

3. Causal Clauses.

424 Causal Clauses assign a reason for the statement made in the Principal Sentence.

425 When an actual reason for a fact is given, *quod*, *quia*, *quoniam*, *quando*, *quandoquidem*, *quatenus*, *siquidem*, are used with the Indicative : *

Adsunt propterea quod officium sequuntur; tacent quia periculum metuunt. Cic.

They are present because they follow duty; they are silent because they fear danger.

Vos, Quirites, quoniam jam nox est, in vestra tecta discedite. Liv.

Since it is already night, depart, ye Quirites, to your tents.

Geramus, dis bene juvantibus, quando ita videtur, bellum. Liv.

Let us wage war, the gods helping us, since so it seems good.

Note.—*Quod*, *quia*, *quoniam* correspond to *eo*, *ideo*, *idcirco*, *propterea*; *ideo quia uxor ruri est* (TER.); *for the reason that my wife is in the country.*

426 *Cum*, *since*, with a Causal Clause takes the Conjunctive ;

Quae cum ita sint, ab Jove pacem ac veniam peto. Cic.

Since these things are so, I ask of Jupiter peace and pardon.

Note 1.—After *gratulor*, *laudo*, *gaudeo*, *doleo*, *cum*, *for the reason that*, takes the Indicative, if the Verb is in the first person :

Gratulor tibi cum tantum vales apud Dolabellam. Cic.

I congratulate you that you have so much weight with Dolabella.

Note 2.—*Non quod*, *non quia* take the Indicative when they refer to the actual cause of a fact; if they refer to a cause thought of, not actual, they take the Conjunctive, and a following clause, with *sed*, gives the true reason :

Non quia salvos vellet, sed quia perire causa indicta nolebat.

Liv.

Not because he wished them to be saved, but because he did not wish them to die without trial.

(For Causal Clauses with *Qui*, see 454.)

* Clauses in *Oratio Obliqua* must be understood to be excepted from this and all following rules for the use of the Indicative.

4. Temporal Clauses.

427 Temporal Clauses define the time when anything has happened, is happening, or will happen.

The Mood of a Temporal Clause is Indicative if its Connexion with the Principal Sentence is one of time only, and if the time of each is independent of the other; but, if the time of the Clause is thought of as depending on the time of the Principal Sentence, the Mood of the Clause is Conjunctive.

428 Ubi, ut, postquam, simulac, quando, quotiens, cum primum are generally used with the Indicative :

Olea ubi matura erit quam primum cogi oportet. CATO.
When the olive is (shall be) ripe, it must be gathered in as soon as possible.

Ut Hostus cecidit, confestim Romana inclinatur acies. LIV.
When Hostus fell, immediately the Roman line gave way.

Eo postquam Caesar pervenit, obsides, arma poposcit. CAES.
After Caesar had arrived there, he demanded hostages and arms.

429 Dum, donec, quoad, while, as long as, take the Indicative :

Homines dum docent discunt. SEN.
Men learn while they teach.

Dum haec Veiiis agebantur, interim Capitolium in ingenti periculo fuit. LIV.
While these things were being done at Veii, the Capitol was meanwhile in dire peril.

Cato, quoad vixit, virtutum laude crevit. NEP.
Cato increased in the renown of virtue as long as he lived.

430 Dum is used with the Historic Present, the Verb of the Principal Sentence being in a Historic tense :

Dum haec in colloquio geruntur, Caesari nuntiatum est equites accedere. CAES.

While this parley was being carried on, it was announced to Caesar that the cavalry were approaching.

- 431** **Dum, donec, quoad, until, and antequam, priusquam, before that,** take the Indicative when the only idea conveyed is that of time :

Milo in senatu fuit eo die, quoad senatus dimissus est. Cic.
On that day Milo was in the Senate until the Senate was dismissed.

Priusquam de ceteris rebus respondeo, de amicitia pauca dicam. Cic.

Before I answer about other matters, I will say a few things about friendship.

- 432** But when the idea of expecting or waiting for something comes in, they take the Conjunctive :

Exspectate dum consul aut dictator fiat Kaeso. Liv.
Wait till Kaeso become consul or dictator.

- 433** **Cum,** if it expresses only the time when something happens, is used with the Indicative :

De te cum quiescunt probant, cum tacent clamant. Cic.
Concerning you, when they are quiet they approve, when they are silent they cry aloud.

Cum Caesar in Galliam venit, alterius factionis principes erant Haedui, alterius Sequani. CAES.
When Caesar came into Gaul, the Haedui were chiefs of one faction, the Sequani of another.

The addition of the Demonstratives **tum, tunc,** marks that the times of the Principal Sentence and Clause correspond more exactly :

Lituo Romulus regiones direxit tum cum urbem condidit. Cic.
Romulus marked out the districts with a staff at the time when he founded the city.

Tum cum in Asia res amiserant, scimus Romae fidem concidisse. Cic.
At the time when they had lost their power in Asia, we know that credit sank at Rome.

434 If the action of the Clause with **cum** takes place while that of the Principal Sentence is continuing, or if it quickly follows it, the Clause sometimes contains the main statement, while the Principal Sentence defines the time (**inverse cum**):

Jam ver appetebat cum Hannibal ex hibernis movit. LIV.
Spring was already approaching when Hannibal moved out of his winter quarters.

Commodum discesserat Hilarus cum venit tabellarius. CIC.
Hilarus had just departed, when the letter-carrier came.

Note.—**Cum** with the Indicative sometimes expresses what has long been and still continues:

Multi anni sunt cum Fabius in aere meo est. CIC.
For many years past Fabius has been in my debt.

435 **Cum** is used in narrative with the Imperfect or Pluperfect Conjunctive, the Verb of the Principal Sentence being in the Perfect or the Historic Present (**historic cum**):

Note.—It is used with the Imperfect for contemporary time, with the Pluperfect for prior time.

Cum triginta tyranni oppressas tenerent Athenas, Thrasybulus his bellum indixit. NEP.
When the thirty tyrants were oppressing Athens, Thrasybulus declared war against them.

Cum Pausanias de templo elatus esset, confestim animam efflavit. NEP.
When Pausanias had been carried down from the temple, he immediately expired.

Cum hostes adessent, in urbem pro se quisque ex agris demigrant. LIV.
On the approach of the enemy, they move, each as he best can, from the country into the city.

436 *Note.*—In and after the Augustan age the Conjunctive is used in Temporal Clauses for repeated action like the Greek Optative :

Id fetialis ubi dixisset, hastam in fines hostium mittebat. Liv.
As soon as a fetial had thus spoken, he used to fling a spear within the enemy's boundaries.

Saepe cum aliquem videret minus bene vestitum, suum amiculum dedit. Nep.

Often when he saw someone ill dressed, he gave him his own cloak.

But *cum* is used down to the time of Cicero and Caesar (inclusive) with the Indicative for repeated action; in reference to present time with the Perfect, in reference to past time with the Pluperfect :

Verres cum rosam viderat, tum ver esse arbitrabatur. Cic.
Whenever Verres had seen a rose, he considered that it was spring.

5. Conditional Clauses.

437 Conditional Statements consist of a Clause introduced by *si*, *nisi*, containing the preliminary condition, which is called the Protasis, and a Principal Sentence, containing that which follows from the condition, which is called the Apodosis.

They have two chief forms :

(1) where the Indicative is used in both Protasis and Apodosis ;

(2) where the Conjunctive is used in both.

A Primary tense in the Protasis is usually followed by a Primary in the Apodosis, and a Historic by a Historic.

438 (1) The Indicative is used in the *si*-Clause and in the Principal Sentence when the truth of the one statement depends on the truth of the other ; if one is a fact, the other is also a fact :

Si vales, bene est. Cic.
If you are in good health, all is well.

Parvi sunt foris arma, nisi est consilium domi. Cic.
Arms are of little avail abroad, unless there is counsel at home.

Si feceris id quod ostendis, magnam habebo gratiam. Cic.
If you shall have done what you offer, I shall be very grateful.

Siquod erat grande vas, laeti afferebant. CIC.
If there was any large vessel, they gladly produced it.

Si licuit, patris pecuniam recte abstulit filius. CIC.
If it was lawful, the son rightly took his father's money.

Note 1.—A *si*-Clause with the Indicative is often used with the Imperative:

Si me amas, paullum hic ades. HOR.
If you love me, stand by me here a short time.

Causam investigato, si poteris. CIC.
Search out the cause if you can.

Note 2.—A *si*-Clause with the Indicative also follows a Conjunctive (Optative use):

Moriar, si vera non loquor. CIC.
May I die if I am not speaking the truth.

439 (2) The Conjunctive is used both in the *si*-Clause and in the Principal Sentence when the condition is imaginary:

(a) The Present Conjunctive is used when the statements are thought of as possible, more or less probable:

Sexcenta memorem, si sit otium. PLAUT.
I could mention endless things, had I leisure.

Si a corona relictus sim, non queam dicere. CIC.
If I were forsaken by my circle of hearers I should not be able to speak.

(b) The Historic Conjunctive is used when the statements are purely imaginary; when there is no possibility of their becoming actual:

Si foret in terris, rideret Democritus. HOR.
Democritus would be laughing, if he were upon earth.

Si id scissem, numquam huc tulissem pedem. TER.
If I had known that, I should never have come hither.

Magis id diceres, si adfuisses. CIC.
You would have said so all the more, had you been present.

440 *Note.*—The Indicative may be used in the Principal Sentence with a si-Clause in the Conjunctive,

(a) When the truth of the statement in the Principal Sentence is less closely dependent on the si-Clause :

Te neque debent adjuvare si possint, neque possunt si velint. CIC.

They neither ought to help you if they could, nor can if they would.

(b) When the Principal Sentence expresses action begun, but hindered by the condition in the si-Clause :

Numeros memini si verba tenerem. VERG.

I remember the measure if I could recall the words.

(c) With the past tenses of Verbs of duty and possibility :

Poterat utrumque praeclare fieri, si esset fides in hominibus consularibus. CIC.

Both might have been done admirably if there had been honour in men of consular rank.

(d) With the past tenses of esse, especially in Periphrastic conjugation :

Si unum diem morati essetis, moriendum omnibus fuit. LIV.

If you had delayed a single day, you must all have died.

Et factura fuit, pactus nisi Juppiter esset . . . OV.

And she would have done it, if Jupiter had not agreed . . .

441 *Note 1.*—Si is sometimes omitted :

Ait quis, aio ; negat, nego. TER.

If anyone affirms, I affirm ; if anyone denies, I deny.

Note 2.—Nisi forte, nisi vero are ironical. Si non throws the emphasis of the negative on a single word :

Si non feceris, ignoscam.

If you have not done it, I will pardon.

Note 3.—Sive . . . sive, seu . . . seu, whether . . . or, or if, are used for alternative conditions :

Sive retractabis, sive properabis.

Whether you delay or hasten (it).

442 Dum, dummodo, modo, if only, provided that, take the Conjunctive :

Oderint dum metuant. SUET.

Let them hate provided they fear.

Modo ne laudarent iracundiam. CIC.

If only they did not praise wrath.

443 Note 1.—The following table shows how to convert Conditional Sentences into Oratio Obliqua when the Apodosis becomes an Infinitive Clause, and the Protasis is subordinate to it.

		<i>After a Primary Tense.</i>	
1. Si peccas (peccasti), doles.		1. si pecces (peccaveris), dolere.	
2. Si peccabis, dolebis.	}	2. si { pecces,	} doliturum esse.
3. Si peccaveris, dolueris.		3. si { peccaveris,	
4. Si pecces, doleas.	}	4. si { peccaturus sis,	} doliturum esse.
5. Si peccares, doleres.		5. si peccares, doliturum esse.	
6. Si peccavisses, } doluisses.	}	6. si { peccavisses, } doliturum	} fuisse.
7. Si peccares, } doluisses.		7. si { peccares, } fuisse.	
8. Si peccavisses, doleres.		8. si peccavisses, doliturum fore.	

		<i>After a Historic Tense.</i>	
	Aiebam te,	1. si peccares (peccavisses), dolere.	
		2. si { peccares,	} doliturum esse.
		3. si { peccavisses,	
		4. si { peccaturus esses,	

The other four forms remain unchanged.

Note 2. Si peccavisses, doluisses is equivalent to si peccavisses, doliturus fuisti; and this may either be converted, as above, into the Infinitive Clause, or into the Conjunctive:

Aio te, si peccavisses, doliturum fuisse.

Haec talia sunt ut, si peccavisses, doliturus fueris.

6. Concessive Clauses.

444 Concessive Clauses are introduced by *etsi*, *etiamsi*, *tametsi*, *quamquam*, *quamvis*, *licet*.

Note.—A Concessive Clause is so called because it concedes, or allows, an objection to the statement in the Principal Sentence. The rule for mood is the same as in Conditional Clauses.

445 *Etsi*, *etiamsi*, *tametsi* are used (a) with the Indicative, (b) with the Conjunctive:

(a) *Etiamsi tacent, satis dicunt.* Cic.

Even if they are silent, they say enough.

(b) *Etiamsi non is esset Caesar qui est, tamen ornandus videretur.* Cic.

Even if Caesar were not what he is, yet he would be considered worthy of honour.

446 *Quamquam* is used with the Indicative:

Quamquam festinas, non est mora longa. Hor.

Although you are in haste, the delay is not long.

