurions, still fewer tribunes, who can do nothing against your will? When will you dare to demand redress! It is of the utmost importance what you do. Awake at last, and follow me! remember the ancestors from whom you are sprung. If you let slip this opportunity, you will deservedly be slaves, and no one will give you a thought, or compassionate your present condition.<sup>1</sup>

*Oratio recta.*

*Pellantur igitur, inquit, ineptiae istae; nonne videtis de libertate, de vitis vestris, agi hodie? Cur paucis centurionibus, paucioribus tribunis, qui nihil invitis vobis facere possunt dicto audientes estis? quando remedia exposcere audebitis? Maximi quid faciatis refert. Expergiscimini aliquando; majorum quibus orti estis reminiscimini: me sequimini. Hanc occasionem si praetermiseritis, merito servibitis, nec quisquam vel rationem vestri habebit, vel istius fortunae miserebitur.*

*Oratio obliqua.*

*Pellerentur igitur ineptiae illae; nonne viderent de libertate ipsorum, de vitis, eo die agi? Cur paucis centurionibus, paucioribus tribunis, qui invitis illis nihil facere possent, dicto audientes essent? quando remedia exposcere ausuros? maximi referre quid facerent. Expergiscerentur aliquando, et se sequerentur. Majorum quibus orti essent reminiscerentur. Eam occasionem si praetermisissent, merito servituros esse, nec quenquam vel rationem eorum habiturum fore, vel fortunae illius miserituum.*

Caesar and Livy will furnish abundant instances for practice, and the learner should translate every "reported speech" in either, into English oratio recta.

*Exercise 65.*

A.

The following sentences are all to be converted into *oratio obliqua*; the tenses to be altered throughout from *primary* to *historic*. (See 177.) It may be well to begin by converting the sentences into *English oratio obliqua*.

1. Can any<sup>2</sup> one endure this? ought we to abandon this great undertaking? it would have been better to have fallen on the field with honour, than to submit to such slavery. 2. Do not delay then; a few soldiers will suffice; we have no other allies anywhere, no other hopes, whither can we turn if you think of abandoning us? but if you wish<sup>3</sup> for our safety, you must away<sup>4</sup> with all

<sup>1</sup> See 526, note.

<sup>3</sup> See 240, Obs. 1.

<sup>2</sup> Use *ecquis*.

<sup>4</sup> Use *pello*. (See 526. 2.)

niceties of argument;<sup>1</sup> it is haste, not deliberation, that is needed. 3. What are you doing? what are you wishing for? are you waiting till the enemy is at hand, till you hear their shouts, till you see their standards? Even now<sup>2</sup> resistance is possible, provided you do not linger or hesitate. 4. It is possible that I on my part<sup>3</sup> have made the same mistake as you; if the case is so, I pray, forget the past,<sup>4</sup> and in union with your king consult the national interests. Is there any thing in the world which we ought to value more highly? 5. What am I to do? whither to turn? do you bid me to go to meet the enemy? I would do so most gladly, if it could be done without ruin to the nation. But what could be more foolish, what more fatal, than with<sup>5</sup> an army of recruits to engage in conflict with veteran soldiers<sup>6</sup> trained in twenty years of battle?<sup>7</sup> 6. How many of you are there? whence do you come? what do you demand or hope for? when do you expect to<sup>8</sup> be allowed to enjoy freedom, (and) to return home? Possibly the time is even now at hand, provided you do not let slip the opportunity, or injure your cause by putting off the contest. But if you refuse to take up arms till<sup>9</sup> I assist you, you will ruin the common cause, and sigh in vain for the<sup>10</sup> freedom which brave men assert by arms.

## B.

To be translated into *oratio obliqua*: a Spaniard speaks.

In vain therefore do you appeal to Spain;<sup>11</sup> it makes no difference whether you intend to make an alliance with the rebels, or to threaten them with war. I shall neither rely on your friendship, nor do I dread your enmity. For what could be more despicable than your policy and schemes, seeing that within the last five years you

<sup>1</sup> Gerund.

<sup>4</sup> "What is past."

<sup>7</sup> "Battles of twenty years." (See 303, *Obs.* 1.)

<sup>8</sup> *Fore ut*, etc. (193, iii.)

<sup>10</sup> 348.

<sup>2</sup> See 518.

<sup>5</sup> 270, note 2.

(See 303, *Obs.* 1.)

<sup>3</sup> See 355, *d.*

<sup>6</sup> Sing.

<sup>9</sup> *Prius . . . quam.* (443, i.)

<sup>11</sup> 319.

have thrice abandoned your allies, twice joined your enemies like<sup>1</sup> deserters, and have not now sent ambassadors to me to sue for a peace of which you are so unworthy, till<sup>2</sup> you had made sure that, unless with our<sup>3</sup> aid you can get over this danger, you are doomed to infallible destruction? Would any one have put trust in such allies? would any one in the future feel gratitude to such friends? If you wish to find a remedy and shelter against<sup>4</sup> your present<sup>5</sup> dangers, return home; lay down your arms; throw open the gates of your cities and strongholds, place yourselves entirely at the mercy of the sovereign against whom you have been so long waging an unnatural war. Possibly I may be touched by your prayers; I shall pay no attention to your envoys and orations.

<sup>1</sup> *Velut.*

<sup>2</sup> 443, *Obs.*

<sup>3</sup> Use for clearness the proper noun and abl. abs., "The Spaniards helping." (517, *Obs.* 2.)

<sup>5</sup> *Hic in oratio recta.* (337.)

<sup>4</sup> See 300.

## EXERCISE LXVI.

### NUMERALS.

**Numerals** form in Latin, as in English, a special class of **adjectives**; in certain cases, as in the plural of *mille* (*duo civium milia*,<sup>1</sup> cf. hundreds, thousands), they have a **substantival** character, and they are all accompanied by appropriate **adverbs**.

Their two main classes are, as in English, **Cardinal** and **Ordinal**.

**527. Cardinal** (*cardo*, hinge), or primary, numerals answer the question "how many?" *quot?*

*Unus, duo, tres, quattuor; undecim, duodecim, tredecim (decem et tres); duodeviginti (decem et octo), undeviginti (decem et novem); viginti, unus et viginti (viginti unus), duodetriginta (28), quadraginta, nonaginta octo (octo et nonaginta), centum (et) unus (101); ducenti, -ae, -a, trecenti, -ae, -a, quadringenti, quingenti, ses-(sex-)centi, septingenti, octingenti, nongenti, mille (substantive), duo milia, unum et viginti milia, centum milia, quingenta milia, decies centena milia (1,000,000).*

The full list will be found in any Grammar; those enumerated are examples given for special reasons, the alternative forms are added in brackets.

**528.** The **first three** are (as in many kindred languages) declinable; the rest, including *viginti*, are indeclinable up to *ducenti, -ae, -a*: this, and the series of hundreds, are plural declinable adjectives; *mille* is indeclinable in the singular, *exercitus mille militum*, "an army of 1000," but declined in the plural (*cum duobus milibus*) as a **substantive**.

As in English so in Latin, from 20 to 100 a compound number may be arranged in two ways, "one-and-twenty" or "twenty-one;" above 100 the higher number stands first; 28,455 is, *duodetriginta milia quadringenti quinquaginta (et) quinque (et is rarely expressed).*

<sup>1</sup> The second *l* is usually omitted in the plural, as coming before *i*.

## Unus.

529. The English numeral "one" gave rise to the indefinite article *an, a*, (not probably to the indefinite "one" in "one knows," etc.) The uses of *unus* in Latin are very different; thus (a) our "none" is *ne* "not" and *unus* "one," but *non unus* is the very opposite of *nullus*; it means "more than one;" *non uno praelio devictus sum*: "not one" is *ne unus quidem*, or even *nemo unus*. So (b) *unus* is a strong form of *solus*: *unus hoc fecisti*, "you are the only one who has done this." (c) It is used to strengthen *quisque, unus quisque*, each one, "each and every" (373), and (d) to emphasise superlatives: the Latin superlative often not retaining its full force (57, a). Thus *Ducem praestantissimum amisimus*, "we have lost one of our best leaders, or a distinguished leader," but *Ducem unum praestantissimum*, "we have lost the very best of our leaders." (e) It often, however, represents the English "one of" (a class) without any stress on the numeral: *unus ex captivis*, "one of the prisoners." (f) In the predicate it often answers to our "belonging to the class of:" *unus ex fortunatis hominibus esse videtur*, "he seems to be one of (i.e. to belong to the number of) fortune's favourites." (g) "One, two, three, several," is in Latin, *unus, alter, tertius, plures*. "One or two" is *unus vel (aut) alter, unus alterve*.

## Ordinal Numerals.

530. These answer to the question "in what order?" *quotus?*

They are all *declinable adjectives*; only a few will be enumerated. *Primus* (prior); *secundus* or *alter*; *tertius decimus* (13th), *duodevicesimus* (*octavus decimus*) (18th), *unus (primus) et vicesimus* (21st), *alter (secundus) et tricesimus (tricesimus alter)* (32nd), *undetricesimus* (29th), *quadragesimus* (40th), *quintus et nonagesimus (nonagesimus quintus)* (95th), *centesimus primus (primus et centesimus)* (101st), *millesimus, bis millesimus* (2000th), *decies millesimus* (10,000th), *semel et vicies millesimus* (21,000th), etc.

531. Notice that (a), as in English, the two first **ordinals** are not derived from the corresponding **cardinals**; and that *alter*, as "other" in older English, is largely used for "second." *Secundus* is rather "following" next in *time* or in *rank*.

"*Alter idem*" is "a second self," *altero tanto*, "by as much again."

(b) *Unus* often takes the place of our "first" in enumerating.

*Hujus rei tres sunt causae, una, altera (or alia), tertia*; "first, second, third."

(c) The **ordinal** is often used in reckoning time.

*Undevicesimum jam annum bellum gerebatur*. The war had now gone on for 19 years. (See 321, Obs. 2.)

(d) "After," "since," with an ordinal is expressed by *ab*.

*Anno ab urbe condita millesimo.* In the 1000th year (or the year 1000) after the foundation of the city. (See 323, a.)

(e) The ordinal is always used in giving *dates*, as in the last example.

532. Another class is the **Distributives**, answering to the question "how many at a time?" *quoteni?* or "how many each?" "*by twos,*" "*two each.*" Among these are—

*Singuli, bini, seni* (6); *terni deni* (13); *viceni singuli* (21); *centeni, singula milia, centena milia.*

(a) *Ex singulis, or binis, familiis singulos, binos, ternos, obsides elegimus.* We selected *one, two, or three*, hostages from *each separate household, or each pair of households.*

(b) They are also used as **cardinal** numerals with names that have no singular, *uni, -ae, -a* taking the place of *singuli*.

