

3. When the Genders are different, Adjectives agree with the Masculine rather than with the Feminine :

Rex regiaque classis una profecti. LIV.  
*The king and the royal fleet set out together.*

4. If the things expressed are without life, the Adjectives are generally Neuter :

Regna, honores, divitiae, caduca et incerta sunt. CIC.  
*Kingdoms, honours, riches, are frail and fickle things.*

## 199

## Notes on the Composite Subject.

1. When several Subjects of the third person are united, the Verb is sometimes found in the Singular, agreeing with one only :

Nunc mihi nihil libri, nihil litterae, nihil doctrina prodest. CIC.  
*Now neither do books avail me, nor letters, nor does learning.*

2. If the union of two Subjects forms a single notion, the Verb may be Singular :

Senatus populusque Romanus intellegit. CIC.  
*The Roman senate and people understand.*

3. But sometimes when a Collective Noun is the Subject, although it is Singular in form, the Verb and Adjectives are Plural :

Pars militum capti, pars occisi sunt. LIV.  
*Part of the soldiers were taken captive, part were slain.*

Observe that the Adjectives agree in Gender with the individuals of which the Collective Noun is made up.

## THE CASES.

## THE NOMINATIVE AND VOCATIVE CASES.

**200** The Subject of a Finite Verb is in the Nominative Case :

Anni fugiunt.  
*Years flee.*

Labitur aetas. Ov.  
*Time glides away.*

*Note.*—When an Infinitive, called Historic, is used for the Imperfect of a Finite Verb, the Nominative remains as the Subject (372):

Tum pius Aeneas umeris abscindere vestem. VERG.  
*Then the pious Aeneas began to tear his vest from his shoulders.*

**201** A Substantive joined to the Subject by a Copulative Verb is in the Nominative Case :

Cicero declaratus est consul. Cic.  
*Cicero was declared consul.*

**202** The Vocative stands apart from the construction of the sentence, with or without an Interjection (404) :

O sol pulcher, o laudande! HOR.  
*O beauteous sun, worthy of praise!*

Pompei, meorum prime sodalium! HOR.  
*O Pompeius, earliest of my comrades*

*Note.*—The Nominative sometimes takes the place of the Vocative :

Audi, tu, populus Albanus. LIV.  
*Hear, thou people of Alba.*

## THE ACCUSATIVE CASE.

**203** The Accusative Case is used to express :

- A. The Nearer Object of the Verb.
- B. Place to which there is motion.
- C. The idea contained in the Verb (Cognate Accusative).
- D. Adverbial Relations.

## A. Accusative of Nearer Object.

**204** The nearer Object of a Transitive Verb is in the Accusative Case :

*Agricola colit agros; uxor domum tuetur.*

*The farmer tills the fields; his wife takes care of the house.*

*Haec studia adulescentiam alunt, senectutem oblectant.*

*These studies nurture youth, and delight old age.* [Cic.]

*pursuits.*

**205** Note 1.—Intransitive Verbs when compounded with Prepositions are often transitive :

*Antonius oppugnat Brutum, Mutinam circumsedet.* Cic.  
*Antonius is making war on Brutus, and besieging Mutina.*

Note 2.—Some Compounds take two Accusatives :

*Caesar equites flumen transjecit.* CAES.  
*Caesar threw his cavalry across the river.*

**206** Factitive Verbs (verbs of *making, saying, thinking*) have a second Accusative in agreement with the Object :

*Ciceronem consulem populus declaravit.* SALL.  
*The people declared Cicero consul.*

*Socrates totius se mundi civem arbitrabatur.* Cic.  
*Socrates considered himself a citizen of the whole world.*

*Because the R. people  
not only declared  
Cicero  
but also declared  
the Consul should  
be Cicero*

**207** Note.—The Accusative is used as the Subject of the Infinitive to form a Clause which may be the Object of Verbs of *saying, thinking, and perceiving*, or the Subject of Impersonal Verbs (414).

*Solem fulgere videmus.*  
*We see that the sun shines.*

**208** Some Verbs of *teaching, asking, concealing* (*doceo, teach, flagito, demand, rogo, ask, oro, pray, celo, conceal*), take two Accusatives, one of the Person, the other of the Thing :

*Racilius primum me sententiam rogavit.* Cic.  
*Racilius asked me first my opinion.*

Quid nunc te litteras doceam? CIC.

*Why should I now teach you letters?*

Antigonus iter omnes celat. NEP.

*Antigonus conceals from all his line of march.*

**in the Passive they keep the Accusative of the Thing:**

Primus a Racilio sententiam rogatus sum.

*I was asked my opinion first by Racilius.*

*Note.*—Quaero, peto, take Ablative of the Person with a or ab: hoc a te peto, *this I ask of you.*

**209** *Note.*—Intransitive Verbs which express feeling sometimes take an Accusative of the Object which excites the feeling:

Non omnia quae dolemus queri possumus. CIC.

*We cannot complain of all things which we grieve for.*

Virgas ac securas dictatoris horrent et tremunt. LIV.

*They shudder and tremble at the rods and axes of the dictator.*

*Note.*—An Accusative is used in exclamations, with or without an Interjection: Me miserum, *O wretched me!* O fragilem fortunam! *O fickle fortune!* Cp. "*Woe is me!*" — a verb is understood.

**210** *Note.*—Some Passive Verbs in poetry take an Accusative, when used reflexively. Such verbs are induor, *dress oneself*; exuor, *undress oneself*; cingor, *gird oneself*:

Inutile ferrum cingitur. VERG.

*He girds on the useless steel.*

Exuitur cornua. OV.

*She puts off her horns.*

A similar construction is frequently used with Passive Participles:

Virgines longam indutae vestem canentes ibant. LIV.

*Virgins marched singing, arrayed in long robes.*

Nascuntur flores inscripti nomina regum. VERG.

*Flowers spring up inscribed with names of kings.*

This construction is analogous to that of the Greek Middle Voice.

**211** + **B. Place to which Motion is directed is in the Accusative:**  
eo Romam, *I go to Rome* (269, 273).

*Note.*—Similar are the phrases: pessum ire, *to go to the bad*; infitias ire, *to deny*; suppetias ire, *to march in aid*; venum ire, *to be sold*.

## C. Cognate Accusative.

**212** Many Intransitive Verbs take an Accusative containing the same idea as the Verb, and often from the same stem :

Fortuna ludum insolentem ludit. HOR.  
*Fortune plays an insolent game.*

Modice et modeste melius est vitam vivere. PLAUT.  
*It is best to live one's life temperately and modestly.*

Itque reditque viam totiens. VERG.  
*He goes and returns the same way as often.*

*Note.*—The Cognate Accusative must have some more limited meaning than that which is contained in the Verb, either expressed by an Adjective or implied in the Noun itself: ludum insolentem ludere, to play an insolent game; dicta dicere, to say witty sayings.

*ch. it would be useful.*

## D. Adverbial Accusative.

**213** The Accusative of Respect is joined to Verbs and Adjectives, especially in poetry :

Tremet artus. VERG.                      Nūdae lacertos. TAC.  
*He trembles in his limbs.              Bare as to the arms.*

Omnia Mercurio similis vocemque coloremque. VERG.  
*In all points like Mercury, both in voice and complexion.*

*Note 1.*—Adverbial Accusatives with Verbs and Nouns are very numerous: multum, *much*; aliquid, *in some degree*; cetera, *in other respects*; id genus, *of that kind*; id temporis, *at that time*; multum amare, *to love much*; quid refert? *what does it matter?*

*Note 2.*—Neuter Adjectives and Pronouns are used in the Accusative by poets like Adverbs :

Dulce ridere.                                      Lucidum fulgere. HOR.  
*To smile sweetly.                                      To shine brightly.*

Dulce ridentem Lalagen amabo, dulce loquentem. HOR.  
*I will love the sweetly smiling, sweetly speaking Lalage.*

(For the Accusative of Extent see Time, 278, and Space, 281-3.)

THE DATIVE CASE.

**214** The Dative is the Case of the Person or Thing for whose interest anything exists or is done. It expresses :

- A. The person or thing to whom or which something is done : Dative of the Remoter Object.
- B. The person or thing for whom or which something is done : Dative of Advantage.

Special uses are : (a) Dative of Agent, (b) Ethic Dative, (c) Dative of Possessor, (d) Dative of Result, (e) Dative of Purpose.

A. Dative of the Remoter Object.

The Dative of the Remoter Object is used :

**215** 1. With Transitive Verbs of <sup>do</sup> giving, telling, showing, promising, which take also an Accusative of the Nearer Object :

do  
dico  
narrō

Tibi librum sollicito damus aut fesso. HOR.  
*We give you a book when you are anxious or weary.*

Saepe tibi meum somnium narravi. CIC.  
*I have often told you my dream.*

Nobis spondet fortuna salutem. VERG.  
*Fortune guarantees safety to us.*

**216** 2. With Intransitive Verbs of pleasing, helping, sparing, pardoning, appearing, speaking, believing, obeying, and their opposites. These Verbs have the Dative as their only Object :

Victrix causa deis placuit sed victa Catoni. LUCAN.  
*The conquering cause pleased the gods, but the conquered pleased Cato.*

Imperio parent. CAES. Parce pio generi. VERG.  
*They obey the command. Spare a pious race.*

Imperat aut servit collecta pecunia cuique. HOR.  
*Money amassed, rules or serves every man.*

Non possum dolori tanto resistere. CIC.  
*I cannot withstand so great a sorrow.*

Note.—These Verbs contain the ideas of being pleasing to, helpful to, obedient to, &c.

**217** Note.—Delecto, juvo, *delight*, laedo, *hurt*, guberno, *govern*, rego, *rule*, jubeo, *command*, take an Accusative :

Multos castra juvant. HOR. Animum rege. HOR.  
*The camp delights many. Rule the temper.*

Tempero, moderor, *govern*, *restrain*, take sometimes the Accusative, sometimes the Dative :

Hic moderatur equos qui non moderabitur irae. HOR.  
*This man controls horses who will not restrain his anger.*

**218** 3. With Adjectives implying *nearness*, *fitness*, *likeness*, *help*, *kindness*, *trust*, *obedience*, or any opposite idea :

Hortus ubi et tecto vicinus jugis aquae fons. HOR.  
*Where is a garden, and near to the house a fount of flowing water.*

Quis amicioi quam frater fratri? SALL.  
*Who [is] more friendly than a brother to a brother?*

Homini fidelissimi sunt equus et canis. PLIN.  
*The horse and the dog are most faithful to man.*

Turba gravis paci, placidaeque inimica quieti. LUCAN.  
*The crowd hostile to peace, unfriendly to tranquil rest.*

Note.—The following take Genitive or Dative: *communis*, *common*, *proprius*, *proper*. *Affinis*, *akin*, *alienus*, *foreign*, *par*, *equal*, *sacer*, *sacred*, *superstes*, *surviving*, take usually Dative, sometimes Genitive. *Similis*, *like*, takes usually Genitive, sometimes Dative. Adjectives of fitness as *aptus*, sometimes take Accusative with *ad*.

**219** 4. More rarely with Substantives or Adverbs :

Nulla fides regni sociis. LUCAN.  
*No reliance is to be placed on partners in government.*

Justitia est obtemperatio legibus. CIC.  
*Justice is obedience to laws.*

Congruenter naturae vivendum est. CIC.  
*We must live agreeably to nature.*

Note 1.—Some Verbs, as credo, *believe*, entrust, fido, *trust*, suadeo, *persuade*, minor, *threaten*, gratulor, *congratulate*, are used both transitively and intransitively :

Perfidis se credidit hostibus. HOR.  
*He trusted himself to treacherous enemies.*

Non est, crede mihi, sapientis dicere: Vivam. MART.  
*It is not, believe me, the part of a wise man to say, 'I will live.'*

Note 2.—Nubo, *marry* (lit. *take the veil for*), and vaco, *have leisure for*, take the Dative: *studio = to pay attention to*

His duobus fratribus duae Tulliae nupserant. LIV.  
*The two Tullias had married these two brothers.*

Philosophiae semper vaco. CIC.  
*I have always leisure for philosophy.*

Note 3.—The Verbs irascor, *feel angry*, pugno, *fight*, certo, *strive*, sometimes take a Dative: sibi irascitur, *he is angry with himself*.

220

The Dative of the Remoter Object is used with Compound Verbs, Transitive and Intransitive, formed with the following Prepositions (including compounds of esse):

ad, ante, ab, > sum      sub, super, ob, > sum  
 in, inter, de, > sum      con, post, and prae. > sum

Also with the compounds of bene, male, satis.

