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A

PRAXIS

ON THE

LATIN PREPOSITIONS,

BEING

AN ATTEMPT TO ILLUSTRATE

THEIR ORIGIN, SIGNIFICATION, AND GOVERNMENT,

IN THE WAY OF EXERCISE.

FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS.

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SECOND EDITION.

2 vols. in one.

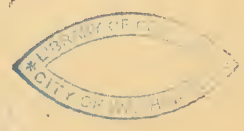
LONDON:

PRINTED FOR

LONGMAN, HURST, REES, ORME, BROWN, AND GREEN,

FATERNOSTER-ROW

1825.



PA 2275
. B8.

LONDON:
Printed by A. & R. Spottiswoode,
New-Street-Square.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE object of the following work being developed in the first chapter, a farther Preface seems unnecessary.

The author has endeavoured to make the phraseology so intelligible, by explanations at the bottom of each page, as to render it sufficiently easy to the learner. For the convenience, however, of any masters who may wish to refer to the original authors, an index, so constructed as to be easily used by the teacher, without encouraging idleness in the pupil, will be sent gratis to any gentleman who will address a line to the author at Shrewsbury. This method is adopted to guard against improper applications.

Shrewsbury,
December 11th, 1823.

A PRAXIS
ON THE
LATIN PREPOSITIONS.

CHAPTER I.

PREPOSITIONS are particles or fragments of words prefixed to nouns or pronouns¹, and denoting their relations to other objects in point of locality, cause or effect.² They are found in combination with all the parts of speech except interjections :

¹ Including gerunds in *do* and *dum*, gerundives, and participles.

² Strictly speaking, all prepositions, when applied to material objects, express modes of motion or rest, as *a me* expresses motion from me; *in loco*, quiescence in a particular place. When applied to abstract terms, or mental qualities, they may often be considered to express the relation between cause and effect, into which, however, the idea of motion necessarily enters. Thus, *præ metu expalluit*, signifies that fear was the cause and paleness the effect; *per fraudem amisit*, signifies that fraud was the cause and loss the effect. But sometimes even in these cases they simply express modes of motion: thus, *ad virtutem* implies motion or advance towards virtue; *in errore*, quiescence in a state of error.

with nouns, as, *infamia*, with adverbs, as, *deinde*,
 with pronouns, as, *tecum*, with conjunctions, as, *prout*,
 with verbs, as, *subeo*, with prepositions, as, *insu-*
 with participles, as, *delusus*, per;

and when thus combined, they augment, diminish, or otherwise vary the signification of the simple word.

They are also used adverbially; and in fact several prepositions are improperly so called, being really nouns or adverbs, after which the real preposition is to be understood, but by custom this ellipsis has been overlooked, till they have been considered as themselves governing the case which follows them.

Prepositions, as their name imports, are always prefixed to the nouns they govern; for when we meet with an apparent deviation, as, *Saxa per et scopulos*, *Romam versus*, *crurum tenus*, &c., the preposition in construction always precedes the case it governs, though in collocation it appears to follow it.

The following prepositions govern an accusative case:

Ad	Circiter	Extra
Adversus	Cis	Infra
Ante	Citra	Inter
Apud	Contra	Intra
Circa	Erga	Juxta

Ob	Præter	Supra
Penes	Prope	Trans
Per	Propter	Versus
Pone	Secundum	Ultra
Post	Secus	Usque.

The following govern an ablative :

A, ab, abs	De	Præ
Absque	E, ex	Pro
Coram	Palam	Sine.
Cum		

The following govern two cases, accusative and ablative :

Clam	Sub	Super.
In	Subter	

Genitive plural, and ablative in both numbers :

Tenus.

It will be the object of the following pages to investigate the origin and primary meaning of these prepositions, to deduce from thence their secondary and more remote significations, and to illustrate and confirm these observations by examples drawn from the best writers, which may be rendered into Latin as an exercise by the student.

In the selection of these passages care has been taken to fix on such, in many instances, as will

illustrate customs, or give considerable practice in the more elegant idioms and phraseology of the Latin tongue. The version is made as literal as the structure of the languages will allow, and the idioms, or phraseology in its exact form, placed at the bottom of the page, by which means it is hoped that many formulæ will strike the learner which might otherwise pass unnoticed.

It may perhaps sometimes be thought that this is done too minutely, but experience of more than 26 years in teaching, convinces the author of this work that the same thing can hardly be too often inculcated, or put too plainly, and that an impression which is not made by frequent repetition, unless under peculiar circumstances, is apt to be soon effaced. Besides, unless a pupil goes through the whole book regularly, he may be often at a loss, without such repetition, for want of a phrase, which had previously occurred in a part not read by him. Another great object with the author was, not to make the sentences so difficult as to be discouraging; and finally, by the assistance of these explanatory forms, to avoid the necessity of printing a key to the work, which is sooner or later obtained by the pupil, and thus greatly tends to defeat the ends of improvement.

CHAPTER II.

AD.

THIS preposition expresses *conjunction and connection or propinquity*; its general signification is *to*; it is probably derived from the Hebrew אַתְּ (*at*) a particle denoting *nearness* or *approach* from אָתָּה (*ate*) *to come*.

When it implies motion *to* a place it is often understood, and the name of the place is commonly said to be put in the accusative case after a verb signifying motion *to* a place, as *Cum e Cilicia discedens Rhodum venissem*; where *Rhodum* is really governed, not of *venissem*, but of *ad* understood. But it is sometimes expressed also, as *ad Carthaginem venit*.

AD, *to, towards*, signifying contiguity or approach, in reference to *place*.

1. Proceeding thence to Rome, when he came to Aquinum, great numbers, ¹ for it is a populous town, came out to meet him: but he was carried through the town in a covered litter, as if he had been dead.

¹ as it is

2. When all were of this opinion, and every man spoke to this ¹purport, according to his own feelings and sense of injury, they all proceeded *to* the house where he lodged; they began to batter the door with stones, to cut it with hatchets, to pile wood and faggots about it, and set them on fire.

3. Let us go *to* ²my house.

4. What antient writer does not speak of ³the division of the quarters of the heavens made by Attius Nævius with his augural staff; who, when a boy, being obliged to feed swine on account of his poverty, and having lost one of them, is said to have made a vow, that if he recovered it, he would give the god the largest bunch of grapes in his vineyard. So having found the sow, he is said to have stood in his vineyard with his face *to-*
wards the south. And when he had divided the vineyard into four parts, ⁴and the auspices had been unfavourable in three, he found, as we have it on record, a bunch of grapes of prodigious size ⁵in the fourth remaining quarter which he had thus divided.

Sometimes *VERSUS*, which in the preceding instance is understood, is expressed after *AD*, from which it is separated by an intervening word. (See *ADVERSUS*.)

1. When the people of Vacca perceived that the army was advancing ⁶*towards* them, at first supposing it

¹ *rationem*

² to me

³ *regionum descriptio*

⁴ *tresque partes aves abdux-*
issent

⁵ in the fourth part, which was remaining in the region distributed

⁶ to them wards

to be Metellus, as the fact was, they shut their gates: afterwards, when they saw that the country was not ravaged, and that the horsemen in the van were Numidian cavalry, supposing it ¹ on the other hand to be Jugurtha, they went out to meet him ² with great rejoicings.

As AD expresses *contiguity* or *approach* in respect of *place*, so by an ellipsis of USQUE it is used to express *with precision*, *place*, *time*, *number*, or *effect*. But frequently USQUE is expressed with it, and especially when it is used to signify precision in respect of *place*, as,

1. Æthiopian sand is most approved; for ³ it has this additional recommendation, that ⁴ it is brought *as far as from* Æthiopia.

2. They said that he had gone from them in peace, as if to conduct some other war; and that they did not know ⁵ *to* that hour, for what they were esteemed ⁶ as enemies by the consul.

3. Then when we went to bed, a ⁷ deeper sleep seized me, ⁸ being both fatigued with my journey and having sat up *to* a late hour.

In this notation of time and space, AD is much used with AB.

1. As you thought the case would be, that I should see

¹ *rursum*

⁶ instead of

² with great joy

⁷ closer

³ this also is added

⁸ both from the way, and as

⁴ it might be sought for even to ^{one who had watched *to* much night}

⁵ *ad id locorum*

night

Pompey before I came there, ¹ so it fell out; for on the 6th of the calends he followed me to Lavernium. We came to Formiæ together, ² and had a secret conference *from* two o'clock *till* the evening.

AD is thus used for USQUE AD to express an *exact* number, or *the limit of an indefinite one*.

1. Almighty Jupiter, if you do not yet ³ *utterly* hate the Trojans, grant that the fleet may escape the flames.

2. A soldier of Lucullus one night when he was tired and fast asleep, lost ⁴ *every penny* of his savings, which he had earned with much toil and danger.

3. When I had explained this, Scaptius called me aside. He said that he had nothing ⁵ to offer in opposition, but that they thought they owed him 200 talents; that he wished to receive ⁶ this, but that in fact they owed a little less, and he besought me to bring them up to 200. Very well, said I. And sending Scaptius away, I called them in. ⁷ Well, said I, how much do you owe. They replied, 106 talents. I report this to Scaptius, ⁸ who began to make a great outcry. ⁹ What is this for? said I; compare your accounts. They sat down, and cast them up; they agreed ¹⁰ *exactly*.

4. One ship, which kept her course and did not obey the orders of Calenus, because it was without soldiers

¹ it was done so

² and we spoke together secretly from the eighth hour

³ to one (man)

⁴ to a penny, his provisions collected with, &c

⁵ to contradict

⁶ these

⁷ what (do) you (do)

⁸ the man (began) to cry out

⁹ what need is there

¹⁰ to a penny

and ¹under private command, was driven to Oricum, and ²boarded by Bibulus, who ³punished all, both slaves and free, ⁴*without excepting even the children*, and put ⁵*every soul* to death.

AD is used in this way to express *an effect produced*.

1. There is a third kind of swallow, which makes holes in banks, and builds there. The young of these burnt *to* ashes are a cure for a dangerous affection of the throat, and many other diseases of the human body.

2. Capito Fonteius, ⁶*a finished gentleman*.

AD is also used for USQUE AD, in speaking of a number not very accurately defined, or as we say, *in round numbers*.

1. We were indeed ⁷a full meeting; altogether *about* two hundred.

2. I brought out my slaves and sold them. I ⁸then advertised my house to let. I got together ⁹*about* fifteen talents. I bought this farm: here I employ myself.

As AD signifies approach, so by an easy transition it expresses arrival or *immediate proximity*, and thus is used for APUD in various senses.

¹ was administered by private
counsel

² *expugnata*

³ took punishment from

⁴ *to* those under puberty

⁵ *to* one

⁶ a man made *to* a nail

⁷ frequent

⁸ immediately inscribed my
house with hire

⁹ as if *to*

1. About which things ¹we had often much dispute and enquiry on other occasions, and particularly in the villa of Hortensius ²at Bauli, when Catulus, Lucullus, and myself had arrived there, the day after we had been ³with Catulus.

2. The war *at* Mutina was so conducted that you could find no fault in Cæsar; some in Hirtius. The fortune of this war was but uncertain ⁴for prosperity, good for adversity.

AD is thus used peculiarly, with URBS, to designate those magistrates who have been appointed to provincial commands, and who have not yet left, or absolutely returned to the city, but who are just on the point of doing so.

1. As soon as the province of Sicily fell to him by lot, immediately while at Rome and *in* the city before he set out, he began to consider with himself and discuss among his followers, by what means a man might make the most money in that province in a single year.

2. By a decree of the Senate, Q. Martius Rex is sent to Fæsulæ, Q. Metellus Creticus to Apulia and the neighbouring districts. Both these generals were *waiting near* the city, having been hindered ⁵of a triumph by the ⁶misrepresentations of a few individuals, whose custom it was to sell all things, whether honourable or disgraceful.

¹ many things were often disputed and enquired by us

² which is *at*

³ at Catulus

⁴ as in prosperous (affairs), good as in adverse

⁵ lest they should triumph

⁶ the calumny

Connected with the idea of approach to an object is the use of AD to denote an office, which is more frequently expressed by A or AB; but in these instances may be explained by APUD, *at* or *belonging to* a thing.

1. Our allies had revolted; we had no soldiers for ¹recruits, no ²sailors to man the fleet, no money in the treasury: slaves were bought ³for soldiers ⁴on condition that the price should be paid to their masters at the end of the war. The publicans undertook to furnish corn, and other things necessary to be supplied for the use of war, ⁵to be paid at the same time. We furnished slaves *at* the oar, the number being settled ⁶according to each man's estate, ⁷and paid them ourselves.

2. But at least, however, say they, you have got men *for* your litter, a thing which is said to have been ⁸invented there.

AD is also used for APUD in point of time; as, The seed becomes ripe *at* autumn.

In this sense it may sometimes also be explained by the preposition *by*.

We expect you here *by* the month of January.

We may here remark that AD in its proper sense of *to*, or for APUD, *at*, is often followed by a genitive case; the accusative, which it really

¹ a supplement

² naval allies to maintain

³ to whom arms might be given

⁴ so

⁵ against the same day of money

⁶ from the census

⁷ with our pay

⁸ born

governs, *e. g. templum*, or *domum*, being understood.

1. We had come ¹to the temple of Vesta, a fourth part of the day being past.

2. Then too ²the day was against us, and the enemy seized the Janiculum; and the city would have been besieged, ³being oppressed by famine besides the war (for the Etrurians had crossed the Tiber), had not Horatius the Consul been recalled from the Volsci. And that war ⁴was so close to the very walls, that they first fought ⁵at the temple of Hope on equal terms; ⁶and a second time at the Porta Collina.

From the sense of APUD, *at*, it easily passes into that of INTER, *at* or *among*; in which sense it is often used by the poets.

1. And they sing your praises *at* their wine.

2. Here are the Dardanidæ much lamented *among* ⁷the living, and ⁸slain in war.

In expressing place, it is used for APUD in the sense of *on*.

1. He will not only have no punishment to fear, who offers violence to me, but will also hope for glory and rewards from ⁹gangs of assassins. These things I can guard against in the city. ¹⁰It is easy to be circumspect

¹ to Vesta's

⁶ *iterum*

² it was fought badly

⁷ *superos*

³ the market pressing

⁸ *caduci*

⁴ so stood upon

⁹ flocks

⁵ at Hope's, Mars being equal

¹⁰ circumspection is easy (as to)

as to whence I come and whither I go, what is *on* my right hand, what *on* my left. Can I do the same in the passes of the Apennines?

From the notion of approach, AD comes to be used for APUD, to signify *before*, or *with*.

1. Wherefore I beseech you, if necessary, ¹to plead my cause *with* Cæsar, and consider me your client in all respects.

2. I have pleaded many causes, Cæsar, and some indeed with you, while the ²course of your honours kept you at ³the bar, certainly none in this way; forgive him, judges, he hath erred; he ⁴hath made a false step; he did not consider; if he should ever do so again: ⁵this is the way we plead *with* a father. *Before* judges we say, ⁶he is not guilty, he never thought of it; the witnesses are ⁷perjured, the charge is ⁸false.

There is also a kind of indefinite use of AD for APUD, arising from the notion of *approach*, in point of time; as we say in English, so many years *hence*.

1. I think I will conquer my ⁹feelings, and will go from Lanuvium to my Tusculan villa. For either I must be for ever deprived of that country-seat, since my

¹ that you would plead my cause to Cæsar, and think me to be defended by you

² *ratio*

³ the forum

⁴ hath slipped

⁵ it is wont to be thus pleaded to a parent

⁶ he hath not done it

⁷ false

⁸ feigned

⁹ mind

grief will remain the same, only ¹felt less acutely, or I know not what difference it can make whether I go there now or ²ten years *hence*.

Connected with the sense of APUD, is the use of AD for *at*, or *on occasion of*, which is also nearly allied to PROPTER.

1. I remember Pamphilus of Lilybœum, my friend and host, a man of noble family, used to tell me, that when ³this criminal had taken away from him by force a ⁴water-vessel, made by the hand of Boethus, of excellent workmanship and great weight; he returned home dejected and ⁵out of spirits, because a ⁶piece of plate of this kind, which had been left him by his father and ancestors, which he was accustomed to use *on* festivals, or *on* the arrival of guests, was taken away from him.

AD is also used for SECUNDUM, to signify *after*, or *according to*, and in this sense may sometimes be rendered simply by *to* or *for*.

1. The people ⁷are more observant of right, and do not refuse to ⁸obey the law, when they see the ⁹law-

¶ (felt) more moderately

² to ten years

³ *iste*. *Hic* signifies a person near us; *iste*, one at a distance. *Hic* is therefore, one on our side, *iste* against us. Hence in Roman pleadings, *hic* signifies the plaintiff, who is supposed to be next his counsel; *iste*, the defendant

or accused, who is supposed to be on the opposite side, and therefore pointed at, as at a distance.

⁴ *hydriam*

⁵ *conturbatum*

⁶ a vessel

⁷ *singular number*

⁸ to bear

⁹ the author obedient to himself

maker obedient himself. The world is ¹fashioned *after* the king's example.

2. There is no greater ²destruction to friendship than adulation, flattery, or fawning. For this vice of ³worthless and deceitful men, who say every thing *for* pleasure, nothing *according to* truth, ⁴deserves to be stigmatized with ever so many names.

3. All who wish to be approved, look to the pleasure of those who hear them, and form and suit themselves entirely *to* that and *to* their will and command.

4. But this very thing most particularly separated him from her, after he had got a sufficient knowledge of himself, and her, and this other woman who was at home, estimating the manners of both of them *to* a nicety.

Hence by an easy transition it signifies *by*.

1. One of those ⁵scoundrels, of whom he told Ligur he had plenty about him, said to him ; you have nothing ⁶to do here, Verres, unless you wish to ⁷examine the columns *by* the perpendicular. The ignorant brute replied, that he did not understand what *by* the perpendicular meant. They tell him that there is ⁸hardly any column which can be ⁹perpendicular. Very well, says he, now let us ¹⁰set about it. Let the columns be examined *by* the perpendicular.

¹ composed *to*

² pest

³ light

⁴ *notandum est quamvis multis*

⁵ dogs

⁶ which you may contrive

⁷ to exact

⁸ almost no

⁹ *by* the perpendicular

¹⁰ do so by Hercules

AD in this use for SECUNDUM sometimes signifies *for*.

It is therefore more difficult to satisfy these men who say they despise Latin writings: in whom I first of all must wonder at this; why their native language does not please them on the gravest subjects, when the very same persons read ¹with pleasure Latin plays, translated ²word *for* word from Greek.

Though, perhaps, this use of *ad* may be referred to *usque ad*.

QUOD PERTINET is sometimes understood before AD, in which case it may be rendered by *as to* or *in point of*.

1. You will say, that your statues and paintings are an ornament to the city and forum of ³Rome. I remember it; I saw the forum and comitium decorated with ornaments, splendid *in point of* appearance, sad and mournful *in point of* feeling and reflection. I saw every place glitter with your thefts, with the plunder of the provinces, the spoils of our allies and friends.

2. You have heard that the city of Syracuse is the largest and most beautiful of all the Grecian cities. ⁴The account is true. For in situation it is both well fortified, and ⁵whichever way you approach it, whether by sea or land, beautiful *to* the sight, and it has its harbours almost enclosed in the very buildings and sight of the city.

¹ not unwilling

² to the word

³ of the Roman people

⁴ it is so as it is said

⁵ in every approach

3. Nothing is wont to be said obscurely of men remarkable *in point of*¹ merit.

4. It is difficult *in point of* fidelity, in so antient an event, to affirm² exactly how many³ were in the field, or fell. But Valerius of Antium ventures⁴ to set down the precise number.

There is sometimes an ellipsis of the participle PERTINENS before AD, in which case AD may be rendered by *for*.

1. Thus far, Archyllis, I see, she has all the symptoms which are usual and⁵ desirable *for* safety.

2. All these things⁶ make *for* virtue.

As AD signifies approach, and two things must be brought near each other in order to be compared, hence AD comes to signify *to*, i. e. *in comparison of*.

1. He also added that he had not sent his best horsemen. He (sent) old ones, I believe Cæsar: nothing *in comparison of* your cavalry, but he sent picked men out of those he had.

2. A. Is she⁷ as beautiful as she is said to be? —
B. Yes, indeed. — A. But nothing *to* this (lady) of mine?
B. Quite another thing.

3. I would not give a single talent for Thales the Milesian, for he was⁸ but a trifle *in comparison of* this man's wisdom.

¹ praise

² by exact number

³ fought

⁴ to conceive the sums

⁵ and which it ought to be

⁶ are

⁷ of form as

⁸ too great a trifle

To this notion of comparing one thing *against* another, we may refer AD signifying *against* or *opposite to*, for CONTRA.

1. The ladders cling to the walls, and they climb up the steps under very door-posts, and oppose their shields with their left hands, ¹ protecting themselves *against* the weapons.

2. We may wonder how many kinds of herbs and roots have been found out by physicians, *against* the bites of animals, *against* diseases of the eyes, *against* wounds, whose power and nature reason never unfolded; the art and inventor have been approved from their utility.

N. B. In this sense *ad* is often used by medical writers, and may be also rendered *for*.

3. They use this *to* clear the skin in the face and the whole body.

From the notion of approach, we may also deduce the signification of AD for PRÆTER, *besides*, or *in addition to*.

1. I indeed, *besides* my other labours which I undertake in this cause more than in others, take upon myself the irksomeness not only of speaking in defence of Plancius, but also for myself.

2. Besides, they whose parents had been proscribed, estates confiscated, ² liberties forfeited by the victory of Sylla, expected the event of war with ³ like feelings. ⁴ Furthermore, whoever was of a different party from

¹ being protected

³ not with another mind

² right of liberty diminished

⁴ *in addition to* this

that of the Senate, rather wished the whole state thrown into disorder than to ¹lose any of their own power.

To the same notion we must refer AD signifying *for*, in respect of the attainment or *approach* to any object or design. In which sense it may be considered as used for PROPTER OR PRO.

1. Porsena being repulsed at the first onset, having turned his design of besieging the city to ²a blockade, and having placed a garrison in the Janiculum, pitched his camp in the plain on the banks of the Tiber; ³he then collected ships from all quarters, both *for a guard*, that he might prevent any corn from being conveyed to Rome, and also that he might transport his soldiers ⁴occasionally, to forage in different places on the other side the river.

2. Money will be given him *for* the wedding.

3. Although your crowded assemblies are always a most pleasing sight to me, and this place has always appeared most distinguished *for* pleading, most ⁵honorable *for* debate, yet, not my own inclination, but my course of life from my earliest years, have hitherto excluded me from this approach ⁶to glory which has always been open to ⁷the best and greatest men.

4. Piso had almost completed his thirty-first year with better fame than fortune. Claudius had killed ⁸his bro-

¹ to avail less themselves

² to blockading it

³ ships being collected

⁴ by occasions

⁵ adorned to debating

⁶ of praise

⁷ each good man most

⁸ (as to) his brothers, Claudius had killed, &c.

ther Magnus, Nero, (had killed) Crassus. Himself, long an exile, only four days a Cæsar, he seemed only preferred to his elder brother ¹ that he might be killed the sooner.

5. Show me but one of those ² farmers who even contributed money ³ *for* your statue, who can say that all has been paid him for his corn which ought to have been.

From thus signifying the attainment or approach to an object, AD comes to signify *the cause*.

1. Then when some of the cattle which were driven away had lowed ⁴ *for* want of the others, the noise of the cattle that were shut up, echoing from the cave, ⁵ made Hercules turn round.

2. The dark gate ⁶ is not opened *for* any prayers.

AD is sometimes used for IN, to signify time; this usage is also derived from the idea of approach, in the sense of *unto* or *until*.

1. Who can love either him whom he fears, or him by whom he thinks he is feared, (such men) are courted ⁷ in appearance only *for* a time; but if by chance they fall, as it often happens, then it is understood how destitute of friends they have been.

2. Punishment was ⁸ inflicted on Atimetus, Paris being ⁹ too necessary to the pleasures of the prince to be

¹ *for this* that

² ploughmen

³ to you for a statue

⁴ desire

⁵ turned Hercules round

⁶ is opened to no prayers

⁷ by simulation

⁸ taken from

⁹ more powerful among the lusts of the prince than that he should be punished.

punished. Plautus, *for* the present, was passed over in silence.

AD is also sometimes used in the sense of *to* or *for* instead of the sign of the dative case.

1. I, says he, from the first, was willing to marry the daughter of my friend, as was reasonable. For ¹I thought of the hardship it would be that she, being poor, should be given to slavery *to* a rich man.

2. ²For my part, I am exceeding glad that I am ^{3a}a person upon whom, if you wish it, you can cast no reproach which will not also ⁴be applicable *to* the greatest part of the citizens.

3. Cassius writes that the best dung is that of birds, except of ⁵fen-birds and water-fowl. That pigeons' dung is the best of all, because it is the hottest and can ferment the soil. That this ought to be sprinkled like seed, not laid in heaps like that of cattle. I think that ⁶the best is from the aviaries of thrushes and blackbirds, which is not only useful *for* the land, but *for* food for cattle and swine, to fatten them.

AD in composition retains its primary signification of approach, or has that of accession or augmentation arising from it. In more modern writers, it generally takes the consonant of the word with which it is compounded instead of its own. Thus, *curro, to run*; *adcurro* or *accurro, to*

it came into my mind of her
inconvenience

² I indeed

³ that man

⁴ suit

⁵ marshy and swimming

⁶ it excels from

run to : figo, *to fix* ; adfigo or affigo, *to fix in addition, or affix* : glomero, *to roll* ; adglomero or agglomero, *to roll to, or increase* : loquor, *to speak* ; adloquor or alloquor, *to speak to, address, or console* : nuo, *to nod* ; annuo, *to nod to, or assent* : rogo, *to ask* ; adrogo or arrogo, *to ask for one's self, to claim* : sumo, *to take* ; adsumo or assumo, *to take to one's self, or assume* : traho, *to draw* ; attraho, *to draw to one's self, or attract*. Before *b, d, m,* and *v,* it does not change its consonant ; as bibo, *to drink* ; adbibo, *to drink up, or imbibe* : do, *to give* ; addo, *to give in addition, or add* : moneo, *to advise* ; admoneo, *to give advice upon advice, or to admonish* : volo, *to fly* ; advolo, *to fly to*. Indeed in the most ancient writers the proper consonant is kept in all cases.

CHAPTER III.

ADVERSUM OF ADVERSUS.

THIS is evidently a compound preposition, from *ad* and *versum* or *versus*, exactly as we have compounded the same two prepositions in the English word *to-wards*. Its general notion is that of *opposition* or tendency *against* something.

ADVERSUS, *against* or *contrary to*.

1. In the meantime a great host of accusers ¹ attacked those who increased their money by ² exorbitant interest *contrary to* the law of Cæsar, the dictator, by which ³ provision is made about the manner of ⁴ lending on mortgage within Italy.

2. First I intreat you to believe that I would not dare to do any thing *against* your command.

Hence it signifies *opposition* of place also.

⁵ Next to these is Sturium, Phænice, Phila, Lero, and Lerina *opposite* Antipolis.

¹ burst forth upon

² usury

³ it is taken care

⁴ trusting and possessing

⁵ from these

But in this sense the double compound *ex-adversus* is more frequently used.

From this notion of *opposition* it signifies *before*, or *in the presence of*, or *towards*, and may be interpreted by APUD, better than by CORAM.

1. C. I scarce think it can be done.—M. Proceed and you will do it easily.—C. How easily, with a mischief! I whom he but this moment plainly convicted of a lie, who, if I were to intreat him not to believe me, would not dare to believe that.—M. Nay, if you heard what he said ¹ about you *in my presence*.

2. What, should I lie *before* you my mother?

3. P. I am uncertain what to do.—M. I am miserably afraid how this uncertainty will ² end. But now it is ³ absolutely necessary either that he should speak with ⁴ her in person, or that I should say something *to* him about her.

4. What piety is due to him from whom you have received nothing, or what at all can be due to him ⁵ who has laid you under no obligation? for piety is justice *towards* the gods: ⁶ or what right can they have from us, if there ⁷ is no communication between man and God?

5. When I wrote this I hoped you had been censor, and therefore my letter is shorter and more modest, as it should be *to* the master of our morals.

¹ to you

² fall out

³ *peropus*

⁴ herself

⁵ of whom the merit is none

⁶ with whom what of right can there be to us since

⁷ no community to man with God

From the sense of *towards*, it soon deviates into that of SECUNDUM, or *according to*; but this is only in law Latin, and the interpretation has been disputed.

To give evidence *according* to the laws of the state.

The compound preposition EXADVERSUS is frequently used in the sense of *opposite*.

1. Not long before the ¹ city was taken, a voice was heard from the grove of Vesta, which bends from the foot of mount Palatine, towards the new road, (saying) that the walls and gates should be repaired; that if this was not ² seen after, it would come to pass that Rome would be taken. Which having been neglected when it could have been provided against, was afterward explained after that great defeat had been received. For the altar, which we see enclosed, was consecrated, *opposite* that place, to Aius loquens.

2. Here, although ³ neither side had the advantage, yet they did not venture to remain, because there was danger, if part of the enemies' ships could sail round Eubœa, ⁴ of their being surrounded. Therefore it came to pass, that they departed from Artemisium, and moored their fleet at Salamis *opposite* Athens.

¹ the taken city

² provided

³ they departed from an equal battle

⁴ lest they should be pressed by double danger

CHAPTER IV.

ANTE.

THIS preposition is used to denote *precedence* either of *time* or *place*, especially the former; and hence, *precedence in point of comparison*, or *superiority*. It appears to be derived from the Greek ἀντι, but its root is probably to be found in the Hebrew הנה (heneh) *presence*.

1. The consul, as soon as he perceived a silence in the camp, and that not even the few who had ¹ appeared before it at day-break ² were any where to be seen, having sent two horsemen into the camp to examine, as soon as it was ³ ascertained that every thing was safe, ordered the standards to be carried into it, and having remained there ⁴ long enough for the soldiers to collect the plunder, sounded for the retreat, and led back his forces ⁵ long *before* night.

2. As for what Flavius says, that I was surety for Cornificius twenty-five years ago, although the accused is a wealthy man, and Apuleius a conveyancer of ⁶ character, yet I wish you would endeavour to examine the bonds of those who were ⁷ sureties with me, (to see) whether it be

¹ *obambulabant*

² in any part

³ explored

⁴ so long, while

⁵ much

⁶ *prædiator liberalis*

⁷ co-sponsors

so or not, for I had nothing to do with Cornificius before my edileship : yet it may be so, but I should like to know ¹ the truth ; and you may summon his agent if you please.

3. One Minucius died *before* this fellow (was) prætor, ² and left no will. The inheritance came by law to the Minucian family.

4. The son enquires into his father's years *before* the time.

But there is a particular use of ANTE, with DIES, in the notation of time, to signify not *before the day*, but *the day itself*, i. e. *before its conclusion*. So that ANTE in these cases signifies not *before* but *on*, though sometimes it might be rendered by *on or before*, i. e. *by*.

1. It was ³ making very unreasonable conditions, to demand that Cæsar should depart from Ariminium and return into his province, (but) that he (Pompey) should himself possess provinces and legions ⁴ which did not belong to him : to wish that the army of Cæsar should be disbanded, (but that he) should ⁵ recruit his own ; to promise that he would go into his province, and not ⁶ fix *on* (or *by*) what day he would go.

2. I staid one day at Alyzia, from which place I had before written to you, because (my brother) Quintus had not overtaken me. That day was the nones of November. Setting out thence *on* the eighth of the ides of November, before daylight, I wrote this letter.

¹ a certainty

² there was no will of him

³ it was an unjust condition

⁴ *alienas*

⁵ have levies

⁶ define

3. Cornelius Nepos, was not a careless writer of ¹ history, and ² in particular an intimate friend of Cicero. Yet he seems to have made a mistake in the first of those books which he wrote on his life, when he writes that he pleaded his first cause of a public ³ nature when twenty-three years old, and defended Sextus Roscius, accused of parricide. For ⁴ reckoning the years from Q. Cœpio and Q. Serranus, under whose consulship Cicero was born *on* the third of the nones of January, to M. Tullius and Cn. Dolabella, in whose consulship he pleaded the private cause for Quintius, before Aquilius Gallus the judge, there will be found twenty-six years.

The same day is mentioned by Cicero as his birth-day, without the *ante*. Cic. Att. vii. 5. *Ita ad urbem ero iii. nonas, natali meo*. And again, Att. xiii. 42. *Diem meum scis esse iii. non. Jan.*

Sometimes even IN or EX are prefixed to ANTE, when the signification of ANTE is dropped, and that of IN or EX remains.

1. Do not you remember that *on* the 12th of the calends of November, I said in the senate, that *on* a certain day, which day was to be *on* the 6th of the calends of November, Caius Manlius, the satellite and minister of your crimes, would be in arms? Did not merely so enormous, atrocious, and incredible an attempt,

¹ the memory of things

² as who chiefly

³ judgment

⁴ the years being reckoned

but, what is still more surprising, did even the very day, escape my knowledge? ¹ I said also in the senate, that you had put off the massacre of the nobles *to* the fifth of the calends of November.

2. Lurco, the tribune of the people, who entered on his office ² in conformity with the Ælian law, is released both from the Ælian and Fusian law, that he might enact a law concerning bribery, which (though) a lame man (and therefore inauspicious) he has promulgated with good auspices. So the comitia are put off *to* the 6th of the calends of August. ³ The novelty of the law is this, that ⁴ if any one has promised money in a tribe, he ⁵ shall not be punished, if he does not give it; if he does give it, he shall ⁶ pay 3000 sesterces (a year) to every tribe as long as he lives.

3. Two ambassadors from Illyricum, C. Licinius Nerva and P. Decius, reported, that the army of the Illyrians was cut to pieces, Gentius their king taken, and Illyricum reduced under the power of the Roman people. For these successes, obtained under the conduct and auspices of L. Anicius, the prætor, the senate decreed a three days' thanksgiving; and the Latin games were appointed by the consul *for* the fourth, third, and ⁷ second of the ides of November.

4. The first days of the spring ⁸ quarter (are) *from* the seventh of the ides of February; of the summer, *from* the seventh of the ides of May; of the autumn,

¹ I the same person said

⁵ shall be with impunity

² together

⁶ shall owe

³ there is this of new in the law

⁷ day before

⁴ he who shall have pronounced

⁸ time

from the third of the ides of August; of the winter, *from* the fourth of the ides of November.

5. ¹ Uniformly distressing accounts have come to me, *from* the nones of June to the day before the calends of September, concerning my brother Quintus.

Sometimes *ante* is understood with or before dies as *tertio calendas*, that is, *tertio die ante calendas*: *ad tertium calendarum*, that is, *ad tertium diem ante diem calendarum*.

In most manuscripts *ante diem* is written by contraction *a. d.*, which has led to confusion, being sometimes mistaken for the preposition *ad*.

ANTE, *before* or *above*, in respect of degree or comparison.

From the notion of *priority* or *precedence* in point of *time*, *ante* comes to signify priority or precedence in point of *place* or *degree*, and is thus used, with the positive, comparative, or superlative degrees, when comparing one thing or person with another, instead of *præ*.

1. They report that one (virgin), conspicuous far *above* the rest in beauty and figure, was carried off by the ² party of one Thalassius, and when several persons enquired for whom they were carrying her, that no one might violate her, ³ they cried out frequently, that she was carried

sad and not various
² the globe

³ it was cried out

for Thalassius; from thence (they say) this word was ¹ made use of in marriage ceremonies.

2. His brother Pygmalion possessed the kingdom of Tyre, more enormous *than* all others in guilt.

3. Turnus, most beautiful *above* all the others, powerful ² with a line of ancestors, courts her.

4. While they were enquiring which was the assemblage of the pit, the distinction of the (different) orders, which ³ were the knights, where was the senate, they perceived some persons sitting in a foreign dress in the senators' seats. And having asked who they were, when they heard that this ⁴ honour was granted to the ambassadors of those nations which excelled in courage and ⁵ friendship for the Romans, they exclaimed that ⁶ no people were *superior to* the Germans in valour or integrity, and ⁷ went and sat among the senators.

ANTE also signifies *before*, not only in the sense of precedence, but of being *in the presence of* or *opposite to*, and in this sense has some affinity with the Greek ἀνί, when the latter signifies *opposition of place*, as Πίον and Ἀντίρριον, Ἄνδρος and Ἀνανδρος.

1. Exhilarating the feasts with much wine, *before* the fire if it is ⁸ winter, if ⁹ summer, in the shade, I will pour out Ariusian wines, a new nectar.

2. But that I may return to the chapel. There was

¹ made nuptial

⁵ Roman friendship

² with grandfathers and great grandfathers

⁶ none of mortals

⁷ go away and sit

³ *singular number*

⁸ cold

⁴ this of honour

⁹ harvest

this statue which I have mentioned, of Cupid, (made) of marble. On the other side a Hercules, beautifully made of ¹ bronze. This was said to have been (the work) of Myro, as I think; ² and with good reason. *Before* these deities were little altars, which ³ might have indicated to any one the ⁴ sanctity of the shrine.

3. We ask ⁵ of you, M. Fannius, and of you, judges, ⁶ to punish crimes with the utmost severity; to resist audacious villains with the utmost resolution; to believe, that unless you show in this cause what your ⁷ temper is, the passions and guilt and audacity of men will break out ⁸ with such fury, that murders will be (committed), not only privately, but even here, in the forum, *before* your (very) tribunal, Fannius, *before* your (very) feet, judges, among these very benches.

ANTE appears also sometimes to be used adverbially; but is in fact for the most part a preposition, ID TEMPUS, or some such expression being understood.

1. He here seems to ask his disciples, that they who wish to be debauchees should *first* become philosophers.

2. The Greeks used to think the ⁹ most perfect accomplishment consisted in the ¹⁰ modulation of the voice and stringed instruments. Therefore Epaminondas, the ¹¹ greatest man of Greece in my opinion, is said to have

¹ brass

² and certainly

³ might signify

⁴ the religion

⁵ from

⁶ that you would punish crimes

as sharply (as possible), and the

same form of phraseology in the remaining expressions

⁷ mind

⁸ to that (degree)

⁹ chiefest erudition

¹⁰ songs of strings and voices

¹¹ prince

played excellently on the lute, and Themistocles a few years *before* (his time)¹ having passed the lyre at an entertainment, was thought² ill-bred.

Sometimes ANTE appears redundant.

1. As I was just coming here a³ rascal met me, ⁴ a most arrant impostor; he said that he was carrying a thousand gold pieces to you and my son Lesbonicus, which ⁵ I had given you; (a fellow) whom I neither knew who he was, nor had *before* seen him any where *before*.

2. ⁶ Heavens! what is insult, if this is not? "He had determined to give me a wife to-day:" ought I not *first* to have known it *before*?

ANTE is also frequently used with adverbs of quantity, MULTO, PAULO, LONGE, &c.

1. The consul's messenger had *but just* come to Salapia, when letters were brought from Hannibal, written in the name of Marcellus.

2. He, by whose sword the murder was committed, rose ⁷ long *before* daylight: he called to his companion ⁸ several times, and thought he did not answer ⁹ because he was asleep; he took up his sword and ¹⁰ baggage, (and) went away alone.

ANTE is also used adverbially in the sense of *before* or *forwards*; but is in fact even then a

¹ when he had refused

² more unlearned

³ trifler

⁴ *nimis pergraphicus sycophanta*

⁵ by my giving

⁶ O the faith of the Gods

⁷ much

⁸ once and more often

⁹ being hindered by sleep

¹⁰ the other things he had brought with him

preposition, *os*, or some such word, being understood.

There is also a certain action of the body which contains motions and ¹postures agreeable to nature; from which if ²men deviate by any distortion and ³deterioration, or by any ⁴deformity of motion or posture, as if a man should walk upon his hands, or not *forwards* but backwards, he might be thought to fly from himself, and putting off the ⁵manhood of man, to hate his own nature.

ANTE is also used adverbially for *first*, in which case OMNIA seems to be understood.

We must take care that *first* the head, and then the remainder, be taken away.

ANTE is often joined with QUAM, to form one word, ANTEQUAM, but is much more elegantly disjoined from it by tmesis.

1. You have undertaken a cause older than ⁶you can remember, ⁷a cause that was dead *before* you was born.

2. The battle was more severe than ⁸might have been expected from the small number of those who held out, and was not finished *till* the tribune of the soldiers, and those who were about him, were slain.

¹ states

² it is offended

³ depravity

⁴ deformed motion

⁵ the man from the man

⁶ your memory

⁷ which cause was *before* dead
than

⁸ in proportion to the fewness
of the resistants

And sometimes these adverbs are even inverted by the poets.

1. Consider also how nothing to us is the past antiquity of eternal time *before* we were born.

2. You see the victorious laurel *before* it comes.

ANTE in composition signifies *precedence*, as *cedo*, *to go*; *antecedo*, *to go before*: *fero*, *to bear*; *antefero*, *to bear before*, or *prefer*.

CHAPTER V.

APUD.

THIS preposition is by some supposed to be corrupted from *ad pedes*, and is used to signify the combined presence of *place and person*. Dr. Murray, ii. 218., derives it more probably from ἀπὸ, *tango*, or even the Latin verb *apto*, which words, however, are themselves derived from the Hebrew אָפַד (apad), *to bind close to*. It differs from *ad* in not being used after verbs of motion.

1. I commanded Marcus Anneius, my lieutenant, to bring those five cohorts to the rest of the army, and having assembled his forces together, to pitch his camp at Iconium in Lycaonia.

2. Therefore, having staid a little while at the town, and laid waste the lands of the Remi, having burnt all the villages and houses which they could ¹ get at, they marched against Cæsar's camp with all their forces.

Used with a proper name or pronoun it signifies the house of a person, and is sometimes so used even though the person should *not* be present.

1. This dispute was prolonged till night; the senate was dismissed, and I that day supped by chance at Pompey's.

¹ go to.

2. M. Scaurus, who, I hear, is ¹ *at home* at his country-house not far off, a ² most able governor of the state, if he hears that this authority of his weight and counsel is claimed by you, Crassus, because you say it belongs to an orator, will soon come here, and overawe this chattering of ours, with his very look and countenance.

3. When I had been three days with Pompey, and *at his house*, I went to Brundisium on the 13th of the calends of June.

4. ³ Having determined to wait for Pomptinius, I thought it most convenient to spend ⁴ the time with Pompey till he came; and so much the more because I saw this would be agreeable to him, ⁵ as he had desired me to spend every day with him, and *at his house*.

Hence it is also used for CUM, *with*.

Crassus, that our friendship might be manifested, as it were, to the Roman people, went almost from my house into his province. For having invited himself to ⁶ my house, he supped *with* me in the garden of my son-in-law Crassipes.

Hence it also signifies *near* or *by*, being used for JUXTA.

The day after these things were done, about ⁷ seven o'clock in the morning, when Crassus was yet in his bed and Sulpitius sitting *by* him, and Antony was walking with Cotta in the portico, on a sudden ⁸ old Quintus Catulus comes there with his brother C. Julius.

¹ at himself

⁵ who

² a man most skilled in governing the state

⁶ to me

³ because I had determined

⁷ the second hour

⁴ those days

⁸ the old man

From this notion of proximity APUD comes to signify not only *bodily* proximity or presence, but is referred to the operations of the *mind*, signifying *the presence of an intention or disposition*.

1. To this is added another reason, that ¹ others have been so asked to plead, that they might think ² they might undertake it or not, without any impeachment of their duty; but ³ I have been solicited by those who ⁴ have the greatest weight *with me* by their friendship, their rank, and their kindnesses, of whose good-will towards me I ought not to be ignorant, whose authority I ought not to slight, and whose wishes I ought not to ⁵ disobey.

2. If I saw the state possessed by wicked and abandoned citizens, as we know has happened in my times, and at some other periods, I ⁶ would not be influenced by any rewards, which have very little weight *with me*, nor even by any dangers, by which however even the bravest men are moved, to join myself to their cause.

From this reference to the mental feelings, being used with a pronoun personal, it is easily transferred to that sort of *presence* which we call *presence of mind*.

1. Now this man has no doubt but that you ⁷ will

¹ it may have been so asked
from others

can do most

⁵ to neglect

² they might do either, their
duty being safe

⁶ not being compelled
would I join myself

³ those have gained it from me

⁷ deny that you will marry

refuse to marry: he comes ¹ with a set speech from some private place. He thinks he has found out ² a subject to put you to the rack with; do you, therefore, take care to be ³ *self-collected*.

2. I am scarce ⁴ *in my senses*, my mind is ⁵ in such a tumult of fear, hope, joy, wonder, at this so great and unexpected a blessing.

As APUD signifies the presence of place and person, we may easily deduce its signification of INTER, *among*.

1. These are the duties of great men; these were practised *among* our ancestors; they who cultivate this class of duties ⁶ gain to themselves popularity and glory, ⁷ to the great benefit of the state.

2. Cassius Chærea, who afterwards obtained renown *among* posterity ⁸ for killing Caligula, then a young man and of ⁹ a high spirit, forced his way ¹⁰ sword in hand through his opponents, armed (as they were).

Hence it easily passes into the signification of *in*.

1. Tiberius, never intermitting his care of public affairs, and seeking ¹¹ consolation from business, ¹² attended to the rights of the citizens, and the petitions of the allies; and decrees of the senate were passed, ¹³ at his sugges-

- | | |
|--|--|
| ¹ having meditated | ⁷ with |
| ² a discourse with which he
may tear you in pieces | ⁸ by the slaughter of C. Cæsar |
| ³ <i>with yourself</i> | ⁹ fierce of mind |
| ⁴ <i>with myself</i> | ¹⁰ with the sword |
| ⁵ so moved by fear, &c. | ¹¹ business instead of comforts |
| ⁶ themselves gain | ¹² handled |
| | ¹³ he being the author |

tion, that relief should be given to the city of Cibyra *in* Asia, and Ægium *in* Achaia, which had been overthrown by earthquakes, by a remission of taxes for (the next) three years.

2. Nero, having been carried into the camp and spoken ¹ suitably to the occasion, having promised a donative after the example of his father's bounty, is saluted emperor. The decrees of the senators followed the ² voice of the soldiers, neither was there any hesitation *in* the provinces.

As APUD signifies the presence of place and person, it is also used for CORAM, *before*.

1. When the Thebans had overcome the Lacedæmonians in war, and it was the custom generally among the Greeks, when they waged war with each other, that ³ the victorious party should erect some trophy on their confines, merely for the sake of declaring the victory ⁴ at that present time, not of perpetuating ⁵ the memory of the war, they erected a trophy of brass. They were accused (on this account) *before* the Amphictyons, that is, *before* the common council of Greece.

2. If any one determines him to be an orator, who can only speak ⁶ on a point of law, or ⁷ in a court of justice, or *before* the people, or in the senate, yet ⁸ even thus he must necessarily grant and allow him ⁹ many great qualities.

¹ things suitable

² sentence

³ they who had conquered

⁴ in present

⁵ that the memory of the war
should continue for ever

⁶ in law

⁷ in judgments

⁸ to this very man

⁹ many things

3. Why should I ¹ *tell you a lie.*

APUD is sometimes subjoined to its case.

1. Because they could put none of the race of the Arsacidæ ² upon the throne, most of them either having been killed by Artabanus or not yet ³ of age, they demanded Phraates, the son of King Phraates, from Rome, (and said) that there was need ⁴ of nothing but a name and authority; that with the sanction of Cæsar (one of) the race of Arsaces should be seen *on* the banks of the Euphrates.

2. Two fleets (protected) Italy on either sea *at* Misenum and Ravenna, and the beaked ships which Augustus, having taken in ⁵ the battle of Actium, had sent to the town of Forum Julii, with ⁶ strong crews, ⁷ watched over the nearest coast of Gaul.

APUD is not used in composition.

¹ lie *before* you

⁶ the Actian victory

² *summæ rei*

⁶ a strong rower

³ being grown up

⁷ presided over

⁴ only need of an author and name, that with the sanction (*sponte*) of Cæsar

CHAPTER VI.

SECTION I.

CIRCA. CIRCUM.

THIS preposition signifies *approximation* and *comprehension* of time, place, person, or number, and is derived from the Greek *κίρκος*, a *circle*, whence also the Latin words *circus* and *circulus*; the root of which is כָּר (car), a *circuit*.

CIRCA CIRCUM, *about* or *round about*, to denote place.

1. Caius Julius said to Helmius Mancia, ¹ who was continually interrupting him, I will soon show who you are like: and when he persisted in ² asking what sort of a person he ³ intended to liken him to, he pointed with his finger to the figure of a Gaul painted on a ⁴ shield won by Marius from the Cimbri, to which Mancia was then ⁵ seen to bear a strong resemblance. But there were booths *about* the forum, and this shield was set up ⁶ as a sign.

2. As soon as I have come to the gloomy Esquilæ, a hundred affairs of other people dance through my head and *round* my sides.

¹ often bawling at him

² the interrogation

³ was about to show him

⁴ a Marian Cimbric shield

⁵ seemed very like

⁶ for the sake of

3. We found (the young woman) herself diligently ¹ employed at the loom, ² plainly dressed in mourning, I suppose on account of the old woman who was dead : without gold, and so adorned as those who are adorned for themselves (alone), not ³ set off with any female artifices. Her hair was loose, hanging down, (and) thrown negligently back *about* her head.

CIRCA is also used in the sense of *about*, to signify approximation of *time*, in which sense CIRCUM is not used.

1. Cease, O cruel mother of the sweet Cupids, to bend (to your controul) one *about* ten lustres (old) now intractable to your gentle commands.

2. The next day, *about* the same hour, the king advanced his army to the same place.

3. Painting chiefly flourished *about* (the time of) Philip, and even to the successors of Alexander, but with different ⁴ degrees of excellence, for Protogenes excels in care, Pamphilus and Melanthius in method, Antiphilus in ease, Theon of Samos in ⁵ imagination, Apelles in genius and grace, ⁶ on which he particularly values himself.

4. If you do not go back to the very rude and unpolished attempts, and (such as are only) to be praised ⁷ on account of the invention, Roman tragedy ⁸ rests with Accius and *about* ⁹ his time.

¹ weaving a web

² moderately

³ interpolated

⁴ virtues

⁵ conceiving visions

⁶ which he particularly boasts
of in himself

⁷ in the name

⁸ is in

⁹ him

Hence it expresses approximation of *person*, but in this case *CIRCUM* is used also.

1. The man began to accuse Liger ¹ for being so exact and careful in an estate ² which had come to him by inheritance from a stranger; he said that he ought also to ³ calculate for his own interest; that he wanted a great deal for himself, a great deal for his dogs (pack of sycophants and informers) which he had *about* him.

2. There was a crowd of Phrygians and Macedonians *about* the king, the former ⁴ in the suspense of expectation, the latter ⁵ in anxiety from the rash confidence of the king.

3. He had been the companion of the great Hector; he used to attend the battle *about* Hector, conspicuous both for his trumpet and spear.

CIRCA, *about* or *round*.

Sometimes *circa* signifies motion diverging in all directions from a centre.

1. At the fourth watch the baggage of the army, ⁶ which was supposed to be about to march, began to set out. At day-break the standards were raised, and the army kept at the gate, and guards sent *round* all the other gates, that no one might go out of the city.

2. The Roman state was now so powerful, that it was a match for any of the neighbouring states in war;

¹ who was so diligent

⁵ anxious

² adventitious and hereditary

⁶ the march of which was pre-

³ to draw his own accounts

tended

⁴ suspended by expectation

but through want of women, its greatness was ¹likely to last only ²one generation, ³as they had no hope of offspring at home, nor intermarriages with their neighbours. Therefore, by advice of the senators, Romulus sent ambassadors *round* the neighbouring nations to ask for alliance and intermarriage for his new people.

CIRCA, *about*, when used with nouns signifying quantity, implies that the quantity is not accurately defined, but expressed, as we say in English, in *round* numbers.

1. *About* five hundred Romans and allies fell (on the side of the) conquerors.

2. On the following days, *about* ⁴half a pint of water must be let out.

CIRCA, *about* or *concerning*, for DE OR SUPER.

In this sense *circa* is used to signify the object of discourse or contemplation.

1. *About* Classicus, my labour was short and easy. He ⁵had left memorandums in his own hand-writing, what he had received out of every estate and every cause. *About* Hispanus and Probus, I had much trouble.

2. *About* the gods and ⁶*their worship* he was very negligent, as being given to ⁷astrology, and full of a persuasion that all things were directed by ⁸fatality.

¹ about to last

² the life of man

³ as to whom there was

⁴ *hemina*

⁵ had left it written with his own hand

⁶ religions

⁷ mathematics

⁸ fate

CIRCA and CIRCUM are also used adverbially.

1. Having cut down the corn *all about*, the Romans moved their ¹quarters to Cranonium, an untouched country.

2. I wish you would look at my walk and ²dry-bath, and the places *about* it as soon as you can.

But perhaps CIRCUM is more frequently used by the poets.

But when rain impends, they do not depart far from their hives, or trust the sky when east winds approach; but safe *on every side*, drink the water, under the walls of their city.

CIRCUM is used in composition, not CIRCA; and signifies *comprehension*: eo, *to go*; circumeo, *to go around*: fero, *to bear*; circumfero, *to bear around*.

SECTION II.

CIRCITER.

THIS preposition is nearly related to the two last mentioned, *circa* and *circum*; but is principally used in expressing approximation of *time*.

1. *About* the calends of February I shall be either at my Formian or Pompeian (country-seat). If I am not at the Formian, do you, if you love me, come to the Pompeian.

¹ camp

² *Laconicum*

2. He returns from his (forensic) duties *about* the eighth hour.

3. Thus they marched *for about* fifteen days, so that there was a distance ¹ of not more than five or six miles between the ² rear of the enemies' army and the van of ours.

It is also used adverbially.

But out of all his forces (only) *about* a fourth part was provided with military weapons; the rest carried, some darts, some pikes, some stakes sharpened at the end, just as chance ³ furnished arms to any one.

¹ by

³ had armed any one

² the last army of the enemies
and our first

CHAPTER VII.

SECTION I.

CIS.

THIS preposition expresses limitation of space, from the spot where we are supposed to be, to some distance not exceeding the nearest side of a certain boundary, and is often opposed to *trans* and *ultra*, which signify excess on the other side of it, as Gallia Cispadana signified Gaul *on the same side* of the Po as Rome, in opposition to Gallia Transpadana, or Gaul *on the other side of it*. It is usually prefixed to proper names of places, as rivers, mountains, &c. ; in which respect it differs from *citra*, which is used more promiscuously, as *citra cruorem*, on this side, *i. e.* *short of*, blood. I have met with no probable etymology of this word ; κείσε, which is that of Vossius, is the nearest. Perhaps κείω, *to cut off*, or *divide*, may be allowed as a conjecture. Whiter, *Etymology*, p. 416., derives it from *ce-Is*, denoting *that* place which we mean to be our limit. It is rather, perhaps, to be traced to the

Hebrew קצה (*caje*), *an extremity*, from a verb of the same form, signifying *to cut off*, whence probably κέω in Greek.

CIS, *on this side*.

1. The people, therefore, and their tribunes being quiet, ¹ through concern for the public good, there was ² no opposition to the election of consuls, M. Geganius Macerinus, the third time, and L. Sergius, surnamed Fidenas, (who was) so called, I suppose, from the war which he afterwards conducted. For he (was) the first (who) fought with the king of the Veientes ³ successfully *on this side* the Anio, and gained a victory (but) not without blood.

2. What need was there that they should follow me to the camp, or across the Taurus, when I had so proceeded from Laodicea to Iconium, that the magistrates and ⁴ deputations of all the ⁵ districts and states which are *on this side* Taurus had met me?

3. The Etrurians, inclining towards each sea, inhabited the lands in twelve cities; at first *on this side* the Appenine, on the lower sea afterwards beyond the Appenine, having sent out as many colonies as there were ⁶ originally principal cities.

CIS, *within*, for INTRA, applied to *time*.

Cis is also sometimes used to signify limitation of *time*, within a certain boundary.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| ¹ to care of the sum of affair | ⁴ legations |
| ² no controversy but that | ⁵ dioceses |
| should be elected consuls | ⁶ heads of (their) origin |
| ³ in a prosperous battle | |

1. But now, if any great and rich inheritance shall fall to me, now, since I know both ¹the sweets and bitters of money, in truth I will so hoard it, and live so frugally, that I will ²take care ³there shall be none of it *within* a few days.

2. I will make ⁴you free *within* a few months.

CIS is generally said to make CITERIOR and CITIMUS in the comparative and superlative, but the former of these rather comes from the obsolete adjective *citer*; though CITIMUS comes a regular superlative from *cis*, instead of *citerrimus* from *citer*.

CIS is not used in composition except with local adjectives, as *Cispadana*, *Cisalpina*, &c., the meaning of which is already explained.

SECTION II.

CITRA.

THIS preposition also, like *cis*, signifies limitation within a certain boundary on the same side with ourselves, and is opposed to *ultra*.

Citra is not *immediately* derived from *cis*, but from its derivative *citer*, and is, in fact, like *extra*, *infra*, *intra*, *supra*, *ultra*, an ablative case femi-

¹ what is sweet and bitter in

² *facim*

³ it shall be none

⁴ a free head to you

nine, governed of *a* or *ab*, and having the substantive *parte* understood to agree with it; and governs its accusative case, not by any natural power of its own, but by an ellipsis of *quoad* or *quod ad* *attinet* understood after it. Thus, *citra Rubiconem*, when fully explained, means, *a citra (vel citra) parte, quoad Rubiconem*; or, *a citra parte, quod ad Rubiconem attinet*. By this instance we may see clearly how prepositions are used, not only for whole words, but even for sentences, for the convenience of speech, and shortening those circuitous expressions, the frequent recurrence of which would be very tedious and unpleasant in common discourse.

CITRA, *on this side*.

1. The Segni and Condrusi sent ambassadors to Cæsar, ¹ to beseech him that he would not esteem them in the number of his enemies, nor believe that ² all Germans who dwelt *on this side* the Rhine made a common cause; that they had never thought of war, and had sent no assistance to Ambiorix.

2. There is moderation in (all) things; lastly, there are certain limits, *within* and beyond which, what is right cannot ³ exist.

3. Nature herself, as if she would modulate human speech, has placed an acute ⁴ sound on every word, and

¹ *oratum*

³ consist

² the cause of all was one

⁴ voice

not more than one (such), nor *on this side* the third syllable from the end (*i. e.* not nearer the beginning of the word).

N. B. We may observe here, that by a different mode of translation, *citra* may be made to take the sense of *beyond*, though its original meaning and proper signification here is quite different; it being the same thing to say that the accent is never thrown *back beyond* the third syllable from the end, as to say, that it is never thrown *on this side* the third syllable from the beginning of the word.

CITRA, *short of.*

Hence as *citer* expresses a distance *not exceeding* a certain limit, it signifies also *not so far as*, *i. e.* *short of.*

1. ¹ Acorns create abortion in goats, when they are given *short of* satiety. Therefore, unless they can be given ² without restraint, they ought not to be allowed to this ³ kind of cattle.

2. He used to weigh the ⁴ dying testimonies of his friends ⁵ most sensitively; ⁶ neither concealing his grief, if any one praised him too sparingly, and *short of*

¹ the acorn

⁵ most morosely

² abundantly

⁶ his grief neither being con-

³ flock

cealed

⁴ last judgments

¹ *honourable* expressions, nor his joy, if gratefully and ² affectionately.

3. I ³ have committed an offence *short of* guilt; and as my fault is not without shame, so is it without ⁴ ill will.

CITRA, *without*.

Hence as *citra*, signifying *short of*, implies deficiency, it is used for *sine*, without.

1. Phidias is said to have been a better workman in making gods than men; but in ivory ⁵ absolutely *without* a rival, even if he had wrought nothing but the Minerva at Athens, or the Olympian Jupiter at Elis.

N. B. Here again *citra* might be rendered *beyond*, as in a former instance, it being the same thing to say that he was far beyond or above any rival, or wanted much, and so was far short of being rivalled.

2. Nor did he, with less zeal, attach kings and provinces to him throughout the world; offering to some thousands of captives as a gift, to others sending assistance, *without* the authority of the senate, where they wished and when they wished.

3. Though many say, that the only remedy ⁶ for the tooth-ache is ⁷ to draw it, yet I know that many things have been serviceable *without* this (painful) necessity.

¹ the honour of words

⁵ far on this side

² piously

⁶ to

³ have sinned

⁷ the forceps

⁴ envy

Citra, however, in this sense, rather occurs in Pliny, Quintilian, and Suetonius, and the later writers, than in Cicero or Livy.

CITRA, *within* or *before*, as applied to time.

From the notion of limitation within a certain boundary, *citra* when applied to time, signifies on this side ; i. e. *within* or *before*.

1. In moist, poor, and cold or shady places, it is best to sow for the most part *before* the calends of October, while ¹ you can, the ground being (yet) dry, while the clouds are suspended, that the roots of the corn may gain strength before they are attacked with wintry showers, or ² cold droppings or hoar frosts.

2. According to the ³ strict meaning of the word, he who is commanded to give sentence ⁴ within the calends, if he does not give it on the calends, acts against the direction of the word ; for if it is done sooner, he does not give sentence ⁴ within, but *before*. However, I know not how, the common most absurd interpretation is received, that ⁴ within the calends seems to signify either on *this side* the calends, or, ⁵ which is much the same thing, ⁶ before the calends.

3. Perhaps also the Pylian (Nestor) might have perished *before* the Trojan times, but ⁷ having taken a

¹ it is allowed

² *gelicidiis*

³ reason

⁴ *intra*

⁵ for it almost nothing differs

⁶ *ante*

⁷ *conamine sumpto*

spring from his spear fixed (on the ground), he leaped into the boughs of a tree which stood near.

CITRA is also used adverbially for *on this side*, *within*, or *short of*.

1. Having set out with a suitable army, and ¹ in greater hope and confidence because a multitude was not wanted, he proceeded to the camp of the prætor Appius, from which the enemy was not far distant. The wood-gatherers met him a few miles *on this side*, with an escort.

2. Fortune inclined to neither side until, ² as the night advanced, the moon rising showed the armies, and ³ caused deception. But she was more favourable ⁴ to the troops of Vespasian, (being) behind (them); hence the shadows of the men and horses were larger, and the weapons of the enemy fell *short*, with a false ⁵ aim, as if against their bodies.