*In unis aedibus binae fuere nuptiae.* There were *two* weddings in *one* house.

(c) For the special uses of *singuli* as opposed to *universi* and *singularis* (*imperium singulare* is used for "a personal despotism," see 380.

*Obs.*—The distributive numerals are used with **multiplicatives**. (See below.)

533. The numeral **adverbs** are those that answer to the question "how often?" "how many times?" *quoties, (quotiens)?* Such are—

*Semel, bis, ter, sexies, ter decies, vicies, bis et vicies, tricies, etc.*  
Once, twice, 13 times. 20 times. 30 times.

(a) These are both adverbs of **time**, and also simple *multiplicatives*; cf. the English *six times, ten times.*

*Sexies consul factus est.* He was made consul *six times* (but *sextum, for the sixth time*).

*Quinquies tantum quam quantum licuit civitatibus imperavit.*  
He ordered the states to furnish *five times as much as* was legal.

(b) They are coupled with *distributives* in the multiplication table.

*Bis bina sunt quattuor.* Twice *two* is four.

(c) With *semel* as an adverb of *time*, *iterum* is used in place of *bis*. *Iterum* means *not* "again," but "for a second time;" *semel atque iterum* is *not* "once and again," in the sense of "frequently," but "once and even twice;" "once and again," "more than once," is *semel ac saepius*; "again and again," *saepissime*.



534. Ordinal adverbs of time are *primum*, *iterum*, *tertium*, etc.; these answer to the English "for the first, second, third, time," etc.

*Iterum*, *quartum*, *Consul factus est*. He was made Consul for the second or fourth time.

*Tum primum justo praelio interfuit*. That was the first occasion on which he took part in a regular engagement.

Obs.—"In the first place," "secondly," "lastly," is expressed in a narrative or argument, *primo* (-um), *deinde* (*deinceps*), *tum*, or *post*, *denique*, *postremo*, *ad extremum*; *denique* is often inserted in an emphatic and final clause.

535. Fractions are expressed thus:—(a) One-half, *dimidium* or *dimidia pars*. (b) Others, where the numerator is 1, by ordinals with *pars*:  $\frac{1}{3}$ , *tertia pars*,  $\frac{1}{1000}$ , *millesima pars*; "tithes," *decumae* (*sc. partes*). (c)  $\frac{2}{3}$ , *duae partes*;  $\frac{3}{4}$ , *tres partes*;  $\frac{3}{5}$ , *tres quintae* (*sc. partes*). (d) *Dimidio plures*, "half as many again;" *duplo plures*, "twice as many."

*Dimidium exercitus quam quod, or quantum acceperat, reduxit*.  
He brought back half the army which he had received.

536. The following are the common modes of expressing numbers.

(a) *Nostrorum*, or, *e nostris*, *decem*, *triginta*, *ducenti*, *ad mille ducenti* (1200, *ad* is here *adverbial* and governs no case), *tria milia quingenti* (3500) *interfecti sunt*.

(b) *Nostrorum*, sometimes *nostris* (the numeral being occasionally used in *apposition*), *duo milia caesa*, or *caesi* (*milia* being treated sometimes as masculine where men are concerned), *aut desiderati sunt* (were missing).

(c) *Milites praemisit ducentos viginti; pedites ad mille ducentos cum amplius<sup>1</sup> mille equitum praemisit*, or *peditum tria milia ducentos, etc.*

Obs.—Large *indefinite* numbers are expressed by *sex*-(*ses*-)centi, -a, -ae: *sexcenta alia*, "a hundred other things;" *milies mori praestat*, "'twere better to die a thousand deaths;" *ne millesimam quidem partem intelligo*, "I don't understand a particle (of what he says)."

### Exercise 66.

#### A.

1. In his ninety-second<sup>2</sup> year he was still<sup>3</sup> able to answer those who<sup>4</sup> asked his opinion. 2. I ask first

<sup>1</sup> Remember that with numbers *quam* is rarely expressed after *plus*, *amplius*, etc. (318, Obs.)

<sup>2</sup> Either *anno aetatis*, or as in 327.

<sup>3</sup> "Still" need not be expressed.

<sup>4</sup> Part. pres. (414.)

whence you come, secondly, whither you are going, thirdly, why you are armed, lastly, why you are in my house. 3. The generals met at the river side, each with an interpreter and ten soldiers. 4. One, two, three days had now passed, yet<sup>1</sup> no agreement had been come to as regards the conditions of peace. 5. In prosperity I thought your father one of Fortune's favourites; in these dark<sup>2</sup> days I see that he belongs, and always has belonged, to the class of great men.<sup>3</sup> 6. He stayed at Milan, one of the richest and most populous of cities, one or two days; yet out of 100,000 citizens, not one thanked him for the preservation<sup>4</sup> of the city and the repulse of the enemy from its walls, and perhaps<sup>5</sup> not one single soul felt the gratitude which he owed. 7. There has been a disastrous<sup>6</sup> battle; 2,500<sup>7</sup> of our men have been slain; it is said that half as many again are taken prisoners, and that one or two<sup>8</sup> of the four generals are missing. 8. We have lost an excellent man; if not the very best of his class, yet at all events one of those who come but once<sup>9</sup> in a generation. 9. I have received two<sup>10</sup> letters from you to-day, one yesterday; the rest I have looked for in vain; though I have waited for them one or two days, and sent to inquire,<sup>11</sup> not once,<sup>12</sup> but twice. 10. This is the nineteenth day from the commencement of the siege. The commander of the garrison is demanding two hostages from every<sup>13</sup> household, to prevent<sup>14</sup> any rising on the part of the townspeople, who are mostly<sup>15</sup> armed, and who outnumber his troops by two to one.

<sup>1</sup> *Nec tamen quidquam.* (See 110.)

<sup>3</sup> Use *vir* with *summus*. (See 224, note <sup>3</sup>.)

<sup>5</sup> Use *haud scio an.* (169.)

<sup>7</sup> 536, a.

<sup>10</sup> 532, b.

<sup>12</sup> 533, c.

<sup>14</sup> "That no (103) rising of . . . may take place."

<sup>15</sup> Use *plerique* in app., often so used where *the whole* and a *part* are not contrasted. (297.)

<sup>2</sup> Simply *tempora*.

<sup>4</sup> See 417, i.

<sup>6</sup> Impersonal, 218, Obs.

<sup>9</sup> 380, a.

<sup>8</sup> Ex, e. (296, Obs.)

<sup>11</sup> Supine of *sciscitari*. (402.)

<sup>13</sup> 532, a.

## Exercise 66.

## B.

At the age of scarcely nineteen he had again and again taken part in regular engagements, and had more than once slain an enemy in single combat, and was now<sup>1</sup> on the point<sup>2</sup> of engaging an army half as large again as that which he<sup>3</sup> commanded. Yet in the face of such a crisis, he did not hesitate to detach more than 1600 infantry to defend<sup>4</sup> his allies against an irruption of the Indians, although two-thirds of his army consisted of recruits,<sup>5</sup> who<sup>6</sup> were now to fight their first battle. But he preferred to die a thousand<sup>7</sup> deaths, rather than turn his back on a barbarian foe, who if once he won<sup>8</sup> the day would, he well<sup>9</sup> knew, afflict his country with every kind of wrong.

<sup>1</sup> 328, b.<sup>2</sup> 418, d.<sup>3</sup> 355, Obs. 1.<sup>4</sup> "To repel (gerundive) from his allies."<sup>5</sup> *Tiro miles*, sing. (223.)<sup>6</sup> Part. in *-rus*. (406.)<sup>7</sup> 536, Obs.<sup>8</sup> Mood and tense? (471, Obs.)<sup>9</sup> 32, b.

## EXERCISE LXVII.

### THE ROMAN CALENDAR.

537. The Roman months consisted (after the reform of the Calendar by Julius Caesar) of the same number of days as the English months; but the days were numbered quite differently.

538. The *first* day of the month was called *Kalendae* (the **Kalends**); the **Nones** (*Nonae*) fell on the *fifth* or *seventh*; the **Ides** (*Id-us, -uum, f.*) were always eight days after the **Nones**, that is, the *thirteenth* or *fifteenth*.

“In March, July, October, May,  
The Nones were on the seventh day.”

(The **Ides** therefore on the 15th.)

To these names of days, the names of the month were attached as *adjectives*:<sup>1</sup> *ad Kalendas Maias*, “by the 1st of May” (326); *In Nonas Junias*, “for the 5th of June;” *Idus Martiae*, “the 15th of March.”

539. From these three fixed points the other days of the month were reckoned *backwards*, and *inclusively*, *i.e.* both days were counted in.

Days between the Kalends and the Nones were reckoned by their distance from the **Nones**; those between the Nones and the Ides by their distance from the **Ides**; those after the Ides by their distance from the **Kalends** of the *following month*.

To suit this Roman way of reckoning, we must subtract the given day from the *number of the day* on which the Nones or Ides fall *increased by one*. If the day be one

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<sup>1</sup> These forms are, *Januarius, Februarius, Martius, Aprilis, Maius, Junius, Quintilis (or Julius), Sextilis (or Augustus), Septem-, Octo-, Novem-, Decem-, bris.*

The months of July and August were called *Quintilis, Sextilis*, respectively (=the *fifth* and *sixth* month, reckoning from *March*, the old beginning of the year), till those names were exchanged for *Julius* and *Augustus* in honour of the two first Caesars.

before the Kalends, we must subtract from *the last day* of the month *increased by two*, as the Kalends fall within the next month.

Thus take the 3rd, 9th, 23rd of June:—

(1) In June the Nones are on the *fifth*; therefore three must be subtracted from  $(5 + 1 =)$  *six*; and the remainder being 3, the day is “the *third* day before the *Nones* of June.”

(2) In June the Nones being on the fifth, the Ides are on the *thirteenth*, and the subtraction must be from *fourteen*. Hence subtract 9 from 14; the remainder being 5, the day is the *fifth* day before the Ides of June.

(3) Since June has *thirty* days, we must subtract from thirty-two. Hence subtract 23 from 32; the remainder being 9, the day is the *ninth* day before the *Kalends* of July.

So December 30th is not the *second*, but the *third* day before the Kalends of January.