(a) Transitive:

Gigantes bellum dis intulerunt. CIC.  
*The giants waged war against the gods.*

Praesentia confer praeteritis. LUCR.  
*Compare present things with past.*

(b) Intransitive:

His negotiis non interfuit solum sed praefuit. CIC.  
*He not only took part in these affairs, but directed them.*

Nullus in orbe sinus Baiis praelucet amoenis. HOR.  
*No bay in the world outshines the pleasant Baiae.*

Ceteris satisfacio semper, mihi numquam. CIC.  
*I always satisfy others, myself never.*

### B. Dative of Advantage.

221

The person or thing for whose advantage or disadvantage something is done is in the Dative Case:

Tibi aras, tibi seris, tibi eidem metis. PLAUT.  
*For yourself you plough, for yourself you sow, for the same self you reap.*

Non solum nobis divites esse volumus. CIC.  
*We do not wish to be rich for ourselves alone.*

Sic vos non vobis mellificatis, apes! VERG.  
*Thus ye make honey not for yourselves, O bees!*



### Special Uses of the Dative.

- 222** (a) A Dative, commonly called the **Dative of the Agent**, is often used with the Gerundive, and occasionally with Passive Participles and with Adjectives in *-bilis* (381) :

Ut tibi ambulandum, sic mihi dormiendum est. CIC.  
*As you have to walk, I have to sleep.*

Magnus civis obit et formidatus Othoni. JUV.  
*A great citizen and one dreaded by Otho has died.*

Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit. HOR.  
*He died a cause of weeping to many good men.*

*Note.*—Rarely, in poetry, a Personal Passive takes a Dative :

Non intellegor ulli. OV.  
*I am intelligible to none.*

- 223** (b) A Dative, called the **Ethic Dative**, is used, in familiar talk or writing, to express interest or call special attention :

Quid mihi Celsus agit? HOR. *see*  
*Tell me what is Celsus about?*

Haec vobis per biduum eorum militia fuit. LIV.  
*This, mind you, was their style of fighting for two days.*

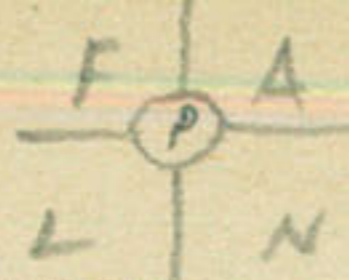
- 224** (c) The **Dative of the Possessor**, with *esse*, is used when emphasis is laid on the thing possessed, not on the possessor :

Est mihi plenus Albani cadus. HOR. *see*  
*I have a cask full of Alban wine.*

Fons cui nomen Arethusa fuit. CIC. *see*  
*A fountain of which the name was Arethusa.*

*Note.*—With such phrases as ‘*cui nomen est*’ a second Dative is sometimes joined by attraction: *Volitans cui nomen asilo Romanum est* (VERG.), *an insect of which the Roman name is ‘asilus*. A like attraction occurs with other factitive and copulative verbs: *Huic ego diei nomen Trinummo faciam* (PLAUT.), *I will give to this day the name Trinummus*. Analogous to these are the attractions: *Hoc mihi volenti est, non invito, this is with my good will, not against it*. *Mihi non licet esse neglegenti* (CIC.), *I must not be negligent*.

recep



225

(d) The Dative is used to express the Result of action :

Nimia fiducia calamitati solet esse. NEP.  
*Too great confidence is wont to become a calamity.*

Exemplo est magni formica laboris. HOR.  
*The ant affords an example of great labour.*

Note.—It is often found in connexion with the Dative of the Person interested :

Exitio est avidum mare nautis. HOR.  
*The greedy sea is a destruction to sailors.*

L. Cassius quaerere solebat, 'cui bono fuisset.' CIC.  
*Lucius Cassius used to ask who had been the gainer (lit. 'to whom had it been for a good').*

226

(e) The Dative may express the Purpose of action :

Equitatum auxilio Caesari miserunt. CAES.  
*They sent the cavalry as a help to Caesar.*

Note.—Observe the phrases, receptui canere, to give the signal for retreat; alimento serere, to sow for food; laudi vertere alicui, to turn to the praise of someone; vitio vertere alicui, to impute as a fault to someone.

227

Sometimes the Dative is used in poetry for the place towards which there is motion :

It clamor caelo, VERG. a shout ascends towards heaven.

Publius Vergilius Maro.

THE ABLATIVE CASE.

228

The Ablative is the Case which defines circumstances; it is rendered by many Prepositions, from, with, by, in.

Its uses may be divided into :

- A. Ablative of Separation (*from, of*).
- B. Ablative of Association (*with*).
- C. Instrumental Ablative (*by, with*).
- D. Ablative of 'Place where' (Locative, *in, at*).

ab de  
 cum  
 a cum  
 — ending

Predicative Dative.

clay

## A. Pure Ablative.

- 229** 1. The **Ablative of Separation** is used with Verbs meaning *to remove, release, deprive*; with Adjectives such as *liber, free, solutus, released*, and also the Adverb *procul, far from*:

*Cedes* Cedes coemptis saltibus et domo. HOR.  
*You will depart from purchased glades and house.*

*pepulit* Populus Atheniensis Phocionem patriā pepulit. NEP.  
*The Athenian people drove Phocion from his country.*

*Vacare* Vacare culpā maximum est solacium. CIC.  
*To be free from blame is a very great comfort.*

*Procul* Procul negotiis, solutus omni fenore. HOR. *solutus*  
*Far from business, freed from all usury.*

- 230** 2. The **Ablative of Origin** is used with Verbs, chiefly Participles, implying descent or origin:

Atreus, Tantalō prognatus, Pelope natus. CIC.  
*Atreus, descended from Tantalus, and son of Pelops.*

- 231** 3. The **Ablative of Comparison** (expressing Difference) is used with Comparative Adjectives and Adverbs:

Nihil est amabilius virtute. CIC.  
*Nothing is more amiable than virtue.*

Neminem Lycurgo utiliorem Sparta genuit. VAL. MAX.  
*Sparta produced no man more serviceable than Lycurgus.*

*Note.*—This construction is equivalent to *quam, than*, with the Nominative or Accusative. 'Virtute' equals 'quam virtus'; 'Lycurgo,' 'quam Lycurgum.' With other cases than Nom. or Accus. *quam* must be used for comparison:

Nihilo amicior est Phaedriae quam Antiphoni. TER.  
*He is in no degree more friendly to Phaedria than to Antipho.*

(For 'Place whence' see 270, 274.)

## B. Ablative of Association.

**232** Note.—This includes the uses of an old case called the Sociative Case, expressing the circumstances associated with the Subject or the action of the Sentence.

**233** 1. The Ablative of Association <sup>Football</sup> is used with Verbs and Adjectives denoting plenty, fulness, possession: abundo, <sup>= abound</sup> abound, dono, <sup>= present</sup> present, praeditus, endowed with (253): <sup>with</sup>

Villa abundat gallinā, lacte, caseo, melle. CIC. <sup>digno = clean</sup>  
*The farm abounds in poultry, milk, cheese, honey.*

Juvenem praestanti munere donat. VERG. <sup>with</sup>  
*He presents the youth with a noble gift.*

Legiones pulchris armis praeditae. PLAUT. <sup>with</sup>  
*Legions furnished with splendid armour.*

Note.—Dono also takes the Accusative of the thing with Dative of the Person: Caesar praedam militibus donat, *Caesar gives the booty to the soldiers.*

**234** 2. The Ablative of Quality <sup>Rugby</sup> is used with an Adjective in agreement (255):

Senex promissā barbā, horrenti capillo. PLIN. MIN.  
*An old man with long beard and rough hair.*

Habuit fratrem Dumnorigem summā audaciā. CAES.  
*He had a brother Dumnorix of supreme audacity.*

**235** 3. Ablative of Respect: <sup>Cricket</sup>

Pauci numero. Natione Medus.  
*Few in number. By birth a Mede.*

Et corde et genibus tremit. HOR.  
*It trembles both in heart and knees.*

Ennius, ingenio maximus, arte rudis. OV.  
*Ennius, mighty in genius, in art (is) rude.*

Note.—In the phrases natu major, older, natu minor, younger, natu is an Ablative of Respect.

**236** 4. The Ablative of the Manner in which something happens or is done has an Adjective in agreement with it; or it follows the Preposition cum, with:

Jam veniet tacito curva senecta pede. OV. <sup>d</sup>  
*Presently bent old age will come with silent foot.*

Athenienses summā vi proelium commiserunt. NEP. <sup>of</sup>  
*The Athenians began the battle with the greatest vigour.*

Magnā cum curā atque diligentīā scripsit. Cic. *oro*  
 He wrote with great care and attention.

Note.—More majorum, in the fashion of our ancestors, pace tuā, with your leave, jure, by right, injuriā, wrongfully, ratione, on principle, are Ablatives of Manner.

237 5. The Ablative Absolute is a phrase, consisting of a Noun in the Ablative Case and a Participle, or another Noun, in agreement with it:

<sup>es exactisunt</sup> <sup>bus creatis</sup>  
 Regibus exactis consules creati sunt. Livy  
 Kings having been abolished, consuls were elected.

Pereunte obsequio imperium intercidit. Tac.  
 Obedience failing, government falls to pieces.

Caesare venturo, Phosphore, redde diem. Mart.  
 Caesar being on his way, star of morn, restore the day.

Nil desperandum Teucro duce et auspice Teucro. Hor. *ace*  
 There must be no despair, Teucer being leader and Teucer omen-giver.

Natus est Augustus consulibus Cicerone et Antonio. Sueton.  
 Augustus was born when Cicero and Antonius were consuls.

Quid dicam hae juventute? Cic.  
 What can I say when our young men are of this stamp?

Note.—The Ablative Absolute is equivalent to a shortened Adverbial Clause within the Sentence, serving to explain some circumstance which indirectly affects the action of the Sentence. It is called Absolute because it is independent in construction of the rest of the Sentence. A dependent clause joined to the Sentence by a Conjunction may be used instead of the Ablative Absolute. In the above example 'Regibus exactis' could be replaced by 'Cum reges exacti essent,' when kings had been driven out.

### C. Instrumental Ablative.

238 Note.—This Ablative includes the uses of the old Instrumental Case.

239 The Agent by whom something is done is in the Ablative Case, with the Preposition a, ab, after a Passive or Quasi-passive Verb (296, 300, 303).

**240** 1. The **Instrument** by means of which something is done is in the Ablative Case without a Preposition :

✓ Hi jaculis, illi certant defendere saxis. VERG.  
*These strive to defend with javelins, those with stones.*

Dente lupus, cornu taurus petit. HOR.  
*The wolf attacks with his teeth, the bull with his horns.*

Opportuna loca armatis hominibus obsidet. SALL.  
*He occupies convenient posts with armed men.*

**241** 2. The **Ablative of the Cause** is used with Adjectives, Passive Participles, and Verbs :

✓ Coeptis immanibus efferat Dido. VERG. *hinc*  
*Dido driven wild by her horrible designs.*

Oderunt peccare mali formidine poenae. HOR.  
*The bad hate to sin through fear of punishment.*

**242** 3. The Deponent Verbs fungor, *perform*, fruor, *enjoy*, vescor, *feed on*, utor, *use*, potior, *possess oneself of* (253), take an Ablative :

✓ Hannibal cum victoriā posset uti frui maluit. LIVY  
*Hannibal, when he could use his victory, preferred to enjoy it.*

Numidae ferinā carne vescebantur. SALL. *et*  
*The Numidians used to feed on the flesh of wild animals.*

**243** 4. The Adjectives dignus, *worthy*, indignus, *unworthy*, *praeditus* and the Transitive Verb dignor, *deem worthy*, also contentus, *contented*, and fretus, *relying on*, take an Ablative : *endowed with*

✓ Dignum laude virum Musa vetat mori. HOR. )  
*A man worthy of praise the Muse forbids to die.*

Haud equidem tali me dignor honore. VERG.  
*I do not indeed deem myself worthy of such honour.*

Note.—Opus est, usus est, *there is need of*, take the Ablative.

Ubi res adsunt, quid opus est verbis? SALL.  
*When things are present, what is the need of words?*

**244** 5. An **Ablative of the Measure** of difference is joined as an Adverb with Comparatives and Superlatives and, rarely, with Verbs :

Sol multis partibus major est quam luna. CIC. *et*  
*The sun is many degrees larger than the moon.*

Especially the Ablatives :

altero, hoc, eo, quo,  
nihilō and nimio,

dimidio, duplo, quanto, tanto,  
paullo, multo, aliquanto.

Quo plus habent, eo plus cupiunt.

*The more they have, the more they desire.*

Hibernia dimidio minor est quam Britannia. CAES.

*Ireland is smaller by half than Britain.*

**245** 6. The **Ablative of Price** is used with Verbs and Adjectives of *buying* and *selling* :

Vendidit hic auro patriam. VERG. *id*

*This man sold his country for gold.*

Multorum sanguine victoria stetit. LIV. *is*

*The victory cost (literally stood at) the blood of many.*

*Note.*—Ablatives of price are magno, *at a high price*; parvo, minimo, vili, *at a low price* (257) :

Parvo fames constat, magno fastidium. SEN.

*Hunger costs little, daintiness much.*

#### D. The Locative Ablative.

**246** The Locative is the Case of the Place at which something is or happens. Its distinct forms remain in the Singular in names of towns and small islands: Romae, *at Rome*; Corcyrae, *at Corcyra*; and in a few other words, as domi, *at home*. For the most part its uses have passed to the Ablative, and it is often difficult to distinguish between the two Cases, especially in the Plural, where their forms are identical. The Locative is sometimes used for a point of time: die septimi, *on the seventh day*; Kalendis, *on the Kalends*; Idibus, *on the Ides*.

*Note.*—The word animi in such phrases as anxius animi, *anxious*; pendere animi, *to waver in mind*, is probably Locative.

(For 'Place where,' see 268, 272[*a*].)

THE GENITIVE CASE.

\* 247 The Genitive is used to define or complete the meaning of another Noun on which it depends. It also follows certain Verbs.

The uses of the Genitive may be divided into :

- |                               |                          |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. A. Genitive of Definition. | 4 D. Partitive Genitive. |
| 2 B. Possessive Genitive.     | 5 E. Objective Genitive. |
| 3 C. Genitive of Quality.     |                          |

A. Genitive of Definition.

\* 248 1. The Genitive of Definition follows the Noun on which it depends :

Vox voluptatis.  
*The word pleasure.*

Nomen regis.  
*The name of king.*

Note.—But the name of a city is always placed in Apposition: *urbs Roma, the city of Rome.*

\* 249 2. The **Attributive Genitive** defines the Noun on which it depends like an Adjective :

Lux solis.  
*The light of the sun.*

Anni labor.  
*A year's toil.*

\* 250 3. The **Genitive of the Author** :

Ea statua dicebatur esse Myronis. Cic. *ero*  
*That statue was said to be Myro's.*

Legendi sunt vobis Platonis libri. Cic. *ero*  
*You should read the works of Plato.*

\* 251 4. The Genitive is often used in Impersonal construction with a Copulative Verb, followed by an Infinitive, where in English a word such as nature, part, characteristic, or mark, must be supplied to complete the meaning :

Cujusvis hominis est errare. Cic.  
*It is (the nature) of any man to err.*



Est adulescentis majores natu vereri. CIC.  
*It is a young man's (part) to reverence his elders.*

Tempori cedere habetur sapientis. CIC.  
*To yield to occasion is held (the mark) of a wise man.*

*Note.*—The word proprium is often used:

Sapientis est proprium nihil quod paenitere possit facere. CIC.  
*It is the characteristic of a wise man to do nothing which he may repent of.*

**252** 5. Verbs and Adjectives of *accusing, condemning, convicting, or acquitting* take a Genitive of the fault or crime:

Alter latrocinii reus, alter caedis convictus est. CIC.  
*The one was accused of robbery, the other was convicted of murder.*

*damnatus capitis - condemned to death*  
 Miltiades capitis absolutus pecunia multatus est. NEP.  
*Miltiades, acquitted of capital crime, was fined.*

*Note.*—Sometimes the Ablatives nomine, *on the ground of, crimine, on the charge of,* are used:

Themistocles crimine prodicionis absens damnatus est. NEP.  
*Themistocles was convicted while absent on the charge of treason.*

**253** 6. Verbs and Adjectives implying *want and fulness*, especially *egeo, indigeo, want, impleo, fill, potior, get possession (abl)* of (242), *plenus, full, often take a Genitive (233):*  
 (*ave*)

Virtus plurimae exercitationis indiget. CIC.  
*Virtue needs very much practice.*

Hanc juventutem spei animorumque implevere. LIV.  
*They filled these youths with hope and spirit.*

Romani signorum et armorum potiti sunt. SALL.  
*The Romans got possession of standards and arms.*

Acerra turis plena. HOR.  
*A pan full of incense.*

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**B. Possessive Genitive.**

Regis copiae. CIC. Contempsi Catilinae gladios. CIC.  
*The king's forces. I have braved the swords of Catiline.*

Singulorum opes divitiae sunt civitatis. CIC.  
*The means of individuals are the state's riches.*

Sometimes the Genitive depends on a Noun understood :

Hectoris Andromache. VERG.  
*Hector's (wife) Andromache.*

Ventum erat ad Vestae. HOR. ~~Ventum erat ad Vestam.~~  
*We had come to Vesta's (temple).*

**C. Genitive of Quality.**

255 1. The Genitive of Quality has an Adjective in agreement :

*I* Ingenui vultus puer ingenuique pudoris. JUV.  
*A boy of noble countenance and noble modesty.*

Memoriae felicioris est nomen Appii. LIV.  
*The name of Appius is of happier memory.*

256 2. Number and age are expressed by the Genitive :

Classis septuaginta navium.	<i>Novem annos natus puer.</i> Puer annorum novem.
<i>A fleet of seventy ships.</i>	<i>A boy of nine years.</i>

257 3. Genitives of Value, magni, parvi, plurimi, minimi, nibili, are used with Verbs of *valuing*; the Genitives tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, are also used with Verbs of *buying* and *selling*, but not to express definite price.