3. I confess she is adorned *short of* ⁶ what she ought to be.

¹ one bearing more hope

⁴ to the Flavians

² the night being grown up

⁵ blow

³ deceived

⁶ than she ought

CHAPTER VIII.

CONTRA.

THIS preposition, in its general signification, implies *opposition*. Various etymologies of this word have been adduced by grammarians, but none satisfactory. I conceive it to be the ablative feminine of the obsolete adjective *conterus*, just as *citra*, *extra*, *infra*, *intra*, and *supra*, are the ablatives of *citer*, *exterus*, *inferus*, *interus*, and *superus*, an account of which is given in *citra*. The adjective itself is derived from *con*, as in order to have opposition there must be a comparison or competition *with* something; possibly the two final syllables of those adjectives in *terus* may be derived from *tero*; but the termination *ter* or *terus*, contracted in the ablative into *tra*, is obscure. Possibly it may be connected with the Celtic *tar*, for which see TRANS.

CONTRA, *against*, or *in opposition to*.

1. ¹All sorts of monstrous gods, and ²the barking Anubis, bear weapons *against* Neptune and Venus, and *against* Minerva.

¹ monsters of gods of every kind ² the barker

2. Now for you to act *against* the conqueror, whom you were unwilling to offend ¹ while the event was uncertain, and ² to join those, when routed, whom you would not follow when resisting, is ³ the greatest folly.

CONTRA, *against, contrary to, or beyond.*

1. When Cæsar, *beyond* ⁴ all expectation, had come to Uxellodunum, and found the town ⁵ fortified, he began to try to ⁶ cut off the enemy's supply of water.

2. When the Roman state ⁷ recovered *contrary to* his hopes and wishes, he offered a new treason to those he had already betrayed.

CONTRA, *opposite to, in point of situation.*

Two of our ships, having made their voyage more slowly, being ⁸ overtaken by the night, ⁹ not knowing what station the others had taken, ¹⁰ cast anchor *opposite* Lissus.

CONTRA is also used adverbially signifying opposition, *on the other hand.*

¹¹ Some place happiness in one thing, some in another; you in pleasure, and *on the other hand* all unhappiness in pain.

¹ things being doubtful

⁷ rose again

² to approach to

⁸ thrown into the night

³ of the greatest folly

⁹ when they were ignorant

⁴ the expectation of all

¹⁰ stood in anchors

⁵ shut with works

¹¹ to live happily others (place)

⁶ to hinder the enemy from in another (thing) you place

Hence also it signifies opposition, adverbially, in point of situation.

1. He stands *opposite*, and bids me speak.

2. Britain ¹is situated towards Germany on the east, towards Spain on the west, on the south it can even be seen from ²Gaul; its northern parts, no lands being *opposite*, are lashed by a vast and open sea.

Note. *E contra* is an expression not used by good writers, instead of which the proper phrase is *e contrario*, or as some express it, *contra ea*.

CONTRA AC OR ATQUE.

There is a peculiar use of *contra* with *ac* or *atque*, to signify *otherwise than, the reverse of*.

1. ³Having now refuted almost all the accusations, I will now do the *reverse of* what is done in other causes, and now at last begin to speak of the life and ⁴character of the man.

2. You see that almost every thing happened *the reverse of* what was predicted.

In the same sense we find CONTRA QUAM.

He dared to ⁵publish his edict, that senate, *contrary to* their own vote, ⁶should go out of mourning.

¹ is stretched out

⁵ *edicere*

² by the Gauls

⁶ should return to their

³ the crimes being now dissolved (usual) garment

⁴ manners

CONTRA, expressive of *price*.

Contra is sometimes used to express *price*, especially by Plautus, evidently from the idea of the *value* being put in the scale *opposite to* the commodity.

PH. ¹ Give me a modest lover *for so much* gold. ² You shall have the money from me. — PA. Give me *for so much* orichalcum ³ a master in his senses whom I may serve.

CONTRA in composition signifies *opposition*, as dico, *to say*; contradico, *to say against*, or *in opposition to*, *to contradict*.

¹ *cedo*

² take the money

³ to whom sound I may serve

CHAPTER IX.

ERGA.

THIS preposition is used to denote inclination *towards a person*, and is scarcely or ever joined to the name of a place or thing inanimate. Mr. Whiter, in his learned and very ingenious *Etymologicum Universale*, p. 69., derives it with great appearance of reason from *vergo*, to *tend*, or *incline to*.

1. We must determine what boundaries and limits are to be chosen in friendship; on which I see three opinions¹ are maintained, none of which I approve: the first, that we should be² so disposed *towards* our friend as *towards* ourselves; the³ second, that our good will to our friends should equally and exactly answer their good will *towards* us; the third, that⁴ every man should be esteemed of as much value by his friends as he esteems himself.

2. It is of great consequence *towards*⁵ convincing, that the manners, habits, actions, and lives of those who plead

¹ are borne

⁴ that at how much each esteems

² affected in the same manner
in which

himself, at so much he should be
esteemed

³ the other

⁵ to conquer

causes, and of those for whom (they plead), should be approved, and (those) of the adversaries disapproved ; and that the minds of those before whom ¹ we plead should be gained over to good will, as well *towards* the orator as *towards* him for whom the orator is pleading.

¹ it is pleaded (by us)

CHAPTER X.

EXTRA.

THIS preposition is derived from the ablative of the adjective *exterus* (from the root *ex*), in the same as *citra* from *citer*, to which the reader is referred. It implies something *without* or *beyond* the limits of the thing spoken of, and is opposed to *intra*.

EXTRA, *without*.

1. If I ¹ was in the habit of going out to supper, I would not ² fail your friend Octavius. To whom, however, I said, when he gave me frequent invitations, ³ Pray sir, who are you? But in truth, ⁴ *without* joking, he is an agreeable man.

2. The disposition of Galba was rather *without* vices than accompanied with virtues.

3. The law forbids (any one) to be buried in the city. It is so decreed by the college of pontiffs, that it is not ⁵ lawful for a sepulchre to be made in a public place. You know the temple of Honour *without* the Colline gate. It is said there was an altar there; when a plate was

¹ *si cœnitarem foris*

⁴ without a joke

² be wanting to

⁵ a right

³ I pray you

found there, and an ¹ inscription on it, “to the deity of Honour,” that was the cause of this temple being dedicated. But ² as there were many sepulchres in that place, they were destroyed; for the college determined that a public place could not ³ be bound by private religion.

EXTRA, *beyond*.

Hence it easily signifies *beyond, out of*.

1. You must take care, especially if you build yourself, that you do not proceed *beyond* moderation in expence and magnificence, in which ⁴ respect there is much ⁵ mischief even in the example.

2. This is plain, when he who knew about all (the conspirators) ⁶ said that he knew nothing about Sulla, that the force of this denial is the same as if he had said that he knew this man was *out of* the conspiracy.

EXTRA, *above, exceeding*.

Hence it easily passes into the sense of *supra, above or exceeding*.

1. The deity hath placed himself *above* all fault or blame.

2. The ⁷ size of Venus is *above* all the other stars, ⁸ and its brightness such, that shadows are ⁹ cast by the rays of ¹⁰ this star only.

¹ it was written in it

² when

³ *obligari*

⁴ kind

⁵ of evil

⁶ denied that he knew concern-
ing

⁷ Venus is above all the other
stars in greatness

⁸ and of so great brightness

⁹ *reddantur*

¹⁰ of this one star

EXTRA, *besides, except.*

Hence it is elegantly used for *præter, besides* or *except.*

1. I lately saw a wretched maid in ¹this neighbourhood, lamenting the ²death of her mother. She sat ³opposite (the body). Not a single well-wisher or acquaintance, or relation, was present to assist (at) the funeral, *besides* one ⁴poor old woman.

2. In the first place, I found the forces neither numerous nor warlike: in the next place, *except* the general and a few ⁵more, the rest are rapacious in war, and so cruel in their language, that I ⁶even dreaded a victory.

EXTRA QUAM, in law.

In forensic language *extra* is often used with *quam*, to signify *an exception.*

The man whose hand is cut off, ⁷brings an action of injury; the ⁸defendant requires from the prætor an exception (to this effect); *except that* there ⁹shall be no prejudice to the life of the defendant.

EXTRA is said to admit of degrees of comparison, EXTERIOR and EXTIMUS OR EXTREMUS, but these rather belong to the adjective *exterus.*

¹ here of the neighbourhood

² her mother dead

³ *exadversum*

⁴ *amiculam*

⁵ besides

⁶ dreaded a victory itself

⁷ pleads of injuries

⁸ he with whom it is pleaded

⁹ a prejudice of the head may be made against the accused

EXTRA, adverbially.

Extra is also used *adverbially*.

1. The soul ought to spring ¹abroad, and contemplate those things which are *without*, and abstract itself as much as possible from the body.

2. On the left wing, the soldiers, seeing from the rampart Pompey approach, and ²their companions fly, fearing lest they should be enclosed in the defiles while they had an enemy within *and without*, ³began to provide for their retreat by the same way by which they had come.

EXTRA is hardly used in composition with any word but ORDINARIUS, in which case it retains its original signification of *beyond*.

¹ *eminere*

² their own

³ consulted for themselves for
the retreat

CHAPTER XI.

INFRA.

THIS preposition is derived from *inferus*, (itself-compounded of *in* and *fero*,) on the same principles as *citra*, *contra*, *extra*, &c. (See CITRA.) It is used to express inferiority or lower situation.

INFRA, *below*, *beneath*.

1. ¹ I had sat down to dinner ² at three o'clock, when I wrote ³ this letter to you in my note-book. You will ask where? At (the house of) Volumnius Eutrapelus, and indeed Atticus sat above me, Verrius *below*, both ⁴ friends of yours.

2. Whatever I may be, how much soever ⁵ *beneath* Lucilius in rank and talents, yet envy, however unwillingly, must confess that I have always lived with the great.

¹ I had laid down

⁴ your friends

² at the ninth hour

⁵ beneath the rank and genius

³ the copy of these (letters)

of Lucilius

INFRA with OMNIS.

Infra with *omnis* after it takes a superlative sense.

1. Hold your tongue, you whom I believe to be *below the very lowest* of mankind.

2. I was restored, when those persons by whom I had been banished were in possession of the provinces, my enemy, a man of great virtue and mildness, ¹ the second consul, proposing (my recall): when that enemy who had lent his voice to the common enemies of the state for my destruction, lived only ² as far as he could be said to breathe, in fact was removed *below the lowest* of the dead.

INFRA, *within, less than.*

As *infra* signifies *beneath*, when applied to place, when applied to number, it signifies *within, under, or less than*.

1. It is most advantageous that eggs should be set on *within* ³ ten days after they are laid.

2. The fresh wounds of ⁴ earth worms unite so readily, that ⁵ it is certain their nerves, when cut through, ⁶ are firmly joined within ⁷ seven days.

3. ⁸ Set no eggs under your hens from ⁹ the first of November till the ¹⁰ winter solstice ¹¹ be over. ¹² Till that

¹ the other consul referring

⁷ the seventh day

² in breath only

⁸ be unwilling to place

³ laid within ten days

⁹ calends of November

⁴ earth-worms unite their fresh wounds so

¹⁰ *bruma*

¹¹ be finished

⁵ it may be persuaded

¹² unto

⁶ are consolidated

time, set ¹ thirteen through the whole summer; in winter fewer, but not less than ¹ nine.

INFRA is also used adverbially.

Letters from Lucius Domitius were brought me ² on the 17th of February, a copy ³ of which I have written *below*.

INFRA is not compounded.

¹ thirteen each; nine each ² of them
³ before the 15th day of the
 calends of March

CHAPTER XII.

INTER.

THIS preposition properly signifies the medium of separation or distinction *between* two or more things, or something contained *between* or *within* them. It is derived from *inter* or *interus*, though some perhaps will prefer deriving it from *ἐντός*, which, however, is more properly the *endo* of early Latinity. In fact it is probably compounded of *in* and *ter* or *tres*, the root of *trans*, q. v., being, as it were, something *beyond in*.

1. That affection which is *between* children and parents cannot be broken off without detestable guilt.

2. You have much obliged me, by sending Serapion's book to me, ¹ of which, however, ² *between* ourselves be it spoken, I can hardly understand the thousandth part.

INTER, FOR INVICEM, *one another*.

As that which is *between* two persons may be referred to one or the other; thus *inter*, especially with the pronouns primitive, is used to signify *one another*.

¹ in which

² which it may be lawful to say between ourselves

1. The boys are well ; they learn diligently, are taught carefully, and love us, and *one another*.

2. This therefore, as I think, is evident, ¹ that good men must have a sort of natural benevolence towards *one another*.

3. Shall we therefore try *with one another* what each can do.

INTER is sometimes repeated redundantly.

1. Nestor hastens to appease the quarrel *between Achilles and Agamemnon*.

Note. This example is one which gives great offence to Bentley, and on which his critical powers were exerted in vain. In fact, though the *inter* might be spared, the use of it is justifiable by a hundred similar passages, and the repetition of the preposition, though it may be *superfluous*, is not *absurd* ; for Nestor went *between Achilles and Agamemnon*, and *between Agamemnon and Achilles*.

2. A popular assembly, which consists of the most ignorant persons, is yet able to judge what is the difference *between* a popular, that is, ² a fawning and trifling citizen, *and* a resolute, severe, and grave one.

INTER, *among* or *amidst*.

As *inter* signifies that which is *between* two

¹ that there must be a necessary benevolence among the good to the good ² a fawner

persons, it passes on to signify that which is *among* many.

1. What better ¹ natural disposition is there in mankind, than (that) of those who think themselves born to assist, protect, preserve men? Hercules went ² to heaven. He never would have gone there, unless, while he was *among* men, ³ he had made himself a road thither.

2. The philosopher Aristotle relates that Polycrita, a noble woman of the island of Naxus, died ⁴ on hearing an unexpected piece of good news. Philippides also, ⁵ a celebrated comic writer, when he had ⁶ gained the prize unexpectedly in a contest of poets, and was exceedingly delighted, died suddenly *in the midst of* his joy.

INTER, *during, at, or on.*

As *inter* signifies the medium between two extremes, so when applied to time, it expresses the interval *between* the commencement and close of a given period; when to space, the interval *between* the beginning and end of it; and may therefore be rendered in these instances by *while* or *during*, sometimes more conveniently, but still in the same sense, by *at, in, or within*.

1. If this had happened to you *at* supper, in the

¹ nature

⁵ a writer of comedies, not ig-

² to the gods

noble

³ *munivisset*

⁶ conquered

⁴ an unexpected joy being known

midst of those your ¹ beastly cups, who would not have thought it disgraceful?

2. You laughed at me yesterday, *over* our cups, because I said there was a question ² whether an heir could legally prosecute for a theft committed before he came into possession. Therefore, although I got home after I had drank quite ³ enough, and late too, yet I marked down that chapter in which the question is, and ⁴ send you a copy of it, that you may know that Sextus Ælius, M. Manilius, and M. Brutus, ⁵ have held that opinion which you maintained nobody held.

3. ⁶ Wherefore do not hesitate ⁷ to entrust every thing to this individual, who *in* so many years has been found (to be) the only one whom our allies rejoice to have come into their cities with an army.

4. Hope consoles even him (who is) bound with a strong fetter, ⁸ the iron rings upon his legs, but he sings *at* his work.

5. ⁹ What you say is meat and drink to me. ¹⁰ But *while* doing that, I answered ¹¹ my mistress here what she asked me.

INTER is sometimes put after its case.

Friendship is given us by nature as an assistant to virtue, not a companion to vice. That as virtue might

¹ *immanibus*

² rightly accuse (*agere*) of a theft, which theft was done before

³ well drunk

⁴ it written out to you

⁵ have thought that

⁶ be unwilling to hesitate

⁷ but that you may entrust all

things

⁸ his legs sound with the iron

⁹ that is food to me which you

say (*fabulare*)

¹⁰ between doing that thing

¹¹ this my mistress

not be able, ¹ singly, to attain to those things which are ² most excellent, she might attain them when united and associated with the other. ³ If this sort of society either exists, or has existed, or shall exist ⁴ *among any*, their ⁵ alliance is to be esteemed the best and ⁶ most fortunate towards (attaining) the greatest blessing of nature.

Especially when two substantives are used, INTER is elegantly placed between them.

1. The region was one of the most fertile of Italy; ⁷ the plain of Etruria, which lies *between* Fæsulæ and Arretium, rich in corn, cattle, and abundance of all things.

2. Carmel is *between* Judæa and Syria.

3. Three senators ⁸ hid themselves *between* the roof and ceiling, ⁹ a hiding place as disgraceful as the fraud was detestable; they put their ears to the chinks and crevices.

INTER, in composition, signifies *between* or *among*: as pono, *to place*; interpono, *to place between* or *interpose*. Sometimes it signifies prevention, as if from an opposing medium: as dico, *to say*; interdico, *to say between*, and so *to forbid* or *interdict*: venio, *to come*; intervenio, *to come between*, and so *to prevent*.

¹ solitary

² the highest

³ which society if

⁴ *quos inter*

⁵ *comitatus*

⁶ most blessed

⁷ the Etrurian plains

⁸ hide

⁹ with a hiding place not less disgraceful than a fraud detestable

CHAPTER XIII.

INTRA.

THIS preposition is formed from the ablative of *interus*, like *citra*, and the rest of this class. (See CITRA.) It is used to express the space or boundary *within* which any thing is contained, and *beyond* which it does not extend; and is thus opposed to *citra*. It is referred both to time and space.

INTRA, *within*, signifying time.

1. ¹ *Within* ten days after he had come to Pheræ, having finished these things, marching with his whole army to Cranon, he took it ² on his very arrival.

2. He who is ordered to pronounce (sentence) *within* the calends, can pronounce it rightly before the calends, and on the calends; and that is not done by any privilege of an engrafted custom, but by a certain observation of reason, because all the time which is included in the day of the calends is rightly said to be *within* the calends. (See ANTE, p. 27.)

INTRA, *within*, signifying place.

1. He who reigns *within* mount Taurus, not only

¹ the tenth day after (*quam*)

⁵ at the first coming

reigns in mount Taurus, but in all those countries which are enclosed by mount Taurus.

2. Whether am I to be blamed because I grieve, or because I ¹ have contrived either not to keep these things, which might have been an easy matter, if plans ² for my destruction had not been entered into *within* my own walls, or at least ³ to lose them in my lifetime.

INTRA, *within bounds, below,*

As that which is *within* is not *without* or *beyond*, *intra* sometimes signifies *not beyond*, i. e. *within bounds, below.*

1. ⁴ In this way I live; I write or read something, every day; then, that I may not give nothing to my friends, we sup together, not only not against the law, if there is any law now, but even *within* it, ⁵ and a good deal *within* it too.

2. Let us not speak every thing ⁶ as if we were bawling, which ⁷ is like a madman, nor *below* ⁸ our natural tone, ⁹ which is inanimate.

3. I wish Philotas ¹⁰ had committed *no* offence *beyond* words.

INTRA is also used adverbially.

¹¹ There is no method more certain, than to make

¹ have committed that I should ⁵ and indeed a good deal
not keep ⁶ *clamose*

² concerning

⁷ is insane

³ certainly, that I might lose
them now living

⁸ our manner of speaking

⁹ which wants motion

⁴ thus it is lived, something is
written or read

¹⁰ had offended *within* words

¹¹ nothing is more certain

earthenware vessels, which may receive a single bunch of grapes loosely; these ought to have four handles, from which they may hang when tied to the vine; and their covers should so made that they may be divided in the middle, so that when the vessels (thus) suspended have each received their bunch, the two parts of the cover being put together, may join ¹ in the middle, and thus cover the grapes; and these vessels and their covers ought to be well pitched both *within* and without.

INTRA is said to make INTERIOR in the comparative, and INTIMUS in the superlative, which, in fact, come from the obsolete adjective *interus*, from which it is itself derived. It is not compounded.

¹ from each side

CHAPTER XIV.

JUXTA.

THIS preposition signifies *approximation* or *contiguity*, particularly of two things placed *by the side* of each other. It is evidently derived from *jungo*, being a corruption, or rather an archaism, of the participle in the ablative case; so that the accusative, which it is said to govern, really depends on *ad* understood. Thus, when we say, *sepultus est iuxta viam Appiam*, the real expression is, *à parte juncta ad viam Appiam*. (See CITRA.)

JUXTA, *near, or by the side of.*

1. The virgin Lavinia stands *near* her father.
2. Atticus was buried *by the side of* the *via Appia*, at the fifth ¹ mile-stone.

Hence it signifies *next to*.

1. ² I do not deny, O conscript fathers, ³ that covenants and treaties are sacred among those men with

¹ stone

² *inficias eo*

³ *as well covenants as treaties*

whom human faith is ¹honoured ²*next to* the obligations of religion.

2. *Next to* the gods, ³it depends upon you.

JUXTA, *akin to*.

From this sense it easily passes into that of relationship or *proximity*, and may be rendered *akin to*.

It is peculiar to a force ⁴of cavalry quickly to obtain a victory, and quickly to give way. Rapidity is *akin to* cowardice; delay more allied to resolution.

JUXTA, *next after*.

From *juxta* signifying *proximity*, it comes also to imply *gradation*, and thus marks what is *inferior*, or *next after*.

Nigidius Figulus, ⁵ in my opinion, the ⁶*next* learned man to Varro, in the eleventh book of his grammatical commentaries, ⁷ quotes a verse from some old poem ⁸well worthy of remembrance, “⁹a man ought to be religious, not superstitious.” He does not tell us whose poem it is.

JUXTA, for SECUNDUM, *according to*.

As that which is put by the side of a thing is

¹ cultivated

² next to divine religions

³ it is placed in your hand

⁴ of equestrian strength

⁵ as I think

⁶ most learned *next to* Varro

⁷ relates

⁸ *hercle*

⁹ It behoves a man to be religious (*religentem*); it is wickedness (to be) superstitious (*religiosum*)

capable of being measured and compared with it, and so manifesting its *accordance* or *agreement*, *juxta* signifies *according to*.

When the battle was doubtful, the Ionians, *according to* the precept of Themistocles, began to withdraw themselves by degrees from the battle.

JUXTA is also used adverbially for *alike*, *equally*, from the notion of that which is measured along the side of any thing being equal to it.

1. I esteem their life and death *alike*, since ¹ nothing is said of either.

2. Therefore the ² double evil could neither be guarded against, ³ nor could the strongest resist the weakest class, and good and bad, brave and cowards, were *alike* slaughtered unrevenged.

JUXTA, *as much as*, or *no more than*.

In this case *cum* is sometimes expressed after *juxta*, and the sense may be rendered by *as much as*, or *no more than*.

1. Do not you know what this matter is? *No more than* the most ignorant.

2. ⁴ I take *as much* care of her *as* my own daughter.

And sometimes *cum* is omitted.

When the Roman soldiers, by going rashly under

silence is observed respecting ³ could it be resisted by the
both strongest against the weakest kind

² *anceps*

⁴ I take care of her *alike with*

the walls, had received many wounds, and ¹ the undertaking did not sufficiently succeed, Fabius thought a trifling affair, yet *equally* difficult ² with a great one ³ had better be given up; and that he had better retreat from thence, since greater matters were at hand.

JUXTA is not compounded.

¹ it did not sufficiently succeed to the undertaking ² with great ones
³ was to be omitted

CHAPTER XIV.

OB.

THIS preposition is derived from the Greek ἐπι (ε and π being commutable with o and b), and in its first and most general signification is used to express the *reason* or *cause* of any thing.

OB, *for*, or *on account of*.

1. ¹If we ought not to believe those who *for* some advantage of their own appear to say something ²too eagerly, I believe a greater advantage was proposed to the Cæpios and Metelli from the condemnation of Q. Pompey, since they would have removed a disparager of their pursuits, than to all Gaul from the misfortune of M. Fonteius.

2. If ³it is wicked, which seems to me the most base and nefarious of all things, to take money ⁴*for* judging a cause, to have one's ⁵honour and religion made over for a bribe, how much more flagitious, dishonourable, and unworthy is it to condemn that man from whom you have received money ⁶*to* acquit him?

¹if it is not convenient to be believed to those

⁴*for* a thing to be judged

⁵faith

²more eagerly

⁶*for* him to be absolved

³this

Hence OB joined with RES signifies *to the purpose*.

1. Are you not ashamed of your ¹falsehood? By no means, so that it is *to the purpose*.

2. I will certainly make ²a trial of that liberty which I have received from ³my ancestors; but whether I shall do that in vain or *to the purpose*, ⁴depends upon you, Romans.

OB, for ANTE, *before*.

As ἐπι signifies *before*, or *in the presence of*, so *ob* in Latin is sometimes used for *ante*.

1. ⁵He tyrannized, you say, at Alexandria. Nay, rather he was himself ⁶under a most cruel tyranny. He endured ⁷confinement himself; he saw his friends in chains: death was often ⁸presented *before* his eyes. At last he fled, naked and destitute, out of the kingdom.

2. When I performed those so great exploits ⁹among such a multitude of villains, was not death, was not banishment present to me *before* my eyes?

3. Is this that Telamon whom lately glory lifted to the heavens; whom the Greeks looked to, *to* whose countenance they turned their own.

OB in composition takes the sense of ἐπι: as *ruo*, *to rush*; *obruo*, *to rush before*, or *over-*

¹ vanity

² experience

³ my parent

⁴ is placed in your hand

⁵ *dominatus est*

⁶ in

⁷ custody

⁸ *versata*

⁹ in

whelm: premo, to press; opprimo, to press upon or over, and so to oppress: loquor, to speak; obloquor, to speak against: volvo, to roll; obvolvo, to roll upon, or wrap up: duco, to lead, or draw; obduco, to draw over, blot, or hide.

Sometimes it merely increases the signification, in the sense of ἐπι, upon: as dormio, to sleep; obdormio, to sleep upon sleep, i. e. to sleep soundly: jurgo, to chide; objurgo, to add chiding to chiding, and so to chide severely.

The *b* of *ob* in composition is changed, for the sake of euphonia,

into *c* before *c*, as *occurro*, into *g* before *g*, as *ogganio*,
 into *f* before *f*, as *offero*, into *p* before *p*, as *opprimo*;
 but in the more ancient writers these changes are not made.

CHAPTER XVI.

PENES.

THIS preposition is derived from *penus*, the store-house, and is used to signify the absolute *possession* and *power* over a thing, as if it were laid up at our disposal; the source of which is to be traced to the Hebrew בְּנָה (*bene*), *to build*, or בְּנִי (*benen*), *a building*.

Penes te is more than *apud te*; for *apud te* means ¹ what you may have in your keeping in any manner; *penes te* is what is possessed by you in a ² particular manner (*i. e.* what is actually in your own possession).

PENES, *in the power of, or possession of.*

1. If it is a ³ fault to speak elegantly, let eloquence be altogether banished from the state; but if it not only adorns those ⁴ who *possess it*, but also the whole commonwealth, why is it either disgraceful to learn what it is honourable to know, or not glorious to teach that which it is most excellent to understand.

2. *In my power alone* is the custody of the vast world.

¹ what may be held by you in any manner, (*qualiter*)

² certain

³ vicious

⁴ *in the power of whom it is*

3. When the slaves had been a hundred days *in the* accuser's *power*, they were brought forward by the accuser himself.

PENES, *with*.

Hence *penes* joined with *sum* signifies *with*, i. e. *resting with*, as if laid up in store in *the house*.

1. ¹The credit due to this matter *rests with* the authors.

2. This I have understood, that nothing ²causes any hesitation in the mind of him *with whom* the power *rests* (to recall you), except that he is afraid you should not think that (recall) a benefit.

3. Although the consuls ³contended no less against the continuation of the tribuneship than if ⁴a law had been proposed for the degradation of their own dignity, the victory ⁵in this contest *rested with* the tribunes.

4. What! is that singing girl now *with* you? ⁶There she is in the house.

PENES does not occur compounded.

¹ the faith of this thing *is in*
the power of

² brought any doubt to him

³ *tetendissent*

⁴ a law had been promulgated
of lessening their own majesty

⁵ of the contest

⁶ see her (*ellam*) within

CHAPTER XVII.

PER.

THIS preposition, derived from *περᾶν*, *to pass through*, which itself, perhaps, is to be traced to *פָּרָא* (*para*), *to run*, or *run wild*, is, like *παρά*, of very extensive use and signification. It denotes the cause, means, or instrument of any action, or transition through some medium. Its force will be best understood by the subjoined examples.

PER, *through*, simply expressive of transition.

1. The merchant runs to ¹the extremity of India, flying from poverty *through* the sea, *through* rocks, (and) *through* fires.

2. Whatever I shall ask you I will ask concerning yourself, and I will not draw you out from the dignity of an illustrious man, but from your own obscurity; and all my weapons shall be so ²aimed at you, that no one shall be wounded *through* your side, as you are accustomed to say: ³all shall be fastened in your own heart vitals.

¹ the extreme Indians

² cast upon

³ all shall stick in your own lungs and entrails

As that which passes through a thing continues in it while passing, PER signifies continuation of space and time.

PER, *through* or *for*, signifying continuation of space.

Alexander joined Hippi *for* two stadia to the continent.

PER, *through*, *for*, or *at*, signifying continuation of time.

1. Through all this time (I became) ¹every day and hour more subject to envy.

2. After I had obtained rest from my ²labours which I had bestowed *for* twenty years ³in the education of youth, when ⁴some of my friends asked me to write something on the ⁵art of speaking, for a long time I refused, because ⁶I was aware that most excellent authors ⁷both in Greek and Latin, have left to posterity many things most carefully written ⁸on this subject.

3. Other right and honourable studies appear to me to have shone forth, being ⁹cultivated *at* leisure by excellent men; but this study, deserted by most, (appears) to have grown obsolete at the very time when it ought to have been retained most earnestly, ¹⁰and cultivated more diligently.

The idea of transition is applicable to the

¹ *in diem*

² studies

³ in teaching young men

⁴ some asked me familiarly

⁵ method

⁶ was not ignorant

⁷ of each tongue

⁸ to this work

⁹ *concelebrata*

¹⁰ it was to be retained

cause, manner, or instrument *through* which an action is performed. Hence PER is used to signify these agents.

PER, *through*, expressive of the instrument.

1. After this, ¹having opened their mouths, rub their whole palate with salt, and ²pour half a pint of wine each down their throats *through* a horn.

2. What artist but Nature, than whom there is nothing more skilful, could have pursued ³such a skilful course in the (arrangement of the) organs of sense? Who, in the first place, hath clothed and protected the eyes with ⁴most delicate membranes, which she has made transparent, that ⁵we might see *through* them, yet firm, that they might be held together?

PER, *through*, *by*, or *under pretence*, or *on account of*, signifying the cause.

1. If Fannius be said to have cheated Roscius, it is incredible how probable each (of these things) will appear from the character of each; (namely), that Fannius did it ⁶*with* ill design, and that Roscius was cheated *through* ⁷ignorance; so, when it is argued that Roscius cheated Fannius, each is incredible, both that Roscius should have sought any thing *through* avarice, and that Fannius should have lost any thing *through* his natural goodness (of heart).

¹ their jaws being opened

² single sextarii

³ such skill in the senses

⁴ *tenuissimis*

⁵ it might be seen

⁶ through malice

⁷ imprudence

2. Nay, I had rather he should go away ¹ any where, than *by* his flagitiousness here reduce his father to poverty.

3. If any one does not do that to ² which he has pledged himself, in which respect he has bound himself by a single word, he is condemned by ³ an early judgment, without any ⁴ scruples of the judge. ⁵ In the case of him who hath cheated any one *under pretence* of guardianship, or ⁶ partnership, or ⁷ commission, or ⁸ trusteeship, in proportion as the crime is greater the punishment is slower.

4. She herself could tell the name of her father and mother; her country and the other tokens, she neither knew, nor, *on account of* her age, could she (know them).

PER, *through, by, with, or in*, signifying the means.

1. I did not hesitate, says he, when ⁹ he neglected his recognizance, to ¹⁰ confiscate his effects. What if he never did neglect it; if that whole pretence has been forged by you *with* the greatest fraud and malice; if there never was such recognizance given ¹¹ you by P. Quintius.

2. ¹² He made Germanicus, the son of Drusus, commander of eight legions on the Rhine, and ordered him ¹³ to be adopted by Tiberius.

¹ *quovis gentium*

² *quod spopondit*

³ a mature

⁴ any religion

⁵ in him

⁶ society

⁷ a thing committed

⁸ a reason of trust

⁹ his bail was deserted

¹⁰ to proscribe his goods

¹¹ to you with P. Quintius

¹² He set Germanicus, sprung from Drusus, over

¹³ to be added (to his family) *through* adoption, by Tiberius

3. Cæsar excuses me *by* letter ¹for not coming, and says, that he takes it ²in very good part.

4. Of this sentence, if I were to say all I might, many ³must be brought forward and injured, which is not necessary for me. I will only ⁴state that a few arrogant men (⁵to say the least of them) ⁶with his assistance, *in* jest and sport ⁷have stripped L. Opimius of all his fortune.

PER, *by, with leave or permission of.*

From the natural connection between the ideas of *transition* and *permission*, *per* is used also in the latter sense.

1. I give up the female servants: examine them by any kind of torture *with my leave*.

2. He shall certainly continue in want, *with our leave*, who ⁸squanders his own.

3. Who knows not that the hope of impunity is the great ⁹encouragement to sin? In which of the two then is this? In Milo, who even now is accused for an action either glorious, or at least necessary; or in Clodius, who so despised all ¹⁰courts and punishment, that nothing delighted him which was ¹¹right *by* nature or ¹²permitted *by* the laws.

From this use of PER, to express leave or per-

¹ that I did not come

² towards the best part

³ are to be called

⁴ say

⁵ that I may speak most lightly

⁶ he being the aider

⁷ have overturned L. Opimius out of all his fortunes

⁸ *prodegerit*

⁹ incitement

¹⁰ *judicia*

¹¹ *fas*

¹² *liceret*

mission, it easily passes into the sense of *supplication* or *adjuration*.

PER, *by*, in supplication or adjuration.

He besought him *by* the ashes of his dead brother, *by* the title of relationship, *by* his wife and children, to whom no one is nearer (related) than P. Quintius, that he would at ¹last take compassion upon him.

N. B. In adjuration frequently the pronouns personal *ego* and *tu* are used, in which case the preposition is generally separated from the substantive it governs by the pronouns, and sometimes also by the article agreeing with the substantive.

1. *I* entreat *you by* the gods, that you will not induce ²yourself to believe those ³whose great interest it is that he should appear as bad as possible.

2. *I* beg and beseech *you*, my son, *by* all ⁴the ties which bind children to parents, that ⁵you will not do and suffer every thing most horrible, before the eyes of your father.

3. *By* the flames of Troy, and the Tarpeian rocks, by our native walls, and the pledges of our children suspended on the event of this battle, we beseech *you*, O consul, yield to the gods, and wait a favourable time ⁶for the battle.

4. *I* beseech you *by these* tears and your right hand.

5. *I* entreat *you by these* knees, old man, whoever you are.

¹ *aliquando*

² your mind

³ to whom this is chiefly useful

⁴ the rights

⁵ *ne velis*

⁶ to

PER, *by*, in attestation or swearing.

From being used in adjuration, it readily passes in the sense of attestation or swearing.

1. When a man has once perjured himself, ¹we ought not afterwards to believe him, though he should swear *by* (ever so) many gods.

2. He swears *by* the rays of the sun and the Tarpeian thunderbolts, and ²the spear of Mars and the darts of the ³prophet of Cirrha, by the arrows and quiver of the huntress ⁴Virgin, and by your trident, Neptune, father of the Ægean.

PER with SE.

The significations of *per* with *se*, though all reducible to the notion of transition or permission, yet take such idiomatical forms that it is perhaps better to exhibit them collectively than under their detached heads.

1. Most men chuse their friends, like cattle, those in ⁵preference from whom they hope they shall reap most advantage. Thus they are destitute of that most excellent and most natural (kind of) friendship, (which is) to be sought *through itself* and for itself.

2. Scipio never preferred himself to Philo, ⁶to Rupilius, ⁶to Mummius, or ⁶to his friends of inferior rank. But he revered as a superior his brother Quintus

¹ it behoves not afterwards to
be believed to him

⁴ *frameam*

⁷ the Cirrhæan prophet

⁴ *puellæ*

⁵ chiefly

⁶ never to

Maximus, an excellent man, (but) by no means his equal, because ¹he was older than himself; and he wished all his friends ²to be bettered *by his means*.

3. ³In thinking of friendship, ⁴this appears to me chiefly to be worthy of consideration, whether friendship is ⁵sought through weakness and want, that ⁶by a mutual interchange of kindnesses, each might receive from another, and in his turn confer, what each could not effect *alone*.

4. ⁸As to the common question, why there are so many Epicureans, there are other reasons also, but this chiefly attracts the multitude, because they imagine, ⁹he says, that those things which are just and honest *naturally* of themselves create joy, that is, pleasure. These good men do not think that the whole ¹⁰system is overturned ¹¹in this case; for if it were granted that these things were spontaneously and *naturally* pleasant, ¹²without any reference to the body, virtue and ¹³knowledge would then be desirable *for their own sakes*, ¹⁴which is far from being his meaning.

5. It is absurd to say, when men and beasts ¹⁵are perverted by this warmth, and ¹⁶move and feel in consequence of it, that the universe is without sense, which

- | | |
|--|--|
| ¹ he went before in age | ⁹ it said thus by him |
| ² to be more ample | ¹⁰ <i>rationem</i> |
| ³ to me thinking of | ¹¹ if the thing has itself so |
| ⁴ is wont to appear chiefly to
be considered | ¹² though nothing should be re-
ferred |
| ⁵ desired | ¹³ the knowledge of things |
| ⁶ by giving and receiving fa-
vours | ¹⁴ which he by no means wishes |
| ⁷ by himself | ¹⁵ are possessed |
| ⁸ (as to) what is enquired often | ¹⁶ for that account are moved
and feel |

is pervaded by an entire, and pure, and free, and at ¹the same time, ²most subtle and active heat; especially when that which is the heat of the universe is not moved ³by agitation from elsewhere, or by any external impulse, but spontaneously and *of itself*.

PER with a neuter adjective.

Per is sometimes used poetically with a neuter adjective instead of an adverb, but not very often among the best authors.

1. While he ⁴explains such things, a near shout *suddenly* breaks forth on the left.

2. Their swords were ⁵not yet drawn, and there lay ⁶between them so much room for war ⁷as might suffice for a spear's cast, when the brightness of heaven *suddenly* began to grow dim, and thick darkness to succeed.

3. As the deep Ganges, rising *in silence* with his seven calm rivers.

4. The leader, keeping his looks ⁸intently fixed on the Italian land, and tears *silently* flowing, moistened his cheeks.

PER, intensive.

Per, in composition with adjectives, often takes an intensive sense: as *gratus*, agreeable;

¹ the same

² *acerrimo*

³ being agitated by another

⁴ opens

⁵ *haud dum*

⁶ in the middle

⁷ as cast spears might suffice

to pass over

⁸ fixed intent

pergratus, very agreeable; which sense, however, is referable to the nature of transition. Thus, *pergratus* is not only agreeable, but agreeable throughout, through and through, as we say, or thoroughly agreeable. In these cases it is often elegantly disjoined from its adjective by the intervention of another word.

1. You ¹will do a very, I say, a very agreeable thing to me, if you are diligent in this, as you are accustomed to be in those things which you know I wish particularly.

2. Our friend Crassus seems to me to describe the power of an orator, not according to the boundaries of the art, but according to ²the utmost unlimited compass of his own genius; for ³according to his sentiments, he hath given the orator the helm ⁴of state affairs; in which (respect) it seems very strange to me, Scaevola, that you ⁵should concur with him, since the senate hath often assented to you (when) speaking briefly, and without ⁶studied grace, on matters of the greatest moment.

3. I received your letter on the third of the nones when I had arrived at my brother's (villa of) Laterium, and ⁷having read it, I was a little comforted, which had not happened to me before, since my misfortunes. ⁸I consider it of the greatest importance, that my strength of mind and ⁹conduct should be approved by you.

¹ will have done

⁷ it being read, I breathed a

² the almost unlimited bounds little

³ by his opinion

⁸ I esteem it to me of very

⁴ of governing states

great importance

⁵ should concede this to him

⁹ action

⁶ impolite

PER, in composition, retains its original notion of transition, or its secondary one of intensity, derived, as we have seen, from the former: as, eo, *to go*; pereo, *to go through*, and so *pass away*, or *perish*: maneo, *to stay*; permaneo, *to stay throughout*, or *continue*: do, *to give*; perdo, *to give thoroughly*, and so *to give away without hopes of recall*, and so *to lose*. From these examples the student will easily collect the force of the preposition in other instances.

CHAPTER XVIII.

PONE.

THIS preposition, as well as *post*, for which it was anciently used, is evidently derived from the verb *pono*, and expresses the situation of a thing *behind* or *after* another in point of *place*; but is not used, like *post*, to signify the same relation in point of time. It is opposed to *ante*.

PONE, *behind*.

1. The Celtiberi remained quiet in their camp, because ¹they had no opportunity for fighting; only the cavalry went out to their ²post, that they might be ready, ³if any movement was made on the part of the enemy. Both went out *behind* their camps to get forage and water, neither hindering the other.

2. His hands were bound *behind* his back; he was led out, a wretched spectacle, in tattered garments, many upbraiding him, no one pitying him. The deformity of his end took away all compassion.

3. Retire *behind* us.

¹ an opportunity of battle was not made ³ if any thing was moved by the enemy

² station

PONE is often used adverbially.

1. The little Iulus ¹ grasped my right hand, and follows his father with unequal steps. My wife follows *behind*.

2. Thus the whole animal was moved indeed, but without ² regularity and at random, so as ³ to be carried about by six motions. For it was moved before and *behind*, to the right and left, upwards and downwards, sometimes here, sometimes there.

PONE is not compounded.

¹ entwined himself on my right hand ² *immoderately*
³ that it might be carried

CHAPTER XIX.

 Post.

THIS preposition has the same origin and general signification as *pone*, but is used to express relations of time as well as place.

Post, *behind*, applied to place.

1. On a sudden the cavalry is seen *behind* their back.
2. He having set out from the camp at the first watch, having almost completed his march about daybreak, hid himself *behind* a mountain.
3. You lay hid *behind* the sedge bank.

Post, *after*, in point of time.

1. There is no evil in death ¹ that I need fear after death.
2. Begone, you fool, you are come too late, *after* the time.
3. I came to Brundisium on the 14th of the calends of May. That day your servants brought me letters from you, and ² three days after that, other servants brought me other letters.
4. For since few have been found since ³ the creation

¹ that I may fear

³ after the race of men (was)

² after the third day of that day born

of man, who, without ¹ any hope of reward, would expose their lives to the weapon of the enemy for the sake of their own country, do you think there will be any one who would expose himself to dangers for a foreign state, ¹ especially when no reward is proposed, but even forbidden?

5. In the four hundredth year ² after the building of the city, the thirty-fifth after its recovery from the Gauls, both consuls, being patricians, entered on their office ³ after an interregnum, having ⁴ taken the consulship from the plebeians ⁵ *after* (they had enjoyed it) eleven years.

6. L. Lucretius Flavius, Sergius Sulpitius Camarinus, were made consuls ⁶ *after* an interval of fifteen years.

POST is also often used adverbially.

POST, *afterwards, after.*

1. I therefore send Trebatius to you, and so send him ⁷ as having at first thought to have sent him of my own accord, (but) *afterwards* at your invitation.

2. Now first ⁸ take care that she bathes, then *afterwards* give her to drink what I ordered.

3. He blamed those things which the same Cæsar ⁹ had conducted the year *after*, and many ¹⁰ succeeding years, in Gaul.

¹ not only no reward being proposed

² (after) that the Roman city was built

³ *ex*

⁴ the consulship being taken from the people

⁵ after the eleventh year

⁶ after the fifteenth year

⁷ as I who thought he should be sent

⁸ *fac*

⁹ had administered

¹⁰ *deinceps*

In these cases *post* is said to be used adverbially ; but perhaps it is still a preposition, *hac* or *ea* being understood.

In the expressions, *multis post annis, longo post tempore, &c.* some grammarians affirm that *post* governs the ablative case ; but it is rather used for *postea* here also, the ablatives depending upon the preposition *in* understood, q. d. *in multis annis postea*.

POST is joined with EA into the adverb POSTEA, signifying *afterwards*, i. e. *after these things* ; and with QUAM into the adverb POSTQUAM, signifying *after that, or when*. In the former case the sense does not pass on ; in the latter, it always passes on to a verb following. In other words, the former expresses a *complete* or *absolute*, the latter an *unfinished* action.

POSTEA.

1. After the ¹ disaster of Cannæ, the Roman people first ² recovered themselves by the battle of Marcellus at Nola, and *afterwards* many prosperous events followed.

2. ³ A good while *afterwards*, a tempest began most vehemently to toss them, so that the master of the ship, who was also the pilot, fled into the boat, and from thence ⁴ endeavoured to guide the ship as well as he could by a rope, which, being tied to the stern, drew the boat fastened to it.

¹ Cannensian calamity

² raised up themselves

³ *aliquanto*

⁴ guided as far as he was able

POSTQUAM.

The eleventh day *after* I had left you, I wrote ¹ this short letter, as I was going out of my villa before daylight.

POST is sometimes disjoined from QUAM by an intervening word.

I had no news (to send) that *happened after* I had given my letters to your freed man, Philogenes.

POST is sometimes combined both with EA and QUAM into one adverb, POSTEAQUAM.

² *After* I had said this, such a groaning was made at the sight of the statue, and my mention of it; that it seemed to be placed in the senate house as a memorial of his crimes, not of his benefits.

In this case QUAM is often elegantly separated from POSTEA by the intervention of VERO.

1. *But after* I had undertaken and conducted great commands, so that I thought ³ I had nothing higher to acquire either in point of honour or glory, I indeed never thought myself superior to you, but hoped that I was made your equal.

2. *But after* you had set out I wish you would remember what I did concerning you in the senate, what I said in the public assemblies, what letters I sent you.

¹ *hoc literularum*

² which after I had said

³ that nothing (more) was to be acquired by me to honour

POST is said to have the comparative POSTERIOR, and superlative POSTREMUS, but these rather belong to the adjective *posterus*.

POST, in composition, takes the sense of *behind*, as pono, *to place*; postpono, *to place behind*, or *postpone*: or implies *inferiority*, as habeo, *to have*, or *esteem*; posthabeo, *to esteem less*.

CHAPTER XX.

PRÆTER.

THIS preposition, in its most general signification, implies *exclusion*, and is derived from *præ*, as *inter* from *in*.

PRÆTER, *except*, or *but*.

1. I see that you have no friend ¹ among the consulars *but* Hortensius and Lucullus; the rest are ² secretly indisposed to you, or openly offended.

2. He was condemned by all the votes *but* one.

3. There is no servant of this name in Elis, *except* yourself.

In this sense the accusative case is often understood, and PRÆTER appears to be used adverbially, though in fact it is not.

1. And ¹ among the Greeks themselves, certain intimacies are to be carefully guarded against, *except* of a very few persons, who are truly worthy of Greece.

¹ out of

vourably, partly undissemblingly

² partly more obscurely unfavourably, partly angry.

2. He was ¹ altogether a despiser of religions, *except* only ² of the Syrian goddess.

PRÆTER, *besides*.

Hence it easily signifies *besides*, or *exclusively of*, to say nothing of.

1. He said that Scipio ³ had so much authority, that he could not only freely express what he approved, but in a great measure guide and direct him (Pompey) when ⁴ wrong; and that he commanded the army in his own name, so that, *besides* this authority, he had power to compel (him); which, if he did, that all ⁵ would acknowledge they owed the tranquillity of Italy, the peace of the provinces, and the safety of the empire, to him alone.

2. These things, however, were done slowly and leisurely, as in prosperity. Their ⁶ misfortune, *besides* the ⁷ natural activity of their minds, forbade the Romans to delay.

3. Besides, to say nothing of the danger of a tempestuous and unknown sea, who, ⁸ leaving Asia, Africa, or Italy, would seek Germany, ⁹ unsightly in its appearance, rude in its climate, dismal in its cultivation and aspect, ¹⁰ if it were not his country.

¹ *usque quaque*

² of the Syrian goddess alone

³ was of that authority

⁴ erring

⁵ would refer as received

⁶ fortune

⁷ the industry implanted in their minds

⁸ Asia, Africa, or Italy being left

⁹ *informem terris*

¹⁰ *nisi si... sit*

PRÆTER, *by the side of, or along.*

From signifying *besides*, *præter* easily passes into the sense of *along*, or *by the side of*.

1. The next day the army was led *along* the Palus Caralitis.

2. ¹ When they had passed the river by the bridge (now) finished, ² the priests of Cybele met them as they were marching *along* the bank from Pessinus, with their insignia, foretelling, in fanatic strains, that the goddess would give the Romans a way ³ to war and victory.

3. Fulvius, having attacked the Apuan Ligurians from Pisa, with the second and fourth legion, reduced them to surrender, and ⁴ having embarked them on shipboard, to the number of 7000, sent them *by* the shore of the Tuscan sea to Naples.

Hence PRÆTER signifies *before*, or *in sight of*.

1. In the meantime Apronius asked for a supper and ⁵ wine; and his servants, who were of the same ⁶ habits as their master, and born in the same rank and condition, brought all these things *before* the eyes of Lollius.

2. The machine, suspended and nodding (over them), caused great alarm, which, being suddenly let down, one or more of the enemy were ⁷ carried aloft *before* the faces

¹ to them having passed

⁵ cups

² *galli matris magnæ*

⁶ morals

³ of

⁷ being carried aloft were poured

⁴ sent them received into a surrender, and placed in ships

out within the camp, the weight being turned

of their friends, and tossed within the camp by a turn of the lever.

PRÆTER, *beyond*, or *above*.

From the sense of exclusion, *præter* easily comes to signify *beyond*, or *above*.

1. He is himself too harsh ¹*beyond* reason and justice.
2. The cruelty of Phalaris is ²renowned *above* all others.
3. Was not Aristides expelled his country for this reason, because he was ³too just?
4. More has happened to you than I wished. For ⁴in truth I never wished that you should lose an army. Even that has happened *beyond* my wishes, but very much to ⁵my inclination.
5. With regard to what most young men do, namely, ⁶turning their mind to some pursuit, to keep horses or ⁷hounds, or to (attend) philosophers, he ⁸inclined to none of these particularly *above* the rest, and yet to all moderately.

PRÆTER, *contrary to*.

From signifying *beyond*, *præter* also comes to signify *contrary to*.

1. I received three letters from you ⁹on the fifth of

¹ beyond what is equal and good	² out of my will
² ennobled	⁶ so that they join their mind
³ <i>above</i> measure just	⁷ dogs for hunting
⁴ <i>mehercule</i>	⁸ studied none of these
	⁹ before the fifth day

the calends of December, one ¹dated the ²eighth of the calends of November, in which you expect ³me to wait with fortitude for the calends of January, and ⁴mention at length ⁵what you think encouraging respecting the zeal of Lentulus, the good will of Metellus, the whole plans of Pompey. In your other letter, *contrary to* your custom, you do not ⁶mention the day of writing.

2. Of all these (methods) none causes greater laughter than that which is *contrary to* expectation, of which there are innumerable examples. (For instance) even that of Appius the elder, who ⁷when they were debating in the senate about the common land, and the Thorian law, and Lucilius was (hard) pressed by those who said that the common fields ⁸were overrun by his cattle — “That cattle,” says he, “does not belong to Lucilius: you are mistaken: he appeared to defend Lucilius: I think it free cattle, it feeds where it pleases.”

PRÆTER, in composition, signifies either *ulterior transition*, as eo, *to go*; prætereo, *to go beyond*, or *pass by*: or *omission*, as mitto, *to send*; prætermitto, *to omit sending*, or *to neglect*.

- | | |
|--|---|
| ¹ given | ⁵ what you think belongs to |
| ² before the eighth day | hope |
| ³ that I should expect with a
brave mind | ⁶ <i>adscribis diem</i> |
| ⁴ <i>perscribis</i> | ⁷ when it was treated in the
senate |
| | ⁸ <i>depasci</i> |

CHAPTER XXI.

PROPE.

THIS preposition is perhaps rather an adverb, being in fact the neuter gender of the obsolete adjective *propis*, the comparative and superlative of which remain in *propior* and *proximus*. When *prope* is used as a preposition, it really governs its accusative by the force of *ad* or *apud* understood, in proof of which we may observe, that it is frequently joined with the preposition *a*, governing an ablative. It expresses vicinity or approach, and is applied to space and time.

PROPE, *near, almost at.*

1. It is most agreeable to me that my manner of life and habits ¹should be so esteemed by you, that you should, in the first place, take a house, so that you may not only live *near* me, but absolutely with me, and in the next place make such haste ²to get into it.

2. I wish to visit a person ³whom you do not know. ⁴He is sick, a long way off, on the other side the Tiber, *near* the gardens of Cæsar.

¹ esteemed of so much (value) ³ not known to you

² to migrate (there)

⁴ *cuñat*

3. ¹ The soldiery not liking this, had *almost* come to a mutiny, when some horsemen who had gone out, seized under the very walls ² some stragglers of the Cremonenses.

PROPE, *near, about*, applied to time.

1. I suppose that I shall be at Laodicea *about* the calends of August: I shall be there a very few days, while the money is collected which is due to me by the public ³ composition.

PROPE, used adverbially.

Prope is often used without a case, in the sense of *near*, or *almost*, and is then to be considered as an adverb, especially when joined with the preposition *à*.

1. You, my father, have yourself prescribed an end to these things: the time ⁴ is *almost* come when I ⁵ must live in compliance with another's manners; suffer me now, in the meantime, to live after my own.

2. That you are extremely anxious and afflicted with peculiar grief for the public calamities, many daily ⁶ inform us. ⁷ Though I am by no means surprised at this, and recognize it as my own (feeling), yet I grieve that you, who are endowed with *almost* singular wisdom, should not be more delighted with your own advantages than concerned ⁸ for others' misfortunes.

¹ the soldiers, bearing this ill,
it was almost come to a sedition

² wandering

³ permutation

⁴ is near at hand

⁵ it must be lived by me in a
strange manner

⁶ bring us (word)

⁷ which, though I by no means
wonder at

⁸ labour for foreign evils

3. The Roman legions, and the Prætor Fulvius, were about Herdonea. ¹ When news was brought there that the enemy was approaching, ² they were very *near* tearing up their standards, and going to battle without the command of the general.

PROPE A, *near*, or *close to*.

1. The war was then in Italy, *so near to* Sicily, yet not in Sicily.

2. Cato, burning with a hatred of Carthage, ³ one day brought ⁴ an early ripe fig from that province into the senate house, and shewing it the senators, "I ask you," says he, "⁵ how long you think ⁶ this fruit has been gathered from the tree." When all agreed that it was fresh; "yet know," said he "⁷ that three days ago it was gathered at Carthage, *so near* our walls we have the enemy." Upon which the third Punic war was immediately undertaken.

PROPE is often used thus with ABESSE.

1. Were you consul when my house was set on fire on the Palatine Hill, not by accident, ⁸ but by incendiaries at your instigation? Was there ever any great fire in this city at which the consul ⁹ did not lend his assistance? But you, at that very time, sat in the house of your mother-in-law, *close to mine*, which you had set open to

¹ where, when it was brought

⁵ when

² it was *almost* done, that the standards being torn up they should go to battle without order of the prætor

⁶ *hanc pomum*

⁷ *ante diem tertium*

⁸ fires being thrown in, you instigating

³ on a certain day

⁹ *non subveniret*

⁴ *præcocem ficum*

¹ receive the plunder of mine, not the extinguisher, but the author of the conflagration.

2. Furthermore, physicians do not approve ² that state of bodily health ³ which is preserved by continual attention. It is ⁴ not enough not to be sick, I would have a man strong, and ⁵ in spirits, and alert. He is *not far from* sickness, in whom nothing but ⁶ being well is to be commended.

PROPE is not compounded.

¹ to exhaust mine

⁴ too little

² that health in the body

⁵ *letum*

³ which happens by anxiety of ⁶ *sola sanitas*

mind

CHAPTER XXII.

PROPTER.

THIS preposition is derived from *prope*, as *inter* and *præter* from *in* and *præ*, and has, in the first instance, the same general signification of contiguity, but perhaps in a somewhat more limited sense, signifying *juxta-position*.

PROPTER, *near*, or *by*, i. e. *by the side of*

1. We sat down in a little meadow *by* the statue of Plato.

2. When there was a law among the Lacedæmonians that if the contractor did not furnish victims for a certain sacrifice, (the offence) should be capital; he who had contracted, when the day of sacrifice approached, began to drive the victims into the city from the country. At this time the river Eurotas, which flows *by* Lacedæmon, was rendered so full and violent by ¹ sudden storms, that the victims ² could not possibly be got over that way.

3. There are many Vulcans. The first born of Cœlus, from whom and Minerva (they say) that Apollo (was born), ³whom ancient historians have made the tutelar

¹ storms suddenly stirred up,

² could by no means

³ in whose protection ancient historians have wished Athens

god of Athens: the second born in the Nile, Opas, as the Egyptians call him, whom ¹ they will have to be the guardian of Egypt: the third, of Jupiter and Juno, who is said to have presided over ² the smithy at Lemnus: the fourth the son of Mænalius, who possessed those islands *near* Sicily which are called Vulcanian.

4. Where is Artotrogus? Here he is; he stands *by the side of* a brave and fortunate man, and (one) of princely beauty, ³ and a warrior too.

PROPTER, *on account of, for, i. e. for the sake of, or by reason of.*

As that which is contiguous to any thing may produce an effect on it, hence *propter* signifies the *cause* or *reason* of a thing or action.

1. Do not be ⁴ alarmed if you hear that I have retreated, ⁵ in case Cæsar should come towards me; for I can neither make a camp, *on account of* the season of the year and ⁶ the spirit of the soldiers, nor is it expedient to collect my forces from all the towns.

2. Will you alone not see things which are ⁷ plain, who *by* the acuteness of your mind can see through things (that are) most obscure? Will you alone not understand that you ⁸ gain nothing by daily complaints? Will you not understand that your troubles are (thus) doubled, which your wisdom requires you ⁹ to alleviate?

¹ *volunt*

² *fabricæ*

³ *tum*

⁴ moved

⁵ if by chance

⁶ the minds

⁷ open

⁸ *proficere*

⁹ to elevate

3. I have heard these things from old men, but was never induced ¹ to believe them; and I suppose this suspicion arose *for* this reason, because Fannius was esteemed ² a moderate orator.

4. I ³ see you are concerned for Tiro, whom I, for my part, (although ⁴ he is of wonderful service to me in my business and studies of all kinds when he is well,) yet would rather have him well *for the sake of* his ⁵ accomplishments and modesty, than for my own advantage.

PROPTER is sometimes used as an adverb without a case, or rather the case is understood.

1. Pass ⁶ straight up this street; when you have come there, ⁷ there is a hill to go down; hurry down this: afterwards there is a chapel ⁸ on this side; there is an alley *near* (it).

2. He will see her, he will speak with her; he will be ⁹ in the same house; he will sometimes take his ¹⁰ meals with her; he will sometimes sleep *by her side*.

PROPTER is not compounded, except with EA, into the adverb PROPTEREA.

¹ that I might believe	⁵ humanity
² in the moderate orators	⁶ upwards by this straight street
³ that there is a care to you respecting Tiro	⁷ <i>clivus deorsum versum est</i>
⁴ he affords wonderful utilities to me in every kind of my business and studies	⁸ at this hand
	⁹ <i>in unis ædibus</i>
	¹⁰ food

CHAPTER XXIII.

SECUNDUM.

THIS preposition is the neuter gender of the ordinal adjective *secundus*, which itself comes from *sequor*; and in its general signification implies the notion of *following after* something which has gone before. It probably governs its case as a verbal derivative, rather than by the preposition *post* being understood.

SECUNDUM, *after, next to.*

1. Piety and sanctity will render the gods ¹ propitious; but next, and *after* the gods, men can be most useful to men.

2. In this solitude ² I am free from all conversation; and when I have ³ buried myself in a deep and rough wood in the morning, I do not come out of it till the evening. *Next to* ⁴ your company, nothing is more agreeable to me than solitude.

3. In (oratorical) action, the look prevails *next to* the voice; and that is governed by the eyes.

4. *Next to this*, I ask you whether you kept your pro-

¹ appeased

³ thrust myself into

² I am without the conversation of all

⁴ you

mise in this respect? ¹ Whether you were ever hindered from calling an assembly and proposing a law, ² by knowing that on ³ that day (augural) observations were taken of the heavens.

SECUNDUM, *near, or behind.*

From the signification of *next after*, it easily signifies *behind*, or *near*.

1. ⁴ About ten o'clock at night Publius Posthumius came to me, and told me that M. Marcellus, our colleague, had been stabbed after supper time with a dagger by his friend P. Magius Cilo, and had received two wounds, one in the stomach, the other in the head *behind* the ear, but ⁵ that there were hopes of his life.

2. Heavens, Sceparnio, ⁶ what a multitude of men is there *by* the shore!

3. They feed in ⁷ unfrequented lawns, and *near* full rivers.

SECUNDUM, *according to.*

As he who follows after another goes in the same direction, hence *secundum* signifies *after*, or *according to*.

1. I will show that this Gavius, who, you say, was a spy, was cast by you into ⁸ the stone-quarries at Syra-

¹ whether at any time it brought you delay that you should not call

² because you knew

³ that it was observed (*servatum esse*) concerning the heaven

⁴ *circiter hora decima*

⁵ that he hoped that he might live

⁶ what is that of men

⁷ empty

⁸ *lautumias*

cuse; and I will not show that from the letters of the Syracusans only, that you may not say that because there is some Gavius mentioned in the letters, I invent this, and choose the name that I may be able to show this is the very man; but I will produce witnesses *according to your own choice*, who will affirm that this very man was thrown by you into the stone-quarries at Syracuse.

2. These (gentlemen) did not know you: when I had showed them your manners, and praised you ¹ as your actions and virtues deserved, I obtained my request.