540. The names for days are thus expressed in Latin.

“On the third before the Kalends of March” is by rule “*die tertio ante Kalendas Martias*,” which was shortened by the omission of *die* and *ante* into “*tertio Kalendas Martias*,” or *iii. Kal. Mart.*

But another form is used (almost exclusively) by *Cicero* and *Livy*; this form is “*ante diem tertium Kalendas Martias*,” shortened into “*a. d. iii.<sup>1</sup> Kal. Mart.*”

This *ante-diem* came to be treated as an indeclinable substantive, and the prepositions *ad*, *in*, *ex* were prefixed to it, as to other substantives of time.

The last day of the month is *pridie Kalendarum* or *pridie Kalendas*.

The following are examples.

1. *Natus est Augustus ix. Kal. Oct.* (nono Kalendas Octobres), *i.e. on the 23rd of September.*
2. *Kalendis Augustis natus est Claudius, iii. Id. Oct.* (tertio Idus Octobres) *excessit.* (1st of August and October 13th.)
3. *Meministi me a. d. xii. Kal. Nov. sententiam dicere in Senatu?*  
Do you remember my speaking in the Senate on the 21st of October?

<sup>1</sup> For an explanation of this form see ROBY, *L. G.* vol. i. p. 454.

4. *Quattuor dierum supplicatio indicta est ex a. d. v. Id. Oct.* A four days' public thanksgiving has been proclaimed from the 11th of October.
5. *Consul comitia in a. d. iii. Non. Sext. edixit.* The Consul fixed the 3rd of August for the elections.
6. *In ante dies octavum et septimum Kalendas Octobres comitiis dicta dies.* The date fixed for the elections is the 24th and 25th of September.

*Exercise 67.*

1. We have been looking for you day<sup>1</sup> after day from the third of March to the tenth of April: your father and I<sup>2</sup> begin to fear that something has happened amiss.

2. Your father parted from us at<sup>3</sup> Rhodes on the 14th of July: he seemed to be suffering seriously both from sea-sickness and home-sickness; we have not<sup>4</sup> yet received any letter from him, but we hope that he will reach home safe and sound by<sup>5</sup> the twelfth of August. The day after<sup>6</sup> he left us we heard that he ought<sup>7</sup> to have started three days earlier<sup>8</sup> if he wished<sup>9</sup> to be at home in good time.

3. You promised six months ago to stay in my house<sup>10</sup> from the 3rd to the 21st of April. I hope that you will do your utmost to keep your word; you have been looked for now these ten<sup>11</sup> days.

4. Instead<sup>12</sup> of keeping his word by starting to his father at Rome on the last day of August, he preferred to linger in the fair city<sup>13</sup> of Naples for over twenty days. He scarcely reached home by the 25th of September; a circumstance<sup>14</sup> of which, as<sup>15</sup> it was fatal also to his own prospects and his father's good name, he repented, I believe, from that day<sup>16</sup> to the latest day of his life.

<sup>1</sup> 328, c.

<sup>2</sup> See 26, note.

<sup>3</sup> See 315.

<sup>4</sup> *Nullus adhuc.* (See 328, d.)

<sup>5</sup> *Ad.* (326.)

<sup>6</sup> 323, b.

<sup>7</sup> Gerund. (388.)

<sup>8</sup> *Ante* with abl. (322, a.)

<sup>9</sup> Mood? (444.)

<sup>10</sup> 316, iii.

<sup>11</sup> 321, Obs. 2.

<sup>12</sup> 431, Obs.

<sup>13</sup> 317.

<sup>14</sup> *Quae res.* (67.)

<sup>15</sup> *Quum.* (430.)

<sup>16</sup> 326.

## SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISES.

541. The following Supplementary Exercises are added, partly for the purpose of enlarging the range of practice in applying the rules and remarks contained in the earlier portion of the book, partly also with a view of introducing a few specimens of continuous passages adapted to at least the standard of an ordinary Entrance or "Pass" Examination at the Universities or elsewhere.

The last Exercise (No. 15) is recapitulatory, and consists of a hundred short sentences bearing mainly on the same portion of the work (Exercises i.-xxiii.). Reference here and in other Exercises is frequently made to later sections. The sentences, though necessarily limited in their range, will be found to illustrate a large number of the most fundamental points of difference between the Latin and English languages.

*Obs.*—In attempting any more continuous passage it should be borne in mind that the connexion in thought between each fresh sentence and that which precedes it is much oftener indicated by some word or phrase in Latin than it is in English. Hence in writing Latin we must often insert some **co-ordinating conjunction** (Intr. 56), answering to "moreover," "but," "for," "therefore," etc., which is wanting in the English, or change "**not**" into "**nor**," or the **demonstrative** into the **relative**. (See 78.)

## No. 1.

## To follow Exercises 1 and 2.

1. Not even<sup>1</sup> the vilest of mankind would have envied his own father. 2. Yesterday he returned from Naples, to-morrow he is to<sup>2</sup> set out from Italy to Spain. 3. No one in the world is more secure against<sup>3</sup> violence, for no one<sup>4</sup> ever consulted to such<sup>5</sup> a degree the interests of the country. 4. Having obtained the throne by violence, he yet became before long<sup>6</sup> most dear to the whole nation, for no one ever less consulted his own interests. 5. On the fourth day after his father's death he ascended the throne, on the fifth he was saluted Emperor by the soldiers, on the sixth, having led his army into the enemies' country, he was wounded by his own sword while he was mounting<sup>7</sup> his horse. 6. No one was ever more famous, and no one ever attained to higher (*greater*) rank, or acquired such (87) wealth; yet he was dear to few, hated by many, and no one ever did his country greater harm. 7. You are obeyed by no one, yet your father was the ruler<sup>8</sup> of a mighty nation. 8. That<sup>9</sup> deed of yours will never be pardoned by your countrymen.

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1 Intr. 99.

2 Fut. in *-rus.* 14, c.

3 *a, ab.*

4 *neque enim quisquam* (see 110); *non* is but rarely used before *enim*.

5 *tantum*, adv.

6 = "soon."

7 Tense? See 180. Cf. 411.

8 *impero, -are.* See 25.

9 *iste.* 11, *d.*

## No. 2.

## To follow Exercise 3.

1. For three days<sup>1</sup> we waited for you (*pl.*) and hoped in vain for your arrival: on the fourth day the Indians, who were blockading our camp, dispersed and<sup>2</sup> took their departure; a<sup>3</sup> circumstance which gave us freedom from long-continued fear and anxiety. 2. You (*pl.*) crave for freedom, and are going<sup>4</sup> to fight for<sup>5</sup> your native land, for your altars and hearths; these (men) pray for peace, and are afraid of the hardships and toils of war. You I honour, them<sup>6</sup> I despise. 3. Your riches increase daily, but they neither increase your leisure, nor bring you (243) either happiness or peace of mind. 4. Your native land, which was once the ruler of many nations, is now most cruelly oppressed by the vilest enemy, whom lately she both despised and hated. 5. I am waiting here in vain for the arrival of the soldiers whom I sent for yesterday, the enemies' forces are increasing daily, and we shall soon despair of peace. 6. By a bloody and long-continued war we have freed our country, and repelled from our walls a haughty foe; we now pray for peace. 7. Having<sup>7</sup> advanced into the thick<sup>8</sup> of the battle he received a mortal wound; while<sup>9</sup> dying, he foretold the ruin of his nation and the triumph of the enemy.

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1 9, *a.*

2 15.

3 See 67.

4 14, *c.*

5 *pro.* See 6.

6 *ille.* 11, *d.*

7 14, *a.*

8 "midst of." See 60.

9 See 406, note 2.



## No. 3.

## To follow Exercise 4.

1. Both your brother and you were at that time in exile; my father and I were at home, exposed to the fury and cruelty of our deadliest<sup>1</sup> enemies. We had provoked no one either by words or acts, yet we endured much, and long and sorely<sup>2</sup> sighed in vain for freedom and safety; now you and I are secure and free from care, and no<sup>3</sup> one will any longer<sup>4</sup> inflict on us injury or wrong. 2. Freed from the barbarous tyranny of an alien race, we have spared those<sup>5</sup> who had most cruelly oppressed our country, (and) we have pardoned those who in the face<sup>6</sup> of national ruin had neglected<sup>7</sup> the welfare of the nation, and were consulting merely their own interests; but neither you nor I will any longer<sup>8</sup> consent to forgive the offences of these<sup>9</sup> men, or to listen to those who, having obtained rank and riches by the vilest arts, are now urging upon us a dishonourable peace.

<sup>1</sup> 55.<sup>5</sup> *is.* 70.<sup>8</sup> *diutius.* See 328, *a.*<sup>2</sup> *multum diuque.*<sup>6</sup> *in* (abl.). 273, *Obs.*<sup>3</sup> 110.<sup>7</sup> Abl. abs. 14, *b.*<sup>9</sup> *iste*, contemptuous. See 338, *Obs.* 2.<sup>4</sup> *jam.* See 328, *a.*

## No. 4.

## To follow Exercises 5 and 6.

1. You and I were, he replied, in the country with<sup>1</sup> your brother, but would return to Naples on the first<sup>2</sup> of August; I believe that he made<sup>3</sup> a great mistake, and that<sup>4</sup> not designedly but by pure<sup>5</sup> accident, for I do not imagine that he would have endeavoured to deceive a friend and guest; but we shall, it is plain, be looked for in vain both by your father and my relations. 2. He ascertained that the weather had changed,<sup>6</sup> and that the crowd, which had gathered together in the morning, would soon disperse; he hoped therefore before night to be able to leave his house, and reach our camp in safety; having arrived there<sup>7</sup> he wished to have an interview with Caesar, whom he had long been pretending to wish to join, and from whom he was anxious to obtain<sup>8</sup> safety and assistance. For he hoped by his<sup>9</sup> aid to attain to the highest rank and office in his<sup>9</sup> own nation.