Voluptatem virtus minimi facit.  
*Virtue accounts pleasure of very little value.*

Emit hortos tanti, quanti Pythius voluit. CIC.  
*He bought the gardens for as much as Pythius wished.*

Quanti id emit? Vili. PLAUT.  
*For how much did he buy it? For a low price.*

*Note.*—The Genitives flocci, nauci were used in the popular speech to express worthlessness, answering to the English expressions, *not worth a straw, a nut, &c.*

Judices rempublicam flocci non faciunt. CIC.  
*The judges make the republic of no account.*

## D. Partitive Genitive.

**258** The Genitive of a Noun which is distributed into parts is called a Partitive Genitive.

**259** 1. Any word denoting a definite part, whether Substantive, Adjective or Pronoun, is used with the Genitive of the whole of which it denotes a part.

## (a) Substantives :

Sic partem majorem copiarum Antonius amisit. CIC.  
*Thus Antony lost the greater part of his forces.*

Nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit. PLIN.  
*No one of mortals is wise at all times.*

## (b) Pronouns or Pronominal Adjectives :

Incertum est quam longa nostrum cujusque vita futura sit.  
*It is uncertain how long the life of each one of us will be.*

Elephanto beluarum nulla est prudentior. CIC.  
*Of animals none is more sagacious than the elephant.*

## (c) Numerals and Adjectives of number :

Sulla centum viginti suorum amisit. EUTR.  
*Sulla lost a hundred and twenty of his men.*

Multae harum arborum mea manu sunt satae. CIC.  
*Many of these trees were planted by my hand.*

## (d) Comparatives and Superlatives :

Major Neronum. HOR.  
*The elder of the Neros.*

Hoc ad te minime omnium pertinet. CIC.  
*This belongs to you least of all men.*

Totius Graeciae Plato doctissimus erat. CIC.  
*Plato was the most learned man of all Greece.*

*Note 1.*—The Genitives *gentium*, of nations, *terrarum*, of countries, depend on Adverbs of Place: *ubi*, where, *eo*, thither, *quo*, whither, *longe*, far:

*Ubinam gentium sumus?* CIC.

*Where in the world are we?*

*Migrandum aliquo terrarum arbitror.* CIC.

*I think we must migrate to some part of the world.*

*Note 2.*—A Partitive Genitive is found in poetry with Verbs:

*Scribe tui gregis hunc.* HOR.

*Enlist this man in your train.*

*Fies nobilium tu quoque fontium.* HOR.

*Thou too shalt become one of famous fountains.*

**260** 2. Any word denoting quantity may be used with the Genitive of the whole in which such quantity is contained.

*Aliquid pristini roboris conservat.* CIC.

*He keeps somewhat of his old strength.*

*Dimidium facti qui coepit habet.* HOR.

*He has half done the work who has begun it.*

*Catilinae erat satis eloquentiae, sapientiae parum.* SALL.

*Catiline had plenty of eloquence, of wisdom too little.*

### E. The Objective Genitive.

**261** *Note.*—The terms Subjective and Objective Genitive are used to express different relations of the Genitive to the Noun on which it depends. Thus *amor patris*, *the love of a father*, may mean either ‘the love felt by a father’ (where *patris* is a Subjective Genitive), or ‘the love felt for a father’ (where *patris* is an Objective Genitive).

**262** An Objective Genitive is used with Verbal Substantives and Adjectives, especially Adjectives in *-ax*, and Participles which have the meaning of *love, desire, hope, fear, care, knowledge, ignorance, skill, power.*

(a) With Substantives:

*Erat insitus menti cognitionis amor.* CIC.

*Love of knowledge had been implanted in the mind.*

Difficilis est cura rerum alienarum. CIC.  
*The care of other people's affairs is difficult.*

(b) With Adjectives :

Avida est periculi virtus. SEN.  
*Valour is greedy of danger.*

Conscia mens recti fama mendacia risit. OV.  
*The mind conscious of right smiled at the lies of rumour.*

Homo multarum rerum peritus. CIC.  
*A man skilled in many things.*

Vir propositi tenax. HOR.  
*A man holding to his purpose.*

(c) With Participles :

Quis famulus amantior domini quam canis? COL.  
*What servant is fonder of his master than the dog is?*

**263** Note.—The Genitive of the Gerund is an Objective Genitive : ars scribendi, *the art of writing*. An Objective Genitive also follows the Ablatives causā, gratiā, *by reason of, by favour of, for the sake of*; honoris causā, *on the ground of honour*; exempli gratiā, *for an example*.

**264** Mei, *of me*, tui, *of thee*, sui, *of him, her, them*, nostri, *of us*, vestri, *of you*, are Objective Genitives :

Nicias tuā sui memoriā delectatur. CIC.  
*Nicias is delighted by your recollection of him.*

Si tibi cura mei, sit tibi cura tui. OV.  
*If you care for me, take care of yourself.*

The Possessive Pronouns, meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, are used as Adjectives : meus liber, *my book*.

Note.—A Genitive understood in a Possessive Pronoun often has a Genitive agreeing with it :

Respublica meā unius operā salva erat. CIC.  
*The state was saved by my own unaided effort.*

**265** Most Verbs of *remembering, forgetting, reminding*, *memini, reminiscor, obliviscor*, usually take the Genitive, sometimes the Accusative. *Recordor* almost always takes the Accusative, rarely the Genitive.

Animus meminit praeteritorum. CIC.  
*The mind remembers past things.*

Res adversae admonent religionum. CIC.  
*Adversity reminds of religious duties.*

Nam modo vos animo dulces reminiscor, amici. OV.  
*For now I remember you, O friends, dear to my soul.*

The Adjectives corresponding to these Verbs, *memor, immemor*, always take a Genitive.

(Omnes immemorem beneficii oderunt. CIC.  
*All hate one who is forgetful of a kindness.*

**266** Verbs of *pitying, misereor, miserescor*, take a Genitive:

Nil nostri miserere. VERG.  
*You pity me not at all.*

Arcadii, quaeso, miserescite regis. VERG.  
*Take pity, I entreat, on the Arcadian king.*

Note 1.—*Miseror, commiseror* take an Accusative.

**267** Note 2.—Verbs of *refraining and ceasing* and some Adjectives are used by poets with a Genitive in imitation of the Greek use; especially by Horace:

Abstineto irarum. HOR.  
*Refrain from angry words.*

Fessi rerum. VERG.  
*Weary of toil.*

Integer vitae, scelerisque purus. HOR.  
*Virtuous in life and pure from wrong.*

*egere*  
*indigere* } want  
*implere* = fill  
*potior* = get possession of  
*memini*  
*reminiscor* } remember  
*obliviscor* } remind  
*miserere* } I pity  
*miserescor* } I begin to pity.

## PLACE, TIME, AND SPACE.

## Place.

268 Place where anything is or happens is generally in the Ablative case with a Preposition; sometimes without a Preposition (especially in poetry), an Adjective of place being attached to the Substantive:

Castra sunt in Italia contra rempublicam collocata. CIC.  
*A camp has been set up in Italy against the republic.*

Celsa sedet Aeolus arce. VERG.  
*Aeolus is seated on his high citadel.*

Medio sedet insula ponto. OV.  
*The island lies in mid ocean.*

269 Place whither is in the Accusative with a Preposition; but in poetry the Preposition is sometimes omitted:

Caesar in Italiam magnis itineribus contendit. CAES.  
*Caesar hastened with long marches into Italy.*

Italiam fato profugus Lavinaque venit litora. VERG.  
*Driven by fate he came to Italy and the Lavinian shores.*

270 Place whence is in the Ablative with *ab*, *ex*, or *de*:

Ex Asia transis in Europam. CURT.  
*Out of Asia you cross into Europe.*

271 In names of towns and small islands, also in *domus* and *rus*, Place where, whither, or whence is expressed by the Case without a Preposition.

272 (a) Place where, by the Locative:

Quid Romae faciam? JUV. | Is habitat Mileti. TER.  
*What am I to do at Rome? | He lives at Miletus.*

Philippus Neapoli est, Lentulus Puteolis. CIC.  
*Philip is at Naples, Lentulus at Puteoli.*

Si domi sum, foris est animus; sin foris sum, animus est domi. PLAUT.

*If I am at home, my mind is abroad: if I am abroad, my mind is at home.*

273 (b) Place whither, by the Accusative :

Regulus Carthaginem rediit. CIC.  
*Regulus returned to Carthage.*

Vos ite domum; ego rus ibo.  
*Go ye home; I will go into the country.*

274 (c) Place whence, by the Ablative :

Video rure redeuntem senem. TER.  
*I see the old man returning from the country.*

Demaratus fugit Tarquinius Corintho. CIC. *uo*  
*Demaratus fled from Corinth to Tarquinii.*

Note.—The Locative domi is used with a Genitive of the Possessor : domi Caesaris, *at the house of Caesar*; or with the Possessive : domi meae, *at my house*.

275 The road by which one goes is in the Ablative :

Ibam forte Viā Sacrā. HOR. *all*  
*I was going by chance along the Sacred Way.*

*rure.*  
Time.

276 Time at which, in answer to the question When? is expressed by the Ablative : hieme, *in winter*; solis occasu, *at sunset* :

Ego Capuam veni eo ipso die. CIC.  
*I came to Capua on that very day.*

277 Time within which, generally by the Ablative : *Londinio*

Quicquid est bi duo sciemus. CIC.  
*Whatever it is, we shall know in two days.*

278 Time during which, generally by the Accusative :

{ Pericles quadraginta annos praefuit Athenis. } CIC.  
{ *Pericles was leader of Athens forty years.* }

Note 1.—Often by per with the Accusative : per triduum, *for three days*.

Note 2.—Age is expressed by the participle natus, *born*, used with the Accusative, sometimes with the Ablative :

Cato quinque et octoginta annos natus excessit e vita. CIC.  
*Cato died aged eighty-five years.*



279 How long ago, is in the Accusative or Ablative with *abhinc* :

Hoc factum est ferme *abhinc* biennium. PLAUT.  
*This was done about two years ago.*

Comitia jam *abhinc* triginta diebus habita. CIC.  
*The assembly was held thirty days ago.*

280 To express **How long before**, **How long after**, the words *ante*, *before*, *post*, *after*, are used either with the Ablative as Adverbs, or with the Accusative as Prepositions, followed by *quam* :

Numa annis permultis *ante* fuit *quam* Pythagoras. CIC.  
*Numa lived very many years before Pythagoras.*  
 (or, Numa *ante* permultos annos fuit *quam*.)

Post diem tertium gesta res est *quam* Clodius dixerat. CIC.  
*The affair took place three days after Clodius had spoken.*  
 (or, Die tertio *post* gesta res est *quam*.)

### Space.

281 Space over which motion takes place, is in the Accusative :

Milia tum pransi tria repimus. HOR.  
*Then having had luncheon we crawl three miles.*

282 Space which lies between, is in the Accusative or in the Ablative :

Marathon abest ab Athenis circiter milia passuum decem. NEP.  
*Marathon is distant from Athens about ten miles.*

Aesculapii templum quinque milibus passuum ab Epidaurō distat. LIV.

*The temple of Aesculapius is five miles distant from Epidaurus.*

283 Space of measurement, answering the questions how high? how deep? how broad? how long? is generally in the Accusative :

Erant muri Babylonis ducenos pedes alti. PLINY  
*The walls of Babylon were two hundred feet high.*

{ decem post dies = 10 days after }  
{ decem ante debut = 10 days before }

(prep) post decem dies }  
ante decem dies } PREPOSITIONS

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PREPOSITIONS.

**284** Prepositions, like the case-endings, shew the relations of Nouns to other words, and they are used where these relations cannot be clearly expressed by the case-endings alone. Almost all Prepositions take the Accusative or the Ablative case; they are usually placed before the Noun.

**285** Prepositions with Accusative.

**Ad, to, towards,** with Accusative of Motion to; *at*: ad urbem ire, to go to the city; ad summam senectutem, to extreme old age; ad octingentos caesi, there were slain to the number of 800; pugna ad Alliam, the battle at the Allia; ad primam lucem, at daybreak; ad hoc, moreover; ad tempus, for a time; ad verbum, word for word; nihil ad Atticum, nothing to (in comparison with) Atticus; nihil ad rem, nothing to the purpose.

**Adversus, Adversum,** towards, against, opposite to: adversum Antipolim, opposite to Antipolis; reverentia adversus senes, respect towards the aged.