447 *Quamvis*, *licet* are used with the Conjunctive:

Quamvis non fueris suasor, approbator fuisti. Cic.

Although you did not make the suggestion, you have given your approval.

Licet vitium sit ambitio, frequenter tamen causa virtutum est. QUINT.

Granted that ambition be a fault, yet often it is a cause of virtues.

448 Note 1.—*Quamquam* is used by later writers with the Conjunctive, and *quamvis* is often found in poets with the Indicative.

Note 2.—*Ut, ne, cum* are occasionally used in a Concessive sense, and take the Conjunctive :

Ut desint vires, tamen est laudanda voluntas. Ov.

Though strength be wanting, yet must the will be praised.

Ne sit summum malum dolor, malum certe est. Cic.

Granted that pain be not the greatest evil, it surely is an evil.

His, cum facere non possent, loqui tamen et scribere honeste et magnifice licebat. Cic.

These, though they could not so act, were yet at liberty to speak and write virtuously and loftily.

Note 3.—Concessive Clauses are sometimes formed without Conjunctions.

Naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret. Hor.

Though you drive out Nature with a pitchfork, yet she will always come back.

449 7. Comparative Clauses.

In Comparative Clauses the action or fact of the Principal Sentence is compared with a supposed condition ; they are formed by *quasi* (*quamsi*), *tamquam*, *tamquam si*, *ut si*, *velut si*, *ac si* with the Conjunctive :

Assimulabo quasi nunc exeam. TER.

I will pretend to be just going out.

Tamquam de regno dimicaretur ita concurrerunt. LIV.

They joined battle as if it were a struggle for the kingdom.

Tamquam si claudus sim, cum fusti est ambulandum. PLAUT.

I must walk with a stick as if I were lame.

Ejus negotium sic velim cures, ut si esset res mea. Cic.

I would wish you to care for his business just as if it were my affair.

Note.—The Demonstratives are *ita, sic, perinde, proinde, aequè, similiter*.

III. ADJECTIVAL CLAUSES.

450 The Relative *qui* in its simple use takes the Indicative :

Est in Britannia flumen, quod appellatur Tamesis. CAES.
There is in Britain a river which is called the Thames.

Quis fuit horrendos primus qui protulit enses? OV.
Who was (the man) who first invented terrible swords?

Note.—This rule applies to Correlatives, *qualis*, *quantus*, *quot*, and to Universals, *quisquis*, *quicumque*, &c.

Non sum qualis eram. HOR.		Quidquid erit, tibi erit. CIC.
<i>I am not what I was.</i>		<i>Whatever there is will be for you.</i>

451 But the Relative often introduces a Clause Consecutive, Final or Causal, with the Conjunctive, corresponding to the Adverbial Clauses with similar meaning.**452** *Qui* with the Conjunctive forms a Consecutive Clause with the meaning of *such a kind that* :

(a) After a Demonstrative :

Non sum is qui his rebus delecter. CIC.
I am not one to delight in these things.

Ea est Romana gens quae victa quiescere nesciat. LIV.
The Roman race is such that it knows not how to rest quiet under defeat.

Nihil tanti fuit quo venderemus fidem nostram et libertatem.
 CIC.
Nothing was of such value that we should sell for it our faith and freedom.

(b) After Indefinite and Interrogative Pronouns, or Negatives, *nemo*, *nihil*, *nullus* :

Est aliquid quod non oporteat, etiamsi licet. CIC.
There is something which is not fitting, even if it is lawful.

Quis est cui non possit malum evenire? CIC.
Who is there to whom evil may not happen?

Nihil est quod tam deceat quam constantia. CIC.
Nothing is so becoming as consistency.

Note.—**Quin** for **qui non** is similarly used :

Nemo est quin audierit quemadmodum captae sint Syracusae.
CIC.

There is no one who has not heard how Syracuse was taken.

(c) After Impersonal **est**, *there is*, **sunt**, *there are* :

Sunt qui duos tantum in sacro monte creatos tribunos esse dicant. LIV.

There are who say that only two tribunes were elected on the sacred mount.

but **est qui**, **sunt qui** take the Indicative if they refer to Definite Antecedents :

Sunt item quae appellantur alces. CAES.

There are also (some animals) which are called elks.

(d) After Comparatives with **quam** :

Majora deliquerant quam quibus ignosci posset. LIV.

They had committed greater offences than could be pardoned.

(e) After **dignus**, **indignus** :

Dignus est qui imperet. CIC.

He is worthy to govern.

453 **Qui** with the Conjunctive forms a **Final Clause**, *in order that* :

Clusini legatos Romam, qui auxilium a senatu peterent, misere.
LIV.

The Clusini sent ambassadors to Rome to seek aid from the senate.

Quo with a Comparative introduces a Final Clause, and takes the Conjunctive :

Solon furere se simulavit, quo tutior ejus vita esset. CIC.

Solon pretended to be mad in order that his life might be the safer.

454 **Qui** introduces a **Causal Clause**, and usually takes the Conjunctive :

Miseret tui me qui hunc facias inimicum tibi. TER.

I pity you for making this man your enemy.

Note 1.—**Qui** causal is sometimes strengthened by **quippe**, **ut**, **utpote**.

Note 2.—**Non quo** is sometimes used for **non quod** : **non quo quemquam plus amem, eo feci** (TER.), *I have not done it because I love anyone more.*

Note 3.—**Qui** with the Indicative forms a Causal Clause as a parenthesis :

Quā es prudentiā, nihil te fugiet. CIC.

Such is your prudence, nothing will escape you.

455 The rules for the use of *qui* with Indicative or Conjunctive apply also to the Relative particles **quo** (*whither*), **qua** (*where, in what way*), **ubi** (*where*), **unde** (*whence*).

Locus, quo exercitui aditus non erat. CAES.

A place whither there was no approach for the army.

Colles, unde erat despectus in mare. CAES.

The hills, from which there was a view over the sea.

Qua ducitis, adsum. VERG.

Where you lead, I am present.

Ne illi sit cera, ubi facere possit litteras. PLAUT.

Let him have no wax on which to write.

A clause introduced by a Relative particle may be adverbial, unless the clause distinctly qualifies a noun in the Principal Sentence:

Antonius quo se verteret non habebat. CIC.

Antony had no place whither he could turn.

456 Note.—*Qui* with the Conjunctive sometimes limits a statement: *quod sciam, so far as I know*; *omnium, quos quidem cognoverim, of all those at least whom I have known*.

457 Note.—The Relative is often used at the beginning of a Principal Sentence to show the connexion with something which has gone before; *quo facto, this being done*; *quā de causā, for which reason*; *quod dicis, as to that which you say*.

ORATIO OBLIQUA.

458 Oratio Obliqua is used in reports, whether short or long, of speeches, letters, &c. Indirect Statement, Command, and Question are often contained in the report of one speech by historians, especially by Caesar, Livy, and Tacitus.

459 In **Indirect Statement** the Principal Verbs are changed from the Indicative to the Infinitive in the same tense:

Direct.

Romulus urbem condidit.
Romulus founded the city.

Indirect.

Narrant Romulum urbem condidisse.
They say that Romulus founded the city.

460 Note.—If the actual words of the speaker or writer are quoted, they are often introduced with **inquit**, *he says*, following the first word:

Romulus haec precatus, 'hinc,' inquit, 'Romani, Juppiter iterare pugnam jubet.' LIV.

When Romulus had thus prayed, 'Hence,' he says, 'Romans, Jupiter commands (you) to renew the battle.'

- 461** In **Indirect Commands**, the **Conjunctive** (usually in the Imperfect, but sometimes in the Present Tense) takes the place of the Imperative of Direct Commands :

Direct.

Ite, inquit, create consules ex plebe.
Go, he says, and elect consuls from the plebs.

Indirect.

(Hortatus est:) irent crearent consules ex plebe.

- 462** In **Indirect Questions** in the Second Person, the Verbs are in the **Conjunctive** (usually in the Imperfect or Pluperfect Tense, but sometimes in the Present or Perfect) :

Direct.

Quid agis? inquit. Cur non antea pugnam commisisti?
What are you about? he says. Why have you not joined battle before?

Indirect.

Quid ageret? Cur non antea pugnam commisisset?

- 463** Indirect Questions in the First or Third Person are generally expressed by the Accusative and Infinitive :*

Direct.

Cur ego pro hominibus ignavis sanguinem profudi? Num semper hostes ad pugnam cessabunt?
Why have I shed my blood for cowards? Will the enemy always be slow to fight?

Indirect.

Cur se pro hominibus ignavis sanguinem profudisse? Num semper hostes ad pugnam cessaturos?

- 464** The Pronouns ego, me, nos, meus, noster of Oratio Recta are converted in Oratio Obliqua into se, suus; tu, te, vos, tuus, vester, are converted into ille, illum, illi, illos, illius, illorum :

Ego te pro hoste habebō; socii quoque nostri amicitiam tuam exuent.
I shall regard you as an enemy; our allies also will throw off your friendship.

Se illum pro hoste habiturum; socios quoque suos illius amicitiam exuturos.

* Such Questions are really Statements put for rhetorical effect in an Interrogative form. 'Why have I shed my blood for cowards?' means, 'I have shed my blood for cowards—why?' I have shed my blood

for cowards to no purpose. 'Will the enemy always be slow to fight?' means, 'The enemy will not always be slow to fight.'

- 465** The Reflexive Pronoun, *se suus*, in Compound Sentences is often used to refer, not to the Subject of the Principal Sentence (316), but to the Subject of the Clause in which it stands :

Nervios hortatur ne sui liberandi occasionem dimittant.

CAES.

He urges the Nervii that they should not lose the opportunity of freeing themselves.

Rex supplicem monuit ut consuleret sibi.

The king warned the suppliant that he should take heed to himself.

- 466** Sometimes *ipse* is used for the sake of clear distinction. Caesar asked the soldiers :—

Quid tandem vererentur aut cur de sua virtute aut de ipsius diligentia desperarent? CAES.

What cause had they to fear, why did they despair either of their own bravery or of his carefulness?

SUBORDINATE CLAUSES IN ORATIO OBLIQUA.

- 467** Substantival Clauses may have Clauses subordinate to them ; if the Verb in such Clauses is Finite, it is generally in the Conjunctive Mood, and the construction is called Suboblique.

This construction is seen in the following examples :

Caesar ad me scripsit gratissimum sibi esse quod quieverim.
Cic.

Caesar has written to me that it is very pleasing to him that I have remained quiet.

Ais, quoniam sit natura mortalis, immortalem etiam esse oportere. Cic.

You say that, since there is a mortal nature, there must also be an immortal one.

Quotiens patriam videret, totiens se beneficium meum videre dixit. Cic.

He said that, as often as he saw his country, so often did he see my service.

Sapientissimum esse dicunt eum, cui, quod opus sit, ipsi veniat in mentem; proxime accedere illum, qui alterius bene inventis obtemperet. Cic.

They say that the wisest man is he to whose mind whatever is needful occurs; that the next to him is he who turns to account the useful discoveries of another.

Note 1.—A Relative Clause in Oratio Obliqua, if added merely by way of explanation, may be in the Indicative :

Xerxem certiozem feci id agi ut pons, quem in Hellesponto fecerat, dissolveretur. NEP.

I sent Xerxes word that a plot was being arranged that the bridge (which he had made over the Hellespont) might be broken down.

The words '*which he had made over the Hellespont*' were not part of the message to Xerxes, but are added by the writer for explanation.

Note 2.—Dum, *while*, is used with the Indicative, even in Oratio Obliqua :

Vident se, dum libertatem sectantur, in servitutem prolapsos.

They see that, while striving for liberty, they have themselves fallen into slavery.

468 A Finite Verb subordinate to a Conjunctive is usually in the Conjunctive :

Miraris si nemo praestet quem non merearis amorem? HOR.
Are you surprised if no one shows you the love which you do not deserve?

Utinam tunc essem natus quando Romani dona accipere coepissent. SALL.

Would that I had been born when the Romans began to receive gifts.

469 A Clause may be virtually oblique, with the Verb in the Conjunctive (Virtual Oratio Obliqua), when it contains the speaker's statement of another person's words or opinions, for which he does not make himself responsible. If the speaker made the statement his own, as being one of fact, the Verb would be in the Indicative :

Laudat Africanum Panaetius quod fuerit abstinens. CIC.

Panaetius praises Africanus because (as he says) he was temperate.

Caesar Haeduos frumentum, quod polliciti essent, flagitabat.

CAES.

Caesar demanded of the Haedui the corn which (he reminded them) they had promised.

Themistocles noctu ambulabat, quod somnum capere non posset.

CIC.

Themistocles used to walk at night because (as he said) he could not sleep.

Alium rogantes regem misere ad Jovem,

Inutilis quoniam esset qui fuerat datus. PHAEDR.

They (the frogs) sent envoys to Jupiter to ask for another king, since (as they complained) the one who had been given was useless.

NARRATIVE IN ORATIO OBLIQUA.

470

Direct Statement.

(1) Ars earum rerum est quae sciuntur; oratoris autem omnis actio opinionibus, non scientia, continetur; nam et apud eos dicimus qui nesciunt, et ea dicimus quae nescimus ipsi. Cic.

Art belongs to the things which are known; but the whole sphere of an orator is in opinion, not in knowledge; for we both speak in the presence of those who know not, and speak of that which we ourselves know not.