3. All things which happen *according to nature* are to be esteemed ² good. But what is so much *according to nature* as for old men to die, which same (event) happens to youth ³ against the will and inclination of nature.

SECUNDUM, *in favour of.*

As that which is done *according to a person's wishes or direction*, is supposed to be done in his favour, *secundum* also signifies *in favour of*; and in this sense it is often used in juridical proceedings.

1. Clodius suddenly ⁴ mounts (the rostra) to make the speech which Appius permitted him. He tells the people that the pontifices had decreed ⁵ *in his favour*, and that I was endeavouring to get possession by force;

¹ *according to your actions and virtues*

² in the good

³ nature opposing and resisting

⁴ ascends into the assembly which Appius had given him

⁵ *according to him*

he exhorts them to follow him and Appius, and defend their own (temple of) Liberty.

2. The cause of the Buthrotians was brought before the consuls; the decree of Cæsar was recited, and many ¹ grants of Cæsar's besides were produced. The consuls decreed, according to the ² meaning of his intention *in favour* of the Buthrotians. ³ They appointed Plancus (to carry the decree into effect).

3. The victory being published, two legions, after this beginning of the war ⁴ *in favour of* Vespasian's party, with Veditius Aquila their lieutenant, came ⁵ with alacrity to Patavium.

4. The next morning, when he had got up much earlier than he had ever done before, he orders the judges to be summoned; when he finds that Heraclius ⁶ is not in court, he begins to compel them to condemn him in his absence. They admonish him, ⁷ if he pleases, ⁸ to abide by his own regulation, and not compel them to give judgment respecting an absent person *in favour of* one present, before ten o'clock. They obtain this.

SECUNDUM is not compounded.

¹ *libelli*

² from the sentence of his design

³ they gave Plancus

⁴ *according to* the Flaviani

⁵ cheerful

⁶ is not present

⁷ if it seems (good) to him

⁸ that he would use his own institution

CHAPTER XXIV.

SECUS.

THIS preposition is obsolete, having been superseded by *secundum*, of the same origin: as an adverb it frequently occurs, but in an almost diametrically opposite sense, signifying *diversity* or *opposition*. So that we may consider the adverb as a different word, and of different etymology, from *seco*, to *cut*, or *divide*; on which account it does not come properly within our notice under the head of prepositions.

CHAPTER XXV.

SUPRA.

THIS preposition is nothing but the ablative feminine of the adjective *superus*, following the analogy of *citra*, *contra*, *infra*, &c. (See CITRA.) It implies a situation more elevated than that in which the speaker or thing spoken of is supposed to be.

SUPRA, *above, higher than, over.*

1. Below there is nothing but what is liable to ¹ mortality and decay, except the souls given by the gods to mankind. *Above* the moon, all things are eternal.

2. For the same reason the sea, though it is *higher than* the earth, yet seeking the centre of the earth, ² is equally collected to a level, and never is spread abroad, or overflows.

3. I will carry on war with all power which seeks to be *above* the laws.

4. A dark storm stood *over* my head, bringing gloom and tempest.

Note. This expression, *supra caput*, is used as a phrase to signify *exceedingly*.

¹ mortal and frail

² *conglobatur æquabiliter*

1. Behold Catienus, a man *exceedingly* ¹ contemptible and sordid, yet of equestrian rank; even he shall be appeased

SUPRA, *beyond*.

Hence, as *supra* signifies something *above* ourselves, or the object we speak of, it comes to signify something *beyond* our reach.

1. ² They are passionate *beyond* measure, and being injured, they infuse venom by their stings.

2. The fourth and highest degree is that of those who are born wise and good, in whom ³ right reason and consistency is innate from the beginning, which must be thought ⁴ *beyond* the lot of man, and attributed to God.

3. The man ⁵ whom vanity leads to dress and perfume himself *beyond* his means, whom the importunate hunger and thirst after money, whom the shame and ⁶ dread of poverty possesses, his wealthy friend, ⁷ often ten times more vicious than himself, hates and abhors.

SUPRA, *more than*.

As that which is *beyond*, exceeds, hence *supra* is used for *more than*.

1. Let him who loves the nine Muses drink thrice three cups ⁸ rapt in his poetic fury; ⁹ the Graces, guarding against quarrels, forbid us to drink *more than* three.

2. On that day, *more than* 20,000 of the Carthaginians and their allies were slain, almost an equal number

¹ light

⁶ fright

² there is anger to them

⁷ often more furnished with

³ right and constant reason

ten vices

⁴ *beyond* a man

⁸ *attonitus vates*

whom glory clothes and

⁹ the Grace fearing strifes.

anoints *beyond* his strength

(*Gen. plur.*)

were made prisoners, together with 133 military standards, and eleven elephants.

SUPRA, adverbially.

Supra is often used adverbially, or at least without its case being expressed, in each of the above senses.

1. To my mind those ancients appear to have comprehended much more in their minds, and seen much farther ¹ than the quickness of our understandings can discern; for ² they maintained, that all these things which (are) *above* and below, are one system, and held together by one power and one consent of nature.

2. You give your money, you receive grapes, chickens, eggs, a cask of strong ³ wine; by this means then you gradually purchase the farm, bought (originally) for three hundred thousand sesterces, or even *more* (*than that*).

3. The ⁴ good nature, virtue, love of Piso towards us all is so great, that nothing ⁵ can *surpass it*.

Note. When *supra* is thus put adverbially, it is often followed by *quam*.

1. Livy is eloquent in his harangues *beyond what* can be told.

2. The *aspera arteria*, so it is called by the physicians, has its ⁶ orifice joined to the roots of the tongue, a little *higher than* the stomach is joined to the tongue.

SUPRA, in composition, signifies *above*, or *beyond*, as dico, *to say*; supradico, *to mention above*; scribo, *to write*; suprascribo, *to write above*.

¹ than as much as

² who

³ *temeti*,

⁴ humanity

⁵ can be *beyond* it

⁶ *ostium*

CHAPTER XXVI.

TRANS.

THIS preposition is said to be derived from *πέραν*, the *p* being changed into *t*, as in *studium*, from *σπουδή*; it must be confessed this is not a very plausible derivation, though the signification of the two words is very similar, *trans* signifying a situation *on the other side*, or *beyond* a certain limit or barrier. Its root may perhaps be traced in the Celtic *tar* or *tres*, *beyond*; (see Whiter's *Etymol.* p. 468.,) which itself, as connected with the notion of order or arrangement, is perhaps derived from, or at least congeneric with the Hebrew טר (*thar*), *order, regularity of arrangement*; *τράινω* and *τιτράινω*, *to pierce through*, whose root is evidently from *tar* or *tres*, present perhaps a more proximate etymology. It is thus opposed to *cis*, as *Gallia Transpadana*, and *Transalpina*, *Gaul on the other side* the Po or Alps, in opposition to *Gallia Cispadana* or *Cisalpina*, *Gaul on this side* the Po or Alps.

TRANS, *over, across, beyond.*

1. They change their climate, not their mind, who
¹ hurry *across* the sea.

2. If show and ² popularity make a man fortunate, let us buy a slave who ³ may prompt names to us, may jog our left side, and force us to stretch our right hand across the loads (in our way).

3. Love leads them *beyond* Gargarus, and *beyond* the sounding Ascanius; they climb over mountains, and swim across rivers.

4. Do you think it would have been advantageous to M. Crassus, ⁴ when he was flourishing in the ⁵ height of his wealth and fortune, to know that he was disgracefully and ignominiously to perish, his son Publius being slain, and his army destroyed *on the other side of* the Euphrates.

5. ⁶ When Clodius could not prevail upon that illustrious and brave man, T. Pacavius, a Roman knight, to sell him an island in the Pretian lake, on a sudden he carried timber, lime, hewn stones, and ⁷ implements, in boats, to the island, and did not hesitate to build a house ⁸ on another man's land, while the owner was looking on ⁹ from *the opposite shore*.

¹ run² favour³ may dictate⁴ then when⁵ the greatest riches and fortunes⁶ when he had not obtained from⁷ arms, (and perhaps strictly so to be taken, Clodius intending to resist opposition by force)⁸ *in alieno*⁹ *across* the bank

TRANS, in composition, has the same signification as out of it, as *eo*, *to go*; *transeo* *to pass over*: *gradior*, *to step*; *transgredior*, *to step beyond*, or *transgress*: *adigo*, *to drive*; *transadigo*, *to pierce through*. It sometimes drops its two final letters before other consonants, as *do*, *to give*; *trado*, *to give over to another*, and so *to deliver*: *no*, *to swim*; *trano*, *to swim over*: *jacio*, *to throw*; *trajicio*, *to throw across*.

CHAPTER XXVII.

VERSUS OR VERSUM.

THIS preposition marks the tendency or direction of an object. It is, in fact, only the participle of the verb *verto*, signifying the direction *towards* which the thing or person spoken of is *turned*, and is frequently used with the preposition *ad* or *in*; with the former of which it also combines into one preposition, *adversus* or *adversum*. Indeed, when it appears used alone, one of these prepositions is probably understood after it, unless it be said, like *secundum*, to govern the case of its verb; but there is this material difference between them, that *secundum* comes from the active verb *sequor*, *versus* from the passive *vector*: it is better, therefore, after this word, to understand the preposition *ad* or *in*. Though called a preposition, which it is in point of grammatical order of construction, yet in speaking or writing, it is always placed *after* its case.

VERSUS, VERSUM, *towards*.

1. In the beginning of the civil war, when you went to Cæsar, *towards* Brundisium, you came to me to my¹ Formian villa.

¹ *Formianum*

2. In the second Punic war did not Flaminius, then a second time consul, neglect the signs of future events ¹ with the greatest disaster to the state? ² For when he had performed the lustration of the army, having moved his camp *towards* Arretium, and was leading his legions against Hannibal, both himself and his horse suddenly fell down before the statue of Jupiter Stator without any cause; nor did he take that ³ for a warning, the sign having been given him, ⁴ as they who understood it thought, that he might not engage in battle.

VERSUS, VERSUM, with AD OR IN.

In this case it must be considered as an adverb, or rather as a participle, and is disjoined from the *ad* by the intervening word which it governs.

1. When Numa was sent for, as Romulus had obtained the kingdom by founding the city ⁵ under the direction of the augurs, he wished the gods to be consulted concerning himself also. Then being conducted to the citadel by the augur, to whom, ⁶ on account of the honour, that priesthood was public and perpetual, he sat upon a stone *turned towards* the south. The augur took his seat at his left hand, with his head veiled, holding in his right hand his crooked staff without a knot, which they have called a lituus. Then ⁷ having taken his view towards the city and country, he prayed to the gods, ⁸ he marked out the quarters from east to

¹ with the greatest slaughter of	⁴ as it appeared to the skilful
² who when his army, being	⁵ <i>augurato</i>
purified by lustration (<i>lustrato</i>),	⁶ <i>ergo</i>
he had moved his camp	⁷ his prospect being taken
³ for religion	⁸ he determined the regions

west, and called those on his right hand the south, on his left the north. He determined (also) in his mind a (certain) ¹ mark opposite him, as far as his eyes ² could carry him. Then having shifted his lituus into his left hand, his right being placed on the head of Numa, he thus prayed: "O father Jupiter, if it be the ³ will of heaven that this Numa, whose head I hold, should be king of Rome, (I beseech) that thou wouldst ⁴ manifest certain signs (of it) within those limits which I have made." Then ⁵ he mentioned in words ⁶ the auspicious signs he wished to be sent; which being given, Numa was declared king, and came down from the ⁷ place of observation.

2. After Antony had come with his army, Catiline (attempted) to make his way through the mountains; sometimes moved his camp towards the city, sometimes ⁸ towards Gaul.

3. In the meantime Metellus, ⁹ while most hotly engaged, heard a hostile shout in his rear; ¹⁰ upon this, turning round his horse, he perceived that the flight ¹¹ was directed towards him, which circumstance convinced him it was his own people.

VERSUS, adverbially, without the preposition, ¹²

Versus is also sometimes used adverbially or participially without the preposition *in* or *ad*, and joined with *quoquo* or *sursum*.

¹ a signal

² could carry the sight

³ *fas*

⁴ *adclarassis*

⁵ *peregit verbis*

⁶ the auspices

⁷ the temple

⁸ *in versus*

⁹ while he carried on the affair

most keenly

¹⁰ afterwards

¹¹ was made

1. Vercingetorix is saluted king by his countrymen : he sends embassies ¹ *every where*, and entreats them to remain in ² their allegiance.

2. The same account is (to be given) of those (things) which are ³ the ornaments, and as it were ⁴ the embellishments of a speech; as when words are doubled or repeated, or are placed ⁵ with a slight variation; or when the sentence is often ⁶ begun by the same word, or ended in the same, ⁷ or both begun and ended alike; or when the same word, being repeated, is added (at the beginning), or the same word is referred to the end; or (when) one word ⁸ is repeatedly used in a different sense; or when the words either end in the same case, or in the same ⁹ termination; ¹⁰ or when we gradually *ascend to a climax* in our expressions; or when, leaving out the conjunctions, many things are spoken without ¹² connection; or when passing over something we show why we do it; or when we correct, ¹³ and as it were reprove ourselves; or when there is any exclamation of admiration or complaint; or when the case of the same noun is often changed.

VERSUS is not otherwise compounded.

¹ <i>quoquo</i> versus	⁸ is continually placed not in
² their faith	the same meaning
³ the luminaries	⁹ either fall or end alike
⁴ the insignia	¹⁰ when contraries are related
⁵ slightly changed	in contrary manners
⁶ led by	¹¹ when it is gradually returned
⁷ or thrown into the same, or	towards <i>upwards</i>
into both	¹² disjointedly
	¹³ as if reproving

CHAPTER XXVIII.

ULTRA.

THIS preposition is a contracted ablative, like *citra*, *extra*, &c., from the old adjective *ulter*, whose comparative and superlative remain in *ulterior* and *ultimus*, and is itself derived from another obsolete word, *uls*, which perhaps is connected with עֹלֶה (*oleh*), *to ascend*. Mr. Whiter, p. 416., derives *ultra* from *ille* and *tra*. (See TRANS.) It is referred to place, time, and degree, and in all cases signifies something *beyond*, or exceeding the limit of the object spoken of. (See CITRA.)

ULTRA, *beyond*, referred to place.

1. In my Sabine wood, while I was singing of my Lalage, and carelessly wandering *beyond* its limits, a wolf fled from me, unarmed (as I was).

2. The little villa of Cotta, ¹ as you say you do not know it, is beyond ² the villa of Silius, which I suppose you know, very dirty and very small; there is no land; ³ enough room for a pigsty, (but) nothing to that which I wish to have.

¹ because you deny that you know it ³ enough of place for the swine concern

² the Silian villa

ULTRA, *beyond*, referred to time.

1. I complain that you are absent *beyond* the promised time.

2. I should not advise a dancing-master to be kept ¹ *beyond* the years of boyhood, nor long in them.

ULTRA, *beyond*, referred to degree.

1. ² The doctrine and language of the Peripatetics must be thought effeminate and ³ weak, who maintain that the minds (of men) must necessarily ⁴ be subject to perturbation; but they use a certain limit, *beyond* which they ought not to go.

2. Nothing is worse than those who, having advanced some little (way) *beyond* their ⁵ first elements, ⁶ have assumed to themselves a false persuasion of their learning.

ULTRA is used also adverbially, in the same senses.

ULTRA, *beyond* or *farther*, applied to space.

1. ⁷ I will obey you, and will explain what you wish ⁸ as far as I am able. Not yet like the Pythian Apollo, (so) that what I shall say shall be sure and fixed; but ⁹ as an humble ordinary individual ¹⁰ seeking probabilities by

¹ By me the dancing-master (*palæstricus*) will not be retained beyond puerile years. (Note. *Palæstricus* is not exactly a *dancing-master*, but one who taught graceful carriage)

² the reason and speech

³ enervated

⁴ be perturbed

⁵ first letters

⁶ have put upon themselves

⁷ *geram morem*

⁸ *ut*

⁹ as one little man out of many

¹⁰ following

conjecture. For ¹ I have no means of going *farther*, than to perceive verisimilitudes.

2. That is long which is lengthened out by many words or sentences ² *beyond* what is sufficient.

ULTRA, *beyond* or *longer*, applied to time.

1. This speech at last inflamed their minds; and having renewed their shout, as if they had ³ been suddenly changed, they rushed against the enemy with such vehemence, that they could be ⁴ resisted no *longer*.

2. Under these consuls Fidenæ was besieged, Crustumeria taken, Præneste revolted to the Romans from the Latins, and the Latin war, which had been some years ⁵ gathering, was no *longer* delayed.

ULTRA, *farther*, *beyond*, applied to degree.

1. Our friend Brutus sent me his speech which he made in the assembly at the capitol, and asked me to correct it ⁶ freely, before he published it. The speech is written most elegantly in its words and sentences, (so) that nothing can (go) *beyond* it.

2. You ought to be contented if probable things are said; for it is fit to remember, both that I who speak am a man, and you who judge; (so) that, if probable things are said, you should require nothing *farther*.

ULTRA is not compounded.

¹ I have not whither I can go ⁴ sustained
farther, than that I should see ⁵ *gliscens*

² *ultra quam*

⁶ *nec ambitiose*

³ made other (men)

CHAPTER XXIX.

USQUE.

THIS word is hardly to be considered as a preposition; it is more properly an adverb joined with *ad* or *a*, and when it is said to govern an accusative case of a proper name, the preposition *ad* is, in fact, understood. It implies a certain continuation of time or place, of which the object mentioned forms the limit. Mr. White, Etymology, p. 440. and 833., traces this word into *us* for *is*, *that*, and *ce*, which also signifies the same thing. I should rather conceive it to be a corruption, in a Latin form, of $\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ or $\acute{\epsilon}\omega\varsigma$ for *ad*, and $\kappa\epsilon$.

USQUE, *as far as*.

1. He is come to take her away with him, for he lives at Miletus. What! ¹ to take the virgin away with him? So it is. I beseech you, *so far as* Miletus.

2. My friend Appius, when he ² saw I was coming, went *as far as* Tarsus from Laodicea.

¹ that he may take

² saw me approach

USQUE, adverbially.

Usque is used adverbially, either alone or with various prepositions, especially *a* and *ad*, and frequently in these cases serves only to mark the continuation of space or time, up to *the very limit* and boundary.

USQUE, *even, as far as, very, till.*

1. I never ¹ saw a worse matched contest than that which there was to-day between us; we were both *so exceedingly wearied*, I with ² being beaten, he with beating me.—SY. By your own fault.—SA. What could I do?—SY. ³ You should have complied with the young man.—SA. How could I better, ⁴ when I surrendered *even* my face to him.

USQUE, *all but, almost.*

Hence from the notion of going to the extreme, it signifies what in English may be rendered, by *all but*, or *almost*.

What is the matter with you? Do you ask? Ctesipho has *all but* killed me and that singing girl with his fists.

USQUE, *continually, always.*

From the notion of continuation when applied to time, *usque* signifies *continually, perpetually*.

1. I shall *always* take an interest in what you do, so long as I know what you are doing.

2. I was an exile, and I sought repose, not fame, that

¹ a contest compared more unjustly

² *vapulando*

³ it was fit to have obeyed (*more gestum*)

⁴ who

my mind might not be *for ever* intent on its own misfortunes.

Sometimes USQUE is doubled in this sense.

Though you bark at me *for ever and ever*, and attack me with your impudent snarls, I am determined to deny you that fame which you seek hereafter in my books.

USQUE with AD.

1. If I find you attempt any deceit now in this marriage, ¹ so as to prevent it, or ² that you wish to show how clever you are in this matter, ³ I will send you to the mill, Davus, when you have been flogged *to* death.

2. ⁴ Continual bad news came to me from my brother Quintus, from the nones of June *till the very* day before the calends of September.

USQUE with A.

1. These are the men whom the senate lately decreed ⁵ should be held as enemies to the state. In this ⁶ vessel did they sail to all the enemies of the Roman people, *even from* Dianium, which is in Spain, to Sinope, which is in Pontus.

2. It is an old opinion, derived *even from* the heroic ages, and confirmed by the consent of the Roman people, and of all nations, that there exists among mankind a certain divination, or ⁷ prescience and presentiment, of future events.

¹ by which (means) it may less be ⁴ bad, nor varied messengers

² that it should be shown

⁵ should be had in the number

³ I will surrender you unto of the enemies
the grinding-house, having been

⁶ *navigio*

cut with stripes

⁷ presentiment and knowledge

USQUE with various prepositions, SUB, E, ANTE, EXTRA, IN, TRANS.

1. When Libra has made the hours of day and sleep equal, and now divides the world between light and darkness, work your bullocks, ye (husband)-men, sow barley in the fields *as late as till* the last shower of the untractable ¹ winter solstice.

2. Here, order those to come out quickly whom I commanded.—Come you here. This woman comes *all the way from Æthiopia*.

3. The Feriæ Latinæ detained the Roman consuls and prætors ² *so late as till* the fifth of the kalends of May.

4. Demetrius, the ³ naturalist, tells us a remarkable (story) of a panther; that one lying in the middle of the road (as if) ⁴ to look for a man, appeared suddenly to the father of one Philinus, ⁵ a student in philosophy; that he began to retreat through fear, but that the beast rolled herself around him, ⁶ manifestly fawning on him, and ⁷ afflicted with great grief, which could be understood even in a panther. ⁸ She had whelped, ⁹ and her young ones had fallen into a pit a great way off. First of all (he felt) it was the part of compassion not to fear; next (his business) to pay attention to her; and having followed her ¹⁰ where she led him, by gently fastening her claws in his garment, as soon as he understood the cause of her

¹ *brumæ*

² *usque ante*

³ *physicus*

⁴ by the desire of a man

⁵ a follower of wisdom

⁶ not doubtfully

⁷ *sese conflictantem*

⁸ *facta erat*

⁹ her young having fallen

¹⁰ where she dragged his garment, by a light casting in of her claws

grief, and also the ¹ purchase of his own safety, he took out her whelps, and he was led by her, and them attending him, *even beyond* the deserts.

5. This does not avail ² *quite so far*, as that I should have given him a kindness.

6. Nævius is removed from the court-yards of Licinius, and the assembly of auctioneers, into Gaul, and is transported *even beyond* the Alps.

USQUE with various adverbs.

Usque is also used with various adverbs, especially with *adeo*, *dum*, and *quaque*, *eo*, and *quo*, in which case it is generally put after the pronoun, and still retains the same signification, denoting the utmost extent of boundary.

USQUE with ADEO, *so very far, so greatly.*

1. For my part, I do not envy you, I rather wonder ; there is on all sides ³ *so great* a disturbance in the country.

2. Why do you ⁴ torture me ? Hear this ; he never desisted urging me to tell my father that I would ⁵ marry ; he (ceased not) to persuade, to entreat me *so exceedingly* ⁶ that at last he drove me to it.

USQUE DUM, *as long as.*

1. Let him confess what cannot be denied, that he, a private man, kept the leaders of the pirates alive and safe at his house, after he had returned to Rome, ⁷ *as long as* I allowed him.

¹ reward

⁵ *ducturum*

² *in hoc*

⁶ until

³ *it is so exceedingly* disturbed

⁷ as it was lawful through me

⁴ kill me

2. *As long as* he leads this needy life, deprived of his country ¹ by the wrongs I have done him; in the meantime I will ² continually punish myself for his sake, labouring, getting, saving, slaving for him.

USQUE with QUAQUE, *on every side, i. e. altogether, entirely.*

1. I ask you, in the next place, whether you do not know what ³ day this is? Do you not know that yesterday was the fourth day of the Roman games in the circus? That ⁴ you yourself proposed to the people, that besides (these four) a fifth day should be dedicated to Cæsar? Why are we not ⁵ in our robes? Why do we suffer the honour given to Cæsar by your own law, to be neglected? Have you suffered a day to be polluted by adding supplications, (and) have been unwilling that the shrines (should be so). Either destroy religion entirely, or *altogether* preserve it.

2. Do not *for ever* seek the same things. In the fear of (an approaching) war, ⁶ what room can there be for stealing?

USQUE with EO, *so far, to such a degree.*

1. I am enfeebled *to such a degree*, that I would rather be ⁷ a slave in this tranquillity, in which we now ⁸ waste our days, than contend (for liberty) with ⁹ the best prospects.

¹ by my injuries

² give him punishment from me

³ *hodiernus dies*

⁴ *tulisse*

⁵ *prætextati*

⁶ what place of stealing

⁷ *ἐντραπνεῖσθαι*

⁸ *tabescimus*

⁹ the best hope

2. I do not speak now of myself, but concerning the subject, in which respect ¹I am so far from admiring my own (writings) that I am difficult and ²fastidious *to such a degree*, that Demosthenes himself does not satisfy me.

USQUE after QUO, *to what extreme, how far, how long.*

1. *How far*, I beseech you, Catiline, will you abuse our patience?

2. I believe that Pansa speaks well, for I know him to be always united with Hirtius. I think he will be very friendly to Brutus and Cassius, ³if it shall be for his interest; but when will he see them? An enemy to Antony, but when, or wherefore? *How long* ⁴shall we be duped?

USQUE is not compounded.

¹it so far absent that we may ³if it shall be expedient
admire ⁴*ludemur*

²morose

CHAPTER XXX.

Of Prepositions governing an Ablative Case.

A, AB, ABS.

THIS preposition is derived from the Greek ἀπὸ, which comes from the Hebrew אב (ab), a root, and in its primary notion signifies *beginning*, as when we say *a fronte*, *a dextro cornu*, *a rege*, we mean that the thing or action *was begun* on the front, or right wing, or by the king.

We may observe that *a* is never used before a word beginning with a vowel, in order to avoid the unpleasant hiatus which would arise. On the other hand, *ab* is not often used before words beginning with a consonant, though it is found indeed before all the consonants except *b*. It most frequently occurs before *j*, *l*, and *s*. *Abs* is much less frequently used, except before *te*.

A, *by*.

A is used after verbs passive in this sense, to denote the person, place, time, or thing, *by* which an action is begun.

1. Nor indeed did ¹ the famous Alexander, for the sake of beauty, choose ² that his pictures should be taken chiefly *by* Apelles, and his statues made *by* Lysippus.

2. If a sow should mark the letter A on the ground with her ³ snout, would you on that account ⁴ imagine, ⁵ that she could copy out the Andromache of Ennius?

A, *from*.

Hence it signifies the source, in respect to person, place, or time, *from* which an action begins.

1. Nothing is more excellent for a man than to rescue his country from dangers; happy are they ⁶ for whom such an action has obtained honour *from* their fellow-citizens.

2. Panætius asks whether Jupiter had ordered a crow to ⁷ forebode things *on* the left, a raven *on* the right (hand).

3. ⁸ This triumph, O Scipio, I wish the immortal gods may reserve for you, that you may follow ⁹ the traces of your ancestor, *from* whose death this is the thirty-third year.

A, *from*, signifying place and modes of place.

But *a* is peculiarly used to mark place, and may be considered as opposed to *apud*, in the

¹ that Alexander

⁶ to whom that thing hath been

² to be painted . . . and moulded for an honour

³ *rostro*

⁷ *canere*

⁴ be able to suspect

⁸ which palm

⁵ that the Andromache of En-

⁹ the relics

nus could be described *by* her

same way as *ex* is opposed to *in*. Thus, *apud forum* is *at* or *in* the forum; *a foro*, *from*, or *out of* the forum. It is also expressed after the proper names of places, when verbs of motion are not used, but sometimes understood when they are: in the best writers, however, it is more frequently expressed in this case also.

1. I believe that you have received ¹ two letters from me, one *from* Pindenissus when taken, the other *from* Laodicea.

2. I have, therefore, turned myself *from* Minturnæ towards Arpinum.

3. It is a most welcome thing which you promise me, that nothing shall be wanting to Cicero, of whom Messala (tells me) wonders, who returning (from) Lanuvium, came from them to me.

A, *at*, signifying distance.

A is also used to signify distance or proximity.

The enemy, ² as soon as they were sensible of their departure by the noise in the night and watches, having placed an ambush in the woods in ³ two places, waited the coming of the Roman in a ⁴ favourable and secret place, *at* about two miles (distant).

A with PROPE, to mark proximity.

A is peculiarly used after *prope*, to mark prox-

¹ two letters of mine

³ *bipartito*

² after that they had perceived
concerning their going

⁴ opportune

imity, in which case it may be rendered sometimes by *to*, but not unfrequently is redundant in English. The reason of this apparently singular signification of *a* will easily appear, if we consider that the phrase *near to*, is the same in import as *but a little distant* FROM.

1. Licinius Mucianus held Syria ¹ with four legions, a man equally remarkable in prosperity and adversity. As a young man, he had ambitiously cultivated ² the friendship of the great; afterwards, ³ his fortune being broken, and his circumstances desperate, ⁴ suspecting also the resentment of Claudius, ⁵ he retired into the obscurity of Asia, *as little removed from being* an exile, as afterward *from being* a prince.

2. It is no small advantage ⁶ to the Roman people, that so great a number of Roman citizens should be ⁷ engaged *so near* home, in so good and profitable concerns.

In this signification it is also combined with
ABSUM.

There is no news at Rome, nor in these parts, which *are nearer* Brundisium than you, by one or two days journey.

¹ and

² distinguished friendships

³ his wealth being worn down,
and his state slippery

⁴ the anger of Claudius being
suspected

⁵ he was laid up into the secrecy
of Asia

⁶ of

⁷ detained

A and AD, used to denote the *beginning* and *end* of motion.

If any God would grant me ¹ to grow young again from this age, and cry in my cradle, I would ² by all means refuse it, nor indeed would I wish, ³ having as it were run my race, to be recalled *from* the goal *to* the starting-post.

A, with a pronoun or proper name, to denote the place or owner.

1. D. Why do you not tell me plainly ⁴ where it comes from? -- M. ⁵ *From our house*. — D. Ha, ha! It is a wonder, indeed, if a woman who is a harlot acts impudently. — СН. As far as I can understand this (woman) ⁶ *belongs to* the Andrian.

2. But Mysis comes out *from her* (house), I will (betake) myself hence to the forum, that I may meet Pamphilus, ⁷ that his father may not catch him (while) unacquainted with this matter.

A, *from*, or *on*, or *on the side of*, referred to vicinity.

Another signification of *a* is to denote vicinity, or the situation *from* which a thing is done.

1. Valerius now imploring the protection of the Romans *from* (i. e. standing *on*) the threshold of the senate-

¹ that I might grow a child
again

² exceedingly

³ the space being as though run
through

⁴ whence it is

⁵ *from us*

⁶ *is from*

⁷ lest his father oppress him im-
prudent concerning these things.

house, Lucius Cornelius embracing Appius, put an end to the contest.

2. Thus the Spaniards and Ligurians were slain on all sides, *in* front, *on* the flanks, *in* the rear, and ¹ the havoc had now reached to the Gauls.

3. The chiefs on both sides encouraged the fight. Mettus Curtius *on the side of the* Sabines, Hostus Hostilius *on that of* the Romans.

A, *on the side of*, or *for*.

Hence *a*, especially with the verbs *stare*, *facere*, *sentire*, and the like, signifies to be on the *same side with*, to *take part with*, or, as we say, to be *for*, or to *stand by*, a person.

1. Those Aurelian steps, then new, seemed built as for a theatre for that trial; when the accuser had filled ² these with enraged men, there was not only ³ no power of speaking *on the side of* the accused, but not even of rising up (to speak).

2. M. Cœlius, as long as he obeyed my ⁴ advice, was such a tribune of the people that no one stood more firmly *on the side of* the senate, and *in the* cause of the good, against the popular and turbulent phrenzy of abandoned citizens.

3. That is common which makes no more *on the side of* our adversaries ⁵ than *on* our own.

4. TR. You ⁶ capital scoundrel, do you think that all others are as (bad as) you are yourself? — GR. I can easily bear all this, so long as this man ⁷ votes *on my side*.

¹ the slaughter

² which

³ *non modo*

⁴ authority

⁵ than *from*

⁶ head of crimes

⁷ thinks *from me*

A, *of*, or *belonging to*.

As that which originally came *from* any person or place must have belonged to it; we find *a* used to signify *of*, or *belonging to*, and thus it expresses classes, sects, or nations.

1. What they say and think who are *of* this ¹ school, no one (who is) even moderately learned, is ignorant.

2. ² Those *Platonists* and *Aristotelians* of ours, moderate and ³ well-regulated men, maintain that favour sometimes has ⁴ influence with a wise man.

3. Turnus Herdonius, *of* Aricia, fiercely inveighed against Tarquin in his absence.

4. We will sing you also, O venerable Pales, and you, O much to be celebrated ⁵ shepherd *of* Amphrysus.

Note. In these cases, sometimes the preposition is understood, as *Plaut. Bacch. ii. 2. 53. Hospes Epheso*, a stranger *from* Ephesus, and *Merc. v. 2. 99. Vidi ibi hospitem Zacyntho*, I saw there a stranger *from* Zacynthus.

A, *of*, or *belonging to*, signifying office.

Hence *a* is used with the name of a place or thing, to signify the person employed in it, as *a bibliotheca*, a librarian; *a consiliis*, a counsellor.

1. Of his freed men he chiefly regarded Posides the eunuch, and Harpocras; to whom he gave ⁶ the privilege of being carried in a litter through the city, and of ex-

¹ discipline

⁴ avails

² *from* Plato and Aristotle

⁵ *memorande*

³ temperate

⁶ the right of carrying

hibiting public games; and, above these, Polybius ¹ *his teacher*, who often used to walk between the two consuls; but, above all, Narcissus ² *his secretary*, and Pallas ³ *his accountant*.

2. He punished ⁴ with no severity beyond mere death, Philemon *his* ⁵ *amanuensis*, who had promised his enemies ⁶ to kill him by poison.

A, *from, of, through, or out of*, signifying the motive or cause.

As the cause is the beginning of any thing, *from* or *out of* which the effect proceeds, *a* is used to denote the original cause or motive of any action, and signifies *of, through, or out of*.

1. How prudently I write this to you, I know not; but this I know, that whatever I write, I write *from* singular love and good will.

2. The conquerors plundered the town by permission of the consul; not so much *from* anger, or *from* hatred, as that ⁷ the soldiers, (who had) been restrained (from plundering) in so many cities recovered from the power of the enemy, might at last reap in some place the fruits of victory.

Note. In these cases *a* is much more frequently understood than expressed, and then the preceding verb is said to govern an ablative case, signifying the cause.

¹ from his studies

⁵ his slave from the hand

² from his letters

⁶ his death by poison

³ from his accounts

⁷ the soldier

⁴ not more heavily than by simple death

A, *on account of, in consequence of.*

From this signification of cause, *a* comes to express *the consequence of* an action.

There the Æqui, having attacked him (while) marching negligently with his army ¹out of order, ²*in consequence of* his success, ³having struck him with a panic, drove him to the nearest hills.

A, *in respect of, in point of, as to, with, or in.*

From the same signification of cause, *a* signifies *in respect of, in point of, as to, with, or in.*

1. I am tortured, my Gymnasium, ⁴I am ill, I am worn out, I am ⁵in pain *in* my mind, in pain *in* my eyes, in pain *from* sickness.

2. I had (my) chief fear ⁶as far as you were concerned, ⁷knowing ⁸how little you were prepared *in point of* an army, lest this tumult should bring any danger to your dignity. For if you had been ⁹better prepared *with* an army, I should have feared for your life.

3. There is some resemblance in Cato and Lysias ¹⁰to each other. They are acute, elegant, witty, concise; but the Greek (orator) is more fortunate *in point of* ¹¹general commendation.

4. We are ¹²scandalously unprepared, as well *in point*

¹ *incomposito*⁷ (I) who knew² from the thing being well performed⁸ *quam*⁹ more ready³ a terror being cast upon him¹⁰ between themselves⁴ it is badly to me¹¹ all praise⁵ I grieve¹² flagitiously⁶ as to what related to you

of soldiers as *in point of* money; all of which, ¹ not only that which is the property of individuals, which is in the city, ² but of the public, which is in the treasury, we have left for Cæsar.

5. When this speech of Crassus was published, which I well know you have often read, ³ he was then thirty-four years old, ⁴ and was just so many years my senior. For he ⁵ proposed the law, under those consuls under whom I was born; whereas he was born himself when L. Cæpio and C. Lælius were consuls, (being) ⁶ just three years younger than Antonius; which I have mentioned for this reason, ⁷ that the time might be marked in which Roman eloquence first arrived at maturity, and it might be understood that it had now been brought almost ⁸ to perfection, so ⁹ that hardly any one could add any thing to it, unless ¹⁰ he was ¹¹ well versed *in* philosophy, *in* civil law, (or) *in* history.

A, *from*, i. e. *away from*, or out of the power of.

This sense of *a* results from a secondary sense of the word *from*, that which is gone *from* a person, being generally *out of his power*.

1. The Tarentines fought, that having recovered their

- | | |
|--|---|
| ¹ not only the private | what age the first maturity of |
| ² but the public | speaking Latin existed |
| ³ he then had thirty-four years | ⁸ to the highest (pitch) |
| ⁴ and surpassed me in age by | ⁹ that any one could add al- |
| just so many years | most nothing thither |
| ⁵ persuaded | ¹⁰ (he) who |
| ⁶ by three years itself | ¹¹ more instructed |
| ⁷ that it might be marked in | |

city *from* the Romans ¹ after they had held it near a hundred years, they might liberate their citadel also.

2. The Gortynians guarded the temple with great care, not so much *from* ² others as *from* Hannibal, lest he should take away any thing ³ without their knowledge, and carry it off with him.

A, *from*, as referred to time.

1. Marcus Æmilius Avianus ⁴ hath paid me respect, and always loved me *from* his early youth.

2. Capitolinus has used me as a friend and companion *from* a boy.

A, *after*.

Hence it comes to signify *after*, either in point of time or place.

1. Respecting ⁵ the affair of Acutilius, I did what you enjoined me, as soon as I came to Rome *after* your departure.

2. The fleet of Scipio sailed on the fortieth day *after* the trees had been ⁶ felled.

3. O fortunate youth, you shall now be ⁷ next *after* him.

4. There is no (face) superior *after* the face of Venus and your own.

The preposition ABS is less frequently used, except before the pronoun TE.

¹ after nearly the hundredth year

² the rest

³ they being ignorant

⁴ hath observed me

⁵ the Acutilian business

⁶ from the axe

⁷ the second (*alter*) *from*

ABS, *from*, *by*.

1. It only remains that we contend ¹ with each other in (good) offices; in which ² I shall be content either to outdo you or be outdone *by* you.

2. As I went *from* you, by chance Phormio met me.

3. You may be glad to receive a favour *from* any man when there is need (of it); but this in truth ³ above all delights, ⁴ when he does a kindness ⁵ who it is reasonable should do it.

A, AB, or ABS, in composition, signify privation or separation, as *duco*, *to lead*; *abduco*, *to lead away*; *moveo*, *to move*; *amoveo*, *to remove*; *scindo*, *to cut*; *abscindo*, *to cut off*.

Ab is sometimes changed into *au* before words beginning with *f*, for the sake of euphonia; that is to say, the *b* is changed into *v*, a medial letter between itself and *f*, and the *v* again changed into its kindred vowel *u*: thus *fero*, *to bear*; *aufero*, *to bear or take away*; in which verb the preposition *ab* resumes its place in those tenses which have not *f*, as *abstuli*, *ablatum*: *fugio*, *to fly*; *aufugio*, *to fly away*. We may observe also, that *abs* is used in composition before *t*, as *teneo*, *to hold*; *abstineo*, *to hold away from*, or *to abstain*: *terreo*, *to frighten*; *absterreo*, *to frighten away*.

¹ between ourselves

³ *demum*

² I will either conquer you
with an equal mind

⁴ if

⁵ whom it is just to do it

CHAPTER XXXI.

ABSQUE.

THIS preposition is derived from *abs*, with the addition of the obsolete particle *ce* or *que*, *that*, (see Whiter's Etymol. p. 380. and 416.) and is only used in the sense of separation or privation, signifying *without*.

ABSQUE, *without*.

1. There is one kind of argument in which the proposition needs no ¹ proof, and another kind in which nothing avails *without* proof.

2. Not only if I had as much leisure as you, but also ² if I were disposed to send as short letters (a thing which you ³ are very apt to do), I would excel you, ⁴ and be a much more frequent correspondent than you are, but to my great and innumerable occupations ⁵ must be added, that I suffer no letter from me to come to you *without* ⁶ a subject, and my opinion (on it).

¹ approbation

² if I wished

³ are accustomed

⁴ and be much more frequent
(*crebrior*) in writing

⁵ *accedit*

⁶ an argument

ABSQUE, *but for*.

There is a peculiar use of *absque* with the pronouns, and the verb *sum*, especially in Plautus and Terence, which may be rendered by *but for*, *were it not for*, in which cases *si* is understood before *absque*.

1. Alas, wretched me! ¹ I am both afraid for myself and distracted for Antipho; I pity him; I now fear for him; he now keeps me here, for *but for him* I should have seen rightly enough for myself.

2. This is worthy of the gods, (that) she should be always ² gentle to the needy. Thou hast been faithful (O Neptune); ³ men say that thou art unfaithful, for *but for you*, your satellites, I well know, would have ⁴ torn me to pieces.

3. Alas me! that very flattery hath ruined him; for *were it not for you*, I should have ⁵ been virtuous and well disposed.

ABSQUE is not compounded.

¹ I as well fear for myself, as Antipho torments me in my mind (*animi*)

² modest

³ *iterant*

⁴ *distraxissent me*

⁵ right towards a good disposition

CHAPTER XXXII.

CORAM.

No very satisfactory etymology of this preposition appears to have been given. The best Latin etymology is from the preposition *cum* or *con*, combined with *os'oris*, *the face*; this preposition should therefore rather be written *corim* (q. *coorim*) than *coram*, as *clam* was originally written *calim*. It may perhaps be traced to the Hebrew קרב (*kereb*), *to make, to approach*, or even קרם (*kerem*), *to bring over*. The only signification of this preposition is to mark the actual *presence* of a person *before*, and, as we say, *in the face of* whom, an action is done. Analytically speaking, therefore, when we say *coram rege*, the real grammatical construction is *orim cum rege*.

CORAM, *before, in the presence of.*

1. I do not recite to any one but my friends, and that¹ by compulsion, not every where, nor *before* every body.
2. ² A traveller with an empty purse will sing *in the presence of* a robber.

CORAM, after its case.

Coram is sometimes put after its case (espe-

¹ being compelled

² an empty traveller

cially by Tacitus), as we have before seen in the instance of *versus*.

1. He appeared to have ¹ refuted the charge of poison alone, which his very accusers could not sufficiently confirm, ² alleging, that at a banquet of Germanicus, when Piso ³ lay above him, his food had been ⁴ tainted by his hands. In fact it seemed absurd that he should have attempted this among the slaves of ⁵ another master, and in the sight of so many by-standers, *in the presence of* Germanicus himself.

2. ⁶ Having lost Drusus, I turn my prayers to you; and I intreat you, *in the presence of* our gods and country, take under your ⁷ protection the great-grandchildren of Augustus; direct them, fulfil your own ⁸ duty and mine.

CORAM, adverbially.

Sometimes *coram* appears to be used adverbially, the case it governs being understood.

1. I have introduced them speaking, that "I said" and "he said" might not too often be interposed, and that the discourse might appear to be held as if then present *before us*.

2. These things I will tell you *when we meet*; for they are (matter) of long discourse.

3. ⁹ Let me clear myself, and bring him here *before you*.

CORAM is not compounded.

¹ *diluisse*

² *arguing*

³ *discumberet*

⁴ *infectos*

⁵ *aliena servitia*

⁶ Drusus being taken away

⁷ *suscipite*

⁸ *vicem*

⁹ permit (that) I may purge myself

CHAPTER XXXIII.

CUM.

THIS preposition answers to the Greek *σύν*, from which it is said to be derived, though perhaps *ἑμῶν* may be a more correct etymology, which itself is to be traced to *οὐ* (*om*), *with, in company with, in the presence of*. It expresses the *society, presence, or accompaniment* of some thing or person besides that spoken of.

CUM, *with*, signifying society.

1. As to what Flavius says, that I was ¹ surety twenty-five years ago for Cornificius, although the accused is wealthy, and Apuleius ² an honourable conveyancer, yet I wish you would endeavour to investigate from ³ the accounts of those who were sureties with me, whether (the case) is so or not, for before my edileship ⁴ I had no dealings *with* Cornificius.

2. We wander in ⁵ poverty *with* our wives and children.

3. The prefects of the king of Persia send ambassadors to Athens, ⁶ to complain that Chabrias was carrying on war *with* the Egyptians against the king.

¹ *spondisse*

² *prædiator liberalis*

³ the tables of my co-sponsors

⁴ there was nothing to me with
Cornificius

⁵ needy

⁶ *questum*

CUM, *with*, signifying presence.

Cum is sometimes used in the sense of *with*, not to signify society, but merely *presence*.

1. I am about ¹ to describe the war which the Roman people carried on *with* Jugurtha, king of Numidia.

2. I love modesty, or rather liberty of speech. Yet this same thing pleased Zeno, a very acute man, ² although our academy have a great quarrel *with* him.

CUM, *with*, signifying *accompaniment*.

There are many instances in which *cum* is used, which cannot be resolved into either of the above cases, that of *society* or *presence*, and may be more properly classed under the head of *accompaniment*: in some of these instances *cum* may be rendered by *in* or *at*, but when the expression is analysed, it will always be found to contain the notion of accompaniment, and to be capable of being rendered, *together with*. In many cases, it will be found that *cum* is thus used, in order to avoid the ambiguity which would arise from its absence. Thus, when we say, *Immissi cum falcibus multi aperuerunt locum*, many, sent in *with* bill-hooks, cleared the place, if we were to leave out *cum*, the sense would be widely different, and would signify sent in *by means of* bill-hooks. We may understand, in

¹ to write

² there is a quarrel to our academy *with* him

general that *cum* must be used when the ablative of the cause, manner, or instrument, is not admissible.

1. If the man is killed with a sword, and you, his enemy, are found there *with* a sword bloody, and no one has been seen there but you, ¹ how can we doubt about the crime.

2. When Isocrates perceived that the orators were listened too *with* ²a sort of sullenness, but the poets *with* pleasure, he is said ³ to have sought a kind of numerosity, which we also adopt in orations, as well for the sake of ⁴ pleasing, as that the variety (of cadence) ⁵ may prevent the ear from being jaded.

3. I always begin to speak *with* great fear.

4. The law itself, most wisely indeed, and as it were tacitly, permits the power of defending (oneself), which not only forbids a man to be killed, but ⁶ to carry a weapon about one for the purpose of killing a man; that since ⁷ the intention, not the weapon, ⁸ is the main point in question, he who uses a weapon ⁹ in self-defence might be judged not to have had a weapon for the purpose of killing a man.

CUM, *with*, rendered by *at*, *in*, *and*, and redundant.

1. When the son of Manlius heard that ¹⁰ trouble was

¹ what is there that we should
doubt

² a certain severity

³ to have followed numbers

⁴ pleasantness

⁵ may meet satiety

⁶ to be *with* a weapon

⁷ the cause

⁸ might be enquired

⁹ for the sake of defending him-
self

¹⁰ that business was exhibited

given to his father, he is said to have hastened to Rome, and to have come to the house of Pomponius, ¹ *at* day-break.

2. Did you so despise the senatorial order, did you so level all things to your injustice and your lusts, did you have it so fixed and ² determined *in* your mind, to reject all judges who lived in Sicily, or who touched at Sicily while you were prætor?

3. Quirinus *and* his brother Remus shall give laws.

4. The camp was stormed, and the general himself *and* some of his chief men were taken.

5. Ilia *and* Lausus ³ sprung from Numitor.

6. I wish him to be cured *with* great care.

7. Vinnius Valens ⁴ served (as) a centurion in the prætorium of the Emperor Augustus, who was accustomed to support cars loaded *with* ⁵ pipes of wine, till they were emptied.

Note. Though *cum* seems redundant here, the cars *together with* the pipes are signified.

CUM, put after its case, and used with EO.

This preposition is not prefixed, but added, to the ablatives of the primitive pronouns, *ego, tu, and sui*, thus we say, *mecum, tecum, secum, nobiscum, vobiscum*, and generally also, *quocum, quicum, and quibuscum*, though sometimes we find

¹ *with* the first light

⁴ *meruit*

² deliberated

⁵ *culeis*

³ *sati*

cum before *quo* and *quibus*. As Hor. Od. ii. 7. 6. *Cum quo morantem sæpe diem mero fregi*, and Sat. i. 4. 81. *Vixi cum quibus*.

There is also a peculiar use of *cum* with *eo*, to signifying *something additional*, or to *express the conditions* on which a thing is to be done; it appears in this latter case to be a technical phrase borrowed from the language of the forum, and answers to our English expression *with this proviso*.

1. I will now speak of ¹ the aviary, which they make for the sake of profit, ² whence some take fat thrushes. Therefore, ³ a great vault (⁴ for instance, a colonnade covered with tiles or net,) is made, in which they can enclose some thousands of thrushes and blackbirds. Some add *hereto* other birds also besides these, ⁵ which fetch a high price when fattened, as ⁶ ortolans and quails.

2. I wished you clearly to understand ⁷ that I had not forgotten that which you wrote to me in some of your letters, that if I brought nothing else out of my province but the good will of Brutus, this would be sufficient for it. Be it so, since you will have it so; *but yet with this proviso*, ⁸ that it is done without any discredit to me.

¹ *ornithone*

⁶ *miliaræ*

² whence fat thrushes are taken by some

⁷ that that had not fallen from me

³ *testudo*

⁸ which may be done without my fault

⁴ as a peristyle

⁶ being fat, are sold dearly

3. A colony was sent to Antium, *with this proviso*, that the Antiates themselves might be allowed to be enrolled as colonists, if they chose.

CUM is also used as an adverb and conjunction; but as its significations, and indeed its etymology, are different from those of the preposition *cum*, they do not properly fall under our observation in this book.

CUM, in composition, signifies society, participation, or accompaniment; but it is changed into *com*, before *m*, as *memoro*, *to relate*; *commemoro*, *to relate together*, or *commemorate*: or else *con*, which varies its last consonant before several others, and sometimes even drops it. Thus *ago*, *to drive*; *con-ago*, or *co-ago*, or *cogo*, *to drive together*, or *collect*: *agito*, *to agitate*, or *revolve*; *co-agito*, or *cogito*, *to agitate with oneself*, or *think*: *natus*, *born*; *con-natus*, or *cognatus*, *having a participation of birth*, or *related*: *hæres*, *an heir*; *con-hæres*, or *co-hæres*, *a heir in participation*, or *co-heir*: *ire*, *to go*; *con-ire*, or *co-ire*, *to go together*, or *assemble*: *lego*, *to gather*; *con-lego*, or *collego*, *to gather together*, or *to collect*: *petitor*, *a candidate*; *competitor*, *a fellow candidate*, or *rival*: *cano*, *to sing*; *con-cino*, *to sing together*, or *to sing in concert*: *opto*, *to choose*; *con-opto*, or *co-opto*, *to choose into a society with others*, *to elect a*

member : rego, *to govern* ; con-rego, or corri-go, *to govern with punishment, or to correct*. In the instances of consonants not enumerated here, *con* retains its form, as *conduco, confirmo, conglomerero, &c.*

CHAPTER XXXIV.

DE.

THE origin of this preposition is obscure. Some derive it from *dis*, which again they deduce from the Greek $\delta\iota\alpha$; but the significations do not agree, and the etymology seems strained; for although we should admit *di* or *dis* to be derived from $\delta\iota\alpha$, it will be difficult to show that *de* can be derived either in form or sense from *dis*. In fact, the latter adverb, *dis*, is rather to be derived from the Greek word $\delta\iota\varsigma$ than from $\delta\iota\alpha$; *dis* bearing the sense of separation or division, as is the case when a thing is made into *two* pieces. It seems better to derive *de* from $\delta\alpha\iota\omega$, *to divide*, which accords with its primary signification of *derivation from something anterior, descent, effect, consequence, or dependence*. The Chaldee particle ׳ (*di*) has the same sense as the preposition *de* in Latin. Whiter, *Etymol.* p. 465., considers *de* to have been a pronominal or articular part of speech, answering to our pronoun *some*, or as the French article *du, de l'* is still used.

DE, *from, of, out of, on.*

1. You may visit me when you have a mind to laugh,

fat and sleek, with my skin well taken care of, a hog of the herd of Epicurus.

2. But lo, I see Syrus coming; I shall know ¹ from him where (my son) is. And yet the fellow is one of that ² crew, if he perceives that I am enquiring for him, ³ the rascal will never tell me.

3. Caius Albanus is my next neighbour; he bought a thousand acres of M. Pilius, ⁴ as far as I remember, for 115,000 sesterces. All things now, indeed, are ⁵ cheaper.

4. As to what was written in your letter, that you supposed me now (prætor) elect, ⁶ understand, that nothing ⁷ is so harassed at Rome with every kind of injustice as candidates; and that it is not known when ⁸ the election will be (held). But this you will hear from Philadelphus.

DE, of, from, omitted in English.

Sometimes *de* is wholly omitted in English after verbs of asking, and the like.

After this, Messala, the consul, asked Pompey, in the senate, what he thought concerning the ⁹ sacrilege, and ¹⁰ the bill which had been proposed to the people.

DE, of, from, out of, idiomatically.

De is also used in this sense with substantives and adjectives, idiomatically.

1. Good generals, when they engage, place soldiers in that place whither they think the flight of the enemy will

¹ *hinc*

² flock

³ *carnifex*

⁴ as my memory is

⁵ of less value

⁶ know then

⁷ is so exercised with all iniquities

⁸ the comitia

⁹ religion

¹⁰ the rogation promulgated

be (directed), ¹ that if any fly from the battle they may fall *unexpectedly* into (the hands of) these.

2. ²I am now at last satisfied about Attica, therefore congratulate her ³ *anew*.

3. Those injuries which are ⁴ *purposely* offered for the sake ⁵ of doing a mischief, proceed often from fear, when he who designs to injure another, fears that unless he does it, he himself ⁶ might suffer some inconvenience.

DE, *from, out of*, periphrastically.

In this sense also, *de* is periphrastically used with a substantive to express the simple adjective which is derived from it, or connected with it.

1. Against this alarm, C. Marcius Rutilus ⁷ being appointed the first *plebeian* dictator, named C. Plautius, also a *plebeian*, his master of horse.

2. This our (orator) then, for I do not enquire about a *school declaimer*, or *forensic brawler*, but a learned and ⁸ accomplished (speaker), since so many ⁹ common places are given us, will run through them all, and will use those which are suitable ¹⁰ in a general way.

DE, *from, out of*, with the pronouns possessive.

De is also used in this sense, with an ablative

¹ upon whom, if any fly from the battle, they may fall *unawares* ⁵ of hurting ⁶ be affected by ⁷ *dictus*

² it is now at last explained to me concerning ⁸ most perfect ⁹ *loci traduntur*

³ *from* the entire ¹⁰ fit, generally

⁴ *out of* industry

instead of a genitive case, expressing part of, i. e. *out of*, the whole.

1. When ¹ I gave her to him to be exposed, ¹ I took a ring from my finger, and ¹ told him to expose it together with the girl, (that) if she died, she might not be ² without some share *of* our goods.

2. When Thrasybulus fled to Phyle, which is a strongly fortified castle in Attica, he had not more with him than thirty *of* his countrymen.

DE, *of* or *belonging to*, *at the expence of*, with an ablative of the pronouns possessive.

De, with an ablative of the pronouns possessive, signifies origination or property; and may be often rendered *at the expence of*.

1. The precepts are yours; I have added nothing new *of* my own to them.

2. You have given your son to be adopted by me; he is become mine: if he offends in any respect, he offends to me: I will bear the greatest part for him: he feasts, he drinks, ³ he uses costly perfumes *at my expence*.

3. The senate decreed that ⁴ the soldiers should receive pay *at the public (expence)*, ⁵ whereas, before that time, each man had discharged ⁶ his duty *at his own*.

4. As soon as we found the land of the Buthrotians proscribed, Atticus, being greatly ⁷ moved, composed ⁸ a petition; this he gave me, that I might give it Cæsar,

¹ *present tense*

² *expers partis*

³ he smells of ointments

⁴ the soldier

⁵ when

⁶ that duty

⁷ *commotus*

⁸ *libellum*

for I was to sup with him that day. I gave Cæsar this petition; he approved the cause. He wrote back to Atticus that he demanded ¹ what was reasonable; but warned him, that the Buthrotians must pay the rest of the money ² by the day (appointed). Atticus, who wished ³ for the preservation of the city, paid the money *at his own expence*.

DE, *from, of*, put for A.

1. Being moved by your congratulations, because you had written to me ⁴ some time before, ⁵ that you wished me good luck with the house I had bought *of* Crassus, ⁶ I actually bought the house for 350,000 sesterces, ⁷ some time after your congratulation (arrived). ;

2. P. Ah, you know not in what misfortunes ⁸ I am unhappily involved, and what troubles ⁹ this tormentor of mine has caused me by his counsels. — C. What wonder is that, if he takes pattern *from* you?

DE, *from, at, or by*, for A, when applied to time.

When *de* is put for *a*, and applied to time, there is this material difference between them, *de* signifies the action to have been begun during the time mentioned, *a* signifies the completion of the time before the commencement

¹ equitable (things)	well, because I had bought a
² to the day	house
³ that the state should be preserved	⁶ I bought that same house
⁴ <i>pridem</i>	⁷ <i>aliquanto</i>
⁵ that you wished it to happen	⁸ I miserable am conversant
	⁹ my executioner

of the action. Thus the former may be rendered generally by *at*, or *by*, the latter by *after*.

1. Robbers get up *by* night to kill men.

2. If our soldiers had not been fatigued by (sending out) frequent ¹ reinforcements, and the labour of the whole day, all the enemies' forces might have been destroyed. The cavalry, sent out at midnight, overtook ² the rear of their army.

3. ³ When I was enquiring for you to be my guest, I was told that you were drinking *by* mid-day.

4. They began to feast ⁴ *by* daylight, and the banquet ⁵ was not ⁶ according to military discipline, but furnished with all the allurements of pleasure, as (might be expected) in a luxurious state and family.

DE, signifying continuation of time.

De also signifies continuation of time, in which sense it may be rendered by *from*, or *after*.

In the meantime ⁷ the army in the capitol, wearied out with watching and guarding ⁸ posts, and looking, day *after* day, if ⁹ any assistance appeared from the dictator; at last, not only food but hope also now failing, and their very arms almost overwhelming their feeble bodies, ¹⁰ when they relieved guard, required themselves

¹ *subsidiis*

² their last line

³ to me, seeking you a guest,
you was said to drink *out of* the
middle of the day

⁴ *out of* the day

⁵ not to be

⁶ *ex*

⁷ the capitoline army

⁸ stations

⁹ *ecquod auxilium*

¹⁰ when the stations proceeded

to be surrendered or ransomed, ¹ on whatever terms they could.

DE, *from* or *of*, signifying descent.

In this sense *de* also differs from *a*, the former signifying motion *downwards* or *descent*, which *a* does not necessarily imply.

1. Then they came *down from* the castle, they go to the farm; this appears ² to have been done rashly.

2. H. *Of* what family is this Philocrates born?—
P. The Polyplusian, which family is ³ particularly powerful, and chiefly honoured there.

DE, *of*, *about*, *concerning*, *respecting*, *as to*.

From this notion of descent or derivation, *de* comes to signify *of*, *about*, or *concerning*; in this sense it is also peculiarly distinguished from *a*, inasmuch as *de* marks the *object*, and *a* the *agent*.

1. The Helvetii, induced by the want of all things, send ambassadors to Cæsar (to treat) *of* a surrender.

2. I have no more ancient author whose writings I should think ⁴ fit to be produced, unless this very oration of Appius Cæcus *respecting* Pyrrhus, and some ⁵ funeral orations, (can) please any one.

3. Do you write to me more certainly *about* Curtius, and whether any one ⁶ will be provided in his room; and what is to be done *about* P. Clodius.

¹ by whatever agreement

² to have been committed

³ the only one

⁴ *proferenda*

⁵ praises of the dead

⁶ may be prepared (to succeed)
into his place

4. This does not escape me, that, ¹ how bad soever the mother may be, ² it does not become us to speak in the trial of a son, *concerning* the baseness of a parent.

5. I perceive, O judges, that you, as might be expected ³ from your humanity, are vehemently moved by these so great crimes thus briefly ⁴ exposed by me. ⁵ What, then, do you think, must their feelings have been, ⁶ who had not only to hear *of* these things, but also to judge (of them)? You hear *from* him ⁷ upon whom you do not sit in judgment, *about* him whom you do not see, *about* him whom you now cannot hate, *about* him who hath satisfied both nature and the laws of his country; whom the laws (have punished) with exile, and nature ⁸ has punished with death. You hear not *from* (*ab*) an enemy; you hear without witnesses; you hear, when those things which might be spoken ⁹ most fully are touched on by me briefly and ¹⁰ concisely. They heard, *respecting* him *concerning* whom ¹¹ they were bound to give sentence ¹² upon oath, *respecting* him whose wicked and guilty face they beheld ¹³ before them, *respecting* him whom they hated for his audacity, *respecting* him whom they thought worthy of every (kind of) punishment. They heard *from* (*ab*) his accusers, they heard ¹⁴ the evidence of many witnesses,

¹ of what kind soever

⁸ *multavit*

² it scarce behoves to be spoken

⁹ most copiously

³ *pro*

¹⁰ *strictim*

⁴ demonstrated

¹¹ they ought

⁵ of what mind then, do you think they must have been

¹² being sworn

⁶ to whom it was not only to be heard

¹³ of whom, present, they behold

⁷ towards whom you are not judges

the face

¹⁴ the words

they heard ¹ when P. Canutius, a most eloquent man, spoke long and powerfully *about* every particular.

6. *As to* the house and Curio's oration, it is as you write.

DE, *by*, or *according to*.

De is sometimes used to express a rule or opinion, in the sense of *secundum*, and may then be rendered by *after*, *by*, *according to*.

1. ² What sentiments have you then, you will say? ³ None but *according to* your own.