**Apud, at, near** (used chiefly with persons, rarely with places): apud me, at my house; apud veteres, among the ancients; apud Homerum, in Homer's works; but in Iliade Homeri, in Homer's Iliad.

**Ante, before:** { ante oculos, before one's eyes; ante meridiem, before noon; ante aliquem esse, to surpass someone; post

**Post, behind, after:** { terga, behind the back; post mortem, after death.

**Pone, behind:** pone nos, behind us.

**Circum, Circa,** around, about (in Place).

**Circa, Circiter,** about (in Time, Number).

Circum caput, round the head; circa forum, around the forum.

Circa primam lucem, about daybreak; circa, circiter triginta, about thirty.

**Cis, Citra,** on this side of: cis Alpes, on this side of the Alps.

**Trans, across:** trans Rhenum ducere, to lead across the Rhine; trans Alpes, on the further side of the Alps.

**Ultra, beyond:** ultra Euphratem, beyond the Euphrates; ultra vires, beyond their powers.

**Contra, against, opposite to:** contra hostem, against the enemy; contra arcem, opposite to the citadel.

**Erga, towards** (not used of Place): erga aliquem benevolus, feeling kindly towards someone.

**Extra, outside of, without:** extra muros, outside the walls; extra culpam, free from blame.

**Intra, within:** intra muros, within the walls; intra viginti dies, within twenty days.

**Inter, between** (in Place): during (in Time), among; inter urbem et Tiberim, between the city and the Tiber; inter silvas, among the woods; inter cenandum, during dinner; constat inter omnes, all are agreed; inter nos, between ourselves; inter se amant, they love each other.

- Infra**, *under, beneath*: *infra caelum, under the sky; infra dignitatem, beneath one's dignity.*
- Supra**, *over, above*: *supra terram, above the ground; supra milia viginti, more than twenty thousand.*
- Juxta**, *adjoining to, beside*: *juxta viam, adjoining the road; juxta deos, next to the gods.*
- Ob**, *over against, on account of*: *mihi ob oculos, before my eyes; quam ob rem, wherefore.*
- Penes**, *in the power of*: *penes me, in my power; penes te es? are you in your senses?*
- Per**, *through (by)*: *per vias, through the streets; per vim, by force; per me licet, I give leave; per te deos oro, I pray you by the gods; per exploratores certior fio, I ascertain through scouts.*
- Praeter**, *beside, past, along*: *praeter ripam, along the bank; praeter omnes, beyond all others; praeter me, except me; praeter opinionem, contrary to expectation.*
- Prope**, *near*: *prope amnem, near the river; prope lucem, towards day-break.*
- Propter**, *on account of, (rarely of Place) near, close to*: *propter aquam, close to the water's edge; propter hoc, on that account.*
- Secundum**, *next, along, according to (following)*: *secundum vos, next to (behind) you; secundum litus, along the shore; secundum legem, in accordance with the law; secundum nos, in our favour.*
- Versus**, *towards (following the Noun)*: *Italiam versus, towards Italy.*

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## Prepositions with Ablative.

- A, ab**, *from, by*: *ab eo loco, from that place; ab ortu ad occasum, from East to West; procul a patria, far from one's country; prope abesse ab, to be near; a tergo, in the rear; a senatu stetit, he took the side of the senate; hoc a me est, this is in my favour; ab urbe condita, from the foundation of Rome; servus ab epistulis, secretary; non ab re fuerit, it will not be irrelevant; ab ira facere, to do in anger.*
- Absque**, *without (rare)*: *absque vobis esset, if it were not for you.*
- Clam**, *unknown to*: *clam vobis, unknown to you.*
- Palam**, *in sight of*: *palam omnibus, in sight of all.*
- Coram**, *in the presence of*: *coram populo, in the presence of the people.*
- Cum**, *with*: *cum aliquo congruere, certare, to agree, strive with someone; magno cum periculo, with great danger; with me, te, nobis, vobis, often with quo, quibus, cum follows the Pronoun; mecum, with me.*
- Sine**, *without*: *sine regibus, without kings; sine dubio, without doubt.*
- De**, *from (down from), concerning*: *de monte, down from the mountain; de die, in the daytime; de die in diem, from day to day; unus de multis, one out of many; de marmore signum, a marble bust; de pace, concerning peace; quid de nobis fiet, what will become of us? de industria, on purpose; de more, according to custom; de integro, anew.*

**Ex, E,** *out of, from*: *ex urbe, out of the city*; *e longinquo, from far*; *ex equis pignant, they fight on horseback*; *diem ex die, from day to day*; *ex eo audivi, I heard it from him*; *unus ex illis, one of those*; *ex quo, from the time when*; *e republica, for the good of the State*; *ex sententia, satisfactorily*; *ex parte, in part*; *ex occulto, secretly*.

**Prae,** *before, in front of (for)* (Place rarely, chiefly used in idioms): *prae se fert speciem viri boni, he wears the semblance of a good man*; *prae nobis beatus es, you are happy compared with us*; *prae gaudio ubi sim nescio, I do not know where I am for joy*.

**Pro,** *before, for*: *pro foribus, before the door*; *pro patria mori, to die for one's country (in defence of)*; *mihi pro parente fuit, he was in the place of a parent to me*; *pro certo hoc habui, I held this for certain*; *pro rata parte, in proportion*; *pro re, according to circumstances*.

Note.—**Prae** means *in advance of*; **pro**, *standing for, defending*.

**Tenus,** *as far as* (always following the Noun): *verbo tenus, so far as the word goes* Sometimes with Genitive: *Corcyrae tenus, as far as Corcyra*; especially with a plural Noun: *crurum tenus, as far as the legs*.

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## Prepositions with Accusative or Ablative.

**In,** *into, to, towards, against*; with Accusative: *ibo in Piraeum, I will go into the Piraeus*; *in orbem ire, to go round*; *liberalis in milites, liberal towards the troops*; *Cicero in Verrem dixit, Cicero spoke against Verres*; *in aeternum, for ever*; *in vicem, in turn*; *in poenam dare, to deliver to punishment*; *venire in conspectum, to come into sight*.

**In,** *in, among, on*; with Ablative: *in urbe Roma, in the city of Rome*; *in oculis esse, to be before one's eyes*; *in tempore, at the right time*; *in dicendo, while speaking*; *in bonis habere, to count among blessings*; *in Ganymede, in the case of Ganymede*; *in eo reprehendere quod, to blame on the score that*.

**Sub,** *up to*; with Accusative: *sub montem venire, to come close to the foot of the mountain*; *sub lucem, towards daybreak*; *sub haec dicta, just after these things were said*.

**Sub,** *under*; with Ablative: *sub terra, underground*; *sub monte esse, to be beneath the mountain*; *sub poena, under penalty of*.

**Subter,** *underneath*: with Acc., *subter murum venire, to come close to the wall*. Abl., *subter litore esse, to be close to the shore*.

**Super,** *over*; with Accusative: *super terram, over the ground*; *super omnia, above all*.

**Super,** *upon*; with Ablative: *super foco, on the hearth*; *super Hectore, about Hector*.

## IMPERSONAL VERBS.

## Case Construction.

**288** The following verbs of *feeling* take an Accusative of the person with a Genitive of the cause: **miseret, piget, paenitet, pudet, taedet**:

Miseret te aliorum, tui te nec miseret nec pudet. PLAUT.  
*You pity others, for yourself you have neither pity nor shame.*

Me civitatis morum piget taedetque. SALL.  
*I am sick and weary of the morals of the state.*

**289** **Decet, dedecet** take an Accusative of the person with an Infinitive:

Oratorem irasci minime decet, simulare non dedecet. CIC.  
*It by no means becomes an orator to feel anger, it is not unbecoming to feign it.*

Si me gemmantia dextrā sceptrā tenere decet. OV.  
*If it befits me to hold in my right hand the jewelled sceptre.*

**290** **Libet, licet, liquet, contingit, convenit, evenit, expedit**, take a Dative:

Ne libeat tibi quod non licet. CIC.  
*Let not that please you which is not lawful.*

Licet nemini contra patriam ducere exercitum. CIC.  
*It is not lawful for anyone to lead an army against his country.*

**291** **Interest**, *it is of importance, it concerns*, is used with the Genitive of the person or thing concerned, but with the feminine Ablatives *meā, tuā, suā, nostrā, vestrā* of the Possessive Pronouns:

Interest omnium recte facere. CIC.  
*It is for the good of all to do right.*

Et tuā et meā interest te valere. CIC.  
*It is of importance to you and to me that you should be well.*

**292** **Rēfert**, *it concerns, it matters*, is also used with the feminine Ablatives of the Possessive Pronouns :

Quid me ā rēfert cui serviam? PHAED.

*What does it matter to me whom I serve?*

Note 1.—Rarely with a Genitive: quorum nihil rēfert, QUINT., *whom it does not at all concern.*

Note 2.—The Genitives of Value, magni, parvi, tanti, quanti, pluris, are often joined with interest and rēfert :

Illud meā magni interest te ut videam. CIC.

*It is of great importance to me that I should see you.*

Hoc non pluris rēfert quam si imbrem in cribrum geras. PLAUT.

*This avails no more than if you pour rain-water into a sieve.*

**293** **Pertinet, attinet** take an Accusative with ad :

Nihil ad me attinet. TER.

*It does not concern me at all.*

**294** **Oportet** is used with the Accusative and Infinitive clause, or with the Conjunctive alone; rarely with the Prolative Infinitive (369) :

Legem brevem esse oportet. CIC.

*It behoves that a law be brief.*

Me ipsum ames oportet, non mea. CIC.

*You ought to love me, not my possessions.*

Vivere naturae si convenienter oportet. HOR.

*If it behoves to live agreeably to nature.*

**295** Note.—Coepit, debet, desinit, potest, solet are used impersonally with an Impersonal Infinitive :

Pigere eum facti coepit. JUST.

*It began to repent him of his deed.*

Perveniri ad summa sine industria non potest. QUINT.

*One cannot reach the highest without industry.*

**296** PASSIVE CONSTRUCTION.

When a sentence is changed from the Active to the Passive form :

(a) The Object of a Transitive Verb becomes the Subject ; the Subject becomes the Agent in the Ablative with the Preposition a or ab :

{ Numa leges dedit. CIC.

*Numa gave laws.*

{ A Numā leges datae sunt.

*Laws were given by Numa.*

**297** (b) Factitive Verbs and Verbs of saying and thinking become Copulative :

{	Clodium plebs tribunum creavit.	<i>The plebs elected Clodius tribune.</i>
	Clodius a plebe creatus est tribunus.	<i>Clodius was elected tribune by the plebs.</i>

**298** (c) Transitive Verbs which have two Objects in the Accusative, the Person and the Thing, keep the Accusative of the Thing in the Passive form :

{	Rogas me sententiam.	<i>You ask me my opinion.</i>
	Rogor a te sententiam.	<i>I am asked by you my opinion.</i>

**299** Intransitive Verbs are used impersonally in the Passive.

**300** (a) The Subject of an Intransitive Verb in Passive construction becomes the Agent in the Ablative :

Nos currimus.	}	<i>We run.</i>
A nobis curritur.		

**301** or the Agent may be omitted :

Sic imus ad astra.	}	<i>Thus we go to the stars.</i>
Sic itur ad astra. VERG.		

Acrius utrimque usque ad vesperum pugnatum est. CAES.	}	<i>There was fierce fighting on both sides until the evening.</i>

**302** (b) Intransitive Verbs which take the Dative keep it in the Passive :

Mihi isti nocere non possunt.	}	<i>They cannot hurt me.</i>
Mihi ab istis noceri non potest. CIC.		

Nihil facile persuadetur invitis. QUINT.  
*The unwilling are not easily persuaded of anything.*

**203** Note.—The Ablative of the Agent is used with Quasi-Passive Verbs :

Malo a cive spoliari quam ab hoste v̄n̄ire. QUINT.  
*I would rather be despoiled by a citizen than be sold by a foe.*

## ADJECTIVES.

**304** Some Adjectives are used as Substantives to express persons or things: sapiens, *a wise man*; boni, *the good*; Romani, *the Romans*; omnia, *all things*; multa, *many things*; bona, *goods*.

Bonos boni diligunt. CIC.

*The good love the good.*

Aiunt multum legendum esse, non multa. CIC.

*They say that much should be read, not many things.*

**305** Neuter Adjectives are used for Abstract Substantives: verum or vera, *the truth*.

Omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci. HOR.

*He who has combined the useful with the pleasing has won every vote.*

**306** Some Adjectives, when used as Substantives, can be qualified by other Adjectives: amicus, *friend*; vicinus, *neighbour*; dextra, *right hand*; maiores, *ancestors*.

Vetus vicinus ac necessarius. CIC.

*An old neighbour and intimate acquaintance.*

**307** Medius, *middle*, and superlatives of position in place and time, as summus, imus, primus, ultimus, are used with a partitive force: medio ponto, *in mid ocean*; ad imam quercum, *at the foot of the oak*:

Prima luce summus mons a Labieno tenebatur. CAES.

*At dawn of day the mountain top was held by Labienus.*

*Note.*—The singular forms of ceteri, *the rest* (of which the masc. nom. sing. is wanting), are similarly used with collective nouns: cetera turba, *the rest of the crowd*; a cetero exercitu, *by the rest of the army*.

**308** Adjectives are used adverbially when they qualify the Verb rather than the Substantive:

Socrates laetus venenum hausit. SEN. *Inustus*

*Socrates drank the poison cheerfully.*

Matutinus ara. VERG.

*Plough at morn.*

Vespertinus pete tectum. HOR.

*At eventide go home.*



Hannibal primus in proelium ibat, ultimus excedebat. LIV.  
*Hannibal was the first to go into battle, the last to withdraw.*

### Comparative and Superlative Adjectives.

**309 Superlatives** often express a very high degree, and not the highest:

Ego sum miserior quam tu, quae es miserrima. CIC.  
*I am more wretched than you, who are very wretched.*

**310 Comparatives** may also express a certain degree, without special comparison: longior, *rather long*; senior, *elderly*. After a Comparative with quam, a second Comparative is often used:

Aemilii contio fuit verior quam gratior populo. LIV.  
*The harangue of Aemilius was more truthful than popular.*

*Note.*—Comparatives and Superlatives are often strengthened by adverbs and adverbial phrases: multo carior, *much dearer*; longe carissimus, *far dearest*; vel minimus, *the very least*; quam maximus, *the greatest possible*.

