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THE
ESSENTIALS OF LATIN SYNTAX

AN OUTLINE OF THE ORDINARY PROSE CON-
STRUCTIONS, TOGETHER WITH EXER-
CISES IN COMPOSITION BASED
ON CÆSAR AND LIVY

BY

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PREFACE

This book, which has grown out of recent experience in teaching Latin composition both at Andover and at Princeton, attempts to present the essentials of Latin syntax arranged in a concise and orderly way.

I have tried to put the subject matter into as clear and simple a form as possible, giving with each construction named one English example with its Latin equivalent, and references to only three grammars.

This outline of grammar is intended primarily for students who have already had their drill in forms and syntax, and need, above all things, a rapid survey of the entire subject in order to fix the various constructions each in its own proper place. That it may be used either with advanced classes in preparatory schools or with college freshmen, I have included two sets of exercises, one derived from Cæsar and the other from Livy, basing each separate exercise upon some particular continuous portion of the text as well as upon some definite set of grammatical principles already explained in the first part of the book.

Although following in the main the arrangement and classifications of Allen and Greenough's "New Latin Grammar," I have in several important particulars — notably in the treatment

of the moods in principal and in subordinate clauses — adopted the admirably clear presentation of West's "Latin Grammar."

I desire to make special acknowledgment of the helpful suggestions and criticisms received from Dean Andrew F. West, Professor F. F. Abbott, and Professor David Magie, Jr., of the Classical Department of Princeton University.

CHARLES C. MIEROW

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THE ESSENTIALS OF LATIN SYNTAX



PART FIRST

THE USES OF NOUNS

THE VOCATIVE CASE

¹ A. & G. 340 ; W. 307 ; B. 171

1	Direct address	Do thou, O Roman, remember tū, Rōmāne, mementō
---	----------------	---

THE NOMINATIVE CASE

A. & G. 339 ; W. 306 ; B. 170

2	Subject of a finite verb	A. & G. 339 W. 289 B. 166	The trumpet sounds tuba sonat
3	Predicate nominative	A. & G. 283, 284 W. 290 B. 167, 168	Gaul is a country Gallia est terra
4	Appositive	A. & G. 282 W. 291, 292 B. 169	The leader, a brave man dux, vir fortis

¹ A. & G., Allen and Greenough's New Latin Grammar ; W., West's Latin Grammar ; B., Bennett's Latin Grammar.

THE GENITIVE CASE

A. & G. 341-359; W. 346-371; B. 194-212

I. THE SUBJECTIVE GENITIVE

5 This genitive denotes the subject of the action or feeling implied in the word modified by it.

It may assume any one of the following forms:

6	Possessive sometimes in the	A. & G. 343 W. 353; B. 198	The general's son filius imperātōris
7	Predicate	A. & G. 343 <i>b</i> W. 359-363 B. 198, 3	This sword is Cæsar's own hīc gladius ipsius Caesaris est
8	Appositional	A. & G. 343 <i>d</i> W. 348; B. 202	The name "slave" nōmen servī
9	Material	A. & G. 344 W. 348; B. 197	A statue of silver signum argenti
10	Quality ¹ appearing also as	A. & G. 345 W. 354; B. 203	A man of great courage vir māgnæ virtūtis
11	Measure	A. & G. 345 <i>b</i> W. 354; B. 203, 2	A tower twelve feet [high] turris duodecim pedum
12	Partitive ²	A. & G. 346 W. 355-358 B. 201	What news? quid novī?

¹ Only when modified by an adjective.

² But cardinal numerals (except *milia*) and *quīdam* regularly take *ex* or *dē* with the ablative instead: "certain of the soldiers," *quīdam ex militibus*.

II. THE OBJECTIVE GENITIVE

13 This genitive denotes the object of the action or feeling implied in the word on which it depends.

1. *With nouns*

14	Especially with nouns of agency and feeling	A. & G. 348 W. 351 B. 200	Desire for money cupiditās pecūniae
----	---	---------------------------------	---

2. *With adjectives*

15	With adjectives of desire, knowledge, memory, fullness, power, sharing, guilt	A. & G. 349 <i>a</i> W. 352 B. 204, 1	Skilled in the law peritus lēgis
16	With some participles ending in <i>-ns</i> , when used as adjectives	A. & G. 349 <i>b</i> W. 352 B. 204, 1 <i>a</i>	Unacquainted with warfare insolēns bellī
17	With verbals in <i>-āx</i>	A. & G. 349 <i>c</i>	Firm in his purpose tenāx prōpositī

3. *With verbs*

18	Of remembering and forgetting ¹ [meminī, oblivīscor]	A. & G. 350, 351 W. 364-366 B. 206, 207	You have long had him in mind ēius iamdūdum meministī
----	---	---	---

¹ **Meminī** with the genitive means to be *mindful of*, or to *think of* with feeling; with the accusative it has its literal sense, to *remember* :

They remembered the former valor of the Helvetians
prīstinae virtūtis Helvētiōrum meminerant
I remember him
eum meminī

[Note continued on next page]

19	Of judicial action [genitive of the charge or penal- ty]	A. & G. 352 W. 367 B. 208	He was accused of theft fūrti accūsātus est
20	With the imperson- als miseret, paeni- tet, piget, pudet, taedet, pertaesum est. Also mise- reor, miserēscō	A. & G. 354 W. 368 B. 209	I 'm sorry for the leader ducis mē miseret
21	With interest and rēfert . [But abl. sing. fem. of the corresponding poss. instead of gen. of a per- sonal pronoun]	A. & G. 355 W. 369 B. 210, 211	This concerns Cæsar id Caesaris interest This concerns you id tuā interest
22	With verbs of plenty and want indigeō . . . gen. egeō ————— careō abl.	A. & G. 356 W. 370 B. 212	The soldiers need money militēs pecūniæ indigent

Oblivīscor with the genitive means to *disregard*, or *dismiss* from the mind ; with the accusative it means simply to *forget* :

He forgot his teacher
præceptōris suī obliviscēbatur
He forgot the whole case
tōtam causam oblitus est

Verbs of reminding (**admoneō, commoneō, commonefaciō, commonefiō**) take the accusative of the person and the genitive of the thing :

I remind him of it
ēius rei illum admoneō

THE DATIVE CASE

A. & G. 360-385; W. 326-345; B. 186-193

I. THE INDIRECT OBJECT

1. *With transitives*

23	In connection with the accusative	A. & G. 362 W. 326-329 B. 187, I	He gave his father the letter patri epistulam dedit
----	-----------------------------------	--	---

2. *With intransitives*¹

24	With many verbs meaning to favor, help, please, trust, and their opposites; believe, persuade, command, obey, serve, resist, envy, threaten, pardon, spare ²	A. & G. 367. W. 330, 331 B. 187, II	Do not spare the conquered nolite parcere victis The soldiers were persuaded ¹ militibus persuasum est
25	With the impersonals libet and licet , and with compounds of satis , bene , male	A. & G. 368	You may return licet vobis redire We have satisfied our friends amicis satisfecimus

¹ Intransitive verbs that govern the dative are used *impersonally* in the passive.

² But the following take the accusative :

iuvo , adiuvo	help	deficio	fail
laedo	injure	delecto	please
iubeo	order		

26	With many compounds of ad, ante, con, in, inter, ob, post, prae, pro, sub, super ; and some with circum ¹	A. & G. 370 W. 332 B. 187, III	I agree with Cicero Cicerōnī adsentior I place you in charge of the camp tē castris praeficiō
Note under <i>ob</i> that			
27	After obvius (adj.) and obviam (adv.) in connection with a verb the dative is regular	A. & G. 370 <i>c</i>	He came to meet me sē mihi obvium dedit, or, mihi obviam vēnit

II. SPECIAL OR IDIOMATIC USES

28	Dative of the possessor with sum	A. & G. 373 W. 340; B. 190	He has a son eī filius est
29	Dative of reference (dativus commodi) appearing also as the	A. & G. 376 W. 335 B. 188, 1	As they came up the sight was wonderful advenientibus spectāculum mirābile visū erat
30	Dative of separation with verbs of taking away (compounds of ab, dē, ex)	A. & G. 381 W. 337 B. 188, 2 <i>d</i>	Snatch the sword from the boy gladium puerō ēripe

¹ But the accusative is used if the meaning of the compound is not suited to an indirect object :

Cæsar called his men together
Caesar suos convocāvit

31	Ethical dative (of personal pronouns only)	A. & G. 380 W. 336 B. 188, 26	What is my Celsus about? quid mihi Celsus agit?
32	Dative of end or purpose (in connection with a dative of reference)	A. & G. 382 W. 341-345 B. 191	It was a great help to our men māgnō ūsuī nostrīs fuit
33	Dative of agent with the gerundive	A. & G. 374 W. 339 B. 189	We must draw up a battle line aciēs nōbis instruenda est
34	With adjectives of fitness, nearness, likeness, service, inclination, and their opposites	A. & G. 384 W. 333 B. 192	A place suitable for battle locus proeliō idōneus

THE ACCUSATIVE CASE

A. & G. 386-397; W. 308-325; B. 172-185

I. THE DIRECT OBJECT¹

35	Denoting that directly affected by the action of the verb	A. & G. 387 <i>a</i> , 1 W. 308 B. 175, 1	He beat the slaves servōs verberāvit
36	Denoting the thing produced	A. & G. 387 <i>a</i> , 2 W. 308 B. 176	Catullus wrote a book Catullus librum scrīpsit
37	Cognate accusative ²	A. & G. 390 W. 313 B. 176, 4	Has he fought the fight? pugnāvitne pugnam?
38	Accusative with the impersonals decet, dēdecet, dēlectat, iuvat, oportet, fallit, fugit, praeterit	A. & G. 388 <i>c</i> W. 314 B. 175 <i>c</i>	As is seemly for you ita ut vōs decet It pleased him to go iūvit eum³ ire

¹ Note that many verbs intransitive in English are used transitively in Latin; so especially verbs of *feeling, tasting, and smelling*: "he grieves at his misfortune," **suum cāsum dolet**; "smelling of wine," **vīnum redolēns**.

² The cognate accusative is used with both transitive and intransitive verbs. It may be either a noun of kindred *formation* with the verb (as in the example given above); a noun of kindred *meaning* (**coīre societātem**, "to form an alliance"); or a neuter adjective or pronoun (**plūrimum posse**, "to be the strongest").

³ Note that here the infinitive is used as subject of the verb, and that the accusative **eum** depends on **iūvit**.

II. TWO ACCUSATIVES

39	Predicate accusative with verbs of naming, choosing, appointing, making, esteeming, showing	A. & G. 392, 393 W. 317 B. 177	The people elected Cæsar consul populus Caesarem cōsullem creāvit
40	Secondary object after verbs compounded with prepositions [trāns, etc.]	A. & G. 394, 395 W. 320 B. 179	He led the army across the river exercitum flūmen trādūxit
41	With some verbs of asking and teaching ¹ [accusative of the thing may be retained with the passive]	A. & G. 396 W. 318 B. 178	They ask me my opinion mē sententiam rogant I was asked my opinion sententiam rogātus sum
42	With cēlō, "to conceal"	A. & G. 396 <i>e</i> W. 318 B. 178 <i>e</i>	We concealed this from him id eum cēlāvimus

¹ Especially rogō and doceō. But with petō, poscō, flāgitō, postulō, use the ablative of the person with ab. With quaerō use ex, ab, dē with the ablative.