(2) Cum Germanis Haedui semel atque iterum armis contenderunt; magnam calamitatem pulsati acceperunt, omnem nobilitatem, omnem equitatum amisierunt. Sed pejus victoribus Sequanis quam Haeduis victis accidit; propterea quod Ariovistus, rex Germanorum, in eorum finibus consedit, tertiamque partem agri Sequani, qui est optimus totius Galliae, occupavit. Ariovistus barbarus, iracundus, temerarius est, non possunt ejus imperia diutius sustineri.

Indirect Statement.

(Antonius apud Ciceronem docet:)

Artem earum rerum esse quae sciantur;
oratoris autem omnem actionem opinione, non scientia, contineri;
quia et apud eos dicat qui nesciant:
et ea dicat quae ipse nesciat.

(Antonius teaches in Cicero:)

*That art belongs to the things which are known;
but that the whole sphere of an orator is in opinion, not in knowledge;
because he both speaks before those who know not;
and speaks of that which he himself knows not.*

Locutus est pro Haeduis Divitiacus: Cum Germanis Haeduos semel atque iterum armis contendisse; magnam calamitatem pulsos accepisse, omnem nobilitatem, omnem equitatum amisisse. Sed pejus victoribus Sequanis quam Haeduis victis accidisse; propterea quod Ariovistus, rex Germanorum, in eorum finibus consedisset, tertiamque partem agri Sequani, qui esset optimus totius Galliae, occupavisset. Ariovistum esse barbarum, iracundum, temerarium, non posse ejus imperia diutius sustineri.

The Haedui have repeatedly fought with the Germans; they have been defeated and have suffered great misfortune; they have lost all their nobles and all their cavalry. But worse has befallen the conquering Sequani than the conquered Haedui, for Ariovistus, king of the Germans, has settled in their dominions and occupied a third part of their territory, which is the best in all Gaul. Ariovistus is barbarous, passionate and violent; his commands can no longer be endured.

(3) Consules scripta ad Caesarem mandata remittunt, quorum haec erat summa:

'In Galliam revertere, Arimino excede, exercitus dimitte; quae si feceris, Pompeius in Hispanias ibit.'

The Consuls sent back to Caesar written instructions, of which this was the sum total: 'Return into Gaul, quit Ariminum, and disband your armies; when you have done these things, Pompey will go into Spain.'

(4) Thrasybulus, cum exercitus triginta tyrannorum fugeret, magna voce exclamat:

'Cur me victorem fugitis? Civium hanc mementote aciem, non hostium esse; triginta ego dominis, non civitati, bellum infero.'

Thrasybulus, when the army of the thirty tyrants was in flight, cried aloud: 'Why do you fly from me as your conqueror? Remember that this is an army of fellow-citizens, not of foreign enemies; I am waging war on the thirty tyrants, not on the community.'

Divitiacus said on behalf of the Haedui: 'That the Haedui had fought repeatedly with the Germans; that, having been defeated, they had suffered great misfortune (and) had lost all their nobles, all their cavalry. But that worse had befallen the conquering Sequani than the conquered Haedui, for Ariovistus, king of the Germans, had settled in their dominions and had occupied a third part of their territory, which was the best in all Gaul. Ariovistus was barbarous, passionate, violent; his commands could no longer be endured.'

In Galliam reverteretur, Arimino excederet, exercitus dimitteret; quae si fecisset, Pompeium in Hispanias iturum.



Cur se victorem fugiant? Civium illam meminerint aciem, non hostium esse; triginta se dominis, non civitati, bellum inferre.

In terra salicam mulieres ne nocent

(5) Oro vos, Veientes (inquit), ne me extorrem egentem, ex tanto modo regno cum liberis adolescentibus ante oculos vestros perire sinatis. Alii peregre in regnum Romam acciti sunt; ego rex, augens bello Romanum imperium, a proximis scelerata conjuratione pulsus sum. Patriam regnumque meum repetere, et persequi ingratos cives volo. Ferte opem, adjuvate; vestras quoque veteres injurias ultum ite, totiens caesas legiones, agrum ademptum.

I entreat you, men of Veii (said Tarquin), not to let me with my young children die before your eyes, banished in destitution from a kingdom lately so great. Others were fetched to Rome from abroad to reign. I, their king, while enlarging by war the Roman empire, was expelled by a wicked conspiracy of my nearest kinsmen. I wish to reclaim my country and my kingdom, and to punish ungrateful citizens. Give me help, assist me: hasten to avenge also your own old wrongs, your legions so often slaughtered, your land taken from you.

^{Tarquinus}
Orat Tarquinius Veientes ne se extorrem egentem ex tanto modo regno cum liberis adolescentibus ante oculos suos perire sinerent: alios peregre in regnum Romam accitos; se regem augentem bello Romanum imperium, a proximis scelerata conjuratione pulsum: . . . patriam se regnumque suum repetere et persequi ingratos cives velle: ferrent opem, adjuvarent; suas quoque veteres injurias ultum irent, totiens caesas legiones, agrum ademptum.
LIV.

Oro vos, Veientes, ne me extorrem

Prosody
Prosody
PROSODY. Prosody

471 PROSODY treats of the Quantity of Syllables and the Laws of Metre.

I. GENERAL RULES OF QUANTITY.

1. A syllable is short when it contains a short vowel followed by a simple consonant or by another vowel: as pāter, dēus.

2. A syllable is long when it contains a long vowel or diphthong: frātēr, cāedēs, nēmo.

3. A vowel short by nature becomes long by position when it is followed by two consonants, or by **x** or **z**: cānto, sīmplēx, orŷza.

Exception.—A short vowel before a mute followed by a liquid becomes doubtful: lugūbre, tenēbrae, trīplex.

4. A long vowel or diphthong becomes short before another vowel, or before *h* followed by a vowel: prōavus, trāho, praēesse.

But in Greek words the vowel or diphthong keeps its length: āer, Aenēas, Enŷo, Melibōeus.

Exceptions.—In fīo, Gāius, Pompēi, dīus, diēi, Rhēa (Silvia), the vowel remains long.

Note.—Prae in compounds is the only Latin word in which a diphthong occurs before a vowel.

5. A syllable is called doubtful when it is found in poetry to be sometimes long, sometimes short: Dīana, fidēi, rēi, and genitives in -ius, as illīus, except aliūs, alterīus.

6. The quantity of a stem syllable is kept, as a rule, in compounds and derivatives: cādo occīdo, rātus irrītus, flūmēn flūmīneus.

Exceptions to this rule are numerous, lūceo, lūcerna.

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II. RULE FOR MONOSYLLABLES.

Most monosyllables are long: dā, dēs, mē, vēr, sī, sīs, sōl, nōs, tū, vīc, mūs.

Exceptions:

Substantives: cōr, fēl, mēl, ōs (*bone*), vīr.

Pronouns: īs, īd, quā (*any*), quīs, quīd, quōd, quōt, tōt.

Verbs: dāt, dēt, īt, scīt, sīt, stāt, stēt, fāc, fēr, ēs (*from sum*).

Particles: āb, ād, ān, āt, bīs, cīs, ēt, īn, nēc, ōb, pēr, pōl, sāt, sēd, sūb, ūt, vēl.

and the enclitics -nē, -quē, -vē.

ne, que ve

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III. RULES FOR FINAL SYLLABLES.

1. A final is short.

Exceptions.—Ablatives of decl. 1. mensā, bonā; Vocative of Greek names in as, Aeneā; and of some in es, Anchisā; Indeclinable Numerals, trigintā; Imperatives of conj. 1. amā (but putā); most Particles in a; frustrā, intereā (but itā, quiā, short).

2. E final is short: legē, timetē, carerē.

Exceptions.—Ablatives of declension 5. rē, diē, with the derivatives quarē, hodiē. Cases of many Greek nouns; also famē. Adverbs formed from Adjectives; miserē; also ferē, fermē (but benē, malē, facilē, impunē, temērē, short). Imperatives of conj. 2. monē (but cavē is doubtful). Also the Interjection ohē.

3. I final is long: dicī, plebī, dolī.

Exceptions.—Vocatives and Datives of Greek nouns; Chlorī, Thyrsidī; but Datives sometimes long: Paridī. Particles; sicubī, necubī, nisī, quasī. Mihī, tibī, sibī, ubī, and ibī are doubtful.

4. O final is long: virgō, multō, juvō.

Exceptions.—Duō, octō, egō, modō, citō, and a few verbs: putō, sciō, nesciō. In the Silver age o was often shortened in Verbs and Nouns.

5. U final is long: cantū, dictū, diū.

6. Finals in c are long: illic; except nec and donēc.

7. Finals in l, d, t are short: Hannibāl, illūd, amavit.

8. Finals in n are short: Iliōn, agmēn.

Exceptions.—Many Greek words: Hymēn, Ammōn.

9. Finals in r are short: calcār, amabitūr, Hectōr.

Exceptions.—Many Greek words: aēr, crater; and compounds of pār: dispār, impār.

10. Finals in as are long: terrās, Menalcās.

Exceptions.—Greek nouns of decl. 3. Arcās (gen. -ādis) and acc. pl. lampadās; anās, a duck.

11. Finals in ēs are long: nubēs, viderēs.

Exceptions.—Cases of Greek nouns: Arcadēs, Naiadēs. Nominatives of a few substantives and adjectives with dental stems in ēt, it, or id: segēs, pedēs, obsēs; also penēs. Compounds of ēs: adēs, potēs.

12. Finals in is are short: diceris, utilis, ensis.

Exceptions.—Datives and Ablatives in is, including gratis, foris. Accusatives in is: navis; some Greek Nouns in is: Salamis. Sanguis, pulvis, are doubtful. 2nd Pers. Sing. Pres. Ind. conj. 4. audis; compounds of vis, sis; also velis, malis, nolis. In 2nd Pers. Sin. Fut. Perf. the ending is doubtful: dixeris.

13. Finals in **os** are long: ventōs, custōs, sacerdotōs.

Exceptions.—Greek words in ōs (*os*): Delōs, Arcadōs; also compōs, impōs, exōs.

14. Finals in **us** are short: holūs, intūs, amamūs.

Exceptions.—Nominatives from long stems of decl. 3. are long: virtūs, tellūs, incūs, juventūs; the contracted cases of decl. 4.: artūs, gradūs; and a few Greek words: Didūs, Sapphūs (genitive).

15. The Greek words chelŷs, Tiphŷs, Erinŷs have the final syllable short and the vocative ending ŷ.

IV. ON THE LAWS OF METRE.

474

A Verse (*versus*, *line*) is composed of a certain number of Feet.

A Foot consists of two or more syllables, of which one has the ictus or principal accent, said to be in **arsis**; the other syllable or syllables are said to be in **thēsis**.

The principal feet in Latin poetry are the following:

Iambus, one short and one long syllable (◡-), cārō.

Trochee, one long and one short syllable (-◡), ārmă.

Dactyl, one long and two short syllables (-◡◡), litōră.

Anapaest, two short and one long syllable (◡◡-), pătŭlăe.

Spondee, two long syllables (--), fătō.

Tribrach, three short syllables (◡◡◡), tēmĕrĕ.

The Spondee often takes the place of the Dactyl in Dactylic verse. It may also take the place of the Iambus or Trochee in certain parts of an Iambic or Trochaic verse.

The Tribrach can take the place of the Iambus or the Trochee in any place but the last, but is more rarely used.

Note.—A short syllable in versification constitutes one 'mora,' or 'time.' A long syllable (=two short) constitutes two 'mora,' or 'times.'

The Iambus, Trochee, Tribrach are feet of three 'times;' Dactyl, Anapaest, Spondee, are feet of four 'times.'

A vowel is cut off at the end of a word if there be a vowel at the beginning of the next word: 'Phyllid' Ńm' ant' Ńliās,' for 'Phyllida amo ante alias;'; this is called Elision (Synaloepha).

A vowel and **m** are cut off at the end of a word if there be a vowel at the beginning of the next word: 'Ō cŭras hŏmĭn'—Ō quant'—est in rĕbŭs inane,' for 'hominum,' 'quantum.' This is called Ecthipsis.

A vowel unelided in such a position is said to be in Hiatus.

Tĕr sŭnt|cŏnă|tĭ ĩm|pŏnĕrĕ|Pĕliŏ|Ossam.

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V. METRE AND RHYTHM.

- A. Metre (*metrum*, *measure*) is used in two different senses.
- i. It means any system of versification : which may take its name either (1) from the Foot which prevails in it : Dactylic (Iambic, Trochaic, Anapaestic) metre ; or (2) from the subjects of which it treats : Heroic (Elegiac) metre ; or (3) from the musical instrument to which it was sung : Lyric metres ; or (4) from the poet who is said to have invented or chiefly used it : Alcaic metre (from Alcaeus), Sapphic (from Sappho), etc.
 - ii. Some part of a Verse is called 'a metre.' In Dactylic and some other verses each foot constitutes 'a metre.' In Iambic, Trochaic, and Anapaestic verses, two feet constitute 'a metre.'

Note.—Hence a verse gains a name from the number of such metres.

A verse with two metres is called Dimeter.

"	"	three	"	"	Trimeter.
"	"	four	"	"	Tetrameter.
"	"	five	"	"	Pentameter.
"	"	six	"	"	Hexameter.

A verse which has its metres complete is said to be acatalectic (unclipt). If its metres are incomplete, it is catalectic (clipt).