### Numeral Adjectives.

**311 Cardinals**: Unus, apart from other Numerals, is used only to give emphasis; it often means *the one of all others*:

Demosthenes unus eminent inter omnes oratores. CIC.  
*Demosthenes is pre-eminent among all orators.*

Mille is used as an indeclinable Adjective; sometimes as a Substantive taking the Genitive after it; milia is always used as a Substantive, followed by a Genitive:

Mille greges illi. OV.                      Mille annorum. PLAUT.  
*He had a thousand flocks.                      A thousand years.*

Quattuor milia hominum Capitolium occupavere. LIV.  
*Four thousand men seized the Capitol.*

If a smaller number is added to milia, the compound number becomes adjectival: tria milia et sexcenti homines, *three thousand six hundred men*.

**312 Ordinals** are used in expressing time: but in compound numbers unus is used for primus: uno et octogesimo anno, *in the eighty-first year*:

Octavus annus est ex quo Britanniam vicistis. TAC.  
*It is the eighth year since you conquered Britain.*

*Note.*—Unus, alter, tertius, &c., are used for *a first, a second, a third*, where the order is of no importance, as distinguished from the regular ordinals, primus, secundus, tertius, which can only mean *the first, the second, &c.*

**313** Distributives express *how many each or at a time* :

Militibus quini et viceni denarii dati sunt. LIV.  
*Twenty-five denarii were given to each soldier.*

*Note 1.*—With a Substantive of plural form Distributives are used, but the plural of unus is used instead of singuli :

Una castra jam facta ex binis videbantur. CAES.  
*One camp now seemed to have been formed from two.*

*Note 2.*—Bini is used for a pair :

Pamphilus binos habebat scyphos sigillatos. CIC.  
*Pamphilus had in use a pair of embossed cups.*

**314** After plus, amplius, minus, quam is often left out before Numerals :

Romani paulo plus sexcenti ceciderunt. LIV.  
*Rather more than six hundred Romans fell.*

PRONOUNS.

**315** The Personal Pronoun is usually expressed only by the Verb ending, but is sometimes added for emphasis :

Ego reges ejeci, vos tyrannos introducitis. CIC.  
*I expelled kings, ye are bringing in tyrants.*

*Note.*—Nos is often used for ego, and noster for meus, but vos is not used for tu, nor vester for tuus.

**316** The Reflexive Pronoun se, sese, sui, sibi, refers to the Subject in a Simple Sentence (464) :

Fur telo se defendit. CIC.  
*The thief defends himself  
with a weapon.*

Ira sui impotens est. SEN.  
*Anger is not master of itself.*

*Irat* cum ad se rediit, sibi tum irascitur. PUBL. SYR.  
*When an angry man has come to himself he is angry with himself.*

Deforme est de se ipso praedicare. CIC.  
*It is bad taste to boast of oneself.*

*Note 1.*—There is no Reciprocal Pronoun in Latin; *se* with *inter* is used reciprocally: *inter se amant*, *they love each other.*

*Note 2.*—In the First and Second Persons, *me*, *te*, are used reflexively with *ipse*; *me ipse consolor*, *I console myself.*

**317** The Possessive *suus*, formed from the Reflexive, is used to express *his own*, *their own*, when emphasis is required and usually refers to the Subject of the Verb:

*Nemo rem suam emit.*  
*No one buys what is his own.*

sometimes to other cases if the context shows that it cannot be referred to the Subject:

*Suis flammis delete Fidenas.* LIV.  
*With its own flames destroy Fidenae.*

*Suus* is especially used in combination with *quisque*:

*Suus cuique erat locus attributus.* CAES.  
*To each man his own place had been assigned.*

**318** *Ejus* is the Possessive used of the Third Person where no emphasis is required, and does not refer to the Subject.

*Chilius te rogat, et ego ejus rogatu.* CIC.  
*Chilius asks you, and I at his request.*

*Note.*—The Possessive Pronouns are often omitted when the meaning is clear without them: *fratrem amat*, *he loves his brother.*

**319** *Hic*, *ille* are often used in contrast: *hic* usually meaning *the latter*, *ille* *the former*:

*Quocumque adspicio, nihil est nisi pontus et aer,*  
*nubibus hic tumidus, fluctibus ille minax.* OV.  
*Whithersoever I look, there is nought but sea and sky,*  
*the latter heaped with clouds, the former threatening with billows.*

*Note.*—*Iste* is sometimes contemptuous: *quid sibi isti miseri volunt?* *What do those wretched ones want?* *Ille* may imply respect: *philosophus ille*, *that famous philosopher.* *Is* often is the antecedent to *qui*: *is cujus*, *he whose*; *eum cui*, *him to whom.*

**320** **Ipsē, self,** is of all the three Persons, with or without a Personal Pronoun: *ipse ibo, I will go myself.*

*Note.*—**Ipsē** sometimes means *of one's own accord*: *ipsi veniunt, they come of their own accord.* **Ipsē, ipsa,** also stand for the chief person (master, mistress): the scholars of Pythagoras used to say '*Ipsē dixit,*' *The master himself said it.* Sometimes a superlative is formed: *ipsis-sima verba, the very exact words.*

**321** **Idem, the same,** is of all the three Persons; with *qui* it expresses *the same . . . as.* It may often be translated *at the same time; also*:

*Ego vir fortis, idemque philosophus. CIC.*  
*I a brave man, and also a philosopher.*

**322** Of the Indefinite Pronouns **Quis, siquis, numquis, quispiam, aliquis, quidam,** the most definite is *quidam*, the least so *quis*.

**Quis, qui, any,** cannot begin a sentence; they often follow *si, num, ne.*

*Si mala condiderit in quem quis carmina jus est. HOR.*  
*If anyone has composed malicious verses on another, there is a remedy at law.*

*Si quid te volam, ubi eris? PLAUT.*  
*If I want anything of you, where will you be?*

**Aliquis** means *some one*: *dicat aliquis, suppose some one to say; si vis esse aliquis, if you wish to be somebody.*

**Quidam** means *a certain person* (known but not named):

*Accurrit quidam, notus mihi nomine tantum. HOR.*  
*A certain man runs up, known to me only by name.*

**Nescio quis, some one or other** (*I know not who*), used as if one word, forms an Indefinite Pronoun:

*Nescio quid mihi animus praesagit mali. TER.*  
*My mind forebodes I know not what evil.*

**323** *Quisquam* (Substantive),  
*Ullus* (Adjective): } *any at all,*

are often used after a negative word, or a question expecting a negative answer:

*Nec amet quemquam nec ametur ab ullo.* JUV.

*Let him not love anyone nor be loved by any.*

*Non ullus aratro dignus honos.* VERG.

*Not any due honour (is given) to the plough.*

*Note.*—*Quisquam* and *ullus* are used after *si* when negation is implied, or with comparatives:

*Aut nemo aut, si quisquam, Cato sapiens fuit.* CIC.

*Either no man was wise, or, if any, Cato was.*

**324** *Quivis, quilibet, any you like:*

*Quivis homo potest quemvis de quolibet rumorem proferre.* CIC.

*Any man can put forth any report of anybody.*

*Non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum.* HOR.

*It does not happen to every man to go to Corinth.*

**325** *Quisque, each* (severally), is often used with *se, suus*:

*Sibi quisque habeant quod suum est.* PLAUT.

*Let them have each for himself what is his own.*

With Superlatives it expresses *every*:

*Epicureos doctissimus quisque contemnit.* CIC.

*All the most learned men despise the Epicureans.*

It also distributes Ordinal numbers:

*Quinto quoque anno Sicilia tota censetur.* CIC.

*A census of all Sicily is taken every fifth year.*

**326** *Uterque, each* (of two), *both*, can be used with the Genitive of Pronouns; but with Substantives it agrees in case:

*Uterque parens.* OV.

*Both father and mother.*

*Utroque vestrum delector.* CIC.

*I am delighted with both of you.*

**327** *Uter, which* (of two), is Interrogative: *uter melior? which is the better?*

*Uter utri insidias fecit?* CIC.

*Which of the two laid an ambush for which?*

*Note.*—*Utri*, plural, is used for *which of two parties*, *utrique* for *both parties*. So *alteri . . . alteri*, *one party, the other party*.

**328** *Alter*, *the one, the other* (of two), *the second*, is the Demonstrative of *uter*: *alter ego*, *a second self*.

Quicquid negat alter, et alter; affirmant pariter. HOR.  
*Whatever the one denies, so does the other; they affirm alike.*

**329** *Alius*, *another* (of any number), *different*:

Fortuna nunc mihi, nunc alii benigna. HOR.  
*Fortune, kind now to me, now to another.*

*Alius, alius*, repeated in two clauses, mean *one . . . another*;  
*alii, alii* (plural), *some . . . others*:

Aliud est maledicere, aliud accusare. CIC.  
*It is one thing to speak evil, another to accuse.*

Alii Demosthenem laudant, alii Ciceronem.  
*Some praise Demosthenes, others Cicero.*

*Note 1.*—*Alius* repeated in different cases in the same sentence, or with one of its derived adverbs, has an idiomatic use:

Alii alia sentiunt.  
*Some think one thing, some another.*

Illi alias aliud isdem de rebus judicant. CIC.  
*They judge differently, at different times, about the same things.*

*Note 2.*—*Alius* expresses comparison and difference: *nil aliud quam*, *nothing else than*; *alius Lysippo*, HOR., *other than Lysippus*.

**330** The Relative *qui, quae, quod*, is of all three Persons, and when the Antecedent is a Noun either expressed or understood, it may be regarded as standing between two Cases of the same Noun, and agreeing with the second Case.

(a) Sometimes both Cases are expressed:

Erant itinera duo, quibus itineribus exire possent. CAES.  
*There were two roads by which they might go forth.*

(b) usually the second is omitted:

Animum rege qui, nisi paret, imperat. HOR.  
*Rule the temper, which, unless it obeys, commands.*

(c) sometimes the first, in poetry:

Sic tibi dent nymphae quae levet unda sitim. OV.  
*So may the nymphs give thee water to assuage thirst.*

(d) sometimes both are omitted :

Sunt quibus in satira videor nimis acer. HOR.  
*There are some to whom I seem too keen in satire.*

**331** The following scheme shows this principle fully :

- (1) vir quem virum vides rex est (both Cases expressed).
- (2) vir quem . . . . . vides rex est (second Case omitted) (usual form).
- (3) . . . quem virum vides rex est (first Case omitted).
- (4) . . . quem . . . . . vides rex est (both Cases omitted).

**332** Note 1.—If the Relative is the Subject of a Copulative Verb, it often agrees in Gender and Number with the Complement :

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

Note 2.—When an Adjective qualifying the Antecedent is emphatic, as unus, solus, or is a Superlative, it is often attracted to the Clause of the Relative, agreeing with it in Case :

Si veniat Caesar cum copiis quas habet firmissimas. CIC.  
*Should Caesar come with the very strong forces that he has.*

Note 3.—If the Antecedent consists of two or more Nouns, or is a Collective Noun, the rules for the Agreement of the Relative are the same as for the Agreement of Adjectives with the Composite Subject (see 198, 199).

Note 4.—If the Relative refers to a Sentence or Clause it is Neuter; sometimes id quod is used, id being in apposition to the Clause :

Diem consumi volebat, id quod est factum. CIC.  
*He wished the day to be wasted, which came to pass.*

Note 5.—The Relative clause sometimes comes first :

Quam quisque norit artem, in hac se exercent. CIC.  
*Let everyone practise the art which he knows.*

(For other uses of the Relative see 403, 450, 451.)

#### CORRELATION.

**333** Pronouns and Pronominal Adverbs are said to be Correlatives when they correspond to one another as Antecedent and Relative (102).

**334** The Pronoun Antecedent to qui is usually the Demonstrative is; sometimes hic, ille, idem :

Is minimo eget qui minimum cupit. PUB. SYR.  
*He wants for least who desires least.*

**335** **Talis . . . qualis**, means *of such a kind . . . as*; **tantus . . . quantus**, *as much or as great . . . as*: **tot . . . quot**, *as many . . . as*:

Talis est qualem tu eum esse scripsisti. CIC.  
*He is such as you wrote word that he was.*

Tanto brevius omne, quanto felicius tempus. PLIN.  
*The happier a time is, so much the shorter is it.*

Quot homines, tot sententiae. TER.  
*So many men, so many minds.*

**Tam . . . quam**, means *so . . . as* or *as . . . as*; **ut . . . ita**, means *as . . . so*:

Tam ego ante fui liber quam gnatus tuus. PLAUT.  
*I was formerly as free as your son.*

Ut optasti, ita est. CIC.  
*As you wished, so it is.*

## TENSES.

**336** The **Present** expresses:

- (1) What happens at the present moment: *jacio, I throw.*
- (2) What is going on at the present time: *scribo, I am writing.*
- (3) What is habitually or always: *quod semper movetur aeternum est, that which is always in motion is eternal.*

**337** The **Historic Present** is used for a Past by orators, historians, and poets, to give variety, or call up a vivid picture:

Dimisso senatu decemviri prodeunt in contionem abdicantque se magistratu. LIV.

*When the senate was dismissed the decemvirs go forth to the assembled people and resign office.*

**338** *Note.*—**Dum, while**, is used with the **Historic Present** in speaking of Past Time: *Dum Romani consultant, Saguntum oppugnabatur, LIV., While the Romans were consulting, Saguntum was being besieged (see 430).* With **jam, jamdiu** (*dudum, pridem*) the **Present** expresses what has long been and still continues: *Jamdudum video, HOR., I have seen it this long time.*



**339** The **Perfect** expresses :

As Primary, from the point of the present moment what has just been done : scripsi, *I have written*.

As Historic, simply a past action, which happened at some indefinite time : scripsi, *I wrote*.

*Note.*—The Perfect is used in poetry to express past existence which has ceased : Fuimus Troes ; fuit Ilium, VERG., *We Trojans were* (i.e. are no longer) ; *Troy was* (exists no longer).