I cannot teach you everything
vōs cūncta docēre nōn possum
The Romans demanded hostages of the enemy
Rōmānī ab hostibus obsidēs poscēbant
I have asked no favors of you
nūlla beneficia ex vōbis quaesivī

III. IDIOMATIC USES¹

43	Extent of space and duration of time	A. & G. 423, 425 W. 324 B. 181	They were marching for five days quīnque diēs prōgrediēban- tur
44	Greek accusative of part touched (synecdochical)	A. & G. 397 <i>b</i> W. 321 B. 180	Wounded in the thigh femur vulnerātus
45	Exclamation	A. & G. 397 <i>d</i> W. 323 B. 183	Wretched man that I am! mē miserum
46	Subject of the infinitive	A. & G. 397 <i>e</i> W. 322 B. 184	I know you are writing sciō tē scribere
47	Adverbial accusative	A. & G. 397 <i>a</i> W. 316 B. 185	For my part meam vicem In large measure bonam partem Of that sort id genus

¹ For the accusative of limit of motion see § 67, note 1.

THE ABLATIVE CASE

A. & G. 398-421 ; W. 372-407 ; B. 213-231

The ablative case in Latin, which unites in itself three cases originally distinct in form as well as in meaning, may be subdivided into the ablative proper (*from* case), the instrumental ablative (*with* case), and the locative ablative (*in* or *at* case). These, however, occasionally blend so into each other that it is not possible to classify the various uses of the ablative with certainty.

I. THE ABLATIVE PROPER (*from* case)

48	Separation	A. & G. 400-402 W. 374-377 B. 214	He has freed you from fear vōs timōre liberāvit
49	Source and material	A. & G. 403 W. 378 B. 215	Who was his father? quō patre nātus
50	Comparison [if quam is omitted ¹]	A. & G. 406, 407 W. 380, 381 B. 217	Life is dearer than riches vīta dīvitiis cārīor est

¹ Unless the first of the two things compared is in the nominative or the accusative **quam** cannot be omitted :

He found his soldiers more faithful than brave
mīlitibus fidēliōribus quam fortiōribus ūsus est

Note also that after the comparatives **plūs**, **minus**, **amplius**, **longius**, not followed by **quam**, a word expressing *number* or *measure* may be used without changing its case :

He was not more than a mile and a half off
nōn longius mille et quīngentis passibus aberat

The ablative here denotes *degree of difference* (see § 59) and is not affected by **longius**.



II. THE INSTRUMENTAL ABLATIVE (*with case*)

51	Cause	A. & G. 404 W. 384 B. 219	I was struck dumb with joy gaudiō obstupefactus sum
52	Means or instrument used also with	A. & G. 409 W. 386; B. 218	He was slain by the sword gladiō interfectus est
53	ūtor, fruor, fungor, potior,¹ vescor with	A. & G. 410 W. 387 B. 218, 1	We have done our duty officiō nostrō fūctī sumus
54	Verbs and adjectives of filling and abounding and with	A. & G. 409 <i>a</i> W. 388 B. 218, 8	The river was filled with ships fūmen nāvibus complētum est
55	opus and ūsus "there is need"	A. & G. 411 W. 389 B. 218, 2	Now there is need of courage nunc virtūte opus est
56	Personal agent (with ā or ab)	A. & G. 405 W. 379 B. 216	He was slain by his friend ab amicō suō interfectus est
57	Manner (with cum unless modified)	A. & G. 412 W. 390 B. 220	They read the letter with difficulty cum difficultāte litterās legunt He fought with great bravery māgnā virtūte pugnāvit

¹ Sometimes takes the genitive: **potiri rērum**, "to control the situation."

58	Accompaniment	A. & G. 413 W. 392; B. 222	Cæsar came up with the cavalry Caesar cum equitātū advēnit
59	Degree of difference Note especially	A. & G. 414 W. 393 B. 223	A wall ten feet higher mūrus decem pedibus altior
60	quō . . . eō "the . . . the"	A. & G. 414 <i>a</i>	The more the merrier quō plūrēs eō laetiōrēs
61	Quality or description ¹ [only when modified]	A. & G. 415 W. 394 B. 224	A girl of great beauty puella ēgregiā fōrmā
62	Price [for <i>indefinite</i>	A. & G. 416 W. 395; B. 225	He sold it for a talent id talentō vēndidit
63	value sometimes the genitive is used]	A. & G. 417 W. 361-363 B. 203, 4	It's worth a great deal māgnī aestimātur
64	Specification so especially with	A. & G. 418 W. 396 B. 226	Older ["greater by birth"] māior nātū
65	dignus and indignus		Worthy of honor honōre dignus
66	Ablative absolute ²	A. & G. 419 W. 397-399 B. 227	Under his leadership we shall win eō duce vincēmus

¹ The genitive may also be used (see § 10), but for *physical* qualities the ablative is more common.

² Note that in the case of *deponent* verbs the perfect participle, being *active* in meaning, cannot be used in the ablative absolute construction, but may be used in agreement with a noun instead (see § 225).

III. THE LOCATIVE ABLATIVE (*in* or *at* case)

67	Place where ¹ (with <i>in</i>)	A. & G. 426, 3 W. 401; B. 228	On the mountain in monte
68	Place from which ¹ (with <i>ab, dē, ex</i>)	A. & G. 426, 1 W. 404 B. 229	They were coming from the city ex urbe veniēbant
69	Time when or within which	A. & G. 423 W. 406, 407 B. 230, 231	At daybreak primā lūce

THE LOCATIVE CASE

A. & G. 427, 3*a* and note; W. 61, 69, 403; B. 232

70 With Names of Towns and Small Islands

DECLEN- SION	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
	Ending	Example	Ending	Example
1st	-ae	at Rome Rōmae	-īs	at Athens Athēnīs
2d	-ī	at Rhodes Rhodī	-īs	at Argos Argīs
3d	-ī(e)	at Tibur Tiburī(e)	-ibus	at Gades Gadibus

71 Also preserved in the following words:

belli in war **foris** out of doors **temperī** betimes
militiae in the field **domī** at home **animī** at heart
humī on the ground **herī(e)** yesterday **rūrī** in the country
 vesperī(e) in the evening

¹ Note that with the names of *towns* and *small islands* and with *domus* and *rūs* *place where* is expressed by the locative case (see §§ 70, 71); *place from which* by the ablative without a preposition; and *place to which* by the accusative without a preposition.

PRONOUNS

A. & G. 294-315 ; W. 419-439 ; B. 242-253

PERSONAL		REFLEXIVE	POSSESSIVE	RECIPROCAL	DEMONSTRATIVE
A. & G. 295 W. 419, 420 B. 242		299-301 421-423 244	302 424 243	301, <i>f</i> 425 245	296-298 426 246
1	ego nōs	meī nostrī	meus noster	inter nōs	hic
2	tū vōs	tui vestrī	tuus vester	inter vōs	iste
3	[is ea id]	suī	suus (refl.) ēius	inter sē	ille
	[eī eae ea]	suī	suus (refl.) eōrum		

73 The reflexive possessive **suus** always takes its meaning from the *subject* of the sentence. For example, in the following sentences note that the same form **suōs** (which must be masculine accusative plural to agree with its noun **militēs**) changes in meaning according as the subject is masculine, feminine, or neuter :

his, her, its, their = suōs	
imperātor	militēs suōs laudat
rēgīna	militēs suōs laudat
imperium	militēs suōs laudat
rēgēs	militēs suōs laudant

Genitive Plural of the Personal Pronouns

FIRST PERSON	SECOND PERSON		
nostrum	vestrum	Partitive	Who of you ? quis vestrum
nostrī	vestrī	Objective	Love for us amor nostrī

Table of Correlatives¹

DEMONSTRATIVE		INTERROGATIVE OR RELATIVE	
That one	is	quis, quī	Who
Such	tālis	quālis	Of what sort
So great	tantus	quantus	How great
So many	tot	quot	How many

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

A. & G. 309-315 ; W. 430-439 ; B. 252-253

I. PARTICULAR INDEFINITES

Any one	quis (rare, except after sī, nisi, nē, num)
Some one	{ quispiam
	{ aliquis
A certain one	quīdam

¹ When used as a correlative the second member may often be translated "as": **tot quot vidēs**, "as many *as* you see."

77

II. GENERAL INDEFINITES

In affirmative clauses ¹	Any one you will	{ quīvis quīlibet
Where a universal negative is expressed ²	Any (one)	{ quisquam ūllus (adjective)

78

III. DISTRIBUTIVES

Every Each of two Every single one ³	quisque uterque ūnus quisque
---	------------------------------------

79

IV. PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES

None, no No one (of persons only)	nūllus nēmō ⁴
Another The other (of two)	alius ⁵ alter ⁶
The rest All the rest	reliquī cēteri

¹ "Send anybody you will," *quemlibet mittite*.

² "He never harmed a soul," *numquam cuiquam nocuit*.

³ "All the noblest," *nōbilissimus quisque*.

⁴ Usually a substantive, however.

⁵ *alius . . . alius*, "one . . . another"; *alius aliud fēcit*, "one did one thing, another did another."

⁶ *alteruter* means "one of the two."

THE USE OF THE MOODS

PRINCIPAL CLAUSES

80	I. Actual Fact	Indicative	The man is brave vir fortis est
81	II. Willed Fact	Imperative or Subjunctive	Be brave fortis es Let him depart abeat
82	III. Desired Fact	Subjunctive	O that we may prevail! utinam vincāmus !
83	IV. Possible Fact ¹	Subjunctive	He would come veniat

I. ACTUAL FACT²*Indicative*

A. & G. 437 ; W. 477-479 ; B. 271

84	As an assertion	The bridge was near Geneva pōns erat ad Genāvam
85	As a question	Was the bridge near Geneva? eratne pōns ad Genāvam ?

¹ Including reported fact.² Note that in subordinate clauses *stated as actual fact* the indicative is regularly used :

The bridge which was near Geneva
pōns quī erat ad Genāvam
If the bridge was near Geneva
sī pōns erat ad Genāvam

II. WILLED FACT

Imperative and the Subjunctive of Exhortation (Hortatory and Jussive)

Imperative : A. & G. 448, 449 ; W. 495 ; B. 281

Subjunctive : A. & G. 439, 440 ; W. 481, 482 ; B. 273-275

This use of the subjunctive supplies the missing first and third person of the present imperative.

86

Exhortations and Commands

1.	(missing)	domum redeāmus	Let's go home
2. Go home	domum redī	domum redīte	Go home
3. Let him go home	domum redeat	domum redeant	Let them go home

87

Negative Commands and Prohibitions

A. & G. 450 ; W. 496 ; B. 276

The negative of the subjunctive of exhortation is **nē**. A "prohibition" is a negative command in the second person, and is expressed by **nōlī** (plural **nōlīte**), "don't", and the infinitive.¹

1.	(missing)	nē id faciāmus	Let's not do that
2. Don't go	nōlī ire	nōlīte convenīre	Don't assemble
3. Let him not depart	nē abeat	nē redeant	Let them not return

¹ Note that prohibition may also be expressed by **cavē** with the present subjunctive, or by **nē** with the perfect subjunctive :

Do not think
cavē putēs or **nē putāveris**

III. DESIRED FACT

88

Subjunctive of Wish (Optative)

A. & G. 441, 442; W. 484; B. 279

Future wish	May he come!	Pres. subj.	(utinam) ¹ veniat
Present unfulfilled	Would that they were here!	Impf. subj.	utinam adessent
Past unfulfilled	O that he had not gone!	Plupf. subj.	utinam nē ivisset

IV. POSSIBLE FACT

89

1. *Potential Subjunctive*. [Negative **nōn**]

A. & G. 445-447; W. 485; B. 280

Action possible or conceivable ²		
In the future	Present or perfect subjunctive	I should be inclined to think haud sciam an
In the past	Imperfect subjunctive	You would have said [="You would say" in the past] dicerēs
What might have been	Pluperfect subjunctive (rare)	They might have surrendered sē dēdidissent

¹ **Utinam**, "would that," may be omitted in a wish referring to future time. The regular negative is **nē**.

² Note that **forsitan** ("it would be a chance whether"), "perhaps," takes the subjunctive; **fortasse**, "perhaps," takes the indicative.