<sup>1</sup> *i.e.* "in the house of," *apud.* 331, 4 *a.*<sup>3</sup> Use *multum* or *vehementer* with a verb. 25.<sup>5</sup> Use two adverbs with *ac.* See Vocab., under *chance.*<sup>6</sup> Abl. abs. 14 and 15.<sup>8</sup> *i.e.* "by asking." See Vocab.<sup>2</sup> *Kalendis Sextilibus.* See 538.<sup>4</sup> *neque id.* Cf. 344.<sup>7</sup> "Whither when he had arrived." 14, *a.*<sup>9</sup> See 11, *d* and *e*; "aid" is *opera.*

## No. 5.

## To follow Exercise 7.

1. News was now brought to me that my brother, having been struck by a javelin, and exhausted by many<sup>1</sup> serious wounds, was no longer able either to keep<sup>2</sup> the saddle, or lead his men<sup>3</sup> against the enemy. Having<sup>4</sup> heard this, I was much affected, for I could neither hurry to him as<sup>5</sup> I wished to do, nor did I hope that he would be able any longer to keep the enemy in check. It seemed moreover, that the soldiers who were with<sup>6</sup> me were losing heart, and it was said that the enemy was expecting large reinforcements before night, and would soon take the aggressive. I resolved therefore to try to finish the matter by a single charge. 2. Your brother was, he said, a man of<sup>7</sup> a kindly heart, and abounded<sup>8</sup> in wealth and resources, and he was sure that he would never desert his friends, nor wish such a blow to be inflicted on his own relations. 3. It seems that he had resolved to become consul in that year, but that he pretended to be craving for repose and quiet. 4. He was unwilling, he replied, to despair, but would rather be in exile than be a slave.

<sup>1</sup> See below, 56.  
<sup>5</sup> 67.

<sup>2</sup> *in equo haerere*.  
<sup>6</sup> 8, Obs.

<sup>3</sup> *sui*.  
<sup>7</sup> Abl. 271.

<sup>4</sup> Intr. 58.  
<sup>8</sup> *circumfluo*. 284.

## No. 6.

## To follow Exercises 7 and 8.

1. He talked very little about the past; about the future his hopes were high, but he perceived that he was at variance on this question<sup>1</sup> with many excellent men, and he preferred being<sup>2</sup> silent to disagreeing<sup>2</sup> with these, and agreeing<sup>2</sup> with his own enemies, and his country's foes; neither you nor I can think that he was mistaken, for we know that his good sense, honesty, and courage were worthy of all praise. 2. He promised to send me<sup>3</sup> a letter on the 15th of March,<sup>4</sup> and made many other fine pretences,<sup>5</sup> but he has neither kept his promises, nor does he any longer venture to make a secret of having purposely broken his word. 3. He threatens, they say, to take from me all the distinctions which I have obtained from the Senate and people of Rome; for myself,<sup>6</sup> I hardly think he will succeed in this<sup>7</sup> design. 4. He would rather, he replied, obey the most unjust laws, than be at variance with true patriots, and disagree with every sensible<sup>8</sup> man. 5. We scarcely dare to hope that your brother will return to Rome and imitate the noble acts of his forefathers, but all his contemporaries can guarantee<sup>9</sup> that he will never desert his friends, or break his word, or join the enemies of his native land.

<sup>1</sup> *in hac causa*, lit. "in this suit."

<sup>3</sup> *ad me*. See 6.

<sup>6</sup> *ego* or *equividem*, 11, a.

<sup>8</sup> Superlative with *quisque*. 375.

<sup>2</sup> Infinitive in each case. See 94, and 42.

<sup>4</sup> See 538.

<sup>7</sup> *qui* (see Intr. 58), early in the clause.

<sup>9</sup> Use *spondeo*.

<sup>5</sup> See 54.

No. 7.

To follow Exercise 9.

1. You (*pl.*) have come here<sup>1</sup> manifestly with reluctance, and you say that you will not<sup>2</sup> wait any longer for the arrival of your friends, who will, you think,<sup>3</sup> be far from<sup>4</sup> secure in our camp. For myself, I have promised you again and again to say nothing about the past, and I have resolved both to pardon you, and to spare them. But you apparently expect that in the hour of triumph, I shall break my word, and act<sup>5</sup> towards<sup>6</sup> you and them with the height of treachery. I know that you can scarcely believe that I am speaking the truth, and that you are silently despairing both of your own and your children's safety. What falsehood<sup>7</sup> have I ever told? When have I ever broken my word? 2. It is said that the king himself was the only one of<sup>8</sup> the whole of his army to ride in safety past the fatal marsh (*pl.*), and the first to reach the foot of the mountains, whence on the next day he mournfully and reluctantly led back his troops and never<sup>9</sup> again ventured to form such high hopes or embark<sup>10</sup> on such great enterprises. It seemed that as<sup>11</sup> he had been the first to hope for the best,<sup>12</sup> so he was the first to abandon his undertaking; he preferred to appear fickle and cowardly rather than to bring ruin and destruction on his country.

1 Why not *hic? huc* after verbs of motion. 2 33. 3 32, *b.*  
 4 *parum*, "but little." 5 *utor*, "employ treachery" (with *abl.*).  
 6 *in vobis*, "in your case." 7 See 54. 8 *e, ex*, "out of."  
 9 *nec unquam postea*. Never join *et* with *nunquam*, or any negative word. 110.  
 10 Metaphor. Use *moliri*, and see 54. 11 *sicut . . . ita*, or *et . . . et*. 12 Neut. *pl.*

No. 8.

To follow Exercises 10 and 11.

1. As<sup>1</sup> I was making my way through the lowest part of the valley, I fell unawares into an ambush of brigands. My captors<sup>2</sup> had, it seemed, been long expecting my arrival, and having seized<sup>3</sup> and made<sup>3</sup> me fast with chains, and dragged me from the road<sup>4</sup> into the neighbouring forest, they again and again threatened me with (247) torture and death. At last, when I promised to send a large amount<sup>5</sup> of gold within four days, my chains<sup>6</sup> were struck off and I was set at liberty, and in company<sup>7</sup> with two armed guards, returned to the place<sup>8</sup> whence I had set out. 2. He had now, he said, ceased to hope for much, for he had lost (he said) the best friends he had,<sup>9</sup> and was going to live with men who had always been his deadly enemies, by whom he had been both accused and condemned in his absence, and who had reluctantly spared his life. 3. Your accusers<sup>10</sup> will, I expect, reach the city to-morrow; I hope that you will be (193, *iv.*) unanimously acquitted. 4. You<sup>11</sup> who once set at nought bodily (59) pain (*pl.*), are now apparently dismayed by it. It is<sup>12</sup> with reluctance that I say this of (*de*) the son of so great a man. 5. You obviously treat lightly the affairs of others; I hope that you will value highly the good opinion of your countrymen.

1 *dum* with pres. See 180. 2 76. 3 Acc. of participle pass. 15.  
 4 *de via*. 5 *pondus, n.* 6 Abl. abs.  
 7 8, *b.* 8 *eo, unde*. See 89. 9 Mood? See 77.  
 10 14, *c.* Not *accusator*. See 76. 11 See 75. 12 See 82.

## No. 9.

## To follow Exercises 12 and 13.

1. It is generally<sup>1</sup> agreed among historians that this king, trained by toil (*pl.*) and accustomed to bear with patience the frowns<sup>2</sup> of fortune, showed<sup>3</sup> in the midst of disaster (*pl.*) and ruin the same character as in prosperity. As he had been the first to help his country in its hour<sup>4</sup> of distress, so he was the last to despair of it (when) conquered and down-trodden. But he preferred being an exile in his old age to living in safety at home, and obeying one whom the rest of the world, almost without exception, believed to be likely to keep his word. 2. There is all the difference between returning thanks and showing gratitude. As I was the last to believe that you would have set at nought honour, honesty, and the good opinion of your countrymen, so to-day I refuse to think that you have proved<sup>6</sup> to be of such a character as the rest of the world represent<sup>7</sup> you to be ; and it is with reluctance that I yield to those who deny that you are the same man as I once fancied you to be

<sup>1</sup> *satis* or *ferē*.

<sup>3</sup> See 241.

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

<sup>6</sup> Use *existo*. See 241.

<sup>2</sup> Metaphor, "adverse fortune."

<sup>4</sup> Simply part. pres. of *laboro*, -*are*.

<sup>7</sup> "assert."

## No. 10.

## To follow Exercises 14 and 15.

On the next day the king, to avoid wearying by a long march his soldiers (who were) exhausted with a long and indecisive battle, kept his men within their lines. Meantime the enemy having sent for reinforcements were waiting for an attack (on the part) of our men, so that they seemed by no means desirous of fighting. After noon-day the king, seeing<sup>1</sup> that the strength and spirits of his men were now so much restored, that they were likely to shrink from no danger, and stood (up) prepared for fighting,<sup>2</sup> threw open<sup>3</sup> two gates, and having made a sudden<sup>4</sup> sally surprised the enemy (who were taken) unawares and looking for nothing of the<sup>5</sup> kind. Great numbers they surround<sup>6</sup> and slay, and so great was the slaughter that out of (*ex*) more than<sup>7</sup> 3000 soldiers scarcely 500 escaped unwounded, and that, had<sup>8</sup> not night interposed, not even these would have survived. So (entirely) in short did fortune change (sides), that those who quite lately<sup>9</sup> were on the point of winning the day, were now stealing away and praying for night and darkness, and those who but lately<sup>10</sup> were despairing of their safety, and looking for death or slavery, were exulting in victory and freedom.

<sup>1</sup> See 412.

<sup>6</sup> 14, c.

<sup>2</sup> 99.

<sup>7</sup> 318, *Obs.*

<sup>3</sup> Abl. abs.

<sup>8</sup> *nisi* with pl.-perf. subj.

<sup>4</sup> Use adverb.

<sup>9</sup> *paulo ante*.

<sup>5</sup> 87.

<sup>10</sup> *modo*.

No. 11.

To follow Exercise 16.

Thereupon, he sent<sup>1</sup> for their chief men, and exhorted them not to be disheartened on account of such a serious disaster. He had warned them, he said,<sup>2</sup> that the enemy was at hand, but it had been impossible to persuade them not to put faith in idle rumours and fictitious messages. The Indians earnestly implored him to forgive them<sup>3</sup> for this great error; they succeeded at last by their prayers or tears in persuading him that they would never again<sup>4</sup> allow themselves to be so easily overreached and entrapped (*caught*). While<sup>5</sup> they were thus<sup>6</sup> conversing, it happened that a<sup>7</sup> prisoner was brought to Cortes, who professed to be one<sup>8</sup> of the king's<sup>9</sup> bodyguard. The general ordered his<sup>10</sup> fetters to be struck off and himself to be set at liberty, and sent him back with a letter to the king. He did this with the intention of appearing to be anxious for a truce; but so far was he from wishing for anything<sup>11</sup> of the kind that he was ready to reject any<sup>12</sup> conditions, and preferred to put the fortune of war a second time to the test (rather) than to accept from the king even the most honourable peace.