**340** The **Imperfect** expresses what was continued or repeated in past time, as opposed to the completed or momentary past :

Aequi se in oppida receperunt murisque se tenebant. LIV.  
*The Aequi retreated into their towns and remained within their walls.*

Carthagine quotannis bini reges creabantur. NEP.  
*At Carthage two rulers were elected annually.*

**341** The **Future Simple** is used in Latin where in English the Present is used with Future meaning :

Ut voles me esse, ita ero. PLAUT.  
*As you wish me to be, so I shall be.*

**342** The **Future Perfect** expresses action to be completed in the future ; if two actions are spoken of, one of which will take place before the other, the prior one is in the Future Perfect :

Ut sementem feceris, ita metes. CIC.  
*As you shall have sown, so will you reap.*

**343** *Note.*—The Romans, in writing letters, often speak of the time of writing in a Past Tense, because it would be past when a letter would be received.

Res, cum haec scribebam, erat in extremum adducta discrimen. CIC.

*At the time I write, the affair has been brought to a crisis.*

## MOODS.

**344** The **Indicative** is the Mood which makes a statement with regard to a fact, or to something which is dealt with by the speaker as a fact.

**345** *Note.*—Verbs expressing *duty, fitness, possibility*, as *possum, debeo, decet, licet, oportet*, are often used in the Indicative tenses of past time, to express that it was proper or possible at that time to do something which in fact was not done. Phrases such as *necesse est, fuit; aequum, longum, melius, satius est, fuit*, are similarly used in the Indicative (440 c):

*Hic tamen hanc mecum poteras requiescere noctem.* VERG.

*Yet you might have rested here with me this night.*

*Et vellem et fuerat melius.* VERG.

*I should have wished, and it would have been better.*

*Longum est ea dicere: sed hoc breve dicam.* CIC.

*It would be tedious to speak of those things, but this little I will say.*

Compare with these:

*Non Asiae nomen obiciendum Murenæ fuit.* CIC.

*Murena should not have been reproached with the mention of Asia.*

**346** The **Imperative** is the Mood of positive command or direct request:

*I, sequere Italiam.* VERG.

*Go, seek Italy.*

*Pergite, adulescentes.* CIC.

*Proceed, O youths.*

**347** Prohibitions in the second person are expressed by **ne** with the Perfect Conjunctive, or by **noli** with the Infinitive:

*Ne feceris quod dubitas.* PLIN.

*Never do anything about which you are doubtful.*

*Nolite id velle quod fieri non potest.* CIC.

*Do not wish what cannot be.*

**348** but in poetry **ne** is often used with the Imperative:

*Equo ne credite, Teucri.* VERG.

*Do not trust the horse, O Trojans.*

- 349** The forms in **-to, -tote** are specially used in laws; but they are also often used for emphasis.

Regio imperio duo sunto, iique consules appellantor. Cic.  
*Let there be two with royal power, and let them be called consuls.*

- 350** *Note 1.*—The following Imperatives are joined with the Infinitive or Conjunctive of other Verbs to form Imperatives; fac, fac ut, cura ut, with the Conjunctive; memento with Infinitive or Conjunctive. In prohibitions fac ne, cave, take the Conjunctive; and in poetry fuge, mitte, parce, take the Infinitive:

Magnum fac animum habetas. Cic.  
*Mind you have a lofty spirit.*

*Note 2.*—For a courteous Imperative the Future Indicative is often used: facies ut sciam, Cic., *you will please let me know.*

- 351** The **Conjunctive Mood** makes a statement or asks a question, not so much with regard to a fact as with regard to something thought of or imagined by the speaker, often with some condition expressed or implied. It expresses a modified or conditional command or desire.

*Note.*—The Conjunctive is so called because it joins with the other moods and adds to their power of expression.

The Conjunctive has two general uses:

- 352** Pure or Independent: velim, *I could wish*; vellem, *I could have wished.*

- 353** Subjunctive or Dependent on another Verb: cura ut facias, *take care that you do it.*

- 354** The Pure Conjunctive must generally be rendered in English with auxiliaries, *may, might, could, would, should.*

*Note.*—The Conjunctive makes a Statement:

- 355** (a) With a condition expressed or implied (Conditional use):  
 Ita amicos pares. Cic.  
*Thus you may get friends.*  
 Crederes victos. Liv.  
*You would have supposed them conquered (from their appearance).*
- 356** (b) Or in a modified tone, to avoid positiveness (Potential use):  
 Dubitem haud equidem. VERG.  
*For my part I should not hesitate.*

The Perfect Conjunctive is especially so used :

Forsitan quispiam dixerit. CIC.  
*Perhaps someone may say.*

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(c) Conveying an admission or supposition (Concessive use) :

Haec sint falsa sane. CIC.      F uerit malus civis. CIC.  
*Granting this to be quite      Suppose he was a bad citizen,*  
*untrue.*

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It asks a Question (Deliberative use) :

Faveas tu hosti? CIC.      Quid facerem? VERG.  
*Would you befriend an      What was I to do?*  
*enemy?*

It expresses a Desire or Command :

359

(a) A Wish or Prayer (Optative use) : often with utinam, *Oh that!*

Sis felix. HOR.      Utinam potuissem.  
*May you be happy.      Oh that I had been able.*

Doceas iter et sacra ostia pandas. VERG.  
*Pray shew me the road and open the sacred doors.*

360

(b) An Exhortation (Hortative use) chiefly in the 1st Person Plural

Amemus patriam, pareamus senatui. CIC.  
*Let us love our country, let us obey the senate.*

361

(c) A modified Command (Jussive use) in the 3rd Person :

Sit sermo lenis. CIC.  
*Let speech be calm.*

Vilicus ne sit ambulator. CATO.  
*Let not a steward be a loiterer.*

362

From the Jussive use comes a further use of the Conjunctive, by which the expression of a wish is conveyed into past time. This use is chiefly in the 2nd Person, but extends also to the others :

Rem tuam curares. TER.  
*You should have been minding your own business.*

Restitisses, repugnasses, mortem oppetisses. CIC.  
*You should have resisted, fought against it, braved death.*

363

The use of the 2nd Person in the Pres. Conj. is often indefinite, not addressed to anyone in particular, but expressing a general maxim :

Agere decet quod agas considerate. CIC.  
*Whatever you do, it is proper to do it with consideration.*

## THE VERB INFINITIVE.

- 364** The parts of the Verb Infinitive have some of the uses of Verbs, some of the uses of Nouns.

## THE INFINITIVE.

- 365** The Infinitive as a Verb has Tenses, Present, Past, or Future, it governs cases and is qualified by Adverbs; as a Noun it is neuter, indeclinable, used only as Nominative or Accusative.
- 366** The Infinitive in the Nominative may be the Subject of Impersonal Verbs, or of verbs used impersonally:

Juvat ire et Dorica castra visere. VERG.

*It is pleasant to go and view the Doric camp.*

Ipsium philosophari nunc displicet. CIC.

*The very study of philosophy now displeases.*

Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori. HOR.

*To die for one's country is sweet and seemly.*

Non vivere bonum est sed bene vivere. SEN.

*It is not living which is a good, but living well.*

*Note.*—Occasionally the Infinitive is the Complement:

Homo cui vivere est cogitare. CIC.

*Man to whom to live is to think.*

- 367** The Infinitive is often one of the two Accusatives depending on an Active Verb of *saying* or *thinking*:

Errare, nescire, decipi et malum et turpe ducimus. CIC.

*To err, to be ignorant, to be deceived, we deem both unfortunate and disgraceful.*

- 368** *Note.*—Sometimes, though rarely, it is a simple Object:

Hoc ridere meum nulla tibi vendo Iliade. PERS.

*This laughter of mine I won't sell you for an Iliad.*

**369** • The **Prolative Infinitive** is used to carry on the construction of Indeterminate and some other Verbs (190) :

Verbs of *possibility, duty, habit*: possum, queo, nequeo, debeo, soleo ;

„ of *wishing, purposing*: volo, nolo, malo, cupio, opto, statuo ;

„ of *beginning, ceasing, endeavouring, continuing, hastening*; coepi, begin; desino, cease; conor, try; pergo, proceed ;

„ of *knowing, teaching, learning*: scio, disco, doceo.

Ego plus quam feci facere non possum. Cic.  
*I cannot do more than I have done.*

Solent diu cogitare qui magna volunt gerere. Cic.  
*They are wont to reflect long who wish to do great things.*

Praecedere coepit. Hor.		Sapere aude. Hor.
<i>He begins to walk on.</i>		<i>Dare to be wise.</i>

*Note.*—The **Infinitive** of a Copulative Verb used Prolatively is followed by a Complement in the Nominative :

Socrates parens philosophiae jure dici potest. Cic.  
*Socrates may rightly be called the parent of philosophy.*

Vis formosa videri. Hor.  
*You wish to seem beautiful.*

**370** The **Prolative Infinitive** is also used with the Passives of Verbs of saying and thinking :

Barbara narratur venisse venefica tecum. Ov.  
*A barbarian sorceress is said to have come with thee.*

Aristides unus omnium justissimus fuisse traditur. Cic.  
*Aristides is recorded to have been the one man of all most just.*

*Note.*—This construction is called the Nominative with Infinitive, and is used with most Passive Verbs of saying and thinking. A few, however, narror, nuntior, trador, are used Impersonally—always in the Perfect, and often in the Present and Imperfect :

Galbam et Africanum doctos fuisse traditum est. Cic.  
*It has been handed down that Galba and Africanus were learned.*

**371** With an Infinitive Perfect Passive esse is often omitted:

Pons in Ibero prope effectus nuntiabatur. CAES.

*The bridge over the Ebro was announced to be nearly finished.*

Titus Manlius ita locutus fertur. LIV.

*Titus Manlius is reported to have thus spoken.*

**372** The Historic Infinitive is the Present Infinitive used by historians in vivid description for the Imperfect Indicative:

Multi sequi, fugere, occidi, capi. SALL.

*Many were following, flying, being slain, being captured.*

**373** An Infinitive often follows an Adjective Prolatively, chiefly in poetry:

Audax omnia perpeti. HOR. | Insuetus vinci. LIV.

*Bold to endure all things. | Unused to be conquered.*

Figere doctus erat sed tendere doctior arcūs. OV.

*He was skilled in piercing (with a dart), but more skilled in bending the bow.*

#### GERUND AND GERUNDIVE.

**374** The Genitive, Dative, and Ablative of the Gerund, and the Accusative with a Preposition, are used as Cases of the Infinitive.

**375** The **Accusative** of the Gerund follows some Prepositions, especially ad, ob, inter:

Ad bene vivendum breve tempus satis est longum. CIC.

*For living well a short time is long enough.*

Mores puerorum se inter ludendum detegunt. QUINT.

*The characters of boys show themselves in their play.*

**376** The **Genitive** of the Gerund depends on some Abstract Substantives, and Adjectives which take a Genitive:

Ars scribendi discitur.

*The art of writing is learnt.*

Cupidus te audiendi sum. CIC.

*I am desirous of hearing you.*

**377** The **Dative** of the Gerund follows a few Verbs, Adjectives, and Substantives implying *help, use, fitness* :

Par est disserendo. Cic.		Dat operam legendo.
<i>He is equal to arguing.</i>		<i>He gives attention to reading.</i>

*Note.*—Observe the phrase: solvendo non est, *he is insolvent.*

**378** The **Ablative** of the Gerund is of Cause or Manner, or it follows one of the Prepositions ab, de, ex, in, cum :

Fugiendo vincimus.		De pugnando deliberant.
<i>We conquer by flying.</i>		<i>They deliberate about fighting.</i>

**379** If the Verb is Transitive, the **Gerundive** is more often used than the Gerund, agreeing with the Object as an Adjective. It takes the Gender and Number of the Object, but the Object is drawn into the Case of the Gerundive.

The following examples show how the Gerundive takes the place of the Gerund.

<i>Gerund</i>		<i>Gerundive</i>	
Ad petendum pacem	}	ad petendam pacem	<i>in order to seek peace.</i>
Petendi pacem		petendae pacis	<i>of seeking peace.</i>
Petendo pacem		petendae paci	<i>for seeking peace.</i>
Petendo pacem		petendā pace	<i>by seeking peace.</i>
Ad mutandum leges		ad mutandas leges	<i>in order to change laws</i>
Mutandi leges		mutandarum legum	<i>of changing laws.</i>
Mutando leges		mutandis legibus	<i>for or by changing laws.</i>

*Note 1.*—*In order to seek peace* may also be rendered by the Genitive of the Gerund or Gerundive with causā or gratiā: pacem petendi causā or petendae pacis causā. (See 423, note 3.)

**380** *Note 2.*—The Dative of the Gerundive is used with names of office to show the purpose of the office :

Comitia regi creando. Liv.  
*An assembly for electing a king.*

Tres viri agris dividendis. Florus.  
*Three commissioners for dividing lands.*



**381** The Gerund and Gerundive are often used to express that something ought or is to be done, the Dative of the Agent being expressed or understood (222).

**382** If the Verb is Intransitive the Gerund is used impersonally :

Eundum est.

*One must go.*

Suo cuique iudicio est utendum. CIC.

*Each must use his own judgment.*

Mihi eundum est.

*I must go.*

**383** If the Verb is Transitive the Gerundive is used in agreement :

Caesari omnia uno tempore erant agenda. CAES.

*All things had to be done by Caesar at one time.*

Principio sedes apibus statioque petenda. VERG.

*First of all a site and station must be sought for the bees.*

*Note 1.*—If an Intransitive Verb has an Object in the Dative, the Agent is in the Ablative with the preposition *a* or *ab*: patriae est a te consulendum, *you must consult for your country.*

**384** *Note 2.*—After some Verbs, as *do*, *trado*, *curo*, the Gerundive is used in the Accusative to express that something is caused to be done :

Caesar pontem faciendum curat. CAES.

*Caesar causes a bridge to be made.*

#### SUPINES.

**385** The Supines are also used as Cases of the Infinitive :

**386** The Supine in *-um* is an Accusative after Verbs of motion, expressing the purpose :

Lusum it Maecenas, dormitum ego. HOR.

*Maecenas goes to play, I to sleep.*

Athenienses miserunt Delphos consultum. NEPOS

*The Athenians sent to Delphi to consult.*

**387** with the Infinitive *iri*, used impersonally, it forms a Future Passive Infinitive :

Aiunt urbem captum iri.

*They say that the city will be taken.*

*Note.*—Literally, *they say there is a going to take the city.*

**388** The Supine in -u (Dative and Ablative) is used with some Adjectives, such as *facilis*, *dulcis*, *turpis*, and the Substantives *fas*, *nefas* : *turpe factu*, *disgraceful to do*.