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B.—Harmonious order of words is called Rhythm. Prose has rhythm as well as verse ; but that of verse is called Poetic Rhythm. The dividing of a verse according to rhythm is called scanning or scansion. The method of scansion may be shown by two Dactylic Hexameters of Vergil :

¹ ² ³ ⁴ ⁵ ⁶
 1, 4(1), 6(1), 9(1) // (a) Tītyrē | tū || pātū|lāe || rēcū|bāns || sūb | tēgmīnē | fāgī
 2, 5(2), 6(2), 9(1) // (b) Fōrmō|sām || rēsō|nārē || dō|cēs || Amā|rŷllidā | sīlvās.

Note.—The numerals and single strokes show the six feet or metres of the Hexameter.

Caesura means the division of a word before the ending of a foot. There are three caesuras in each of the verses (a), (b), marked by a short double stroke. A verse without caesura is unrhythmical and inadmissible. Caesura after a long syllable is called strong, and is most frequent. Caesura after a short syllable is called weak, as that in the third foot of (b) after -nārē. (See 'Dactylic Hexameter.') The ending of word and foot together is called Dialysis :—Tityre, tegmine.

VI. DACTYLIC, IAMBIC AND SOME LYRIC SYSTEMS OF VERSE.

477

A. Dactylic Hexameter :

This Metre has six feet. The first four may be Dactyls or Spondees. The fifth must be a Dactyl (rarely a Spondee). The sixth a Spondee or Trochee (the last syllable in a verse being doubtful).



(See the Examples, *a*, *b*, 476).

Note.—A verse called Hypermeter (a syllable over-measure) is occasionally found, the syllable in excess being elided before the initial vowel of the next line:

Aerēā cui grādībūs sūrgēbānt limīnā nēxāē|que
Aerē trābēs . . .

The Caesura by far most common in Dactylic Hexameters is that in the third foot (called Penthemimeral), which is generally strong, as in (*a*) after *patulae*, but occasionally weak, as in (*b*) after *resonare*.

Next in importance is that in the fourth foot, called Hephthemimeral, which is sometimes the chief caesura of the verse: as

(*c*) clāmōr|ēs sīmūl | hōrrēn|dōs || ād | sīdērā | tōllit.

2, 4(1), 6, 9, 11.

The Trihemimeral Caesura in the second foot often contributes to the rhythm usefully, as after *clamos* (*c*).

Note.—Hemimeris means ‘a half.’ Hence ‘Trihemimeral’ means ‘after three half-feet’: *cla-mor-es*; ‘Penthemimeral’ means ‘after five half-feet’: *hic il-lum vi-di*; ‘Hephthemimeral’ means ‘after seven half-feet’: *quam Juno fertur terris*. This notation counts two short syllables as one half-foot: *Tītŷrē tū pātŷ-lae rēcŷ-bans*.

The Heroic Measure of Epic poets, Vergil, Lucan, &c., consists of Dactylic Hexameters only.

478 B. Dactylic Pentameter:

This Verse consists of two parts, called Penthemimers, which are kept distinct. The first Penthemimer contains two feet (Dactyls or Spondees) and a long syllable. The second contains also two feet (both Dactyls) and a long syllable.



Example.

tū dōmī|nūs tū|vīr || tū mīhī | frātēr ē|rās.

This Verse is not used alone, but follows an Hexameter in the Elegiac Distich:

Dōnēc ēris fēlix, mŷltōs nŷmērābīs āmīcos,
Tēmpōrā sī fŷērīnt nŷbīlā, sōlŷs ēris.

The chief Elegiac poets are Ovid, Tibullus, and Propertius.

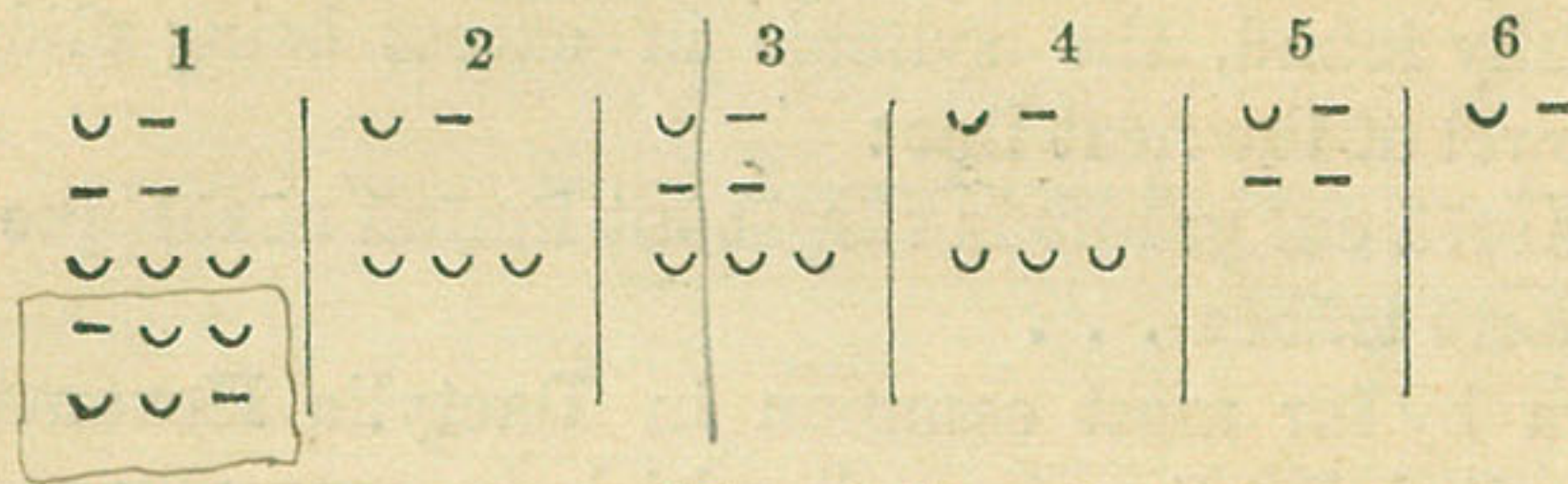
479 C. Iambic Trimeter or Senarius:

This Metre has six feet. Each may be an Iambus:

Sŷis | ēt ī|psā Rō|mā vī|rībŷs | rūit.

But a Spondee may stand in the first, third, and fifth foot; and (rarely) a Dactyl or Anapaest in the first. A Tribrach sometimes takes the place of an Iambus, except in the two last feet.

Scheme.



Examples.

lābūn|tūr ā|tīs || īn|tērīm | rīpīs | āquae.
 Cānīdī|ā brēvī|būs || īm|plicā|tā vī|pēris.
 pōsitōs|quē vēr|nās || dī|tīs ēx|āmēn | dōmus.

The usual Caesura is after the first syllable of the third foot. Another less usual, is after the first syllable of the fourth foot; as,

Ībē|ricīs | pērūs|tē || fū|nībūs | lātus.

The Trimeter may form a distinct measure.

480 *D. Iambic Dimeter:*

This Verse leaves out the third and fourth feet of the Trimeter, with which it is used to form an Iambic Distich:

pātēr|nā rū|rā bō|būs ēx|ērcēt | sūis,
 sōlū|tūs ōm|nī fē|nōre.

Horace uses this Distich oftener in his Epodes than any other measure.

481 *E. Strophic Metres:*

The lyric poets Horace and Catullus have used more than twenty metres. But we shall notice here only the Sapphic and Alcaic Stanzas, each of four lines.

Note.—Anacrusis is a short or long syllable, which introduces the scansion of a verse.

Base is a foot of two syllables (Spondee, Iambus or Trochee) which introduces the scansion.

These may be represented in English:

Anacrusis	1	2	3
	O	Mari on's a	bonnie lass
Base	1	2	3
	O my	Mari on's a	bonnie lass

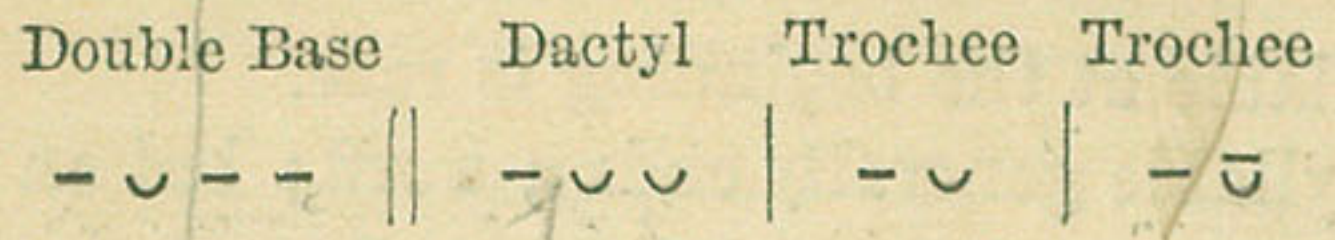
A double base means two feet, each of two syllables, introducing the scansion.

*nos doides nos fano tes d'ella
~~Steni~~ talis ~~ella~~ ~~ni~~ tundo puto
 Allos laces cantos no va lueya
 Allos laces cantos no va lueya*

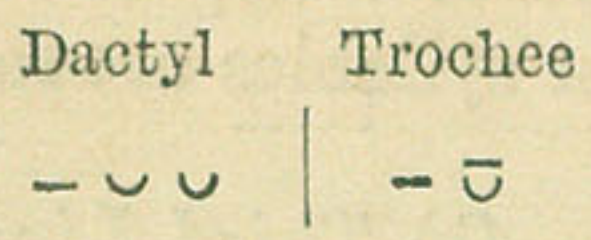
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1. The Sapphic Stanza:

The Stanza is scientifically scanned in Latin by three verses of this form:



followed by a verse called Adonius,



1. Tērrūit gēn|tēs grāvē | nē rē|dīrēt
2. Sāēcūlūm Pŷr|rhāe nōvā | mōnstrā | quēstāe
3. Ōmnē cūm Prō|tēus pēcūs | ēgīt | āltōs
4. Vīsērē | mōntēs.

Sappho used two Trochees as the double base; but Latin poets always lengthened the fourth syllable.

The strong Caesura after the fifth syllable is most frequent, but the weak Caesura after the sixth is occasionally used for variety.

Nōn sēmēl dīcēmūs || Īō triūmphe.

The Adonian verse is so closely united with the third line that Hiatus at the close of this line is unusual, and words are sometimes divided between the two:

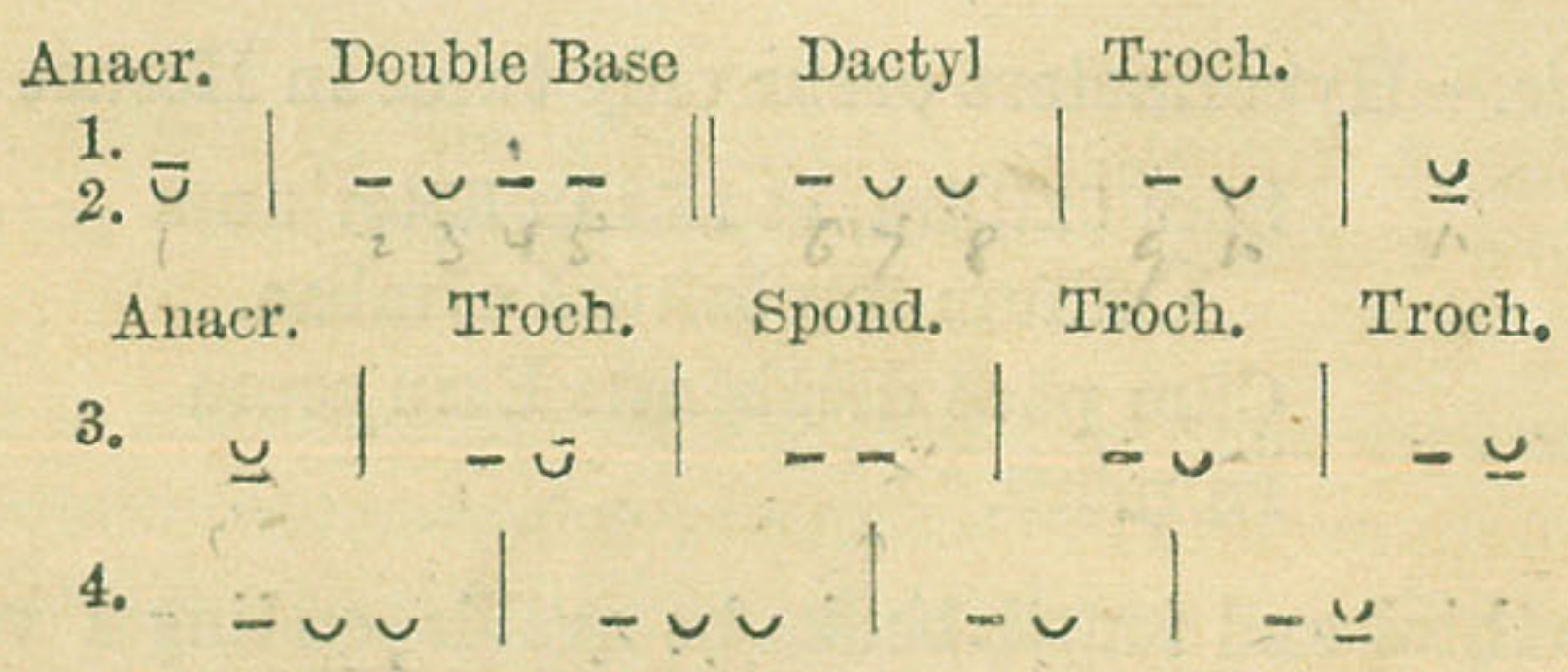
Thrāciō bācchāntē māgīs sūb īnter-
 lūniā vēnto.