<sup>1</sup> Acc. part. pass. 15.    <sup>2</sup> Avoid parenthesis. 32.    <sup>3</sup> Pronoun? See 353, ii. and 247.  
<sup>4</sup> *postea*.    <sup>5</sup> *dum*: tense? 180.    <sup>6</sup> *haec*.    <sup>7</sup> *quidam*. 361.  
<sup>8</sup> *unus e.* See 529, e.    <sup>9</sup> Adj. 58.    <sup>10</sup> Relative. 78.  
<sup>11</sup> *quisquam*. 358.    <sup>12</sup> 359.

No. 12.

To follow Exercises 17 and 18.

I am afraid that this letter will not reach you across the enemies' lines. We have now been<sup>1</sup> invested here for a whole month (321), and<sup>2</sup> I cannot help beginning to despair of the whole state<sup>3</sup> of affairs. The numbers<sup>4</sup> of the enemy are such as we had never dreamed of,<sup>5</sup> and as<sup>6</sup> all the roads are closed, no supplies can be brought up; scarcely any letters reach us, so that it is impossible to doubt that we are involved in very serious danger. Do you therefore not hesitate to write to the general to hasten to bring us assistance, and do not allow yourself to think that I am writing thus with the intention of calling<sup>7</sup> him away from his great designs and bringing him here for the sake of our safety. I fear that the enemy (if once) victorious here, will soon become formidable to him also, and I do not think that we can be crushed without<sup>8</sup> drawing others into the same ruin.

<sup>1</sup> Tense? 181.    <sup>2</sup> *neque*, etc.; cf. 110.    <sup>3</sup> *summa res*.  
<sup>4</sup> *multitudo* (sing.).    <sup>5</sup> Metaphor, "fancied would come together."  
<sup>6</sup> Abl. abs. 420.    <sup>7</sup> Part. pass. 15.    <sup>8</sup> See 111.

## No. 13.

## To follow Exercises 19 and 20.

Are we to say that Caesar was foully<sup>1</sup> murdered or that he was rightfully<sup>2</sup> slain? That either one<sup>3</sup> or the other is true is most certain. Do you (*sing.*) then choose whichever<sup>4</sup> you like; but do not say now this, now that, and<sup>5</sup> do not to-day look on Brutus as a patriot, to-morrow as an assassin. Did Caesar pay the penalty of his crimes? You answer "No;" then let his slayers be either banished or put<sup>6</sup> to death as traitors. Or<sup>7</sup> did Brutus speak the truth,<sup>8</sup> when (while) raising aloft the bloody dagger, he exclaimed that the nation's freedom was recovered? "Yes," you reply. Then why do you heap abuse on one to whom alone<sup>9</sup> you are indebted for your freedom? Or<sup>7</sup> do you think that what Brutus did was in<sup>10</sup> itself right and a benefit<sup>11</sup> to the nation, but that he himself acted criminally, and should be punished<sup>12</sup> with banishment, or imprisonment, or death? For myself I decline to meddle with so nice<sup>13</sup> a question: I leave it to philosophers (146).

<sup>1</sup> "criminally."

<sup>2</sup> "*jure caesus*," a legal phrase answering to our "justifiable homicide." <sup>5</sup> 145.

<sup>3</sup> *hic, ille*. See 340, ii.

<sup>4</sup> *utervis*. 379.

<sup>6</sup> "He is put to death, etc.," more *majorum in eum animadvertitur*, a euphemism for scourging and beheading. <sup>8</sup> *tum . . . quum*. 433, a. <sup>9</sup> *unus*. 529, b.

<sup>10</sup> *per se*.

<sup>7</sup> *An*. 161.

<sup>11</sup> Use *utilis*, avoid *beneficium* in this sense.

<sup>12</sup> Gerundive of *multo*, -are, with abl.

<sup>13</sup> *subtilis*, or *difficilis*.

## No. 14.

## To follow Exercises 21 and 22.

The king summoned his staff and set before them the nature and extent of the danger, the numbers of the enemy, the magnitude of their resources, their aims,<sup>1</sup> designs,<sup>1</sup> and hopes. For my part, said he, I will utter my real sentiments and will not hide the fact<sup>2</sup> that I have no doubt that both all (of) you and I myself are to-day involved in the greatest danger. I know that it is difficult to say<sup>3</sup> whether the reinforcements which we look for will ever reach us, or whether we shall perish first<sup>4</sup> overwhelmed by the weapons of this enormous<sup>5</sup> host. But whether we are<sup>6</sup> to live or die, I venture to feel sure of this at least, that no one of us will allow himself to think it a light<sup>7</sup> matter, whether our countrymen are to be grateful to us in our graves<sup>8</sup> or to scorn (despise) us in our lives; so that we need only deliberate on one single question, by what<sup>9</sup> course of action or of endurance we shall best serve (332, 3, g) our common country. Possibly we can consult our own safety by remaining here, sheltered and preserved by these walls; and perhaps this<sup>10</sup> is the safer plan; but it sometimes happens that the most daring<sup>11</sup> course is the safest; and I hope to persuade you that it will so turn out to-day.

<sup>1</sup> 174. Use the verbs *peto*, and *molior*, -iri. <sup>2</sup> *illud*. 341.

<sup>4</sup> *prius*.

<sup>5</sup> Simply *tantus*. 88.

<sup>3</sup> Supine in -u. 404.

<sup>8</sup> Metaphor, use *mortuus*. 61.

<sup>6</sup> Fut. in -rus.

<sup>7</sup> *parvi facere*. 305, i.

<sup>10</sup> Relative.

<sup>9</sup> "By doing what, enduring what." 398.

<sup>11</sup> See 375, note 1.

## No. 15.

The following Exercise is mainly recapitulatory ; it, or any part of it, may follow Sections 1-194.

1. The whole world knows why you are envied. 2. He asked if you had ever spared a single enemy. 3. He hoped, he said, that the matter would turn out contrary to his expectations.<sup>1</sup> 4. Have you not come from the same place<sup>2</sup> as I? 5. He was the first to reach the summit of the mountain, the last to descend. 6. He was revolving many thoughts (54) in silence. 7. He said that he was no longer<sup>3</sup> such as he had once been. 8. There had been, he replied, as many opinions as there were men standing by. 9. It seems that you were the first within human memory to venture on this enterprise. 10. Having promised to settle these matters, he held his peace. 11. In my youth I travelled over many lands and seas, in my old age I remain at home. 12. He came home with a weapon intending<sup>4</sup> to kill your father ; fortunately<sup>5</sup> no one was at home. 13. It seemed that he was returning thanks unwillingly ; but it is most certain that he feels grateful. 14. All the world knows that you are under an obligation to me, no one believes that you will show gratitude. 15. I who was once your advocate am to-day your accuser. 16. So alarmed was he by the shouts of the bystanders that he could scarcely answer his questioners.<sup>6</sup> 17. Both you and I have lost an excellent friend, whom we are never likely to see again in this world. 18. Neither you nor I are likely to believe that the world was made by chance. 19. I know not whether you wish to be a friend<sup>7</sup> to me or an enemy. 20. I did this with the intention of pleasing you ; I earnestly beg you therefore not to be angry. 21. He wrote me word<sup>8</sup> not to leave the city ; I happened by chance to have<sup>9</sup> already set out. 22. I know not whether I am likely to deter him from<sup>10</sup> injuring his friends. 23. I fear that we have lost the city ; it remains to see if we can retake it. 24. Three months<sup>11</sup> ago the city<sup>12</sup> of Veii was invested by the troops of Rome ; it has now been (181) long blockaded, it will soon be assaulted, and there is danger,<sup>13</sup> they say, of its being stormed. 25. The weather was now changing, and the sailors were dreading the violence of the winds. 26. I have silently resolved to be at leisure to-morrow, but perhaps this is<sup>14</sup> impossible. 27. I asked him first (534, *Obs.*) if he had committed that monstrous crime ; he answered "Yes ;" secondly, why he had acted so ; next, when ; lastly, with what weapon. 28. He turned to his companions<sup>15</sup> and asked them when they intended to return home. 29. That your friend is fortunate is indisputable (64) ; I

<sup>1</sup> See 91. Mood, 77, *Obs.*  
<sup>4</sup> 14, *c.*  
<sup>7</sup> 46, *d.*  
<sup>10</sup> 137, *ii.*  
<sup>13</sup> 138.

<sup>2</sup> 89.  
<sup>5</sup> 64.  
<sup>8</sup> 122, *c.*  
<sup>11</sup> 324.  
<sup>14</sup> 169.

<sup>3</sup> *jam.* 328, *a.*  
<sup>6</sup> 73.  
<sup>9</sup> 123.  
<sup>12</sup> 222.  
<sup>15</sup> 349, *Obs.*

entirely disagree with those who say that he is happy ; happiness<sup>1</sup> is one thing, prosperity another. 30. Having started with his followers (349, *Obs.*) the next day, he fell unawares into an ambush ; most fortunately<sup>2</sup> I came to his assistance, and attacked the enemy from<sup>3</sup> behind. 31. Both he and you, it is plain, were persuaded to believe men who were deceiving you. 32. I fear that in his old age he no longer has the same views as in his youth. 33. You ask me if<sup>4</sup> he is of the same character as his brother, I unwillingly answer "No."<sup>5</sup> 34. I earnestly implored him to warn his father not to put confidence in that man. 35. Perceiving (*quum*, 412) that he was unwilling to trust me, I ceased to urge him to go with me. 36. Be sure you come to me at Rome (315) that we may both<sup>6</sup> have an interview with Caesar. 37. So cowardly and mean-spirited was he, that I think I have never seen any one like him.<sup>7</sup> 38. I have stayed here so long that I begin to believe I shall never go away. 39. So dear was he to his friends that they never ceased to sigh for him in his absence, to admire him when present. 40. What was I to do ? whither to turn ? I could have wished you had stood by me ; but both my friends and you were absent. 41. It would be tedious to tell all this<sup>8</sup> story, but I cannot help praising one of (*ex*) his exploits. 42. Do not believe, judges, that I am of the character<sup>9</sup> which this man attributes<sup>10</sup> to me. 43. It is of great consequence whether (166) you inflict punishment on men who deserve punishment, or on the innocent. 44. Whether you have devoted me to death or<sup>11</sup> not, I know not, nor does it matter much. 45. Do you not perceive that it is absolutely impossible for the privileges and liberty of the nation to be outraged by you with impunity. 46. I asked him if he wished to make me responsible for a brother's<sup>12</sup> crime. He answered in the affirmative. 47. He asked if I was willing to aid men<sup>13</sup> who were aiming at giving freedom to their oppressed and down-trodden country. 48. A (*is*) massacre followed, the like of which I had never seen ; of such an extent and character that I can hardly dare to recall to mind the scene.<sup>14</sup> 49. I have spoken thus with the intention of persuading him to pardon you ; whether he will do so or not is uncertain. 50. He succeeded<sup>15</sup> in persuading the king to forgive<sup>16</sup> him this great error. 51. It has repeatedly fallen to my lot to be suspected of many crimes ; I have never before been condemned in my absence and unheard. 52. Possibly your countrymen, freed from an alien despotism, are going to offer you the supreme power ; what they doubt is (341) whether you will accept it. 53. He said that he had never taken any part<sup>17</sup> in politics, or made it his aim (118) to attain to any distinctions, or to acquire rank or riches. 54. You are, I see, victorious and most fortunate ; that you enjoy happiness I do not allow. 55. I might have<sup>18</sup> said

1 98, *a, b.*

4 167.