Hoc fas est dictu.		Libertas, dulce auditu nomen. LIV.
<i>It is lawful to say this.</i>		<i>Freedom, a name sweet to hear.</i>

Nec visu facilis, nec dictu affabilis ulli. VERG.  
*One not easy for any to gaze on, or to address.*

## PARTICIPLES.

**389** The Present and Perfect Participles of some Verbs are used as Adjectives :

Homo frugi ac diligens. CIC.		Odorata cedrus. VERG.
<i>A thrifty and industrious man.</i>		<i>The fragrant cedar.</i>

**390** Most Participles which can be used as Adjectives have Comparison : *pietate praestantior*, *more excellent in piety* ; *nocentissima victoria*, *a very hurtful victory*.

**391** A Participle, agreeing with a Noun in any Case, often expresses within one sentence what might be expressed by a dependent or a co-ordinate clause :

Saepe sequens agnam lupus est a voce retentus. OV.  
*Often, when following a lamb, the wolf has been held back by his voice.*

Elephantes, amnem transitori, minimos praemittunt. PLIN.  
*Elephants, intending to cross a river, send forward the smallest ones.*

Timotheus a patre acceptam gloriam multis auxit virtutibus.  
 NEP.

*Timotheus increased by many virtues the glory which he had received from his father.*

Sacras jaculatus arces terruit urbem. HOR.  
*He has smitten the sacred towers and terrified the city.*

Caesar milites hortatus castra movit. CAES.  
*Caesar addressed the soldiers, and moved his camp.*

- 392** Note 1.—Only Deponent Verbs have an Active Perfect Participle; in other Verbs its place is supplied either by a Finite Verb Active with the Relative or a Particle, or by the Ablative Absolute Passive:

*The enemy, having thrown away their arms, fled,*  
can be expressed in Latin by

Hostes { qui arma abjecerant  
cum arma abjecissent } terga verterunt.  
armis abjectis

- 393** Note 2.—Sometimes when a Substantive has a Perfect Participle in agreement, the Substantive must be rendered in English by a Genitive, the Participle by a Substantive: *ademptus Hector, the removal of Hector*; *ante urbem conditam, before the foundation of the city.*

*Terra mutata non mutat mores.* LIV.

*Change of country does not change character.*

### Note on the Verb Infinitive.

- 394** The Infinitive, the Gerund, the Supine in -um and the Participles govern the same Cases as the Finite Verbs to which they belong.

*Ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes emollit mores.* OV.

*To have truly learned the liberal arts refines the character.*

*Cupio satisfacere reipublicae.* CIC.

*I desire to do my duty to the republic.*

*Romae privatis jus non erat vocandi senatum.* LIV.

*At Rome private persons had not the right of summoning the senate.*

*Ast ego non Graiis servitum matribus ibo.* VERG.

*But I will not go to be a slave to Greek matrons.*

*Ausi omnes immane nefas, ausoque potiti.* VERG.

*All having dared monstrous impiety and having accomplished what they dared.*

### ADVERBS.

- 395** Adverbs show how, when, and where the action of the Verb takes place; they also qualify Adjectives or other Adverbs: *recte facere, to do rightly*; *huc nunc venire, to come hither now*; *facile primus, easily first*; *valde celeriter, very swiftly.*

Many words are both Adverbs and Prepositions, as *ante, before, post, after*:

Adverbs: *multo ante, long before*; *paullo post, shortly after.*

Prepositions: ante oculos, *before one's eyes*; post tergum, *behind one's back*.

Joined with quam they form Conjunctions: antequam, *before that . . .* postquam, *after that . . .* (see 428, 431).

**396** Negative Adverbs are non, haud, ne.

Non, *not*, is simply negative:

Nives in alto mari non cadunt. PLIN.  
*No snow falls on the high seas.*

Haud, *not*, is used with Adjectives, with other Adverbs, and a few Verbs of knowing and thinking: haud aliter, *not otherwise*; res haud dubia, *no doubtful matter*; haud scio an verum sit, *I am inclined to think it is true*.

Ne is used with the second person of the Perfect Conjunctive for prohibitions (347): ne transieris Hiberum (LIV.), *do not cross the Ebro*. With the second person of the Present Conjunctive ne often means *lest*: ne forte credas (HOR.), *lest by chance you believe, or that you may not by chance believe*.

**397** Two Negatives make an Affirmative, as in English: non sum nescius, *I am not unaware, that is I am aware*. Non nemo means, *somebody*; nemo non, *everybody*; non-nihil, *something*; nihil non, *everything*.

In ipsa curia non nemo hostis est. CIC.  
*In the very senate-house there is some enemy.*

Nemo Arpinas non Plancio studuit. CIC.  
*Every citizen of Arpinum was zealous for Plancius.*

Note 1.—Neque, nec, nor (Conjunction) is used for *and not*;

Rapimur in errorem, neque vera cernimus. CIC.  
*We are hurried into error, and do not perceive truth.*

So also are generally rendered:

<i>and no one,</i>	nec quisquam, nec ullus;
<i>and nothing,</i>	nec quidquam;
<i>and never, nowhere,</i>	nec umquam, nec usquam.

**398** Note 2.—**Ne** is used with **quidem** to express *not even*, and the word or words on which emphasis is laid comes between them :

Ne ad Catonem quidem provocabo. Cic.  
*Not to Cato even will I appeal.*

'*Not only not . . . , but not even*' is non modo non . . . sed ne . . . quidem (or ne . . . quidem, non modo non).

Non modo tibi non irascor, sed ne reprehendo quidem factum tuum. Cic.

*I am not only not angry with you, but do not even blame your act.*

If the predicate of both clauses is the same, it is often expressed only in the second clause with **ne . . . quidem**, and also the negative is omitted in the first clause—*i.e.* non modo is used rather than non modo non.

Assentatio non modo amico, sed ne libero quidem digna est. Cic.  
*Flattering is unworthy, not only of a friend, but even of a free man.*

#### CONJUNCTIONS.

**399** Conjunctions connect words, sentences, and clauses.

**400** (1) **Co-ordinative** Conjunctions connect two or more Nouns in the same case :

Miratur portas strepitumque et strata viarum. VERG.  
*He marvels at the gates and the noise and the pavements.*

Et nostra respublica et omnia regna. Cic.  
*Both our own republic and all kingdoms.*

Sine imperio nec domus ulla nec civitas stare potest. Cic.  
*Without government neither any house nor any State can be stable.*

Or they join two or more Simple Sentences (402) :

Note 1.—**Aut . . . aut** are used to mark an emphatic distinction; **vel . . . vel** where the distinction is of little importance :

Aut Caesar aut nullus.		Vel paci decorum vel bello.
<i>Either Caesar or nobody.</i>		<i>Suitable either for peace or war.</i>

Note 2.—**Sed** distinguishes with more or less opposition, or passes to a fresh point; while **autem** corrects slightly or continues :

Non scholae sed vitae discimus. SEN.  
*We learn not for the school but for life.*

*Note 3.*—**Autem, enim, quidem, vero,** never begin a sentence :

Neque enim tu is es qui quid sis nescias. CIC.

*For you are not the man to be ignorant of your own nature.*

- 401** (2) **Subordinative Conjunctions** join **Dependent Clauses** to the **Principal Sentence**. (See **Compound Sentence**.)

### Co-ordination.

- 402** When two or more **Sentences** are joined together by **Co-ordinative Conjunctions**, so as to form part of one **Sentence**, they are said to be **Co-ordinate Sentences**, and each is independent in its construction.

Et mihi sunt vires et mea tela nocent. OV.

*I too am not powerless, and my weapons hurt.*

Gyges a nullo videbatur, ipse autem omnia videbat. CIC.

*Gyges was seen by no one, but he himself saw all things.*

- 403** The **Relative Pronoun** with a **Verb** in the **Indicative** often forms a **Co-ordinate Sentence** :

Res loquitur ipsa, quae semper valet plurimum. CIC.

*The fact itself speaks, and this always avails most.*

Constantes amici sunt eligendi, cujus generis magna est penuria. CIC.

*Firm friends are to be chosen, but of such there is great scarcity.*

### INTERJECTIONS.

- 404** **Interjections** are apart from the construction of the sentence. **O, ah, eheu, heu, pro,** are used with the **Vocative, Nominative, or Accusative** ; **en, ecce,** with the **Nominative or Accusative** ; **ei, vae,** with the **Dative** only :

O formose puer, nimium ne crede colori. VERG.

*O beautiful boy, trust not too much to complexion.*

O fortunata m Romam ! CIC.

*O fortunate Rome !*

En ego vester Ascanius ! VERG.

*Lo here am I your Ascanius !*

Ei misero mihi!  
*Alas! wretched me.*

Vae victis! Liv.  
*Woe to the vanquished!*

QUESTION AND ANSWER.

405 (a) **Single Questions** are asked by :

nonnē, expecting the answer *yes*.

num, „ „ „ *no*.

-nē, expecting either answer.

an, expressing surprise and expecting answer *no*.

Canis nonne similis lupo est? Cic.  
*Is not a dog like a wolf?*

Num negare audes? Cic. Potesne dicere? Cic.  
*Do you venture to deny? Can you say?*

An tu me tristem esse putas? PLAUT.  
*Do you think I am sad?*

*Note.*—Questions are also asked by Interrogative Pronouns (95, 100, 102, 327) and Adverbs (167, 168).

406 (b) **Alternative Questions** are asked by :

utrum	.	.	.	.	an (or).
num	.	.	.	.	an (or).
-nē	.	.	.	.	an (or).
	.	.	.	.	an, annē (or).

Haec utrum abundantis an egentis signa sunt? Cic.  
*Are these the tokens of one who abounds or lacks?*

Num duas habetis patrias an est illa patria communis? Cic.  
*Have you two countries, or is that your common country?*

Romamne venio, an hic maneo, an Arpinum fugio? Cic.  
*Do I come to Rome, or stay here, or flee to Arpinum?*

*Note.*—A single question is sometimes asked without any particle :

Infelix est Fabricius quod rus suum fodit? SEN.  
*Is Fabricius unhappy because he digs his land?*

**407** For **Deliberative Questions** the Present or Imperfect Conjunctive is used :

Quid faciam? roger anne rogem? Ov.  
*What shall I do? Shall I be asked or ask?*

Tibi ego irascerer, mi frater? tibi ego possem irasci? Cic.  
*Should I be angry with you, my brother? Could I be angry with you?*

**408** **Answer Affirmative** is expressed :

(a) By repeating the emphatic word of the question, sometimes with *vero, sane, inquam.*

Estne? . . . est. Liv.		Dasne? . . . Do sane. Cic.
<i>Is it? . . . it is.</i>		<i>Do you grant? . . . I grant indeed.</i>

(b) By *ita, ita est, etiam, sane, sane quidem . . . :*

Visne potiora tantum interrogem? . . . Sane. Cic.  
*Would you have me ask only the principal matters? . . . Certainly.*

**409** **Answer Negative** is expressed :

(a) By repeating the emphatic Verb with *non.*

Estne frater intus? . . . Non est. TER.  
*Is my brother within? . . . No.*

(b) By *non, non ita, minime, minime vero :*

Venitne? . . . Non. PLAUT.  
*Did he come? . . . No.*

Non pudet vanitatis? . . . Minime.  
*Are you not ashamed of your folly? . . . Not at all.*

*Note.*—**Immo**, *nay rather, yes even*, is used in answers to correct or modify, either by contradicting, or by strengthening :

Ubi fuit Sulla, num Romae? . . . Immo longe afuit. Cic.  
*Where was Sulla? at Rome? . . . Nay, he was far away from it.*

Tenaxne est? . . . Immo pertinax. PLAUT.  
*Is he tenacious? . . . Yes even pertinacious.*

*sequitur*



## THE COMPOUND SENTENCE.

A **Compound Sentence** consists of a Principal Sentence with one or more Subordinate Clauses.

Subordinate Clauses depend in their construction on the Principal Sentence. They are divided into :

**I. Substantival.****II. Adverbial.****III. Adjectival.**

I. A Substantival Clause stands, like a Substantive, as Subject or Object of a Verb, or in Apposition.

II. An Adverbial Clause qualifies the Principal Sentence like an Adverb, answering the questions *how? why? when?* Adverbial Clauses are introduced by Subordinative Conjunctions, and are (1) Consecutive (*so that*); (2) Final (*in order that*); (3) Causal (*because, since*); (4) Temporal (*when, while, until*); (5) Conditional (*if, unless*); (6) Concessive (*although, even if*); (7) Comparative (*as if, as though*).

III. An Adjectival Clause qualifies the Principal Sentence like an Adjective. It is introduced by the Relative *qui* or by a Relative Particle, as *ubi* (*where*), *unde* (*whence*), *quo* (*whither*).

411

Sequence of Tenses.

The general rule for the Sequence of Tenses is that a Primary Tense in the Principal Sentence is followed by a Primary Tense in the Clause, a Historic Tense by a Historic Tense.

PRIMARY.

<i>Simple Pres.</i>	rogo	<i>I ask</i>	<i>Act.</i>	quid agas	} <i>what you are doing.</i>
<i>Pres. Perf.</i>	rogavi	<i>I have asked</i>	<i>Pass.</i>	quid a te agatur	
<i>Simple Fut.</i>	rogabo		<i>Act.</i>	quid egeris	} <i>what you have done.</i>
<i>Fut. Perf.</i>	rogavero		<i>Pass.</i>	quid a te actum sit	
			<i>Act.</i>	quid acturus sis	} <i>what you are going to do.</i>

HISTORIC.

<i>Imperf.</i>	rogabam		<i>Act.</i>	quid ageres	} <i>what you were doing.</i>
<i>Perf.</i>	rogavi	<i>I asked</i>	<i>Pass.</i>	quid a te ageretur	
<i>Pluperf.</i>	rogaveram		<i>Act.</i>	quid egisses	} <i>what you had done.</i>
			<i>Pass.</i>	quid a te actum esset	
			<i>Act.</i>	quid acturus esses	} <i>what you were going to do.</i>

*Note.*—The Historic Present and Historic Infinitive are generally used with Historic Sequence. The Primary Perfect Indicative has Primary Sequence in most writers, but Cicero often gives it Historic Sequence. The Perfect Conjunctive in its Pure use is always Primary; in its Dependent use, it is generally Primary, sometimes Historic.

412

Tenses of the Infinitive in Oratio Obliqua.

If the time of the Clause is the same as that of the Principal Verb, the Present Infinitive is used.

If the time is before that of the Principal Verb, the Perfect Infinitive.