2. Attius Tullus and Caius Marcius, a Roman exile, were chosen generals for that war *by* the vote of all the people.

3. She spoke more gently, and *according to* the accustomed manner of matrons.

DE, between the adjective and substantive.

De is frequently put between the adjective and substantive, and especially between the pronoun relative and the word *res* or *causa*; and even when *res* is understood, it follows the relative.

1. ⁴ If inference is drawn from a thing already judged, that is principally confirmed from these topics; ⁵ the credit of those who have judged it, the resem-

¹ when it was spoken, long and gravely, by P. Canutius *about* each thing

² what then do you think

³ nothing but *from* your opinion

⁴ if any thing judged shall be inferred

⁵ the praise

blance of that thing ¹ *which* is treated *of* to that *of which* ² judgment has been given, by relating that not only that judgment was not blamed, but approved by all, and by showing ³ that the instance adduced as decided was more difficult, and more important, than that ⁴ which now is under consideration.

2. There were (in his speeches) those ⁵ brilliancies of words and sentiments which the Greeks call figures (*σχηματῶν*), by which his whole speech was distinguished as embellishments in decoration. He also saw ⁶ where was the real point in debate, and where it lay, ⁷ a thing which is widely diffused in the technicalities of the lawyers. To this was added an arrangement full of art, a ⁸ gentlemanly action, and ⁹ a manner of speaking altogether quiet and sensible.

3. This has certainly been done which the law required, that I should deposit my accounts, ¹⁰ made up and balanced in two cities, which appeared to me the principal, those of ¹¹ Laodicea and Apamea. Therefore, ¹² on this subject I answer in the first place, that although ¹³ *for* very good reasons I hastened ¹⁴ to give in my accounts, yet that I would have waited for you, unless I had con-

¹ of which it is treated

² it has been judged

³ that thing judged which is produced

⁴ which may now be at hand

⁵ lights

⁶ concerning what thing it is treated

⁷ that which in many places

is enclosed in the forms of the lawyers

⁸ liberal

⁹ his whole manner of speaking placid and sound

¹⁰ finished and consolidated

¹¹ the Laodicean and Apamean

¹² to this place

¹³ *from* just causes

¹⁴ *deferre*

sidered the accounts (thus) left in the province ¹ as actually passed.

In composition, DE generally takes the sense of privation, diminution, removal, descent, completion, and sometimes from the notion of completion, it signifies excess. Thus, *decoro, to adorn* ; *dedecoro, to disgrace* : *facio, to do* ; *deficio, to do less than one ought, or to fail* : *ferveo, to be hot* ; *deferveo, to remove heat, or to cool* : *cado, to fall* ; *decido, to fall down* : *finio, to bound* ; *definio, to bound completely, or define* : *flagro, to burn* ; *deflagro, to burn excessively, or burn to ashes*.

¹ for given

CHAPTER XXXV.

E, Ex.

OF these prepositions *e* is never used before a vowel. They are derived from the Greek ἐκ or ἐξ; and in their general signification imply *transition, motion out of, departure from the interior of any place*, in which sense these prepositions are opposed to *in*, as *a* is to *apud*. The difference between *a* and *e* is very distinctly marked in the following passage of Cicero.

Difference between A and E.

¹ When an interdict was given concerning forcible possession, our ancestors understood that there were two kinds of causes to which that interdict belonged; one, if a man ² was forcibly ousted *out of* that place in which he was, the other, if (he was forcibly driven) *away from* that place whither he was coming. Consider it thus, if you please. If any man ousts my family from my farm, he ousts me *out of* that place. If any one ³ comes near me beyond my farm, and hinders me from entering, he does not oust me *out of*, but (drives me) *away from* that

¹ when it is interdicted concerning violence

² cast out by force

³ *mihī præsto fuerit*

place. For these two kinds of things they invented one word, which might sufficiently declare both; that whether I was driven *out of* my farm, or *from* my farm, I might be restored by one and the same (form of) edict, WHENCE YOU (drove him out, there restore him). This word WHENCE, declares ¹both, as well the place *out of* which, as *from* which. *Whence* was Cinna driven out? *out of* the city. *Whence* did you drive him out? *from* the city. *Whence* were the Gauls driven? *from* the capitol. *Whence* they who were with Gracchus? *out of* the capitol.

But although there is this distinction between *a* and *ex*, yet both agree in the general notion of *original* or beginning.

EX, *from*, for A.

Thus *ex* signifying *from* is referred to person, time, place, or cause, in the same manner as *a*.

1 Immediately that I heard *from* my servant that she was a captive, I forthwith gave the money that she might be purchased.

2. Since, *from your* youth, ² you relied upon my friendship and ³ protection, I always think that ⁴ you ought not only to be protected by me, but also to be promoted and distinguished.

3. This woman ⁵ comes as far as *from* Æthiopia.

¹ both *out of* which place and ³ faith
from which place

⁴ *te non modo tuendum*

² had betaken yourself to

⁵ *est usque*

4. Unless I can obtain this, I have lost ¹a patron, ² the man is so on fire *with* love.

Ex, *from*, to express transition, differing from A.

As *a* refers to the origin of any thing, so *ex* refers not only to the origin of any thing, whether natural, as *nasci ex aliquo*; material, as *statua ex ebore, poculum ex argento*; or moral, as *ex animi mei sententia*; but is particularly used to denote *transition* from one state to another, in which sense it may often be rendered by the English words *from being*, or *from having been*.

1. You know from a child how your servitude with me was always just and merciful; and because you served me ³ honestly, *from having been* my slave, I made you my freed man.

2. Hitherto, a thing which I see you all wonder at, he is not a Verres, but a Quintus Mutius. For what could he do ⁴ more amiable with regard to the opinion of mankind, more just to relieve the distress of the (injured) woman, or more vigorous to controul ⁵ the avarice of the quæstor. All these things seem to me highly to be praised. But at once, ⁶ on the spot, as if by some Circean cup *from* a man, he becomes a ⁷ swine, he returns to himself and his natural disposition. For he converted the greatest part ⁸ of that money to

¹ a king

⁵ the lust

² there is such a fire to the man
from love

⁶ out of the footstep

⁷ verres

³ liberaliter

⁸ ex

⁴ more elegant towards

his ¹own use, he restored the woman as little as it seemed fit to him.

3. Cæsar finished his march first, and having gained the plain *from* great rocks, he drew up his army in it against the enemy.

Ex, signifying diminution, rendered in English by adjectives in *ish*.

From this notion of *ex* to express *transition*, it is used in a peculiar sense to signify that mixture of tastes or colours in which one passes as it were into the other, which is rendered in English by the diminutive adjectives in *ish*, as *sweetish*, *brownish*, *yellowish*. In this sense it is very much used by Pliny.

1. Like to these in name and (form of the) shrub is the *cardamomum*, with an oblong seed. ² It is gathered in the same manner in Arabia (as in India). There are four kinds of it; the greenest and unctuous, with sharp angles, ³ difficult to pound, which is most commended; ⁴ the next a *reddish white*, the third shorter and darker; there is a worse kind, various (coloured) and easy to pound, and of little smell.

2. The Delphic laurel is of a ⁵ uniform colour, more green, with very large berries ⁶ of a *reddish green*; with this the victors (use) to be crowned at Delphi, and the triumphant (generals) at Rome.

¹ himself

² *metitur*

³ contumacious to one rubbing it

⁴ growing white *out of* red

⁵ equal

⁶ red *out of* green

3. The hemerocalles hath a *palish green* and soft leaf, with a sweet smelling and bulbous root.

4. Honey should be fragrant, and of a ¹ *sharpish sweet* taste, sticky and transparent.

Ex, from, after.

From this notion of transition, *ex* easily passes into the signification of *after*.

1. I have often seen players and comedians, when they had laid aside their character, *after* some ² pathetic scene, go off the stage still weeping.

2. What, is he in love? Does he come into the city? (Here is) one evil *upon* (*i. e.* *after*) another.

Ex, after, from the time that.

Hence *ex*, in this sense of succession in consequence, is referred to time.

1. ³ Having hoped that the republic would again be ⁴ recovered to your counsel and authority, I determined that I ought to remain, as it were, in a consular and senatorian watch; neither did I ever ⁵ desert my post, nor remove my eyes from the republic, *from* the day on which we ⁶ were assembled in the temple of Tellus.

2. A. Cornelius and Q. Servilius, the questors, appoint

¹ acrid *out of* sweet

² *graviore actu*

³ when I hoped

⁴ recalled

⁵ depart

⁶ called together into

a day (of trial) for M. Volscius, because he had been undoubtedly a false witness against Cæso. ¹For it came out by many proofs, that the brother of Volscius, *from the time that* he was taken ill, was not only never seen in public, but that he had never so much as risen from his bed, and that he died after a ²lingering disease of many months; neither was Cæso ever seen at Rome at those times in which the witness ³had brought the charge against him.

3. They were ordered also to enroll seven thousand infantry of the allies and ⁴Latins, and four hundred horse, and to send them into Gaul to M. Marcellus, whose command was ⁵prolonged another year *after* his consulship.

4. I waited day *after* day, that I might determine what was to be done.

Ex, according to.

Hence *ex*, signifying *after*, is used for *according to*, denoting the *moral origin* of an act or opinion.

1. ⁶It is not perjury to swear a falsehood; but not to do what, ⁷*according to* the conception of your mind, you have sworn (to do), as it is conceived in (a set form of) words after our manner, is perjury.

2. Porcius Nasica made a ⁷ridiculous answer to Cato

¹ emanabat

² tabe

³ had cast the crime

⁴ the Latin name

⁵ prorogued

⁶ to swear a falsehood is not
to forswear

⁷ out of the sentence

⁸ said ridiculously

the censor, when he (asked him), ¹do you believe that you have a wife? Indeed, I am not satisfied that I have a wife.

3. All Sicily, if it could speak with one voice, would say this: ²Whatever gold, whatever silver, whatever ornaments, were in my cities, houses, and temples, whatever right I possessed in any thing by the kindness of the senate and people of Rome, (all) this you, Verres, have taken away and deprived me of, on which ³account I demand a hundred million of sesterces of you, *according to law*.

4. It is a very little thing for an orator to talk about his art, much the greatest to speak *according to* his art.

5. Since nature desires ⁴to be complete in all points, she desires of herself that state of body which is most according to nature.

Note. To this head may be referred the phrase *ex asse*, *according to the as* or whole, i. e. *entirely*; *hæres ex asse*, *sole heir*; and similar expressions, as *ex ordine*, *according to*, or *in order*.

Ex, to the benefit of, for, i. e. for the good of.

Hence, as that which is *according to* any thing must *agree* with it, and so must naturally be

¹ have you a wife *according to* ² what of gold, &c.
 the belief (*sententia*) of your mind. ³ *nomine*
 By Hercules, I have not a wife to ⁴ to be filled in all parts
 the satisfaction (*ex sententia*) of
 my mind

supposed to be *for its benefit*, *ex* signifies to the interest or benefit of.

1. I therefore thus ¹ determine ; since the province of Macedonia, Illyricum, and all Greece, the legions, armies, cavalry, are in the power of the consuls, senate, and Roman people, by the pains, wisdom, diligence, and virtue, of Q. Cæpio Brutus, the pro-consul, ² at this most perilous conjuncture of the state, that Q. Cæpio Brutus, the pro-consul, hath done well, and *to the interest of* the state, and *according to* the dignity of his ancestors, and his custom of well conducting the state, and that this thing is, and will be agreeable to the senate and Roman people.

2. I have written to Camillus, to Lamia, so much ³ the rather because I did not believe that you were at Rome. The sum (of the matter) is this : you will determine as you judge (best) *for* my honour, fame, and interest.

Ex, *from*, *owing to*, *of*, *in consequence of*, expressing the cause ; or *from*, *by*, expressing the agent.

Hence *ex* signifies *owing to*, *on account*, or *in consequence of*, and sometimes simply *in*, as referred to the part affected.

1. I thought this Pamphilus ⁴ the greatest blessing to my mistress ; a friend, a protector, ⁵ a champion ready

¹ *censeo*

³ the more

² in the most difficult time of
the republic

⁴ a chief good

⁵ a man prepared in every place

on all occasions : but now ¹ what trouble does she not undergo *on his account*.

2. ² See what will come *of* this.

3. She suffers *from* pain, and ³ is miserably anxious *on this account* also, because the nuptials were long since fixed for (*in*) this day.

4. When M. Cæparius met me in the Gallinarian wood, and I enquired how you did, he told me you were in bed, because you ⁴ *had the gout*.

5. O supreme Jupiter ! I by no means wonder at those who begin to go mad *from* injuries.

6. He is out of his senses *from* love.

7. She is with child *by* Pamphilus.

8. Do we expect you here ⁵ in the month of January *from* any rumour, or *from* your letters sent to others.

Ex, *from* or *on*.

1. Now all things being sufficiently prepared ⁶ for the passage, the enemy alarmed them ⁷ *on* the other side, both men and horses ⁸ occupying the whole bank.

2. The Thessalians, who were called Centaurs, inhabiting ⁹ about Mount Pelion, first fought *on* horseback.

3. A spectacle, most bitter and wretched, and grievous

¹ what labour does she not receive *from* him

⁵ *ad*

⁶ to pass over

² what will done *in consequence* of this thing

⁷ from the adverse (side)

⁸ obtaining

³ she, miserable, is anxious

⁹ *secundum*

⁴ you suffered (laboured) *in* your feet

to the whole province of Asia, ¹ is exhibited in the forum of Laodicea, an ²aged parent led to punishment: ³ on the other side his son; the one because he had defended the chastity of his children, the other because (he had defended) the life of his father and the reputation of his sister. Each wept, not for his own punishment, but the father for the death of his son, the son for (that of) his father.

4. (He said) that if they wished to make a new treaty with him, they ought first to agree about the terms, and if they ⁴ could prevail upon themselves to make a treaty *on* equitable terms, that he would see what ought to be done ⁵ on his part, and that he supposed they ⁶ would take good care of the interests of the republic.

N. B. The phrases *ex æquo*, and *ex æquo et bono*, are, strictly speaking, *forensic*.

5. I, *on* the contrary, contend ⁷ thus. The authority of Cluvius would be lighter if he spoke ⁸ upon oath, than it is now when he speaks not upon oath.

Note. *E contrario* is used by good authors, and not the inelegant combination of two prepositions *e contra*.

Ex, with an adjective, used adverbially.

Ex is used with a great variety of adjectives

¹ is constituted

⁵ by him

² *grandis natu*

⁶ would consult for the re-
public

³ *from* the other part

⁷ this

⁴ could induce into their mind

⁷ this

that a treaty might be made *on*
equitable terms (*æquo*)

⁸ being sworn

in this sense, instead of an adverb. Thus, *ex* *continenti*, *on the instant*, or *instantly*; *ex* *insperato*, *unexpectedly*; *ex* *integro*, *anew*, &c. &c.; and sometimes even with substantives, as *ex* *insidiis*, *treacherously*; *ex* *parte*, *partly*; *e* *regione*, *over against*, or *opposite*.

1. There are others very unlike these, plain and open, who think nothing should be done *secretly*, nothing *treacherously*, ¹ who have a veneration for truth, and a hatred of deceit.

2. Hannibal attacked the camp with great forces of foot-soldiers and horse, and *partly* took it.

3. On a sudden, you have *unexpectedly* sent us this P. Scipio, whom, since we see declared consul, we think ourselves the most fortunate of all the Saguntines.

4. Because I knew that the acts of Bassus were rescinded, and that the senate had given all, respecting whom he had decreed any thing, a right of pleading *anew*, at least for two years, I asked this man whom he had banished, whether he had gone to the pro-consul, and told him this. ² He said no.

5. The eclipses of the sun and moon are foretold for many years by those ³ who calculate the courses and motions of the stars; for they foretell those things which ⁴ the certain course of nature must accomplish. They see, from the most regular motion of the moon, when she, ⁵ becoming *opposite* the sun, falls into the shadow

¹ worshippers of truth, enemies of fraud

² he denied

³ who pursue by numbers

⁴ the necessity of nature is about to make perfect

⁵ being made from the region of the sun

of the earth, which is ¹ the limit of darkness, that she must be obscured.

Ex, *from*, i. e. *out of, from among, in*.

1. This statue his servants privately took away by night *from* a most sacred and ancient temple.

2. If you take *out of* the nature of things the bond of good-will, neither any house nor city can stand.

3. ² Now see the other, ³ when he had squandered all that immense booty which he had ⁴ squeezed *out of* the fortunes of the tax-gatherers, *out of* the lands and cities of the allies. . . . he sold himself, his forces, the army of the Roman people, ⁵ the sacred interdict of the immortal gods, the answers of the priests, thẽ authority of the senate, the commands of the people, the name and dignity of the empire, to ⁶ a king of Egypt.

4. They who contrived these things saw, if the power were given you ⁷ to choose (one) *from among* all the people, that, whatever the business might be, in which faith, integrity, virtue, authority, ⁸ was requisite, you would ⁹ commit it without hesitation to Cn. Pompey, ¹⁰ above all others.

5. That reputation of wisdom which Fannius lately mentioned, does not so much delight me, ¹¹ especially being unfounded, as that I hope the memory of our friendship will be eternal. And that is ¹² so much the more agreeable to me, because *out of* all ages scarce three or

¹ the goal of night

² *ecce tibi*

³ all that very great plunder
being wasted

⁴ drained from

⁵ the divinity and interdict

⁶ an Egyptian king

⁷ of choosing

⁸ might be sought

⁹ *eam delaturos*

¹⁰ the chief

¹¹ especially false

¹² to my heart to me

four pair of friends can be named: ¹ in this class I sometimes hope the friendship of Scipio and Lælius will be known to posterity.

6. When this thing was declared to the Helvetii by ² information, according to their custom, they compelled Orgetorix to plead his cause *in chains*.

Note. Under this head may be classed such phrases as *ex tempore*, i. e. *from or out of the spur of the moment*, i. e. *off hand*, as we say; *ex omni parte*, *out of every part*, or, *altogether*; *magna ex parte*, *out of a great part*, i. e. *mostly*.

Ex, *from or of*, signifying the materials.

Hence the transition is very easy to express the materials *of* or *out of* which a thing is made.

1. The king ³ departed with this impression; he thought ⁴ the person I accuse abundantly provided (with plate), and himself honourably entertained. He then invites the prætor in his turn: he displays all his wealth, much silver (plate), not a few cups *of* gold which, as is ⁵ the custom of princes, and especially in Syria, were adorned with the richest gems. There was one wine vessel (made) *of* a single gem of great size, ⁶ a bowl hollowed out, with a golden handle.

2. Our (poet) Ennius ⁷ was beloved by the elder Africanus. Therefore, also, ⁷ his bust *of* marble is thought to be placed on the tomb of the Scipios.

¹ in which kind, I seem to hope ⁵ the royal custom

² *indicium*

⁶ *trulla*

³ so departed that he thought

⁷ he

⁴ *istum*

Ex, periphrastically used.

Ex is sometimes used with an ablative case, by a periphrasis for the genitive; especially after nouns partitive.

1. But (you say) I have ¹ experienced your kindness. What kindness? that you did not kill me at Brundisium! Would you kill him whom the conqueror himself, who, as you were wont to boast, ² gave you the command *of* his banditti, wished to be saved?

2. Hannibal, when he saw what was best for the enemy, had scarce any hope that the consuls would do any thing rashly and inconsiderately. But when he saw that the disposition of one (of them) was ³ impetuous and fierce, a thing first known to him by report, and afterwards by ⁴ experience, and believed that it was rendered yet ⁵ more violent by his successful engagement with the foragers, he did not ⁶ despair ⁷ that a favourable moment for striking a blow might present itself, of which he was extremely anxious, and earnest ⁸ to lose no opportunity, ⁹ while the troops of the enemy were raw, while his wound made the better *of* the (two) generals ¹⁰ unfit for service, and the spirits of the Gauls ¹¹ were yet fresh.

Ex, omitted in English.

Ex is sometimes omitted in English, especially after verbs of asking.

¹ used	⁷ that fortune for carrying on
² offered you the chieftainship	the affair would be present
of his robbers	⁸ that he might omit no time
³ <i>percitum</i>	⁹ while the soldier of the enemy
⁴ <i>re</i>	was a recruit
⁵ more fierce	¹⁰ useless
⁶ distrust	¹¹ were vigorous

1. Do you ask me what, or ¹ of what quality the Deity is. I will use Simonides ² for my authority. ⁴ Of whom, when the tyrant Hiero asked the same question, ³ he begged a day to consider of it. When Hiero asked *him* the same (question) the next day, he begged two days. When he (thus) often doubled the number of days, and Hiero wondering, enquired why he did so, "Because," said he, "the longer I consider of it, the more obscure does ⁴ the question appear to me."

2. The next day Canius invites his friends; he comes himself early; he sees ⁵ not a boat. He *asks his next neighbour* whether there was any holiday for the fishermen, since he saw none of them. "None ⁶ that I know of," says he; "but none use to fish here, therefore I considered yesterday ⁷ what was the matter."

Ex, in composition, generally signifies *out*, and from this sense all its others may be deduced, such as *privation, perfection, elevation, declaration, &c.* We may also remark, that before certain consonants *e* only is used, and before *f*, it exchanges its consonant into *f*. The following table will exemplify all these observations.

E comes before

b, as *bibo, to drink*; *ebibo, to drink out*, or *drink up*.

¹ *quale*

² *my author*

³ he asked for himself one day
for the sake of deliberating

⁴ *res*

⁵ *scalmum nullum*

⁶ that I may know

⁷ what had happened

E comes before

- d*, as dico, to tell ; edico, to tell out, or publish, or declare.
- g*, as gradior, to step ; egredior, to step, or go out.
- j*, as jacio, to throw ; ejicio, to throw out.
- l*, as levo, to lighten ; elevo, to lighten out and out, i. e. to lighten thoroughly, and so to raise, or elevate.
- m*, as mitto, to send ; emitto, to send out, or send forth.
- n*, as nitor, to strive ; enitor, to strive to one's outermost or utmost.
- r*, as rapio, to take ; eripio, to take away.
- v*, as vado, to go ; evado, to go out of, to escape.

Ex comes before

- a*, as armo, to arm ; exarmare, to deprive of arms, or disarm.
- c*, as capio, to take ; excipio, to take out, or except.
- e*, as eo, to go ; exeo, to go out.
- h*, as horreo, to dread ; exhorreo, to dread out and out, or dread exceedingly.
- i*, as ago, to drive ; exigo, to drive out, to drive thoroughly, and so to compel, or exact.
- o*, as oleo, to smell ; exoleo, to lose the fresh smell, and so to fade, to decay.

Ex comes before

p, as *pello*, to drive ; *expello*, to drive out, or *expel*.

q, as *quæro*, to seek ; *exquiro*, to seek out, or *search*.

s, as *sequor*, to follow ; *exsequor*, to follow thoroughly, or throughout, and so to execute, or perform.

t, as *tundo*, to beat ; *extundo*, to beat out.

u, as *uro*, to burn ; *exuro*, to burn utterly, or burn to ashes.

Ex is turned into *ef* before words beginning with *f*, as *fugio*, to fly ; *effugio*, to fly away.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

PALAM.

THIS preposition is opposed to *clam*, and expresses something done *openly*. It is derived from *παλάμη*, *the open hand*, and differs from *coram* in as much as *coram* is referred to *particular* persons, *palam* to persons in *general*.

PALAM, *before, in presence of.*

1. When Manlius saw a centurion ¹ distinguished for his military exploits, dragged away, being ² adjudged for a debt, he ran to him in the middle of the forum, with his mob, and laid hands on him, and crying aloud respecting the pride of the senators, the cruelty of the usurers, and the miseries of the plebeians, the merits and (hard) fortune of the man, said, “Then shall I in vain have saved the capitol and citadel with this right hand, if I see my fellow-citizen and fellow-soldier led to chains and slavery, as if taken prisoner by the victorious Gauls.” He then paid ³ the money to the creditor *before* the people, and dismissed the man, set at liberty by the *æs et libra*.

¹ noble³ *rem*² judged of money

2. ¹She mocks Vulcan, having imitated him *before* Mars; (even this) became her, and much grace was mixed with her beauty.

But PALAM is more frequently used adverbially, signifying *openly, publicly*.

1. M. Cælius is not accused by the same persons by whom he is attacked; the weapons are thrown against him *openly*, but they are supplied ² clandestinely.

2. Shall I think him a consul, who did not think that there was a senate in the state? And shall I account him a consul (who is) without that council without which not even kings could exist at Rome? For I now ³ pass over those other (enormities); when a levy of slaves was held in the forum, when arms were carried into the temple of Castor ⁴ in open daylight, and that temple itself, its entrance being blockaded and steps ⁵ pulled down, was ⁶ forcibly held by the remnant of the conspirators and a quondam ⁷ pretended accuser of Catiline, then his avenger.

PALAM, *plain, public*.

Hence, as *palam* signifies *openly, publicly*, it signifies what is *plain, or manifest, or public*.

1. Fish have neither ⁸ organs nor apertures for hearing, yet it is *plain* that they (can) hear; as appears when ⁹ we

¹ *simulat*

² secretly

³ omit

⁴ in the light and *openly*

⁵ taken away

⁶ in arms

⁷ *prævaricatore*

⁸ members

⁹ it is seen

see that wild ones, in some stews, can be assembled by habit to their food by ¹ clapping of hands.

2. But hark you! I pledge my faith to you on this condition: ² whatever I have heard that is true, I can be silent (about), and keep secret ³ as well as any man; but if I hear ⁴ a falsehood and fiction, it's *out* at once, I am full of chinks, I leak ⁵ at all sides.

PALAM is not compounded.

¹ *plausu*

⁴ a thing false and feigned

² what true things I have heard ⁵ here and there

³ most excellently

CHAPTER XXXVII.

PRÆ.

THIS preposition is probably derived from the Greek ¹πρὸ, which may have been turned into παραί as ἀπὸ and ὑπὸ are sometimes read ἀπαί and ὑπαί. It is perhaps to be traced to the Hebrew פָּרָא (*para*), *to run*. (See PRÆTER.) It signifies, like *ante*, *precedence* in point of situation; and hence, *precedence* in comparison of, or superiority.

PRÆ, *before*, in point of situation.

They say that Hercules, when ¹he had killed Geryon, drove away his cattle, of wonderful beauty, and lay down, being weary with his journey, near the river Tiber, where he had crossed by swimming, in a grassy place, that he might refresh the cattle with rest and good pasture.

Hence the phrase PRÆ SE FERRE, OR GERERE, *to carry before*, or *in front of*, a man, and so *to profess*, or *avow*, *to declare*, *to have the appearance of*.

1. In all this ³affair I easily understood that I should

¹ As far as the idea of comparison is concerned, it might be derived from παρα, but on account of that of precedence, πρὸ seems to offer a better etymology.

² Geryon being slain

³ cause

not satisfy those who were desirous of fighting. For in the first place, I *declared* that I wished for nothing more than peace; not but that ¹I had the same fears as themselves, but I thought those lighter (evils) than a civil war.

2. Wherefore I acknowledge and profess, T. Labienus, and publicly avow, that you were driven from that cruel, ²unseasonable, not only ³unpopular, but even ⁴tyrannical action, by my counsel, virtue, and authority.

3. There is something also which ⁵attracts us by its own power and dignity, *and carries also the appearance of* some advantage, for which it may be the rather sought, as friendship, reputation.

PRÆ, *in comparison of.*

From the notion of precedence in general, it signifies superiority or precedence of one thing compared with another, and so comes to signify *in comparison of.*

1. ⁶You repent of your own plans, and we who are at home seem to you to be happy; but, on the other hand, you seem to us, not indeed to be free from troubles, but happy *in comparison of* us.

2. They will scoff at our Rome, ⁷built upon mountains and valleys, raised up and hanging (between heaven and earth) in garrets, with ⁸no very good streets, with its extremely narrow ⁹alleys, *in comparison of* their own

¹ I might fear the same things which they (feared)	⁵ leads us induced
² importune	⁶ it repents you
³ not tribunitian	⁷ placed
⁴ royal	⁸ not the best <i>viæ</i>
	⁹ <i>semitis</i>

Capua, ¹ spread out on a most level plain. But they will think our Vatican and Pupinian fields not fit ² even ³ to be mentioned with their own most excellent and fertile plains; and they will compare ⁴ with jest and laughter, ⁵ their own abundance of neighbouring towns with ⁶ ours, Labicum, Fidenæ, Collatia, nay Lanuvium itself, Aricia, (and) Tusculum, with Cales, Teanum, Neapolis, Puteoli, Cumæ, Pompeii, (and) Nuceria.

PRÆ, *for* or *through*, i. e. by reason of.

As *præ* implies the notion of precedence, and as cause precedes effect, *præ* comes to signify *for* or *through*, i. e. *by reason of*, *on account of*. But we may observe, that in these cases, *generally* speaking, some obstacle is expressed by *præ* when thus used, in which case we may give a somewhat different explanation of the origin of this sense of *præ*; for as that thing which precedes another is an obstacle to it, and *by coming before*, *prevents* it from occupying the place which itself possesses, thus *præ* is used to express an impediment, or the cause which *prevents* something from taking place. This explanation, however, though adapted to many cases, will not suit all, as when we say *præ timore in genua concidit*, Plaut. Rud. 1. 2. 85., where we have the notion of *cause*, but not of *impediment*.

¹ unfolded

⁴ by

² forsooth

⁵ that

³ to be compared

⁶ this

1. Pardon me, I pray you — I cannot remain longer in this place, *for* grief and weeping.

2. What says that general, Leonidas? Proceed ¹ with a good courage, Lacedæmonians; to-night, perhaps, we shall sup among the shades below. This nation was brave as long as the laws of Lycurgus were in vigour. One of whom, when the Persian enemy had said ² boastingly in conversation, “You shall not see the sun *for* the multitude of darts and arrows,” replied, “Then we shall fight in the shade.”

3. So ³ may heaven bless me, I know not where I am for joy. I was so much afraid.

4. I suppose, as often happens, the wretched woman *out of* love shut him out of doors.

5. In truth, I am preparing ⁴ for the skirmish, for I speak very ⁵ flashing words, *through* (my) trembling.

PRÆ is also used adverbially, in comparison, and joined with QUAM and UT; but more frequently by the early poets, as Plautus and Terence, than by prose writers.

1. ⁶ Are there not few pleasures enough in a man's life and existence, *in comparison of* his pains.

2. Here is one, who, if he begins ⁷ to fall in love, you will say that other was but sport and jest ⁸ *in comparison of* what this one's frenzy ⁹ will exhibit.

¹ with a brave mind

² boasting

³ may the gods love me

⁴ to

⁵ *corusca omnia*

⁶ Is not the affair of pleasures

in life and spending age sufficiently small, *in comparison of that* (*præ quam*) which is troublesome

⁷ to love

⁸ *præ ut*

⁹ will give

3. S. I am undone.—M. You do not yet say any thing ¹ *in comparison of* what is ² to come.

4. I afterwards read that very sentence set down in the speech of Cato, which he made before the knights at Numantia, ³ and although it is contained in rather looser and longer words ⁴ than (i. e. *compared with*) that Greek (sentiment) which I have mentioned, yet, because it is earlier and most ancient ⁵ in point of time, it ought to seem more venerable. The words ⁶ of the speech are these: “Think ⁷ within your own minds, if you have done any thing well ⁸ with labour, the labour will soon ⁹ be gone from you; the good deed will never ¹⁰ be gone from you ¹¹ as long as you live. But if you have done any thing wickedly through pleasure, the pleasure will soon be gone; ¹² the wicked action will remain ¹³ with you for ever.”

In composition PRÆ takes the sense of precedence, or prevention, on the principles above explained; as, dicere, *to tell*; prædicere, *to foretell*; facere, *to make*; præficere, *to make first, or head, i. e. to set over*; claudere, *to shut*; præcludere, *to shut before a person can get in, i. e. to shut out, or prevent admission*. From the notion of priority, it also conveys the idea of *excellence*, or

¹ *præ ut*

² about to be

³ which

⁴ *præ quam*

⁵ in time

⁶ out of

⁷ with

⁸ through

⁹ recede

¹⁰ depart

¹¹ while

¹² the thing done wickedly

¹³ *apud*

or *superlativeness*, or *excess* ; as *potens*, *powerful* ; *præpotens*, *very powerful* : *maturus*, *early* ; *præmaturus*, *very*, i. e. *too early*, i. e. *premature* : *properus*, *hasty* ; *præproperus*, *over hasty* : *stare*, *to stand* ; *præstare*, *to stand before the rest*, or *to excel* : *sumere*, *to take* ; *præsumere*, *to take before one ought*, or *to presume*.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

PRO.

THIS preposition is probably derived from the Greek $\pi\rho\delta$, and is of very considerable extent: it is indeed a matter of no small difficulty to fix its general signification. Perhaps its radical import is that of *interchange* or *substitution*.

PRO, *for*, i. e. *in exchange* or *return for*, or *on account of*.

1. When you told me that you wished for a little maid from Æthiopia, did I not look for one, ¹ leaving all my other business? Moreover you said you wanted an eunuch, because ² none but queens have these. I found one. Yesterday I gave twenty minæ *for* both.

2. I ³ will pay you handsomely, you villain, *for* these reports and falsehoods, that you shall not ⁴ play your pranks upon me for nothing.

PRO, *for*, i. e. *instead of*.

Hence by a very slight transition it signifies *instead* or *in the place of*.

¹ all other things being left

² queens alone use these

³ will truly avenge

⁴ mock at me with impunity

1. S. What then?—P. I will carry you there *instead of him*.

2. First of all, who knows ¹ which way you came with your laureate lictors: what ² by-ways, what turnings and windings did you pursue, while you sought ³ the most obscure solitude? What borough town saw you? What friend invited you? What host beheld you? ⁴ Did not night serve you *for* day, solitude *for* a course (of friends), a tavern for a city? So that a noble triumphant general did not seem to return from Macedonia, but ⁵ some scoundrel's carcass to be brought back from it.

3. ⁶ There is a dignified style of ornament in a speech which may be often used, ⁷ of which nature are the following instances: That ⁸ the God of war is common. ⁹ To say Ceres *instead of* corn, Liber *instead of* wine, Neptune *instead of* the sea; the senate-house *instead of* the senate, the campus *instead of* the comitia, the gown *instead of* peace, arms and weapons *instead of* war.

4. Cato alone, ¹⁰ in my opinion, *is worth* a hundred thousand.

PRO, *for, as, i. e. equivalent to.*

Hence, by an equally slight transition, as that which is substituted for any thing is supposed to resemble it as nearly as possible, either in

¹ by which	the ornament of a speech, and
² meanders	often to be taken
³ all solitude	⁷ out of which kind are these
⁴ was not night to you	⁸ the Mars
⁵ an infamous dead man	⁹ to call
⁶ there is a grave manner in	¹⁰ is to me <i>instead of</i>

form or value, *pro* comes to signify *as*, i. e. *equivalent to*.

1. I have adopted this elder son for myself: I have brought him up from a child, ¹ have esteemed and loved him *as* my own.

2. We have it *for* certain, that Pompey is going through Illyricum into Gaul.

3. He is so ambitious of this high reputation of ² being thought a connoisseur in these matters, that lately, only see the madness of the man, ³ after his trial had been adjourned for its conclusion, when he was now *as good as* ⁴ condemned and sentenced, at the Circensian games, he came to the ⁵ sideboard one morning ⁶ at the house of Lucius Sisenna, a man of the highest rank, when ⁷ the tables were laid and the plate set out in the apartments, he began to contemplate and consider every (piece) at his leisure.

4. I do not doubt that you surpass ⁸ even myself ⁹ in earnestness about that which you know me to wish exceedingly. Therefore, I ¹⁰ consider that affair *as* done.

PRO, *for*, i. e. *to the advantage of, in favour of*.

As *pro* signifies an exchange or return of one thing for another, it naturally implies advantage.

1. Therefore, this circumstance, that I comprehend

¹ have had

⁵ the silver

² that he may be thought intelligent

⁶ *apud*

⁷ *triclinia*

³ after he had been *comperendinatus*

⁸ me myself

⁹ in desire in that

⁴ dead

¹⁰ have

so much science and ¹such abundance of learning, for I am not arguing what I, but what a (perfect) orator can do, is not only not *in my favour*, but against me.

2. (He said) that Adherbal ² had treacherously plotted against his life; ³ that when he had discovered this, he ⁴ had opposed his guilty purpose; that the Roman people would neither act justly nor ⁵ *for their interest*, ⁶ if they debarred him the right of nations.

3. What was before ⁷ *in their favour*, is now turned to the contrary.

PRO, *for*, i. e. *in defence of*.

Hence, by a very easy transition, it signifies *in defence of*.

1. I then began to mingle with this vehement and ⁸ impassioned style of speaking, that other ⁹ mild and gentle one, of which I have before ¹⁰ made mention; (I said) that I was contending *for* my companion, who by the custom of our ancestors ought to be ¹¹ as a son to me, and *for* almost all my own character and fortunes.

2. Send Phyllis to me; it is my birth-day, Iolas; when ¹² I sacrifice a calf *for* the corn, come yourself.

PRO, *in proportion*, or *according to*.

The two remaining significations of *pro* are

- | | |
|---|---|
| ¹ such a force | ⁷ for them |
| ² had laid snares by deceits | ⁸ atrocious |
| ³ which when he had found out | ⁹ of mildness and gentleness |
| ⁴ had gone to meet the wicked- | ¹⁰ disputed |
| ness | ¹¹ in the place of children |
| ⁵ for good | ¹² <i>faciam vitulâ</i> |
| ⁶ hindered him from | |

not very obviously deducible from the preceding heads ; but they may be referred to them somewhat more remotely. For instance, *pro* signifying *as*, comes to signify *according to*, and so *in proportion*.

1. The prætors were sent, Q. Pompeius Rufus to Capua, L. Metellus Celer to the district of Picenum,¹ and these had leave to get together an army *according to* the time and danger.

2. When I had led my army across the river Isara,² having made a bridge in one day,³ using exertions *proportionate to* the urgency of the affair, because he had himself asked me by letter⁴ to come as soon as possible,⁵ his messenger met me with letters, by which⁶ he told me not to come; that he could finish the business by himself; meantime that I should wait at the Isara.

3. I have determined that two talents are enough *in proportion to* my estate; but if you wish⁷ to preserve myself, my estate, and my son,⁸ you ought to say this, that I have⁹ made over to her all my property for a dowry.

4. ¹⁰This being the case, O Judges, I admonish you *according to* my great and well known¹¹ zeal for the state; I exhort you, *according to* my consular authority;

¹ it was permitted these that they might gather

² a bridge being made

³ using a quickness *according to* the greatness

⁴ that I should make haste to come

⁵ *stator ejus*

⁶ he denounced to me that I should not come

⁷ that I should be safe

⁸ it is necessary to be said thus

⁹ *dixisse*

¹⁰ which things since they are so

¹¹ diligence

I conjure you, *according to* the greatness of the danger, to consult for the ease, the peace, the welfare, ¹ the lives of yourselves and your fellow citizens.

5. ² When I was told of the death of your daughter Tullia, I felt, *as* I ought, great affliction and concern.

6. I had noted for myself ³ the day of your ague fit, from a certain letter which you had written to me ⁴ when the complaint began; and had observed that you might come to me, ⁵ should occasion require (i. e. *according to* circumstances), at Albanum, without inconvenience, on the third of the nones of January.

7. Canius came to supper in (good) time; there was an entertainment splendidly prepared by Pythius: a multitude of boats before their eyes, each man *for* himself brought what he had taken (i. e. *according to* his proportion). The fish were laid at the feet of Pythius.

PRO, *before* or *on*, referred to place.

This signification of *pro* is not even so deducible as the preceding; but it may perhaps be derived from the notion of defence, in which the defender stands *before* the person defended. But I should rather derive it immediately from the signification of the Greek preposition $\pi\rho\delta$.

1. The Numidians, having often before overthrown, and even burnt the ⁶ mantelets of the Romans, did not

¹ your own life

³ your day

² when it was told me concern-

⁴ the fever beginning

ing, &c., I truly took it grievously and sorrowfully, *according as* (*pro*

⁵ *pro re nata*

⁶ *vineis*, (*abl. abs.*)

eo ac) I ought

defend themselves within the walls of the castle, but ¹ spent days and nights *before* the wall.

2. Cæsar ² returned from Alexandria, happy indeed ³ as he thought; but in my opinion he who is ⁴ the cause of unhappiness to his country, cannot be indeed happy. ⁵ At a public auction *before* the temple of Jupiter Stator, the goods of Cn. Pompey, O wretched me! for even though ⁶ my tears are exhausted, yet grief remains fixed in my mind, the goods, I say, of Pompey the Great, were subject to the bitter voice of the public crier.

3. Walking lately in my retirement at Præneste, I was considering what and how great is the variety of certain particles in the Latin language. Of ⁷ which kind is the preposition *pro*. For I observed, that ⁸ it was one thing to say that the Pontifices had decreed *on behalf* of the college; ⁹ another, that a certain witness being introduced, had given *for* evidence, that M. Cato wrote one way in the fourth book of his Origenes, that a battle ¹⁰ took place and was fought *before* the camp, and again in his fifth book, that the cities and all the islands were *for* ¹¹ the Illyrians; that it was one thing to say *before* the temple of Castor; another, *before* (or in view of) the rostra; another, *before* (or *on*) the tribunal; another, *before* (or in the presence of) the assembly; and yet another, that the tribune of the people ¹² had put in his vote, *according* to his authority. But I thought that whoever should imagine all

¹ *agitare*

² betook himself

³ as it seemed to him

⁴ unhappy to the state

⁵ a spear being set

⁶ my tears being consumed

⁷ *quod genus*

⁸ was said differently

⁹ differently

¹⁰ was made

¹¹ the Illyrian field

¹² had interceded

these ¹expressions either altogether alike and ²equivalent, or ³altogether different, would mistake; for I conceived this variety to be from the same source and fountain, yet not ⁴to end exactly in the same thing.

4. ⁵Having declared this therefore *from* the suggestum, he marches the same day with his legions against the senate.

5. What if you were to advise a general, ⁶whenever he draws up his army, ⁷to have his front straight, ⁸his flanks a little advanced, to place his cavalry *on* his flanks? This may perhaps be a very good method, as often ⁹as it can be adopted; but it must be changed ¹⁰according to the nature of the place.

PRO, in composition, has generally the sense of advancing; as moveo, *I move*; promoveo, *I move forward*, or *promote*: cedo, *I go*; procedo, *I go forward*, or *proceed*: habeo, *to have*; prohibeo, *to have in advance* of another, and so in prevention of him, or *to prohibit*: or of substitution, as curator, *a guardian*, or *superintendent*; procurator, *a guardian for another*, *a steward*, or *proctor*: nomen, *a noun*; pronomen, *a word instead of a noun*, or *a pronoun*: or presence and publicity, as pono, *to place*; propono, *to place before*, or

¹ sayings

² equal

³ *usque quaque*

⁴ to be of the same end

⁵ this thing being pronounced
before

⁶ as often as

⁷ that he may direct his front

⁸ that he may advance (*promoveat*) his flanks a little

⁹ as it may be lawful

¹⁰ (by)

in presence of others, or to propose : scribo, to write ; proscribo, to write in the presence of the public, (publicare, as the Latins say,) or publicly denounce or proscribe : voco, to call ; provoco, to call before the public, or challenge : mitto, to send ; promitto, to send publicly, i. e. to engage to send or promise : or defence, as pugno, to fight ; propugno, to fight in behalf of, which is closely connected with the sense of substitution.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

SINE.

THIS preposition is nothing but the imperative mood of the verb *sino*, *to let alone*, and signifies *privation*, or being *without* a thing.

1. As soon as time has strengthened your limbs and your mind, you will swim *without* corks.

2. No great or memorable deed ¹ can be achieved *without* danger.

3. A man *without* an estate, *without* credit, *without* hope, *without* ² a settled abode, *without* a fortune.

4. But I ³ will not quarrel even with that art (civil law). Let it indeed be as great as you wish it to be, for *without* ⁴ dispute, it both is great, ⁵ and widely extensive, and of general concern, and was always held in the highest honour, and the most illustrious citizens even at this day preside over it; but beware, Crassus, ⁶ that while you wish to adorn the science of civil law with some new and foreign (embellishment), you do not also rob and strip it of its own ⁷ allowed and acknowledged ornaments.

¹ is done

² a seat

³ do not fight

⁴ controversy

⁵ it extends widely, and belongs to many

⁶ *ne*

⁷ granted and delivered

CHAPTER XL.

Of Prepositions which govern two Cases.

CLAM, and its diminutive, CLANCULUM.

THIS preposition is by some derived from *celo*, to conceal; by others from κλέμμα, a theft; but its original orthography seems to have been *calim*, and its derivation to be from κεκάλυμμαι. It should perhaps be traced to the Hebrew גָּלַם (*galem*), to wrap up or roll together. It conveys the idea of *privacy* or *secrecy*. It governs both an ablative and an accusative case: the former more generally, the latter principally in the earlier writers, as Plautus and Terence. Indeed, being most usually prefixed to *me* or *te*, it is not easy to determine the case in many instances.

CLAM, *secretly, unknown to*, with an accusative case.

1. ¹ Unhappily I have bought a mistress for a great ² sum, ³ to gratify my inclinations, thinking that I could have her *unknown to* my father. He has found it out, and seen her and undone me.

¹ I wretched

³ for the sake of my mind

² pretio

2. How much good I will do myself, unknown to my wife.

3. I have accustomed my son not to conceal from me those things which youth ¹inclines to, which others do *unknown* to their fathers.

CLAM, with an ablative case.

1. I have bought a mistress, *unknown to my wife and son*.

2. If the wife goes abroad out of the house *unknown to her* ²husband, ³the husband has an excuse for divorcing her.

CLAM, adverbially.

Clam is frequently used beyond all doubt adverbially, especially when opposed to *palam*.

1. He carried away many things openly to his own house. He removed many more ⁴out of the way *privately*; he gave not a few, lavishly and prodigally, to his assistants; the rest he sold by ⁵auction.

2. He never ceased from that time to form plots against his brother, *secretly* and openly.

¹ *fert*

⁴ from the middle

² *viro*

⁵ an auction being appointed

³ a cause is made to the husband; she is driven out from marriage

CHAPTER XLI.

IN.

THIS preposition, anciently written *indu* and *endo*, is derived from the Greek ἐν or ἐνδῆς, and governs either an accusative or an ablative case. In its most general signification it implies *conjunction with something, or tendency towards something; generally future* (as far as time is concerned) when used with an accusative, *present* when used with an ablative case. Grammarians indeed observe that it governs an accusative case when it signifies motion, an ablative when it implies rest. But this seems hardly sufficiently correct to form a general rule.

It is very difficult to arrange the significations of this preposition so as to show their connection with each other. Indeed, in some cases they appear either quite detached, or very remotely allied.

IN, *to* or *unto*, for AD, with an accusative case.

1. (He said) that money and gifts, by which alone they could be corrupted, were greater among the Romans;

and that no one was so inclined *to* arms, but that he would prefer ¹ the same reward for peace as for fighting.

2. Our people (began) to rejoice, and some to be afraid, because the fortunes and ²stake of all were brought ³ *to* such a pass, that it ⁴ was doubtful what the chance of the next hour would bestow.

3. On the third of the nones, when I came *to* Laterium, my brother's (house), I received your letters; ⁵ and when I had read them I was a little comforted.

Note. Here we may observe that *in* differs from *ad*, inasmuch as *ad* signifies merely *to*, or as far as, a certain point, without being farther connected: *in*, though it cannot in these instances well be so rendered, yet in fact implies *into*, and signifies, therefore, as far as a certain point, and a little farther, or so as to be connected and blended with it. Thus *ad* Laterium, signifies only *to* or *as far as* Laterium; *in* Laterium, signifies not only *to* or *as far as* Laterium, but entrance *into* it also.

IN, *into*, with an accusative case.

This signification is so closely connected with the former as to need no explanation.

1. By chance two legions engaged in the open plain

¹ the same price of peace as of danger

² affairs

³ to that place

⁴ it was placed in doubt what-

ever chance might afford after an hour

⁵ they being read, I breathed again a little

between the Po and the road: ¹ on the side of Vitellius, the ² twenty-first, ³ which had the title of Rapax, of ⁴ long established reputation; on the part of Otho (that called) the first Adjutrix, (which had) never before been led *into* action, but fierce, and ⁵ eager for maiden laurels.

2. But you, Cæcilius! What can you do? At what time, or in what affair have you, ⁶ I will not say given ⁷ proof to others, but made trial ⁸ of your abilities yourself? Did it never ⁹ occur to you, ¹⁰ what an arduous business it is to undertake a public cause?

3. Now at last ¹¹ I have a faint recollection that I have heard my father was called Hegio.

4. I sometimes (began) to go faster, sometimes to stop; to whisper I know not what ¹² *into* my servant's ear.

5. My mind inclines me to sing of bodies changed *into* ¹³ new forms.

IN, *to* or *unto*.

In this case *in* still more nearly approaches to the sense of *ad*, as it conveys the idea of approximation without entrance.

1. Nor shall any youth of the Trojan nation ¹⁴ raise

¹ *pro*

² *una et vicesima*

³ to which was the surname

Rapacious (*dat.*)

⁴ renowned by ancient glory

⁵ desirous of new honour

⁶ *non modo*

⁷ *specimen*

⁸ of yourself

⁹ come *into* your mind

¹⁰ what of business

¹¹ I return *into* memory as through a mist

¹² to my servant, into his ear

¹³ forms changed into new bodies

¹⁴ raise the Latin grandfathers with hope

the expectations of the Latin grandsires *to* so high a pitch.

2. Then the senate and people of Rome created consul L. Æmilius Paulus, who had triumphed both (as) prætor and consul, a man to be praised *to* as great a degree as virtue can be understood.

3. Nemeturican pitch is made in Liguria. ¹ To make it fit for flavouring (wines), ² you must take sea-water out at sea, as far as possible from the shore, and boil it down *to* one half; ³ when this has grown cold enough not to scald, we must mix as much of it as seems sufficient with the above-mentioned pitch, and stir it well and carefully with ⁴ a wooden lath, or with the hand, that if there be ⁵ any impurity it may be washed away; ⁶ we must then let the pitch settle, and when it has settled, strain off the water; afterwards we must wash it twice or three times with the remaining part of ⁷ the boiled water, and ⁸ knead it till it becomes ⁹ bright red. We must then let it be in the sun, when drained, fourteen days, that ¹⁰ any moisture which remained from the water may be dried up; and at night the vessel must be covered ¹¹ that the dew may not fall on it. When we have prepared the pitch in this manner, and wish to flavour the wines, when they have twice ¹² worked over, *to* forty-eight

¹ that it may be made fit for flavouring (*condituris*)

⁵ any thing of vice

² sea-water is to be taken from the sea

⁶ we shall then suffer

⁷ *decocta*

⁸ *subigemus*

³ which, when it has grown cold *to* such a degree that being touched it does not burn the body

⁹ *rutilum*

¹⁰ whatever moisture

¹¹ that it may not be dewed

⁴ *spatha*

¹² *deferbuerint*

sextarii of wine, we must add two cyathi of the aforesaid
¹ pitch.

IN, *to* or *towards*, for ADVERSUS.

From the sense of approximation, in the last instance, we may deduce the signification of *in*, *towards*.

1. When you wish to buy a farm, if you can, let it be at the foot of a mountain, let it have an ² aspect *to* the south, in a healthy situation; let there be plenty ³ of labourers, and a good watering place; ⁴ let it be near some substantial town, or the sea, or ⁵ a navigable river, or a good and ⁶ well frequented road. Let it be among those lands which do not often change their masters, ⁷ where those who have sold farms repent of selling them.

2. If our country, ⁸ as it ought, greatly delights us, ⁹ and has naturally so great power, that the wisest of men preferred that Ithaca (of his), ¹⁰ perched like a little nest upon the rugged rocks, to immortality, with what ¹¹ ardour of affection, I pray you, ought we to be inflamed

¹ *Note.* This is in the proportion of 288 parts of wine to one of pitch. The wines generally fermented so as to work over twice, by the end of the fourth day. I have selected this passage, because almost all the Greek wines are *resined* at this time, and I think I have drank some in Italy of the same description. It is distinct from the *Borachio*.

² look

³ *operariorum*

‡ let a strong town be near

⁵ a river where ships walk

⁶ celebrated

⁷ which it may repent (those) to have sold, who may have sold farms in those lands

⁸ *id quod*

⁹ of which the force and nature is such

¹⁰ affixed

¹¹ love

towards that country, which ¹ is pre-eminently above all others the abode of virtue, empire, and dignity.

IN, *against*.

From the signification of *adversus*, *in* passes to that of *contra*.

1. He then distributed the horses of the lieutenants and tribunes, beginning ² *with* his own, ³ without partiality ⁴ to the bravest soldiers, that (first) these, and then the infantry, might march *against* the enemy.

2. If I have offended at all *against* you, pardon me; and the rather because I have offended, for I have offended more grievously *against* myself.

3. We seek an orator, who can rouse a ⁵ spiritless and declining people to glory, or ⁶ reclaim them from error, or inflame them *against* the wicked, or soothe them when ⁷ set on *against* the good.

IN, for *into*, i. e. in the form or manner of, *according to*, for SECUNDUM.

From the idea of approximation, we may deduce the use of *in* for *into*, signifying likeness.

1. The port is bent *into* a bow, from the eastern waves.

2. The priestess calls the Trojans into the lofty temples, a side of the Eubœan rock cut *into* a huge cave.

¹ is alone in all the world ⁴ to each bravest man
(*terris*)

² from

³ with no ambition

⁵ languishing and tottering

⁶ lead them back

⁷ incited

3. The Volscians, ¹ fronting both ways, on the one hand supported (the attack of) the consul and the legions, with their other front pressed upon Tempanius and the knights; who, when they could not break through to their own men, having often attempted it, having taken possession of a certain hillock, ² drew themselves up *into* a circle for defence, ³ not without considerable loss to the enemy.

4. By chance Chloreus, sacred to Cybele, and formerly her priest, shone conspicuous afar in Phrygian arms; and urged his foaming horse, which a skin covered with brazen ⁴ scales ⁵ bound together with gold, ⁶ *after the manner of* feathers.

5. Why should they obey a few centurions, fewer tribunes, ⁷ *like* slaves?

6. He, the old man, with his cloak twisted back *after* the Pæonian ⁸ fashion, ⁹ makes much haste, in vain, with his medical hand and powerful herbs of Phœbus.

7. But then you might see the fauns and wild beasts dance *in* tune (i. e. according to tune).

8. At that time ¹⁰ it was usual to enter into office on the ides of May. Therefore, in the beginning of their office, they made the first day of their honours remarkable by a denunciation of great terror. For ¹¹ whereas the

¹ *diversi*

² defended themselves *into* a circle

³ by no means unavenged

⁴ *squamis*

⁵ *conserta*

⁶ *into* a feather

⁷ *into* the manner of

⁸ manner

⁹ *multa trepidat*

¹⁰ the ides of May were then solemn for entering magistracies

¹¹ *quum*

former decemviri ¹ had observed this custom, that one (only) should have the fasces, and that this ensign of royalty should pass through all ² *according to rotation*, each in his turn, on a sudden they all ³ appeared with twelve fasces each.

9. While all things were going on most prosperously in this part of the empire, a defeat was sustained in Germany, under M. Lollius, a man *in* all respects more desirous of money than of acting rightly.

10. Galgacus, distinguished among many chiefs for his valour and high birth, is said to have spoken before the assembled multitude, demanding battle, *after* this manner.

IN, *on* or *upon*, for SUPER OR AD.

This signification of *in* is deducible from the idea of connection.

1. Not even thus ⁴ being able to raise his body, he fell down again *upon* his knees.

2. My house suddenly sinking with a great downfall, ⁵ came down and fell *upon* the head of its master.

3. A certain man ⁶ was found guilty of having killed his father : immediately, as he had no means of escape, ⁷ wooden clogs were put *upon* his feet, and his face was covered with a ⁸ leathern bag, and tied up in it; he was then led into prison, that he might remain there ⁹ only

¹ *ita servassent*

² *in orbem suam cujusque vicem*

³ *prodire*

⁴ *potens corporis*

⁵ *concidit*

⁶ was judged to have killed

⁷ *soleæ inductæ erant*

⁸ *folliculo*

⁹ *tantisper dum* .

just while the sack was provided, into which, when he was put, ¹ he might be thrown into the river.

4. The land, although it differs sometimes in appearance, *upon* the whole, however, is either ² rough with forests, or deformed with marshes.

5. We can answer *on* either side.

IN, for SUPER, *over*.

From *in* being used for *super*, *upon*, it is also used for *super*, *over*.

1. I made use of that power which I had *over* my son.

2. All things in this cause, O judges, are wretched and unbecoming; but nothing can be produced more cruel or unjust than this. ³ A son is not permitted to have an ⁴ examination of his father's slaves, ⁵ about his father's death; he shall not even be so long master *over* his own slaves, ⁶ as while ⁷ an examination may be made of them concerning the death of his father.

IN, *for*, used for AD, PRO, OR PROPTER.

1. As that praise which is used for business requires proof, so that also which is composed for ostentation admits some kind of proof also. As (if) he who should say that Romulus was the son of Mars, and

¹ *in profluentem deferretur*

² horrid with woods or foul

³ it is not lawful for a son

⁴ a question from

⁵ *gen. case*

⁶ *dum*

⁷ it may be enquired from them

brought up by a she wolf, should use ¹ this *for* ² a proof of his heavenly origin, that being thrown into ³ the river he could not ⁴ be drowned.

2. Every grove falls *for* a fleet.

3. Going from thence, I met the servant of Chremes ⁵ carrying a pennyworth of potherbs and little fish *for* the old man's supper.

4. If it is *for* ⁶ the interest ⁷ of both of us, that (the marriage) ⁸ should take place, order her to be fetched. But if there will be more harm than good to both of us from that ⁹ event, I beseech you this, that you would consult *for* the common (good) of both, as if she was your daughter, and I was the father of Pamphilus.

5. The bold Massagetes, who wounds his horses *for* ¹⁰ a draught.

IN, *for*, signifying distribution of quantity often rendered in English by *a*, for *each*, and for which SECUNDUM OR PER might be used in Latin.

1. Minucius was presented with ¹¹ an ox with gilt horns, without the Porta Trigemina, not even the common people being unwilling, because he had divided among the people ¹² the corn of Mælius, valued at a penny *a* bushel.

¹ *his*

² an argument

³ *profluentem*

⁴ be extinguished

⁵ to carry potherbs and little fish (bought for) an obolus, for supper for the old man

⁶ *rem*

⁷ to both

⁸ may be done

⁹ *re*

¹⁰ *pocula*

¹¹ a gilded ox, (if *bove* and *arvo* be not rather the true reading)

¹² Mælian corn

2. Acestes, sprung from Troy, gives you two head of cattle *for each* ship.

IN, *for*, expressive of future time.

This sense of *in* is deducible from the idea of approximation.

1. How much the difference of times could do was then best understood, when every most guilty person was then ¹fastened to those rocks, to which before all the most innocent (had been banished); and when those islands which (a multitude) of (exiled) senators had lately occupied, were now filled with a host of informers, whom you have checked, not *for* the present but *for* ever, ²confined by the toils of such penalties.

2. At Cephaledum there is a fixed month ³in which it is necessary that a chief priest should be appointed. One Artemo, by surname Climachias, was desirous of that honour, a man ⁴wealthy enough, and of a noble family; but he could by no means be made if one Herodotus was there. That honour and ⁵appointment was thought to be so ⁶justly due to him, *for* that year, that not even Climachias could contradict it.

3. P. Go this way. — B. I follow you; ⁷but why do you not invite the spectators too? — P. By Hercules, they are not accustomed to invite me, nor do I them.

¹ affixed

² *in illa pœnarum indagine inclusos*

³ in which month

⁴ truly wealthy

⁵ locus

⁶ *ita deberi*

⁷ *quin vocas*

But if you ¹ will applaud and approve this ² company and play, I will invite you *for* to-morrow.

4. He asks his father's chariot, and the power and management of ³ the wing-footed horses *for* a day.

5. Caius Canius, a Roman knight, ⁴ gave out that he wished to buy some gardens, where he might invite his friends, and amuse himself without intruders. ⁵ When this was generally known, one Pythius, ⁶ a money-lender at Syracuse, said that he had some gardens, not indeed ⁷ for sale, but that if Canius chose, ⁸ he was welcome to use them as his own; and at the same time he invited the man to supper at ⁹ the gardens, *for* the next day.

IN, for *until*.

Hence it signifies *until*.

1. He who believes that Acerra ¹⁰ smells of yesterday's wine, is mistaken. Acerra always drinks ¹¹ *till* it is to-day.

2. ¹² He gave judgment in person diligently, and sometimes even *till* night.

3. The affair was put off *till* the next senate, ¹³ which presented a most august spectacle. ¹⁴ The emperor presided, for he was then consul, and ¹⁵ besides, (it was) the

¹ are willing to

² *gregem*

³ *alipedum*

⁴ used to say

⁵ *quod cum percrebuisset*

⁶ *qui argentariam faciebat*

⁷ venal

⁸ it was lawful to him

⁹ into the gardens

¹⁰ *fætere*

¹¹ until the light

¹² himself gave (*dixit*) justice

¹³ the very sight of which was

most august

¹⁴ the prince

¹⁵ *ad hoc*

month of January, ¹ very remarkable as well in other respects as for a full attendance of senators. Besides the greatness of the cause, and the ² increase of expectation by delay, and common fame, and ³ the natural desire which men have to know great and unusual things, had ⁴ brought together people from all quarters.

4. ⁵ After lying in the sun, he generally ⁶ bathed in cold (water); then ⁷ he used to lunch, and afterwards slept a very little. By and by, as if on another day, he ⁸ would study *till* supper time.

IN, *by*, expressive of time.

Closely connected with the sense of *until*, is that of *by*, expressive of time; as when we say *year by year*, we mean from one year *unto* or *until* another, *by the month*, i. e. from one month *until* another. In this sense the partitives, *each* or *every*, or the adverbs of time, *hourly*, *daily*, *yearly*, may often be used to express the meaning of the preposition.