- 90 2. *Conditional Subjunctive*. See §§ 153, 154, 158-162
 91 3. *Rhetorical Question (Deliberative Subjunctive)*

A. & G. 443, 444 ; W. 493 ; B. 277

The negative is *nōn*

Doubt	What was I to do ? quid agerem ?
Disbelief	Can any one save him ? servetne eum quisquam ?
Disdain	You 'd urge me to do that ? mēne id facere cupiās ?

SUBORDINATE CLAUSES

I. WITH REGARD TO THEIR *USE* (as parts of speech)

92	1	Noun [substantive clause] As subject: It happened that he was delayed accidit ut tardārētur As object: We ordered him to go eī imperāvimus ut iret As appositive: I praise you for this, that you are brave hōc tē laudō, quod fortis es
93	2	Adjective [attributive clause] The man who built the bridge vir quī pontem fēcit
94	3	Adverb [adverbial clause] Although he was afraid, he went cum timidus esset, tamen ibat

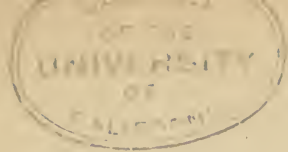
II. WITH REGARD TO THEIR *FORM*

(shown by the introducing word)

95	1	Conjunctional	They came to wage war veniēbant ut bellum gererent
96	2	Relative	I that speak am he ego sum qui loquor
97	3	Interrogative	They ask where he is quaerunt ubi sit

III. WITH REGARD TO THEIR *FUNCTION* (or meaning)

98	TENDENCY	1	Purpose	The horsemen came to attack the camp equitēs vērunt ut castra adorirentur	
		99	2	Result	We have made them cease their attempt effēcimus ut cōnātū suō dēsisterent
		100	3	Time	While this was going on, he slept dum haec geruntur, dormiēbat
101	CIRCUMSTANCES	4	Cause	Because he was terrified, he fled quia timēbat, fūgit	
		102	5	Condition	If he had come, we should have rejoiced sī vērisset, laeti essēmus
		103	6	Comparison	They trembled just as if he were present horrēbant velutsī cōram adesset
		104	7	Concession	Although he is my friend, I shall slay him quamquam amicus meus est, eum interficiam



SEQUENCE OF TENSES

A. & G. 482-485 ; W. 462-472 ; B. 258, 266-269

105 Every subordinate clause, excepting only clauses *stated as actual fact*, is subjunctive (see p. 20, note 2).

106 All dependent subjunctives follow the rules for sequence.

	PRINCIPAL CLAUSE	SUBORDINATE CLAUSE
Primary ("principal")	Present Future followed by Future perfect [Perfect definite] ¹	{ Subjunctive present (action going on) Subjunctive perfect (action complete)
Secondary ("historical")	Imperfect Perfect followed by Pluperfect	{ Subjunctive imperfect (action going on) Subjunctive pluperfect (action complete)

¹ The perfect definite ("present perfect") is in form a perfect but in fact a present tense ; e.g. *explōrāvī* is a perfect definite when it is used in the sense of "I have ascertained," "I know," as distinguished from the simple statement of a past fact (perfect indefinite or "past perfect"), "I ascertained," "I learned."

CONJUNCTIONAL CLAUSES

1. Purpose (*Final Clauses*)

(a) Adverbial

A. & G. 529-532 ; W. 506-509 and 517, 518 ; B. 282

107	With ut	They fought to conquer pugnābant ut vincerent
108	With nē	We fled that we might not be taken fugiēbāmus nē caperēmur
109	With quō	I go that you may live more safely abeō quō tūtius vivātis
110	With quōminus	You hindered us from setting out nōs impedivistī quōminus ēgrederēmur

(b) Substantive

A. & G. 563-566 ; W. 510-516 ; B. 294-296

111 Used as the object of a verb whose action is directed toward the future and meaning to *admonish, ask, bargain, command, decree, determine, permit, persuade, resolve, urge, wish.*

But notice carefully the following constructions :

112	iubeō, "order," and vetō, "forbid," take infin. with subj. acc.	A. & G. 563 <i>a</i> W. 604, 629 B. 295,1 <i>a</i>	I forbid it vetō id fierī
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113	Verbs of <i>wishing</i> take either infin. or subj., but volō , nōlō , mālō , cupiō prefer infin.	A. & G. 563 <i>b</i> W. 515 B. 296,1	He wished we might be safe optāvit { ut salvī essēmus nōs salvōs esse
114	Verbs of <i>permitting</i> take either, but patior and sinō usually take infin.	A. & G. 563 <i>c</i> W. 512 B. 295,2	We allow you to depart vōbīs permittimus { ut discēdātis discēdere
115	Verbs of <i>determining, decreeing, resolving, bargaining</i> , take either	A. & G. 563 <i>d</i> W. 513 B. 295,4	They decided to sell statuēbant { vēndere ut vēderent
116	Verbs of <i>caution</i> and <i>effort</i> take subjunctive. But cōnor takes the complementary infin.	A. & G. 565 <i>e</i> W. 513 B. 296,5 and <i>a</i>	We strive to please you operam damus ut tibi placeāmus
117	Verbs of <i>fearing</i> take subjunctive with nē affirmative and ut negative	A. & G. 564 W. 516 B. 296,2	You feared we would be angry timēbas nē irāscerēmur
118	volō and its compounds, licet , oportet , dīc , fac , often take the subjunctive without ut	A. & G. 565 B. 295,8	Do cheer up! fac bonō animō sīs

(c) Various Ways of Expressing Purpose

A. & G. 533 ; W. see Index ; B. see Index

The English sentence "He comes to found a city" may be rendered in Latin by :

119	1	ut with the subjunctive	venit ut urbem condat	A. & G. 531, 1 W. 506-518; B. 282
120	2	Relative with the subjunctive ¹	venit quī urbem condat	A. & G. 531, 2 W. 586, 1
121	3	ad with the gerundive ²	venit ad urbem condendam	A. & G. 506
122	4	Gen. of gerund with causā ³	venit urbem condendī causā	A. & G. 504 b W. 639
123	5	Gen. of gerundive with causā ³	venit urbis condendae causā	A. & G. 504 b
124	6	Supine in -um ⁴	venit urbem conditum	A. & G. 509 W. 654; B. 340, 1
125	7	Future participle ⁵	venit urbem conditūrus	A. & G. 499, 2 W. 651; B. 337, 4

¹ A relative with the subjunctive is commonly used when the purpose is closely connected with some one word.

² ad with the gerund may be used in the case of intransitives :

They came to fight
vērērunt ad pugnandum

³ The gerund and gerundive purpose constructions are usually confined to short expressions. ⁴ Only after verbs of motion. ⁵ In late writers.

2. Result (Consecutive Clauses)

(a) Adverbial¹

A. & G. 536-538 ; W. 527-528 ; B. 284

126	With ut	The fighting was so fierce that few survived ita ācritēr pugnātum est ut paucī superessent
127	With ut nōn	The camp was so strong that it could not be taken castra tam valida erant ut nōn expugnārī possent

(b) Substantive

A. & G. 567-571 ; W. 521-526 ; B. 297

128	Object of verbs denoting accomplishment (especially faciō and its compounds)	A. & G. 568 W. 522 B. 297, 1	We made them resign effēcimus ut abdicārent
129	Subject of passive verbs of accomplishment	A. & G. 569, 1 W. 522 B. 297, 2.	It is brought about that he is freed efficitur ut liberētur
130	Subject of impersonals, <i>it happens, it follows, it remains, it is necessary, it is added</i>	A. & G. 569, 2 W. 523 B. 297, 2	It happened that all were unharmed accidit ut omnēs incolomēs essent

¹ Note that the result is often suggested by some correlative to **ut** (*ita . . . ut, etc.*).

131	Subject of est , "it is the fact that"	A. & G. 569, 3	It's a fact that men like to be fooled est ut hominēs libenter lūdantur
132	fore [= futūrum esse] ut with a result clause as subject is often used instead of the future infinitive	A. & G. 569, 3 <i>a</i>	I know they will demand hostages sciō fore ut obsidēs poscant [This construction is regular with verbs that have no supine stem]
133	tantum abest , "it is so far," may take two result clauses, one substantive and one adverbial	A. & G. 571 <i>b</i>	So far from being brave, he ran away tantum abest ut fortis sit ut tergum verterit
134	With or without ut after a comparative with quam	A. & G. 571 <i>a</i> W. 525	He was too brave to flee fortior erat quam ut fugeret

The introducing word :

135		AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE
	Purpose ¹	ut	nē
	Result	ut	ut nōn
	Verbs of fearing	nē	ut

¹ With comparatives **quō**, and after verbs of hindering **quōminus**.

Note also the following negatives :

136

PURPOSE	RESULT
nē quis	ut nēmō
nē quid	ut nihil
nē ūllus	ut nūllus

Purpose { He urges that nobody shall leave the city
hortātur nē quis urbem relinquat

Result { It happened that nobody left the city
accidit ut nēmō urbem relinqueret

3. *Time*¹

A. & G. 541-556; W. 529-539; B. 287-293

(a) Temporal clauses with *postquam* etc.

137	<i>postquam</i> ,	"after"	A. & G. 543 W. 530-532 B. 287	After they took the city <i>postquam urbem cēpērunt</i>
	<i>ubi</i> } <i>ut</i> }	"when"		
	<i>ut primum</i> } <i>cum primum</i> } <i>simul atque</i> }	"as soon as"		When Cæsar arrived <i>ubi Cæsar advēnit</i>
	All with the perfect indicative			As soon as we heard <i>simul atque audīvimus</i>

(b) *Antequam*² and *priusquam* ("before")

138	Perfect indicative denotes an actual fact preceding the time of the main verb	A. & G. 551 <i>a</i> W. 534 B. 291	He left before the battle was fought <i>discessit antequam pugnātum est</i>
139	Imperfect subjunctive denotes anticipation or unfulfilled action	A. & G. 551 <i>b</i> B. 292	They caught Galba before he could get away <i>priusquam ēvāderet Galbam cēpērunt</i>
140	Present indicative, future perfect indicative, or present subjunctive, may refer to future time	A. & G. 551 <i>c</i> W. 534	The line will yield before help comes <i>aciēs prius² cēdet quam subsidium mittitur</i>

¹ For time as expressed by conditional relative clauses ("whenever"), see below, § 163.² Sometimes written as two words: *ante . . . quam* } "sooner . . . than."
prius . . . quam }

(c) *Dum*,¹ *dōnec*, and *quoad*

141	<i>dum</i> , "while" Present indicative	A. & G. 556 W. 533 B. 293, I	While this was going on <i>dum haec geruntur</i>
142	<i>dum</i> , <i>dōnec</i> , <i>quoad</i> , "as long as" Indicative	A. & G. 555 W. 533 B. 293, II	As long as I live <i>quoad vivō</i>
143	<i>dōnec</i> , <i>quoad</i> , "until" Perfect indicative of an actual fact	A. & G. 554 W. 533 B. 293, III, 1	We waited until he came <i>expectāvimus dōnec vēnit</i>
144	<i>dum</i> , <i>quoad</i> , "until" Present or imperfect subjunctive of ex- pectancy	A. & G. 553 W. 533 B. 293, III, 2	We were waiting for him to come <i>expectābāmus dum veniret</i>

¹ For *dum*, "provided that," see below, § 170.

(d) **Cum** temporal¹ (“when”)

145	Present or future time Indicative	A. & G. 547 W. 535 B. 289	When I come cum veniam
146	With a past tense of the indicative cum dates or defines the time when the main action oc- curred ²	A. & G. 545 and <i>a</i> W. 536 and 538 B. 288 and 290	When the sun set cum sōl dēcessit When I was weak then was I strong ² cum enim infirmābar, tunc potēns eram
147	With the imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive cum describes the cir- cumstances	A. & G. 546 W. 536 B. 288	When you were a slave at Rome cum Rōmae servirēs When they had stormed the town cum oppidum ex- pugnāvissent
148	“ Cum inversum. ” When the principal action is expressed in the form of a temporal clause with cum and the defi- nition of time becomes the main clause Indicative	A. & G. 546 <i>a</i> W. 537 B. 288, 2	When he set out winter was at hand hiems aderat cum proficiscēbātur

¹ Except in the construction known as **cum inversum** an imperfect or a pluperfect tense in the temporal clause is usually subjunctive, other tenses indicative.