Note.—A Hypermeter also occurs (477, note).

Dīssīdēns plēbī nūmērō bēātō | rum
 Ēximīt vīrtūs.

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2. The Alcaic Stanza:



1. Quī | rōrē pūrō | Cāstālī | āe lā|vīt
2. Crī|nēs sōlūtōs | quī Lycī|āe tē|net
3. Dū|mētā | nātā|lēmqūe | silyam
4. Dēliūs | ēt Pātā|reus Ā|pōllō.

*nos neganda, tunc
 matus lues
 Tu nō descaus,
 nos fano te, fano
 Teus enim,
 untes
 kat alis
 Pale...
 quibus
 cont*

Rules for the Rhythm of the Alcaic Stanza.

(a) *First and Second Lines.*

- (1) A short syllable at the beginning is rare.
 (2) The fifth syllable generally ends a word; but an Elision often occurs after it: as

Quō Stȳx ęt ĩnvīs|i hōrrīdă Tāēnări.

- (3) The fifth and the last syllables are rarely monosyllables.

(b) *Third Line.*

- (1) The first syllable is seldom short.
 (2) The line rarely begins with a word of four syllables, and only when Elision follows: as

Fūnăliă ęt vēctēs ęt ārcus.

never with two dissyllables.

- (3) The line should not end with a word of four syllables: rarely with two dissyllables.

- (4) No monosyllable should end the line except (rarely) et or in, with an Elision:

Cūm flōrē Māēcēnās rōsārum, et
 Īncūdē dīffīngās rētūsum in

(c) *Fourth Line.*

- (1) If the first Dactyl ends a word, the second should end in the middle of a word.

- (2) A weak Caesura in the second Dactyl should be avoided, but is sometimes justified by the sense of the passage:

Jūppitēr ĩpsē rūēns tūmūltu.
 Stēsichōrīquē grāvēs Cāmēnae.

Note.—Hypermetres occur only twice in Horace:

Sōrs ęxitūra, ęt nōs ĩn āēter|num
 Ęxilium ĩmpōsitūră cȳmbae.
 Cūm pācē dēlābētīs Etru|scum
 Īn mărē.

But in his third and fourth books he avoids ending a verse with a vowel or m before a verse in the same stanza beginning with a vowel.

~~Appendix~~ Appendix I.

APPENDIX I. Appendix I.

DERIVED AND COMPOUNDED WORDS.

SUBSTANTIVES are derived from Verbs, Adjectives and other Substantives. The chief classes of Substantives derived from Verbs are the following:—

From the Verb-Stem:

With Suffix

- a, denoting the agent: *scriba, notary* (*scribo*); *advena, new comer* (*ad-venio*); *conviva, guest* (*con-vivo*).
- or, abstract words denoting action or feeling: *amor, love* (*amo*); *timor, fear* (*timeo*); *clamor, outcry* (*clamo*); *terror, terror* (*terreo*).
- ium, denoting action or effect: *gaudium, joy* (*gaudeo*); *ingenium, mind* (*ingigno*); *judicium, judgment* (*judico*, for *jus-dico*); *naufragium, shipwreck* (*naufragio*, formed from the Stems of *navis, ship*, and *frango, break*).
- ies, denoting a thing formed: *acies, line of battle* (*aceo*); *facies, face, form* (*facio*); *effigies, likeness* (*effingo*); *species, appearance* (*specio*); *series, order* (*sero*).
- es: *sedes, seat* (*sedeo*); *nubes, cloud* (*nubo*).
- io, denoting the thing acted on: *regio, region* (*rego*); *legio, legion* (*lego*); *opinio, opinion* (*opinor*).
- men, denoting the instrument or the thing done: *agmen, column* (*ago*); *tegmen, covering* (*tego*); *unguen, ointment* (*unguo*).
- mentum: *documentum, document* (*doceo*); *instrumentum, instrument* (*instruo*).
- bulum, -brum, denoting the instrument or object: *vocabulum, name* (*voco*); *venabulum, hunting-spear* (*venor*); *flabrum, blast* (*flo*, Stem *fla-*).
- culum, -crum: *curriculum, course* (*curro*); *spectaculum, spectacle* (*specto*); *sepulcrum, tomb* (*sepelio*).
- ile, denoting the instrument: *sedile, seat* (*sedeo*); *cubile, couch* (*cubo*).

From the Supine Stem:

- tor, -sor, denoting the agent: *arator, ploughman* (*aro*); *auctor, author* (*augeo*); *victor, victor* (*vinco*); *auditor, hearer* (*audio*); *dictator, dictator* (*dicto*); *sponsor, surety* (*spondeo*); *cursor, runner* (*curro*). A few Nouns in -tor form a feminine in -trix, as *victrix*.

With Suffix

- tus, -sus, denoting action : *eventus, event (e-venio)*; *motus, motion, (moveo)*; *sonitus, sound (sono)*; *cursus, running (curro)*; *plausus, clapping (plaudo)*; *lusus, game (ludo)*.
- tura, -sura, denoting function or result of action : *dictatura, dictatorship (dicto)*; *cultura, culture (colo)*; *pictura, picture (pingo)*; *tonsura, tonsure (tondeo)*; *caesura, dividing (caedo)*.
- tio, -sio, abstract : *actio, action (ago)*; *cogitatio, thought (cogito)*; *relatio, relation (refero)*; *visio, sight (video)*; *pensio, payment (pendo)*.

Substantives derived from Adjectives :

- ia : *memoria, memory (memor)*; *concordia, peace (concor)*; *sapientia, wisdom (sapiens)*; *divitiae, pl., riches (dives)*.
- itia : *laetitia, joyfulness (laetus)*; *amicitia, friendship (amicus)*; *mollitia, also mollities, softness (mollis)*.
- tas : *libertas, freedom (liber)*; *veritas, truth (verus)*; *felicitas, happiness (felix)*.
- tudo : *fortitudo, valour (fortis)*; *multitudo, multitude (multus)*.
- monia : *acrimonia, sharpness (acer)*; *sanctimonia, sanctity (sanctus)*; *parcimonia, parsimony (parcus)*.

Substantives derived from Substantives :

- tor : *viator, traveller (via)*; *janitor, doorkeeper (janua)*; *balneator, bath-keeper (balneum)*. The feminines *janitrix, balneatrix* are used.
- atus : *senatus, senate (senex)*; *magistratus, magistracy (magister)*; *consulatus, consulship (consul)*.
- io, -o : *ludio, player (ludus)*; *pellio, furrier (pellis)*; *centurio, captain of a hundred (centum, centuria)*; *praedo, robber (praeda)*.
- arius : *aquarius, water-carrier (aqua)*; *tabularius, registry (tabula)*. A secondary derivative is *tabellarius, letter-carrier (tabella)*.
- arium : *granarium, granary (granum)*; *tabularium, archives (tabula)*.
- etum, -tum : *olivetum, olive-grove (oliva)*; *rosetum, rose-garden (rosa)*; *arbustum, shrubbery*; also the later form *arboretum* (stem *arbo-*, *arbor-*); *salictum, willow-ground (salix)*.
- ina, -inum : *textrina, weaver's shop (textor)*; *pistrinum, bakehouse (pistor)*.
- ulus -olus, -a, -um : *anulus, little ring (annus)*; *gladiolus, little sword (gladius)*; *formula, little form (forma)*; *lineola, little line (linea)*; *scutulum, little shield (scutum)*; *palliolum, little cloak (pallium)*.
- ellus, -a, -um : *agellus, small field (ager)*; *fabella, short story (fabula)*; *flagellum, little whip (flagrum)*; *corolla, chaplet (corona)*.
- culus, -a, um : *versiculus, little verse (versus)*; *matercula, little mother (mater)*; *reticulum, little net (rete)*.

Adjectives derived from Verbs :**With Suffix**

- ax** : audax, *daring* (audeo) ; rapax, *grasping* (rapio) ; tenax, *tenacious* (teneo) ; ferax, *fruitful* (fero).
- bundus, -cundus** : furibundus, *raging* (furo) ; moribundus, *dying* (morio) ; jucundus, *pleasant* (juvo).
- uus** : continuus, *continuous* (con-tineo) ; vacuus, *empty* (vacuo) ; assiduus, *persevering* (assideo).
- ulus** : tremulus, *trembling* (tremo) ; querulus, *complaining* (queror) ; credulus, *trustful* (credo).
- idus, -idis** : calidus, *hot* (caleo) ; pavidus, *timid* (paveo) ; viridis, *green* (vireo).
- ilis** : utilis, *useful* (utor) ; facilis, *easy* (facio) ; docilis, *teachable* (doceo).
- bilis** : penetrabilis, *penetrable* (penetro) ; flebilis, *lamentable* (fleo) ; but sometimes active ; penetrabile frigus, *penetrating cold*.
- ivus**, joined to the Supine Stem : captivus, *captive* (capio) ; nativus, *native* (nascor) ; fugitivus, *fugitive* (fugio).

Adjectives derived from Nouns :

- ius** : regius, *royal* (rex) ; plebeius, *plebeian* (plebs) ; egregius, *out of the common* (grex).
- icus** : bellicus, *warlike* (bellum) ; barbaricus, *barbarous* (barbarus) ; Gallicus, *Gaulish* ; civicus, *civic* (civis).
- ticus** : rusticus, *belonging to the country* (rus) ; domesticus, *domestic* (domus).
- anus, -ianus** : humanus, *human* (homo) ; urbanus, *urban* (urbs) ; Romanus, *Roman* (Roma) ; Africanus, *African* ; praetorianus, *praetorian* (praetor).
- nus** : fraternus, *fraternal* (frater) ; aeternus, *eternal* (aetas) ; externus, *external* (exter) ; alternus, *alternate* (alter).
- inus** : marinus, *marine* (mare) ; Latinus, *Latin* ; palatinus, *belonging to the palace* (palatium).
- estis** : caelestis, *heavenly* (caelum) ; agrestis, *rural* (ager).
- ensis** : forensis, *belonging to the forum* ; castrensis, *belonging to the camp* (castra).
- alis, -aris** : naturalis, *natural* (natura) ; generalis, *general* (genus) ; regalis, *kingly* (rex) ; vulgaris, *common* (vulgus) ; salutaris, *healthful* (salus). (See 20.)
- osus** : formosus, *beautiful* (forma) ; gloriosus, *glorious* (gloria).
- lentus** : fraudulentus, *deceitful* (fraus) ; turbulentus, *noisy* (turba).
- bris, -cris** : funebris, *funereal* (funus) ; mediocris, *middling* (medius).
- eus** : aureus, *golden* (aurum) ; ferreus, *iron* (ferrum).
- ulus** : parvulus (parvus).
- ellus** : misellus (miser).

With Suffix

- tus** : modestus, *moderate* (modus); robustus, *strong* (robur); vetustus, *aged* (vetus).
-tinus : crastinus, *of to-morrow* (cras); diutinus, *lasting* (diu).

DERIVED VERBS.

Verbs derived from Nouns.

- A-Stems** curo, *take care* (cura); onero, *burden* (onus); paco, *pacify* (pax).
Deponents: moror, *delay* (mora); dignor, *deem worthy* (dignus); miseror, *pity* (miser).
E-Stems floreo, *bloom* (flos); luceo, *shine* (lux); flaveo, *am yellow* (flavus).
U-Stems metuo, *fear* (metus); minuo, *diminish* (minus).
I-Stems finio, *limit* (finis); servio, *am a slave* (servus); largior, *bestow* (largus).

VERBS COMPOUNDED WITH PREPOSITIONS.

- a, ab, abs-** a-vertō, *turn away*; ab-sum, *am absent*; abs-terreo, *frighten away*.
ad ad-ēo, *go to*; ad-spicio, *look at*; accipio, *accept*; afferō, *carry to*; alloquor, *address*; appono, *place near*; arripio, *seize*; assentior, *agree*; attraho, *attract*.
ambi amb-io, *go around*.
con con-traho, *contract*; compono, *compose*; committo, *commit*; colligo, *collect*; corripio, *seize violently*; confido, *rely on*.
de de-cedo, *depart*; decipio, *deceive*; descendo, *come down*.
e, ex e-duco, *lead forth*; e-loquor, *utter*; e-voco, *evoke*; effundo, *pour out*; ex-ēo, *go forth*; ex-pello, *expel*.
in in-fero, *bring into*; impero, *command*; immineo, *overhang*; illigo, *bind on*; irrigo, *water*; induro, *make hard*.
inter inter-sum, *am among*; interrogo, *question*; intellego, *understand*.
ob ob-tineo, *maintain*; offero, *offer*; opono, *oppose*; occurro, *meet, occur*.
per per-mitto, *let go, permit*; pereō, *perish*; pelluceo, *shine through, am transparent*; perterreo, *frighten greatly*.
post post-pono, *put after*.
prae prae-cedo, *go before*; praefero, *prefer*; praesto, *excel*.
praeter: praeter-ēo, *pass by*.
pro, prod-: prod-ēo, *go or come forth*; pro-cedo, *proceed*; pro-pono, *propose*; promo, *produce*.
red-, re-: red-ēo, *return*; re-cordor, *remember*; re-fero, *refer*; restituo, *restore*.
sed-, se-: sed-ēo, *sit*; se-cerno, *separate*; se-cludo, *shut up, seclude*.
sub sub-do, *subdue*; sub-mergo, *submerge*; suc-curro, *succour*; suf-fero, *suffer*; sug-gero, *suggest*; sup-plico, *supplicate*; sur-ripio, *steal*; suspicio, *look up at, suspect*.
trans, tra-: trans-mitto, *transmit*; trans-porto, *transport*; traduco, *lead across*; trajicio, *throw across*.