1. When a boundless mischief ⁹ was spreading in the city, and the same ¹⁰ was extending *daily* wider and wider, and the same persons were making a monument

¹ most celebrated as well (as to) other things, as with a frequency of senators

² expectation increased

³ the study implanted in mortals of knowing

⁴ *exciverat*

⁵ after the sun

⁶ was washed with

⁷ *gustabat*

⁸ *imperfect tense*

⁹ *serperat*

¹⁰ *manaret latius*

(to Cæsar) in the forum, who had performed that ¹ unhallowed funeral, and abandoned men (in conjunction) with slaves most like themselves, threatened the houses and temples of this city every day more and more, such was the ² severity of Dolabella, as well against the desperate and wicked slaves, as against the impure and abandoned ³ citizens, and such his overthrow of that execrable column, that it seems wonderful to me that the rest of his ⁴ conduct should have differed so very much from that one day.

2. ⁵ Prepare yourself, if you choose, for this danger, ⁶ to contend *hourly* for the risk of your life, and have the sword and enemy in the entrance of your palace.

3. He lived ⁷ inconsistently, so as ⁸ to change his rank *every* hour.

4. We wage war in Italy, in our own settlements and land. All (places) around us are full of citizens and allies; they assist and will assist us with arms, men, horses, provisions; they have already given that proof of their fidelity in our adversity. ⁹ Time and experience will make us more cautious and ¹⁰ more steady. Hannibal, on the other hand, is in a foreign and an enemy's land, among all things unfriendly and hostile, far from his home, far from his country. He has neither peace by land or sea; for no cities, no ¹¹ fortresses will

¹ *insepultam sepulturam*

² *animadversio*

³ free men

⁴ time

⁵ be girt up, if it pleases you, against (*in*)

⁶ that you may contend *by* each hour (*pl.*)

⁷ unequal

⁸ that he changed his *clavus*

⁹ *dies*

¹⁰ more constant

¹¹ *walls*

receive him, he sees nothing any where his own; he lives on what he can ¹ plunder from day to day.

We now come to the use of IN with an ablative case, the first of which is in its most direct and obvious sense of IN, implying intimate connection.

IN, *in*.

1. What must we do then? Must we use arguments *in* an affair of this sort? We must enquire, I suppose, whether this Hejus ² was in debt, whether he even made a sale? If he did make one, ³ whether he was under such difficulties, such want of money and need as to despoil his private ⁴ chapel, to sell his ⁵ family gods. But I perceive the man never had a sale; that he never sold any thing but the produce of his ⁶ estate; that he not only was not *in* debt, but was, and ⁷ is *in* the possession of an ample clear estate.

2. But since you think this kind of punishment ⁸ severe, what ⁸ hardship is there, ⁹ I would ask you, if the same thing is done ¹⁰ to you, which you have done yourself to another?

3. Since there are two kinds of beauty, *in* the one of which there is grace, *in* the other dignity, we ought to think grace ¹¹ appropriate to women, dignity to men.

¹ by *daily* plunder

⁶ his fruits

² had any borrowed money (*as alienum*)

⁷ is in his own many monies

³ whether such difficulty of money matters (*rei nummariae*)

⁸ bitter, bitterness

⁴ *sacrarium*

⁹ I beseech you

⁵ *patrios*

¹⁰ *in* you; *in* another

¹¹ womanly; manly

4. ¹This made ²the smallness of their own numbers, and the multitude of the Etruscans ³manifest, their ranks being ⁴crowded *in* a narrow (space).

5. I know ⁵you do not hate him. How (far) you may wish to oblige him is ⁶*in* your own power.

IN, *in the case of, with respect to, towards, or to.*

This sense is derived from the ideas of approximation and connection.

1. You do not appear to me to judge rightly of Cato; for either no one ever was (perfectly) wise, which indeed I rather believe, or if any one (was), it was he. For ⁷to mention no other instance, how did he bear the death of his son? I remembered Paullus, I had seen Gallus, but these (grieved) *in the case of* children, Cato *in that of* ⁸an adult and eminent man.

2. That deity on whom the Roman power well ⁹depends, often, (when) conqueror, was ¹⁰merciful *towards* his enemy.

3: Let them indeed, ¹¹since the fashion is so, be liberal out of the fortunes of our allies, let them be merciful *to* the plunderers of the treasury; (but) let them not ¹²give away our blood, and while they spare a few villains, ¹³go to ruin all good men.

¹ which thing

² the fewness of them

³ remarkable

⁴ multiplied

⁵ that he is not for hatred to
you

⁶ in your own hand

⁷ that I may omit other things

⁸ perfect and tried (*spectato*)

⁹ *nixa est*

¹⁰ lenient

¹¹ since our manners have them-
selves so

¹² *largiantur*

¹³ *perditum eant*

IN, concerning.

Hence it is even put for *de*, concerning, *about*, *of*, or, as we sometimes say, *at*.

1. *At* whom then do men ¹ tremble? Whom do they gaze on ² with amazement (when) speaking? *At* whom do they exclaim with rapture? Whom, if I may so say, do they think a god among mankind? Those who speak distinctly, clearly, copiously, ³ luminously, in ⁴ subjects and words, and in their speech itself make a sort of harmony, and rhythm, which is what I call (speaking) ornamentally.

2. You know in the Trojan Horse, towards the end, it is (written) "they are wise too late;" but you, ⁵ my old friend, are not too late. You ⁶ wrote those first ⁷ angry (letters) ⁸ foolishly enough; afterwards I do not altogether blame you ⁹ for not making yourself too ¹⁰ curious *about* Britain.

3. That old saying of ¹¹ Nero, *about* a thievish slave, was ¹² laughable enough, that he was the only one to whom nothing was either sealed or locked up in the house; which same thing may be said *of* a good servant.

IN, for INTER, among.

This sense arises also from the idea of connection.

¹ *exhorrescunt*² *stupified*³ *illuminate*⁴ *things*⁵ *vetule*⁶ *dedisti*⁷ *rabiosulas*⁸ *sat fatuas*⁹ that you did not afford yourself¹⁰ *nimis φιλοθέωρον*¹¹ *Neronianum*¹² *ridiculous*

1. ¹ I lay down this as a first principle, that friendship cannot exist but *among* good men.

2. I hear that there is ² neither gold nor silver in Britain. If that is so, ³ I advise you to take a car, and come back to us as soon as possible. But if we can obtain what we wish without Britain, take care that you are *among* the intimate friends of Cæsar.

3. All things which happen according to nature are to be esteemed ⁴ as blessings. But what can be so much according to nature, as for old men to die?

Note. Hence the phrase IMPRIMIS, *especially, particularly*, i. e. *among the first things*.

1. We *particularly* love and esteem him, both because he is your son, and worthy of you, and loves and always has loved us.

2. We all wish to see you, my (dear) Tiro, myself *in particular*, but ⁵ in good health.

IN, *on*, for SUPER OR A.

This sense is derived also from the idea of connection.

1. Such was ⁶ the fury of this battle, that fame hath related that the gods were present at the spectacle; no one doubted that two *on* white horses were Castor and Pollux.

2. That was a ⁷ night engagement, and the moon was

¹ I think this first

⁴ *among* good things

² nothing of gold

⁵ *valentem*

³ I persuade (that) you may take some car (*essedum*)

⁶ the atrocity

⁷ nocturnal

¹ *on* their side. For, as if ² fighting with them, when ³ she shone in the rear of the enemy, (and) in the front of the Romans, the soldiers of ⁴ Pontus, by mistake, aimed at their own shadows ⁵ which were lengthened out, as if (they were) the bodies of the enemy.

3. With such words and gifts of Latinus, ⁶ the Trojans return ⁷ mounted *on* their horses.

IN, for CUM, *with*.

From the idea of connection we may deduce also the sense of *in*, for *cum*, *with*.

That most wise king ⁸ instituted this form of government, that the youth, divided ⁹ into tribes, should keep watch *with* their horses and arms ¹⁰ for the sudden emergencies of war, the council of the commonwealth should be in the power of the old men, who were called fathers from their authority, senators on account of their age.

Note. This phraseology, if analysed, will be resolved into *in* and *on*, *on* their horses, and *in* their arms.

IN, for EX, *out of* or *from*.

This sense of *in* is also to be deduced from the idea of connection.

¹ in their parts

⁶ *Æneadæ*

² *commilitans*

⁷ sublime

³ she afforded herself to the enemy from the back, to the Romans from the front

⁶ imposed this state to the re-public

⁴ *Pontici*

⁹ through

⁵ falling longer

¹⁰ to the sudden things

1. Through all this time there was no kind of cruelty ¹unpractised by them in their fury against their prisoners; (they used) to offer human blood to the gods, to drink *out of* ²skulls, and ³to aggravate the horrors of death by every kind of mockery, as well by fire as smoke.

2. How many inconveniences ⁴will you bring upon yourself *from* this affair, ⁵if you do not take care!

3. The couch shines with Trojan purple, and they drain the wine *from* the gold of the ancient Assaracus.

IN, *at* or *during*.

We now proceed to the use of *in* expressive of time, which, when joined to an ablative case, generally signifies time *past* or *present*, and hence is deducible from the idea of *connection*, as its signification when used to signify future time is derived from that of *approximation*: when it signifies continuance of time it comprehends both these senses, and therefore it may govern either case, though it generally in those instances takes an accusative. Thus, when we say, *in paucis diebus quibus hæc acta sunt*, the transactions are *connected with* a few days, which days are to be considered as the time *during which* the transactions took place, i. e. *time present*, with regard to the transactions themselves;

¹ left (*residuum*) to them raging ⁴ will you take to yourself

² the bones of heads

⁵ unless

³ *fædare*

time past, with regard to the moment at which those transactions are now spoken of: when we say, *T. Annius consul in annum proximum designatus est*, we mean that T. Annius was elected consul *for* the next year; that is, *in* has a reference to a *future* and contingent event, which event has not yet taken place, but is *approaching*. When we say, *in præsenti*, we mean *at this present instant*; yet *in præsens* is also good Latin, because the word *present* in this case has a somewhat wider signification, and refers to the *continuance* not of a *single instant*, but of that whole period during which the event is supposed to take place, and therefore has in reality somewhat of a *future* signification; the *in*, in the former expression may be rendered by *at this moment*, in the latter by *for* the present; and thus many other expressions, which appear anomalous, may be reduced to general principles. Thus, *IN eo anno* will signify *in that year*, that year being time *present* as to the transaction; *IN eum annum*, *for that year*, the transaction being then to be carried into effect, and so the sense being *future*.

IN, *in*, *at*, or *on*, i. e. during.

1. In this space, and *in* those years after my ædileship, I was made first prætor, with incredible good-will of the people.

2. You shall be present yourself ¹ *at* her recognition.

3. I heard this by chance, while she herself was telling it the other *on* the road.

4. My consulship is now ² *at* its close; do not withdraw from me ³ a successor to my diligence; do not take away him to whom I wish to deliver the state ⁴ in safety, to be defended from these so great dangers.

5. But since all things cannot be spoken at once, these ought to be known *at the present*.

IN, *within*.

This sense is also deducible from the idea of connection.

1. *Within* about a few days ⁵ after these things were done, this neighbour (of ours), Chrysis, dies.

2. ⁶ For my part I believe, you rascal, that you could drink out four ⁷ most fruitful vintages of mount Massicus, *within* an hour.

3. He would often dictate two hundred verses *within* the hour, as if (it were) a mighty (feat), standing on one foot.

Note. In expressions of time, *in* is frequently omitted, and then the substantive is said to be in the ablative case, signifying *part*, or in the accusative case, signifying *duration* of time.

¹ *in cognoscendo*

² in its exit

³ *vicarium*

⁴ safe

⁵ in which

⁶ *equidem*

⁷ *uberrimos fructus*

IN, periphrastically.

In is sometimes used periphrastically with an ablative case, to express a nominative or oblique case.

1. The spring ¹ stripping of the vine leaves, ² is *agreed* (to be) from the ides of May (to) within ten days before it begins to flower.

2. So very *difficult* is moderation ³ in maintaining liberty, while each one, by pretending that he wishes it equalized, so raises himself that he depresses the other.

3. It delights me also, as if I had been ⁴ a *sharer* of the labour and danger, to have come to the end of the Punic war.

4. Do we appear to you to be such very fit objects ⁵ to play your tricks *on* ?

IN, compounded.

In composition *in* changes its consonant before the other liquids into the liquid it precedes, as *illudo*, from *in* and *ludo* ; *immaturus*, from *in* and *maturus* ; *irrideo* from *in* and *rideo* ; and before *b* and *p* the *n* is changed into *m*, as *imbibo*, from *in* and *bibo* ; *impono*, from *in* and *pono*. In more correct and ancient orthography, however, the *n* is generally preserved, except before *m*, and even there by those who

¹ *pampinatio*

² *in confesso est*

³ of defending

⁴ *in a part*

⁵ *on whom* (i. e. whom) you may mock

affect great archaisms. Before *gn* it is dropped, as *gnarus*, *ignarus*; *notus*, anciently *gnotus*, *ignotus*.

The signification of *in* is very various in composition, and in some cases even contradictory. Thus it augments, as *minuo*, *to lessen*; *imminuo*, *to make less upon less*, or *to make very small*: *fractus*, *broken*, ¹*infractus*, *much broken*, or *broken in*. But more frequently it is used in the same sense of negation as the α privative of the Greek, and the *un* or *in* prefixed to words in English, as *mundus*, *clean*; *immundus*, *unclean*: *sanus*, *sound*; *insanus*, *unsound*, &c. But in some instances the augmentive and privative senses appear in the same word: thus, *impotens* is used in the sense of *very powerful*, i. e. *uncontroulable*, *ungovernable*,—*aut nullos animi motus, aut non tam impotentes fuisse* (Cic. Orat. Part. c. 36.); and in the sense of *weak*, *powerless*,—*valeant hæc omnia, ad salutem innocentium, ad opem impotentium*. (Cic. pro Muræ. c. 28.) *Immutatus* also signifies *changed* or *unchanged*; *incoctus*, *well cooked* and *uncooked*; *indictus*, *declared*, as *feriæ indictæ*; and *unspoken*, as *indictum ore alio*, &c.

Other senses which *in* takes in composition are easily deducible from its significations, as already

¹ It is never used in the sense of *unbroken* by good writers, though often by moderns.

explained : thus it takes the sense of *in*, simply, as *laqueatus*, *snared* ; *illaqueatus*, *ensnared* : of *to* or *on*, as *lachrymor*, *to weep* ; *illachrymor*, *to weep upon*, or *weep over* : *ludo*, *to play* ; *illudo*, *to play upon*, or *mock* : *pono*, *to place* ; *impono*, *to place upon*, *to put upon*, or *impose* : of *at*, as *rideo*, *to laugh* ; *irrideo*, *to laugh at* : it signifies *controul*, as *habeo*, *to have* ; *inhibeo*, *to have within command*, *to check*, or *inhibit* : it signifies *into*, as *sero*, *to sow* ; *insero*, *to sow into*, or *insert* : it signifies the commencement of an action, as *albescio*, *to grow white* ; *inalbescio*, *to begin to grow white* : *capio*, *to take* ; *incipio*, *to begin against*, as *video*, *to see* ; *invideo*, *to see or look against*, and so *to envy* a person : *approximation*, as *duco*, *to lead* ; *induco*, *to lead into*, also, *to lead towards*, and so *to induce*. There are also many words compounded with *in* from obsolete simple words, as *inclino*, *incendo*, *imbuo*, &c.

CHAPTER XLII.

SUB.

THIS preposition is manifestly derived from the Greek *ὑπὸ*, (which comes from *רַא*, a root), the aspirate, as in many other instances, being changed into *s*. It implies *contiguity and inferiority*, when applied to *place*; *proximity within, or not exceeding, a certain limit*, when applied to *time*. When applied to *place*, it generally governs an ablative, when to *time*, an accusative case; but this rule is not invariable.

SUB, *under*, with an accusative, referred to *place*.

1. The camp, therefore, as we have before said, being pitched before the walls of Jerusalem, he (Titus) ¹ displayed his legions drawn up in array. The Jews ² formed their line *under* the very walls, (as if) ³ ready to venture farther, on success, and having ⁴ a refuge at hand, if they were repulsed.

2. The scaling ladders cling to the walls, and they ⁵ climb up the steps *under* the very door-posts, and

¹ *ostentavit*

² *struxere aciem*

³ about to dare

⁴ a place of refuge being prepared

⁵ *nituntur gradibus*

¹hold before them their shields with their left hands, being protected ²against weapons; they grasp the pinnacles with their right.

3. You shall visit the Twins, *under* the head of the Bear.

SUB, *under, on, or beneath*, with an ablative case, expressive of *place or circumstance*.

1. She placed the shining arms under an oak opposite (to him).

2. Sylla, I suppose, when he presented Spaniards and Gauls with the freedom of the city, would have rejected this man asking for it. (Sylla, I say), whom we saw in an assembly, when a bad ³vulgar poet had offered him ⁴a petition because he had written merely an epigram upon him ⁵in long and short verses, command immediately that a reward should be given him ⁶out of the property he was then selling, *on* this condition, that he should never write any thing more.

3. The hunter remains *beneath* the cold ⁷sky, unmindful of his tender wife.

4. Here is ⁸a little farm ⁹in the suburbs, which you let to a ¹⁰stranger.

5. ¹¹We build our fleet *under* Antandros itself, and the mountains of the Phrygian Ida.

6. I added these (precautions) in choosing ¹²a position,

¹ *objiciunt*

² *ad*

³ from the people

⁴ a little book

⁵ *alternis versibus longiusculis*

⁶ from those things which

⁷ *Jove*

⁸ *paulum agelli*

⁹ *under* the city

¹⁰ *foras*

¹¹ *molimur*

¹² a place

that I might have a river ¹ in front, ² the passage of which would cause delay; that the Vocontii should be *close at hand*, through whose ³ country ⁴ I might have a secure passage.

SUB, *under*, signifying the *pretext* or *cause*.

This sense of *sub* is deducible from precisely the same principles as the former.

1. If, even now, *under* ⁵ the semblance of a fair treaty, we can endure slavery, what ⁶ prevents but ⁷ that having betrayed the Sidicini, we should submit to the dictates not only of the Romans, but of the Samnites too.

2. After he had lamented Atys breathing out his life *under* a bitter wound, he snatched the ⁸ bow which he had bent and said, “⁹ Let me fight this battle with you.”

3. He complained, among other things, that he was cheated of a just triumph, when a little before he had ¹⁰ forbidden *under* pain of death, that nothing should be done about his honours.

SUB, with an accusative case, signifying *time*.

Sub generally is joined with an accusative case, when it signifies *contiguity in point of time*.

- | | |
|---|---|
| ¹ opposite | ⁶ is wanting |
| ² in which there might be the delay of passage | ⁷ <i>abl. abs.</i> |
| ³ places | ⁸ <i>plural</i> |
| ⁴ a road might faithfully be open to me | ⁹ let these contests be to you with me |
| ⁵ the shadow of an equal treaty | ¹⁰ denounced under punishment |

SUB, *on, about, or at*, in point of time.

1. Pompey ¹ set sail *about* night.
2. *At* the end ² of the engagement with the cavalry, the battle of the infantry began.
3. The man skilled in laws and statutes praises the husbandman, when his ³ client knocks at his door *at* the cock-crowing.
4. *On* the arrival of the Roman prætor the Carthaginians departed from the territory of Nola, and marched down to the sea near Naples, being desirous ⁴ of gaining possession of a maritime town, to which ⁵ his fleet might have a safe passage from Africa.
5. When Libra hath made the hours of day and sleep equal, and now divides the world ⁶ equally between light and darkness, exercise your bullocks, ye husbandmen, sow barley in the fields, even till ⁷ *about* the last shower of intractable winter.

SUB, *after or upon*.

From the notion of proximity and inferiority which this word conveys, it sometimes signifies *next after*, or *immediately following*, or, as we sometimes say, *upon this*.

1. I never knew any thing happen ⁸ within the memory of man more glorious, nothing more acceptable, nothing

¹ loosed his ships

² of the equestrian contest

³ *consultor*

⁴ of enjoying

⁵ there might be a safe course to his ships

⁶ in the middle

⁷ *usque sub*

⁸ *post*

more opportune ¹in point of time, than your letters, O Plancus. For ²they were brought to Cornutus in a ³full senate, after he had read the cold and ⁴irresolute letters of Lepidus. *Immediately after them*, yours were read, not without great acclamations.

2. When the senate was held ⁵in the temple of Apollo, on the 11th of the calends of August, and ⁶there was a debate ⁷about paying Pompey's army, mention was made about that legion which Pompey ⁸reported in his accounts as lent to Cæsar, ⁹what its effective strength was, when it was to be demanded back from him; when Pompey was compelled to say, that he ¹⁰would withdraw the legion from Gaul, but not *immediately upon* the mention (of the thing), and ¹¹the clamours of his enemies.

Sub, *about* or *towards*.

Sub, about or *towards*, in point of time, is also sometimes used with an ablative case, though more frequently in the best writers with an accusative.

1. *Towards* the end of his life he gave some ¹²very plain signs ¹³of his repenting his marriage with Agrippina, and the adoption of Nero.

¹ in the time itself

² *redditæ sunt*

³ frequent

⁴ inconstant

⁵ *ad Apollinis*

⁶ it was referred

⁷ *de stipendio Pompeii*

⁸ *expensam tulit*

⁹ of what number it might be, and when it might be resought

¹⁰ *abducturum*

¹¹ the reproach of his abusers

¹² neither obscure

¹³ of one repenting concerning the marriage of Agrippina

2. Being accused ¹ of treason, and adulteries, and incest with his sister Lepida, *towards* ² the close of the reign of Tiberius, he escaped by a change of times, and died of ³ a dropsy at Pyrgi, ⁴ having left one son, Nero, ⁵ by Agrippina, the daughter of Germanicus.

3. The males have horns, and they alone of all animals lose them every year at a stated period of the spring; therefore *about* the very day they seek the most inaccessible (places).

SUB, in composition.

Sub, in composition, changes its last consonant to that with which the other word begins in some instances, and not in others; as before *c*, *cano*, *succino*; *candidus*, *subcandidus*: before *f*, as *fero*, *suffero*; *fuscus*, *subfuscus*: before *g*, as *gero*, *suggero*; *grandis*, *subgrandis*: before *m*, as *mistus*, *submistus*; *missus*, *submissus*, and *summissus*: before *p*, as *puto*, and *supputo*; *præter*, and *subpræter*: before *r*, as *rapio*, and *surrupio*; *remigo*, and *subremigo*. Before *s* followed by a consonant, it loses the *b*, as *spiro*, *suspiro*: and in many cases it changes the *b* into *s*, as *capio*, *suscipio*; *pendo*, *suspendo*; *teneo*, *sustineo*. In these latter cases, it should seem as if this preposition had been sometimes written *subs*, as *ab* is sometimes writ-

of majesty

² *excessu*

³ *morbo aquæ intercutis*

⁴ one son being raised up

(*sublato*)

⁵ born from

ten *abs*, in earlier writers; for though it would be correct to write *subfero*, *subputo*, *subripio*, it would hardly be so, or at least would be affected, to write *subcipio*, *subpendo*, *subtineo*. The meanings of *sub*, in composition, are deducible from that of contiguity with inferiority, and are principally connected with its meaning of *under*. Hence it often signifies diminution, as *rufus*, *red*; *subrufus*, *reddish*, i. e. approaching to red, but not equal to it: *candidus*, *white*; *subcandidus*, *whitish*: *timeo*, *to fear*; *subtimeo*, *to fear a little*. Sometimes it means direct inferiority in point of place, as *struo*, *to build*; *substruo*, *to build beneath*: *eo*, *to go*; *subeo*, *to go under*. Sometimes it means something secret, or clandestine, as *gero*, *to carry*; *suggero*, *to carry under*, or *suggest*: *duco*, *to lead*; *subduco*, *to lead away*, *to withdraw privately*: *rapio*, *to snatch*; *surripio*, *to snatch privately*, or *steal*.

CHAPTER XLIII.

SUBTER.

THIS preposition is derived from *sub*, and, like it, signifies *contiguity and inferiority of place*, but is not referred to *time*. It governs an accusative more frequently than an ablative case, and is perhaps used more frequently by poets than prose writers. There seems not to be sufficient foundation for the distinction of some grammarians that it governs an accusative case when it signifies motion, and an ablative when it signifies rest. It is opposed to *super*.

SUBTER, *under, beneath*, with an accusative.

1. It is reported that Alpheus, a river of Elis, ¹ hath worked a secret way *beneath* the sea, which now, at your mouth, Arethusa, is mixed with the Sicilian waves.

2. Then, almost *under* the mid region, the sun ² has his place, the leader, and chief, and governor of the other luminaries.

3. Plato ³ supposed the soul to be three fold ; ⁴ the go-

¹ *egisse*

³ *finxit*

² *obtinēt*

⁴ *principatum*

verning power of which, that is, reason, he placed in the head, as in a citadel, and wished to separate the (other) two parts, anger and desire, which he divided in their situations; he placed anger in the breast, desire ¹ *beneath* the midriff.

SUBTER, *under, beneath*, with an ablative.

1. They also rolled down stones of immense ² weight, if by any means they might break through ³ their sheltered host; while, however, ⁴ they delight to bear all misfortunes under a thick testudo.

2. The water, flowing by, lately washes with its Lethæan stream the pale foot of my brother; whom, snatched away from my eyes, the Trojan land ⁵ buries beneath the Rhoëtan shore.

SUBTER, adverbially.

Subter is sometimes used adverbially, without a case.

To me, indeed, those ancients appear ⁶ to have comprehended something greater in their ⁷ minds, (and) to have seen also much farther ⁸ than the keenness of our faculties can behold: ⁹ for they affirmed that all these things which are above and *below* are one, and are bound together by one consent of nature.

¹ *præcordia*

² *ablative*

³ their covered army

⁴ it delights them

⁵ *obterit*

⁶ *complexi*

⁷ *genius (pl.)*

⁸ than as much as

⁹ who

SUBTER, in composition.

Subter, in composition, either signifies simply under or beneath, as labor, *to glide* ; subterlabor, *to glide beneath* : or something secret and clandestine, as fugio, *to fly* ; subterfugio, *to fly away privately, to escape beneath the shelter of something*.

CHAPTER XLIV.

SUPER.

THIS preposition is derived from the Greek ὑπὲρ, which comes from the Hebrew עבר (*ober*), a word of the same import ; it takes the letter *s* instead of the aspirate, as in the case of *sub* from ὑπὸ : its general signification is not very easily defined ; but it may be said to express for the most part *elevation*, or a situation *higher* than ourselves or the object spoken of. This preposition also, like *sub*, is said by grammarians to govern an accusative or an ablative, according as it expresses a state of motion or rest ; but this is not sufficiently true to establish a general rule.

SUPER, *upon, above*, with an accusative.

1. Demetrius appointed a limit to new sepulchres, for ¹ he would not allow any thing to be placed *upon* the mound of earth but a little column, no higher than three cubits, or ² a slab, or ³ a little vase, and ⁴ he appointed a certain officer to superintend this.

2. Nomentanus was *above* ⁵ the master of the house, Porcius below, ridiculous ⁶ for swallowing cheesecakes whole.

¹ *noluit*

² a table

³ *labellum*

⁴ he set a certain magistrate over this charge

⁵ *ipsum*

⁶ to swallow

3. As ¹ the Persians were worshipping Alexander, Polyperchon, who lay *above* the king, began in ² a scoffing way, to exhort one of them, (as he was) touching the ground with his chin, that he should knock it against the earth ³ harder, and ⁴ drew forth the anger of Alexander, which for a long time he could not ⁵ contain in his mind.

SUPER, *above*, i. e. *more than*.

The same year it was considered ⁶ as a prodigy that the Ruminal (fig) tree, in the comitium, which *above* 830 years before ⁷ had overshadowed the infants Remus and Romulus, ⁸ had wasted away, its branches being dead and trunk withered, until ⁹ it put forth new shoots.

SUPER, *beyond*, with an accusative.

Hence, by a very easy transition, it signifies *beyond* or *besides*.

1. The news of the battle of Cremona reached Vespasian in Egypt, rejoicing in that victory, (which he had gained over Anicetus,) all things ¹⁰ succeeding *beyond* his wishes.

2. He shall extend the empire *beyond* the Garamantes and Indians.

3. The supper given Vitellius ¹¹ on his arrival, was

¹ the Persians worshipping
whom

² through mockery

³ more vehemently

⁴ *elicuit*

⁵ *capere*

⁶ in the place of

⁷ had covered the infancy of

⁸ (was) diminished

⁹ *in novos fœtus reviresceret*

¹⁰ flowing

¹¹ *adventitia*

famous *beyond* all the rest, in which two thousand of the most choice fish, seven thousand birds, are said to have been ¹ served up. This also he surpassed himself, by the dedication of a dish which, on account of its immense size, he called the shield of Minerva.

SUPER, *besides*.

Hence it easily signifies *besides* or *in addition to*.

1. Then, also, ² they fought unsuccessfully, and the enemy ³ took possession of the Janiculum; and the city would have been besieged, ⁴ scarcity pressing them *besides* the war, for the Etrurians had crossed the Tiber, had not the consul Horatius been recalled from the Volsci; and that war ⁵ was so close to the very walls, ⁶ that they fought first at (the temple) of Hope, ⁷ a second time at the Porta Collina.

2. ⁸ The pestilence attacked the Romans and Carthaginians with equal destruction, except that famine also, *besides* the disease, affected the Carthaginian army.

3. ⁹ What good then have I done, if you ¹⁰ still attack the laws ¹¹ which are on my side, and *besides* this, complain that ¹² having broken my word, I do not send you ¹³ the verses which you expected.

¹ set before him

² it was fought badly

³ occupied

⁴ the market

⁵ so stood upon

⁶ that it was fought

⁷ *iterum*

⁸ *incesserat in*

⁹ what then have I profited

¹⁰ nevertheless

¹¹ making with me

¹² *mendax*

¹³ the verses expected by you

SUPER, *upon*, or *in addition to*.

From the sense of *above* or *besides*, we easily derive that of *upon*, all being connected with the idea of *addition*.

1. I cannot express how pleasant it is to me that our friend, Saturninus, expresses to (*apud*) me ¹ his great gratitude towards you ² in letters *upon* letters.

2. Therefore, when the truce was ³ manifestly broken by one crime *upon* another, Lælius and Fulvius ⁴ arrived from Rome with the Carthaginian ambassadors, to whom Scipio (said), although not only the faith of the truce, but also the law of nations, had been violated by the Carthaginians in (the persons of his) ambassadors, yet that he would do nothing ⁵ against them unworthy of the customs of the Roman people, or his own ⁶ habits.

SUPER, *over*.

From the notion of beyond, *super* easily takes the sense of *over*.

Atys, carried in a swift ship *over* the deep seas, gladly touched the Phrygian grove with rapid foot, and approached the shady ⁷ haunts of the goddess ⁸ crowned with woods.

¹ pays the greatest thanks to you	⁵ <i>in iis</i>
² in other letters upon others	⁶ morals
³ <i>haud dubie</i>	⁷ places
⁴ <i>supervenerunt</i>	⁸ <i>redimita</i>

SUPER, with an ablative.

Super, *above*, i. e. *upon*.

1. Yet here you may sleep this night with me *upon* the green leaves (*sing.*).

2. When they came to the ¹mouth of the strong-smelling Avernus, they suddenly raise themselves, and gliding through the liquid air, they ²both settled *upon* the tree in the wished-for seats.

SUPER, *about*, or *concerning*.

In this sense *super* governs an ablative case, deriving both its regimen and signification directly from the Greek ὑπὲρ.

1. *About* this matter, I will write to you from Rhegium.

2. What have you done *about* ³my commissions.

3. If you hope any thing better, because you hear more and ⁴are present at the ⁵deliberations, I wish you would write to me, and at the same time would consider ⁶what I ought to do *about* the votive legation.

4. ⁷You understand the matter as well as I do, *about* Euclio's daughter.

¹ jaws

² *geminæ*

³ my commands

⁴ *intercs*

⁵ counsels

⁶ what is to be done by me

⁷ you hold the thing alike
(*jurta*) with me

SUPER, *for the sake of.*

Hence it signifies *for the sake of, on account of.*

¹If the glory of so great affairs does not inflame him, and ²he attempts himself no labour *on account of* his own praise, yet does the father ³grudge the Roman citadels to Ascanius.

SUPER, used adverbially.

Super is used adverbially without a case, and is often joined with *satis*.

1. Your bounty hath enriched me *enough, and more than enough.*

2. He confesses that he asks more than is due, but says that he ⁴accounts what may be given him by ⁵arbitration *enough, and more than enough.*

3. Marcellus also ⁶was ill spoken of because, ⁷*besides that* he had fought at first unsuccessfully, while Hannibal was ⁸roving through Italy, he had led his troops in the middle of summer ⁹into quarters at Venusia.

SUPER, compounded.

Super is compounded with *in*, forming the compound adverb *insuper, furthermore, over and above*; but it seems once in Virgil to govern an ablative case: —

¹ if no glory, &c.

² *molitur*

³ envy

⁴ has

⁵ the arbiter

⁶ (began) to be in bad rumour

⁷ *super quam quod*

⁸ wandering (*abl. abs.*)

⁹ to Venusia into houses

Insuper his, campi quod rex habit ipse Latinus;

but *id campi* is a preferable reading, in which case *insuper* is an adverb as usual.

Super, when compounded, signifies something *above* or *upon*, as *struo*, *to build*; *superstruo*, *to build above* or *upon*: or *beyond*, *gradior*, *to go*; *supergradior*, *to go beyond*, or *surpass*: or *excess*, as *fluo*, *to flow*; *superfluo*, *to flow over*, or *overflow*: *abundo*, *to abound*; *superabundo*, *to be superabundant* or *excessive*.

Super also enters into composition with words already compounded, especially with *ex* and *in*, as *fundo*, *to pour*; *effundo*, *to pour out*; *super-effundo*, *to pour out upon*: *pono*, *to place*; *impono*, *to place upon*; *superimpono*, *to place over* or *in addition to what is already placed upon something*.

SUPER is said to be compared, having SUPERIOR for its comparative and SUPREMUS (q. d. *superri-mus*) for its superlative degree. But these, as well as the preposition *supra*, come from the adjective ¹ *superus*.

¹ It should be observed, however, that *super* and *infer* were the antient masculine genders. *Ubi super inferque vicinus per-mittet.*—Cato de Re Rust. c. 149.

CHAPTER XLV.

TENUUS.

THE etymology of this preposition is probably to be derived from *tendo* or *teneo*, as may be inferred from its signification, which is that of *continuity*, or *holding on* to a certain limit, and no farther. It is always put after its case. (See VERSUS.)

TENUUS, with an ablative.

Tenus, *up to, as far as*.

1. He buried the sword *up to* the hilt in his side.

2. Antiochus the great, king of Asia, when, after being conquered by Scipio, he ¹ was commanded to confine his dominions within Mount Taurus, and had lost all that Asia which is now our province, was used to say, ² that the Roman people had dealt kindly with him, ³ since being relieved from too great a charge, ⁴ he now possessed a kingdom of moderate dimensions.

3. It was now about the middle of the day; and ⁵ besides that the water was ⁶ naturally drawn towards

¹ was commanded to reign *as far as* Mount Taurus

⁴ he now used moderate boundaries of his kingdom

² that it was done kindly to him by the Roman people

⁵ *ad id*

⁶ of its own accord

³ because being freed from too great a procuration

the sea by the ¹ retreating tide, a brisk north wind also having risen, carried the lake ² in the same direction as the tide, and ³ had made the fords so shallow that in some places the water was only *up to* ⁴ their middles, in others it hardly ⁵ reached above their knees.

4. ⁶ If any one has a fever from over fatigue, ⁷ it is sufficient to immerse himself *up to* the loins in warm water.

TENUS, with HAC, EA, QUA, and PRO.

Tenus is particularly joined with these feminine ablatives, *hac*, *ea*, and *qua*, (*parte* being understood,) forming the adverbial compounds, *hactenus*, *eatenus*, *quatenus*. It is also joined with *pro*, for *porro*, forming the compound adverb *protenus*, or, as it is often less correctly written, *protinus*.

HACTENUS, *thus far*.

1. *Thus far* I think my consolation is justly ⁸ applied so that you might be made ⁹ acquainted by ¹⁰ a most sincere friend with these things by which your troubles might be alleviated.

2. It would be tedious for me now to explain by what method we ought to confirm or ¹¹ invalidate ¹² evidence,

¹ yielding

⁷ *abunde est*

² inclined the same way

⁸ used

³ had so made naked the fords

⁹ more certain

⁴ the navel

¹⁰ a most friendly man

⁵ surpassed

¹¹ *infirmare*

⁶ if there is almost a fever to any one too much fatigued.

¹² witnesses

records, or ¹ examinations. All these things ² require very little talent, but very great practice; they require art and rules, indeed, only *so far* as that they may be ³ set off with certain ornaments of language.

Note. *Tenus* is sometimes poetically separated from *hac* by an intervening word.

3. ⁴ *Thus far* let the Trojan fortune have followed us.

EATENUS, *so far as*.

1. If, as I hope, I have thus expressed the speeches ⁵ of these men, using all their ⁶ excellencies, that is, their thoughts, and figures, and ⁷ arrangement of the subject, and *so far* pursuing their words as that they may not differ from our usage, there will be a rule ⁸ by which they who wish to speak like the Attics may model their orations.

2. We must allow something also to ⁹ the player ¹⁰ at least *so far as* the future orator ¹¹ may wish to acquire the knowledge of pronunciation.

3. You have a quæstor, not chosen by your own judgment, but such as the lot has given you. ¹² He ought to be moderate of himself, and to obey your rules and precepts. ¹³ But if any of them happens to be ¹⁴ a little mean,

¹ questions

² belong to

³ adorned with certain lights

⁴ *hac Trojana tenus*

⁵ *quorum*

⁶ virtues

⁷ order of things

⁸ according to which the ora-

tions of those who wish to speak Attically may be directed

⁹ the comedian

¹⁰ *dum eatenus qua*

¹¹ may desire

¹² it behoves him to be moderate spontaneously

¹³ of whom if any one

¹⁴ more sordid

you might tolerate it ¹ *so far* as he transgresses the laws by which he is bound, ² without alleging your authority for it, (but) not ³ if he should abuse the power which you have granted for his dignity, to purposes of ⁴ dishonest gain.

QUATENUS, *how far, as far as, inasmuch as, or since.*

1. Therefore, if ⁵ you please, let us first consider this, ⁶ *how far* affection ought to carry us in friendship; whether, if Coriolanus had friends, ought they to have borne arms with Coriolanus against their country.

2. When the ⁷ opinion of Bibulus was first proposed, that three commissioners ⁸ should restore the King (of Egypt); ⁹ secondly, (that) of Hortensius, that you should restore him, but without an army; ⁹ thirdly, (that) of Volcatius, that Pompey should restore him; it was demanded that the proposal of Bibulus should be divided (into two parts). *As far as* he spoke concerning ¹⁰ the oracle, ¹¹ to which there could be no resistance, ¹² they agreed with Bibulus; as to the three commissioners, ¹³ they determined otherwise by a great majority.

3. He who craftily mixes Surrentine (wines) with Falernian lees, ¹⁴ does well to collect the impurities with a

¹ *eatenus quoad*

² by himself

³ that he may use

⁴ *ad quæstum*

⁵ it pleases

⁶ how far love ought to proceed

⁷ sentence

⁸ should bring back

⁹ the second, the third

¹⁰ the religion

¹¹ and to which it could not be resisted

¹² it was assented to

¹³ they went frequent into all other things

¹⁴ well collects the mud

pigeon's egg, *inasmuch* as the yolk sinks to the bottom carrying with it all ¹ extraneous matters.

PROTENUS, *farther on, in the same course, i. e. straight forward, and so in continuation or succession; hence next, and so immediately, forthwith.*

1. When Hannibal had taken Saguntum, he seemed in a dream to be called by Jupiter into an assembly of the gods, where, when he came, (he thought) that Jupiter commanded him to carry on war against Italy, and that one of the assembly was given him as a guide, making use of whom (he thought) that he advanced with his army; then that his guide commanded him ² not to look behind him, but that he could not long ³ obey him, and, being ⁴ eager with curiosity, looked back; that then a vast and cruel wild beast surrounded with serpents appeared to overthrow all the trees, shrubs, and houses, wherever he went; that he, wondering, asked of the deity what this monster was, and that the deity answered, it was the desolation of Italy; and commanded him to proceed *straight on*, ⁵ not to care what was done behind and in his rear.

2. *Next in succession* I shall pursue the celestial gifts of aerial honey.

3. Moreover they would have perused every thing *in succession* with their eyes, had not Achates (who had been) sent before, been now present.

¹ *aliena*

⁴ elated with desire

² that he should not look back

⁵ that he should not labour

³ do that

4. I gave your freed-man, Philogonus, letters to you, which I believe were afterwards given you, in which I beseech and intreat you the same thing which your servants told you ¹ by word of mouth from me, that you would *instantly* ² proceed with all speed to Rome.

TENUS, with a genitive.

Tenus is sometimes used with a genitive case, but the noun is then always in the plural number.

1. His dewlaps hang from his chin *down to* his legs.

2. Myro seems to have been ³ more diversified in his art than Polycletus, and to have been ⁴ more exact in symmetry, and yet to have been ⁵ careful *as far as* ⁶ the bodily form only, (and) not to have expressed the feelings of the mind.

3. When physicians attempt to give ⁷ bitter worm-wood to children, they first wet the ⁸ edges round the cup with the sweet and yellow liquor of honey, that the incautious age of children may be deceived, *as far as* the lips.

But in these cases perhaps *tenus* is rather an adverb than a preposition, and the genitive is governed of *ad situm*, *ad initium*, or some similar expression understood. It more plainly appears as an adverb in Val. Flacc. Arg. l. 538. :—

¹ in my words

² proceed and hasten forthwith

³ *numerosior*

⁴ more diligent

⁵ *curiosus*

⁶ the bodies

⁷ *absinthia tetra*

⁸ *oras*

Et Tanaim tenuš immenſo descendit ab Euro ;

where it ſeems better to underſtand *ad* before Tanaim, than to ſay with the grammarians that *tenuš* governs an accuſative caſe. The ſame explanation would apply to Ovid, Ep. Her. xii. 27.

Scythiam tenuš ille nivoſam,

if any ſhould maintain that to be the true reading of the paſſage.

THE END.

LONDON :
Printed by A. & R. Spottiswoode,
New-Street-Square.





A

K E Y

TO

DR. BUTLER'S PRAXIS

ON THE

LATIN PREPOSITIONS.

Samuel Butler.
41

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR

LONGMAN, REES, ORME, BROWN, AND GREEN,

PATERNOSTER-ROW.

1831.

LONDON :
Printed by A. & R. Spottiswoode,
New-Street-Square.

15, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10

P R E F A C E.

THE following pages are published in compliance with the request of many gentlemen engaged in the education of youth. Experience has shown that the object intended to be secured by publishing an Index only is unattainable thereby, and any ill use of this Key may be sufficiently obviated by making the boy construe the English into Latin from the Praxis itself (in which mode it should always be used), before he writes it out as an exercise.

S. B.

Shrewsbury, Oct. 11. 1830.

1875

1875

1875

1875

1875

K E Y
TO
THE PRAXIS
ON
THE LATIN PREPOSITIONS.

CHAPTER II. Page 5.

AD.

To, towards, in reference to place.

1. Cum inde Romam proficiscens *ad* Aquinum accederet, obviam ei processit (ut est frequens municipium) magna sane multitudo. At iste operta lectica latus est per oppidum, ut mortuus. — *Cic. Philipp.* ii. 41.

2. Hæc cum omnes sentirent, et cum in eam rationem pro suo quisque sensu ac dolore loqueretur; omnes *ad* eam domum, in qua iste diversabatur, profecti sunt: cædere januam saxis, instare ferro, ligna et sarmenta circumdare, ignemque subjicere cœperunt. — *Cic. Verr.* i. 27.

3. Eamus *ad* me. — *Ter. Eun.* iii. 5. 64.

4. Quis veterum scriptorum non loquitur, quæ sit ab Attio Nævio per lituum regionum facta descriptio? qui cum propter paupertatem sues puer pasceret, una ex his

amissa, vovisse dicitur, si recuperasset, uvam se deo daturum, quæ maxima esset in vinea. Itaque sue inventa, *ad* meridiem spectans in vinea media dicitur constitisse : cumque in quatuor partes vineam divisisset, tresque partes aves abdixissent, quarta parte, quæ erat reliqua, in regiones distributa, mirabili magnitudine uvam, ut scriptum videmus, invenit. — *Cic. Div. i. 17.*

VERSUS expressed after AD.

Vagenses ubi animum advortere, *ad se vorsum* exercitum pergere ; primo, uti erat res, Metellum rati, portas clausere : deinde, ubi neque agros vastari, et eos, qui primi aderant, Numidas equites vident ; rursum Jugurtham arbitrati, cum magno gaudio obvii procedunt. — *Sall. Jug. 69.*

With USQUE, expressed or understood, to express, with precision, time, place, number, or effect.

1. Æthiopica maxime probatur. Nam id quoque accessit, ut *ad* Æthiopas *usque* peteretur. — *Plin. N. H. xxxvi. 9.*

2. Pacatum ab se, tamquam *ad* aliud bellum gerendum, abisse : nec se *ad* id locorum scire, propter quam causam consuli pro hostibus fuerint. — *Liv. xliii. 5.*

3. Deinde, ut cubitum discessimus, me et de via, et qui *ad* multam noctem vigilassem, arctior, quam solebat, somnus complexus est. — *Cic. Somn. Scip. i. 1.*

With AB.

Quod putasti fore, ut ante quam istuc venirem, Pompeium viderem ; factum est ita : nam vi. Kal. *ad* Lavernium me consecutus est. Una Formias venimus, et *ab*

hora octava *ad* vesperum secreto collocti sumus. —
Cic. ad Attic. vii. 8.

For *USQUE AD*, to express an exact number, or the limit of an indefinite one.

1. Jupiter omnipotens, si nondum exosus *ad* unum Trojanos,

. . . . da flammam evadere classi.

Virg. Æn. v. 687.

2. Luculli miles collecta viatica multis

Ærumnis, lassus dum noctu stertit, *ad* assem

Perdiderat.

Hor. Epist. ii. 2. 26.

3. Cum hæc disseruissem, seducit me Scaptius: ait se nihil contradicere; sed illos putare talenta cc. se debere; ea se velle accipere: debere autem illos paulo minus: rogat, ut eos ad cc. perducam. Optime, inquam. Voco illos ad me, remoto Scaptio, Quid vos? quantum, inquam, debetis? Respondent, cvi. Refero ad Scaptium. Homo clamare. Quid opus est? inquam: rationes conferatis. Assidunt; subducunt; *ad* nummum convenit. — *Cic. ad Attic.* v. 21.

4. Una ex iis, quæ perseveravit, neque imperio Caleni obtemperavit, quod erat sine militibus, privatoque consilio administrabatur, delata Oricum, atque a Bibulo expugnata est: qui de servis liberisque omnibus *ad* impuberes supplicium sumit, et *ad* unum interficit. — *Cæs. B. Civ.* iii. 14.

To express an effect produced.

1. Tertium est earum [hirundinum] genus, quæ ripas excavant, atque ita internidificant. Harum pulli *ad* cinerem ambusti, mortifero faucium malo, multisque aliis morbis humani corporis medentur. — *Plin. N. H.* x. 33.

2. — Capitoque simul Fontejus, *ad* unguem
Factus homo. *Hor. Sat. i. 5. 32.*

In speaking of a number not very accurately defined.

1. Sane frequentes fuimus, omnino *ad* ducentos. —
Cic. ad Quint. Frat. ii. 1.

2. Omnis [servos] produxi ac vendidi. inscripsi ilico
Ædes mercede, quasi talenta *ad* quindecim
Coegi: agrum hunc mercatus sum: hic me exerceo.
Ter. Heaut. i. 1. 91.

For APUD, to express immediate proximity.

1. Quibus de rebus et alias sæpe nobis multa quæsitæ
et disputata sunt, et quondam in Hortensii villa, quæ
est *ad* Baulos, cum eo Catulus et Lucullus nosque ipsi
postridie venissemus, quam apud Catulum fuissemus. —
Cic. Lucull. c. 3.

2. Bellum *ad* Mutinam gerebatur, nihil ut in Cæsare
reprehenderes; nonnulla in Hirtio. Hujus belli fortuna,
ut in secundis, fluxa: ut in adversis, bona. — *Cic. ad
Brut. ep. 10.*

With URBS.

1. Qui simulatque ei sorte provincia Sicilia obvenit,
statim Romæ, et *ad* urbem, antequam proficisceretur,
quærere ipse secum, et agitare cum suis cœpit, quibus-
nam rebus in ea provincia maximam uno anno pecuniam
facere posset. — *Cic. Verr. ii. 2. 6.*

2. Senati decreto Q. Marcius Rex Fæsulas, Q.
Metellus Creticus in Apuliam circumque loca missi (ii
utrique *ad* urbem imperatores erant; impediti, ne trium-
pharent, calumnia paucorum, quibus omnia honesta atque
inhonesta vendere mos erat). — *Sall. Cat. c. 30.*

FOR APUD, *at* or *belonging to* a thing.

1. Defecerant socii: non milites in supplementum, non socios navales ad classem tuendam, non pecuniam in ærario habebamus: servi, quibus arma darentur, ita ut pretium pro iis bello perfecto dominis solveretur, emebantur: in eandem diem pecuniæ, frumentum et cetera, quæ belli usus postulabant, præbenda publicani se conducturos professi erant: servos *ad* remum, numero ex censu constituto, cum stipendio nostro dabamus. — *Liv.* xxxiv. 6.

2. At certe tamen, inquit, quod illic
Natum dicitur esse, comparasti
Ad lecticam homines. *Catull.* x. 14.

FOR APUD, in point of time.

Semen maturum fit *ad* autumnum. — *Cato R. R.* c. 161.

Explained by the preposition *by*.

Nos hic te *ad* mensem Januarium expectamus. — *Cic.*
ad Attic. i. 3.

Followed by a genitive, the accusative being understood.

1. Ventum erat *ad* Vestæ, quarta jam parte diei
Præterita. *Hor. Sat.* i. 9. 35.
2. Tum quoque male pugnatum est, et Janiculum
hostes occupavere: obsessaque urbs foret, super bellum
annona premente, (transierant enim Etrusci Tiberim)
ni Horatius consul ex Volscis esset revocatus: adeoque
id bellum ipsis institit mœnibus, ut primo pugnatum *ad*
Spei sit æquo Marte, iterum ad portam Collinam. —
Liv. ii. 51.

FOR INTER, *at* or *among*.

1. Et dicunt laudes *ad* tua vina tuas.

Ov. Trist. v. 3, 4.

2. Hic multum fleti *ad* superos, belloque caduci
Dardanidæ.

Virg. Æn. vi. 481.

FOR APUD, *on*.

Non modo enim pœnam non extimescet, qui mihi vim attulerit: sed etiam gloriam sperabit a latronum gregibus, et præmia. Hæc ego in urbe prævideo: facilis est circumspectus, unde exeam, quo progrediar, quid *ad* dexteram, quid *ad* sinistram sit. Num idem in Apennini tramitibus facere poterò? — *Cic. Philipp.* xii. 10, 11.

FOR APUD, *before* or *with*.

1. Quare te rogo, si opus erit, *ad* Cæsarem meam causam agas, meque tibi in omnes partes defendendum putes. — *Cic. Fam.* v. 10.

2. Causas, Cæsar, egi multas, et quidem tecum, dum te in foro tenuit ratio honorum tuorum: certe nunquam hoc modo, Ignoscite, iudices: erravit: lapsus est: non putavit: si unquam posthac. *Ad* parentem sic agi solet. *Ad* iudices, Non fecit, non cogitavit, falsi testes, fictum crimen. — *Cic. pro Ligar.* c. 10.

FOR APUD, *hence*; in point of time.

Vincam, opinor, animum, et Lanuvio pergam in Tusculanum. Aut enim mihi in perpetuum fundo illo carendum est: (nam dolor idem manebit, tantum mediocrius) aut nescio quid intersit, utrum illuc nunc veniam, an *ad* decem annos. — *Cic. ad Attic.* xii. 46.

FOR APUD, *at or on occasion of.*

Memini Pamphilum Lilybætanum, hospitem meum, et amicum, nobilem hominem, mihi narrare : cum iste ab sese hydriam Boethi manu factam, præclaro opere, et grandi pondere, per potestatem abstulisset, se sane tristem, et conturbatum domum revertisse, quod vas ejusmodi, quod sibi a patre, et a majoribus esset relictum, quo solitus esset uti *ad festos dies, ad hospitem adventum, a se esset ablatum.* — *Cic. Verr. iv. 14.*

FOR SECUNDUM, *after or according to.*

1. ——— Tunc observantior æqui

Fit populus ; nec ferre negat, cum viderit ipsum

Auctorem parere sibi. Componitur orbis

Regis *ad exemplum.* *Claud. iv. Cons. Hon. 297.*

2. Nullam in amicitiiis pestem esse majorem, quam adulationem, blanditiam, assentationem. Quamvis enim multis nominibus est hoc vitium notandum, levium hominum atque fallacium, *ad voluptatem loquentium omnia, nihil ad veritatem.* — *Cic. de Amic. c. 25.*

3. Omnes enim, qui probari volunt, voluntatem eorum, qui audiunt, intuentur, *ad eamque, et ad eorum arbitrium et nutum totos se fingunt et accommodant.* — *Cic. Orator. c. 8.*

4. ——— Atque ea res multo maxime

Disjunctum illum ab illa ; postquam et ipse se,

Et illam, et hanc quæ domi erat, cognovit satis,

Ad amussim ambarum mores earum existumans.

Ter. Hec. i. 2. 85.

Signifying *by.*

Dicit ei quidam ex illis canibus, quos iste Liguri dixerat esse circa se multos : Tu Verres hic quod moliare,

nihil habes, nisi forte vis *ad* perpendicularum columnas exigere. Homo omnium rerum imperitus, quærit, quid sit, *ad* perpendicularum. Dicunt ei, fere nullam esse columnam, quæ *ad* perpendicularum esse possit. Nam mehercule, inquit, sic agamus: columnæ *ad* perpendicularum exigantur. — *Cic. Verr.* ii. 1. 51.

FOR SECUNDUM, *for*.

His igitur est difficilius satisfacere, qui se Latina scripta dicunt contemnere. In quibus hoc primum est, in quo admirer; cur in gravissimis rebus non delectet eos patrius sermo, cum iidem fabellas Latinas, *ad* verbum de Græcis expressas, non inviti legant. — *Cic. de Fin.* i. 2.

As to or in point of, QUOD PERTINET understood.

1. Dices, tuæ quoque signa et tabulas pictas, ornamento urbi foroque populi Romani fuisse. Memini: vidi simul cum populo Romano forum, comitiumque adornatum *ad* speciem magnifico ornatu; *ad* sensum, cogitationemque acerbo et lugubri. Vidi collucere omnia furtis tuis, præda provinciarum, spoliis sociorum, atque amicorum. — *Cic. Verr.* ii. 1. 22.

2. Urbem Syracusas maximam esse Græcarum urbium, pulcherrimamque omnium, sæpe audistis. Est, judices, ita, ut dicitur. Nam et situ est cum munito, tum ex omni aditu, vel terra, vel mari, præclaro *ad* aspectum: et portus habet prope in ædificatione, aspectuque urbis inclusos. — *Cic. Verr.* ii. 4. 52.

3. Nihil de insignibus *ad* laudem viris obscure nuntiari solet. — *Cic. Fam.* iii. 11.

4. Difficile *ad* fidem est in tam antiqua re, quot pugnaverint ceciderintve, exacto adfirmare numero, audet tamen Antias Valerius concipere summas. — *Liv.* iii. 5.

For, PERTINENS understood.

1. Adhuc, Archylis, quæ adsolent quæque oportet
Signa esse *ad* salutem, omnia huic esse video.
Ter. Andr. iii. 2. 1.
2. ——— Hæc sunt tamen *ad* virtutem omnia.
Ter. Heaut. i. 2. 33.

In comparison of.

1. Addidit etiam illud, equites non optimos misisse.
Veteres, credo, Cæsar; nihil *ad* tuum equitatum: sed
misit ex iis, quos habuit, electos. — *Cic. Deiot.* c. 8.
2. CH. Estne, ut fertur, forma? PA. sane. CH. at
nihil *ad* nostram hanc. PA. alia res.
Ter. Eun. ii. 3. 69.
3. — Thalem talento non emam Milesium.
Nam, *ad* sapientiam hujus, nimius nugator fuit.
Plaut. Capt. ii. 2. 24.

FOR CONTRA, *against* or *opposite to*.

1. Hærent parietibus scalæ, postesque sub ipsos
Nituntur gradibus: clypeosque *ad* tela sinistris
Protecti objiciunt. *Virg. Æn.* ii. 443.
2. Mirari licet, quæ sint animadversa a medicis her-
barum genera, quæ radicum *ad* morsus bestiarum, *ad*
oculorum morbos, *ad* vulnera: quorum vim atque
naturam ratio nunquam explicavit: utilitate et ars est
et inventor probatus. — *Cic. Div.* i. 7.

N. B. May be rendered *for*.

3. Hoc *ad* lævigandam cutem in facie, totoque cor-
nore, utuntur. — *Plin. N. H.* xx. 3.

FOR PRÆTER, *besides or in addition to.*

1. Equidem *ad* reliquos labores, quos in hac causa majores suscipio, quam in cæteris, etiam hanc molestiam assumo, quod mihi non solum pro Cn. Plancio dicendum est, . . . sed etiam pro me ipso. — *Cic. Planc. c. 1.*

2. Præterea quorum, victoria Sullæ, parentes proscripti, bona erepta, jus libertatis imminutum erat, haud sane alio animo belli eventum expectabant. *Ad hoc*, quicumque aliarum atque senati partium erant, conturbari rempublicam, quam minus valere ipsi, malebant. — *Sall. Cat. c. 37.*

FOR PROPTER OR PRO, *for.*

1. Porsena, primo conatu repulsus, consiliis ab obpugnanda urbe ad obsidendam versis, præsidio in Janiculo locato, ipse in plano ripisque Tiberis castra posuit; navibus undique adscitis, et *ad* custodiam, ne quid Romam frumenti subvehi sineret, et ut prædatum milites trans flumen per occasiones aliis atque aliis locis trajiceret. — *Liv. ii. 11.*

2. ——— Argentum dabitur ei *ad* nuptias.

Ter. Heaut. iv. 5. 29.

3. Quamquam mihi semper frequens conspectus vester, multo jucundissimus; hic autem locus, *ad* agendum amplissimus, *ad* dicendum ornatissimus, est visus: tamen hoc aditu laudis, qui semper optimo cuique maxime patuit, non mea me voluntas, sed meæ vitæ rationes ab ineunte ætate susceptæ, prohibuerunt. — *Cic. de Leg. Manil. c. 1.*

4. Piso unum et tricesimum ætatis annum explebat, fama meliore, quam fortuna. Fratres ejus Magnum Claudius, Crassum Nero interfecerant. Ipse diu exul,

quatriduo Cæsar, properata adoptione, *ad hoc tantum* majori fratri prælatus est, ut prior occideretur. — *Tac. Hist. i. 48.*

5. Unum, da mihi ex illis aratoribus, qui tibi vel *ad* statuam pecuniam contulerunt, qui sibi dicat pro frumento omne esse, quod oportuerit, solutum. — *Cic. Verr. iii. 77.*

Signifying the cause.

1. Inde quum actæ boves quædam *ad* desiderium, ut fit, relictarum mugissent, reddita inclusarum ex spelunca boum vox Herculem convertit. — *Liv. i. 7.*

2. Panditur *ad* nullas janua nigra preces.

Propert. iv. 11. 2.

FOR IN, *unto* or *until*.

1. Quis enim aut eum diligit, quem metuit; aut eum, a quo se metui putat? Coluntur tamen simulatione duntaxat *ad* tempus. Quod si forte (ut fit plerumque) ceciderint: tum intelligitur, quam fuerint inopes amicorum. — *Cic. Amic. c. 15.*

2. De Atimeto supplicium sumtum, validiore apud libidines Principis Paride, quam ut pœna afficeretur. Plautus *ad* præsens silentio transmissus est. — *Tac. Ann. xiii. 22.*

To or *for*, instead of the sign of the dative case.

1. Ego, inquit, jam a principio amici filiam,

Ita ut æquom fuerat, volui uxorem ducere.

Nam mihi venibat in mentem ejus incommodi,

In servitutem pauperem *ad* ditem dari.

Ter. Phorm. iv. 3. 48.

2. Equidem vehementer lætor, eum esse me, in quem tu, cum cuperes, nullam contumeliam jacere potueris, quæ non *ad* maximam partem civium conveniret. — *Cic. pro Syll. c. 7.*

3. Stercus optimum scribit esse Cassius volucrium, præter palustrium, ac nantium. De hisce præstare columbinum, quod sit calidissimum, ac fermentare possit terram. Id ut semen aspergi oportere in agro, non ut de pecore acervatim poni. Ego arbitror præstare ex aviariis turdorum ac merularum, quod non solum *ad* agrum utile, sed etiam *ad* cibum ita, bubus ac suibus, ut fiant pingues. — *Varr. R. R. i. 38.*

CHAPTER III. Page 23.

ADVERSUM OR ADVERSUS.

Against or contrary to.

1. Interea magna vis accusatorum in eos inrupit, qui pecunias fœnore auctitabant, *adversum* legem dictatoris Cæsaris, qua “de modo credendi, possidendique intra Italiam” cavetur. — *Tac. Ann.* vi. 16.

2. Primum hoc te oro, ne quid credas me *adversum* edictum tuum

Facere esse ausam.

Ter. Heaut. iv. 1. 10.

Signifying opposition of place.

Ab his Sturium, Phœnice, Phila : Lero, et Lerina *adversum* Antipolim. — *Plin. N. H.* iii. 5.

Before, in the presence of, or towards.

1. CH. Vix videtur fieri posse.

MN. Perge, ac facile hæc feceris.