² If the time of both clauses coincides, **cum** takes the same tense (of the indicative) as the principal clause.

4. Cause

A. & G. 539-540 & 549; W. 541-549; B. 285-286

149	cum causal, ¹ "since" Subjunctive	A. & G. 549 W. 542 B. 286, 2	Since these things are so quae cum ita sint
150	quoniam, quandō, "since" Indicative	A. & G. 540 <i>a</i> W. 543 B. 286, 3	Since he is there, it is well quoniam is ibi est, bene est
151	quod, quia, "because" Indic.: authority of speaker (real) Subj.: another's rea- son (alleged)	A. & G. 540, 1, 2 W. 544 B. 286, 1	They did n't come be- cause they were afraid nōn vēnērunt quod timē- bant He stayed at home on the ground that he was sick domī mānsit quod aeger esset
152	nōn quod, nōn quia, nōn quō, ² of a rejected reason, subjunctive But if the rejected reason is in itself true, indicative	A. & G. 540, note 3 W. 547, 548 B. 286, 1, <i>b, c</i>	Not because I want to [for I don't] nōn quod velim Not because I want to [though I do] nōn quod volō

¹ For **cum** concessive, see below, § 173.² In the negative, **nōn quān** (with subjunctive) is often used for **nōn quod nōn**:
Not that our soldiers are not fighting bravely
nōn quān nostrī fortiter pugnentAfter a comparative, causal sentences are introduced by **quam quō** or **quam quod**, "than because."

5. *Condition*

A. & G. 511-525; W. 550-565; B. 301-307

Conditional sentences consist of two clauses, the condition ("protasis") and the conclusion ("apodosis"). The clause containing the condition is the subordinate clause, and is regularly introduced by *sī*, "if," or one of its compounds. Ordinarily both condition and conclusion are in the same mood and tense in all forms of particular conditions.

The following tables give the various types of conditional sentences, but it must be borne in mind that a sentence may belong partly to one and partly to another type.

(a) Particular

153	KIND OF CONDITION	MOOD AND TENSE
Simple	{ Present { Past { Future (more vivid)	Indicative present
		" past
		" future
Contrary to fact	{ Future (less vivid) { Present { Past	Subjunctive present
		" imperfect
		" pluperfect

(b) General

154	KIND OF CONDITION	MOOD AND TENSE	
		In Condition	In Conclusion
	Present	2d sing. pres. subj Perfect indic.	Present indicative
	Past	Imperfect subj. Pluperfect indic.	Imperfect indicative

Examples of Conditions

(a) Particular

155	Simple present	If the enemy are seeking peace they are giving hostages sī hostēs pācem petunt obsidēs dant	A. & G. 515 W. 553 B. 302
156	Simple past	If the enemy sought peace they gave hostages sī hostēs pācem petivērunt obsidēs dedērunt	A. & G. 515 W. 553 B. 302
157	Simple future ("more vivid")	If the enemy (shall) seek peace they will give hostages sī hostēs pācem petent obsidēs dabunt	A. & G. 516 W. 553 B. 302
158	Future less vivid ("ideal")	If the enemy should seek peace they would give hostages sī hostēs pācem petant obsidēs dent	A. & G. 516 W. 555 B. 303
159	Present contrary to fact ("unreal")	If the enemy were seeking peace they would be giving hostages sī hostēs pācem peterent obsidēs darent	A. & G. 517 W. 557-558 B. 304
160	Past contrary to fact ("unreal")	If the enemy had sought peace they would have given hostages sī hostēs pācem petivissent obsidēs dedissent	A. & G. 517 W. 557-558 B. 304

(b) General

161	Present general A. & G. 518 <i>a, b</i> B. 302, 2	<p>If you go off anywhere it's better that the things your wife imagines should befall you sī absīs uspiam . . . ēvenīre ea satius est quae in tē uxor dicit</p> <p>(Terence, <i>Adelphoe</i>, l. 28)</p> <hr/> <p>If any one gets a poor teacher he is a guide toward an inferior course of action sī quis magistrum cēpit . . . inprobum . . . ad dēteriōrem partem plērumque adplicit</p> <p>(Terence, <i>Andria</i>, l. 192)</p>
162	Past general A. & G. 518 <i>b, c</i> B. 302, 3	<p>Even if it stuck fast in the shield without piercing the body, it caused terror etiam sī haesisset in scūtō nec penetrāsset in corpus, pavōrem faciēbat</p> <p>(Livy, 21. 8)</p> <hr/> <p>If they ever began to despair of their chances they retreated to the nearest towns sī quandō . . . dēspērāre fortūnis suis coeperant . . . sē . . . in proxima oppida recipiēbant</p> <p>(Cæsar, <i>B.G.</i>, 3. 12)</p>

163 Conditional clauses are frequently introduced by a relative pronoun or relative adverb. So, for example, **ubi, ut, cum, quandō** (alone or with **-cumque**), "whenever," take the constructions of the conditional sentence.

A. & G. 542	<p>Whenever you come we rejoice ubicumque veniās gaudēmus (Present general)</p>
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- 164 Verbs of *necessity, propriety, possibility, duty*, in the conclusion of a contrary to fact ("unreal") condition, may be in the imperfect or perfect *indicative*.

A. & G. 517 <i>c</i>	<p>If they were guarding every approach, still we could overcome them</p> <p><i>sī omnēs aditūs custōdīrent, eōs tamen vincere poterāmus</i></p> <p>If they had surrounded us we should have been obliged to fight</p> <p><i>sī nōs circumvēnissent nōbīs pugnandum fuit</i></p>
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Introductory particles other than *sī*

165	<i>sīve . . . sīve (seu . . . seu),</i> "whether . . . or," alternative	A. & G. 525 <i>c</i> W. 249	Whether you go or stay, it is well <i>sīve ībis sīve manēbis bene est</i>
166	<i>sīn,</i> "but if," with a supposition contrary to one preceding	A. & G. 525 <i>d</i> W. 562 B. 306, 3	If you stay I shall rejoice, but if you go I shall mourn <i>sī manēbis laetus erō, sīn ībis lūgēbō</i>

167

Nisi and *sī nōn*A. & G. 525 *a*; W. 559-560; B. 306.

nisi ("if not, except") negatives the condition.

sī nōn ("if not") introduces as a supposition a sentence negative in whole or in part — that is, the *nōn* is always closely connected with some one word in it.

Examples of the use of *nisi* and *sī nōn*

168	Nisi	periculum māgnū erit nisi oppidum capiēmus There will be great danger <i>unless</i> we take the town (it can be avoided in no other way)
169	Sī nōn	periculum māgnū erit sī oppidum nōn capiēmus If we <i>don't</i> take the town there will be great danger (and even if we do, there may still be danger)

Proviso (a special form of condition)

A. & G. 528; W. 563-565; B. 310

170	dum, modo, dummodo, tantum ut, "provided that," "grant- ing that," "if only" Subjunctive Negative nē	Let him go — provided he does not return exeat dummodo nē redeat
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6. *Comparison*

A. & G. 524; W. 566-568; B. 307

171	tamquam, tamquam sī, quasi, ac sī, } "as if" ut sī, velut sī, velut quam sī, "than if" Subjunctive	You laugh, as if it were not true ridēs ac sī vērū nōn sit I grieve more than if he were dead magis doleō quam sī mortuus sit
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7. *Concession*

A. & G. 526-527; W. 569-572; B. 308-309

172	quamquam, "although" (of an admitted fact) Indicative	A. & G. 527 <i>d</i> W. 570 B. 309, 2	Although I am the leader, I cannot fight <i>quamquam dux sum,</i> <i>pugnāre nōn possum</i>
173	quamvis, ut, cum, "although" Subjunctive (<i>quamvis</i> often with ad- jectives, "however")	A. & G. 527 <i>a</i> , 549 W. 571 B. 309, 1 and 3	However dangerous it is, he will go <i>quamvis periculōsum</i> <i>sit, ibit</i>
174	licet, "although" Subjunctive present or perfect	A. & G. 527 <i>b</i> W. 571 B. 309, 4	Although he is brave, we cannot praise him <i>licet fortis sit, eum lau-</i> <i>dāre nōn possumus</i>
175	etsi, etiam si, tametsi, "even if" Any conditional con- struction	A. & G. 527 <i>c</i> W. 572 B. 309, 2 <i>a</i>	Even if I had gone, they would have stayed <i>etsi abissem, mānsis-</i> <i>sent</i>

RELATIVE CLAUSES

176	TENDENCY	1	Purpose	A. & G. 531, 2 W. 586, 1 B. 282, 2, 3	He selected a man to announce this quendam dēlēgit quī haec nūntiāret
		177	2	Result (Characteristic)	A. & G. 537, 2 W. 586, 2 B. 284, 2, 3
178	CIRCUMSTANCES	3	Time	A. & G. 542 W. 586, 3	When he spoke all were silent quandō dixit tacuērunt omnēs
179		4	Cause	A. & G. 535 <i>e</i> W. 586, 4 B. 283, 3 <i>a</i>	Happy is he, since he was chosen beātus est, quī ēlēctus sit
180		5	Condition	A. & G. 519, 520 W. 586, 5 B. 312, 1, 2	Whoever had gone out would have been killed quī exisset interfectus esset
181		6	Comparison (Result)	A. & G. 535 <i>c</i> W. 586, 6 B. 284, 4	They were too brave to run away fortiōrēs erant quam quī terga verterent
182		7	Concession	A. & G. 535 <i>e</i> W. 586, 7 B. 283, 3 <i>b</i>	They forgot the man who ¹ saved the state illius oblītī sunt quī cīvītatē servāvīssēt

¹ That is, "although he."

CHARACTERISTIC CLAUSES

(Relative Clauses of Result)

A. & G. 534-535; W. 587-589; B. 283

183	With general expressions of existence or non-existence, as sunt quī, quis est quī, nēmō est quī	There is no one who would betray his native land nēmō est quī patriam prōdat
184	With ūnus and sōlus	He was the only one to leave sōlus erat quī discēderet
185	With quam ut or quam quī after comparatives, "too . . . to"	The city was too strong to be taken urbs validior erat quam quae expugnārētur
186	With dīgnus, indīgnus, aptus , and idōneus .	You are worthy to be the leader dīgnus es quī dūcās
187	A relative clause of characteristic may express <i>restriction</i> , or <i>proviso</i> , <i>cause</i> , or <i>concession</i>	So far as I know quod sciam

CLAUSES WITH QUOD

(These are either purely Substantive or Adverbial, and take the Indicative)

A. & G. 572; W. 549; B. 299

188	When the statement is regarded as a fact (quod = "that, the fact that")	That he conquered the Germans is wonderful quod Germānōs vīcit, id mirābile est (Substantive)
189	Sometimes used as an accusative of specification ("whereas," "as to the fact that")	As to your selling the land quod agrum vēdis (Adverbial)
190	May take the place of the accusative and infinitive after verbs of feeling	He is glad that we are coming gaudet quod venīmus (Causal)

CLAUSES WITH QUĪN AND QUŌMINUS

(These are all Clauses of Purpose or Result)

A. & G. 557-559; W. 573-579 and 514; B. 295, 3

191	After negative words of <i>hindering</i> , ¹ <i>resisting</i> , <i>refusing</i> , <i>doubting</i> , <i>delaying</i> (especially nōn dubitō , ² nōn est dubium), use quīn + subjunctive (Result)	A. & G. 558 W. 577 B. 295, 3 a	He did not prevent them from crossing eōs nōn dēterrēbat quīn trānsīrent There is no doubt that the fight is now on nōn dubium est quīn nunc pugnētur
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¹ *prohibeō* commonly takes the infinitive.² *nōn dubitō*, "I do not hesitate," takes the infinitive.