A few Verbs are compounded with Adverbs, as :

benedico, *commend* (bene dico) ; benefacio, *benefit* (bene facio)
 maledico, *speak ill (of)* (male dico) ; malefacio, *do evil (to)* (male facio).
 satisfacio, *satisfy* (satis facio) ; satisdo, *give bail* (satis do).

The following are a few specimens of compound words :

Noun and Verb.

auceps, *birdcatcher* (avis avi-, capio).

agricola, *husbandman* (ager agro-, colo).

fidicen, <i>lute-player</i>	{ fides fidi- tibia tibia- tuba tuba- } cano
tibicen, <i>flute-player</i>	
tubicen, <i>trumpeter</i>	

artifex, *artisan* (ars arti-, facio).

Lucifer, *morning star* (lux luc-, fero) ; frugifer, -a, -um, *fruit-bearing*
 (frux frug-, fero).

Graijūgēna, *Greek* (Graius Graio-, gigno).

armiger, *armour-bearer* (arma armo-, gero).

jusjurandum, *oath* (jus-, juro).

senatusconsultum, *decree of the senate* (senatus senatu-, consultum
 consulto-, from consulo).

Two Substantives, or Substantive and Adjective.

paterfamilias, *father of a family* (pater, familias, an old genitive).

respublica, *state, republic* (res, publicus).

bipes, *two-footed* (bis, pes).

tridens, *three-pronged, trident* (tres, dens).

Two Substantives

APPENDIX II.

ROMAN MONEY, WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND TIME.

MONEY.

a. The As (Libra), or pound of 12 ounces (unciae), was thus divided :

Uncia	= 1 oz. or $\frac{1}{12}$ of the As.	Septunx	= 7 oz. or $\frac{7}{12}$ of the As.
Sextans	= 2 " $\frac{1}{6}$ "	Bes	= 8 " $\frac{2}{3}$ "
Quadrans	= 3 " $\frac{1}{4}$ "	Dodrans	= 9 " $\frac{3}{4}$ "
Triens	= 4 " $\frac{1}{3}$ "	Dextans	= 10 " $\frac{5}{6}$ "
Quincunx	= 5 " $\frac{5}{12}$ "	Deunx	= 11 " $\frac{11}{12}$ "
Semissis	= 6 " $\frac{1}{2}$ "		

b. Unciae usurae = $\frac{1}{12}$ per cent. per month = 1 per cent. per annum.

Sextantes	= $\frac{1}{6}$	"	"	= 2	"	"
etc.		etc.		etc.		

Asses usurae = 1 per cent. per month = 12 per cent. per annum.

Asses usurae were also called centesimae: binae centesimae = 2 per cent. per month = 24 per cent., probably. Unciarium fenus was 1 uncia yearly per as = $8\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. per annum for the year of 10 months.

c. Heres ex asse . . . means heir to the whole estate.

Heres ex semisse, or .	}	"	heir to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the estate.
Heres ex dimidia parte .			
etc.		etc.	

d. The Sestertius (Nummus), or Sesterce, was a silver coin equal to more than 2 asses, being $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Denarius (coin of 10 asses). Its symbol is HS (for IIS., duo et semis, $2\frac{1}{2}$ asses).

The Sestertium (= 1,000 sestertii) was not a coin, but a sum, and is only used in the Plural number.

Sestertia, in the Plural (also represented by HS.) joined with the Cardinal or Distributive Numbers, denotes so many 1,000 sestertii.

The Numeral Adverbs, joined with (or understanding) sestertii (Gen. Sing.), sestertium, or HS., denote so many 100,000 sestertii :

Thus HS.X = Sestertii decem, 10 sesterces.

HS.X̄ = Sestertia decem, 10,000 sesterces.

HS.X̄̄ = Sestertium deciens, 1,000,000 sesterces.

e. Fractions might also be expressed by the Ordinals as Denominators and the Cardinals for Numerators (above 1). Thus, $\frac{1}{2}$ is *dimidia pars*; $\frac{1}{3}$ *tertia pars*, etc.; $\frac{1}{6}$ *sexta* or *dimidia tertia* ($\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3}$); $\frac{1}{8}$ *octava pars* or *dimidia quarta* ($\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$), etc. So $\frac{1}{21}$ was *tertia septima* ($\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{7}$). Again, $\frac{2}{3}$ is either *duae tertiae*, or *duae partes*, or *dimidia et sexta* ($\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$). And $\frac{3}{4}$ is *tres quartae*, or *tres partes*, or *dimidia et quarta* ($\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$).

WEIGHT.

The unit or 'as' of weight was the 'libra,' or Roman pound (the supposed weight which a man could support on his hand horizontally extended). It was divided duodecimally, the 'uncia' (*ounce*) being its 12th part; the 'scripulum' (*scruple*) the 24th part of an uncia. Some authorities rate the libra at 5.044 English grains nearly.

LENGTH.

The unit or 'as' of length was 'pes' (*foot*), also divided duodecimally, the 'uncia' (*inch*) being its 12th part.

'Cubitus' (*cubit*) was $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot. 'Ulna' (*ell*) was variously measured, sometimes = cubit. Land was measured out by the 'decempeda' (rod of 10 feet). In roads the unit was 'passus,' a pace or double step (5 feet). Mille passus (5,000 feet) were the Roman mile; $\frac{1}{8}$ of which was called 'stadium' (*furlong*). The exact measure of the 'pes' is a difficult point. High authorities make it less than the English foot by $\frac{3}{10}$ of an inch.

SURFACE.

The 'as' of surface was 'jugerum' (the Roman acre), about $\frac{5}{8}$ of an English acre. 'Scripulum,' or 'decempeda quadrata' (ten square feet) was its most important subdivision.

CAPACITY.

1. Liquid measure.

The 'as' was 'sextarius' (less than a pint), divided into 12 'cyathi,' one of which (its 'uncia') was not quite half an ordinary wine-glass. 24 sextarii were 1 'urna,' and 2 urnae were an 'amphora,' a vessel of 10 cubic Roman feet.

2. Dry measure.

Here too the 'as' was 'sextarius' and the 'cyathus' its 'uncia;' 16 sextarii made the 'modius,' which approached 2 gallons English ($\frac{1}{4}$ bushel).

TIME.—THE ROMAN CALENDAR.

Every Roman month had three chief days: Kalendae (Calends), Nonae (Nones), Idus (Ides). The Calends were always the 1st day of the month; the Nones were usually on the 5th; the Ides on the 13th; but in four months the Nones were on the 7th, the Ides on the 15th.

March, May, July, October; these are they
Make Nones the 7th, Ides the 15th day.

These three days, the Calends, Nones, and Ides, were taken as points, from which the other days were counted backwards. That is, the Romans did not say, such and such a day *after*, etc., but such and such a day *before* the Calends, or Nones, or Ides. They reckoned inclusively, counting in the days at both ends; therefore the rules are: (1) For days before the Calends subtract the day of the month from the number of days in the month increased by two. (2) For days before the Nones or Ides subtract from the day on which they fall, increased by one.

Examples.—May 31, Pridie Kalendas Junias.

- „ 30, Ante diem tertium (a.d. III.) Kal. Jun.
- „ 11, „ „ quintum (a.d. V.) Id. Mai.
- „ 2, „ „ sextum (a.d. VI.) Non. Mai.

English Month.	MARTIUS, MAIUS, JULIUS, OCTOBER, 31 Days.	JANUARIUS, AUGUSTUS, DECEMBER, 31 Days.	APRILIS, JUNIUS, SEPTEMBER, NOVEMBER, 30 Days.	FEBRUARIUS, 28 Days—in every fourth Year 29.
1	Kalendis	Kalendis	Kalendis	Kalendis
2	a.d. VI.	a.d. IV.	a.d. IV.	a.d. IV.
3	a.d. V.	a.d. III.	a.d. III.	a.d. III.
4	a.d. IV.	Pridie	Pridie	Pridie
5	a.d. III.	Nonis	Nonis	Nonis
6	Pridie	a.d. VIII.	a.d. VIII.	a.d. VIII.
7	Nonis	a.d. VII.	a.d. VII.	a.d. VII.
8	a.d. VIII.	a.d. VI.	a.d. VI.	a.d. VI.
9	a.d. VII.	a.d. V.	a.d. V.	a.d. V.
10	a.d. VI.	a.d. IV.	a.d. IV.	a.d. IV.
11	a.d. V.	a.d. III.	a.d. III.	a.d. III.
12	a.d. IV.	Pridie	Pridie	Pridie
13	a.d. III.	Idibus	Idibus	Idibus
14	Pridie	a.d. XIX.	a.d. XVIII.	a.d. XVI.
15	Idibus	a.d. XVIII.	a.d. XVII.	a.d. XV.
16	a.d. XVII.	a.d. XVII.	a.d. XVI.	a.d. XIV.
17	a.d. XVI.	a.d. XVI.	a.d. XV.	a.d. XIII.
18	a.d. XV.	a.d. XV.	a.d. XIV.	a.d. XII.
19	a.d. XIV.	a.d. XIV.	a.d. XIII.	a.d. XI.
20	a.d. XIII.	a.d. XIII.	a.d. XII.	a.d. X.
21	a.d. XII.	a.d. XII.	a.d. XI.	a.d. IX.
22	a.d. XI.	a.d. XI.	a.d. X.	a.d. VIII.
23	a.d. X.	a.d. X.	a.d. IX.	a.d. VII.
24	a.d. IX.	a.d. IX.	a.d. VIII.	a.d. VI.
25	a.d. VIII.	a.d. VIII.	a.d. VII.	a.d. V.
26	a.d. VII.	a.d. VII.	a.d. VI.	a.d. IV.
27	a.d. VI.	a.d. VI.	a.d. V.	a.d. III.
28	a.d. V.	a.d. V.	a.d. IV.	Pridie.
29	a.d. IV.	a.d. IV.	a.d. III.	
30	a.d. III.	a.d. III.	Pridie	
31	Pridie	Pridie		

[In Leap-year, Feb. 24th (a.d. VI. Kal. Mart.) was twice reckoned,—hence this day was called DIES BISSEXTUS, and leap-year itself ANNUS BISSEXTUS.]

Note 1.—Ante diem tertium (a.d. III.) Kal. Jun., means ‘on the third day before the Kalends of June,’ or ‘before the Kalends of June by three days.’ Diem tertium, being placed between ante and Kalendas, is attracted to the Accusative Case. This mode of expression became so purely idiomatic that it was used with Prepositions: ante diem tertium, ante diem sextum, &c.

Note 2.—The names of the months are adjectives used in agreement with mensis, m. expressed or understood, Januarius, Aprilis, September, &c. The old names of July and August were Quintilis, Sextilis, but later they were called Julius and Augustus after the two Caesars.

ABBREVIATIONS.

(1) PRAENOMINA.

A. Aulus	M. Marcus	S. (Sex.) Sextus
C. Gaius	M'. Manius	Ser. Servius
C. Gnaeus	Mam. Mamercus	Sp. Spurius
D. Decimus	P. Publius	T. Titus
K. Kaeso	Q. Quintus	Ti. (Tib.) Tiberius
L. Lucius		

Note.—A Roman of distinction had at least three names: the Praenomen, individual name; the Nomen, name showing the Gens or clan; and the Cognomen, surname showing the Familia or family. Thus, Lucius Junius Brutus expressed Lucius of the Gens Junia and Familia Brutorum. To these were sometimes added one or more Agnomina, titles either of honour (as Africanus, Macedonicus, Magnus, etc.), or expressing that a person had been adopted from another Gens: as Aemilianus, applied to the younger Scipio Africanus, who was the son of L. Paulus Aemilius, but adopted by a Scipio. The full name of the emperor Augustus (originally an Octavius) after he had been adopted by his uncle's will and adorned by the Senate with a title of honour, was Gaius Julius Caesar Octavianus Augustus.

(2) VARIA.

A. D. Ante diem	F. Filius	P. M. Pontifex Maximus
A. U. C. Anno urbis conditae	HS. Sestertius, Ses- tertium	P. R. Populus Romanus
Aed. Aedilis	Id. Idus	Pl. Plebis
Cal. (Kal.) Calendae	Imp. Imperator	Proc. Proconsul
Cos. Consul	L. Libra	S. Senatus
Coss. Consules	LL. Dupondius	S. P. Q. R. Senatus Populusque Romanus
D. Divus	Non. Nonae	S. C. Senatusconsultum
Des. Designatus	O. M. Optimus Maximus	S. D. P. Salutem dicit plurimam
Eq. Rom. Eques Ro- manus	P. C. Patres (et) Con- scripti	Tr. Tribunus

APPENDIX III.