7 255.

10 "pretends (*fingit*) that I am."

13 "(one) like which." 255.

15 125, *j.*

17 Use either *versari in republica* or *republicam attingere*.

2 64.

5 162.

8 54.

11 168, *Obs.*

14 "The things which I saw." 176.

16 247.

3 61.

6 *ambo.* 378,

9 *talis.* 84.

12 *Adj.* 58.

18 196, *b.*



much more on (*de*) the vileness of these men ; but I do not wish to be either tedious or burdensome to you. 56. More than once (533, c) he took advantage of my gentleness and clemency ; in my absence, he loaded me with abuse and insults. 57. I fear that our soldiers have been incapable of sustaining the onset of such<sup>1</sup> a well-trained host. 58. Thrice with his army of recruits<sup>2</sup> he advanced against the enemy ; thrice he retreated ; at last his soldiers dispersed, and fled in opposite directions. 59. He was at last persuaded to spare the innocent (*pl.*) and unarmed ; but he long refused to do so. 60. As a young man, he attained to the height of fame, in his old age he was undeservedly disgraced. 61. Overreached and deceived by men<sup>3</sup> who pretended to be his friends, he could no longer put confidence in those who wished his interest consulted (240, *Obs.* 1). 62. It is almost incredible (166) how seldom it has been my lot to see so famous a person. 63. Do not object<sup>4</sup> to be free. Let cowards act so, and those who dread death. 64. The manner<sup>5</sup> of his death I have never heard, all the world knows that he is dead. 65. Having returned home in his old age, he became dear to many excellent members of the state. 66. So far from hating him, I am anxious to defend him against<sup>6</sup> his deadliest enemies. 67. I could never see your brother without<sup>7</sup> calling to mind his dead father's countenance. 68. I cannot help wondering at the reason<sup>8</sup> of your having come here. 69. He swore (37) to confess to no one the motive<sup>8</sup> of his having told these falsehoods. 70. It is almost incredible (166) how often he has been warned against<sup>9</sup> doing anything of this kind (87). 71. I was so foolish as to be almost persuaded (5) to turn back<sup>10</sup> to the place from whence (89) I had set out. 72. No one in the world (16, *b*) could have spoken with more prudence,<sup>11</sup> or more candour. 73. What you have done is possibly (64) in accordance<sup>12</sup> with law, I greatly doubt<sup>13</sup> whether it is constitutional.<sup>14</sup> 74. Do you think that such a man as this<sup>15</sup> can be restrained from<sup>16</sup> using violence? 75. I know that this is right and honourable, whether it is expedient or no I leave<sup>17</sup> to wiser men to decide. 76. You pretend to be a citizen of Rome ; for myself I cannot help<sup>18</sup> suspecting that you are not only a foreigner, but one of the soldiers of Carthage. 77. It is impossible to doubt (200, *Obs.*) that he has injured the nation ; whether he has done this accidentally or designedly, I leave to himself to decide. 78. I was the last to perceive what you were aiming at ; I shall be the first to oppose you in that aim<sup>19</sup> (415). 79. He bade the soldiers drag their own (356, *i.*) general to execution ; reluctantly and mournfully they obeyed his orders (415, *a*). 80. Do you go to meet the enemy in front (61), I will charge him from behind, and off his guard. 81. The whole world knows now-a-days that the earth moves round the sun ; it is (82) into the nature,<sup>20</sup> properties, and

1 88.

4 *recuso* with *inf.* 136.

7 132, *b*.

10 *revertor*, "I turn back," return without completing my intended journey.

11 *Adv. prudenter.* 64.

14 332, *4*.

17 146.

20 See 174. Use *quid*, *quale*, etc.

2 See 223.

5 174, *c*.

8 174, *a*.

12 331, 21.

15 87.

18 137, *j*.

3 72.

6 *ab*.

9 118.

13 *vehementer*.

16 131.

19 "aiming at that." 415.

magnitude of the sun that philosophers are inquiring. 82. I never feared that you were not (138) going to consult my interest; the real<sup>1</sup> danger was that fortune would change. 83. So changed was your brother's face and features that I hardly knew that he was the same person that I knew in my youth. 84. To-morrow we are to fight; be sure to (141) take part in the contest, if you can (190, ii.). 85. What was I to do (150)? what to say? whither to turn? no one was coming to my aid; it seemed that the whole world thought me out of my mind. 86. He was unanimously (59) acquitted, but at the same time (366, ii.) universally condemned. 87. Your father refused to leave his own house; would he had been here (152) to-day. 88. The weather, I fancy, will change to-morrow; be sure, therefore, to cross the channel to-day. 89. Let us no longer obey a master of this kind, it would be better to die a thousand<sup>2</sup> deaths than endure such disgrace. 90. The whole of the city echoed with voices of weeping<sup>3</sup> and mourning; you would have thought<sup>4</sup> that there was no one but had lost a parent or children. 91. So earnestly did he implore me to spare the unarmed that I could no longer withstand his entreaties.<sup>5</sup> 92. Having communicated<sup>6</sup> this matter to me, he warned me to be on my guard<sup>7</sup> against an<sup>8</sup> enemy of my brother. 93. To this advice<sup>5</sup> of his I replied that I had no fears for myself, but was anxious to provide<sup>7</sup> for the safety of my friends. 94. I have been informed, said he, by<sup>9</sup> my scouts that you have long been (181) supplying<sup>10</sup> the enemy with corn. 95. It seems that you are threatening<sup>10</sup> us with imprisonment and death; perhaps<sup>11</sup> it would have been better (153) to provide for your own safety. 96. It is said that he intrusted<sup>10</sup> you with the whole of this matter; perhaps he relied<sup>12</sup> on you too much. 97. Three days<sup>13</sup> ago, I asked when you were to come here; it seemed that no one knew. 98. Your father happened<sup>14</sup> that day to be absent; he hoped to return within a<sup>15</sup> week. 99. In the study of nature your son has made great progress; in everything that relates to literature I incline to think that many of his contemporaries have outstripped him. 100. It is uncertain whether at that<sup>16</sup> time he preferred to be a politician or a student (175).

1 341.  
4 149, ii.  
7 248 (for this and next sentence).  
9 *Per.* 267, *Obs.*  
12 244, c.  
15 "the seventh day." 325.

2 536, *Obs.*  
5 415.  
10 247.  
13 324.

3 415, b.  
6 253, iv.  
8 361.  
11 *haud scio an.* 170.  
14 123.  
16 *tum temporis.* 294, *Obs.*

## GENERAL VOCABULARY.

**Caution.**—It should be understood that the Latin words given in this Vocabulary are not necessarily equivalent to the English when the latter are used with a meaning and context different to that in which they occur in the Exercises. (See 17-19.)

*Figures refer to sections, except where p. (= page) or Ex. (= Exercise) is prefixed.*

- abandon, I (a person), deser-o,<sup>1</sup> ěre, -ui, -tum; de-sum, esse, -fui (dat., 251); destitu-o, ěre, -i; de-scisco, ěre, scivi, ab or abl. (fall off from a party).*
- abandon, I (a thing or work), o-mitto, ěre, -misi, -missum (see note under undone, I leave); de-sisto, ěre, -stiti, ab, or abl.*
- abandoned (wicked), perditus.*
- abandonment of, the, use o-mitto, ěre, etc. (417, i.)*
- abide by, I, sto, are (abl.).*
- ability, or abilities, ingenium, n. (sing.).*
- able, I am, possum, posse, potui.*
- abound in, I, circum-fluo, ěre, -fluxi. (284.)*
- about (adv.), circa, circiter; fere, ferme.*
- about (prep.), de. (332, 3, d.)*
- absence, in my. (61, and 420, ii.)*
- absent, I am, absum, esse; from, a, ab.*
- absolutely, plane; or superl. of adj.*
- absolutely impossible. (125, f.)*
- abstain from, I. (264.)*
- abundance of, plurimum. (294.)*
- abuse, maledicta, n. pl. (51, b.)*
- accept, I, ac-cipio, ěre, -cepi, -ceptum.*
- acceptable to, gratus. (See note under delightful.)*
- accident, cas-us, -ūs, m.*
- accident, by, casu; fortuito. (268.)*
- accomplish, I, ef- or con-ficio, ěre, etc.*
- accordance with, in, perinde ac, etc. (491, a); pro (332, 7, f).*
- account of, on, propter (acc.).*
- account, on no, nullo modo; minime.*
- account, I take into, rationem habeo (gen.).*
- accuracy, with more, verius. (Intr. 52.)*
- accuse, I, accuso, are.*
- accuser, = he who accuses. (76.)*
- accustomed, I am, soleo, ěre, solitus.*
- achievements, res gestae.*
- achievements, I perform, res gero, ěre, gessi, gestum.*
- acquire, I, ad-ipiscor, i, -eptus. (See 19.)*
- acquit, I, absol-vo, ěre, -vi, -utum. (306.)*
- across, trans (acc.).*
- act, I (behave), me gero, ěre.*
- act rightly, I, recte facio.*
- act thus, I, haec facio.*
- action, by, agendo, aliquid (398); nom. agere (95, 99).*
- acts, facta, n. pl. (51, b.)*
- address (= speech), orati-o, -onis, f.*
- address (the people), I, verba (apud populum) facio.*
- adequate, justus.*

<sup>1</sup> *Relinquo*, I abandon, in neutral and general sense of "leaving;" *desero*, I quit a place or person where or with whom duty bids me stay; *destituo*, I leave "in the lurch" one who without me will be unaided; *desum*, I fail to be present where my presence is desirable or right; *deficio* (*ab* or *acc.*), "I fail" or "fall off from," those whom I have hitherto stood by.