192	After verbs of <i>hindering</i> ¹ and <i>refusing</i> , when not negated, ² use nē or quōminus + subjunctive (Purpose)	A. & G. 558 <i>b</i> W. 514 B. 295, 3	We prevented him from going eum impedivimus nē [or quōminus] iret
193	After a general negative, quīn may introduce a clause of result or characteristic	A. & G. 559 W. 578, 579 B. 284, 3, and 283, 4	No one is so mad that he does n't believe nēmō tam dēmēns est quīn crēdat

INTERROGATIVE CLAUSES

A. & G. 330-336; W. 280-283; B. 162

Introduced by an interrogative word or by:

194	-ne (enclitic), the sign of a question	Have you leisure? estne tibi ōtium?
195	nōnne , if the answer "yes" is expected	He's rich, is n't he? nōnne dīves est?
196	num , if the answer "no" is expected	You don't hesitate, do you? num dubitās?

¹ *prohibeō* commonly takes the infinitive.² *dubitō* without a negative is regularly followed by an indirect question, or, in the meaning of "hesitate," by an infinitive:

I doubt whether they are coming
dubitō utrum veniant
Why do you hesitate to speak? .
cūr dubitās loquī?

In Double Questions :

“whether” {
utrum “or” an, “or not” { **annōn**¹
 -ne } **necne**²

-ne . . . an whether . . . or	I don't know whether he is a soldier or a sailor nesciō milesne an nauta sit
utrum . . . annōn whether . . . or not	Will he come or not ? utrum veniet annōn ?
utrum . . . necne ² whether . . . or not	He asks whether you are writing or not rogat utrum scribās necne

Indirect Questions

A. & G. 573-576; W. 590-595; B. 300

198 Always subjunctive. If the indirect question refers to future time, use the subjunctive of the first periphrastic conjugation.

PRIMARY	You ask ³ rogās	quid { faciam factūrus sim fēcerim	what I am doing what I shall do what I did
SECONDARY	You were asking ⁴ rogābās	quid { facerem factūrus essem fēcissem	what I was doing what I should do what I had done

¹ In direct questions.² In indirect questions, with the subjunctive (see below, § 198).³ Or, “you will ask” (**rogābis**), “you will have asked” (**rogāveris**).⁴ Or, “you asked” (**rogāvistī**), “you had asked” (**rogāverās**).

INDIRECT DISCOURSE

A. & G. 577-593; W. 597-620; B. 313-324

- 199 A simple declarative sentence (or the principal clause of a complex sentence) depending on a verb of
knowing, thinking, telling, perceiving, promising, hoping, expecting, threatening, swearing,
 is put in the infinitive with subject accusative.

200 Tenses of the Infinitive

A. & G. 584; W. 632-636; B. 270

Present	denotes	same time as	main verb
Perfect	denotes	time before	main verb
Future	denotes	time after	main verb

Examples

201	"I hear," <i>audiō</i>		
	Same time	I say that I hear I said that I heard I shall say that I hear	<i>dīcō mē audīre</i> <i>dīxī mē audīre</i> <i>dīcam mē audīre</i>
202	"I heard," <i>audīvī</i>		
	Time before	You say that you heard You said that you had heard You will say that you heard	<i>dīcis tē audīvisse</i> <i>dīxistī tē audīvisse</i> <i>dīcēs tē audīvisse</i>
203	"I shall hear," <i>audiam</i>		
	Time after	He says that he will hear He said that he would hear He will say that he will hear	<i>dīcit sē audītūrum esse</i> <i>dīxit sē audītūrum esse</i> <i>dīcet sē audītūrum esse</i>

But use Subjunctive (not Infinitive) for :

204	All subordinate clauses (unless merely explanatory)	A. & G. 580, 583 W. 605-607 B. 314 and 3	He promises to depart if we will do it pollicētur sē discessūrum sī id faciāmus
205	A real question indirectly quoted	A. & G. 586 W. 601 B. 315, 1	What did they want? ¹ (he asked) quid sibi vellent?
206	Any imperative form (including prohibitions)	A. & G. 588 W. 602, 604 B. 316	Let them fight bravely ² (he urged) fortiter pugnārent
207	A subjunctive of exhortation, wish, or deliberation	A. & G. 587, 588 <i>a</i> B. 315, 3	He said we should not despair ³ dixit: nē dēspērārēmus

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES IN INDIRECT DISCOURSE

A. & G. 589; W. 613-619; B. 319-322

- 208 { Condition (subordinate clause) becomes subjunctive.
Conclusion (unless hortatory or optative) becomes infinitive.

Special Rules for Contrary to Fact Conditions

- 209 1. Condition always *unchanged in tense* (and accordingly violating the rules for sequence if the verb of saying is primary).
- 210 2. Conclusion if active becomes the participle in **-ūrus + fuisse**.

DIRECT FORM

¹ "What do you want?" **quid vultis?**

² "Fight bravely," **fortiter pugnāte**.

³ "Let us not despair," **nē dēspērēmus**.

- 211 3. Conclusion, if in the passive voice, is expressed by **futūrum fuisset** and the imperfect subjunctive.

EXAMPLES OF CONDITIONS IN INDIRECT DISCOURSE

Simple Present Condition

If the enemy are seeking peace they are giving hostages
sī hostēs pācem petunt obsidēs dant

Indirectly Quoted

212

SEQUENCE		CONDITION	CONCLUSION
Primary	dīcō hostēs	sī pācem petant	obsidēs dare
Secondary	dīxī	peterent	

I say that if the enemy are seeking peace they are giving hostages
 I said that if the enemy were seeking peace they were giving hostages

Simple Past Condition

If the enemy sought peace they gave hostages
sī hostēs pācem petivērunt obsidēs dedērunt

Indirectly Quoted

213

SEQUENCE		CONDITION	CONCLUSION
Primary	dīcis hostēs	sī pācem petiverint	obsidēs dedisse
Secondary	dīcēbās	petivissent	

You say that if the enemy sought peace they gave hostages
 You said that if the enemy had sought peace they had given hostages

Future More Vivid Condition

If the enemy (shall) seek peace they will give hostages
sī hostēs pācem petent obsidēs dabunt

Future Less Vivid Condition ("Ideal")

If the enemy should seek peace they would give hostages
sī hostēs pācem petant obsidēs dent

Both alike in Indirect Discourse

214

SEQUENCE		CONDITION	CONCLUSION
Primary	dīcit hostēs	sī pācem petant	obsidēs datūrōs esse
Secondary	dīxit	peterent	
He says that if the enemy		{ seek should seek } peace they	{ will give, would give, hostages
He said that if the enemy should seek peace they would give hostages			

Contrary to Fact Conditions ("Unreal")

1. Conclusion in the Active Voice

Present { If the enemy were seeking peace they would be giving hostages
sī hostēs pācem peterent obsidēs darent

Past { If the enemy had sought peace they would have given hostages
sī hostēs pācem petivissent obsidēs dedissent

Indirectly Quoted

215

		CONDITION	CONCLUSION
dicō or dixī	hostēs	sī pācem { peterent ¹ petivissent ²	obsidēs datūrōs fuisse
I { say said }	that if the enemy	{ were seek- ing ¹ had sought ²	peace they would { be giving ¹ have given ² } hostages

Contrary to Fact Conditions ("Unreal")

2. Conclusion in the Passive Voice

Present { If the enemy were seeking peace hostages would be forth-
coming
sī hostēs pācem peterent obsidēs darentur

Past { If the enemy had sought peace hostages would have been
given
sī hostēs pācem petivissent obsidēs dati essent

Indirectly Quoted

216

		CONDITION	CONCLUSION
dicō or dixī	hostēs	sī pācem { peterent ¹ petivissent ²	futūrum fuisse ut obsidēs darentur
I { say said }	that if the enemy	{ were seek- ing ¹ had sought ²	peace hostages { would be forthcoming ¹ would have been given ²

¹ In a present contrary to fact condition.² In a past contrary to fact condition.

NOUN AND ADJECTIVE FORMS OF THE VERB

A. & G. 487-510; W. 621-655; B. 325-340

Certain forms of the verb, while capable of controlling an object, are in themselves substantives, and accordingly have all the functions of substantives. Thus the infinitive, gerund, and supine are verbal nouns, while the participle and gerundive are verbal adjectives.

INFINITIVE

A. & G. 451-463; W. 622-636; B. 326-335

217	As subject (especially with <i>est</i>)	A. & G. 452, 1 W. 622, 623 B. 327, 1; 330	To wage war is a crime bellum gerere scelus est
218	In apposition with the subject	A. & G. 452, 2 W. 624	That is a pleasure — to aid a friend id dēmum iuvat—amicō auxiliū dare
219	As predicate nominative	A. & G. 452, 3 W. 624	Seeing is believing vidēre est crēdere
220	Apparent subject of impersonals: libet, licet, oportet, decet, placet, vīsum est, pudet, piget, necesse est, opus est	A. & G. 454 W. 623 B. 327, 1; 330	It is your pleasure to mourn dolēre tibi¹ libet You may go licet tē¹ ire

¹ With impersonal verbs and expressions that take the infinitive as apparent subject, the personal subject may be expressed (1) by the dative, or (2) by the accusative.

221	Complementary infinitive with verbs: <i>to be able, dare, undertake, remember, forget, be accustomed, begin, continue, cease, hesitate, learn, know how, fear</i> ¹	A. & G. 456 W. 626 B. 328	They tried to storm the fort castellum expugnāre cōnābantur
222	With subject accusative in indirect discourse (see §§ 199-203)	A. & G. 459 W. 628, 629 B. 331	We thought they had heard exīstimāvimus eōs audīvisse
223	Historical infinitive, subject <i>nominative</i>	A. & G. 463 W. 631 B. 335	Our men ran thither and bore aid nostrī eō occurrere et auxiliū ferre

PARTICIPLES

A. & G. 488-500; W. 645-652; B. 336-337

224

FORMATION OF PARTICIPLES

Verb Stems

	PRESENT STEM	PERFECT STEM	SUPINE STEM
agō	age re	ēg ī	āct us

¹ Many verbs, denoting *willingness, necessity, propriety, resolve, command, prohibition, effort*, take either the infinitive or a subjunctive clause (see §§ 111-118).