CH. Quam (malum!) facile? quem mendaciprehendit manifestum modo :

Quem si orem, ut mihi nihil credat, id non ausit credere.

MN. Immo, si audias, quæ dicta dixit me *advorsum* tibi.

Plaut. Bacch. iv. 4. 44.

2. Egone ut te *advorsum* mentiar, mater mea?

Plaut. Aul. iv. 7. 9.

3. P. Incertum'st, quid agam. M. misera timeo, incertum hoc quorsus accidat.

Sed nunc propu'st, aut hunc cum ipsa, aut de illa me *adversum* hunc loqui.

Ter. Andr. i. 5. 28.

4. Quæ porro pietas ei debetur, a quo nihil acceperis? aut quid omnino, cujus nullum meritum sit, ei deberi potest? Est enim pietas justitia *adversum* deos: cum quibus quid potest nobis esse juris, cum homini nulla cum deo sit communitas? — *Cic. Nat. Deor.* i. 41.

5. Cum hæc scribebam, Censorem te jam esse sperabam. Eo brevior est hæc epistola, et, ut *adversus* magistrum morum, modestior. — *Cic. Fam.* iii. 13.

According to.

Ut *adversus* leges civitatis suæ testetur. — *Ulpian.* tit. xx. 14.

EXADVERSUS, *opposite.*

1. Non multo ante urbem captam exaudita vox est a luco Vestæ, qui a Palatii radice in novam viam devexus est: Ut muri et portæ reficerentur; futurum esse, nisi provisum esset, ut Roma caperetur. Quod neglectum, cum caveri poterat, post acceptam illam maximam cladem explicatum est: ara enim AIO LOQUENTI, quam septam videmus, *exadversus* eum locum consecrata est. — *Cic. Div.* i. 45.

2. Hic etsi pari prælio discesserant, tamen eodem loco non sunt ausi manere, quod erat periculum ne, si pars navium adversariorum Eubœam superasset, ancipiti premerentur periculo. Quo factum est ut ab Artemisio discederent, et *ex adversum* Athenas apud Salamina classem suam constituerent. — *C. Nep. in Themist.* c. 3.

CHAPTER IV. Page 26.

ANTE.

Before.

1. Consul, ubi silentium in castris, et ne paucos quidem, qui prima luce obambulaverant, parte ulla cernebat, duobus equitibus speculatum in castra præmissis, postquam satis tuta omnia esse exploratum est, inferri signa jussit, tantumque ibi moratus, dum milites ad prædam discurrunt, receptui deinde cecinit, multoque *ante* noctem copias reduxit. — *Liv. xxvii. 42.*

2. Quod pro Cornificio me ab hinc amplius annis xxv. spondisse dicit Flavius; etsi reus locuples est, et Apuleius prædiator liberalis; tamen velim des operam, ut investiges ex consponsorum tabulis, sitne ita. Mihi enim ante Ædilitatem meam nihil erat cum Cornificio. Potest tamen fieri: sed scire certum velim; et appelles procuratores, si tibi videtur. — *Cic. ad Attic. xii. 17.*

3. Minucius quidam mortuus est *ante* istum prætorem. Ejus testamentum erat nullum. Lege hereditas ad gentem Minuciam veniebat. — *Cic. Verr. ii. 145.*

4. Filius *ante* diem patrios inquiri in annos.

Ovid. Met. i. 148.

On, with DIES.

1. Erat iniqua conditio, postulare ut Cæsar Arimino excederet, atque in provinciam reverteretur, ipsum et

provincias et legiones alienas tenere : exercitum Cæsaris velle dimitti, delectus habere : polliceri, se in provinciam iturum; neque *ante* quem diem iturus sit, definire. — *Cæs. B. Civ.* i. 11.

2. Nos apud Alyziam, ex quo loco tibi literas ante dederamus, unum diem commorati sumus, quod Quintus nos consecutus non erat. Is dies fuit Nonæ Novembr. Inde ante lucem proficiscentes, *ante* diem VIII. Idus Novembr. has literas dedimus. — *Cic. Fam.* xvi. 3.

3. Cornelius Nepos et rerum memoriæ non indiligens, et M. Ciceronis, ut qui maxime, amicus familiaris fuit, atque is tamen in primo librorum, quos de vita illius composuit, errasse videtur; quum eum scripsit tres et viginti annos natum, primam causam iudicii publici egisse, Sextumque Roscium parricidii reum defendisse. dinumeratis quippe annis a Q. Cæpione et Q. Serrano, quibus consulibus *ante* diem III. Nonas Januarias M. Cicerone natus est, ad M. Tulliam et Cn. Dolabellam, quibus consulibus causam privatam pro Quintio apud Aquilium Gallum iudicem dixit, sex et viginti anni reperiuntur. — *A. Gellius*, xv. 28.

With IN or EX prefixed.

1. Meministine, me ante diem XII. Kalendas Novembris, dicere in Senatu, fore in armis certo die, qui dies futurus esset ante diem VI. Kalendas Novembris, C. Mallium, audaciæ satellitem atque administrum tuæ? Num me fefellit, Catilina, non modo res tanta, tam atrox, tam incredibilis, verum, id quod multo magis est admirandum, dies? Dixi ego idem in senatu, cædem te optimatum contulisse *in ante* diem V. Kalendas Novembris. — *Cic. Cat.* i. 3.

2. Lurco autem, tribunus plebis, qui magistratum simul cum lege Ælia iniit, solutus est et Ælia, et Fufia, ut legem de ambitu ferret; quam ille bono auspicio claudus homo promulgavit. Ita comitia *in ante* diem VI. Kal. Sext. dilata sunt. Novi est in lege hoc, ut, qui nummos in tribu pronuntiarit, si non dederit, impune sit; sin dederit, ut, quoad vivat, singulis tribubus H. S. cIō cIō cIō debeat. — *Cic. ad Attic.* i. 16.

3. Ex Illyrico duo legati, C. Licinius Nerva et P. Decius, nunciarunt, “exercitum Illyriorum cæsum: Gentium regem captum, in ditione populi Romani et Illyricum esse.” Ob eas res, gestas ductu auspicioque L. Anicii prætoris, senatus in triduum supplicationes decrevit, ut Latinæ edictæ a consule sunt *in ante* quartum et tertium et pridie Idus Novembres. — *Liv.* xlv. 3.

4. Primi [dies] verni [sunt] temporis *ex a. d.* VII. Id. Feb. æstivi *ex a. d.* VII. Id. Maii. autumnales *ex a. d.* VII. Id. Sext. hiberni *ex a. d.* IV. Id. Novemb. — *Varr. R. R.* i. 28.

5. De Quinto fratre nuntii nobis tristes, nec varii, venerant *ex ante* diem Non. Jun. usque ad prid. Kal. Sept. — *Cic. ad Attic.* iii. 17.

Before or above, in respect of degree or comparison.

1. Unam, longe *ante* alias specie ac pulchritudine insignem, a globo Talassii cujusdam raptam ferunt: multisque sciscitantibus, cuinam eam ferrent, identidem, ne quis violaret, Talassio ferri clamitatum. — *Liv.* i. 9.

2. — Regna Tyri germanus habebat Pygmalion, scelere *ante* alios immanior omnes.

Virg. Æn. i. 346.

3. — Petit *ante* alios pulcherrimus omnes
 Tarnus, avis atavisque potens. *Virg. Æn.* vii. 55.
4. Dum “ consessum caveæ, discrimina ordinum, quis eques, ubi senatus ” percunctantur, advertere quosdam cultu externo in sedibus senatorum : et “ quinam forent ” rogitantes, postquam audiverant, “ earum gentium legatis id honoris datum, quæ virtute et amicitia Romana præcellerent,” “ nullos mortalium armis aut fide *ante* Germanos esse,” exclamant, degrediunturque, et inter patres considunt. — *Tac. Ann.* xiii. 54.

In the presence of or opposite to.

1. Et multo imprimis hilarans convivia Baccho,
Ante focum, si frigus erit; si messis, in umbra,
 Vina novum fundam calathis Arvisia nectar.
Virg. Ecl. v. 69.
2. Verum, ut ad illud sacrarium redeam, signum erat hoc, quod dico, Cupidinis e marmore: ex altera parte Hercules egregie factus ex ære. Is dicebatur esse Myronis, ut opinor: et certe. Item *ante* hosce deos erant arulæ, quæ cuivis sacrarii religionem significare possent. — *Cic. Verr.* ii. 4. 3.
3. Petimus abs te, M. Fanni, a vobisque, iudices, ut quam acerrime maleficia vindicetis: ut quam fortissime hominibus audacissimis resistatis: ut hoc cogitetis, nisi in hac causa, qui vester animus sit, ostendetis, eo prorumpere hominum cupiditatem, et scelus, et audaciam, ut non modo clam, verum etiam hic in foro, *ante* tribunal tuum, M. Fanni, *ante* pedes vestros, iudices, inter ipsa subsellia cædes futuræ sint. — *Cic. pro Sext. Rosc. Amer.* c. 5.

ID TEMPUS, OR some such expression, understood.

1. Hoc loco discipulos quærere videtur, ut, qui asoti esse velint, philosophi *ante* fiant. — *Cic. de Fin.* ii. 10.

2. Summam eruditionem Græci sitam censebant in nervorum vocumque cantibus. Igitur et Epaminondas, princeps, meo iudicio, Græciæ, fidibus præclare cecinisse dicitur: Themistoclesque aliquot *ante* annos, cum in epulis recusaret lyram, habitus est indoctor. — *Cic. Tusc. Quæst.* i. 2.

Apparently redundant.

1. Modo mihi advenienti nugator quidam accessit obviam,

Nimis pergraphicus sycophanta: is mille nummum se aureum

Meo datu tibi ferre; et gnato Lesbónico aibat meo:
Quem ego nec, qui esset, noram, neque eum *ante*
usquam conspexi prius.

Plaut. Trinumm. v. 2. 14.

2. ——— Pro deum fidem, quid est, si hoc non contumelia'st?

Uxorem deererat dare sese mi hodie: nonne oportuit

Præcisse me *ante*? *Ter. Andr.* i. 5. 2.

With adverbs of quantity.

1. Paulo *ante* hic nuncius consulis Salapiam venerat, quum literæ ab Hannibale adlatæ sunt, Marcelli nomine compositæ. — *Liv.* xxvii. 28.

2. Ille autem, cujus gladio occisio erat facta, multo *ante* lucem surrexit, comitem illum suum inclamavit se-

mel et sæpius. Illum somno impeditum non respondere existimavit: ipse gladium, et cætera, quæ secum attulerat, sustulit; solus profectus est. — *Cic. de Invent.* ii. 4.

Os, or some such word, understood.

Est etiam actio quædam corporis, quæ motus et status naturæ congruentes tenet: in quibus si peccetur distortionem et depravationem quadam, aut motu statu deformi, ut si aut manibus ingrediatur quis, aut non *ante*, sed retro; fugere plane se ipse, et hominem ex homine exuens naturam odisse videatur. — *Cic. de Fin.* v. 12.

Adverbially for *first*, OMNIA understood.

Id agendum est, ut *ante* caput, deinde reliqua pars auferatur. — *Cels. de Medicin.* vii. 29.

With QUAM.

1. Causam suscepisti antiquiorem memoria tua: quæ causa *ante* mortua est, *quam* tu natus esses. — *Cic. pro Rabir.* c. 9.

2. Prælium atrocius, quam pro paucitate resistentium, fuit: nec *ante* finitum est, *quam* tribunus militum, quique circa eum constiterant, interfecti sunt. — *Liv.* xli. 2.

ANTE QUAM inverted.

1. Respice item quam nil ad nos anteacta vetustas
Temporis æterni fuerit, *quam* nascimur *ante*.

Lucret. iii. 985.

2. Victricem laurum, *quam* venit, *ante* vides.

Martial. ix. 36.

CHAPTER V. Page 36.

APUD.

At, signifying the combined presence of place and person.

1. M. Anneio legato imperavi, ut eas quinque cohortes ad reliquum exercitum duceret, coactoque in unum locum exercitu, castra in Lycaonia *apud* Iconium faceret. — *Cic. Fam.* xv. 4.

2. Itaque paulisper *apud* oppidum morati, agrosque Rhemorum depopulati, omnibus vicis ædificiisque, quæ adire poterant, incensis, ad castra Cæsaris cum omnibus copiis contenderunt. — *Cæs. B. Gall.* ii. 7.

With a proper name or pronoun signifying the house of a person.

1. Hac controversia usque ad noctem ducta, senatus dimissus: et ego eo die casu *apud* Pompeium cœnavi. — *Cic. Fam.* i. 2.

2. M. Scaurus, quem non longe ruri *apud* se esse audio, vir regendæ reipublicæ scientissimus, si audierit, hanc auctoritatem gravitatis et consilii sui vindicari a te, Crasse, quod eam oratoris propriam esse dicas, jam, credo, huc veniat, et hanc loquacitatem nostram vultu ipso, aspectuque conterreat. — *Cic. de Orat.* i. 49.

3. Ego cum triduum cum Pompeio, et *apud* Pompeium fuissem, proficiscebar Brundisium a. d. XIII. Kal. Junias. — *Cic. ad Attic.* v. 7.

4. Quod Pontinium statueram expectare, commodissimum duxi dies eos, quoad ille veniret, cum Pompeio consumere: eoque magis, quod ei gratum esse id videbam; qui etiam a me petierit, ut secum et *apud* se essem quotidie. — *Cic. ad Attic.* v. 6.

FOR CUM, *with.*

Crassus, ut quasi testata populo Romano esset nostræ gratia, pene a meis laribus in provinciam est profectus. Nam cum mihi condixisset, cœnavit *apud* me in mei generi Crassipedis hortis. — *Cic. ad Fam.* i. 9.

FOR JUXTA, *near, by.*

Postero die, quam illa erant acta, hora fere secunda, cum etiam tum in lecto Crassus esset, et *apud* eum Sulpicius sederet, Antonius autem inambularet cum Cotta in porticu, repente eo Q. Catulus senex cum C. Julio fratre venit. — *Cic. de Orat.* ii. 3.

Signifying presence, with reference to the operations of the mind.

1. Accedit illa quoque causa, quod a cæteris forsitan ita petitum sit, ut dicerent, ut utrumvis salvo officio se facere posse arbitrarentur. A me autem ii contenderunt, qui *apud* me et amicitia, et beneficiis, et dignitate plurimum possunt: quorum ego neque benevolentiam erga me ignorare, nec auctoritatem aspernari, nec voluntatem negligere debeam. — *Cic. pro Sext. Rosc. Amer.* c. 1.

2. Ego, si ab improbis, et perditis civibus rempublicam teneri viderem, sicut et meis temporibus scimus, et nonnullis aliis accidisse accepimus, non modo præmiis, quæ *apud* me minimum valent; sed ne periculis

quidem compulsus ullis, quibus tamen moventur etiam fortissimi viri, ad eorum causam me adjungerem. — *Cic. Fam. i. 9.*

Signifying presence of mind.

1. Hic nunc non dubitat, quin te ducturum neges.

Venit meditatus alicunde ex solo loco :

Orationem sperat invenisse se,

Qui differat te: proin tu fac *apud* te ut sies.

Ter. Andr. iv. 2. 2.

2. ——— Vix sum *apud* me: ita animus commotust metu,

Spe, gaudio, mirando hoc tanto tam repentino bono.

Ter. Andr. v. 4. 34.

FOR INTER, among.

1. Hæc magnorum hominum sunt; hæc *apud* majores nostros factitata: hæc genera officiorum qui persequuntur, cum summa utilitate reipublicæ magnam ipsi adipiscuntur et gratiam, et gloriam. — *Cic. Off. ii. 24.*

2. Cassius Chærea, mox cæde C. Cæsaris memoriam *apud* posteros adeptus, tum adolescens, et animi ferox, inter obstantes et armatos ferro viam patefecit. — *Tac. Ann. i. 32.*

Signifying in.

1. Tiberius, nihil intermissa rerum cura, negotia pro solatis accipiens, jus civium, preces sociorum tractabat. Factaque, auctore eo, senatusconsulta. “ut civitati Cibyriticæ *apud* Asiam, Ægiensi *apud* Achaiam motu terræ labefactis, subveniretur remissione tributi in triennium.” — *Tac. Ann. iv. 13.*

2. Inlatusque castris Nero, et congruentia tempori

præfatus, promisso donativo, ad exemplum paternæ largitionis, Imperator consalutatur. Sententiam militum secuta patrum consulta: nec dubitatum est *apud* provincias. — *Tac. Ann.* xii. ult.

FOR CORAM, *before.*

1. Cum Thebani Lacedæmonios bello superavissent, et fere mos esset Graiis, cum inter se bellum gessissent, ut ii, qui vicissent, tropæum aliquod in finibus statuerent, victoriæ modo in præsentia declarandæ causa, non ut in perpetuum belli memoria maneret; æneum statuerunt tropæum. Accusantur *apud* Amphictyonas, id est, *apud* commune Græciæ concilium. — *Cic. de Invent.* ii. 23.

2. Si quis hunc statuit esse oratorem, qui tantummodo in jure, aut in judiciis possit, aut *apud* populum, aut in senatu copiose loqui, tamen huic ipsi multa tribuat, et concedat necesse est. — *Cic. de Orat.* i. 11.

3. ——— Cur ego *apud* te mentiar?

Plaut. Pœn. i. 1. 24.

Subjoined to its case.

1. Ii, quia neminem gentis Arsacidarum summæ rei imponere poterant, interfectis ab Artabano plerisque, aut nondum adultis, Phraaten, regis Phraatis filium, Roma posebant: “Nomine tantum et auctore opus, ut sponte Cæsaris, genus Arsacis ripam *apud* Euphratis cerneretur.” — *Tac. Ann.* vi. 31.

2. Italiam utroque mari duæ classes, Misenum *apud* et Ravennam, proximumque Galliæ littus rostratæ naves præsidebant, quas Actiaca victoria captas Augustus in oppidum Forojuliense miserat, valido cum remige. — *Tac. Ann.* iv. 5.

CHAPTER VI. Page 42.

CIRCA. CIRCUM. CIRCITER.

SECTION I.

CIRCA. CIRCUM.

About, or round about, to denote place.

1. C. Julius, cum Helvio Manciæ sæpius obstrepenti sibi diceret, "Jam ostendam, qualis sis;" isque plane instaret interrogatione, qualem se tandem ostensurus esset, digito demonstravit imaginem Galli in scuto Mariano Cimbrico pictam, cui Mancia tum simillimus est visus. Tabernæ autem erant *circa* forum, ac scutum illud signi gratia positum. — *Quintil. Instit.* vi. 2. 6.

2.

—— Simul atras

Ventum est Esquilias, aliena negotia centum
Per caput, et *circa* saliunt latus.

Hor. Sat. ii. 6. 32.

3. Texentem telam studiose ipsam offendimus;
Mediocriter vestitam veste lugubri,
Ejus anuis causa opinor quæ erat mortua,
Sine auro: tum ornatam, ita uti quæ ornantur sibi;
Nulla mala re interpolatam muliebri:
Capillus sparsus, promissus, *circum* caput
Rejectus negligenter. *Ter. Heaut.* ii. 3. 45.

About, signifying approximation of time; CIRCA, not CIRCUM.

1. ——— Desine, dulcium

Mater sæva cupidinum,

Circa lustra decem flectere mollibus

Jam durum imperiis. *Hor. Od. iv. 1. 6.*

2. Postero die *circa* eamdem horam in eundem locum rex copias admovit. — *Liv. xlii. 57.*

3. Floruit autem *circa* Philippum, et usque ad successores Alexandri, pictura præcipue, sed diversis virtutibus. Nam cura Protogenes, ratione Pamphilus ac Melanthius, facilitate Antiphilus, concipiendis visionibus (quas *φαντασιαις* vocant) Theon Samius, ingenio et gratia (quam in se ipse maxime jactat) Apelles est præstantissimus. — *Quintil. Instit. xii. 10. 6.*

4. Nisi aspera ac rudia repetas, et inventi laudanda nomine, in Accio *circaque* eum Romana tragœdia est. — *Paterc. i. 17.*

Signifying approximation of person.

1. Homo Ligurem accusare cœpit, qui in re adventitia atque hereditaria, tam diligens, tam attentus esset: debere eum aiebat suam quoque rationem ducere; multa sibi opus esse, multa canibus suis, quos *circa* se haberet. — *Cic. Verr. ii. 1. 48.*

2. *Circa* regem erat et Phrygum turba, et Macedonum: illa expectatione suspensa, hæc sollicita ex temeraria regis fiducia. — *Q. Curt. iii. 1. 17.*

3. Hectoris hic magni fuerat comes: Hectora *circum*,
Et lituo pugnâ insignis obibat et hasta.

Virg. Æn. vi. 166.

CIRCA, *about or round*; signifying motion diverging in all directions from a centre.

1. Vigilia quarta inpedimenta exercitus, cujus simulabatur iter, proficisci cœpere. Sub lucem signa mota, et ad portam retentu magmen, custodesque *circa* omnes portas missi, ne quis urbe egrederetur. — *Liv.* xxviii. 26.

2. Jam res Romana adeo erat valida, ut cuilibet finitimarum civitatum bello par esset; sed, penuria mulierum, hominis ætatem duratura magnitudo erat; quippe quibus nec domi spes prolis, nec cum finitimis connubia essent. Tum ex consilio Patrum Romulus legatos *circa* vicinas gentes misit, qui societatem connubiumque novo populo peterent. — *Liv.* i. 9.

CIRCA, *about*, to denote a number not accurately defined.

1. *Circa* quingentos Romanorum sociorumque victores ceciderunt. — *Liv.* xxvii. 42.

2. Per insequentes dies *circa* singulas heminas emittendum. — *Cels. de Medicin.* vii. 15.

CIRCA, *about or concerning*, FOR DE OR SUPER.

1. *Circa* Classicum quidem brevis et expeditus labor: sua manu reliquerat scriptum, quid ex quaque re, quid ex quaque causa, accepisset. . . . *Circa* Hispanum et Probum, multum sudoris. — *Plin. Epist.* iii. 9.

2. *Circa* deos ac religiones negligentior; quippe addictus mathematicæ, plenusque persuasionis, cuncta fato agi. — *Suet. in Tiber.* c. 69.

CIRCA and CIRCUM, adverbially.

1. Demessis *circa* segetibus, Romani ad Cranonium intactum agrum castra movent. — *Liv.* xlii. 64.

2. Nostram ambulationem, et Laconicum, eaque quæ *circa* sint, velim, quod poteris, invisas. — *Cic. ad Attic.* iv. 10.

CIRCUM, adverbially, more frequently by the poets.

Nec vero a stabulis pluvia impendente recedunt
Longius, aut credunt cœlo, adventantibus Euris:
Sed *circum* tutæ sub mœnibus urbis aquantur.

Virg. Georg. iv. 191.

SECTION II.

CIRCITER.

To express approximation of time.

1. Nos *circiter* Kal. aut in Formiano erimus, aut in Pompeiano. Tu, si in Formiano non erimus, si nos amas, in Pompeianum venito. — *Cic. ad Att.* ii. 4.

2. ——— Ab officiis octavam *circiter* horam

.redit.

Hor. Epist. i. 7. 47.

3. Ita dies *circiter* quindecim iter fecerunt, uti inter novissimum hostium agmen, et nostrum primum, non amplius quinis aut senis millibus passuum interesset. — *Cæs. B. Gall.* i. 15.

Adverbially.

Sed ex omni copia *circiter* pars quarta erat militaribus armis instructa; cæteri, ut quemque casus armaverat, sparos aut lanceas, alii præacutas sudes, portabant. — *Sal. Cat.* c. 56.

CHAPTER VII. Page 48.

CIS. CITRA.

SECTION I.

Cis.

On this side.

1. Itaque ad curam summæ rerum, quieta plebe tribunisque ejus, nihil controversiæ fuit, quin consules crearentur M. Geganius Marcerinus tertium et L. Sergius Fidenas; a bello credo, quod deinde gessit, appellatum. Hic enim primus *cis* Anienem cum rege Veientium secundo prælio conflixit, nec incruentam victoriam retulit. — *Liv.* iv. 17.

2. Quid enim erat, quod me persequerentur in castra, Taurumve transirent, cum ego Laodicea usque ad Iconium iter ita fecerim, ut me omnium illarum diœcesium, quæ *cis* Taurum sunt, omniumque earum civitatum magistratus, legationesque convenirent? — *Cic. Fam.* iii. 8.

3. Ii [Tusci] in utrumque mare vergentes incoluere urbibus duodenis terras: prius *cis* Apenninum ad inferum mare, postea trans Apenninum, totidem, quot capita originis erant, coloniis missis. — *Liv.* v. 33.

Within, for INTRA ; applied to time.

1. Verum, nunc si qua mihi obtigerit hæreditas
Magna atque luculenta, nunc, postquam scio,
Dulce atque amarum quid sit ex pecunia,
Ita ego illam (edepol) servem, ita-que parce vi-
ctitem,
Ut nulla, faxim, *cis* dies paucos siet.

Plaut. Truc. ii. 3. 23.

2. ————— Liberum
Caput tibi faciam, paucos *cis* menses.

Plaut. Merc. i. 2. 42.

SECTION II.

CITRA.

On this side.

1. Segni Condrusique legatos ad Cæsarem miserunt, oratum, ne se in hostium numero duceret, neve omnium Germanorum, qui essent *citra* Rhenum, unam esse causam judicaret: nihil se de bello cogitasse, nulla Ambiorigi auxilia misisse. — *Cæs. B. Gall.* vi. 39.

2. Est modus in rebus; sunt certi denique fines,
Quos ultra *citraque* nequit consistere rectum.

Hor. Sat. i. 1. 107.

3. Ipsa natura, quasi modularetur hominum orationem, in omni verbo posuit acutam vocem, nec una plus, nec a postrema syllaba *citra* tertiam. — *Cic. Orator.* c. 18.

Short of.

1. Glans [capris abortus creat] cum *citra* satietatem data est. Itaque nisi potest affatim præberi, non est gregi permittenda. — *Columel. R. R.* vii. 6. 5.

2. Amicorum suprema judicia morosissime pensitavit; neque dolore dissimulato, si parcius, aut *citra* honorem verborum, neque gaudio, si grate pieque quis se persecutus fuisset. — *Suet. in Aug.* c. 66.

3. ——— Peccavi *citra* scelus; utque pudore
Non caret, invidia sic mea culpa caret.

Ov. Trist. v. 8. 23.

Without.

1. Phidias diis, quam hominibus, efficiendis melior artifex traditur, in ebore vero longe *citra* æmulum, vel si nihil, nisi Minervam Athenis, aut Olympium in Elide Jovem, fecisset. — *Quintil. Instit.* xii. 10. 9.

2. Nec minore studio reges atque provincias per terrarum orbem alliciebat; aliis captivorum millia dono offerens; aliis *citra* senatus populique auctoritatem, quo vellent, et quoties vellent, auxilia submittens. — *Suet. in Cæs.* c. 28.

3. Ad dentium dolorem quamvis plurimi dicant forcipes remedium esse, multa tamen *citra* hanc necessitatem scio profuisse. — *Scribon.* c. 53.

Within or before, as applied to time.

1. Locis uliginosis, atque exilibus, aut frigidis, aut etiam opacis plerunque *citra* Calendas Octobris seminare convenire, dum sicca tellure licet, dum nubila pendent, ut prius convalescant radices frumentorum, quam hibernis imbribus, aut gelicidiis, pruinisve infestentur. — *Columel. R. R.* ii. 8. 3.

2. Secundum verbi ipsius rationem, qui jussus est intra Kalendas pronũnciare, nisi Kalendis pronunciet, contra jussum vocis facit. Nam, si ante id fiat, non intra pronunciat, sed *citra*. Nescio quo autem pacto recepta vulgo interpretatio est absurdissima, ut intra Kalendas significare videatur etiam *citra* Kalendas vel ante Kalendas: nihil enim ferme interest. — *A. Gellius*, xii. 13.

3. Forsitan et Pylus *citra* Trojana perisset
Tempora: sed sumto posita conamine ab hasta,
Arboris insiluit, quæ stabat proxima, ramis.

Ovid. Met. viii. 365.

Adverbially.

1. Profectus apto exercitu, et eo plus fiducia ac spei gerente, quod non desiderata multitudo erat, ad castra Appii prætoris pergit. paucis *citra* millibus lignatores ei cum præsidio occurrunt. — *Liv.* x. 25.

2. Neutro inclinaverat fortuna, donec, adulta nocte, luna surgens ostenderet acies, falleretque. Sed Flavianis æquior a tergo: hinc majores equorum virorumque umbræ, et falso, ut in corpora, ictu, tela hostium *citra* cadebant. — *Tac. Hist.* iii. 23.

3. Culta quidem (fateor) *citra*, quam debuit illa.

Ovid. ex Pont. i. 7. 55.

CHAPTER VIII. Page 56.

CONTRA.

Against or in opposition to. :

1. Omnigenumque deum monstra, et latrator Anubis,
Contra Neptunum et Venerem, *contraque* Minervam
Tela tenent. *Virg. Æn.* viii. 698.
2. Nunc te *contra* victorem facere, quem dubiis rebus
lædere noluiſti: et ad eos fugatos accedere, quos resi-
ſtentes ſequi nolueris, ſummæ ſtultitiæ eſt. — *Cic. Fam.*
viii. 16.

Against, contrary to, or beyond.

1. Quum *contra* expectationem omnium, Cæſar Uxel-
lodunum veniſſet, oppidumque operibus clauſum animad-
verteret, . . . aqua prohibere hoſtem tentare cœpit. —
Cæs. B. Gall. viii. 40.
2. Quumque res Romana *contra* ſpem votaſque ejuſ
velut reſurgeret, turpius videatur novam referre prodi-
tionem proditiſ olim. — *Liv.* xxiv. 45.

Opposite to, in point of ſituation.

Noſtræ naves II, tardius curſu confecto, in noctem con-
jectæ, quum ignorarent quem locum reliquæ cepiſſent,
contra Liſſum in anchoriſ conſtiterunt. — *Cæs. B. Civ.*
iii. 28.

On the other hand, adverbially.

Beate vivere alii in alio, vos in voluptate ponitis, item *contra*, omnem infelicitatem in dolore. — *Cic. de Fin.* ii. 27.

Adverbially, signifying opposition in point of situation.

1. Stat *contra*, farique jubet. — *Juv. Sat.* iii. 290.

2. In Orientem Germaniæ, in Occidentem Hispaniæ obtenditur: Gallis in Meridiem etiam inspicitur: Septemtrionalia ejus, nullis *contra* terris, vasto atque aperto mari pulsantur. — *Tac. Agric.* c. 10.

CONTRA AC OR ATQUE.

1. Jam enim faciam, criminibus omnibus fere dissolutis, *contra, atque* in cæteris causis fieri solet, ut nunc denique de vita hominis ac de moribus dicam. — *Cic. pro Syl.* c. 24.

2. Vides tamen omnia fere *contra, ac* dicta sunt, evenisse. — *Cic. de Div.* ii. 24.

CONTRA QUAM.

Edicere est ausus, ut senatus, *contra quam* ipse censuisset, ad vestitum rediret. — *Cic. in Pison.* c. 8.

CONTRA, expressive of price.

PH. Auro *contra* cedo modestum amatorem: a me aurum accipe.

PA. Cedo mihi *contra* aurichalco, quoi ego sano serviam. *Plaut. Curcul.* i. 3. 45.

CHAPTER IX. Page 60.

 ERGA.

1. Constituendi autem sunt, qui sint in amicitia fines, et quasi termini diligendi : de quibus tres video sententias ferri; quarum nullam probo. Unam, ut eodem modo *erga* amicum affecti simus, quo *erga* nosmetipsos. Alteram, ut nostra in amicos benevolentia, illorum *erga* nos benevolentiae pariter æqualiterque respondeat. Tertiam, ut quanti quisque seipse facit, tanti fiat ab amicis. — *Cic. de Amic. c. 16.*

2. Valet igitur multum ad vincendum, probari mores, instituta, et facta, et vitam eorum, qui agent causas, et eorum, pro quibus : et item improbari adversariorum : animosque eorum, apud quos agitur, conciliari quam maxime ad benevolentiam cum *erga* oratorem, tum *erga* illum, pro quo dicet orator. — *Cic. de Orat. c. 43.*

CHAPTER X. Page 62.

EXTRA.

Without.

1. Ego, si foris cœnitarem, Cn. Octavio, familiari tuo, non defuissem. Cui tamen dixi, cum me aliquoties invitaret: Oro te, quis tu es? Sed mehercules, *extra* jocum, homo bellus est. — *Cic. ad Fam.* vii. 16.

2. Ipsi [Galbæ] medium ingenium, magis *extra* vitia, quam cum virtutibus. — *Tac. Hist.* i. 48.

3. In urbe sepeliri lex vetat. Sic decretum a pontificum collegio, non esse jus in loco publico fieri sepulcrum. Nostis *extra* portam Collinam, ædem Honoris: et aram in eo loco fuisse, memoriæ proditum est. Ad eam cum lamina esset inventa, et in ea scriptum, Numini Honoris: ea causa fuit ædis hujus dedicandæ. Sed cum multa in eo loco sepulcra fuissent, exarata sunt. Statuit enim collegium, locum publicum non potuisse privata religione obligari. — *Cic. de Leg.* ii. 23.

Beyond.

1. Cavendum autem est, præsertim si ipse ædifices, ne *extra* modum sumptu et magnificentia prodeas: quo in genere multum mali etiam in exemplo est. — *Cic. de Offic.* i. 39.

2. Hoc perspicuum est, cum is, qui de omnibus scierit, de Sylla se scire negarit; eandem vim esse negationis hujus, quam si *extra* conjurationem hunc esse, se scire dixisset. — *Cic. pro Syl.* c. 13.

FOR SUPRA, *above* or *exceeding*.

1. Sese [Deus] *extra* omnem culpam causamque posuit. — *Cic. Tim.* c. 13.

2. Magnitudine [Venus] *extra* cuncta alia sidera est: claritatis quidem tantæ, ut unius hujus stellæ radii umbræ reddantur. — *Plin. N. H.* ii. 8.

FOR PRÆTER, *besides* or *except*.

1. Modo quandam vidi virginem hic viciniæ
Miseram, suam matrem lamentari mortuam:
Ea sita erat exadvorsum. neque illi benevolens
Neque notus neque cognatus *extra* unam aniculum
Quisquam aderat, qui adjutaret funus.

Ter. Phorm. i. 2. 45.

2. Primum neque magnas copias, neque bellicosas: deinde, *extra* ducem, paucosque præterea, reliqui primum in ipso bello rapaces: deinde in oratione ita crudeles, ut ipsam victoriam horrerem. — *Cic. ad Fam.* vii. 3.

With QUAM, to signify an exception; forensic.

Agit is, cui manus præcisa est, injuriarum. Postulat is, quicum agitur, a prætore exceptionem, *Extra quam* in reum capitis præjudicium fiat. — *Cic. de Invent.* ii. 20.

Adverbially.

1. Eminebit [anima] foras, et ea, quæ *extra* erunt, contemplans, quam maxime se a corpore abstrahet. — *Cic. Somn. Scip.* sub fin.

2. Sinistro cornu milites, quum ex vallo Pompeium adesse, et suos fugere cernerent, veriti ne angustiis intercluderentur, quum *extra* et intus hostem haberent, eodem, quo venerant, receptui consulebant. — *Cæs. B. Civ.* iii. 69.

CHAPTER XI. Page 66.

INFRA.

Below, beneath.

1. Accubueram hora nona, cum ad te harum exemplum in codicillis exaravi. Dices, ubi? Apud Volumnium Eutrapelum, et quidem supra me Atticus, *infra* Verrius, familiares tui. — *Cic. ad Fam.* ix. 26.

2. ————— Quidquid sum ego, quamvis
Infra Lucili censum ingeniumque, tamen me
 Cum magnis vixisse invita fatebitur usque
 Invidia. *Hor. Sat.* ii. 1. 74.

With OMNIS.

1. Tace tu: quem ego *infra* esse infimos omnes puto
 Homines. *Ter. Eun.* iii. 2. 36.

2. Ego iis, a quibus ejectus sum, provincias obtinentibus, inimico autem optimo viro et mitissimo, altero consule referente, reductus sum: cum is inimicus, qui ad meam perniciem vocem suam communibus hostibus præbuisset, spiritu duntaxat viveret, re quidem *infra* omnes mortuos amandatus esset. — *Cic. post red. ad Quirit.* c. 4.

Within, less than.

1. Ova incubari *infra* decem dies edita utilissimum.—
Plin. N. H. x. 54.

2. Vulnera recentia conglutinant terreni, adeo ut nervos quoque abscissos illitis solidari *infra* septimum diem persuasio sit. — *Plin. N. H.* xxx. 13.

3. A Calendis Novembris gallinis ova supponere nolito, donec bruma conficiatur. In eum diem ternadena subjicito æstate tota, hieme pauciora, non tamen *infra* novena. — *Plin. N. H.* xviii. 26.

Adverbially.

Literæ mihi a L. Domitio a. d. XIII. Kalend. Mart. allatæ sunt: earum exemplum *infra* scripsi. — *Cic. ad Attic.* viii. 6.

CHAPTER XII. Page 69.

INTER.

Between.

1. [Ea caritas] quæ est *inter* natos et parentes, dirimi, nisi detestabili scelere non potest. — *Cic. de Amic. c. 8.*

2. Fecisti mihi pergratum, quod Serapionis librum ad me misisti: ex quo quidem ego, quod *inter* nos liceat dicere, millesimam partem vix intelligo. — *Cic. ad Attic. ii. 4.*

FOR INVICEM, *one another.*

1. Valent pueri, studiose discunt, diligenter docentur, et nos, et *inter* se amant. — *Cic. ad Q. Fratr. iii. 3.*

2. Quamobrem hoc quidem constat, ut opinor, bonis *inter* bonos quasi necessariam benevolentiam esse. — *Cic. de Amic. c. 14.*

3. Vis ergo *inter* nos, quid possit uterque, vicissim Experiamur. *Virg. Ecl. iii. 28.*

Repeated redundantly.

1. ——— Nestor componere lites

Inter Peleidem festinat et *inter* Atreiden.

Hor. Epist. i. 2. 8.

2. Concio, quæ ex imperitissimis constat, tamen judicare volet, quid intersit *inter* popularem, id est, assen-

tatorem et levem civem, et *inter* constantem, severum, et gravem. — *Cic. de Amic. c. 25.*

Among or amidst.

1. Quæ est igitur melior in hominum genere natura, quam eorum, qui se natos ad homines juvandos, tutandos, conservandos arbitrantur? Abiit ad deos Hercules. Nunquam abiisset, nisi cum *inter* homines esset, eam sibi viam munivisset. — *Cic. Tusc. Quæst. i. 14.*

2. Cognito repente insperato gaudio expirasse animam refert Aristoteles philosophus Polycritam nobilem feminam Naxo insula. Philippides quoque comædiarum poeta haud ignobilis, ætate jam edita, quum in certamine poetarum præter spem vicisset, et lætissime gauderet; *inter* illud gaudium repente mortuus est. — *A. Gellius, iii. 15.*

During, at, or on.

1. Si *inter* cœnam, in ipsis tuis immanibus illis poculis, hoc tibi accidisset, quis non turpe duceret? — *Cic. Phil. ii. 25.*

2. Illuseras heri *inter* scyphos: quod dixeram, controversiam esse, possetne heres, quod furtum antea factum esset, furti recte agere. Itaque, etsi domum bene potus seroque redieram, tamen id caput, ubi hæc controversia est, notavi, et descriptum tibi misi: ut scires, id, quod tu neminem sensisse dicebas, Sex. Ælium, M. Manilium, M. Brutum sensisse. — *Cic. ad Fam. vii. 22.*

3. Quare nolite dubitare, quin huic uni credatis omnia, qui *inter* annos tot unus inventus sit, quem socii in urbes suas cum exercitu venisse gaudeant. — *Cic. pro Leg. Manil. c. 23.*

4. Spes etiam valida solatur compede vinctum :
Crura sonant ferro ; sed canit *inter* opus.
Tibull. ii. 6. 25.
5. ——— Istuc mihi cibus est, quod fabulare :
Sed, *inter* rem agendam istam, heræ huic respondi,
quod rogabat. *Plaut. Cistell.* iv. 2. 54.

After its case.

Virtutum amicitia adiutrix a natura data est, non vitiorum comes : ut, quoniam solitaria non posset virtus ad ea, quæ summa sunt, pervenire, conjuncta et consociata cum altera perveniret ; quæ si quos *inter* societas aut est, aut fuit, aut futura est, eorum est habendus ad summum naturæ bonum optimus beatissimusque comitatus. — *Cic. de Amic.* c. 22.

Between two substantives.

1. Regio erat in primis Italiæ fertilis, Etrusci campi, qui Fæsulas *inter* Arretiumque jacent, frumenti ac pecoris et omnium copia rerum opulenti. — *Liv.* xxii. 3.
2. Est Judæam *inter* Syriamque Carmelus. — *Tac. Hist.* ii. 78.
3. Tectum *inter* et laquearia, tres senatores, haud minus turpi latebra, quam detestanda fraude, sese abs-trudunt ; foraminibus et rimis aurem admovent. — *Tac. Ann.* iv. 69.

CHAPTER XIII. Page 74.

INTRA.

Within, signifying time.

1. *Intra* decimum diem, quam Pheras venerat, his perfectis, Cranonem, profectus cum toto exercitu, primo adventu cepit. — *Liv.* xxxvi. 10.

2. Qui jubetur *intra* kalendas pronunciare, is et ante kalendas, et ipsis kalendis jure pronunciare potest; neque id fit quasi privilegio quodam insitæ consuetudinis, sed certa rationis observatione: quoniam omne tempus, quod kalendarum die includitur *intra* kalendas esse recte dicitur. — *A. Gell.* xii. 13.

Within, signifying place.

1. Qui regnat *intra* montem Taurum, non solum in monte Tauro regnat, sed in his etiam regionibus quæ Tauro monte clauduntur. — *A. Gell.* xii. 13.

2. Hic utrum tandem sum accusandus, quod doleo; an quod commisi, ut hæc aut non retinerem, (quod facile fuisset, nisi *intra* parietes meos de mea pernicie consilia inirentur) aut certe vivus nunc amitterem? — *Cic. ad Attic.* iii. 10.

Within bounds, below.

1. Sic igitur vivitur: quotidie aliquid legitur, aut scribitur: dein, ne amicis nihil tribuamus, epulamur una

non modo non contra legem, si ulla nunc lex est: sed etiam *intra* legem, et quidem aliquanto. — *Cic. ad Fam.* ix. 26.

2. Ne dicamus omnia clamose, quod insanum est, aut *intra* loquendi modum, quod motu caret. — *Quintil. Instit.* xi. 3.

3. Utinam Philotas quoque *intra* verba peccasset. — *Q. Curt.* vii. 1. 25.

Adverbially.

Nihil est tamen certius, quam vasa fictilia facere, quæ singulas uvas laxè recipiant. ea debent quatuor ansas habere, quibus illigata viti dependeant: itemque opercula eorum sic formari, ut media divisa sint, ut cum suspensa vasa singulas uvas receperint, ex utroque latere appositi operculi duæ partes coeant, et contegant uvas. et hæc vasa, et opercula extrinsecus et *intra* diligenter picata esse debebunt. — *Columell. R. R.* xii. 43.

CHAPTER XIV. Page 77.

JUXTA.

Near or by the side of.

1. *Juxta* genitorem adstat Lavinia virgo.

Virg. Æn. vii. 72.

2. Sepultus est [Atticus] *juxta* viam Appiam, ad quintum lapidem. — *Corn. Nep. Attic. sub fin.*

Next to.

1. Neque ego inficias eo, Patres conscripti, tam sponsones quam fœdera sancta esse apud eos homines, apud quos *juxta* divinas religiones fides humana colitur. — *Liv. ix. 9.*

2. *Juxta* deos, in tua manu positum est. — *Tac. Hist. ii. 76.*

Akin to.

Equestrium sane virium id proprium, cito parare victoriam, cito cedere. Velocitas *juxta* formidinem, cunctatio propior constantiæ est. — *Tac. Germ. c. 30.*

Next after.

Nigidius Figulus, homo, ut ego arbitror, *juxta* M. Varronem doctissimus, in undecimo commentariorum grammaticorum refert versum ex antiquo carmine memoria hercle dignum : —

“Religentem esse oportet; religiosum nefas.”

Cujus autem id carmen sit, non scribit. — *A. Gell.* iv. 9.

FOR SECUNDUM, *according to.*

Cum anceps prælium esset, Iones, *juxta* præceptum Themistoclis, pugnae se paulatim subtrahere cœperunt. — *Justin.* ii. 12.

Alike, equally; adverbially.

1. Eorum ego vitam mortemque *juxta* æstumo, quoniam de utraque siletur. — *Sall. Cat.* c. 2.

2. Ita neque caveri anceps malum, neque a fortissimis infirmissimo generi resisti posse: *juxta* boni malique, strenui et imbelles, inulti obruncati. — *Sall. Jug.* c. 67.

As much as or no more than, with CUM.

1. — An nescis, quæ sit hæc res? *Juxta* cum ignarissimis. *Plaut. Pseud.* iv. 7. 62.

2. *Juxta* eam cura cum mea. *Plaut. Trin.* i. 2. 160.

CUM omitted.

Quum multa, succedentes temere mœnibus, Romani milites acciperent vulnera, neque satis inceptis succederet, Fabius, omittendam rem parvam ac *juxta* magnis difficilem, abscedendumque inde censebat, quum res majores instarent. — *Liv.* xxiv. 19.

CHAPTER XV. Page 81.

 OB.

For or on account of.

1. Si, qui *ob* aliquod emolumentum suum cupidius aliquid dicere videntur, iis credi non convenit: credo majus emolumentum Cæpionibus, et Metellis propositum fuisse ex Q. Pompeii damnatione, cum studiorum suorum obtrectatorem sustulissent, quam cunctæ Galliæ ex M. Fonteii calamitate. — *Cic. pro Font. c. 8.*

2. Etenim si illud est flagitiosum (quod mihi omnium rerum turpissimum, maximeque nefarium videtur) *ob* rem judicandam pecuniam accipere, pretio habere addictam fidem et religionem: quanto illud flagitiosius, improbius, indignius, eum, a quo pecuniam *ob* absolvendum acceperis, condemnare. — *Cic. in Verr. ii. 2. 32.*

With RES, signifying *to the purpose.*

1. — P. Non pudet

Vanitatis? D. Minime, dum *ob rem.*

Ter. Phor. iii. 2. 40.

2. Certe ego libertatem, quæ mihi a parente tradita est, experiar: verum, id frustra an *ob rem* faciam, in vestra manu situm, Quirites. — *Sall. Jug. c. 31.*

FOR ANTE, *before.*

1. Dominatus est enim, inquit, Alexandriae. Immo vero in superbissimo dominatu fuit: pertulit ipse custodiam: vidit in vinculis familiares suos: mors *ob* oculos sæpe versata est: nudus, atque egens ad extremum fugit e regno. — *Cic. pro Rabir. Post. c. 14.*

2. In tanta improborum multitudine cum res tantas gerebam, non mihi mors, non exilium *ob* oculos versabantur? — *Cic. pro Sext. c. 21.*

3. Hiccine est Telamo ille, modo quem gloria ad cælum extulit?

Quem aspectabant? cujus *ob* os Graii ora obvertebant sua? *Cic. Tusc. Quæst. iii. 18.*

CHAPTER XVI. Page 84.

PENES.

Penes te, amplius est quam *apud te*; nam *apud te* est quod qualiter a te teneatur, *penes te* est quod quodam modo a te possidetur. — *Ulp. Dig. L. tit. 16. leg. 53.*

In the power of or possession of.

1. Si vitiosum est dicere ornate, pellatur omnino e civitate eloquentia. Sin ea non modo eos ornat, *penes* quos est, sed etiam universam rempublicam: cur aut discere turpe est, quod scire honestum est: aut, quod nosse pulcherrimum est, id non gloriosum docere? — *Cic. Orat. c. 41.*

2. Me *penes* est unum vasti custodia mundi.

Ovid. Fast. i. 119.

3. Hi [servi] centum dies *penes* accusatorem cum fuissent, ab eo ipso accusatore producti sunt. — *Cic. pro Milon. c. 22.*

With, joined with SUM.

1. Fides ejus rei *penes* auctores erit. — *Sall. Jug. c. 17.*

2. Sic enim intellexi, nihil aliud esse, quod dubitationem afferret ei, *penes* quem est potestas, nisi quod vereretur, ne tu illud beneficium omnino non putares. — *Cic. ad Fam. iv. 7.*

3. Et quum consules nihilo minus adversus continuationem tribunatus, quam si lex minuendæ suæ majestatis causa promulgata ferretur, tetendissent, victoria certaminis *penes* tribunos *fuit*. — *Liv.* iii. 24.

4. — Quid? istæc jam *penes* vos *psaltria est*?

Ellam intus.

Ter. Adolph. iii. 3. 34.

CHAPTER XVII. Page 86.

PER.

Through, denoting transition.

1. ——— Extremos curris mercator ad Indos,
Per mare pauperiem fugiens, per saxa, per ignes.

Hor. Epist. i. 1. 45.

2. Ego te, quæcunque rogabo, de te ipso rogabo; neque te ex amplissimi viri dignitate, sed ex tuis tenebris extraham; omniaque mea tela sic in te conjicientur, ut nemo *per* tuum latus (quod soles dicere) saucietur. In tuis pulmonibus ac visceribus hærebunt.
 — *Cic. in Vatin. c. 5.*

Through or *for*, signifying continuation of space.

- Hippos Alexander *per* duo stadia continenti annexuit.
 — *Plin. N. H. v. 29.*

Through, for, or at, signifying continuation of time.

1. *Per* totum hoc tempus, subjectior in diem et horam Invidiæ. *Hor. Sat. ii. 6. 47.*
 2. Post impetratam studiis meis quietem, quæ *per* viginti annos erudiendis juvenibus impenderam, cum a

me quidam familiariter postularent, ut aliquid de ratione dicendi componerem, diu sum equidem reluctatus; quod auctores utriusque linguæ clarissimos non ignorabam multa, quæ ad hoc opus pertinerent, diligentissime scripta posteris reliquisse. — *Quintil. Instit. procem.*

3. Mihi videntur cætera studia recta atque honesta, *per* otium concelebrata ab optimis, enituisse: hoc vero a plerisque eorum desertum obsolevisse eo tempore, quo multo vehementius erat retinendum, et studiosius adaugendum. — *Cic. de Inven. i. 3.*

Through, signifying the instrument.

1. Post hæc diductis malis, . . . totum eorum palatum saæ defricato, . . . ac vini singulos sextarios *per* cornu faucibus infundito. — *Columel. R. R. vi. 2.*

2. Quis vero opifex, præter naturam, qua nihil potest esse callidius, tantam solertiam persequi potuisset in sensibus? Quæ primum oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit et sepsit: quas primum perlucidas fecit, ut *per* eas cerni posset; firmas autem, ut continerentur. — *Cic. de Nat. Deor. ii. 57.*

Through, *by*, or *under pretence* or *on account of*, signifying the cause.

1. Si Fannius Roscium fraudasse diceretur, utrumque ex utriusque persona verisimile videretur, et Fannium *per* malitiam fecisse, et Roscium *per* imprudentiam deceptum esse: sic cum Roscius Fannium fraudasse arguatur, utrumque incredibile est, et Roscium quidquam *per* avaritiam appetisse, et Fannium quidquam *per* se bonitate amisisse. — *Cic. pro Quint. Rosc. Com. c. 7.*

2. Immo abeat potius malo quovis gentium,
Quam hic *per* flagitium ad inopiam redigat patrem.

Ter. Heaut. v. i. 55.

3. Si quis, quod spondit, qua in re verbo se uno obligavit, id non facit, maturo iudicio, sine ulla religione iudicis condemnatur. Qui *per* tutelam, aut societatem, aut rem mandatam, aut fiduciæ rationem, fraudavit quempiam, in eo, quo delictum majus est, eo poena est tardior. — *Cic. pro Cæcin.* c. 3.

4. ——— Matris nomen et patris

Dicebat ipsa: patriam et signa cetera
Neque scibat, neque *per* ætatem etiam potis erat.

Ter. Eun. i. 2. 32.

Through, by, with, or in, signifying the means.

1. Non dubitavi, inquit, cum vadimonium desertum esset, bona proscribere. Quid si nunquam deseruit? si ista causa abs te tota *per* summam fraudem et malitiam ficta est? si vadimonium omnino tibi cum P. Quintio nullum fuit? — *Cic. pro P. Quint.* c. 18.

2. Germanicum, Druso ortum, octo apud Rhenum legionibus imposuit, adscirique *per* adoptionem a Tiberio jussit. — *Tac. Annal.* i. 3.

3. Cæsar mihi ignoscit *per* literas, quod non venerim; seseque in optimam partem id accipere dicit. — *Cic. ad Attic.* x. 3.

4. De quo iudicio si velim dicere omnia, multi appellandi, lædendique sunt: quod mihi non est necesse. Tantum dicam, paucos homines, ut levissime dicam, arrogantes, hoc adjutore, Q. Opimium *per* ludum et jocum, fortunis omnibus evertisse. — *Cic. in Verr.* ii. 1. 60.

By, with leave or permission of.

1. Ancillas dedo: quolubet cruciatu *per* me exquire.

Ter. Hec. v. 2. 7.

2. *Per* nos quidem, (hercle) egebit, qui suum prodegerit.

Plaut. Merc. v. 4. 60.

3. Quis ignorat, maximam illecebram esse peccandi impunitatis spem? In utro igitur hæc fuit? In Milone? qui etiam nunc reus est facti, aut præclari, aut certe necessarii? an in Clodio? qui ita judicia, pœnamque contempserat, ut eum nihil delectaret, quod aut *per* naturam fas esset, aut *per* leges liceret? — *Cic. pro Mil.* c. 16.

By, in supplication or adjuration.

Obsecravit *per* fratris sui mortui cinerem, *per* nomen propinquitatis, *per* ipsius conjugem et liberos, quibus propior P. Quintio nemo est, ut aliquando misericordiam caperet. — *Cic. pro Quint.* c. 31.

Separated from the substantive it governs by EGO and TU, and sometimes also by the article, in adjuration.

1. *Per* ego te deos oro, ut ne illis animum inducas credere,

Quibus id maxime utile 'st, illum esse quam deterrimum. *Ter. And.* v. 1. 15.

2. *Per* ego te, fili, quæcumque jura liberos jungunt parentibus, precor quæsoque, ne ante oculos patris facere et pati omnia infanda velis. — *Liv.* xxiii. 9.

3. Ilicas *per* te flammas, Tarpejaque saxa,

Per patrios, Consul, muros, suspensa que nostræ

Eventu pugnæ natorum pignora, cedas
 Oramus Superis, tempusque ad prælia dextrum
 Opperiare. *Sil. Ital.* v. 82.

4. ——— *Per* ego has lacrymas dextramque tuam
 te

Oro. *Virg. Æn.* iv. 314.

5. ——— *Per* ego te hæc genua obtestor, senex
 Quisquis es. *Plaut. Rud.* iii. 2. 13.

By, in attestation or swearing.

1. Ubi semel quis pejeraverit, ei credi postea, etiam
 si *per* plures deos juret, non oportet. — *Cic. pro Rab.*
Post. c. 13.

2. *Per* solis radios, Tarpeiaque fulmina jurat,
 Et Martis frameam, et Cirrhæi spicula vatis;
Per calamos venatricis, pharetramque puellæ,
*Per*que tuum, pater Ægæi Neptune, tridentem.
Juv. Sat. xiii. 78.

With *SE*.

1. [Plerique] amicos, tanquam pecudes, eos potissimum diligunt, ex quibus sperant se maximum fructum esse capturos. Ita pulcherrima illa et maxime naturali carent amicitia, *per se* et propter se expetenda. — *Cic. de Amic.* c. 21.

2. Nunquam se ille [Scipio] Philo, nunquam Rupilio, nunquam Mummio anteposuit, nunquam inferioris ordinis amicis. Q. vero Maximum fratrem, egregium virum, omnino sibi nequaquam parem, quod is anteibat ætate, tanquam superiorem colebat; suosque omnes *per se* esse ampliores volebat. — *Cic. de Amic.* c. 19.

3. Mihi de amicitia cogitanti, maxime illud conside-

randum videri solet: num propter imbecillitatem atque inopiam desiderata sit amicitia; ut dandis recipiendisque meritis, quod quisque minus *per se* ipse posset, id acciperet ab alio, vicissimque redderet? — *Cic. de Amic.* c. 8.

4. Quod quæritur sæpe, cur tam multi sunt Epicurei: sunt aliæ quoque causæ: sed multitudinem hoc maxime allicit, quod ita putat dici ab illo, recta et honesta quæ sint, ea facere ipsa *per se* lætitiâ, id est, voluptatem. Homines optimi non intelligunt totam rationem everti, si ita se res habeat. Nam si concederetur, etiam si ad corpus nihil referatur, ista sua sponte et *per se* esse jucunda; *per se* esset et virtus, et cognitio rerum, quod minime ille vult, expetenda. — *Cic. de Fin.* i. 7.

5. Absurdum est dicere, cum homines bestiæque hoc calore teneantur, et propterea moveantur ac sentiant, mundum esse sine sensu: qui integro, et puro, et libero, eodemque acerrimo et mobilissimo ardore teneatur. Præsertim cum is ardor, qui est mundi, non agitatus ab alio, neque externo pulsu, sed *per se* ipse ac sua sponte moveatur. — *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* ii. 11.

With a neuter adjective.

1. Talia dum pandit, vicinus parte sinistra
Per subitum erumpit clamor. *Sil. Ital.* x. 504.
2. — Haud dum enses stricti, mediumque jacebat
Tantum ad bella loci, quantum transmittere jactæ
Sufficerent hastæ, cum fulgor hebescere cœli
Per subitum cœpit, densæque subire tenebræ.
Sil. Ital. xii. 651.
3. Ceu septem surgens sedatis annibus altus
Per tacitum Ganges. *Virg. Æn.* ix. 30.

4. Ductor defixos Itala tellure tenebat
 Intentus vultus, manantesque ora rigabant
Per tacitum lacrimæ. *Sil. Ital.* xvii. 214.

Intensive.

1. *Per* mihi, *per*, inquam, *gratum* feceris, si in hoc tam diligens fueris, quam soles in his rebus, quas me valde velle arbitraris. — *Cic. ad Attic.* i. 20.

2. Crassus vero mihi noster visus est oratoris facultatem non illius artis terminis, sed ingenii sui finibus, immensis pene, describere. Nam et civitatum regendarum oratori gubernacula sententia sua tradidit: in quo *per* mihi *mirum* visum est, Scævola, te hoc illi concedere; cum sæpissime tibi senatus breviter impoliteque dicenti maximis sit de rebus assensus. — *Cic. de Orat.* i. 49.

3. Tertio Nonas cum in Laterium fratris venissem, accepi literas, et paulum respiravi: quod post has ruinas mihi non acciderat. *Per* enim *magni* æstimo, tibi firmitudinem animi nostri, et factum nostrum probari. — *Cic. ad Attic.* x. 1.

CHAPTER XVIII. Page 97.

PONE.

Behind.

1. Quievēre in castris Celtiberi, quia pugnae copia non fiebat: equites tantum in stationem egrediebantur, ut parati essent, si quid ab hoste moveretur. *Pone* castra utrique pabulatum et lignatum ibant, neutri alteros inpedientes. — *Liv.* xl. 30.

2. Vinctae *pone* tergum manus: laniata veste, foedum spectaculum, ducebatur, multis increpantibus, nullo inlacrymante; deformitas exitus misericordiam abstulerat. — *Tac. Hist.* iii. 85.

3. *Pone* nos recede. *Plaut. Pæn.* iii. 2. 34.

Adverbially.

1. ——— Dextrae se parvus Iulus

Implicuit, sequiturque patrem non passibus æquis.

Pone subit conjux. *Virg. Æn.* ii. 723.

2. Ita totum animal movebatur illud quidem, sed immoderate, et fortuito, ut sex motibus veheretur. Nam et ante, et *pone*, ad lævam, et ad dextram, et sursum, et deorsum, modo huc, modo illuc. — *Cic. Timæus*, c. 13.

CHAPTER XIX. Page 99.

POST.

Behind, applied to place.

1. Repente *post* tergum equitatus cernitur. — *Cæs. B. G.* vii. 88.
2. Ille ex castris prima vigilia egressus, prope confecto sub lucem itinere, *post* montem se occultavit. — *Cæs. B. G.* vii. 83.
3. Tu *post* carecta latebas. *Virg. Ecl.* iii. 20.

After, in point of time.

1. *Post* mortem, in morte nihil est, quod metuam, mali. *Plaut. Capt.* iii. 5. 83.
2. Abi, stultus; sero *post* tempus venis. *Plaut. Capt.* iv. 2. 90.
3. Brundisium veni a. d. xiv. Kal. Maias. Eo die pueri tui mihi a te literas reddiderunt: et alii pueri *post* diem tertium ejus diei alias literas attulerunt. — *Cic. ad Attic.* iii. 7.
4. Etenim, cum pro sua patria pauci *post* genus hominum natum reperti sint, qui nullis præmiis propositis, vitam suam hostium telis objecerint: pro aliena republica quemquam fore putatis, qui se opponat periculis, non modo nullo proposito præmio, sed etiam interdicto? — *Cic. pro Balb.* c. 10.

5. Quadringentesimo anno, quam urbs Romana condita erat, quinto tricesimo, quam a Gallis recuperata, ablato *post* undecimum annum a plebe consulatu, patricii consules ambo ex interregno magistratum iniere. — *Liv.* vii. 18.

6. Annum *post* quintum decimum creati consules L. Lucretius Flavius, Ser. Sulpicius Camerinus. — *Liv.* v. 29.

Adverbially.

1. Mitto igitur ad te Trebatium, atque ita mitto, ut initio mea sponte, *post* autem invitatu tuo mittendum duxerim. — *Cic. ad Fam.* vii. 5.

2. Nunc primum fac istæc lavet: *post* deinde,
Quod jussi ei dari bibere

Date.

Ter. Andr. iii. 2, 3.