FIGURES OF SPEECH;

OR PECULIAR FORMS FOUND IN SYNTAX AND IN RHETORIC.

FIGURES OF SYNTAX.

Ellipsis (*omission*).—Words are left out which can be supplied from the sense. Thus are used:

- (1) An Adjective without its Substantive: *Gelida, calida (aqua); dextra, sinistra (manus)*.
- (2) A Genitive without the word on which it depends: *Caecilia Metelli (filia), Faustus Sullae (filius)*.
- (3) A Verb without its Object: *obire (mortem); movere (castra)*.
- (4) A Sentence without its Verb: *Suus cuique mos. Quid multa? (dicam)*.

Pleonasmus (*redundance*).—Use of needless words: *Sic ore locuta est.*
VERG.

Zeugma.—Connexion of a Verb or Adjective with two words or clauses to both of which it does not equally belong; therefore Zeugma is a sort of Ellipsis: *Ex spoliis et torquem et cognomen induit; put on the necklace and assumed the surname.* Agreement with one only of two or more Subjects is also called Zeugma.

Syllēpsis.—Connexion of a Verb or Adjective with a Composite Subject.

Synēsis.—Agreement with meaning not with form:

- 1 Gender. *Capita conjurationis virgis caesi sunt.* LIV. *Capita*, though Neuter in form, is Masculine in meaning, therefore *caesi*.
- 2 Number. A Collective Noun or a Phrase implying more than one, though Singular in form, may take a Plural Verb: *Cetera classis . . . fugerunt.* LIV. *Optimus quisque jussis parvere.* TAC.

Attraction.—Words are drawn by the influence of others to take irregular constructions: (1) attraction of Copulative Verb (196); (2) attraction of Relative and of Adjective to Relative Clause (332). Attraction of Case happens after Copulative Verbs, especially the Dative (224), and especially with *licet esse*: *Vobis licet esse beatis.* HOR. *Licuit esse otioso Themistocli.* CIC.

Asyndeton.—Omission of Conjunctions: Abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit. CIC.

Polysyndeton.—Redundance of Conjunctions: Una Eurusque Notusque ruunt creberque procellis Africus. VERG.

Hendiadys.—Use of two Substantives coupled by a Conjunction for a Substantive and Adjective: Pateris libamus et auro (for pateris aureis). VERG.

Hyperbaton.—Alteration of natural order of words: Per te deos oro (for per deos te oro). The four following figures belong to Hyperbaton:

(1) **Anacoluthon.**—Passing from one construction to another before the former is completed: Si, ut Graeci dicunt, omnes aut Graios esse aut barbaros, vereor ne Romulus barbarorum rex fuerit. CIC.

(2) **Hysteron-proteron.**—When, of two things, that which naturally comes first is placed last: Moriamur et in media arma ruamus. VERG.

(3) **Anastrophe.**—Placing a Preposition after its Case: quos inter for inter quos. HOR.

(4) **Parenthesis.**—Interpolation of one sentence within another: At tu (nam divum servat tutela poetas), praemoneo, vati parce, puella, sacro. TIBULL.

Tmesis.—Separation of the parts of a compound word: Quae me cumque vocant terrae. VERG. (for quaecumque).

Enallage.—Use of one word for another:

(1) One Part of Speech for another: aliud cras (alius dies crastinus).

(2) One Case for another: Matutine pater, seu Jane libentius audis. HOR. (for Janus.)

(3) One Number for another: nos for ego; miles for milites.

Hypallage.—Interchange of Cases: Dare classibus Austros. VERG. (for dare classes Austris.) Also attraction of Adjectives to Substantives to which they do not properly belong: Fontium gelidae perennitates. CIC. (for fontium gelidorum perennitates.)

FIGURES OF RHETORIC.

Metaphora.—One expression put for another which has some resemblance to it in a different kind, generally a concrete for an abstract; portus for refugium; sentina (*dregs*) reipublicae for turpissimi cives; exulto for gaudeo. A strong metaphor is often qualified by quasi, tamquam, quidam, or ut ita dicam: In una philosophia quasi tabernaculum vitae suae allocarunt. CIC. Scopas, ut ita dicam, mihi videntur dissolvere. CIC.

- Metonymia.**—A related word conveying the same idea is put for another. Mars for bellum; cedant arma togae (Cic.) for cedat bellum paci; juvenus for juvenes; Graecia for Graeci; aurum for vasa aurea.
- Synecdöche.**—The part stands for the whole: Caput for homo; tectum for domus; carina for navis.
- Allegoria.**—A chain of metaphors:
- Claudite jam rivos, pueri, sat prata biberunt. VERG.
Cease to sing, shepherds, recreation enough has been taken.
- Hyperböle.**—Exaggeration.
- Litötes.**—Less is said than is meant: Non laudo for culpo.
- Ironia.**—One thing is said while the contrary is meant, but so that the real meaning may be understood: Egregiam vero laudem et spolia ampla refertis tuque puerque tuus. VERG. (*ignoble praise and paltry spoils*).
- Climax.**—A high point of effect led up to gradually: Quod libet iis, licet; quod licet, possunt; quod possunt, audent. CIC.
- Polyptöton.**—Cases of the same Noun are brought together: Jam clipeus clipeis, umbone repellitur umbo; ense minax ensis, pede pes et cuspide cuspis. STAT.
- Paronomasia.**—A play upon the sound of words: Tibi parata sunt verba, huic verbera. TER.
- Antithësis.**—Contrast of opposites: Urbis amatorem Fuscum salvere jubemus ruris amatores. HOR.
- Oxymöron.**—Union of seeming contraries: Temporis angusti mansit concordia discors. LUCAN.
- Periphräsisis.**—Description of a simple fact by various attending circumstances. Instead of 'Now night is approaching,' Vergil says Et jam summa procul villarum culmina fumant, majoresque cadunt altis de montibus umbrae. See the beautiful periphrases of old age and death in Ecclesiastes, ch. xii.
- Simile.**—Illustration of a statement by an apt comparison, as: Per urbes Hannibal Italas ceu flamma per taedas vel Eurus per Siculas equitavit undas. HOR.
- Apoströphe.**—An appeal to some person or thing: Quid non mortalia pectora cogis, auri sacra fames? VERG.
- Aposiopësis.**—The conclusion of a thought is suppressed: Quos ego . . . sed motos praestat componere fluctus. VERG.
- +Prosopopoeia.**—Personification. An abstract idea, as faith, hope, youth, memory, fortune, is addressed or spoken of as a person: Te Spes et albo rara Fides colit velata panno. HOR.

APPENDIX IV.

MEMORIAL LINES ON THE GENDER OF LATIN
SUBSTANTIVES.

I. General Rules.

The Gender of a Latin Noun
by meaning, form, or use is shown.

1. A Man, Month, Mountain, River, Wind,
and People Masculine we find:
Rōmūlūs, Octōber, Pindus, Pādūs, Eurūs, Āchivī.
2. A Woman, Island, Country, Tree,
and City, Feminine we see:
Pēnēlōpē, Cyp̄rus, Germāniā, laurūs, Āthēnae.
3. To Nouns that cannot be declined
The Neuter Gender is assigned:
Examples fās and nēfās give
And the Verb-Noun Infinitive:
Ēst summum nēfās fallērē:
Deceit is gross impiety.

Common are: <u>sācerdōs</u> , <u>dux</u> ,	<i>priest (priestess), leader</i>
<u>vātēs</u> , <u>pārens</u> ēt <u>conjux</u> ,	<i>seer, parent, wife (husband)</i>
<u>cīvīs</u> , <u>cōmēs</u> , <u>custōs</u> , <u>vindex</u> ,	<i>citizen, companion, guard, avenger</i>
<u>ādūlescens</u> , <u>infans</u> , <u>index</u> ,	<i>youth (maid), infant, informer</i>
<u>jūdex</u> , <u>testīs</u> , <u>artifex</u>	<i>judge, witness, artist</i>
<u>praesūl</u> , <u>exsūl</u> , <u>ōpifex</u> ,	<i>director, exile, worker</i>
<u>hērēs</u> , <u>mīlēs</u> , <u>incōlā</u> ,	<i>heir (heiress), soldier, inhabitant</i>
<u>auctōr</u> , <u>augūr</u> , <u>advēnā</u> ,	<i>author, augur, new-comer</i>
<u>hostīs</u> , <u>obsēs</u> , <u>praesēs</u> , <u>ālēs</u> ,	<i>enemy, hostage, president, bird</i>
<u>pātruēlīs</u> ēt <u>sātellēs</u> ,	<i>cousin, attendant</i>
<u>municeps</u> et <u>interprēs</u> ,	<i>burgess, interpreter</i>
<u>jūvēnīs</u> ēt <u>antistēs</u> ,	<i>young person, overseer</i>
<u>aurīgā</u> , <u>princeps</u> : add to these	<i>charioteer, chief</i>
<u>bōs</u> , <u>dammā</u> , <u>talpā</u> , <u>serpens</u> , <u>sūs</u> ,	<i>ox (cow), deer, mole, serpent, swine</i>
<u>cāmēlūs</u> , <u>cānīs</u> , <u>tīgrīs</u> , <u>perdix</u> ,	
<u>grūs</u> .	<i>camel, dog, tiger, partridge, crane</i>

(For exceptions see p. 15.)

II. Special Rules for the Declensions.

Decl. 1 (A-Stems).

Rule.—Feminine in First *ā*, *ē*,
Masculine *ās*, *ēs* will be.

Exc. Nouns denoting Males in *ā*
are by meaning *Mascula*:
and Masculine is found to be
Hādriā, the *Adriatic Sea*.

Decl. 2 (O-Stems).

Rule.—O-nouns in *ūs* and *ēr* become
Masculine, but Neuter *um*.

Exc. Feminine are found in *us*,
alvūs, *Arctūs*, *carbāsūs*, *paunch*, *Great Bear*, *linen*
cōlūs, *hūmūs*, *pampinūs*, *distaff*, *ground*, *vine-leaf*
vannūs: also trees, as *pīrūs*; *winnowing-fan*, *pear-tree*
with some jewels, as *sapphirus*; *sapphire*
Neuter *pēlāgūs* and *vīrūs*. *sea*, *poison*
Vulgūs Neuter commonly, *common people*
rarely Masculine we see.

Decl. 3 (Consonant and I-Stems).

○ Rule 1.—Third-Nouns Masculine prefer
endings *o*, *or*, *os*, and *er*; *leo*, *amor*, *flos*, *pater*
add to which the ending *es*, } *miles*.
if its Cases have increase.

Exc. (a) Feminine exceptions show
Substantives in *dō* and *gō*. *fortitudo*, *virgo*
But *ligō*, *ordō*, *praedō*, *cardō*, *spade*, *order*, *pirate*, *hinge*
Masculine, and Common *margō*. *margin*

(b) Abstract Nouns in *io* call
Fēmīnīnā, one and all:
Masculine will only be
things that you may touch or see,
(as *curcūliō*, *vespertilio*, *weevil*, *bat*
pūgiō, *scīpio*, and *pāpiliō*) *dagger*, *staff*, *butterfly*
with the Nouns that number show,
such as *ternio*, *sēnio*. 3, 6

(c) *Echō* Feminine we name: *echo*
cārō (*carnīs*) is the same. *flesh*

- (d) Aequōr, marmōr, cōr decline
Neuter; arbōr Feminine. *sea, marble, heart
tree*
- (e) Of the Substantives in os,
Feminine are cōs and dōs;
while, of Latin Nouns, alone
Neuter are ōs (ossīs), *bone*
and ōs (ōrīs), *mouth*: a few
Greek in ōs are Neuter too.*
- (f) Many Neuters end in ēr,
sīlēr, ācēr, verbēr, vēr,
tūbēr, ūbēr, and cādāvēr,
pīpēr, ītēr, and pāpāvēr. *withy, maple, stripe, spring
hump, udder, carcass
pepper, journey, poppy*
- (g) Feminine are compēs, tēgēs,
mercēs, mergēs, quīēs, sēgēs,
though their Cases have increase:
with the Neuters reckon aes. *fetter, mat
fee, sheaf, rest, corn
copper*

○ Rule 2.—Third-Nouns Feminine we class
ending *is, x, aus, and as,* *ovis, lux, laus, aetas.*
s to consonant appended, *urbs.*
es in flexion unextended. *nubes*

- Exc.* (a) Many Nouns in *is* we find
to the Masculine assigned:
amnīs, axīs, caulīs, collīs, *river, axle, stalk, hill*
clūnīs, crīnīs, fascīs, follīs, *hind-leg, hair, bundle, bellows*
fustīs, ignīs, orbīs, ensīs, *bludgeon, fire, orb, sword*
pānīs, piscīs, postīs, mensīs, *bread, fish, post, month*
torrīs, unguīs, and cānālīs, *stake, nail, canal*
vectīs, vermīs, and nātālīs, *lever, worm, birthday*
sanguīs, pulvīs, cūcūmīs, *blood, dust, cucumber*
lāpīs, cassēs, Mānēs, glīs. *stone, nets, ghosts, dormouse*
- (b) Chiefly Masculine we find,
sometimes Feminine declined,
callīs, sentīs, fūnīs, fīnīs, *path, thorn, rope, end*
and in poets torquīs, cīnīs. *necklace, cinder*
- (c) Masculine are most in *ex*:
Feminine are forfex, lex, *shears, law*
nex, sūpellex: Common, pūmex, *death, furniture, pumice*
imbrex, ōbex, sīlex, rūmex. *tile, bolt, flint, sorrel*

* As mēlōs, *melody*, ēpōs, *epic poem*.