PRESENT		FUTURE	PERFECT
Active part.	Present stem + ns	Supine stem + ūrus	
Passive part.		(Gerundive) Present stem + ndus	Last principal part

- 225 In deponents the perfect participle is active in meaning. Accordingly it is often used in agreement with a noun, where ordinary verbs would admit an ablative absolute construction :

After the soldiers had been encouraged Cæsar gave the signal	militēs cohortātus Cæsar signum dedit
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USES OF THE PRESENT AND PERFECT PARTICIPLE

226	Attributive	A. & G. 494 W. 650 B. 337, 1	A loving son filius amāns
227	Simple predicate	A. & G. 495 W. 651 B. 337, 2	Gaul is divided Gallia est dīvisa
228	To form perfect tenses in the passive	A. & G. 495 <i>n</i>	He has been praised laudātus est
229	Attendant circumstance	A. & G. 496 W. 651 B. 337, 2	Although blameless, they were put to death innocentēs occidēbantur
230	Descriptive	A. & G. 497 <i>d</i> B. 337, 3	We saw him coming illum venientem vīdimus

USES OF THE FUTURE ACTIVE PARTICIPLE

231	First periphrastic conjugation with sum	A. & G. 498 <i>a</i> W. 188 B. 115	He was about to write scriptūrus erat
232	With eram or fuī to take the place of imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive (especially in contrary to fact conditions)	A. & G. 498 <i>b</i> and 517 <i>d</i>	What would have happened quid futūrum fuit (instead of pluperfect subjunctive)

GERUND AND GERUNDIVE

USES OF THE GERUNDIVE

(Always passive, denoting obligation, necessity, propriety)

233	Descriptive adjective	A. & G. 500, 1 W. 643 B. 337, 8 <i>a</i>	A city to be observed urbs spectanda
234	Second periphrastic conjugation with sum	A. & G. 500, 2 W. 644, 1 B. 337, 8 <i>b</i>	War must be waged bellum gerendum est
235	Purpose with verbs: <i>give, deliver, agree for, have, receive, demand, undertake</i>	A. & G. 500, 4 W. 644, 2 B. 337, 8 <i>b</i> , 2	He gave a contract for building the tower turrim aedificandam locābat

USE OF THE CASES OF THE GERUND AND GERUNDIVE

236	Gen.	Subjective Objective Purpose (with <i>causā</i>)	A. & G. 504 W. 639, 1 B. 338, 1	The desire of founding a city cupīdō urbis condendae For the sake of making peace pācis faciendae causā
237	Dat.	With verbs Adjectives of fit- ness Nouns (in legal phrases)	A. & G. 505 W. 639, 2 B. 338, 2	Suitable for fortifying idōneum mūniendō A commission of ten to draw up the laws decemvirī lēgibus scri- bendīs
238	Acc.	Purpose (with <i>ad</i>)	A. & G. 506 W. 639, 3 B. 338, 3	In order to fight ad pugnandum
239	Abl.	Manner, means, cause, etc. After comparatives With the preposi- tions <i>ab, dē, ex, in</i>	A. & G. 507 W. 639, 4 B. 338, 4	By agriculture and the chase agrum colendō et vē- nandō In doing this in his rēbus agendīs

240 As a rule the gerundive in agreement with its noun is a commoner construction than the gerund with a direct object. The accusative of the gerund with a preposition never takes a direct object in classical Latin.

SUPINE

241	Accusative ("former supine")	Purpose, with verbs of mo- tion	A.&G.509 W. 654 B. 340, 1	They came to scoff vēnērunt contemptum
242	Ablative ("latter supine")	Specification, with adjec- tives, opus, fās, nefās	A.&G.510 W. 655 B. 340, 2	Wonderful to relate mīrābile dictū

PERIPHRASTIC CONJUGATIONS

243	First or ac- tive	Future active participle with sum	Intention
244	Second or passive	Gerundive with sum, dative of agent	Obligation



PART SECOND

EXERCISES BASED ON CÆSAR

EXERCISE I

USE OF THE MOODS IN PRINCIPAL CLAUSES

(Sections 80-91, based on Cæsar B. G., I, 3-5 incl.)

245. 1. Would that the Helvetii had not been won over by the prestige of Orgetorix!

2. Make ready the things that are needful for the expedition and let the magistrates buy up as many wagons as possible.

3. The grain supply would have sufficed for the journey.

4. What am I to do? Shall I set the time of departure in the second year?

5. May Orgetorix not be sent to the state of the Sequani, for he would persuade Casticus.

6. Let us seize the supreme command in our own states; then we shall be the most powerful peoples in Gaul.

7. Don't announce these matters to the Helvetii.

8. If he had been condemned, the magistrates would have burned him to death.

9. Lead hither your dependents and debtors; through their aid you may escape.

10. Would that we were not leaving our country!

11. Take away the hope of return and they will be prepared to face any danger.

12. Let us burn our villages and set out with the people who dwell across the Rhine.

EXERCISE II

PRONOUNS

(Sections 72-79, based on Cæsar B. G., I, 7-9 incl.)

246. 1. Some one announced to Cæsar that they were marching through our province.

2. Who of us had been informed of his arrival from the city?

3. All the noblest men of the state will be sent to your army as ambassadors.

4. Nammeius was one of the leaders, Verudoctius the other; both were of high rank among their own people.

5. Some of our armies will go through your province by one route, others by another.

6. Have you no other way through the territory of any one at all?

7. Of the two routes, the one is of such a nature that no one would try to depart by it.

8. The ambassadors had agreed together that they would return on that day.

9. Some broke through by night, others were driven back by our soldiers and gave up this attempt.

10. I was unable to persuade the Romans; all the rest obtained their demands.

11. So many states have been induced, by regard for us, to pass through his country without injuring it.

12. Let us all keep the Helvetii from their march; for every one of us desires to have great power.

EXERCISE III

PURPOSE, RESULT, AND VERBS OF FEARING

(Sections 105-136, based on Cæsar B. G., I, 10-12 incl.)

247. 1. Cæsar feared that the Helvetii intended to march into the province.

2. To have so many warlike nations as neighbors is very dangerous for the Roman people.

3. So he hastened into Italy to enroll new legions and lead others from their winter camps.

4. It happened that the Ceutrones had seized the higher ground, that they might prevent Cæsar and his army from marching.

5. Far from accomplishing their purpose, they were themselves repulsed in many conflicts.

6. The Hædui, fearing that all their fields will be laid waste, send legates to Cæsar to ask his aid.

7. We have not deserved to have our children enslaved in the sight of your armies.

8. It is to burn our towns and devastate our land that they have come.

9. It was easily brought to pass that the fortunes of his allies were not wholly consumed.

10. They joined rafts and boats together for the sake of crossing the stream.

11. The Helvetii feared that not even three quarters of their troops would be allowed to cross.

12. That he might the more easily take them off their guard, Cæsar sent scouts to find out about their position and to report to him before the battle.

EXERCISE IV

TEMPORAL CLAUSES

(Sections 137-148, based on Cæsar B. G., I, 13-15 incl.)

248. 1. He had to build a bridge across the river before he could pursue the remnant of the Helvetii.

2. When he had finished this, Divico came to seek peace before Cæsar had led the army over.

3. As long as you rely on valor rather than craft you may despise your foes.

4. Whenever I am conscious of having done wrong it is easy for me to be on my guard.

5. As soon as they realized that they had done wrong they were afraid.

6. Until they tried to make a march through his province by force he had been willing to forget the ancient wrong.

7. When they boasted of their victory the gods punished them.

8. Until hostages are given we shall injure you and your allies.

9. The ambassadors waited until a reply was given before they went back to their own army.

10. When he commenced the fight they were moving their camp from that place.

11. When they first began to attack our men Cæsar restrained his soldiers from fighting.

12. While these things were being done a few of our men fell.

EXERCISE V

CAUSE AND CONCESSION

(Sections 149-152, 172-175, based on Cæsar B. G., I, 16-17 incl.)

249. 1. Although even the supply of fodder was insufficient, the Hædui daily demanded provisions.

2. The grain in the fields was not yet ripe, because Gaul is situated far to the north.

3. The Romans did not transport their supplies in boats, on the ground that they were unwilling to leave the Helvetii when they should march away from the river.

4. Although the Hædui kept saying that the grain was on the way, he knew he was being put off.

5. Since the day was at hand he called their commanders together.

6. You have deserted me because you were unwilling to help, not because you were unable.

7. However near the enemy are, you do not bring the grain which you promised.

8. Because they could not hold the first place in Gaul they submitted to the Roman demands.

9. Granting that our plans are reported to the enemy, Helvetians cannot overcome Romans!

10. He was silent because he feared the multitude.

11. Not because I have been compelled, but because I want to, I am announcing these things to you now.

12. Even if it is dangerous, I have been won over by Cæsar's speech.

EXERCISE VI

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES — COMPARISON — PROVISIO

(Sections 153-171, based on Cæsar B. G., I, 18-19 incl.)

250. 1. If Cæsar had not been unwilling to have these matters discussed, he would not have dismissed the assembly.

2. If you inquire of others about the same matters, you will find this is so.

3. If a man increases his wealth, he obtains great means for bribery.

4. Let him have great power among the neighboring states, provided that he favors the Helvetii.

5. If anything had happened to the Romans, he would have entertained great hopes of obtaining sole command.

6. Whether Dumnorix fought bravely or fled, I order the state to punish him.

7. If these are only suspicions, bid him be summoned; but if there is sure evidence, punish him at once.

8. You speak as if you had not done these things without our orders.

9. If he should summon Diviciacus, he would tell him of all our suspicions.

10. I fear it would hurt his brother's feelings if we were to punish Dumnorix.

11. If we favored the Helvetii, we should now be in despair of our power to rule.

12. Provided that the usual interpreters are removed, we shall speak to you through Procillus.

EXERCISE VII

INDIRECT QUESTIONS AND INDIRECT DISCOURSE

(Sections 198-207, based on Cæsar B. G., I, 20-21 incl.)

251. 1. Cæsar asked whether these charges were true or not.

2. Diviciacus said these things were true, and yet he begged that we would not determine upon harsh measures toward his brother.

3. We knew that Dumnorix had used his power for his brother's undoing.

4. Many thought he would be moved by love for his brother and by the opinion of the crowd.

5. He said that no one had ever believed these things were being done without his consent.

6. Cæsar urged him to make an end of his entreaties, saying that he would pardon the offense.

7. We thought that Dumnorix would inquire what complaint the state made.

8. You asked him what he would do and with whom he would speak.

9. I am informed that the enemy are encamping at the foot of the mountain.

10. It was reported that Labienus would ascend the peak with guides who knew the way.

11. They say he marched along by the same way that the enemy had gone.

12. Announce that Considius has gone ahead with scouts.

EXERCISE VIII

CONDITIONS IN INDIRECT DISCOURSE

(Sections 208-216, based on Cæsar B. G., I, 22-24 incl.)

252. 1. Cæsar said that if Labienus held the summit of the mountain, he would pitch his camp not far from that of the enemy.

2. I think that Considius would have informed us if our arrival were known.

3. We know that if the mountain had been seized by the enemy, the Gallic arms and ensigns would have been seen.

4. Cæsar ordered Labienus not to fight unless he should see his troops near the enemy's camp.

5. He thinks that if our men refrain from battle until the height is occupied, an attack may be made on the foe from all sides at once.

6. We found out that Considius had reported what he had not seen as if he had seen it.

7. The enemy knew that unless we were overcome with terror we were following them still.

8. He was informed that he would reach Bibracte if he did not turn aside from the line of march.

9. The Helvetii believed that the Romans would have offered battle on the previous day if they had not been overwhelmed with fear.

10. They were confident that they could cut us off from our supplies if we did not change our plans.

11. He says he will fill the mountain with men if they draw up a battle line.

12. It was said that all the baggage would have been brought into one place if our line had not suddenly come up.

EXERCISE IX

NOUN AND ADJECTIVE FORMS OF THE VERB

(Sections 217-244, 66, based on Cæsar B. G., I, 25-26 incl.)

253. 1. Cæsar, in taking away all hope of flight, equalized the danger.

2. When the soldiers had been encouraged he easily broke through the phalanx of the enemy.

3. His plan for breaking this up was praised by the other commanders.

4. It was decided to make a sudden attack with drawn swords.

5. Although several shields were pierced by one javelin, they were not fastened together.

6. That the mountain had been seized was a great hindrance to the enemy who fought at its foot.

7. Strange to say, the Helvetii caught sight of our men as they were coming up.

8. In facing about the second line was surrounded and overcome.

9. Our men tried to hold out as long as they could and continued fighting until late at night.

10. Those who hurled darts from between the wagons were captured.

11. Messengers have been sent to announce these things to the Lingones.

12. After an interval of three days ambassadors came for the purpose of seeking peace.

EXERCISE X

CHARACTERISTIC. *Quin* AND *Quōminus*

SUBSTANTIVE CLAUSES WITH *Quod*

(Sections 176-193, based on Cæsar B. G., I, 27-28 incl.)

254. 1. So far as I know, the Helvetii have been obliged to send legates concerning peace.