3. Reprehendit eas res, quas idem Cæsar anno *post*, et deinceps reliquis annis administravisset in Gallia. — *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* c. 60.

Joined with EA (POSTEA).

1. Post Cannensem illam calamitatem primum Marcelli ad Nolam prælio, populus se Romanus erexit, *posteaque* prosperæ res deinceps multæ consecutæ sunt. — *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* c. 3.

2. *Postea* aliquanto, ipsos quoque tempestas vehementius jactare cœpit, usque adeo, ut dominus navis, cum idem gubernator esset, in scapham confugeret, et inde funiculo, qui a puppi religatus scapham annexam trahebat, navim, quoad posset, moderaretur. — *Cic. de Invent.* ii. 51.

Joined with QUAM (POSTQUAM).

Undecimo die *postquam* a te discesseram, hoc literularum exaravi, egrediens e villa ante lucem — *Cic. ad Attic.* xii. 1.

Disjoined from QUAM.

Nil sane habebam novi, quod *post* accidisset, *quam* dedissem ad te Philogeni liberto tuo literas. — *Cic. ad Attic.* vi. 3.

Combined with EA and QUAM (POSTEAQUAM).

Quod *posteaquam* dixi, tantus est gemitus factus aspectu statuæ, et commemoratione, ut illud in curia positum monumentum scelerum, non beneficiorum videretur. — *Cic. in Verr.* ii. 2. 4. 62.

POSTEA elegantly separated from QUAM by the intervention of VERO.

1. *Postea vero quam* ita et cepi et gessi maxima imperia, ut mihi nihil neque ad honorem, neque ad gloriam acquirendum putarem; superiorem quidem nunquam, sed parem vobis me speravi esse factum. — *Cic. ad Fam.* iii. 7.

2. *Postea vero quam* profectus es, velim recordere, quæ ego de te in senatu egerim, quæ in concionibus dixerim, quas ad te literas miseram. — *Cic. ad Fam.* v. 2.

CHAPTER XX. Page 104.

PRÆTER.

Except or but.

1. Amicum ex consularibus neminem tibi esse video, *præter* Hortensium et Lucillum: cæteri sunt partim obscurius iniqui, partim non dissimulanter irati. — *Cic. ad Fam. i. 5.*

2. Omnibus sententiis, *præter* unam, condemnatus est. — *Cic. pro A. Cluent. c. 20.*

3. Neque, *præter* te, in Alide ullus servus istoc nomine 'st. *Plaut. Capt. iii. 4. 58.*

Adverbially in appearance, but the accusative understood.

1. Atque etiam e Græcis ipsis diligenter cavendæ sunt quædam familiaritates, *præter* hominum perpaucorum, si qui sunt vetere Græcia digni. — *Cic. ad Q. Fratr. i. 1. 5.*

2. Religionum usquequaque contemtor, *præter* unius Deæ Syriae. — *Suet. Neron. 56.*

Besides.

1. Scipionem ea auctoritate esse, ut non solum libere, quæ probasset, exponere; sed magna etiam ex parte compellere, atque errantem [Pompeium] regere posset:

præesse autem suo nomine exercitui; ut, *præter* auctoritatem, vires quoque ad coercendum haberet: quod si fecisset, quietem Italiae, pacem provinciarum, salutem imperii, uni omnes acceptam relatueros. — *Cæs. B. Civ.* iii. 57.

2. Ceterum hæc, ut in secundis rebus, segniter otioseque gesta. Romanos, *præter* insitam industriam animis, fortuna etiam cunctari prohibebat. — *Liv.* xxiii. 14.

3. Quis porro, *præter* periculum horridi et ignoti maris, Asia, aut Africa, aut Italia relicta, Germaniam peteret? informem terris, asperam cœlo, tristem cultu aspectuque, nisi si patria sit. — *Tac. Germ.* c. 2.

By the side of or along.

1. Postero die est *præter* Caralitin paludem agmen ductum. — *Liv.* xxxviii. 15.

2. Transgressis ponte perfecto flumen, *præter* ripam euntibus Galli Matris Magnæ a Pessinunte obcurrere cum insignibus suis, vaticinantes fanatico carmine, Deam Romanis viam belli et victoriam dare. — *Liv.* xxxviii. 19.

3. Fulvius, secunda et quarta legione adortus a Pisis Apuanos Ligures, in deditionem acceptos, ad septem millia hominum in naves impositos, *præter* oram Etrusci maris Neapolim transmisit. — *Liv.* xl. 41.

Before or in sight of.

1. Apronius interea cœnam, ac pocula poscebat. Servi autem ejus, qui et moribus iisdem essent, quibus dominus, et eodem genere ac loco nati, *præter* oculos Lollii hæc omnia ferebant. — *Cic. Verr.* ii. 3. 25.

2. Præcipuum pavorem intulit suspensum et nutans machinamentum quo repente demisso *præter* suorum ora, singuli pluresve hostium sublime rapti, verso pondere intra castra effundebantur. — *Tac. Hist.* iv. 30.

Beyond or above.

1. Nimum ipse est durus *præter* æquumque et bonum. *Ter. Adolph.* i. 1. 39.
2. Cujus [Phalaridis] est *præter* cæteros nobilitata crudelitas. — *Cic. de Offic.* ii. 7.
3. Aristides . . . nonne ob eam causam expulsus est patria, quod *præter* modum justus esset. — *Cic. Tusc. Quæst.* v. 36.
4. Plura etiam acciderunt, quam vellem. Nam, ut amitteretis exercitum, nunquam mehercule optavi. Illud etiam accidit *præter* optatum meum; sed valde ex voluntate. — *Cic. in Pison.* c. 20.
5. Quod plerique omnes faciunt adolescentuli,
 Ut animum ad aliquod studium adjungant, aut equos
 Alere, aut canes ad venandum, aut ad philosophos:
 Horum ille nihil egregie *præter* cetera
 Studebat, et tamen omnia hæc mediocriter.
Ter. Andr. i. 1. 28.

Contrary to.

1. Ante d. v. Kal. Decemb. tres epistolas a te accepi; unam datam a. d. viii. Kal. Novemb. in qua me hortaris, ut forti animo mensem Januarium expectem: eaque, quæ ad spem putas pertinere, de Lentuli studio, de Metelli voluntate, de tota Pompeii ratione, perscribis. In altera epistola *præter* consuetudinem tuam diem non adscribis. — *Cic. ad Attic.* iii. 23.

2. Sed ex his omnibus nihil magis ridetur, quam quod est *præter* expectationem: cujus innumerabilia sunt exempla, vel Appii majoris illius, qui in senatu, cum ageretur de agris publicis, et de lege Thoria, et premeretur Lucilius ab iis, qui a pecore ejus depasci agros publicos dicerent, “Non est,” inquit, “Lucilii pecus illud: erratis;” (defendere Lucilium videbatur) “ego liberum puto esse: qua lubet, pascitur.”

CHAPTER XXI. Page 109.

PROPE.

Near, almost at.

1. Est mihi gratissimum, tanti a te æstimatam consuetudinem vitæ, victusque nostri: primum, ut eam domum sumeres, ut non modo *prope* me, sed plane mecum habitare posses: deinde, ut migrare tantopere festines. — *Cic. ad Fam. vii. 23.*

2. — Quemdam volo visere, non tibi notum; Trans Tiberim longe cubat is, *prope* Cæsaris hortos.
Hor. Sat. i. 9. 17.

3. Id vero ægre tolerante milite, *prope* seditionem ventum, cum progressi equites sub ipsa mœnia, vagos ex Cremonensibus corripunt. — *Tac. Hist. iii. 21.*

Near, about; applied to time.

Prope kalendas Sextiles puto me Laodiceæ fore: perpaucos dies, dum pecunia accipitur, quæ mihi ex publica permutatione debetur, commorabor. — *Cic. ad Fam. iii. 5.*

Adverbially.

1. Tute ipse his rebus finem præscripsti, pater.
Prope adest, cum alieno more vivendum 'st mihi:
Sine nunc meo me vivere interea modo.

Ter. And. i. 1. 124.

2. Vehementer te esse sollicitum, et in communibus miseriis præcipuo quodam dolore angi, multi ad nos quotidie deferunt. Quod quanquam minime miror, et meum quodammodo agnosco: doleo tamen, te sapientia præditum *prope* singulari, non tuis bonis delectari potius, quam alienis malis laborare. — *Cic. ad Fam.* iv. 3.

3. Circa Herdoneam Romanæ legiones et prætor Fulvius erant. quo ubi adlatum est, hostes adventare, *prope* est factum, ut injussu prætoris signis convulsis in aciem exirent. — *Liv.* xxv. 21.

With A, *near*, or *close to*.

1. Tum in Italia bellum tam *prope a* Sicilia, tamen in Sicilia non fuit. — *Cic. in Verr.* ii. 5. 2.

2. [Cato] perniciali odio Carthaginis flagrans, attulit quodam die in curiam præcocem ex ea provincia ficum, ostendensque Patribus, “ Interrogo vos,” inquit: “ quando hanc pomum demptam putetis ex arbore?” Cum inter omnes recentem esse constaret: “ Atqui tertium,” inquit, “ ante diem scitote decerptam Carthagine: tam *prope a* muris habemus hostem.” Statimque sumptum est Punicum tertium bellum. — *Plin. N. H.* xv. 18.

3. An tu eras consul, cum in Palatio mea domus ardebat, non casu aliquo, sed ignibus injectis, instigante te? Ecquod in hac urbe majus unquam incendium fuit, cui non consul subvenerit? At tu illo ipso tempore apud socrum tuam *prope a* meis ædibus, cujus domum ad meam exhauriendam patefeceras, sedebas, non extingtor, sed auctor incendii, et ardentes faces furiis Clodianis pene ipse consul ministrabas. — *Cic. in Pison.* c. 11.

With ABESSE.

Porro ne in corpore quidem valetudinem medici probant, quæ animi anxietate contingit, parum est ægrum non esse, fortem, et lætum, et alacrem volo: *prope abest* ab infirmitate, in quo sola sanitas laudatur. — *Cic. Dial. de Orat. c. 23.*

CHAPTER XXII. Page 113.

PROPTER.

Near, or by, i. e. by the side of.

1. In pratulo *propter* Platonis statuam consedimus. —
Cic. de Clar. Orat. p. 6.

2. Cum Lacedæmoniis lex esset, ut hostias nisi ad sacrificium quoddam redemptor præbuisset, capitale esset; hostias is, qui redemerat, cum sacrificii dies instaret, in urbem ex agro cœpit agere. Tum subito magnis commotis tempestatibus fluvius Eurotas is, qui *propter* Lacedæmonem fluit, ita magnus et vehemens factus est, ut eo traduci victimæ nullo modo possent. —
Cic. de Invent. c. 31.

3. Vulcani item complures: primus Cælo natus, ex quo Minerva Apollinem eum, cujus in tutela Athenas antiqui historici esse voluerunt: secundus Nilo natus, Phthas, ut Ægyptii appellant, quem custodem esse Ægypti volunt: tertius ex tertio Jove et Junone, qui Lemni fabricæ traditur præfuisse: quartus Menalio natus, qui tenuit insulas *propter* Siciliam, quæ Vulcaniæ nominabantur. — *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* iii. 22.

4. — Ubi Artotrogus?

ARTO.

Hic est: stat *propter* virum

Fortem, atque fortunatum, et forma regia;

Tum bellatorem.

Plaut. Mil. Glor. i. 9.

On account of, for, i. e. for the sake of, or by reason of.

1. Nolito commoveri, si audieris me regredi, si forte Cæsar ad me veniet. . . . Nam neque castra, *propter* anni tempus et militum animos, facere possum: neque ex omnibus oppidis contrahere copias expedit. — *Cic. ad Attic.* viii. 12.

2. Tu solus aperta non videbis, qui *propter* acumen occultissima perspicias? tu non intelliges, te querelis quotidianis nihil proficere? tu non intelliges duplicari sollicitudines, quas elevare tua te prudentia postulat? — *Cic. Fam.* v. 14.

3. Audivi equidem ista de majoribus natu, sed nunquam sum adductus, ut crederem; eamque suspicionem *propter* hanc causam credo fuisse, quod Fannius in mediocribus oratoribus habitus esset. — *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* c. 26.

4. De Tirone video tibi curæ esse: quem quidem ego, etsi mirabiles utilitates mihi præbet, cum valet, in omni genere vel negotiorum, vel studiorum meorum, tamen *propter* humanitatem, et modestiam malo salvum, quam *propter* usum meum. — *Cic. ad Attic.* vii. 5.

Adverbially.

1. Præterito hac recta platea sursus: ubi eo veneris,
Clivos deorsum vorsum est; hac te præcipitato:
postea

Est ad hanc manum sacellum: ibi angiportum
propter est. *Ter. Adelph.* iv. 2. 35.

2. Videbit, conloquetur: aderit una in unis ædibus:
Cibum nonnunquam capiet cum ea: interdum
propter dormiet. *Ter. Eun.* ii. 3. 76.

CHAPTER XXIII. Page 116.

SECUNDUM.

After, next to.

1. Deos placatos pietas efficiet, et sanctitas: proxime autem, et *secundum* deos, homines hominibus maxime utiles esse possunt. — *Cic. de Offic.* ii. 3.

2. In hac solitudine careo omnium colloquio; cumque mane me in silvam abstrusi densam et asperam, non exeo inde ante vesperum. *Secundum* te, nihil est mihi amicus solitudine. — *Cic. ad Attic.* xii. 15.

3. In actione *secundum* vocem vultus valet. Is autem oculis gubernatur. — *Cic. de Orat.* iii. 59.

4. *Secundum* ea quæro, servarisne in eo fidem? num quando tibi moram attulerit, quo minus concilium advocares, legemque ferres, quod eo die scires de cælo esse servatum? — *Cic. in Vat.* c. 6.

Near or behind.

1. Circiter hora decima noctis P. Postumius, familiaris ejus, ad me venit, et mihi nuntiavit, M. Marcellum, collegam nostrum, post cœnæ tempus, a P. Magio Chitone, familiari ejus, pugione percussum esse, et duo vulnera accepisse, unum in stomacho, alterum in capite *secundum* aurem: sperare tamen eum vivere posse. — *Cic. Fam.* iv. 12.

2. Pro, Dii immortales! Quid illuc est, Sceparnio,
Hominum *secundum* litus? *Plaut. Rud.* i. 2. 60.
3. Saltibus in vacuis pascant, et plena *secundum*
Flumina. *Virg. Georg.* iii. 143.

According to.

1. Gavium istum, quem repentinum speculatorem fuisse dicis, ostendam, in latumias Syracusis a te esse conjectum: neque id solum ex literis ostendam Syracusanorum: ne possis dicere, me, quia sit aliquis in literis Gavius, hoc fingere, et eligere nomen, ut hunc illum esse possim dicere: sed *secundum* arbitrium tuum testes dabo, qui istum ipsum Syracusis abs te in latumias conjectum esse dicant. — *Cic. in Verr.* ii. 5. 63.

2. — Isti te ignorabant: postquam eis mores ostendi tuos:

Et conlaudavi *secundum* facta et virtutes tuas,
Impetravi. *Ter. Eun.* v. 8. 60.

3. Omnia vero, quæ *secundum* naturam fiunt, sunt habenda in bonis. Quid est autem tam *secundum* naturam, quam senibus emori? quod idem contingit adolescentibus, adversante et repugnante natura. — *Cic. de Senect.* c. 19.

In favour of.

1. Subito ille [Clodius] in concionem ascendit, quam Appius ei dedit. Nuntiat jam populo pontifices *secundum* se decrevisse; me autem vi conari in possessionem venire. Hortatur, ut se et Appium sequantur, et suam libertatem ut defendant. — *Cic. ad Attic.* iv. 2.

2. Causa Buthrotiorum delata est ad consules. Decretum Cæsaris recitatum est, et multi præterea libelli

Cæsaris prolati. Consules de consilii sententia decreverunt secundum Buthrotios; Plancum dederunt. — *Cic. ad Attic.* xvi. 18.

3. Vulgata victoria, post principia belli *secundum* Flavianos, duæ legiones, cum Vedio Aquila, legato, Patavium alacres veniunt. — *Tac. Hist.* iii. 7.

4. Iste postero die mane, cum multo maturius, quam unquam antea, surrexisset, iudices citari jubet. Ubi comperit Heraclium non adesse, cogere incipit eos, ut absentem Heraclium condemnarent. Illi eum comonefaciunt, ut si ei videatur, utatur instituto suo, nec cogat ante horam decimam de absente *secundum* præsentem judicare. Impetrant. — *Cic. in Verr.* ii. 2. 17.

CHAPTER XXV. Page 121.

SUPRA.

Above, higher than, over.

1. Infra nihil est, nisi mortale et caducum, præter animos generi hominum, munere deorum datos. *Supra* lunam sunt æterna omnia. — *Cic. Somn. Scip.* c. 4.

2. Eadem ratione mare, cum *supra* terram sit, medium tamen terræ locum expetens, conglobatur undique æquabiliter, neque redundat unquam, neque effunditur. *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* ii. 45.

3. Ego . . . bellum geram . . . cum regno, et imperiis extraordinariis, et dominatione, et potentia, quæ *supra* leges se esse velit. — *Cic. ad Brut.* c. 17.

4. — Mihi cæruleus *supra* caput astitit imber,
Noctem hyememque ferens. *Virg. Æn.* iii. 194.

SUPRA CAPUT, *exceedingly.*

Ecce *supra caput* homo levis ac sordidus, sed tamen equestri censu, Catienu: etiam is lenietur. — *Cic. ad Quint. Frat.* i. 2.

Beyond.

1. Illis ira modum *supra* est, læsæque venenum
Morsibus inspirant. *Virg. Georg.* iv. 236.
2. Quartus autem est gradus et altissimus eorum qui

natura boni sapientesque gignuntur: quibus a principio innascitur ratio recta constansque, quæ *supra* hominem putanda est, deoque tribuenda. — *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* ii. 13.

3. Gloria quem *supra* vires et vestit et ungit,
 Quem tenet argenti sitis importuna famesque,
 Quem paupertatis pudor et fuga, dives amicus
 Sæpe decem vitiis instructor odit et horret.

Hor. Epist. i. 18. 22.

More than.

1. Qui Musas amat impares,
 Ternos ter cyathos attonitus petet
 Vates. Tres prohibet *supra*
 Rixarum metuens tangere Gratia.

Hor. Od. iii. 19. 13.

2. Karthaginensium sociorumque cæsa eo die *supra* millia viginti: par ferme numerus captus est, cum signis militaribus centum triginta tribus, elephantis undecim. — *Liv.* xxx. 35.

Adverbially.

1. Ac mihi quidem veteres illi, majus quiddam animo complexi, plus multo etiam vidisse videntur, quam quantum nostrorum ingeniorum acies intueri potest: qui omnia hæc, quæ *supra* et subter, unum esse, et una vi, atque una consensione naturæ constricta esse dixerunt. — *Cic. de Orat.* iii. 5.

2. ——— Das nummos; accipis uvam,
 Pullos, ova, cadum temeti: nempe modo isto
 Paulatim mercaris agrum, fortasse trecentis,
 Aut etiam *supra*, nummorum millibus emptum.

Hor. Epist. ii. 2. 162.

3. Pisonis humanitas, virtus, amor in omnes nos tantus est, ut nihil *supra* possit. — *Cic. Fam.* xiv. 1.

Followed by QUAM.

1. [Livium] in concionibus, *supra quam* enarrari potest, eloquentem. — *Quintil. Instit.* x. 1. 101.

2. Aspera arteria (sic enim a medicis appellatur) ostium habeat, adjunctum linguæ radicibus, paulo *supra quam* ad linguam stomachus annectitur. — *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* ii. 54.

CHAPTER XXVI. Page 124.

TRANS.

Over, across, beyond.

1. Cœlum non animum mutant qui *trans* mare currunt.
Hor. Epist. i. 11. 780.
2. Si fortunatum species et gratia præstat;
Mercemur servum qui dictet nomina, lævum
Qui fodiat latus, et cogat *trans* pondera dextram
Porrigere. *Hor. Epist. i. 6. 49.*
3. Illas ducit amor *trans* Gargara, *transque* sonantem
Ascanium : superant montes, et flumina tranant.
Virg. Georg. iii. 269.
4. Marcone Crasso putas utile fuisse, tum cum maximis opibus fortunisque florebat, scire, sibi, interfecto Publio filio, exercituque deleto, *trans* Euphratem cum ignominia et dedecore esse pereundum? — *Cic. de Div. ii. 9.*
5. [Clodius], cum ab equite Romano splendidissimo et forti viro, T. Pacavio, non impetrasset, ut insulam in lacu Prelio venderet, repente lintribus in eam insulam materiam, calcem, cæmenta atque arenam convexit, dominoque *trans* ripam inspectante non dubitavit ædificium extruere in alieno. — *Cic. pro Milon. c. 27.*

CHAPTER XXVII. Page 127.

VERSUS OR VERSUM.

Towards.

1. Initio belli civilis cum Brundisium *versus* ires ad Cæsarem, venisti ad me in Formianum. — *Cic. Fam.* xi. 27.

2. Bello Punico secundo, nonne C. Flaminius consul iterum, neglexit signa rerum futurarum magna cum clade reipublicæ? Qui exercitu lustrato, cum Arretium *versus* castra movisset, et contra Annibalem legiones duceret: et ipse, et equus ejus ante signum Jovis Statoris sine causa repente concidit, nec eam rem habuit religioni, objecto signo, ut peritis videbatur, ne committeret prælium. — *Cic. de Div.* i. 35.

With AD OR IN.

1. [Numa] aditus, sicut Romulus augurato urbe condenda regnum adeptus est, de se quoque Deos consuli jussit: inde ab augure (cui deinde, honoris ergo, publicum id perpetuumque sacerdotium fuit) deductus in arcem, in lapide *ad* meridiem *versus* consedit. Augur ad lævam ejus, capite velato, sedem cepit, dextra manu baculum sine nodo aduncum tenens, quem lituum appellaverunt. inde ubi, prospectu in urbem agrumque

capto, Deos precatus, regiones ab oriente ad occasum determinavit; dexteris ad meridiem partes, lævas ad septentrionem esse dixit. Signum contra, quo longissime conspectum oculi ferebant, animo finivit. Tum, lituo in lævam manum translato, dextra in caput Numæ imposita, precatus est ita: "Jupiter pater, si est fas, hunc Numam Pompilium, cujus ego caput teneo, regem Romæ esse, uti tu signa nobis certa adclarassis inter eos fines, quos feci." Tum peregit verbis auspicia, quæ mitti vellet. quibus missis, declaratus rex Numa de templo descendit. — *Liv.* i. 19.

2. Postquam Antonius cum exercitu adventabat, Catilina per montis iter facere, ad Urbem modo, modo *in* Galliam *versus* castra movere. — *Sall. Cat.* c. 56.

3. Interim Metellus cum acerrime rem gereret, clamorem hostilem ab tergo accepit: dein, conorso equo, animadvortit, fugam *ad se versus* fieri: quæ res indicabat popularis esse. — *Sall. Jug.* c. 58.

With QUOQUO OR SURSUM.

1. [Vercingetorix] rex ab suis appellatur: dimittit *quoquoversus* legationes: obtestatur ut in fide maneant. — *Cæs. B. Gall.* vii. 4.

2. Eadem ratio est horum, quæ sunt orationis lumina, et quodammodo insignia: cum aut duplicantur, iteranturque verba, aut breviter commutata ponuntur, aut ab eodem verbo ducitur sæpius oratio, aut in idem conjicitur, aut in utrumque, aut adjungitur idem iteratum, aut idem ad extremum refertur: aut continenter unum verbum non in eadem sententia ponitur: aut cum similiter vel cadunt verba, vel desinunt: aut multis modis contrariis relata contraria: aut cum gradatim *sursum*

versus reditur: aut cum, demptis conjunctionibus, dissolute plura dicuntur: aut cum aliquid prætereuntes, cur id faciamus, ostendimus: aut cum corrigimus nosmetipsos, quasi reprehendentes: aut si est aliqua exclamatio vel admirationis, vel conquestionis: aut cum ejusdem nominis casus sæpius commutatur. — *Cic. Orat. c. 39.*

CHAPTER XXVIII. Page 131.

ULTRA.

Beyond, referred to place.

1. — Me sylvæ lupus in Sabina,
 Dum meam canto Lalagen, et *ultra*
 Terminum curis vagor expeditus,
 Fugit inermem. *Hor. Od. i. 22. 9.*

2. Cottæ quod tu negas te nosse; *ultra* Silianam villam est, quam puto tibi notam esse: villula sordida, et valde pusilla: nihil agri; ad aliam rem loci nihil; satis ad eam, quam quæro. — *Cic. ad Attic. xii. 27.*

Beyond, referred to time.

1. *Ultra* promissum tempus abesse queror.
Ov. Epist. Her. ii. 2.

2. A me [palæstricus] tamen nec *ultra* pueriles annos retinebitur, nec in his ipsis diu. — *Quint. Inst. i. 11. 2.*

Beyond, referred to degree.

1. Mollis et enervata putanda est Peripateticorum ratio et oratio, qui perturbari animos necesse esse dicunt: sed adhibent modum quendam, quem *ultra* progredi non oporteat. — *Cic. Tusc. Quæst. iv. 17.*

2. Nihil pejus est iis, qui, paulum aliquid *ultra* primas literas progressi, falsam sibi scientiæ persuasionem induerunt. — *Quintil. Instit. i. 1. 2.*

Adverbially; applied to space.

1. Geram tibi morem, et ea, quæ vis, ut potero, explicabo: nec tamen quasi Pythius Apollo, certa ut sint et fixa, quæ dixero: sed ut homunculus unus e multis, probabilia conjectura sequens. *Ultra* enim quo progrediar, quam ut veri videam similia, non habeo. — *Cic. Tusc. Quæst. i. 9.*

2. Longum est, quod pluribus verbis, aut sententiis, *ultra* quam satis est, producit. — *Cic. de Invent. i. 18.*

Adverbially; applied to time.

1. Ea demum vox ita animos accendit, atque, renovato clamore, velut alii repente facti, tanta vi se in hostem intulerunt, ut sustineri *ultra*, non possent. — *Liv. xxiv. 16.*

2. His consulibus Fidenæ obsessæ, Crustumeria capta, Præneste ab Latinis ad Romanos descivit. nec *ultra* bellum Latinum, gliscens jam per aliquot annos, dilatatum. — *Liv. ii. 19.*

Adverbially; applied to degree.

1. Brutus noster misit ad me orationem suam, habitam in concione Capitolina; petivitque a me, ut eam nec ambiciose corrigerem ante, quam ederet. Est autem oratio scripta elegantissime sententiis, verbis, ut nihil possit *ultra*. — *Cic. ad Attic. xv. 1.*

2. Contenti esse debebitis, si probabilia dicentur. Æquum est enim meminisse, et me, qui disseram, hominem esse: et vos, qui judicatis: ut si probabilia dicentur, nihil *ultra* requiratis. — *Cic. de Univ. c. 3.*

CHAPTER XXIX. Page 134.

USQUE.

As far as.

1. ——— MIC. Is venit ut secum avehat :
 Nam habitat Mileti. ÆS. Hem, virginem ut
 secum avehat?
 MIC. Sic est. ÆS. Miletum *usque* obsecro?
Ter. Adel. iv. 5. 19.
2. Appius noster, cum me adventare videret, profectus
 est Tarsum *usque* Laodicea. — *Cic. ad Attic. v. 17.*

Adverbially; *even, as far as, very, till.*

1. ——— SA. Numquam vidi iniquius
 Certationem comparatam, quam hodie quæ inter
 nos fuit :
 Ego vapulando, ille verberando, *usque* ambo defessi
 sumus.
 SY. Tua culpa. SA. Quid facerem? SY. Adule-
 scenti morem gestum oportuit.
 SA. Quid potui melius, qui hodie *ei usque* os præbui?
Ter. Adel. ii. 2. 3.

Adverbially; *all but, almost.*

- DEM. Quid tibi est?
 SY. Rogitas? Ctesipho me pugnis miserum, et
 istam psaltriam
Usque occidit. *Ter. Adel. iv. 2. 18.*

Adverbially; *continually, always.*

1. Mihi quidem *usque* curæ erit quid agas, dum, quid egeris, sciero. — *Cic. Fam. xii. 19.*

2. Exsul eram; requiesque mihi, non fama petita est:
Mens intenta suis ne foret *usque* malis.

Ovid. Trist. iv. 1. 3.

Adverbially; doubled.

Allatres licet *usque* nos et *usque*,
Et gannitibus improbis laccessas;
Certum est hanc tibi pernegare famam,
Olim quam petis in meis libellis.

Martial. v. 60. 1.

With AD.

1. Si sensero hodie quicquam in his te nuptiis

Fallaciæ conari, quo fiant minus;

Aut velle in ea re ostendi, quam sis callidus:

Verberibus cæsum te in pistrinum, Dave, dedam
usque ad necem. *Ter. Andr. i. 2. 25.*

2. De Quinto fratre nuntii nobis tristes, nec varii,
venerant ex ante diem Non. Jun. *usque ad* prid. Kal.
Sept. — *Cic. Attic. iii. 17.*

With A.

1. Hi sunt homines, quos nuper senatus in hostium numero habendos censuit. Hoc illi navigio ad omnes populi Romani hostes, *usque ab* Dianio, quod in Hispania est, ad Sinopen, quæ in Ponto est, navigaverunt. — *Cic. Verr. ii. 1. 34.*

2. Vetus opinio est, jam *usque ab* heroicis ducta temporibus, eaque et populi Romani et omnium gentium firmata consensu, versari quandam inter homines divina-

tionem, id est, præensionem et scientiam rerum futurarum. — *Cic. de Div. i. 1.*

With various prepositions.

1. *Libra die somnique pares ubi fecerit horas,
Et medium luci atque umbris jam dividet orbem :
Exercete, viri, tauros, serite hordea campis,
Usque sub extremum brumæ intractabilis imbrem.*
Virg. Georg. i. 208.

2. ——— *Heus jubete istos foras
Exire, quos jussi, ocius. Procede tu huc.
Ex Æthiopia est usque hæc.*

Ter. Eun. iii. 2. 16.

3. *Romæ consules prætoresque usque ante diem quintum Kalendas Maias Latinæ tenuerunt.* — *Liv. xxv. 12.*

4. Memorandum de panthera tradit Demetrius Phisicus : jacentem in media via hominis desiderio, repente apparuisse patri cujusdam Philini, assectatoris sapientiæ : illum pavore cœpisse regredi, feram vero circumvolitari non dubie blandientem, seseque conflictantem mœrore, qui etiam in panthera intelligi posset. Feta erat, catulis procul in foveam delapsis. Primum ergo, miserationis fuit non expavescere : proximum, ei curam intendere : sequutusque, qua trahebat vestem unguium levi injectu, ut causam doloris intellexit, simulque salutis suæ mercedem, exemit catulos : eaque cum iis prosequente, *usque extra solitudines deductus.* — *Plin. N. H. viii. 17.*

5. *Non tamen usque in hoc, judices, valet, ut non derim beneficium.* — *Quintil. Declam. 301.*

6. *Tollitur ab atriis Liciniis, atque a præconum consensu in Galliam Nævius, et trans Alpes usque transferatur.* — *Cic. pro Quint. c. 3.*

With ADEO, *so very far, so greatly.*

1. Non equidem invideo: miror magis: undique totis
Usque adeo turbatur agris. *Virg. Ecl. i. 11.*
2. Cur me enicas? hoc audi. numquam destitit
Instare, ut dicerem me ducturum patri;
Suadere, orare, *usque adeo* donec perpulit.
Ter. Andr. iv. 1. 36.

With DUM, *as long as.*

1. Fateatur, id, quod negari non potest, se privatum
hominem, prædonum duces vivos atque incolumes domi
suæ, posteaquam Romam redierit, *usque dum* per me li-
cuerit, tenuisse. — *Cic. Verr. ii. 1. 5.*
2. ——— *Usque dum* ille vitam illam colet
Inopem, carens patria ob meas injurias,
Interea usque illi de me supplicium dabo,
Laborans, quærens, parcens, illi serviens.
Ter. Heaut. i. 1. 84.

With QUAQUE, *on every side, i. e. altogether, entirely.*

1. Quæro deinceps, num, hodiernus dies qui sit, igno-
res. Nescis heri quartum in Circo diem ludorum Ro-
manorum fuisse? te ipsum autem ad populum tulisse,
ut quintus præterea dies Cæsari tribueretur? Cur non
sumus prætextati? cur honorem Cæsari tua lege datum
deseri patimur? an supplicationes addendo diem con-
taminari passus es; pulvinaria noluisti? Aut undique
religionem tolle, aut *usquequaque* conserva. — *Cic. Phi-
lipp. ii. 43.*

2. Nolite *usquequaque* eadem quærere. In metu
belli, furandi qui locus potest esse? — *Cic. Verr. ii. 5. 5.*

With *EO*, *so far, to such a degree.*

1. Ego autem *usque eo* sum enervatus, ut hoc otio, quo nunc tabescimus, malim ἐντροπανεῖσθαι, quam cum optima spe dimicare. — *Cic. Attic.* ii. 14.

2. Nec enim nunc de nobis, sed de re dicimus: in quo tantum abest, ut nostra miremur, ut *usque eo* difficiles, ac morosi simus, ut nobis non satisfaciat ipse Demosthenes. — *Cic. Orator.* c. 29.

After *quo*, *to what extreme, how far, how long.*

1. *Quousque* tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? — *Cic. Cat.* i. 1.

2: Pansam bene loqui credo: semper enim conjunctum esse cum Hirtio scio: amicissimum Bruto et Cassio puto, si expediet; sed quando illos videbit? inimicum Antonio: quando, aut cur? *quousque* ludemur? — *Cic. Attic.* xv. 22.

CHAPTER XXX. Page 141.

A, AB, ABS.

By.

1. Neque enim Alexander ille gratiæ causa *ab* Apelle potissimum pingi, et *a* Lysippo fingi volebat.—*Cic. Fam.* v. 12.

2. Sus rostro si humi A literam impresserit; num propterea suspicari poteris, Andromacham Ennii *ab* ea posse describi.—*Cic. de Div.* i. 13.

From, signifying the source from which an action begins.

1. Si quidem nihil sit præstabilius viro, quam periculis patriam liberare: beatos esse, quibus ea res honori fuerit *a* suis civibus.—*Cic. pro Milon.* c. 35.

2. [Panætius requirit] Juppiterne cornicem *a* læva, corvum *a* dextra canere jussisset.—*Cic. de Div.* i. 7.

3. Quam palmam utinam dii immortales tibi, Scipio, reservent, ut avi reliquias persequare! cujus *a* morte hic tertius et tricesimus est annus.—*Cic. de Senect.* c. 6.

From, signifying place and modes of place.

1. Credo te, ... binas [litteras] meas ... accepisse, unas *a* Pindenisso capto, alteras *a* Laodicea.—*Cic. ad Attic.* vi. 1.

2. Verti igitur me *a* Minturnis Arpinum versus. — *Cic. ad Attic.* xvi. 10.

3. Gratissimum, quod polliceris Ciceroni nihil defuturum: de quo mirabilia Messalla; qui, Lanuvio rediens *ab* illis, venit ad me. — *Cic. ad Attic.* xv. 17.

At, signifying distance.

At hostes, postea quam ex nocturno fremitu vigiliisque de profectioe eorum senserunt, collocatis insidiis bipartito in silvis, opportuno atque occulto loco, *a* milibus passuum circiter II Romanorum adventum expectabant. — *Cic. B. Gall.* v. 32.

With PROPE.

1. Syriam et quatuor legiones obtinebat Licinius Mucianus, vir secundis adversisque juxta famosus. Insignes amicitias juvenis ambitiose coluerat: mox, attritis opibus, lubrico statu, suspecta etiam Claudii iracundia, in secretum Asiæ repositus, tam *prope ab* exule fuit, quam postea *a* principe. — *Tac. Hist.* i. 10.

2. Commodum non mediocre populi Romani est; tantum civium Romanorum numerum, tam *prope ab* domo, tam bonis, fructuosisque rebus detineri. — *Cic. Verr.* ii. 2, 3.

With PROPE and ABSUM.

Neque Romæ quidquam auditur novi: nec in his locis, quæ *a* Brundusio *absunt propius*, quam tu, biduum, aut triduum. — *Cic. ad Attic.* viii. 14.

With AD, to denote the beginning and end of motion.

Si quis deus mihi largiatur, ut ex hac ætate recuperascam, et in cunis vagiam, valde recusem: nec vero

velim, quasi decurso spatio, *ad* carceres *a* calce revocari.
— *Cic. de Senect.* c. 23.

With a pronoun or proper name, to denote the place or owner.

1. Quin dicis unde 'st clare. *M. Anobis.* D. Attate:
Mirum vero, impudenter mulier si facit
Meretrix. CH. *Ab Andria* est hæc, quantum intellego. *Ter. Andr.* iv. 4. 15.
2. Sed Mysis *ab ea* egreditur. at ego hinc me ad
forum, ut
Conveniam Pamphilum, ne de hac re pater imprudentem opprimat. *Ter. Andr.* i. 3. 21.

From, on, or on the side of, referred to vicinity.

1. Jam Quiritium fidem implorante Valerio *a* curiæ limine, L. Cornelius complexus Appium, . . . diremit certamen. — *Liv.* iii. 41.
2. Ita ex omnibus partibus, *ab* fronte, *ab* latere, *ab* tergo, trucidantur Hispani Liguresque: et ad Gallos jam cædes pervenerat. — *Liv.* xxvii. 48.
3. Principes utrimque pugnam ciebant; *ab* Sabinis Mettus Curtius, *ab* Romanis Hostus Hostilius. — *Liv.* i. 13.

On the side of or for.

1. Gradus illi Aurelii, tum novi, quasi pro theatro illi iudicio ædificati videbantur: quos ubi accusator concitatis hominibus complerat, non modo dicendi *ab* reo, sed ne surgendi quidem potestas erat. — *Cic. pro Cluent.* c. 34.
2. [M. Cælius] quamdiu auctoritati meæ paruit, talis

tribunus plebis fuit, ut nemo contra civium perditorum popularem, turbulentamque dementiam, a senatu, et a bonorum causa steterit constantius. — *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* c. 79.

3. Commune est, quod nihilo magis *ab* adversariis, quam *a* nobis facit. — *Cic. de Invent.* i. 48.

4. ——— TR. Scelerum caput!

Ut tute es, item omneis censes esse? perjuri caput!

GR. Omnia istæc ego facile patior, dum hic *a* me sentiat. *Plaut. Rud.* iv. 4. 54.

Of or belonging to, expressing classes, sects, or nations.

1. Quid enim dicant et quid sentiant ii, qui sunt *ab* ea disciplina, nemo mediocriter quidem doctu signorat. — *Cic. Tusc. Quæst.* ii. 3.

2. Nostri illi *a* Platone, et Aristotele, moderati homines, et temperati, aiunt, apud sapientem valere aliquando gratiam. — *Cic. pro Muren.* c. 29.

3. Turnus Herdonius *ab* Aricia ferociter in absentem Tarquinium erat investus. — *Liv.* i. 50.

4. Te quoque, magna Pales, et te memorande canemus,
Pastor *ab* Amphryso. *Virg. Georg.* iii. 1.

Of or belonging to, signifying office.

1. Libertorum præcipue suspexit Posiden spadonem, . . . et Arpocran, cui lectica per urbem vehendi, spectaculaque publice edendi, jus tribuit: ac super hos, Polybium *a studiis*, qui sæpe inter duos consules ambulabat: sed, ante omnes, Narcissum *ab epistolis*, et Palantem *a rationibus*. — *Suet. Claud.* c. 28.

2. Philemonem, *a manu servum*, qui necem suam per venenum inimicis promiserat, non gravius, quam simplici morte, puniit. — *Suet. Jul. Cæs. c. 74.*

From, of, through, or out of, signifying the motive or cause.

1. Hæc quam prudenter tibi scribam, nescio: sed illud certe scio, me *ab* singulari amore ac benevolentia, quæcunque scribo, tibi scribere. — *Cic. ad Attic. ix. 6.*

2. Oppidum victores permissu consulis diripiunt; non tam *ab* ira, nec *ab* odio, quam ut miles, coercitus in tot receptis ex potestate hostium urbibus, aliquo tandem loco fructum victoriæ sentiret. — *Liv. xxxvi. 24.*

On account of, in consequence of.

Ibi eum, incomposito agmine negligentius *ab* re bene gesta euntem, adorti Æqui, terrore injecto, in proximos compulere tumulos. — *Liv. v. 28.*

In respect of, in point of, as to, with, or in.

1. — Excrucior, mea Gymnasium; male mihi est; male maceror;

Doleo *ab* animo; doleo *ab* oculis; doleo *ab* ægritudine. *Plaut. Cist. i. 1. 61.*

2. Ego quidem præcipuum metum, quod ad te attinebat, habui; qui scirem quam paratus *ab* exercitu esses, ne quod hic tumultus dignitati tuæ periculum afferret. Nam de vita, si paratior *ab* exercitu esses, timuissem. — *Cic. ad Fam. viii. 10.*

3. Est nonnulla in iis [Catone et Lysia] etiam inter ipsos similitudo. Acuti sunt, elegantes, faceti, breves.

Sed ille Græcus *ab* omni laude felicior. — *Cic. de Clar. Orat. c. 16.*

4. Sumus enim flagitiose imparati cum *a* militibus, tum *a* pecunia: quam quidem omnem, non modo privatam, quæ in urbe est, sed etiam publicam, quæ in ærario est, illi [Cæsari] reliquimus. — *Cic. ad Attic. vii. 15.*

5. Hæc Crassi cum edita oratio est, quam te sæpe legisse certo scio, quatuor et triginta tum habebat annos, totidemque annis mihi ætate præstabat. His enim consulibus eam legem suasit, quibus nati sumus, cum ipse esset Q. Cæpione consule natus et C. Lælio, triennio ipso minor, quam Antonius. Quod idcirco posui, ut dicendi Latine prima maturitas in qua ætate extitisset, posset notari; et intelligeretur jam ad summum pene esse perductam, ut eo nihil ferme quisquam addere posset, nisi qui *a* philosophia, *a* jure civili, *ab* historia fuisset instructor. — *Cic. de Clar. Orat. c. 43.*

From, i. e. *away from*, or out of the power of.

1. Tarentini [pugnabant], ut, recuperata urbe *ab* Romanis post centesimum prope annum, arcem etiam liberarent. — *Liv. xxvi. 39.*

2. Gortynii templum magna cura custodiunt, non tam *a* cæteris quam *ab* Hannibale, ne quid ille inscientibus his tolleret, secumque asportaret. — *Corn. Nep. Hannib. c. 9.*

From, as referred to time.

1. Marcus Æmilius Avianus *ab* ineunte adolescentia me observavit, semperque dilexit. — *Cic. ad Fam. xiii. 21.*

2. Me Capitolinus convictore usus amicoque

A puero est.

Hor. Sat. i. 4. 96.

After.

1. De Acutiliano autem negotio quod mihi mandaras, ut primum *a* tuo digressu Romam veni, confeceram. — *Cic. ad Attic. i. 5.*

2. Scipionis classis XL die *a* securi navigavit. — *Plin. N. H. xvi. 39.*

3. Fortunate puer, tu nunc eris alter *ab* illo.

Virg. Ecl. v. 49.

4. *A* Veneris facie non est prior ulla, tuaque.

Ovid. Epist. Her. xviii. 69.

ABS, from, by.

1. Reliquum est ut officiis certemus inter nos; quibus æquo animo vel vincam te, vel vincar *abs* te. — *Cic. ad Fam. vii. 31.*

2. ——— Ut abii *abs* te, fit forte obviam

Mihi Phormio.

Ter. Phorm. iv. 3. 12.

3. *Abs* quivis homine, cum est opus, beneficium accipere gaudeas:

Verum enimvero id demum juvat, si quem æquom
'st facere, is benefacit. *Ter. Adelph. ii. 3. 1.*

CHAPTER XXXI. Page 153.

ABSQUE.

Without.

1. Est quædam argumentatio, in qua propositio non indiget approbatione; et quædam in qua nihil valet *absque* approbatione. — *Cic. de Invent. i. 36.*

2. Non modo, si mihi tantum esset otii, quantum est tibi, verum etiam, si tam breves epistolas velim mittere, quam tu soles facere, te superarem, et in scripto multo essem crebrior, quam tu; sed ad summas, atque incredibiles occupationes meas accedit, quod nullam a me epistolam ad te sino *absque* argumento ac sententia pervenire. — *Cic. ad Attic. i. 19.*

But for, with the pronouns and the verb
SUM, SI understood

1. Eheu me miserum: cum mihi paveo, tum Antipho me excruciat animi:

Ejus me miseret: ei nunc timeo: is nunc me retinet: nam *absque eo esset*,

Recte ego mihi vidissem. *Ter. Phorm. i. 4. 10.*

2. ——— Hoc diis dignum 'st, semper mendicis modesti sint

Fidus fuisti [Neptune]: infidum esse iterant: nam,
absque foret te, (sat scio) in alto

Distraxissent . . . satellites tui me.

Plaut. Trin. iv. 1. 12

3. ——— Hei mihi! istæc illum perdidit assentatio.

Nam, *absque te esset*, ego illum haberem rectum ad
 ingenium bonum. *Plaut. Bacch.* iii. 3. 7.

CHAPTER XXXII. Page 155.

CORAM.

Before, in the presence of.

1. Non recito cuiquam, nisi amicis, idque coactus :
Non ubivis, *coramve* quibuslibet.

Hor. Sat. i. 4. 74.

2. Cantabit vacuus *coram* latrone viator.

Juv. Sat. x. 22.

After its case.

1. Solum veneni crimen visus est diluisse ; quod ne accusatores quidem satis firmabant, “in convivio Germanici, cum super eum Piso discumberet, infectos manibus ejus cibos” arguentes : quippe absurdum videbatur, inter aliena servitia, et tot adstantium visu, ipso Germanico *coram*, id ausum. — *Tac. Ann. iii. 14.*

2. Erepto Druso, preces ad vos converto, diisque et patria *coram* obtestor, Augusti pronepotes, clarissimis majoribus genitos suscipite, regite : vestram meamque vicem explete. — *Tac. Ann. iv. 10.*

Adverbially.

1. Ipsos induxi loquentes, ne, “inquam,” et, “inquit,” sæpius interponeretur : atque ut, tanquam a

præsentibus, *coram* haberi sermo videretur. — *Cic. de Amic. c. 1.*

2. Sed hæc *coram* : nam multi sermonis sunt. — *Cic. ad Attic. vii. 3.*

3. Sine me expurgem, atque illum huc *coram* adducam.

Ter. Andr. v. 3. 29.

CHAPTER XXXIII. Page 157.

CUM.

With, signifying society.

1. Quod pro Cornificio me abhinc amplius annis xxv. spondisse dicit Flavius; etsi reus locuples est, et Apuleius prædiator liberalis; tamen velim des operam, ut investiges ex consponsorum tabulis, sitne ita. Mihi ante enim Ædilitatem meam nihil erat *cum* Cornificio. — *Cic. ad Attic.* xii. 17.

2. Vagamur egentes *cum* conjugibus et liberis. — *Cic. ad Attic.* viii. 2.

3. Præfecti regis Persiæ, legatos miserunt Athenas questum, quod Chabrias adversum regem bellum gereret *cum* Ægyptiis. — *Corn. Nep. Chabr.* c. 3.

With, signifying presence.

1. Bellum scripturus sum, quod populus Romanus *cum* Jugurtha, rege Numidarum, gessit. — *Sall. Jug.* c. 5.

2. Amo verecundiam, vel potius libertatem loquendi. Atqui hoc Zenoni placuit, homini mehercule acuto, etsi Academiæ nostræ *cum* eo magna rixa est. — *Cic. ad Fam.* ix. 22.

With, signifying accompaniment.

1. Si et ferro interfectus ille, et tu inimicus ejus *cum* gladio cruento comprehensus es in illo ipso loco, et nemo præter te ibi visus est; quid est, quod de facinore dubitare possimus? — *Cic. de Orat.* ii. 40.

2. Cum enim [Isocrates] videret, oratores *cum* severitate audiri, poetas autem *cum* voluptate: tum dicitur numeros secutus, quibus etiam in oratione uteremur, cum jucunditatis causa, tum ut varietas occurreret satietati. — *Cic. Orat.* c. 52.

3. Semper equidem magno *cum* metu incipio dicere. — *Cic. pro Cluent.* c. 18.

4. Etsi persapienter, et quodam modo tacite, dat ipsa lex potestatem defendendi; quæ non modo hominem occidi, sed esse *cum* telo hominis occidendi causa vetat: ut, cum causa, non telum quæreretur, qui sui defendendi causa telo esset usus, non hominis occidendi causa habuisse telum judicaretur. — *Cic. pro Milon.* c. 4.

With, rendered by *at*, *in*, *and*, and redundant.

1. Cum audivisset filius [Manlii], negotium exhiberi patri: accurrisse Romam, et *cum* prima luce Pomponii domum venisse dicitur. — *Cic. de Offic.* iii. 32.

2. Tu sic ordinem senatorium despexisti: sic ad injurias, libidinesque tuas omnia cœquasti: sic habuisti statutum *cum* animo, ac deliberatum, omnes qui habitarent in Sicilia, aut, qui Siciliam, te prætore, attigissent, judices rejicere. — *Cic. Verr.* ii. 3. 41.

3. ——— Remo *cum* fratre Quirinus,

Jura dabunt.

Virg. Æn. i. 292.

4. Castra expugnata sunt, atque ipse dux *cum* aliquot principibus capiuntur. — *Liv.* xxi. 60.

5. *Ilia cum Lauso de Numitore sati.*

Ovid. Fast. iv. 54.

6. *Magna cum cura ego illum curari volo.*

Plaut. Menæch. v. 4. 14.

7. *Vinnius Valens meruit in prætorio Divi Augusti centurio, vehicula cum culeis onusta, donec exinanirentur, sustinere solitus. — Plin. N. H. vii. 20.*

After its case, with *eo*.

1. *Dicam de hoc ornithone, quod fructus causa faciunt, unde nonnullis sumuntur pingues turdi. Igitur testudo (ut peristylum tectum tegulis, aut rete) fit magna, in qua millia aliquot turdorum, ac merularum includere possint. Quidam cum eo adjiciunt præterea aves alias quoque, quæ pingues veneunt care, ut milliariæ, ac coturnices. — Var. R. R. iii. 5.*

2. *Plane te intelligere volui, mihi non excidisse illud, quod tu ad me quibusdam literis scripsisses; si nihil aliud de hac provincia, nisi illius [Bruti] benevolentiam, deportassem, mihi id satis esse. Sit sane; quoniam ita tu vis: sed tamen cum eo credo, quod sine peccato meo fiat. — Cic. ad Attic. vi. 1.*

3. *Antium nova colonia missa cum eo, ut Antiatibus permetteretur, si et ipsi adscribi coloni vellent. — Liv. viii. 15.*

CHAPTER XXXIV. Page 164.

DE.

From, of, out of, on.

1. Me pinguem et nitidum bene curata cute vises,
Cum ridere voles, Epicuri *de grege* porcum.

Hor. Epist. iv. 15.

2. Sed eccum Syrum ire video : hinc scibo jam, ubi
siet.

Atque hercle hic *de grege* illo est : si me senserit
Eum quæritare, numquam dicet carnufex.

Ter. Ad. iii. 3. 8.

3. C. Albanus proximus est vicinus ; is cIo jugerum
de M. Pilio emit, ut mea memoria est, H-S cxv.
Omnia scilicet nunc minoris. — *Cic. ad Attic. xiii. 31.*

4. Quod in epistola tua scriptum erat, me jam arbi-
trari designatum esse ; scito, nihil tam exercitum esse
nunc Romæ, quam candidatos, omnibus iniquitatibus ;
nec quando futura sint comitia sciri. Verum hæc audies
de Philadelpho. — *Cic. ad Attic. i. 11.*

Of, from ; omitted in English.

Postea Messalla consul in Senatu *de Pompeio quæsivit*,
quid de religione, et de promulgata rogatione sentiret.
— *Cic. ad Attic. i. 14.*

Of, from, out of, idiomatically.

1. Solent hoc boni imperatores facere, cum prælium committunt, ut in eo loco, quo fugam hostium fore arbitrentur, milites collocent: in quos, si qui ex acie fugerint, *de improviso* incidant. — *Cic. pro Rosc. Amerin.* c. 52.

2. De Attica nunc demum mihi est exploratum: itaque ei *de integro* gratulare. — *Cic. ad Attic.* xiii. 51.

3. Illæ quidem injuriæ, quæ nocendi causa *de industria* inferuntur, sæpe a metu proficiscuntur; cum is, qui nocere alteri cogitat, timet ne, nisi id fecerit, ipse aliquo afficiatur incommodo. — *Cic. de Offic.* i. 7.

From, out of, periphrastically.

1. Adversus eum terrorem dictator C. Marcius Rutilus primus *de plebe* dictus, magistrum equitum item *de plebe* C. Plautium dixit. — *Liv.* vii. 17.

2. Facile igitur hic noster (non enim declamatorem aliquem *de ludo*, aut rabulam *de foro*, sed doctissimum et perfectissimum quærimus) quoniam loci certi traduntur, percurreret omnes; utetur aptis generatim. — *Cic. Orat.* c. 15.

From, out of, with the pronouns possessive.

1. — Cum exponendam do illi, de digito anulum Detraho: et eum dico ut una cum puella exponeret;

Si moreretur, ne expers partis esset *de nostris* bonis.

Ter. Heaut. iv. 1. 37.

2. Hic [Thrasylbulus] enim quum Phylon confugisset (quod est castellum in Attica munitissimum), non plus habuit secum quam triginta *de suis*. — *Corn. Nep. Thrasylb.* c. 2.

Of or *belonging to*, *at the expense of*, with an ablative of the pronouns possessive.

1. At tua præcepta : *de meo* nihil his novum apposivi.

Plaut. Mil. Glorios. iii. 3. 31.

2. Tuum filium dedisti adoptandum mihi :

Is meus est factus : si quid peccat, Demea,

Mihi peccat : ego illi maximam partem feram.

Obsonat, potat, olet unguenta ; *de meo*.

Ter. Adelph. i. 2. 34.

3. Ut decerneret senatus, ut stipendium miles *de publico* acciperet, quum ante id tempus *de suo* quisque functus eo munere esset. — *Liv.* iv. 59.

4. Ut primum Buthrotium agrum proscriptum vidimus, commotus Atticus libellum composuit. Eum mihi dedit, ut darem Cæsari : eram enim cœnaturus apud eum illo die. Eum libellum Cæsari dedi : probavit causam ; rescripsit Attico, æqua eum postulare : admonuit tamen, ut pecuniam reliquam Buthrotii ad diem solverent. Atticus, qui civitatem conservatam cuperet, pecuniam numeravit *de suo*. — *Cic. ad Attic.* xvi. 17.

From, of, put for A.

1. Ego tua gratulatione commotus, quod ad me pridem scripseras velle te bene evenire, quod *de* Crasso domum emissem ; emi eam ipsam domum xxxv, aliquanto post tuam gratulationem. — *Cic. ad Fam.* v. 6.

2. ——— PA. Ah nescis quantis in malis verser miser ;

Quantasque hic suis consiliis mihi confecit sollicitudines

Meus carnufex. CH. Quid istuc tam mirum, *de* te si exemplum capit ? *Ter. Andr.* iv. 1. 25.

From, at, or by, for A, applied to time.

1. Ut jugulent homines, surgunt *de nocte* latrones.

Hor. Epist. i. 2. 32.

2. Quod nisi crebris subsidiis, ac totius diei labore, milites fuissent defessi, omnes hostium copiae deleri potuissent. *De media nocte* missus equitatus novissimum agmen consequitur. — *Cæs. de B. Gall. vii. 88.*

3. — Mihi quærenti convivam dictus here illic

De medio potare die. *Hor. Sat. ii. 8. 2.*

4. Cæperunt epulari *de die*, et convivium non ex militari disciplina esse; sed, ut in civitate atque etiam domo luxuriosa, omnibus voluptatum inlecebris instructum. — *Liv. xxiii. 8.*

From or after, signifying continuation of time.

Interim Capitolinus exercitus, stationibus vigillisque fessus, . . . diem *de die* prospectans, ecquod auxilium ab dictatore adpareret; postremo spe quoque jam, non solum cibo, deficiente, et, quum stationes procederent, prope obruentibus infirmum corpus armis, vel dedi, vel redimi se, quacumque pactione possent, jussit. — *Liv. v. 48.*

From or of, signifying descent.

1. Tum *de castello* descendunt: in fundum proficiscuntur: videtur temere commissum. — *Cic. pro Cæcin. c. 7.*

2. HEG. Quo *de genere* natu 'st illic Philocrates?
PH. Polyplusio;

Quod genus illic est unum pollens atque honoratissimum. *Plaut. Capt. ii. 2. 27.*

Of, about, concerning, respecting, as to.

1. Helvetii, omnium rerum inopia adducti, legatos *de* deditioe ad eum miserunt. — *Cæs. de B. Gall.* i. 27.

2. Nec vero habeo quenquam antiquiorem, cujus quidem scripta proferenda putem, nisi quem Appii Cæci oratio hæc ipsa *de* Pyrrho, et nonnullæ mortuorum laudationes forte delectant. — *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* c. 16.

3. Tu tamen *de* Curtio ad me rescribe certius, et, num quis in ejus locum paretur; et, quid *de* P. Clodio fiat. — *Cic. ad Attic.* ii. 5.

4. Illud me non præterit, cujusmodicunque mater sit, tamen in judicio filii *de* turpitudine parentis dici vix oportere. — *Cic. pro Cluent.* c. 6.

5. Sentio, judices, vos pro vestra humanitate, his tantis sceleribus breviter a me demonstratis, vehementer esse commotos. Quo tandem igitur animo fuisse illos arbitramini, quibus his *de* rebus non modo audiendum fuit, verum etiam judicandum? Vos auditis *de* eo, in quem judices non estis: *de* eo, quem non videtis: *de* eo, quem odisse jam non potestis: *de* eo, qui et naturæ, et legibus satisfecit: quem leges exilio, natura morte multavit: auditis non ab inimico: auditis sine testibus: auditis, cum ea, quæ copiosissime dici possunt, breviter a me strictimque dicuntur. Illi audiebant *de* eo, *de* quo jurati sententias ferre debebant: *de* eo, cujus præsentis nefarium et consceleratum vultum intuebantur: *de* eo, quem oderant propter audaciam: *de* eo, quem omni supplicio dignum esse ducebant: audiebant ab accusatoribus: audiebant verba multorum testium: audiebant, cum unaquaque *de* re a P. Canutio,

homine eloquentissimo, graviter et diu diceretur. — *Cic. pro Cluent.* c. 10.

6. *De domo et Curionis oratione, ut scribis, ita est.* — *Cic. ad Attic.* iii. 20.

By or according to, expressing a rule or opinion.

1. Quid sentis igitur? inquis. Nihil scilicet, nisi *de* sententia tua. — *Cic. ad Attic.* vii. 5.

2. Imperatores ad id bellum *de* omnium populorum sententia lecti Attius Tullus et C. Marcius exsul Romanus. — *Liv.* ii. 39.

3. Mollius, et solito matrum *de* more, locuta est.

Virg. Æn. vii. 357.

Between the adjective and substantive.

1. Si iudicatum aliquod inferetur, quoniam id ex his locis maxime firmatur; laude eorum, qui iudicarunt; similitudine ejus rei, qua *de* agitur, ad eam rem, qua *de* iudicatum est; commemorando non modo non esse reprehensum iudicium, sed ad omnibus approbatum; et demonstrando, difficilius, et majus fuisse id iudicatum, quod afferatur, quam id, quod instet. — *Cic. de Invent.* i. 44.

2. Erant autem et verborum et sententiarum illa lumina, quæ vocant Græci *σχήματα*, quibus tanquam insignibus in ornatu distinguebatur omnis oratio. Qua *de* re agitur autem illud, quod multis locis in jurisconsultorum includitur formulis, et ubi esset, videbat. Accedebat ordo rerum plenus artis, actio liberalis, totumque dicendi placidum, et sanum genus. — *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* c. 79.

3. Illud quidem certe factum est, quod lex jubebat, ut apud duas civitates, Laodicensem et Apameensem, quæ nobis maximæ videbantur, quoniam ita necesse erat, rationes confectas et consolidatas deponeremus. Itaque huic loco primum respondeo, me quanquam justis *de* causis rationes deferre properarim, tamen te expectaturum fuisse, nisi in provincia relictas rationes pro latis haberem. — *Cic. ad Fam. v. 20.*

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E, Ex.

Difference between A and E.

Cum de vi interdicatur, [majores nostri] duo genera causarum esse intelligebant, ad quæ interdictum pertineret: unum, si qui *ex* loco, in quo esset: alterum, si *ab* eo loco, quo veniret, vi dejectus esset . . . Id adeo, si placet, considerate. Si qui meam familiam de meo fundo dejecerit, *ex* eo me loco dejecerit. Si qui mihi præsto fuerit . . . extra meum fundum, et me introire prohibuerit: non *ex* eo, sed *ab* eo loco me dejecerit. Ad hæc duo genera rerum, unum verbum, quod satis declararet utrasque res, invenerunt: ut, sive *ex* fundo, sive *a* fundo dejectus essem, uno, atque eodem interdicto restituerer, UNDE VI. Hoc verbum, UNDE, utrumque declarat: et *ex* quo loco, et *a* quo loco. Unde dejectus est Cinna? *ex* urbe. Unde dejecisti? *ab* urbe. Unde dejecti Galli? *a* Capitolio. Unde qui cum Graccho fuerunt? *ex* Capitolio. — *Cic. pro Cæcin.* c. 30.

From, for A.

1. ——— Postquam audivi illico
Ex meo servo, illam esse captivam, continuo argen-
 tum dedi,
 Ut emeretur. *Plaut. Epid. iv. 2. 36.*

2. Cum te *ex* adolescentia tua in amicitiam et fidem meam contulisses, semper te non modo tuendum mihi, sed etiam augendum atque ornandum putavi. — *Cic. ad Fam.* vii. 17.