- administering the government*, rei publicae procurati-o, -onis, *f.*; rempublicam gubernare.  
*administration*, procurati-o, -onis, *f.*  
*admire*, I, admiror, ari.  
*advance*, I, pro-cedo, ěre, -cessi, -cessum; pro-gredior, i, -gressus.  
*advance in learning*, I, doctior fio.  
*advanced (age)*, provecta (aetas). (See 303, Obs. I.)  
*advanced in life or years*. (303, Obs. I.)  
*advanced guard*, primum agm-en, -inis, *n.*  
*advantage*, emolumentum, *n.*  
*advantage, to your*. (269, Obs.)  
*advantage, what?* quid emolumentum? (294.)  
*adverse*, adversus (*adj.*).  
*adversity*, res adversae.  
*advice, against your, turn by pres. part. of dissuadeo*, ěre. (See 420, ii.)  
*advise*, I, moneo.  
*advocate of (peace)*, auctor.  
*advocate of, I am an*, suadeo, ěre, with *acc. of thing*. (See 247.)  
*advocate, I am your*, te defendo, ěre.  
*affair*, res, rei, *f.*  
*affected (agitated)*, I am, com-move-or, ěri, -motus.  
*affirmative, to reply in the*. (162.)  
*afflict with, I*, afficio, ěre. (283.)  
*afraid, I am*, timeo.  
*afraid of, I am, = I fear* (25), per-timesco, ěre, -timui (*acc.*, or ne, ut, 138).  
*after (prep.)*, post (*acc.*). (See 322, 323.)  
*after (with verbal subst.)*, use quum. (429.)  
*again*, rursus. (328, *f.*)  
*again (with neg.)*, posthac; postea.  
*again and again*, saepe, saepissime. (57, *a*; see also 533, *c.*)  
*against*, contra (*acc.*).  
*against (my wishes) = "in spite of"* (420, ii.)
- age (time of life)*, aet-as, -atis, *f.*  
*age (of things)*, vetust-as, -atis, *f.*  
*age, old*, senect-us, -utis, *f.*  
*age, of that*. (238, iii.)  
*age, those of his own*, aequales. (51, *a.*)  
*age of, at the*. (327.)  
*aged*, exactae aetatis. (303, Obs. I.)  
*aggressive, I take the*, ultro arma or bellum, infero.  
*agitation, there is*, trepidatur. (218.)  
*ago*. (324.)  
*agree with, I do not*, parum (*but little*) consen-tio, ire, -si (*cum*).  
*agreed by (all), it is*, constat inter (*acc.*).  
*agreed on by, it is*, con-vĕnit, -vĕnit, inter.  
*agreement, an*, pactum, *n.*  
*agreement is come to, an*, convĕnit (*impers.*).  
*agreement with, I am in*, consen-tio, ire, -si, -sum, *cum (abl.)*.  
*aid*, auxilium, *n.*  
*aid, I*, opem fero (*dat.*).  
*aid, I come to your*, tibi subvenio.  
*aid or assistance, I come to your* (Ex. 32). (260, 1.)  
*aid, by your*, operā tuā.  
*aim at, I, or I form aims*, pet-o, ěre, -ivi, -ii (-isti), -itum; ap-peto, ěre, etc. (*trans.*).  
*aim at (doing, etc.)*, I, or I make it my aim, id ago, ěgi, ut. (118.)  
*alarmed, I am*, timeo, ěre.  
*alarmed (anxious) for, I am*, metuo (*with dat.*, 248).  
*Alexander*, Alexan-der, -dri.  
*alien (adj.)*, externus.  
*alien (subst.)*, peregrin-us, -i, *m.*  
*alike (adv.)*, juxta, pariter.  
*alike . . . and; or . . . as*, sicut . . . ita; vel . . . vel (*p. 14, n.*).  
*alive, I am*, vivo, ěre.  
*all, omnis, also cunctus, universus*.<sup>1</sup>  
*all (things)*, *n. pl. of omn-is*, -e.  
*all is lost*, de summa re actum est.  
*allegiance*, fid-es, -ei, *f.*

<sup>1</sup> *Universi*, all as a body, opposed to *singuli*; *omnes*, all without exception, opposed to *nemo* or to *unus*; *cuncti*, a stronger *omnes*, "all together;" *omnis* (*sing.*), every kind of; *cunctus* (*sing.*), all as a whole, nearly = *totus*, the whole as opposed to a part.

*alliance with, I make, societatem in eo ire, -ivi, -ii, cum.*  
*allow, I (let), per-mitto, ěre, -misi, -missum (dat., 128, end).*  
*allow, I (grant), concedo, ěre.*  
*allow, I (confess, admit), fateor, ěri, fassus; con-cedo, ěre, -cessi.*  
*allow myself to, I will not, non committam ut. (125, i.)*  
*allowed, I am, licet mihi. (197.)*  
*allowed, it is, admitted, or agreed on, constat (impers.); allowed by, constat inter (acc.). (46, c.)*  
*ally, an, soci-us, -i, m.*  
*almost, fere,<sup>1</sup> paene, prope.*  
*aloft, alte.*  
*alone in doing this, I am, solus or unus (529, b), hoc facio. (62.)*  
*along. (331, 5 and 21.)*  
*already, jam.*  
*also, quoque (Intr. 98); or (sometimes), idem, idemque. (366, i.)*  
*altars and hearths, arae atque foci.*  
*altering, I am (intrans.), mutor, ari. (21, a.)*  
*always, semper.*  
*ambassador, legat-us, -i, m.*  
*ambush, ambuscade, insidiae, f. pl.*  
*amiss, secus.*  
*among, inter (acc.).*  
*ancestors, major-es, -um. (51, a, n. 5.)*  
*ancient, pristinus,<sup>2</sup> vet-us, -eris; vetustus, a, um, superl. vetustissimus; antiquus. (See note.)*  
*and, et, -que, atque, ac (p. 14, note; see also 110).*  
*anew, de integro. (328, f.)*  
*anger, ira, f.; I cherish, suc-censeo, ěre, -censui, -censum (dat.).*  
*angry with, I am, ira-scor, i, -tus (dat.).*  
*angry mood, iracundia, f.*  
*angry outcries. (See outcries.)*  
*annihilate, I, del-eo, ěre, -ěvi, -ětum.*

*announcement, of, use nuntio, are. (417, i.)*  
*another (a second), alt-er, gen. -erius. (368.)*  
*answer, I, respon-deo, ěre, -di, -sum.*  
*answer, I make no, = I answer nothing. (54 and 237.)*  
*answer to, in. (331, 1, b, and 2, c.)*  
*antiquity (of a thing existing), vetust-as, -atis, f.*  
*anxiety, sollicitud-o, -inis, f.*  
*anxiety, free from, securus.*  
*anxious for, I feel, dif-fido, ěre, -fusus (dat.).*  
*anxious to, I am, cupio, ěre (inf.).*  
*any (after negat.), any one, anything, quisquam, quidquam, ullus. (See 358.)*  
*any? (impassioned interrogative), ecqui, ecquis.*  
*any longer, ultra. (See also 328, a.)*  
*any man may, cujusvis est. (292, 4.)*  
*any one (in final and consec. clauses). (109.)*  
*anything (you please), quidvis, gen. cujusvis. (359.)*  
*anywhere (after negat.), usquam.*  
*Apiolae, Apiolae, arum.*  
*apologise for, I, veniam peto, with quod or gen. of participle.*  
*apparently. (64.)*  
*appeal to, I, obtestor, ari (acc.); to you, not to, te obtestor, ari, ne. (See 118.)*  
*appeal to you, I solemnly, fidem tuam imploro, are, ut or ne.*  
*appeal to fear, to, deterr-eo, ěre, -ui. (25.)*  
*appear (seem), I, videor, ěri, visus. (43.)*  
*applaud, I, plau-do, ěre, -si, -sum (dat.).*  
*apprehension, met-us, -ūs, m.*

<sup>1</sup> *Fere* (*ferme* in Livy) is "more or less," "about;" *paene, prope*, less than but bordering on. Hence *quod fere fit*, as generally happens; but, *prope divinus*, all but divine, "heroic."

<sup>2</sup> *Antiquus*, old and no longer existing; *vetus* (fem. and neut., often borrowed from *vetustus*), old and still existing. Thus *domus antiqua*, "what was long ago my home;" *domus (vetus or) vetusta*, "what has long been my home;" *mos antiquus*, an old custom now obsolete; *veteri more*, in accordance with long-established custom. *Antiquus* = "of the good old times," often used in praise. *Priscus* = "old-fashioned," "rarely seen now;" *pristinus*, simply "earlier," as opposed to "the present."