2. They were not the men to cast themselves at his feet and weep.

3. Cæsar did not hesitate to order them to stay there and await his coming.

4. As to their giving hostages, the ambassadors knew he would make this demand.

5. Nothing prevented them from selecting these and bringing them at once.

6. There is no doubt that they were overcome with terror.

7. They thought that their great numbers would prevent the flight of a few from being noticed.

8. There is no one who would not be induced by the hope of safety to make such an attempt.

9. Who is there who would seek them out and lead them back to slavery?

10. Cæsar believed that they deserved to be treated as his foes, if they were brought back.

11. I doubt if he will order the Germans not to cross the Rhine.

12. The Boii were the only ones who settled in their country.

EXERCISE XI

THE PERIPHRASTIC CONJUGATIONS

(Sections 231, 234, 243, 244, based on Cæsar B. G., I, 29-31 incl.)

255. 1. The tablets that were found should have been brought to Cæsar.

2. One hundred and ten thousand were about to return home.

3. The Helvetii must be punished for their former wrongdoing.

4. Yet they inquired whether this would be to the best interests of Gaul.

5. They say that he must wage war on the whole nation.

6. The same leaders intended to return to ask for a private interview concerning these matters.

7. We all had to strive to obtain the things they desired us to have.

8. The Sequani must hire the Germans to aid them.

9. They are about to give the children of the noblest men in the state as hostages.

10. The Roman manner of life was not to be compared with that of the Germans.

11. The remaining Gauls are to leave their homes just as the Helvetii have done.

12. The Germans must be deterred from leading a larger number of soldiers into Gaul.

EXERCISE XII

NOMINATIVE, VOCATIVE, AND GENITIVE CASES

(Sections 1-22, based on Cæsar B. G., I, 32-33 incl.)

256. 1. Sequani, why do you alone, of all who are here present, do none of the things that the rest do?

2. He said that their sadness was a cause of concern to their friends.

3. We are sorry for the wretched lot of our friends, the Sequani.

4. They dare not even ask for the aid that they need so much.

5. Ariovistus, a man of great cruelty, has not forgotten them.

6. Cæsar reminded the Gauls of his former kindness and generosity.

7. Many of them remembered that the Hædui were desirous of freedom.

8. The very name of slavery seemed more than could be borne by men of such spirit.

9. He was ashamed that these fierce nations should be so highly regarded.

10. This province belongs to the people of Gaul, not to the Germans.

11. Be mindful of the courage of your brethren and kinsmen!

12. You will be accused of cowardice if you submit to the arrogance of these barbarians.

EXERCISE XIII

THE DATIVE CASE

(Sections 23-34, based on Cæsar B. G., I, 34-36 incl.)

257. 1. The ambassadors decided to select a place suitable for a conference.

2. Ariovistus said they might do it, so far as he was concerned, and this arrangement was satisfactory to Cæsar as well.

3. The Germans were persuaded that Cæsar ought not to have entered their country.

4. "If I had invaded the regions of Gaul which you possess," he said, "you would have resisted my coming."

5. Cæsar thought that Ariovistus himself would come to meet him.

6. He gave the following commands to the representatives that had arrived.

7. Allow the Sequani to return the hostages that they have.

8. If you do not make war on the Hædui or their allies hereafter, there will be a lasting friendship between you and the Roman people.

9. Ariovistus replied that it was not his custom to spare the conquered, nor was he pleased to be told how to rule his own people.

10. The Hædui should have remained true to their agreement with the Germans.

11. He would place some one in charge of the races he had conquered.

12. If this did not please Cæsar, he was ready to meet him in battle.

EXERCISE XIV

THE ACCUSATIVE CASE

(Sections 35-47, based on Cæsar B. G., I, 37-39 incl.)

258. 1. The Treveri appointed their chief men as ambassadors to present their complaints to Cæsar.

2. Perhaps it had escaped his notice that the Harudes were laying waste their country.

3. The Suevi, moreover, were making the same attempts as the Germans.

4. Wretched men that we are! Not even by giving hostages can we purchase peace from our foes.

5. But if you will aid us, they will not dare to lead any more troops across the Rhine.

6. Cæsar marched for several days and reached Vesontio.

7. Our men inquired of merchants what sort of men the Germans were.

8. When they had been told, they were in large measure smitten with fear.

9. It did not escape Cæsar's notice that those who desired to depart had not had much experience in warfare.

10. Some hid themselves in their tents because they were unable to conceal their fear from the commander.

11. They claimed that they dreaded marching a long way through narrow passes and great forests.

12. It was not seemly for the soldiers who had had long training in camp to be frightened.

EXERCISE XV

THE ABLATIVE CASE AND THE LOCATIVE

(Sections 48-71, based on Cæsar B. G., I, 40-41 incl.)

259. 1. When I was consul, Ariovistus said that he needed the good will of the Roman people.

2. The sooner he sees the justice of our claims the better it will be for him.

3. But if he should be impelled by some mad frenzy to declare war, what have we to fear for ourselves?

4. The Cimbri and Teutons were defeated by Marius and an army worthy of the greatest praise.

5. In the recent uprising of the slaves in Italy we have an example of what steadfast courage can do.

6. The Germans with whom we ourselves have joined in battle have been conquered with great ease.

7. They used craft and guile to overcome the Gauls.

8. In bravery our soldiers are surely superior to any barbarians whatever.

9. Both at Rome and in the field of battle you are worthy of the utmost confidence and trust.

10. In a few days you will be in possession of the enemy's camp.

11. The troops of the Germans, soldiers of great bravery, were not more than twenty-five miles away.

12. There has never been a greater general than Cæsar.

EXERCISE XVI—REVIEW

CONJUNCTIONAL CLAUSES

(Sections 98-175, based on Cæsar B. G., I, 42-45 incl.)

260. 1. Because he now believed he could do so without danger, Ariovistus was willing to come to a conference with Cæsar.

2. Although he had refused to do this before, he had now come to his senses and ceased from his obstinacy.

3. Ariovistus demands of Cæsar that he shall bring only cavalry to the interview.

4. He said he was afraid he would be treacherously surrounded if the Roman infantry were near.

5. Cæsar decided to mount the soldiers of the tenth legion on horses.

6. When they arrived at the place appointed Cæsar spoke of the kindness of the senate toward him.

7. The reasons that existed for friendship between the Romans and the Hædui were too just to be disregarded.

8. If Ariovistus had crossed the Rhine of his own free will, it would have been a different matter.

9. Although he had led a great host into Gaul, he had done this for his own protection.

10. Even if the Hædui were the friends of the Romans, they had not obtained Cæsar's aid in their conflicts with the Sequani.

11. Many circumstances influenced Cæsar so that he did not think it right to desert his friends.

12. It is clear to all that Gaul is free if the senate's judgment be regarded.

EXERCISE XVII — REVIEW

RELATIVE CLAUSES

(Sections 176-193, based on Cæsar B. G., I, 46-50 incl.)

261. 1. Those who had been repulsed, claimed that they had been treacherously surrounded during the conference.

2. I do not doubt that Ariovistus forbade the Romans all access to Gaul.

3. Nothing prevented him from finishing the matters that had been begun two days before.

4. That the Germans could not be restrained from fighting seemed incredible to Cæsar.

5. He sent Procillus to find out what else Ariovistus had to say.

6. Ariovistus refused to contend in battle, although there was nothing to keep him from doing so.

7. Whoever receives a wound and falls from his horse is surrounded by his brave comrades.

8. Troops were sent by the enemy to keep our men from fortifying a camp.

9. There are commanders who would lead out their troops every day.

10. The women who declared in prophecy that it was not fated for the Germans to prevail on that day, deterred them from making an attack.

11. I think that they are the only ones who observe such a custom.

12. Cæsar, although he led out his army to attack the camp, returned without fighting, since they refused to come forth against him.

EXERCISE XVIII — REVIEW

INTERROGATIVE CLAUSES

(Sections 194-198, based on Cæsar B. G., I, 51-54 incl.)

262. 1. Was it because they excelled in numbers that they engaged in battle with the Romans, or because they were obliged to fight?

2. Cæsar wondered why they had placed the women in the wagons and carts.

3. Did not each man have many witnesses of his valor?

4. The enemy did not know whether they would make a sudden charge or not.

5. Would any one leap upon the phalanx and wound us from above?

6. Crassus was asking if he should send the third line to aid our men.

7. Whether they ceased from flight before they came to the river or not is a matter of little importance.

8. I shall inquire how many relied on their strength and swam across.

9. Have you learned whether the wives of Ariovistus escaped or perished in the flight?

10. Did fortune diminish his joy by restoring to him his friend?

11. They were consulting the lots whether he should be put to death immediately.

12. Could any one have completed two such great wars in less than a year's time?

EXERCISES BASED ON LIVY

EXERCISE I

USE OF THE MOODS IN PRINCIPAL CLAUSES

(Sections 80-91, based on Livy, I, 3)

263. Would that the son of Æneas were now old enough to rule; we should intrust the wealthy and flourishing city of Lavinium to Ascanius without fear. But as it is, let his mother, Lavinia, keep the kingdom secure for him until he reaches the age of manhood. What else can we do under the circumstances?

Don't take up arms against the Etruscans during the regency of a woman; let us rather make peace. Would that Mezentius and all the other neighboring rulers had decided on some fixed boundary for their own tribes and the Latins! And yet might is stronger than the will of a boyish ruler or even than respect for a woman. May the Latins not foolishly go to war!

EXERCISE II

PRONOUNS

(Sections 72-79, based on Livy, I, 7)

264. Each of the two brothers was saluted as king by his own following, for the one claimed the sovereignty by priority of time, and the other because twice as many vultures had appeared for him. Which of you all can justly choose a king by such auguries?

Here is another more common version of the quarrel between Romulus and his brother. Remus was slain, some say, by his brother's own hand, because he leaped over the walls of the newly founded city. "As many as leap over these walls of mine hereafter," said he, "may they all perish in the same manner." Such was the anger of that famous Roman king whose city even to-day is called by the name of its founder. He also established various religious ceremonies, some according to the Alban custom, others according to the Greek, and won for himself, through his own deserts, the immortality fate had in store for him.

EXERCISE III

PURPOSE, RESULT, AND VERBS OF FEARING

(Sections 105-136, based on Livy, I, 12)

265. The Roman forces were so great that when drawn up in battle array they filled the entire plain between the Palatine and the Capitoline. Hostius Hostilius was urging them on to advance up the hill, in order that they might regain the citadel, and so far from being a cowardly leader, he himself fought with the greatest courage in the foremost ranks. But it happened that he was slain and the Roman lines at once gave way, for the soldiers feared that the Sabines would make a charge from the citadel and that their own cause would not prevail. But Romulus, in order to stop their disgraceful flight, promised to give a temple to Jupiter Stator, that men in after times might have it as a memorial of his help in their time of need. After his prayer he ordered the battle to be renewed, and in a short time it was brought to pass that Mettius and the Sabines were routed.

EXERCISE IV

TEMPORAL CLAUSES

(Sections 137-148, based on Livy, I, 18)

266. When Romulus had disappeared from the earth the Senate decreed that there should be an interregnum until a worthy successor should be found. While affairs were in this state a certain Numa, a man of great prudence, was living among the Sabines, and all the Romans to a man decided to bestow the sovereignty upon him. As soon as he was summoned to the city he bade them ask counsel of the gods before choosing him as king. After hearing this wise advice the augur, when he had first escorted Numa to the citadel, offered prayer, and waited until Jupiter should give them some clear sign. When he had specified the signs that he desired to have revealed, the god sent the omens; and as soon as the people were thus convinced of the approval of heaven Numa was declared king.

EXERCISE V

CAUSE AND CONCESSION

(Sections 149-152, 172-175, based on Livy, I, 23)

267. The Albans and Romans engaged in a conflict that was almost a civil war, inasmuch as both were descendants of the Trojans, because as Lavinium traced its origin from Troy, so did Alba Longa from Lavinium. And yet, although war had been formally declared, they never contended together in battle array; not because either side was cowardly, but that they might not both be attacked by the Etruscans when exhausted by this struggle.