- (d) Add to Masculines in *ix*,
fornix, phoenix, and cālix. arch, —, cup
- (e) Masculine are ādāmās,
ēlēphās, mās, gīgās, ās : adamant
ēlēphās, mās, gīgās, ās : elephant, male, giant, as
vās (vādīs) Masculine is known, surety
vās (vāsīs) is a Neuter Noun. vessel
- (f) Masculine are fons and mons, fountain, mountain
chālybs, hydrops, gryps, and pons, iron, dropsy, griffin, bridge
rūdēns, torrens, dens, and cliens, cable, torrent, tooth, client
fractions of the ās, as triens, four ounces
Add to Masculines trīdens, trident
ōriens, and occīdens, east, west
bīdens (*fork*) : but bīdens (*sheep*),
with the Feminines we keep.
- (g) Masculine are found in ēs
verrēs and ācīnācēs. boar, scimeter

○ Rule 3.—Third Nouns Neuter end *ā, ē,* *lancel, poena, mare*
ar, ur, us, c, l, n, and *t. Calceolus, opus, lac, animal,*
lemur = goblin, nomen, caput.

- Exc. (a) Masculine are found in *ur*
furfūr, turtūr, vultūr, fūr. bran, turtle-dove, vulture, thief
- (b) Feminine in *ūs* a few
keep, as virtūs, the long *ū* : virtue
servītūs, jūventūs, sālūs, slavery, youth, safety
sēnectūs, tellūs, incūs, pālūs. old-age, earth, anvil, marsh
- (c) Also pēcūs (pēcūdīs)
Feminine in Gender is. beast *pecus, pecoris*
neuter (herd)
- (d) Masculine appear in *us*
lēpūs (lēpōrīs) and mūs. hare, mouse
- (e) Masculines in *l* are mūgīl,
consūl, sāl, and sōl, with pūgīl. mullet
consul, salt, sun, boxer
- (f) Masculine are rēn and splēn,
pectēn, delphīn, attāgēn. kidney, spleen
comb, dolphin, grouse
- (g) Feminine are found in *ōn*
Gorgōn, sindōn, halejōn. Gorgon, muslin, king-fisher

Decl. 4 (U-Stems).

Rule.—Masculines end in *us* : a few
are Neuter nouns, that end in *u*.

Exc. Women and trees are Feminine,
with *ācūs, dōmūs, and mānūs,* *needle, house, hand,*
tribūs, Īdūs, porticūs. *tribe, the Ides, porch*

Decl. 5 (E-Stems).

Rule.—Feminine are Fifth in *ēs,*
Except *meridiēs* and *diēs.* *noon, day*

Exc. *Diēs* in the Singular.
Common we define:
But its Plural cases are
always Masculine.

List of Prepositions.

With Accusative :

X *Antē, apūd, ād, adversūs,*
Circum, circā, cĭtrā, cĭs,
Contrā, intēr, ergā, extrā,
Infrā, intrā, juxtā, ōb,
Pēnēs, pōnē, post, and praetēr,

Prōpē, proptēr, pēr, sēcundum,
Suprā, versūs, ultrā, trans;
Add *sūpēr, subtēr, sūb* and *in,*
When '*motion*' 'tis, not '*state,*'
they mean. *X*

With Ablative :

A, āb, absquē, cōram, dē,
Pālam, clam, cum, ex, and ē,
Sĭnē, tēnūs, prō, and prae :

Add *sūpēr, subtēr, sūb* and *in,*
When '*state,*' not '*motion,*' 'tis they
mean.

NOUNS NOT INCREASING IN GENITIVE SINGULAR WHICH HAVE GENITIVE
PLURAL IN **-um.**

Consonant Stems.

um in Plural Genitive
pater, mater, frater give,
With *accipiter* and *canis,*
senex too and *iuvenis.*

I Stems.

In the Plural Genitive
vates (*bard*) does *vatum* give :
And generally agree with this
panis, apis, volucris.

NOUNS INCREASING IN GENITIVE SINGULAR, WHICH HAVE GENITIVE
PLURAL IN **-ium.**

Consonant Stems.

ium in Plural Genitive
os (*ossis*) and *as* (*assis*) give,
mas, mus, dōs, and cos and *lis,*
nox and *nix,* and *sol* and *glis.*

I Stems.

In the Plural Genitive
frons (*frontis*) does *frontium* give,
so *frons* (*frondis*), *stirps, arx,* and *dens,*
mons, urbs, ars, bidens and *parens.*

... of the ... and ...

... of the ... and ...

... of the ... and ...

... of the ... and ...

... of the ... and ...

... of the ... and ...

... of the ... and ...

... of the ... and ...

... of the ... and ...

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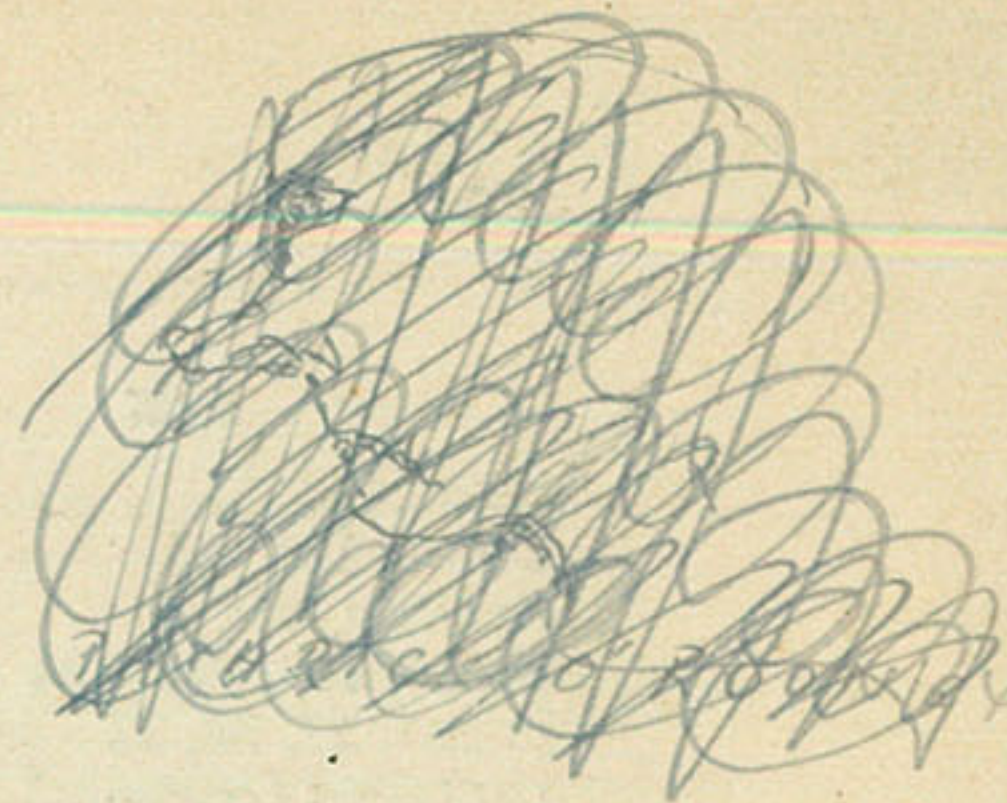
F. Pessoa.



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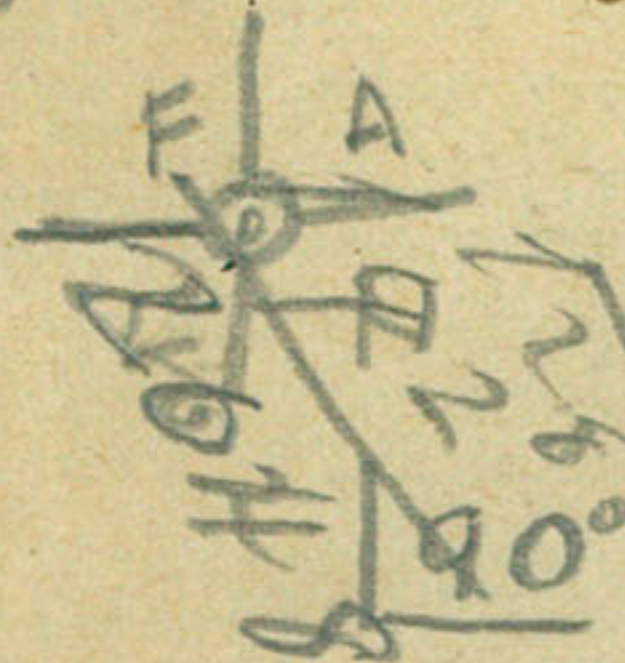


Dumnonia

Dumnonia, gem.
Dumnonia, gem
Dumnonia, gem



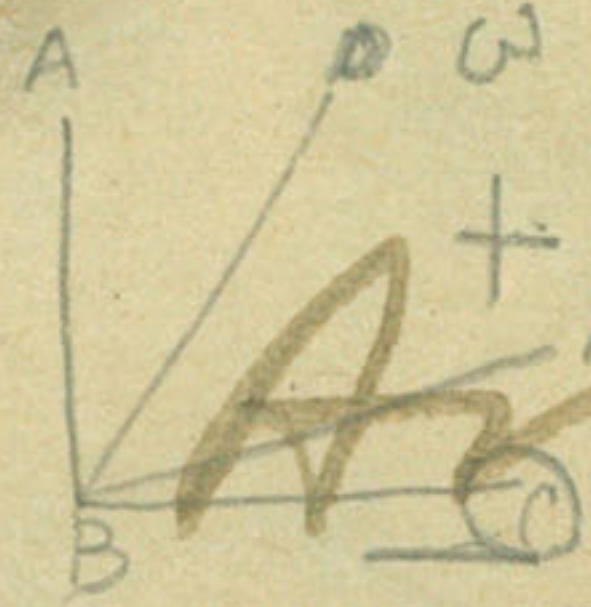
90 degrees = 1 rt. L



$\frac{64}{12}$
 $\frac{12}{31}$

Dumnonia

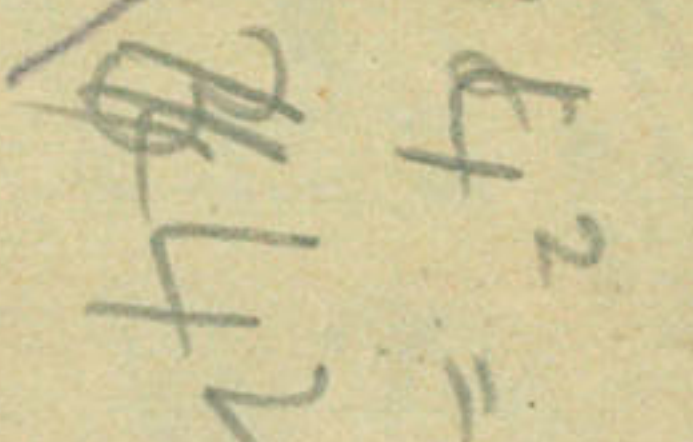
12. 12. 12. 12



Dumnonia, gem

10. 14. 15. 21

Dumnonia



$$64^2 = 16^2 + 48^2 + 2(16 \times 48)$$
$$64^2 = 1^2 + 3^2 + 2(1 \times 3)$$

$$64 \times 32 = (32 \times 10) + (12 \times 14) + (15 \times 32) + (2 \times 32)$$

$$12048 = 320 +$$

$$\frac{360}{}$$

lanct.
lanct.



360.

Dumnonia



C. R. Anon
C. R. Anon

Witner

64 x 48 = 48 x 16
4 x 3 = 3 x 12
12 = 3 + 9
48 = 16 + 32
64 = 16 + 48
16 = 1 + 15
48 = 3 + 45
16 = 1 + 15
48 = 3 + 45

Primary

mensura historis

Present

Imperfect

Future

Perfect (without 'have')

Perfect (have)

Pluperfect

graduum

ll

abs

graduum

w.

s.

Handwritten mathematical notes including $1+2+3+4+5+6=21$ and $1+2+3+4+5+6=21$ with various annotations.

Stem for finding stem of any Latin noun, cut off sum of Genitive plural

64 x 16 + 64 x 48 = 64²

48 x 16 + 48

48 + 16

= 6 x 2 + 4 = 16

6 x 2 + 2² =

P. PESSOA

48 x 16 + 16² = 32²

48 x 16 = 10

JD

32 32 48 16

64

9.3

= 16 = 16

3 conj words as: *capio*

drops *i* before { *er* ^{sub}
finale

LiC. primo quoque tempore. = On the very first occasion

a a a 50...
 m...
 ...

Li'a - Li'b

$$\begin{array}{r}
 a + b - c + d - y = 1 + 2 - 3 + 4 \\
 \hline
 \frac{a}{2} + \frac{b}{2} - \frac{c}{2} + \frac{d}{2} - \frac{y}{2} = -a
 \end{array}$$

~~$$\frac{(a+m)(s-b)}{s \times a \times c} = \frac{n \times q}{L^2 e}$$~~

$$\begin{aligned}
 as + abs - mt &= L^9 d \div L^{7e} \\
 &= d \frac{1}{L^2} \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

F. Pessoa

1667