- approach, I, advento, are.*  
*approval for this, I get your, hoc tibi probo. (247.)*  
*approved of (by you), it is, (tibi) probatur. (258, ii.)*  
*apt to, I am, = I am wont, soleo.*  
*ardently, vehement-er, -ius, -issime.*  
*ardour for, studium, n. (with gen.). (300.)*  
*argue, I, dis-sero, ěre, -serui.*  
*aright, recte*  
*aristocratic party, the, optimat-es, -um or -ium, m. pl. (See 51, a, and note.)*  
*arm (one), bracchium, n. (alterum, 368).*  
*armed, armatus.*  
*arms, arma, n. pl.*  
*armistice, an, indutiae, f. pl.*  
*army, exercit-us, -ūs, m.*  
*arrival, advent-us, -ūs, m.*  
*arrive (at), I, per-vēnio, ire, -vēni, -ventum (ad with acc.).*  
*arrow, sagitta, f.*  
*art, ars, artis, f.*  
*as, or as . . . so, sicut (with ita in main clause); et . . . et.*  
*as (as though), tanquam. (496.)*  
*as (= while), dum. (180.)*  
*as often as, quoties; cum. (See 192, 434.)*  
*as regards, or as to (= about), de (abl.). (332, 3.)*  
*as to (free from care as to), ab (332, 1, e); (from the side of, as regards), ibid.*  
*as to (inf.) (See 108.)*  
*ascend the throne, I (see 17), rex fio, or regnum accipio.*  
*ascertain, I, cog-nosco, ěre, -novi, -nitum; certior fio.*  
*ascribe to you, I, tibi acceptum refero. (See indebted to you.)*  
*ask (you), I (a question), te rogo, interrogo; ex, abs, te quae-ro, ěre, -sivi. (See p. 157, note.)*  
*ask (you), I (request, beg), te rogo, oro, are; abs te pet-o, ěre, -ivi, -ii, -itum (ut). (See 127, c.)*  
*ask for, I, posco, ěre, poposci.*  
*ask your opinion, I, te consul-o, ěre, -ui, -tum. (248.)*  
*aspect of affairs, the, rerum facies, -ei, f.*  
*assailants, = those who assail (ag-gredior). (See 175.)*  
*assassin, sicari-us, -i, m.*  
*assault, I. (See attack.)*  
*assemble, to (intrans.), convenire.*  
*assembly, convent-us, -ūs, m.*  
*assert, I (pretend), dictito, are.*  
*assert, I (as a fact), affirmo, are.*  
*assert, I would. (149, i.)*  
*assert, I (maintain), vindico, are.*  
*assert my country's freedom, I, patriam in libertatem vindico.*  
*assertors of (freedom), = those who have asserted, etc. (175.)*  
*assist, I, adjuvo, are. (245.)*  
*assistance, I bring you, tibi opem fero.*  
*assistance, I come to his, subvenio, ire, etc. (dat.).*  
*assured, I am. (240.)*  
*Athenians, Atheniens-es, -ium.*  
*atone for, I, luo, ěre; poenas do (gen.).*  
*attached to me, mei amantissimus. (302.)*  
*attack, I (general sense), ag-gredior, -i, -gressus (acc.); (a city or place), oppugno, are (see 24); (suddenly), ad-orior, iri, -ortus.*  
*attack, I (in words), in-vehor, i, -vectus, in (acc.).*  
*attack, to (of a pestilence, panic), inva-děre, -si, -sum.*  
*attain to, I (= arrive at), pervenio ad. (19.)*  
*attain to, I (= obtain), adipiscor. (19.)*  
*attempt, I, conor, ari; id ago ut.*  
*attempt (subst.), inceptum, n.; conat-us, -ūs, m.*  
*authority, potest-as, -atis. (See influence, note.)*  
*avail myself of, I, utor, i, usus (abl.).*  
*avail with, I am of no, nihil valeo apud. (331, 4, d.)*  
*avarice, avaritia, f.*  
*avert from, I, prohib-eo, ěre, -ui, -itum, ab.*  
*avoid, I (a burden, etc.), de-fugio, ěre, -fūgi.*

avoid, *I* (a danger), vito, are.  
 avoid, to (= in order not to, etc.).  
 (101, ii. ; cf. 109.)  
 avow, *I*, prae me fero.  
 aware of, *I* am, or become, sen-tio,  
 ire, -si, -sum.  
 backs, they turn their, terga dant,  
 dederunt.  
 band, man-us, -ūs, *f*.  
 banish, *I*, civitate pello, expello ;  
 in exilium pello, ěre, pepuli,  
 pulsum, or exigo, ěre, exēgi, ex-  
 actum : banishment, exilium, *n*.  
 bank, ripa, *f*.  
 banquet, a, epul-ae, -arum, *f*.  
 barbarian, a, barbar-us, -i, *m*.  
 barbarous, superl. of crudelis.  
 (57, a.)  
 base (adj.), turpis.  
 baseness, turpitud-o, -inis, *f*. ; the  
 baseness of, = how base it is.  
 (174, e.)  
 battle, proelium, *n*.  
 battle, in, in acie.  
 bear, *I*, fero, ferre, tuli, latum.  
 beautiful, pul-cher, -chrior, -cherri-  
 mus. (See Voc. 9, *n*.)  
 because, quia, quod, etc. (Intr.  
 59, d.)  
 become, *I*, fio, fieri, factus.  
 becomes (us), it, (nos) decet (234) ;  
 or gen. with est. (291, Obs. 4.)  
 befall, to, acci-dere, -di (dat.).  
 before (adv.), antea ; antehac ;  
 ante (322) ; (prep.), ante (acc.).  
 before long, = soon or shortly.  
 beg, *I*, rogo, oro, etc. (See ask.)  
 begin, *I*, in-cipio, ěre, -cēpi, -cep-  
 tum ; coepi (*I* begin) (mostly  
 modal), coeptum est (219) ; often  
 expressed by imperf. tense (184) ;  
 begin anew, redintegro, are  
 (acc.) ; begin with. (332. 1, *f*.)  
 beginning, the, initium, *n*.  
 behalf of, on, pro (abl.).  
 behave, *I*, me gero, ěre, gessi, ges-  
 tum (with adv.). (See 241.)  
 behold, *I*, a-spicio, ěre, -spexi, -spec-  
 tum.  
 belief, a, opini-o, -onis, *f*.

believe, *I*, cred-o, ěre, -idi, -itum :  
 with dat. = *I* trust. (248.)  
 belong to the class of, *I*, unus sum  
 ex. (529, *f*.)  
 beneficial, salutaris ; utilis.  
 benefit you, *I*, tibi prosum, pro-  
 desse, profui.  
 beseech, *I*, oro, are. (118.)  
 besiege, *I* (blockade), ob-sideo, ěre,  
 -sedi, sessum ; (by actual attack),  
 oppugno, are.  
 best, the very. (529, d.)  
 bestow (these things on you), *I*, haec  
 tibi larg-ior, ěri, -itus.  
 betake myself to, *I*, me confero ad.  
 betray, *I*, pro-do, ěre, -didi,  
 -ditum ; betrayers, = those who  
 had betrayed. (See 175.)  
 better, for the, in melius.  
 better, it would have been, satius,  
 melius fuit. (153.)  
 between. (331, 10.)  
 bewail, *I*, comploro, are.  
 bid, *I*, ju-beo, ěre, -ssi, -ssum.  
 (120.)  
 bidding, at the, jussu. (269, Obs.)  
 Bill, a, rogati-o, -onis, *f*.  
 bind myself, *I*, me obstrin-go, ěre,  
 -xi.  
 black (metaph. of crime), simply  
 tantus ; or tam atrox.  
 blame, culpa, *f*.  
 blame, *I*, vitupero, are ; reprehен-  
 do, ěre, -di, -sum.  
 blessing, a, bonum, *n*. (51, c.)  
 blind, caecus.  
 blockade, *I*. (See besiege.)  
 blood, sangui-s, -nis, *m*. ; cru-or,  
 ōris, *m*. ; so much. (295, c.)  
 bloodshed, caed-es, -is, *f*.  
 bloody, cruentus.  
 blow, a (metaph.), calamit-as, -atis, *f*.  
 blunder, err-or, -oris, *m*.  
 blush at, or for, *I*, me pudet, with  
 inf. (202) or gen. (309).  
 boast, *I* make a, glorior, ari.  
 body, the whole, universi. (380, b.)  
 (See note under all.)  
 body-guard, a, satell-es, -itis, *m*.  
 boldly, audacter ; ferociter ; often  
 adj. (61), ferox.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Ferox is not used in the sense of "ferocious ;" it denotes "high spirit" carried to excess.

- book*, a, lib-er, -ri, m.  
*born*, natus (nascor).  
*born and brought up*, natus educatusque.  
*both*, uterque; ambo. (See 378.)  
*both . . . and*, et . . . et, vel . . . vel (p. 14, n.).  
*bound*, I am (in duty) (p. 143, note).  
*bow to*, I (metaph.), obsequor, i (dat.).  
*boy*, pu-er, -eri.  
*boy*, from a, or from boyhood, a puero; when used of more than one, a pueris.  
*boyhood*, in. (63.)  
*brand (you) with dishonour*, I, ignominiae notam (tibi) in-uro, ěre, -ussi, -ustum.  
*brandish*, I, jacto, are.  
*brave (adj.)*, fort-is, -e; *adv.* fortiter.  
*brave the worst*, I, ultima ex-perior, iri, -pertus.  
*break*, I (metaph.), violo, are.  
*break my word*, I, fidem fallo, ěre, fefelli, falsum.  
*break up*, I (trans.), dissipō, are.  
*break up*, I (intrans.), dissipor, ari.  
*breathing space*. (399, Obs. 2.)  
*bribery*, ambit-us, -ūs,<sup>1</sup> m.  
*brigand*, a, latr-o, -onis, m.  
*bring*, I, duco, ěre, duxi, ductum.  
*bring (you this)*, I, hoc tibi af-fero, ferre, attuli, allatum.  
*bring back word*, I, renuntio, are.  
*bring (a person) before you*, I, ad te ad-duco, ěre, etc.  
*bring credit to*, = be creditable to. (260, 3.)  
*bring forward*, I (a law), fero, ferre, tuli.  
*bring help*, I, opem fero, ferre, etc.  
*bring loss on you*, I, tibi damnum in-fero, ferre, -tuli, illatum.  
*bring out (persons)*, I, pro-duco, ěre.  
*bring (cause) punishment to*. (260, 3.)
- bring (my speech) to an end*, I, finem facio with gen. of gerund.  
*bring under*, I, facio, with gen. of jus (juris), or arbitrium. (See 290, Obs.)  
*bring up*, I (of supplies, etc.), sub-ve-ho, ěre, -xi, -ctum; sup-porto, are; of soldiers, adduco, ěre.  
*bringer of a message*, I am the, nuntio, are.  
*broad*, latus.  
*brother*, frat-er, -ris.  
*brought up (=bred)*, educatus (educō, are).  
*bugbears*, terrores, m. pl.; terri-cula, n. pl. (Livy).  
*burden (of administering)*, use res laboriosissima in appos. (222, Obs.)  
*burdensome*, molestus; gravis.  
*business*, the, res, rei, f.  
*but*, sed; verum (emphatic).  
*butcher*, I, trucīdo, are.  
*bystander, bystanders*, use adsto or circumsto. (See 71, 73, 175.)
- calamity*, calamit-as, -atis, f.  
*call away*, I, avoco, are  
*call to me*, I, ad me voco, convoco, are; *call to mind*, see recall.  
*called*, I am, vocor, ari. (7.)  
*calm (adj.)*, tranquillus.  
*calmly*, aequo animo.  
*camp*, castr-a, -orum, n. pl.  
*campaign*, = year, ann-us, -i, m.  
*campaign was disastrous*, was prosperous, res infeliciter (-is-sime), prospere, gesta est.  
*can*, I, possum, posse, potui.  
*candid*, liber.  
*candidate for*, I am a, pet-o, ěre, -ivi, -ii, -itum. (22, 23.)  
*Cannae*, of, Cannensis. (58.)  
*cannot*, I, nequ-eo, ire, -ivi, -ii.  
*caprice*, libid-o, -inis, f.  
*care*, cura, f.  
*care, free from*, securus.  
*care to*, I, volo, velle, volui.  
*careful for (your safety)*, I am, tibi caveo. (248.)

<sup>1</sup> Ambio, lit. "I go round," or "I canvass;" hence for illegal canvassing or bribery.