If the time follows that of the Principal Verb, the Future Infinitive.

<i>Scio</i> <i>I know</i>	}	eum amare	amavisse	amaturum esse
		<i>that he is loving</i>	<i>has loved</i>	<i>will love</i>
	}	copias mitti	missas esse	missum iri
		<i>that forces are being sent</i>	<i>have been sent</i>	<i>will be sent</i>
<i>Sciebam</i> <i>I knew</i>	}	eum amare	amavisse	amaturum esse
		<i>that he was loving</i>	<i>had loved</i>	<i>would love</i>
	}	copias mitti	missas esse	missum iri
		<i>that forces were being sent</i>	<i>had been sent</i>	<i>would be sent</i>

*Note.*—For the Supine in -um with iri, may be substituted fore or futurum ut with the Conjunctive; fore (futurum esse), ut copiae mittantur, ut copiae mitterentur.

## I. SUBSTANTIVAL CLAUSES.

**413** Substantival Clauses are Indirect Speech (**Oratio Obliqua**). Their forms correspond to the three direct forms of the Simple Sentence.

## 1. Direct Statement.

Valeo.  
*I am well.*  
Calet ignis.  
*Fire is hot.*

## 2. Direct Positive Command or Request.

Vale.  
*Farewell.*  
Mane in sententia.  
*Keep firm in your opinion.*

## 3. Direct Question.

Valesne?  
*Are you well?*  
Quis est?  
*Who is he?*

## 1. Indirect Statement (Enuntiatio Obliqua).

Scis me valere.  
*You know that I am well.*  
Sentimus calere ignem.  
*We feel that fire is hot.*

## 2. Indirect Command or Request (Petitio Obliqua).

Cura ut valeas.  
*Take care that you keep well.*  
Oro maneas in sententia.  
*I beg that you keep firm in your opinion.*

## 3. Indirect Question (Interrogatio Obliqua).

Quaero an valeas.  
*I ask whether you are well.*  
Incertum est quis sit.  
*It is doubtful who he is.*

## 1. Indirect Statement.

**414** The **Accusative with Infinitive** is the most usual form of Indirect Statement. It may stand:

(a) As the **Subject** of an Impersonal Verb, or of est with an Abstract Substantive or Neuter Adjective:

Constat leges ad salutem civium inventas esse. Cic.  
*It is agreed that laws were devised for the safety of citizens.*

Nuntiatum est Scipionem adesse. CAES.  
*It was announced that Scipio was at hand.*

Rem te valde bene gessisse rumor erat. Cic.  
*There was a report that you had conducted the affair very well.*

Verum est amicitiam nisi inter bonos esse non posse. Cic.  
*It is true that friendship cannot exist except between the good.*

(b) As **Object**, after Verbs of *saying, thinking, feeling, perceiving, knowing, believing, denying* :

Democritus dicit innumerabiles esse mundos. CIC.

*Democritus says that there are countless worlds.*

Pompeios desedissee terrae motu audivimus. SEN.

*We have heard that Pompeii has perished in an earthquake.*

(c) In **Apposition** :

Illud temere dictum, sapientes omnes esse bonos. CIC.

*It was rashly said that all wise men are good.*

*= That was a rash statement, that all wise men are good.*

Note.—Verbs of *hoping, promising, swearing, threatening* generally take the Accusative with Future Infinitive :

Sperabam id me assecuturum. CIC.

*I hoped to attain this.*

Pollicebatur pecuniam se esse redditurum. CIC.

*He promised that he would return the money.*

**415** A Clause formed by **Ut** with the **Conjunctive** is used as Subject with Impersonal Verbs or phrases which express fact or occurrence ; it is also used in Apposition, but it seldom stands as Object :

Expedit ut civitates sua jura habeant. LIV.

*That states should have their own laws is expedient.*

Mos erat ut in pace Jani templum clauderetur. LIV.

*It was the custom that in time of peace the temple of Janus was shut.*

Extremum illud est ut te obsecrem. CIC.

*The last thing is for me to beseech you.*

Note.—The Accusative with Infinitive, or the Ut Clause, used Interrogatively, sometimes expresses indignation :

Mene incepto desistere victam? VERG.

*What! I to be vanquished and abandon my design!*

Te ut ulla res frangat? CIC.

*Can anything break your pride?*

**416** A Clause formed by **Quod** with the **Indicative** is used as Subject, or in Apposition, where a fact is to be dwelt on :

Accedit huc quod postridie ille venit. CIC.

*Add to this that he came the next day.*

Hoc praestamus maxime feris, quod loquimur. CIC.

*We excel beasts most in this respect, that we speak.*

Rarely as Object, after Verbs such as *addo*, *mitto*, *omitto*, *praetereo* :

*Adde quod idem non horam tecum esse potes.* HOR.  
*Add moreover that you cannot keep your own company for an hour.*

It is also used with Verbs of *rejoicing* and *grieving* :

*Dolet mihi quod tu stomacharis.* CIC.  
*It grieves me that you are angry.*

*Gaude, quod spectant oculi te mille loquentem.* HOR.  
*Rejoice, that a thousand eyes behold you speaking.*

*Note.*—With Verbs of *rejoicing* and *grieving*, the Accusative with Infinitive or the Quod Clause may be used: *Salvum te advenire gaudeo* (PLAUT.), *I rejoice that you arrive in health*; might be, 'Gaudeo quod salvus advenis.'

## 2. Indirect Command, Request or Prohibition.

**417** A Clause depending on a Verb of *commanding*, *wishing*, *exhorting*, *entreating*, is in the Conjunctive: if positive, with *ut*; if negative, with *ne*. The Clause may stand

(a) as Subject; (b) as Object; (c) in Apposition :

(a) *Postulatur ab amico ut sit sincerus.* CIC.  
*It is required of a friend that he be sincere.*

*Nuntiatum est Antonio ne Brutum obsideret.* CIC.  
*An order was sent to Antony that he should not besiege Brutus.*

(b) *Etiam atque etiam te rogo atque oro ut eum juves.* CIC.  
*I urgently beg and pray you to help him.*

*Mihi ne abscedam imperat.* TER.  
*He commands me not to go away.*

(c) *Hoc te rogo, ne dimittas animum.* CIC.  
*This I beg you, not to lose heart.*

*Note 1.*—With *oro*, *rogo*, *moneo*, *suadeo*, *sino*, *impero*, *curo*, *volo*, *nolo*, *malo*, and some other verbs, *ut* is often omitted. With *licet* *oportet* it is not used. *Idque sinas oro*; and *I pray that you grant that.*

*Haec omnia praetermittas licet.* CIC.  
*It is allowable to omit all these things.*

*Note 2.*—Verbs of *willing* and *desiring*, *volo*, *nolo*, *cupio*, also *jubeo* and many others, frequently take the Accusative with Infinitive :

*Eas res jactari nolebat.* CAES.  
*He was unwilling to have those things discussed.*

*Eos suum adventum expectare jussit.* CAES.  
*He desired them to await his arrival.*

*Note 3.*—Verbs of *taking care, effecting, causing*, are used with *ut*; verbs of *guarding against*, with *ne*:

Cura et provide ut nequid ei desit. CIC.

*Take care and provide that nothing be wanting to him.*

Sol efficit ut omnia floreant. CIC.

*The sun causes all things to bloom.*

*Cave, beware lest*, with *ne* or without a Conjunction; *cave, take care that*, is used with *ut*:

Cave ne portus occupet alter. HOR.

*Beware lest another forestall you in occupying the harbour.*

*Note 4.*—Verbs of *fearing* take the Conjunctive: with *ne* to express fear that something *will* happen; with *ut* or *ne non* to express fear that something *will not* happen:

Metuo ne faciat.

*I fear he may do it.*

Metuo ut faciat (or ne non faciat).

*I fear he may not do it.*

**418** **Quominus**, *that not* (literally *by which the less*), with the Conjunctive, forms a Clause depending on a Verb or phrase which expresses *hindrance* or *prevention*:

Senectus non impedit quominus litterarum studia teneamus. CIC.

*Age does not prevent our continuing literary pursuits.*

Neque repugnabo quominus omnia legant. CIC.

*Nor will I oppose their reading all things.*

Per Afranium stetit quominus proelio dimicaretur. CAES.

*It was owing to Afranius that no battle was fought.*

**419** **Quin**, *that not*, with the Conjunctive, follows many of the same Verbs, and phrases of similar meaning:

Nihil abest quin sim miserrimus. CIC.

*Nothing is wanting to my being most miserable.*

Aegre sunt retenti quin oppidum irrumperent. CAES.

*They were hardly withheld from bursting into the city.*

*Note 1.*—The sentence on which **quominus** depends is generally negative or interrogative, but it may be positive; the sentence on which **quin** depends is always negative, or virtually negative.

*Note 2.*—Many of these Verbs take *ne*:

Atticus, ne qua sibi statua poneretur, restitit. NEP.

*Atticus opposed having any statue raised to him.*

*Prohibeo* takes **quominus** or *ne*, *veto* more often *ne*, and both take Accusative with Infinitive.

## 3. Indirect Question.

**420** Indirect Question is formed by a dependent Interrogative Pronoun or Particle with a Verb in the Conjunctive.

The Clause of the Indirect Question may be (a) Subject or (b) Object or (c) in Apposition, and the Question may be single or alternative :

(a) Videndum est, quando, et cui, et quemadmodum, et quare demus. CIC.

*Care must be taken, when, to whom, how, and why we give.*

Demus, necne demus, in nostra potestate est. CIC.

*Whether we give or do not give is in our own power.*

(b) Fac me certiore quando adfuturus sis. CIC.

*Let me know when you will be here.*

Haud scio an quae dixit sint vera omnia. TER.

*I am inclined to think that all he has said is the truth.*

(c) Ipse quis sit, utrum sit, an non sit, id quoque nescit. CATULL.

*He knows not even this, who he himself is, whether he is or is not.*

## II. ADVERBIAL CLAUSES.

## 1. Consecutive Clauses.

**421** Consecutive Clauses define the consequence of what is stated in the Principal Sentence. They are introduced by *ut*, with a Verb in the Conjunctive ; if negative, by *ut non*, *ut nihil*, *ut nullus*, &c.

*Ut*, in Consecutive Clauses, usually follows a Demonstrative, *adeo*, *eo*, *huc*, *ita*, *tam*, *sic*, *tantus*, *tot* :

Non sum ita hebes ut istud dicam. CIC.

*I am not so stupid as to say that.*

Quis tam demens est ut sua voluntate maereat? CIC.

*Who is so mad as to mourn of his own free will?*

Nemo adeo ferus est ut non mitescere possit. HOR.

*No one is so savage that he cannot soften.*

## ADVERBIAL CLAUSES

*Note.*—Sometimes the Demonstrative is omitted :

Arboribus consita Italia est, ut tota pomarium videatur. VARRO.  
*Italy is planted with trees, so as to seem one orchard.*

Clare, et ut audiat hospes. PERS.  
*Aloud, and so that a bystander may hear.*

**Ut** is used in a restrictive sense after **ita** :

Litterarum ita studiosus erat ut poetas omnino neglegeret. CIC.  
*He was fond of literature, with the reservation that he cared nothing for poetry.*

**Ut Consecutive** sometimes follows **quam** with a Comparative :

Isocrates majore ingenio est quam ut cum Lysia comparetur. CIC.

*Isocrates is of too great genius to be compared with Lysias.*

**422** **Quin**, *but that*, with the Conjunctive, follows phrases and questions such as **non**, or **haud dubium est**; **quis dubitat**?

Non dubium erat quin totius Galliae plurimum Helvetii possent. CAES.

*There was no doubt that in the whole of Gaul the Helvetii were the most powerful.*

Quis dubitet quin in virtute divitiae positae sint? CIC.

*Who would doubt that riches consist in virtue?*

*Note 1.*—A Consecutive **ut** clause sometimes depends on the phrase **tantum abest** followed by a Substantival **ut** clause, the meaning being *so far from . . . . that . . .*

Tantum abest ut nostra miremur, ut nobis non satisfaciat ipse Demosthenes. CIC.

*So far am I from admiring my own productions, that Demosthenes himself does not satisfy me.*

*Note 2.*—In Consecutive Clauses the Sequence of Tenses sometimes varies from the general rule. If it is intended to mark the consequence as something exceptional, the Primary Perfect in the Clause may follow the Imperfect or Historic Perfect in the Principal Sentence.

Non adeo virtutum sterile erat saeculum ut non et bona exempla prodiderit. TAC.

*The age was not so bare of virtues that it has not furnished some good examples.*

(For Consecutive Clauses with **Qui**, see 452.)



## 2. Final Clauses.

**423** Final Clauses express the aim or purpose of the action of the Principal Sentence. They are formed by *ut*, or, if negative, by *ne*, *ut ne*, with the Conjunction :

Venio *ut* videam.

*I come that I may see.*

Abii *ne* viderem.

*I went away that I might not see.*

Ut jugulent homines surgunt de nocte latrones. Juv.

*Robbers rise by night that they may kill men.*

Scipio rus abiit *ne* ad causam dicendam adesset. Cic.

*Scipio went into the country that he might not be present to defend his cause.*

*Ut*, with a Final Clause, often corresponds to the Demonstratives *eo*, *ideo*, *idcirco*, *propterea*, *ob eam rem* :

Legum *idcirco* servi sumus *ut* liberi esse possimus. Cic.

*We are the bondmen of the law in order that we may be free.*

*Note 1.*—A Final Clause with *ut* or *ne* is used parenthetically in such phrases as : *ut ita dicam*, *so to say* ; *ne longus sim*, *not to be tedious*.

*Note 2.*—*Nedum*, *much less (not to say)*, may take a Verb in the Conjunction :

Mortalia facta peribunt,

*Nedum* sermonum stet honos et gratia vivax. Hor.

*Mortal deeds will perish, much less can the honour and popularity of words be lasting.*

*Note 3.*—The purpose of action is expressed in many ways, all equivalent to *ut* with a Final Clause. *He sent ambassadors to seek peace* may be rendered :

Legatos misit *ut* pacem peterent.

„ „ qui pacem peterent.

„ „ ad petendam pacem.

„ „ petendi pacem causā.

„ „ petendae pacis causā.

„ „ petitum pacem.

*Note 4.*—The Sequence of Tenses in Final Clauses always follows the general rule.

(For Final Clauses with *Qui*, see 453.)