For even if the Romans had conquered the Albans, the people of Etruria were too strong to be met in battle by either race alone. "However eager you are to seek restitution from the Albans," said Tullus, "we ought to decide these affairs without much bloodshed." The soldiers opposed Tullus on the ground that it was cowardly to decline a general engagement, but really because they were eager for a fight, although they saw the wisdom of their leader's words.

EXERCISE VI

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES — COMPARISON — PROVISIO

(Sections 153-171, based on Livy, I, 25)

268. If the two armies had not been free from immediate danger, they would not have sat down before their camps on either hand; but it had been agreed to risk the outcome of the disagreement on the valor and good fortune of a few. If the Horatii should prevail over the Curiatii, the Albans would be subject to Rome; but if the three Roman youths were conquered, then their city would be subject to foreign dominion. Two of the Roman champions fall in the very first encounter, and the Alban army cries aloud for joy as if the victory were already assured. Now if the sole remaining Horatius does not attack his adversaries one at a time, he is lost. "If only I can separate them," he says, "I shall kill them all and strip them of their arms." If he had not been unhurt while his adversaries were all wounded, he would never have overcome all three. And yet, whenever the public safety depends on one man's success or failure, he is nerved to greater efforts on his country's behalf by the very magnitude of the danger.

EXERCISE VII

INDIRECT QUESTIONS AND INDIRECT DISCOURSE

(Sections 198-207, based on Livy, I, 34)

269. It is said that Lucumo, the son of Demaratus, migrated from Tarquinii to Rome when Ancus was king. He knew that the Etruscans despised him because he was the son of a stranger and an exile, and so when his wife, Tanaquil, told him that among a new people, where merit was counted as nobility, there would undoubtedly be a place for a brave and active man, he saw no reason why he should not leave his own country. His wife is said to have been skilled in portents, and when an eagle carried off Lucumo's cap she bade him rejoice and hope for great honors; he should not hesitate to believe this bird a messenger from heaven. When the Romans asked who the stranger was, he gave his name as Lucius Tarquinius Priscus. He always kept thinking how he might make himself known to many, and by his kindly speech and his courtesy he soon developed mere acquaintanceship into the relations of intimate friendship.

EXERCISE VIII

CONDITIONS IN INDIRECT DISCOURSE

(Sections 208-216, based on Livy, I, 54)

270. Sextus Tarquin knew that if he could gain the confidence of the Gabines, he would be chosen as their leader. So he went himself on plundering expeditions with their forces, and told the Romans by a trusty messenger that unless the Sabine cause should prevail in several small skirmishes their trust in him would not increase. His soldiers believed that if he had always been their leader they would have been equal to any undertaking

whatever. Some are of the opinion that even if he had not killed the leading citizens, the town would easily have been taken by the Romans. But it is clear that if he had not destroyed some and driven others into exile, there would have been more resistance on the part of the inhabitants and surely the city would not have been handed over to the Roman king without any conflict at all.

EXERCISE IX

NOUN AND ADJECTIVE FORMS OF THE VERB

(Sections 217-244, 66, based on Livy, XXI, 3-4)

271. It pleased the Carthaginian soldiers to name the youthful Hannibal as their commander by general consent, and they believed that the applause of the people would naturally follow. The opinion of Hanno, however, was that a young boy ought by no means to be accustomed to life in a military camp by way of training. "We ought rather to keep him at home," he said, "and to teach him to live with a regard for law, and under the charge of suitable teachers." Although all the noblest citizens agreed, yet Hannibal was sent to Spain, for the majority usually has its way. Strange to say, his own character rather than his likeness to his father won over the army to his side. He was able both to command and to obey, and under his leadership the troops were ready to undergo all hardships and to brave all dangers. He was ashamed to surpass those of his own age in splendor of apparel, so he might often be seen lying on the ground wrapped in a soldier's cloak; but he never was willing to rest while there was anything left to be done. He was destined to be a great commander, as could clearly be foreseen during the three years that he served under Hasdrubal.

EXERCISE X

CHARACTERISTIC. *Quin* AND *Quōminus*
SUBSTANTIVE CLAUSES WITH *Quod*

(Sections 176-193, based on Livy, XXI, 10)

272. So far as we know, Hanno was the only one who spoke in opposition to the Senate after the Roman embassy had been received and given an audience. He tried to deter his countrymen from starting a war with the Romans, but although there was no one who hesitated to give him a respectful hearing, the Carthaginians were too devoted to Hannibal to give him up to his foes. As to the fact that they had been defeated in the former war, this did not keep them from breaking the treaty and trying the outcome of a fresh combat. They felt that Hannibal was worthy to be placed in charge of their fortunes, and thought that there could be no doubt that they would take Saguntum and then wage successful war with Rome as well.

EXERCISE XI

THE PERIPHRASTIC CONJUGATIONS

(Sections 231, 234, 243, 244, based on Livy, XXI, 18)

273. The Romans believed that everything should be done in due form before they declared war, and so they sent an embassy to Carthage. Quintus Fabius was about to speak at length when one of the Carthaginians interrupted him, saying that the only question that should now be asked was in regard to the justice of the capture of Saguntum. "We were not intending to break the truce," he said, "and as you say you are not held by any

treaty concluded without the consent of your Senate, so we ought not to be bound by an agreement made by Hasdrubal. But if you are about to offer us peace or war, do not delay to do so." Even the Roman legates had to admire the spirit of their foes, and they departed knowing that the Carthaginians would wage the war with the same courage with which they had accepted it.

EXERCISE XII

NOMINATIVE, VOCATIVE, AND GENITIVE CASES

(Sections 1-22, based on Livy, XXI, 28)

274. It is the custom of the Gauls to try to terrify their foes by various wild cries and songs, and they are not ashamed to beat upon their shields and brandish their weapons in their right hands, although what good this does them it is difficult to see. But the very name "Hanno" inspired great fear in men who remembered his former successes, and so they soon fled in terror to their villages when his great force of armed men came up. It was to the advantage of the Carthaginians to get their elephants across the river as soon as possible, and in order to accomplish this they built several rafts two hundred feet long and fifty wide, for they lacked the means of building a suitable bridge. Certain of the elephants, maddened by fear, rushed into the river; but the greater part of them was brought across in safety. Some of the Gauls had enough courage to watch these proceedings from ambush, and these never forgot the sight. The elephants were monsters of so great size and of so unusual an appearance that no one could accuse the Gauls of cowardice because they feared them.

EXERCISE XIII

THE DATIVE CASE

(Sections 23-34, based on Livy, XXI, 35-36)

275. The elephants were of great service to the Carthaginians as they marched through the passes of the Alps, for although these beasts had to be led along slowly by their keepers, they furnished the column with a defense, as the mountaineers, being unaccustomed to them, feared to approach too near. The weary soldiers were allowed to rest for two days on the summit in a place suitable for a permanent camp. They were persuaded that no foes would come to meet them as they made the descent into Italy, for the way was narrow, slippery, and precipitous. Often the soldiers had to cling to projecting branches and roots of trees, and so let themselves down. For men unaccustomed to the cold and snow, the slippery rocks and bare ice were a great hindrance, and they were absolutely unable to help the pack animals that struck their hoofs too heavily in the icy crust and fell in their struggle to advance.

EXERCISE XIV

THE ACCUSATIVE CASE

(Sections 35-47, based on Livy, XXI, 46)

276. At that time a wolf entered the camp and a swarm of bees settled on a tree that overshadowed the general's tent; nor did it escape the notice of the soldiers that such omens usually bring disaster in their train and ought to be carefully regarded. This they had been taught by actual experience in the past.

Scipio did what he could to avert these omens of ill, and then selecting certain of the cavalry and the dartmen as scouts, he set out for the enemy's camp. A cloud of dust concealed Hannibal's men, who were also on a reconnoitering expedition, from the Romans until they stood face to face. The suddenness of the encounter caused much confusion to both sides, but the Romans held their ground until the Numidians appeared unexpectedly at their rear. The consul, meanwhile, had been wounded in the thigh, and this, too, inspired great fear in the soldiers; so, without stopping to think whether this was seemly for them or not, all turned their backs and fled. Cœlius relates that the consul was rescued by a slave, but it pleased Livy to think that this honor should rather be given his son, which, indeed, many authorities declare to be the truth.

EXERCISE XV

THE ABLATIVE CASE AND THE LOCATIVE

(Sections 48-71, based on Livy, XXI, 55)

277. At the battle of the Trebia the Romans were equal to the Carthaginians neither in spirit nor in strength, for they brought to the fight bodies wearied by fasting and stiff with the cold; whereas their opponents had been ordered by Hannibal not to join in battle until, having eaten at their ease and anointed their limbs with oil, they should be fresh and eager for the contest. Although the Carthaginian relied chiefly on his infantry forces, he filled up the wings with cavalry and used the elephants to inspire terror among the horses of the Romans — as much by their unusual smell as by their startling appearance. On that day there was need of great courage if a man desired to

stand unmoved, since so many perils beset them on every side; and indeed the Romans proved themselves to be men of the utmost daring, for the greater the danger the more stubborn was their resistance. But after the fight had continued for a long time with great slaughter, the Romans were conquered by the superiority of the Punic cavalry, and in the evening they were forced to retreat.

EXERCISE XVI — REVIEW

CONJUNCTIONAL CLAUSES

(Sections 98-175, based on Livy, XXII, 5-6)

278. When the battle of Lake Trasimenus took place there was a great earthquake, but the attention of the soldiers was so fixed upon the fight that they never noticed it, although many cities of Italy were in large measure destroyed on that day, and swift streams were turned from their course. This conflict was all the more dangerous, and more confused than it would otherwise have been, because a heavy fog prevented the armies from fighting in regular order. And yet, if the consul had not been killed, being pierced by a lance, the Romans would not have been seized by so unreasoning a fear. It happened that an Insubrian cavalryman caught sight of him as he fought in the first ranks, and rode up to slay him. After their leader had fallen the Romans sought only to escape, and as soon as the sun shone forth from the breaking clouds it revealed a lost cause and a shattered Roman line. So it came to pass that on the following day they surrendered to Maharbal, giving up their arms on condition that they should be allowed to depart in safety.

EXERCISE XVII — REVIEW

RELATIVE CLAUSES

(Sections 176-193, based on Livy, XXII, 45-46)

279. Hannibal sent the Numidians, whom he regarded as especially adapted to work of this kind, across the river to attack the smaller camp. There were some who had been sent by the Romans to fetch water, and these, being attacked as soon as they reached the river's bank, fled in confusion with loud cries. If any one had heard the din from a distance, he would have had no doubt that the entire Roman army had been thrown into a panic. But the fact that the chief command of the day belonged to Paulus kept the troops from being sent against the Carthaginians to begin a general engagement. At daybreak Hannibal crossed the river and drew up all his forces in battle array — an army worthy to be feared, since it had already won three notable victories over the Romans.

EXERCISE XVIII — REVIEW

INTERROGATIVE CLAUSES

(Sections 194-198, based on Livy, XXII, 49)

280. How can I adequately describe the disastrous battle of Cannæ! Who does not know how great and how shameful was the loss of the Romans on that day? Livy vividly relates how the vanquished often preferred to die on the spot rather than to flee, and how those that had fled were soon overtaken by the Carthaginians and obliged to surrender. A tribune of the soldiers is said to have seen the consul Lucius Æmilius, covered

with blood, sitting on a rock; but whether this is true or not let each man decide for himself. For although it is not clear in what way the consul was killed, no one can doubt that he would have been rescued, even against his will, if any of the soldiers had seen him in danger and had been able to protect him or to carry him off. We cannot now learn how many thousands perished, but this defeat is worthy to be compared with the battle on the Allia, as Livy himself states.

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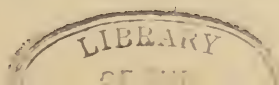
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