3. *Ex* Æthiopia est usque hæc. *Ter. Eun.* iii. 2. 18.

4. ——— Nam, ni impetro,
Regem perdidit: *ex* amore tantum 'st homini incendium. *Plaut. Asin.* v. 2. 68.

From, to express transition, differing from *A*.

1. ——— *A* parvulo ut semper tibi

Apud me justa et clemens fuerit servitus,
Scis. feci *ex* servo ut esses libertus mihi,
Propterea quod servibas liberaliter.

Ter. Andr. i. 1. 8.

2. Est adhuc, id quos vos omnes admirari video, non Verres, sed Q. Mucius. Quid enim facere potuit elegantius ad hominum existimationem? æquius ad levandam mulieris calamitatem? vehementius ad quæstoris libidinem coercendam? Summe hæc omnia mihi videntur esse laudanda. Sed repente e vestigio, *ex* homine, tanquam aliquo Circæo poculo, factus est Verres. Redit ad se, atque ad mores suos. Nam ex illa pecunia magnam partem ad se vertit: mulieri reddidit quantulum visum est. — *Cic. in Cæcil.* c. 17.

3. Confecit prior iter Cæsar; atque *ex* magnis rupibus nactus planiciem, in hac contra hostem aciem instruit. — *Cæs. B. Civ.* i. 70.

Signifying diminution, rendered in English by adjectives in *ish*.

1. Simile his et nomine et frutice cardamomum, se-

mine oblongo. Metitur eodem modo et in Arabia. Quatuor ejus genera: viridissimum ac pingue, acutis angulis contumax fricanti, quod maxime laudatur: proximum *e rufo candicans*: tertium brevius atque nigrius. Pejus tamen varium et facile tritu, odorisque parvi. — *Plin. N. Hist.* xii. 13.

2. Delphicam [laurum] æquali colore, viridiorem, maximis baccis atque *e viridi rubentibus*. Hac victores Delphis coronari, et triumphantem Romæ. — *Plin. N. Hist.* xv. 30.

3. Hemerocalles *pallidum e viridi* et molle folium habet, radice odorata atque bulbosa. — *Plin. N. Hist.* xxi. 21.

4. Sequens probatio, ut [mel] sit odoratum, et *ex dulci acre*, glutinosum, perlucidum. — *Plin. N. Hist.* xi. 15.

From, after.

1. Vidi ego sæpe histriones atque comædos, cum *ex aliquo graviore actu personam deposuissent*, flentes adhuc egredi. — *Quintil. Instit.* vi. 2.

2. Quid? amat?

An in astu venit? aliud *ex alio malum*.

Ter. Eunuch. v. 5. 16.

After, from the time that.

1. Ego, cum sperarem aliquando ad vestrum consilium, auctoritatemque rempublicam esse revocatam, manendum mihi statuebam, quasi in vigilia quadam consulari, ac senatoria. Nec vero usquam discedebam, nec a republica dejiciebam oculos, *ex eo die*, quo in ædem Telluris convocati sumus. — *Cic. Philipp.* i. 1.

2. A. Cornelius et Q. Servilius quæstores M. Volscio, quod falsus haud dubie testis in Cæsonem exstisset, diem dixerant. multis enim emanabat indiciis, neque fratrem Volscii, ex quo semel fuit æger, umquam non modo visum in publico, sed ne adsurrexisse quidem *ex morbo*, multorumque tabe mensium mortuum; nec his temporibus, in quæ testis crimen coniecisset, Cæsonem Romæ visum. — *Liv.* iii. 24.

3. Scribere præterea jussi septem millia peditum sociorum ac Latini nominis, et quadringentos equites; et mittere ad M. Marcellum in Galliam, cui *ex* consulatu prorogatum imperium erat. — *Liv.* xl. 1.

4. Diem *ex* die exspectabam, ut statuerem quid esset faciendum. — *Cic. ad Attic.* viii. 15.

According to.

1. Non enim falsum jurare, perjurare est: sed, quod *ex* animi tui sententia juraris, sicut verbis concipitur more nostro, id non facere, perjurium est. — *Cic. de Offic.* iii. 29.

2. Ridicule etiam illud L. Porcius Nasica censori Catoni, cum ille, “*Ex* tui animi sententia tu uxorem habes?” “Non, hercule,” inquit, “*ex* animi mei sententia.” — *Cic. de Orat.* ii. 64.

3. Sicilia tota, si una voce loqueretur, hoc diceret: Quod auri, quod argenti, quod ornamentorum in meis urbibus, sedibus, delubris fuit; quod in unaquaque re beneficio senatus, populique Romani juris habui, id mihi tu, C. Verres, eripuisti, atque abstulisti: quo nomine abs te sestertium millies *ex* lege repeto. — *Cic. in Cæcil.* c. 5.

4. Oratori minimum est de arte loqui; multo maximum *ex arte dicere*. — *Cic. de Invent.* i. 6.

5. Quoniam enim natura suis omnibus expleri partibus vult, hunc statum corporis per se ipsum expetit, qui est maxime *e natura*. — *Cic. de Fin.* v. 17.

To the benefit of, for, i. e. for the good of.

1. De ea re ita censeo: "Cum Q. Cæpionis Bruti proconsulis opera, consilio, industria, et virtute, difficillimo reipublicæ tempore, provincia Macedonia, Illyricum, cuncta Græcia, legiones, exercitus, equitatus, in consulum, senatus, populique Romani potestate sint: id Q. Cæpionem Brutum, proconsulem, bene, et *e republica*, et pro sua, majorumque suorum dignitate, consuetudineque reipublicæ bene gerendæ fecisse, eamque rem senatui, populoque Romano gratam esse, et fore. — *Cic. Philipp.* x. 10.

2. Scripsi etiam ad Camillum, ad Lamiam: eoque magis, quod non confidebam Romæ te esse. Summa erit hæc; statues, ut *ex fide*, fama, reque mea videbitur. — *Cic. ad Attic.* v. 8.

From, owing to, of, in consequence of, expressing the cause; or *from, by*, expressing the agent.

1. Summum bonum esse heræ deputabam hunc Pamphilum,

Amicum, tutorem, virum in quovis loco

Paratum: verum *ex eo* nunc misera quem capit

Laborem?

Ter. Andr. iv. 3. 2.

2. *Ex ea re quid fiat, vide.* *Ter. Andr.* ii. 3. 11.

3. Laborat *e dolore*; atque *ex hoc* misera sollicita est,
diem

Quia olim in hunc sunt constitutæ nuptiæ.

Ter. Andr. i. 5. 33.

4. M. Ceparius, cum mihi in sylva Gallinaria obviam venisset, quæsissemque quid ageres, dixit te in lecto esse, quod *ex pedibus* laborares. — *Cic. ad Fam.* ix. 23.

5. ——— Pro supreme Juppiter!

Minime miror, qui insanire occipiunt *ex injuria*.

Ter. Adel. ii. 1. 42.

6. Sanus non est *ex amore*. *Plaut. Merc.* ii. 3. 106.

7. Gravida *e Pamphilo* est. *Ter. Andr.* i. 3. 11.

8. Nos hic te ad mensem Januarium expectamus, *ex quodam rumore*, an *ex literis tuis* ad alios missis? — *Cic. ad Attic.* i. 3.

From or on.

1. Jamque omnibus satis comparatis ad trajiciendum, terrebant *ex adverso* hostes, omnem ripam equites virique obtinentes. — *Liv.* xxi. 27.

2. Pugnare [primos] *ex equo* Thessalos, qui Centauri appellati sunt, habitantes secundum Pelium montem. — *Plin. N. Hist.* vii. 56.

3. Constituitur in foro Laodiceæ spectaculum acerbum, et miserum, et grave toti Asiæ provinciæ; grandis natu parens adductus ad supplicium; *ex altera parte* filius: ille, quod pudicitiam liberorum; hic, quod vitam patris, famamque sororis defenderat. Flebat uterque, non de suo supplicio, sed pater de filii morte, de patris filius. — *Cic. in Verr.* ii. 1. 30.

4. Si novum fœdus secum facere vellent, convenire prius de conditionibus debere: et, si in animum inducerent, ut *ex æquo* fœdus fieret, et se visurum, quid sibi faciendum esset, et illos credere reipublicæ consulturos. — *Liv. xlii. 25.*

5. At ego hoc *ex contrario* contendo. Levior esset auctoritas Cluvii, si diceret juratus, quam nunc est, cum dicit injuratus. — *Cic. pro Q. Rosc. c. 16.*

With an adjective and sometimes even with a substantive, adverbially.

1. Sunt his alii multum dispares, simplices et aperti: qui nihil *ex occulto*, nihil *ex insidiis* agendum putant, veritatis cultores, fraudis inimici. — *Cic. de Offic. i. 30.*

2. Hannibal ingentibus copiis peditum equitumque castra obpugnavit, et *ex parte* cepit. — *Liv. xxvi. 13.*

3. *Ex insperato* repente misistis nobis P. hunc Scipionem: quem, fortunatissimi omnium Saguntinorum videmus, quia consulem declaratum videmus. — *Liv. xxviii. 39.*

4. Ego, quia sciebam acta Bassi rescissa, datumque a senatu jus omnibus, de quibus ille aliquid constituisset, *ex integro* agendi duntaxat per biennium; interrogavi hunc, quem relegaverat, an adisset, docuissetque proconsulem. Negavit. — *Plin. Epist. x. 64.*

5. Solis defectiones, itemque lunæ, prædicuntur in multos annos ab iis, qui siderum cursus et motus numeris persequuntur. Ea enim prædicunt, quæ naturæ necessitas perfectura est. Vident ex constantissimo motu lunæ, quando illa *e regione* solis facta incurrat in umbram terræ, quæ est meta noctis, ut eam obscurari necesse sit. — *Cic. de Div. ii. 6.*

From, i. e. out of, from among, in.

1. Hoc signum noctu clam istius servi *ex* illo religiosissimo, atque antiquissimo fano sustulerunt. — *Cic. in Verr. ii. 4. 45.*

2. Quod si exemeris *ex* natura rerum benevolentiae vincionem; nec domus ulla, nec urbs stare poterit. — *Cic. de Amic. c. 7.*

3. Ecce tibi alter, effusa jam maxima præda, quam *ex* fortunis publicanorum, *ex* agris urbibusque sociorum exhausterat, . . . se ipsum, fasces suos, exercitum populi Romani, numen interdictumque deorum immortalium, responsa sacerdotum, auctoritatem senatus, jussa populi, nomen ac dignitatem imperii, regi Ægyptio vendidit. — *Cic. in Pison. c. 21.*

4. Viderunt ii, qui hæc machinabantur, si vobis *ex* omni populo deligendi potestas esset data, quæcunque res esset, in qua fides, integritas, virtus, auctoritas quæreretur, vos eam sine dubitatione ad Cn. Pompeium principem delaturos. — *Cic. de Leg. Agrar. ii. 9.*

5. Non tam ista me sapientiæ, quam modo Fannius commemoravit, fama delectat, falsa præsertim, quam quod amicitiae nostræ memoriam spero sempiternam fore. Idque mihi eo magis est cordi, quod *ex* omnibus seculis vix tria, aut quatuor nominantur paria amicorum: quo in genere sperare videor Scipionis et Lælii amicitiam, notam posteritati fore. — *Cic. de Amic. c. 4.*

6. Ea res, ut est Helvetiis per indicium enunciata, moribus suis Orgetorigem *ex* vinculis causam dicere cœgerunt. — *Cæs. de B. Gall. i. 4.*

From or of, signifying the materials *of* or *out of* which a thing is made.

1. Rex ita discessit, ut et istum copiose ornatum, et se honorifice acceptum arbitraretur. Vocat ad cœnam deinde ipse prætorem: exponit suas copias omnes, multum argentum, non pauca etiam pocula *ex* auro, quæ, ut mos est regius, et maxime in Syria, gemmis erant distincta clarissimis. Erat etiam vas vinarium *ex* una gemma pergrandi, trulla excavata, manubrio aureo. *Cic. in Verr. ii. 4. 27.*

2. Carus fuit Africano superiori noster Ennius. Itaque etiam in sepulcro Scipionum putatur is esse constitutus *e* marmore. — *Cic. pro Archia, c. 9.*

Periphrastically, especially after nouns partitive.

1. At beneficio sum usus tuo. . . . Sed quo beneficio? quod me Brundusii non occideris? Quem ipse victor, qui tibi, ut tute gloriari solebas, detulerat *ex* latronibus suis principatum, salvum esse voluisset, eum tu occideres? — *Cic. Philipp. ii. 3.*

2. Hannibal, quum, quid optimum foret hosti, cerneret, vix ullam spem habebat, temere atque improvide quidquam consules acturos. quum alterius ingenium, fama prius, deinde re cognitum, percitum ac ferox sciret esse, ferociusque factum prospero cum prædatoribus suis certamine crederet; adesse gerendæ rei fortunam haud diffidebat. cujus ne quod prætermitteret tempus, sollicitus intentusque erat, dum tiro hostium esset miles, dum meliorem *ex* ducibus inutilem vulnus faceret, dum Gallorum animi vigerent. — *Liv. xxi, 53.*

Omitted in English.

1. Roges me, quid aut quale sit deus; auctore utar Simonide: de quo cum quæsivisset hoc idem tyrannus Hiero, deliberandi causa sibi unum diem postulavit. Cum idem *ex eo* postridie quæreret, biduum petivit. Cum sæpius duplicaret numerum dierum, admiransque Hiero requireret, cur ita faceret: Quia, quanto, inquit, diutius considero, tanto mihi res videtur obscurior. — *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* i. 22.

2. Invitat Canius postridie familiares suos. Venit ipse mature. Scalmum nullum videt. Quærit *ex proximo vicino*, num feriæ quædam piscatorum essent, quod eos nullos videret. Nullæ, (quod sciam) inquit ille: sed hic piscari nulli solent; itaque heri mirabar, quid accidisset. — *Cic. de Offic.* iii. 14.

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PALAM.

Before, in presence of.

1. [Manlius], centurionem, nobilem militaribus factis, judicatum pecuniæ quum duci vidisset, medio foro cum caterva sua adcurrit, et manum injecit: vociferatusque de superbia Patrum, ac crudelitate fœneratorum, et miseris plebis, virtutibus ejus viri fortunaque; “Tum vero ego,” inquit, “nequidquam hac dextra Capitolium arcemque servaverim, si civem commilitonemque meum, tamquam Gallis victoribus captum, in servitutem ac vincula duci videam.” Inde rem creditori *palam* populo solvit, libraque et ære liberatum emittit. — *Liv.* vi. 14.

2. Marte *palam* simulat Vulcanum imitata, decebat;
 Multaque cum forma gratia mista fuit.

Ovid. Art. Am. ii. 569.

Openly, publicly; adverbially.

1. Non enim ab iisdem accusatur M. Cælius, a quibus oppugnatur. *Palam* in eum tela jaciuntur, clam subministrantur. — *Cic. pro Cæl.* c. 9.

2. Ego consulem esse putem, qui senatum esse in republica non putavit? et sine eo consilio consulem numerem, sine quo Romæ ne reges quidem esse potuerunt? Etenim illa jam omitto: cum servorum delectus

haberetur in foro; arma in templum Castoris luce et *palam* comportarentur; id autem templum, sublato aditu, revulsis gradibus, a conjuratorum reliquiis atque a Catilinæ prævaricatore quondam, tum ultore, armis teneretur. — *Cic. in Pison. c. 10.*

Plain, public.

1. Pisces quidem auditus nec membra habent, nec foramina: audire tamen eos *palam* est: ut patet, cum plausu congregari feros ad cibum assuetudine in quibusdam vivariis spectetur. — *Plin. N. Hist. x. 70.*

2. Verum heus tu, hac lege tibi meam adstringo fidem:
 Quæ vera audivi, taceo et contineo optime:
 Sin falsum audierim ac fictum, continuo *palam* 'st:
 Plenus rimarum sum, hac atque illac perpluo.

Ter. Eun. i. 2. 22.

CHAPTER XXXVII. Page 195.

PRÆ.

Before, in point of situation.

Herculem in ea loca, Geryone interemto, boves mira specie abegisse memorant, ac prope Tiberim fluvium, qua, *præ* se armentum agens, nando trajecerat, loco herbido, ut quiete et pabulo læto reficeret boves, et ipsum fessum via procubuisse. — *Liv.* i. 7.

PRÆ SE FERRE OR GERERE, *to profess or avow, to declare, to have the appearance of.*

1. Ego me in hac omni causa facile intelligebam pugnandi cupidis hominibus non satisfacere. Primum enim *præ me tuli*, me nihil malle quam pacem; non quin eadem timerem, quæ illi: sed ea bello civili leviôra ducebam. — *Cic. ad Attic.* viii. 11.

2. Quamobrem fateor, atque etiam, T. Labiene, profiteor, et *præ me fero*, te ex illa crudeli, importuna, non tribunitia actione, sed regia, meo consilio, virtute, auctoritate esse depulsum. — *Cic. pro Rab.* c. 5.

3. Est porro quiddam, . . . quod et sua vi, et dignitate nos inductos ducit, et *præ se* quandam *gerit* utilitatem, quo magis expetatur; ut amicitia, bona existimatio. — *Cic. de Invent.* ii. 52.

In comparison of.

1. Tui te consilii pœnitet: et nos, qui domi sumus, tibi beati videmur: at contra nobis, non tu quidem vacuus molestiis, sed *præ* nobis beatus. — *Cic. ad Fam.* iv. 4.

2. Romam in montibus positam, et convallibus, cœnaculis sublatam atque suspensam, non optimis viis, angustissimis semitis, *præ* sua Capua, planissimo in loco explicata, . . . irridebunt atque contemnent. Agros vero, Vaticanum, et Pupinium, cum suis optimis atque uberibus campis conferendos scilicet non putabunt. Oppidorum autem finitimorum illam copiam cum hac per risum, ac per jocum contendent: Labicos, Fidenas, Collatiam, ipsum hercle Lanuvium, Ariciam, Tusculum, cum Calibus, Teano, Neapoli, Puteolis, Cumis, Pompeiis, Nuceria comparabunt. — *Cic. Rull.* c. 35.

For or through, i. e. by reason of.

1. Ignosce, obsecro te: non possum *præ* fletu et dolore diutius in hoc loco commorari. — *Cic. ad Attic.* xi. 7.

2. Quid ille dux Leonidas dicit? “Pergite animo forti, Lacedæmonii: hodie apud inferos fortasse cœnabimus.” Fuit hæc gens fortis, dum Lycurgi leges vigeant. E quibus unus, cum Perses hostis in colloquio dixisset glorians, “Solem *præ* jaculorum multitudine et sagittarum non videbitis:” “In umbra,” inquit, “igitur pugnabimus.” — *Cic. Tusc. Quæst.* i. 42.

3. *Præ* gaudio, ita me di ament, ubi sim nescio:

Ita timui.

Ter. Heaut. ii. 3. 67.

4. Credo ut fit, misera *præ* amore exclusit hunc foras.

Ter. Eun. i. 2. 18.

5. Equidem me ad velitationem exerceo :
Nam omnia corusca *præ* tremore fabulor.

Plaut. Rud. ii. 6. 41.

Adverbially, with QUAM and UT, in comparison.

1. Sati 'n' parva res est voluptatum in vita,
Atque in ætate agunda,
Præ quam quod molestum est?

Plaut. Amphit. ii. 2. 1.

2. Hic vero est, qui si occeperit [amare],
Ludum jocumque dicas fuisse illum alterum,
Præut hujus rabies quæ dabit.

Ter. Eun. ii. 3. 8.

3. Sos. — Perii! MERC. Parum etiam, *præut*
futurum 'st, prædicas.

Plaut. Amphit. i. 1. 218.

4. Postea istam ipsam sententiam in Catonis oratione, quam dixit Numantiæ apud equites, positam legimus: quæ etsi laxioribus paulo longioribusque verbis comprehensa est, *præquam* illud Græcum quod diximus; quoniam tamen priore tempore, antiquiorque est, venerabilior videri debet. Verba ex oratione hæc sunt: "Cogitate cum animis vestris, si quid vos per laborem recte feceritis; labor ille a vobis cito recedet, bene factum a vobis, dum vivitis, non abscedet. Sed si qua per voluptatem nequiter feceritis; voluptas cito abibit, nequiter factum illud apud vos semper manebit." — *A. Gell.* xvi. 1.

CHAPTER XXXVIII. Page 201.

PRO.

For, i. e. in exchange or return for, or on account of.

1. Nonne, ubi mi dixti cupere te ex Æthiopia
Ancillulam, relictis rebus omnibus
Quæsivi? porro eunuchum dixti velle te,
Quia solæ utuntur his reginæ: repperi.
Heri minas *pro* ambobus viginti dedi.

Ter. Eun. i. 2. 85.

2. Ego pol te *pro* istis dictis et factis, scelus,
Ulciscar; ut ne inpune nos inluseris.

Ter. Eun. v. 4. 19.

For, i. e. instead of.

1. ——— CH. Quid tum postea?

PA. *Pro* illo te deducam. *Ter. Eun. ii. 3. 79.*

2. Qui primum, qua veneris cum laureatis tuis lictoribus, quis scit? quos tum Mæandros, dum omnes solitudines persequeris, quæ diverticula flexionesque quæsisti? quod te municipium vidit? quis amicus invitavit? quis hospes adspexit? nonne tibi nox erat *pro* die? non solitudo *pro* frequentia? caupona *pro* oppido? non ut redire ex Macedonia nobilis imperator, sed ut mortuus infamis referri videretur? — *Cic. in Pison. c. 22.*

3. Gravis est modus in ornatu orationis, et sæpe sumendus: ex quo genere hæc sunt, Martem belli esse communem; Cererem *pro* frugibus; Liberum appellare *pro* vino; Neptunum *pro* mari; curiam *pro* senatu; campum *pro* comitiis; togam *pro* pace; arma ac tela *pro* bello. — *Cic. de Orat.* iii. 42.

4. Cato ille noster, qui mihi unus est *pro* centum milibus. — *Cic. ad Attic.* ii. 5.

For, as, i. e. equivalent to.

1. ——— Ego hunc majorem adoptavi mihi:

Eduxi a parvulo, habui, amavi *pro* meo.

Ter. Adel. i. 1. 22.

2. Pompeium *pro* certo habemus per Illyricum proficisci in Galliam. — *Cic. ad Attic.* x. 6.

3. Ita studiosus est hujus præclaræ existimationis, ut putetur in hisce rebus intelligens esse, ut nuper (videte hominis amentiam) posteaquam est comperendinatus, cum jam *pro* damnato, mortuoque esset, ludis Circensibus mane apud L. Sisennam, virum primarium, cum essent triclinia strata, argentumque expositum in ædibus; accesserit ad argentum: contemplari unumquodque otiose, et considerare cœperit. — *Cic. in Verr.* ii. 4. 15.

4. Non dubito, quin, quod me valde velle putes, in eo tu me ipsum cupiditate vincas. Itaque istuc jam *pro* facto habeo. — *Cic. ad Attic.* xii. 1.

For, i. e. to the advantage of, in favour of.

1. Quare hoc, quod complector tantam scientiam vimque doctrinæ, non modo non *pro* me, sed contra me est potius (non enim, quid ego, sed quid orator possit, disputo). — *Cic. de Orat.* iii. 20.

2. Adherbalem dolis vitæ suæ insidiatum; quod ubi comperisset, sceleri obviam isse: populum Romanum neque recte neque *pro bono* facturum, si ab jure gentium sese prohibuerint. — *Sal. Jug. c. 22.*

3. Quæ antea *pro illis* erant, in contrarium conversa sunt. — *Q. Curt. iv. 14.*

For, i. e. in defence of.

1. Tunc admiscere huic generi orationis vehementi atque atroci genus illud alterum, de quo ante disputavi, lenitatis et mansuetudinis cœpi; me *pro* meo sodali, qui mihi in liberum loco more majorum esse deberet, et *pro* mea omni fama prope, fortunisque decernere. — *Cic. de Orat. ii. 49.*

2. Phyllida mitte mihi, meus est natalis, Iola.

Cum faciam vitula *pro* frugibus, ipse venito.

Virg. Ecl. iii. 76.

In proportion. or according to.

1. Prætores Q. Pompeius Rufus Capuam, Q. Metellus Celer in agrum Picenum [missi]; iisque permissum, uti *pro* tempore atque periculo, exercitum compararent. — *Sall. Cat. c. 29.*

2. Cum, in Isara flumine uno die ponte effecto, exercitum traduxissem, *pro* magnitudine rei celeritatem adhibens, quod petierat per literas ipse, ut maturarem venire: præsto mihi fuit stator ejus cum literis, quibus ne venirem denunciabat; se posse per se conficere negotium; interea ad Isaram expectarem. — *Cic. ad Fam. x. 21.*

3. Duo talenta *pro* re nostra ego esse decrevi satis :
Sed ita dictu est opus, si me vis salvum esse et rem
et filium,
Me mea omnia bona doti dixisse illi.

Ter. Heaut. v. 1. 67.

4. Quæ cum ita sint, Judices, . . . vos, *pro* mea summa et vobis cognita in rempublicam diligentia, moneo, *pro* auctoritate consulari hortor, *pro* magnitudine periculi obtestor, ut otio, ut paci, ut saluti, ut vitæ vestræ, et cæterorum civium, consulatis. — *Cic. pro Muren.* c. 40.

5. Postea quam mihi renuntiatum est de obitu Tulliæ, filiæ tuæ, sane quam *pro* eo, ac debui, graviter molesteque tuli. — *Cic. ad Fam.* iv. 5.

6. Diem tuum ego quoque ex epistola quadam tua, quam incipiente febricula scripseras, mihi notaveram ; et animadverteram, posse, *pro* re nata, te non incommode ad me in Albanum venire III Nonas Jan. — *Cic. ad Attic.* vii. 8.

7. Ad cœnam tempore venit Canius: opipare a Pythio apparatus convivium : cymbarum ante oculos multitudo. *Pro* se quisque quod ceperat, afferebat: ante pedes Pythii pisces abjiciebantur. — *Cic. de Offic.* iii. 14.

Before or on, referred to place.

1. Numidæ, sæpe antea vineis Romanorum subvorsis, item incensis, non castelli mœnibus sese tutabantur ; sed *pro* muro dies noctisque agitare. — *Sall. Jug.* c. 94.

2. Cæsar Alexandria se recepit, felix, ut sibi quidem videbatur: mea autem sententia, si quis reipublicæ sit infelix, felix esse non potest. Hasta posita *pro* æde Jovis Statoris, bona Cn. Pompeii (miserum me! con-

sumptis enim lacrymis, tamen infixus animo hæret dolor) bona, inquam, Cn. Pompeii Magni, voci acerbissimæ subjecta præconis. — *Cic. Philipp.* ii. 26.

3. Nuper in Prænestino recessu vespertina ambulatione solus ambulans considerabam; qualis quantaque esset particularum quarumdam in oratione Latina varietas. quod genus est præpositio, *pro*. Aliter enim dici videbam, pontifices *pro* collegio decrevisse; aliter, quempiam testem introductum *pro* testimonio dixisse: aliter M. Catonem in Originum quarto, prælium factum depugnatumque *pro* castris, scripsisse: et item in quinto, urbis, insulasque omnis agro *pro* Illyrio esse: aliter etiam dici, *pro* æde Castoris: aliter, *pro* rostris: aliter, *pro* tribunali: aliter, *pro* concione: atque aliter, tribunum plebis *pro* potestate intercessisse. Sed has omnis dictiones, qui aut omnino similes et pares, aut usquequaque diversas existimaret, errare arbitrabar. nam varietatem istam ejusdem quidem fontis et capitibus, non ejusdem tamen esse finis putabam. — *A. Gell.* xi. 3.

4. Hac re *pro* suggestu pronunciata, eodem die cum legionibus in Senones proficiscitur. — *Cæs. B. Gall.* vi. 3.

5. Quid enim si præcipias imperatori, quoties aciem instruet, dirigat frontem, cornua utrimque promoveat, equites *pro* cornibus locet? Erit hæc quidem rectissima fortasse ratio, quoties licebit: sed mutabitur natura loci. — *Quintil. Instit.* ii. 14.

CHAPTER XXXIX. Page 210.

SINE.

Signifies privation, or being *without* a thing.

1. ——— Simul ac duraverit ætas
Membra animumque tuum, nabis *sine* cortice.
Hor. Sat. i. 4. 119.

2. Non fit *sine* periculo facinus magnum et commemo-
rabile. *Ter. Heaut. ii. 3. 73.*

3. Homo *sine* re, *sine* fide, *sine* spe, *sine* sede, *sine*
fortunis. — *Cic. pro Cæl. c. 32.*

4. Sed ego ne cum ista quidem arte pugno. Sit sane
tanta, quantam tu illam esse vis: etenim *sine* contro-
versia et magna est, et late patet, et ad multos pertinet,
et summo in honore semper fuit, et clarissimi cives ei
studio etiam hodie præsent: sed vide, Crasse, ne, dum
novo et alieno ornatu velis ornare juris civilis scientiam,
suo quoque eam concessio et tradito spolies, atque
denudes. — *Cic. de Orat. i. 55.*

CHAPTER XL. Page 211.

CLAM, and its diminutive CLANCULUM.

Secretly, unknown to, with an accusative.

1. Miser amicam mihi paravi, animi causa, pretio,
Ratus *clam* patrem meum posse habere.
Is rescivit, et vidit, et perdidit me.
Plaut. Merc. ii. 3. 7.
2. ——— Ut mihi
Bona multa faciam, *clam* meam uxorem !
Plaut. Cas. ii. 8. 31.
3. ——— Alii *clanculum*
Patres quæ faciunt, quæ fert adolescentia,
Ea ne me celet, consuefecit filium.
Ter. Adel. i. 1. 27.

With an ablative case.

1. Emta est amica *clam* uxore mea et filio.
Plaut. Merc. iii. 2. 2.
2. Uxor viro si *clam* domo egressa 'st foras,
Viro fit causa; exigitur matrimonio.
Plaut. Merc. iv. 6. 5.

Adverbially.

1. Multa palam domum suam auferebat: plura *clam* de medio removebat: non pauca suis adiutoribus large effuseque donabat: reliqua, constituta auctione, vendebat. — *Cic. pro Rosc. Amer. c. 8.*

2. Neque cessavit ex eo insidias struere fratri *clam* palamque. — *Suet. Domit. c. 2.*

CHAPTER XLI. Page 213.

IN.

To or *unto*, for AD, with an accusative case.

1. Pecuniamque, ac dona, queis solis corrumpantur, majora apud Romanos: et neminem adeo *in* arma probum, ut non idem pretium quietis, quam periculi, malit. — *Tac. Hist.* iv. 76.

2. Nostri lætari, nonnulli etiam timere; quod *in* eum locum res fortunæque omnium deducerentur, ut, quidquid post horam casus tribuisset, in dubio poneretur. — *Hirt. Bel. Hisp.* c. 29.

3. Tertio nonas cum *in* Laterium fratris venissem, accepi literas, et paulum respiravi. — *Cic. ad Attic.* x. 1.

Into, with an accusative case.

1. Forte inter Padum viamque, patenti campo, duæ legiones congressæ sunt: pro Vitellio unaetvicesima, cui cognomen Rapaci, vetere gloria insignis: e parte Othonis, prima Adjatrix, non ante *in* aciem deducta, sed ferox, et novi decoris avida. — *Tac. Hist.* ii. 43.

2. Tu vero, Cæcili, quid potes? quo tempore, aut qua in re non modo specimen cæteris aliquod dedisti, sed tute tui periculum fecisti? *In* mentem tibi non venit, quid negotii sit causam publicam sustinere? — *Cic. in Cæcil.* c. 8.

3. Nunc (edepol) demum *in* memoriam regredior,
audisse me,
Quasi per nebulam, Hegionem patrem meum
vocarier. *Plaut. Capt.* v. 4. 26.
4. Ire modo ocyus, interdum consistere: *in* aurem
Dicere nescio quid puero. *Hor. Sat.* i. 9. 9.
5. *In* nova fert animus mutatas dicere formas
Corpora. *Ovid. Met.* i. 1.

To or unto.

1. Nec puer Iliaca quisquam de gente Latinos
In tantum spe tollet avos. *Virg. Æn.* vi. 875.
2. Tum senatus populusque Romanus Æmilium
Paulum, qui et prætor et consul triumphaverat, virum
in tantum laudandum, in quantum intelligi virtus potest,
consulem creavit. — *Paterc.* i. 9.
3. Pix Nemeturica in Liguria conficitur. ea deinde ut
fiat condituris idonea, aqua marina quam longissime a
littore de pelago sumenda est, atque *in* dimidiam partem
decoquenda: quæ cum in tantum refrixerit, quantum ne
contacta corpus urat, partem aliquam ejus, quæ satis
videbitur, prædictæ picis immisces, et diligenter lignea
spatha, vel etiam manu peragitabimus, ut siquid inest
vitii eluatur: deinde patiemur picem considerare, et cum
siderit, aquam eliquabimus: postea bis, aut ter ex reliqua
parte aquæ decoctæ tamdiu lavabimus, et subigemus
eam, donec rutila fiat: tum eliquatam in sole quatuor-
decim diebus patiemur esse, ut quisquis ex aqua humor
remansit, assiccet. noctibus autem vas tegendum erit,
ne irroretur. Cum hoc modo picem præparaverimus, et
vina, cum jam bis deferbuerint, condire voluerimus, *in*
musti sextarios octo et quadraginta, cyathos duos picis
prædictæ sic adjiciemus. — *Columell. R. R.* xii. 24.

To or towards, for ADVERSUS.

1. Prædium quum parare cogitabis, . . . si poteris, sub radice montis siet, *in* meridiem spectet, loco salubri, operariorum copia siet, bonumque aquarium, oppidum validum prope siet, aut mare, aut amnis, qua naves ambulant, aut via bona, celebrisque. Siet in iis agris, qui non sæpe dominos mutant, qui in his agris prædia vendiderint, quos pigeat vendidisse. — *Cato R. R.* i. 1.

2. Si nos, id quod maxime debet, nostra patria delectat, cujus rei tanta est vis, ac tanta natura, ut Ithacam illam in asperrimis saxulis, tanquam nidulum, affixam, sapientissimus vir immortalitati anteponeret; quo amore tandem inflammati esse debemus *in* ejusmodi patriam, quæ una in omnibus terris domus est virtutis, imperii, dignitatis? — *Cic. de Orat.* i. 44.

Against, for CONTRA.

1. Equos dehinc, orsus a suis, legatorum tribunorumque, nulla ambitione, fortissimo cuique bellatori tradit, ut hi, mox pedes, *in* hostem invaderent. — *Tac. Ann.* i. 67.

2. Si quid *in* te peccavi, ac potius, quoniam peccavi, ignosce. *In* me enim ipsum peccavi violentius. — *Cic. ad Attic.* iii. 15.

3. [Oratorem conquirimus qui possit] languentem, labentemque populum aut ad decus excitare, aut ab errore deducere, aut inflammare *in* improbos, aut incitatum *in* bonos mitigare. — *Cic. Orat.* i. 46.

Into, i. e. in the form or manner of, according to,
for SECUNDUM.

1. Portus ab Eoo fluctu curvatur *in* arcum.

Virg. Æn. iii. 533.

2. ——— Teucros vocat alta in templa sacerdos.

Excisum Euboicæ latus ingens rupis *in* antrum.

Virg. Æn. vi. 41.

3. Diversi Volsci, hinc consulem ac legiones sustinere, altera fronte instare Tempanio atque equitibus. qui quum sæpe conati nequissent perrumpere ad suos, tumulo quodam occupato, *in* orbem se tutabantur, nequamquam inulti. — *Liv. iv. 39.*

4. Forte sacer Cybele Chloerus, olimque sacerdos,

Insignis longe Phrygiis fulgebat in armis :

Spumantemque agitabat equum, quem pellis ahenis

In plumam squamis auro conserta tegebat.

Virg. Æn. xi. 768.

5. Cur paucis centurionibus, paucioribus tribunis, *in* modum servorum obedirent. — *Tac. Ann. i. 17.*

6. ——— Ille retorto

Pæonium *in* morem senior succinctus amictu,

Multa manu medica Phœbique potentibus herbis

Nequicquam trepidat. *Virg. Æn. xii. 400.*

7. Tum vero *in* numerum Faunosque ferasque videres

Ludere.

Virg. Ecl. vi. 27.

8. Idus tum Maiæ sollemnes ineundis magistratibus erant. Initio igitur magistratus primum honoris diem denunciatione ingentis terroris insignem fecere. nam quum ita priores servassent, ut unus fascēs haberet, et hoc insigne regium *in* orbem, suam cujusque vicem, per omnes iret, subito omnes cum duodenis fascibus prodire. — *Liv. iii. 36.*

9. Sed, dum in hac parte imperii omnia geruntur prosperrime, accepta in Germania clades sub legato M. Lollio, homine *in* omnia pecuniæ quam recte faciendi cupidiorē. — *Paterc. ii. 97.*

10. Inter plures duces virtute et genere præstans, nomine Calgacus, apud contractam multitudinem, prælium poscentem, *in* hunc modum locutus fertur. — *Tac. Agric. c. 29.*

On or *upon*, for SUPER or AD.

1. Ne sic quidem potens corporis, rursus *in* genua procumbit. — *Q. Curt. ix. 5.*

2. ——— Domus ingenti subito mea lapsa ruina
Concidit, *in* domini procubuitque caput.

Ovid. ex Pont. i. 9. 13.

3. Quidam judicatus est parentem occidisse. Ei statim, quod effugiendi potestas non fuit, ligneæ soleæ *in* pedes inductæ sunt: os autem obvolutum est folliculo, et præligatum: deinde est in carcerem deductus, ut ibi esset tantisper, dum culeus, in quem conjectus in profluentem deferretur, compararetur. — *Cic. de Invent. ii. 50.*

4. Terra, etsi aliquanto specie differt, *in* universum tamen aut sylvis horrida, aut paludibus fœda. — *Tac. Germ. c. 5.*

5. *In* utram partem respondere possumus. — *Cic. Lucul. c. 32.*

Over, for SUPER.

1. *In* filium quam habebam potestatem, ea usus sum. — *Cic. de Invent. ii. 17.*

2. Omnia, Judices, *in* hac causa sunt misera, atque indigna: tamen hoc nihil neque acerbius, neque iniquius proferri potest: mortis paternæ de servis paternis quæstionem habere filio non licet: ne tamdiu quidem dominus erit *in* suos, dum ex iis de patris morte quæretur. — *Cic. pro Sext. Rosc. c. 28.*

For, used for AD, PRO, OR PROPTER.

1. Ut desiderat autem laus, quæ negotiis adhibetur, probationem; sic etiam illa, quæ ostentationi componitur, habet interim aliquam speciem probationis; ut qui Romulum Martis filium, educatumque a lupa, dicat, *in* argumentum cœlestis ortus utatur his, quod, abjectus in profluentem, non potuerit exstingui. — *Quintil. Instit.* iii. 7.

2. *In* classem cadit omne nemus. *Lucan.* i. 306.

3. ——— Puerum inde abiens consexi Chremi
Olera et pisciculos minutos ferre *in* cœnam obolo
seni. *Ter. Andr.* ii. 2. 31.

4. Si *in* rem 'st utrique ut fiant, accersi jube.
Sed si ex ea re plus mali 'st quam commodi
Utrique, id oro te, *in* commune ut consulas,
Quasi illa tua sit, Pamphilique ego sim pater.
Ter. Andr. iii. 3. 14.

5. ——— Qui cornipedes *in* pocula vulnerat audax
Massagetes. *Claudian. Rufin.* i. 311.

For, signifying distribution of quantity.

1. Minucius bove aurato extra portam Trigeminam est donatus, ne plebe quidem invita, quia frumentum Mælianum, assibus *in* modios æstimatum, plebi divisit. — *Liv.* iv. 16.

2. Bina boum vobis Troja generatus Acestes
Dat numero capita *in* naves. *Virg. Æn.* v. 61.

For, expressive of future time.

1. Quantum diversitas temporum posset, tum maxime cognitum est, cum iisdem, quibus antea cautibus inno-

centissimus quisque, tunc nocentissimus affigeretur; cumque insulas omnes, quas modo senatorum, jam delatorum turba completeret; quos quidem, non *in* præsens tantum, sed *in* æternum, repressisti, in illa pœnarum indagine inclusos. — *Plin. Paneg.* xxxv. 2.

2. Cephaledi mensis est certus, quo mense sacerdotem maximum creari oporteat. Erat ejus honoris cupidus Artemo quidam, Climachias cognomine, homo sane locuples, et domi nobilis: sed is fieri nullo modo poterat, si Herodotus quidam adesset. Ei locus ille atque honos *in* illum annum ita deberi putabatur, ut ne Climachias quidem contra diceret. — *Cic. in Verr.* ii. 2. 52.

3. PSEUD. I hac. BAL. Te sequor. Quin vocas spectatores simul? PSEUD. Hercle, me isti Haud solent vocare, neque ergo ego istos. Verum, si voltis applaudere, Atque approbare hunc gregem et fabulam, *in* crastinum vos vocabo.

Plaut. Pseudol. v. 2. 31.

4. ——— Currus rogat ille paternos,
Inque diem alipedum jus et moderamen equorum.

Ovid. Met. ii. 48.

5. C. Canius, eques Romanus, dictitabat, se hortulos aliquos velle emere, quo invitare amicos, et ubi se oblectare sine interpellatoribus posset. Quod cum percrebuisset, Pythius ei quidam, qui argentariam faceret Syracusis, venales quidem se hortos non habere, sed licere uti Canio, si vellet, ut suis: et simul ad cœnam hominem in hortos invitavit *in* posterum diem. — *Cic. de Offic.* iii. 14.

For *until*.

1. Hesterno foetere mero qui credit Acerram,
Fallitur: *in* lucem semper Acerra bibit.

Martial. i. 29.

2. Ipse jus dixit assidue, et *in* noctem nonnunquam.—
Sueton. Aug. c. 33.

3. Dilata res est *in* proximum senatum, cujus ipse
conspectus augustissimus fuit. Princeps præsidebat, erat
enim consul: ad hoc, Januarius mensis, cum cætera, tum
præcipue senatorum frequentia, celeberrimus: præterea
causæ amplitudo, auctaque dilatione expectatio et fama,
insitumque mortalibus studium magna et inusitata no-
scendi, omnes undique exciverat. — *Plin. Epist.* ii. 11.

4. Post solem, plerumque frigida lavabatur: deinde
gustabat, dormiebatque minimum. Mox, quasi alio die,
studebat *in* cœnæ tempus. — *Plin. Epist.* iii. 5.

By, expressive of time.

1. Cum serperet in urbe infinitum malum, idque ma-
naret *in dies* latius: iidemque bustum in foro facerent,
qui illam insepultam sepulturam effecerant: et quotidie
magis magisque perditii homines, cum sui similibus servis,
tectis ac templis urbis minarentur: talis animadversio
fuit Dolabellæ, cum in audaces sceleratosque servos, tum
in impuros et nefarios liberos; talisque eversio illius
execratæ columnæ, ut mirum mihi videatur, tam valde
reliquum tempus ab illo uno die dissensisse. — *Cic.*
Philipp i. 2.

2. In hoc discrimen, si juvat, adcingere, ut *in singulas*
horas capite dimices tuo; ferrum hostemque in vestibulo
habeas regiæ. — *Liv.* ii. 12

3. Vixit inæqualis, clavum ut mutaret *in horas*.

Hor. Sat. ii. 7. 10.

4. In Italia bellum gerimus, in sede ac solo nostro. omnia circa plena civium ac sociorum sunt. armis, viris, equis, comitatibus juvant, juvabuntque. id jam fidei documentum in adversis rebus nostris dederunt. meliores, prudentiores, constantiores nos tempus diesque facit. Hannibal contra in aliena, in hostili est terra, inter omnia inimica infestaque, procul ab domo, procul ab patria. neque illi terra, neque mari est pax: nullæ eum urbes accipiunt, nulla mœnia: nihil usquam sui videt: *in diem* rapto vivit. — *Liv. xxii. 40.*

In, implying intimate connection.

1. Quid igitur nobis faciendum est? num argumentis utendum *in re* ejusmodi? quærendum est, credo, Heius iste num æs alienum habuerit, num auctionem fecerit: si fecit, num tanta difficultas eum rei nummariæ tenuerit, tanta egestas, tanta vis oppresserit, ut sacrarium suum spoliaret, ut deos patrios venderet. At hominem video auctionem fecisse nullam: vendidisse, præter fructus suos, nihil unquam: non modo *in ære* alieno nullo, sed *in suis* nummis multis esse, ac semper fuisse. — *Cic. in Verr. ii. 4. 6.*

2. Sed quoniam acerbum quoque esse hoc genus pœnæ putas: quæ, obsecro te, ista acerbitas est, si idem fiat *in te*, quod tute *in alio* feceris? — *A. Gell. xxi. 1. med.*

3. Cum autem pulchritudinis duo genera sint, quorum *in altero* venustas sit, *in altero* dignitas: venustatem, muliebrem ducere debemus; dignitatem, virilem. — *Cic. de Offic. i. 36.*

4. Quæ res et paucitatem eorum insignem, et multi-

tudinem Etruscorum, multiplicatis *in* arto ordinibus, faciebat. — *Liv.* ii. 50.

5. Scio tibi eum non esse odio. Quam velis eum obligare, *in* tua manu est. — *Cic. ad Fam.* viii. 6.

In the case of, with respect to, towards, or to.

1. Ut mihi videris, non recte judicas de Catone. Aut enim nemo, quod quidem magis credo, aut, si quisquam, ille sapiens fuit. Quomodo enim (ut alia omittam) mortem filii tulit? Memineram Paulum, videram Gallum: sed hi *in* pueris; Cato *in* perfecto et spectato viro. — *Cic. de Amic.* c. 2.

2. Ille deus, bene quo Romana potentia nixa est,
Sæpe suo victor lenis *in* hoste fuit.

Ovid. Trist. v. 2. 35.

3. Sint sane, quoniam ita se mores habent, liberales ex sociorum fortunis; sint misericordes *in* furibus ærarii: ne illis sanguinem nostrum largiantur; et, dum paucis sceleratis parcunt, bonos omnes perditum eant. — *Sall. Cat.* c. 52.

FOR DE, concerning, about, of, at.

1. *In* quo igitur homines exhorrescunt? quem stupefacti dicentem intuentur? *in* quo exclamant? quem deum, ut ita dicam, inter homines putant? Qui distincte, qui explicate, qui abundanter, qui illuminate et rebus, et verbis dicunt, et *in* ipsa oratione quasi quendam numerum versumque conficiunt; id est, quod dico, ornate. — *Cic. de Orat.* iii. 14.

2. *In* Equo Trojano scis esse *in* extremo, “Sero sapiunt.” Tu tamen, mi vetule, non sero. Primas illas rabiosulas sat fatuas dedisti: deinde, quod *in* Britannia

non nimis φιλοθέωρον te præbuiſti, plane non reprehendo. — *Cic. ad Fam.* vii. 16.

3. Ridiculum eſt illud Neronianum vetus *in* furace ſervo, “Solum eſſe, cui domi nihil ſit nec obſignatum, nec oclluſum:” quod idem *in* bono ſervo dici ſolet. — *Cic. de Orat.* ii. 61.

FOR INTER, *among.*

1. Hoc primum ſentio, niſi *in* bonis amicitiam eſſe non poſſe. — *Cic. de Amic.* c. 5.

2. In Britannia nihil eſſe audio, neque auri, neque argenti. Id ſi ita eſt, eſſedum aliquod ſuadeo capias, et ad nos quam primum recurras. Sin autem ſine Britannia tamen aſſequi, quod volumus, poſſumus; perſice ut ſis *in* familiaribus Cæſaris. — *Cic. ad Fam.* vii. 7.

3. Omnia vero, quæ ſecundum naturam fiunt, ſunt habenda *in* bonis. Quid eſt autem tam ſecundum naturam, quam ſenibus emori. — *Cic. de Senect.* c. 19.

IMPRIMIS, *eſpecially, particularly*, i. e. among the
firſt things.

1. [Eum] nos, et quia tuus, et quia te dignus eſt filius, et quia nos diligit, ſemperque dilexit, *in primis* amamus, carumque habemus. — *Cic. ad Fam.* i. 7.

2. Omnes cupimus, ego *in primis*, quam primum te videre, ſed, mi Tiro, valentem. — *Cic. ad Fam.* xvi. 3.

On, for SUPER OF A.

1. Ea denique atrocitas fuit prælii, ut interfuiſſe ſpectaculo deos fama tradiderit: duos *in* candidis equis; Caſtorem atque Pollucem nemo dubitavit. — *Flor.* i. 11.

2. Nocturna ea dimicatio fuit, et luna *in* partibus:

quippe, quasi commilitans, cum a tergo se hostibus, a facie Romanis præbuisset, Pontici per errorem longius cadentes umbras suas, quasi hostium corpora, petebant. — *Flor.* iii. 5.

3. Talibus Æneadæ donis dictisque Latini
Sublimes *in* equis redeunt. *Virg. Æn.* vii. 284.

FOR CUM, *with.*

Hunc rex sapientissimus statum reipublicæ imposuit: juvenus, divisa per tribus, *in* equis et armis ut ad subita belli excubaret; consilium reipublicæ penes senes esset, qui ex auctoritate Patres, ob ætatem Senatus vocabantur. — *Flor.* i. 1.

FOR EX, *out of or from.*

1. Nihil interim per id omne tempus residuum crudelitatis fuit in captivos sævientibus: litare diis sanguinem humanum: bibere *in* ossibus capitum, et cujusquemodi ludibrio fœdare mortem tam igni quam fumo. — *Flor.* iii. 4.

2. Quod incommodi tibi *in* hac re accipies, nisi caves?
Ter. Heaut. v. 1. 59.

3. ——— Ostro lectus Iliaco nitet;
Merumque *in* auro veteris Assaraci trahunt.
Senec. Agam. 877.

In, at, or on, i. e. during.

1. *In* hoc spatio, et *in* iis post ædilitatem annis, et prætor primus, et incredibili populari voluntate sum factus. — *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* c. 93.

2. *In* cognoscendo tute ipse aderis.
Ter. Eun. v. 2. 54.

3. ——— Ex ipsa *in* itinere hoc, alteræ
 Dum narrat, forte audiui. *Ter. Heaut.* ii. 3. 30.
4. *In* exitu est jam meus consulatus : nolite mihi subtrahere vicarium meæ diligentiae : nolite adimere eum, cui rempublicam cupio tradere incolumem, ab his tantis periculis defendendam. — *Cic. pro Muren.* c. 37.
5. Sed quoniam non possunt omnia simul dici, hæc *in præsentia* nota esse debebunt. — *Cic. de Fin.* v. 8.

Within.

1. Fere *in* diebus paucis, quibus hæc acta sunt,
 Chrysis vicina hæc moritur. *Ter. Andr.* i. 1. 77.
2. Credo equidem potesse te, scelus, Massici montis
 uberrimos quatuor
 Fructus ebibere *in* hora una.
Plaut. Pseud. v. 2. 10.
3. ——— *In* hora sæpe ducentos,
 Ut magnum, versus dictabat, stans pede in uno.
Hor. Sat. i. 4. 9.

Periphrastically.

1. Pampinatio verna *in confesso est*, ab Idibus Maiis, intra dies x. utique antequam florere incipiat. — *Plin. N. H.* xvii. 22.
2. Adeo moderatio tuendæ libertatis, dum æquari velle simulando ita se quisque extollit, ut deprimat alium, *in difficili est*. — *Liv.* iii. 76.
3. Me quoque juvat, velut ipse *in parte* laboris ac periculi fuerim, ad finem belli Punici pervenisse. — *Liv.* xxxi. 1.
4. Adeo n' videmur vobis esse idonei,
In quibus sic inludatis ? *Ter. Andr.* iv 5. 18.

CHAPTER XLII. Page 238.

SUB.

Under, with an accusative, referred to place.

1. Igitur castris, uti diximus, ante mœnia Hierosolymorum positis, instructas legiones ostentavit. Judæi *sub* ipsos muros struxere aciem, rebus secundis longius ausuri; et, si pellerentur, parato perfugio. — *Tac. Hist.* v. 10, 11.

2. Hærent parietibus scalæ, postesque *sub* ipsos
Nituntur gradibus: clypeosque ad tela sinistris
Protecti objiciunt, prensant fastigia dextris.

Virg. Æn. ii. 442.

3. Geminos invisēs *sub* caput Arcti. — *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* ii. 43.

Under, on, or beneath, with an ablative, expressive of place or circumstance.

1. Arma *sub* adversa posuit radiantia quercu.

Virg. Æn. viii. 616.

2. Sylla, cum Hispanos et Gallos donaret, credo, hunc petentem repudiasset: quem nos in concione vidimus, cum ei libellum malus poeta de populo subjecisset, quod epigramma in eum fecisset tantummodo alternis versibus longiusculis, statim ex iis rebus, quas tunc vendebat, jubere ei præmium tribui *sub* ea conditione, ne quid postea scriberet. — *Cic. pro Arch.* c. 10

3. ——— Manet *sub* Jove frigido
Venator, teneræ conjugis immemor.
Hor. Od. i. 1. 25.
4. Agelli est hic *sub* urbe paulum quod locitas foras.
Ter. Adel. v. 8. 26.
5. ——— Classensem *sub* ipsa
Antandro, et Phrygiæ molimur montibus Idæ.
Virg. Æn. iii. 5.
6. Adjunxi hæc, in loco eligendo, flumen oppositum
ut haberem, in quo mora transitus esset: Vocontii *sub*
manu ut essent, per quorum loca mihi fideliter pateret
iter. — *Cic. ad. Fam. x. 23.*

Under, signifying the pretext or cause.

1. Si etiam nunc *sub* umbra fœderis æqui, servitatem
pati possumus, quid abest, quin, proditis Sidicinis, non
Romanorum solum, sed Samnitium quoque dicto pareamus.
— *Liv. viii. 4.*
2. Postquam exhalantem *sub* acerbo vulnere vitam
Deploravit Atyn; quos ille tetenderat, arcus
Arripit: et, “Mecum tibi sint certamina,” dixit.
Ovid. Met. v. 62.
3. Querens, inter cætera, fraudatum se justo triumpho,
cum ipse paulo ante, ne quid de honoribus suis ageretur,
etiam *sub* mortis pœna denuntiasset. — *Suet. Calig. 48.*

On, *about*, or *at*, in point of time.

1. Pompeius *sub* noctem naves solvit. — *Cæs. B. Civ. i. 28.*
2. *Sub* equestris finem certaminis coorta est peditum
pugna. — *Liv. xxii. 47.*

3. Agricola[m] laudat juris legumque peritus,
Sub galli cantum consultor ubi ostia pulsat.

Hor. Sat. i. 1. 9.

4. *Sub* adventum prætoris Romani Pœnus agro Nolano excessit, et ad mare proxime Neapolim descendit, cupidus maritimi oppidi potiundi, quo cursus navibus tutus ex Africa esset. — *Liv. xxiii. 15.*

5. Libra die somnique pares ubi fecerit horas,
 Et medium luci atque umbris jam dividet orbem :
 Exercete, viri, tauros, serite hordea campis,
 Usque *sub* extremum brumæ intractabilis imbrem.

Virg. Georg. i. 208.

After or upon.

1. Nihil post hominum memoriam gloriosius, nihil gratius, ne tempore quidem ipso opportunius accidere vidi quam tuas, Plance, literas. Redditæ sunt enim frequenti senatu Cornuto, cum is frigidas sane et inconstantes recitasset literas Lepidi. *Sub* eas statim recitatae sunt tuæ, non sine magnis quidem clamoribus. — *Cic. ad Fam. x. 16.*

2. Cum senatus habitus esset ad Apollinis, a. d. xi. Kal. Sext. et referretur de stipendio Cn. Pompeii, mentio facta est de legione ea, quam expensam tulit C. Cæsari Pompeius, quo numero esset, quo appeteretur : cum ex Gallia coactus esset dicere Pompeius se legionem abducturum, sed non statim *sub* mentionem, et convicium obtrectatorum. — *Cic. ad Fam. viii. 4.*

About or towards.

1. *Sub* exitu vitæ, signa quædam, nec obscura, pœnitentis et de matrimonio Agrippinæ, deque Neronis adoptione, dederat. — *Suet. Claud. c. 43.*

2. Majestatis quoque, et adulteriorum, incestique cum sorore Lepida, *sub* excessu Tiberii reus, mutatione temporum evasit; decessitque Pyrgis morbo aquæ intercutis, sublato filio Nerone ex Agrippina, Germanico genita. — *Suet. Nero. c. 5.*

3. Cornua mares habent, solique animalium omnibus annis stato veris tempore amittunt: ideo *sub* ipsa die quam maxime in via petunt. — *Plin. Nat. Hist. viii. 32.*

CHAPTER XLIII. Page 245.

SUBTER.

Under, beneath, with an accusative.

1. ——— Alpheum fama est huc, Elidis amnem,
Occultas egisse vias *subter* mare; qui nunc
Ore, Arethusa, tuo Siculis confunditur undis.

Virg. Æn. iii. 694.

2. Deinde *subter* mediam fere regionem Sol obtinet,
dux, et princeps, et moderator luminum reliquorum. —
Cic. Somn. Scip. c. 4.

3. Plato triplicem finxit animam; cujus principatum,
id est, rationem, in capite, sicut in arce, posuit: et duas
partes separare voluit, iram et cupiditatem, quas locis
disclusit; iram in pectore, cupiditatem *subter* præcordia
locavit. — *Cic. Tusc. Quæst.* i. 10.

Under, beneath, with an ablative.

1. Saxa quoque infesto volvebant pondere, si qua
Possent tectam aciem perrumpere: cum tamen
omnes
Ferre libet *subter* densa testudine casus.

Virg. Æn. ix. 512.

2. ——— Mei nuper Lethæo gurgite fratris
Pallidulum manans alluit unda pedem;
Troïa Rhœteo quem *subter* litore tellus
Ereptum nostris obterit ex oculis.

Catull. lxxv. 5.

Adverbially.

Mihi quidem veteres illi, majus quiddam animo complexi, plus multo etiam vidisse videntur, quam quantum nostrorum ingeniorum acies intueri potest: qui omnia hæc, quæ supra et *subter*, unum esse, et una vi, atque una consensione naturæ constricta esse dixerunt. — *Cic. de Orat.* iii. 5.

CHAPTER XLIV. Page 248.

SUPER.

Upon, above, with an accusative.

1. [Demetrius] sepulcris novis finivit modum: nam *super* terræ tumulum noluit quid statui, nisi columellam tribus cubitis ne altiolem, aut mensam, aut labellum: et huic procurationi certum magistratum præfecerat. — *Cic. de Leg.* ii. 26.

2. Nomentanus erat *super* ipsum, Porcius infra,
Ridiculus totas simul absorbere placentas.

Hor. Sat. ii. 23.

3. [Alexandrum] venerantibus Persis; Polypercon, qui cubabat *super* regem, unum ex iis mento contingentem humum per ludibrium cœpit hortari, ut vehementius id quateret ad terram; elicuitque iram Alexandri, quam olim animo capere non poterat. — *Q. Curt.* viii. 3.

Above, i. e. more than.

Eodem anno Ruminalem arborem in comitio, quæ *super* octingentos et quadraginta ante annos Remi Romulique infantiam texerat, mortuis ramalibus et arescente trunco deminutam, prodigii loco habitum est, donec in novos fœtus reviresceret. — *Tac. Ann.* xiii. 58.

Beyond, with an accusative.

1. Lætum ea victoria Vespasianum, cunctis *super* votæ fluentibus, Cremonensis prælii nuntius in Ægypto adsequitur. — *Tac. Hist.* iii. 48.

2. ——— *Super* et Garamantas et Indos

Proferet imperium. *Virg. Æn.* vi. 794.

3. Famosissima *super* cæteras fuit cœna data ei [Vittellio], . . . in qua duo millia lectissimorum piscium, septem avium, apposita traduntur. Hanc quoque exsuperavit ipse dedicatione patinæ, quam, ob immensam magnitudinem, clypeum Minervæ dictitabat. — *Sueton. Vitell.* vi. 794.

Besides.

1. Tum quoque male pugnatum est, et Janiculum hostes occupavere: obsessaque urbs foret, *super* bellum annona premente, (transierant enim Etrusci Tiberim) ni Horatius consul ex Voïscis esset revocatus: adeoque id bellum ipsis institit mœnibus, ut primo pugnatum ad Spei sit, iterum ad portam Collinam. — *Liv.* ii. 51.

2. Pestilentia incesserat pari clade in Romanos Pœnosque: nisi quod Punicum exercitum *super* morbum etiam fames adfecit. — *Liv.* xxviii. 46.

3. Quid tum profeci, mecum facientia jura

Si tamen attentas? quereris *super* hoc etiam, quod Expectata tibi non mittam carmina mendax.

Hor. Epist. ii. 2. 23.

Upon or in addition to.

1. Exprimere non possum, quam jucundum sit mihi quod Saturninus noster summas tibi apud me gratias aliis *super* alias epistolis agit. — *Plin. Ep.* vii. 8.

2. Ita alio *super* aliud scelere quam haud dubie induciæ ruptæ essent, Lælius Fulviusque ab Roma cum legatis Karthaginiensibus supervenerunt. quibus Scipio, “Etsi non induciarum modo fides a Karthaginiensibus, sed jus etiam gentium in legatis violatum esset; tamen se nihil, nec institutis populi Romani, nec suis moribus indignum, in iis facturum esse.” — *Liv.* xxx. 25.

Over.

Super alta vectus Atys celeri rate maria,
Phrygium nemus citato cupide pede tetigit,
Adiitque opaca silvis redimita loca deæ.

Catull. lxiii. 1.

Above, i. e. upon, with an ablative.

1. Hic tamen hanc mecum poteris requiescere noctem
Fronde *super* viridi. *Virg. Ecl.* i. 80.

2. Inde ubi venere ad fauces graveolentis Averni;
Tollunt se celeres, liquidumque per aera lapsæ,
Sedibus optatis gemina *super* arbore sidunt.

Virg. Æn. vi. 16.

About or concerning, with an ablative.

1. Hac *super* re scribam ad te Rhegio. — *Cic. ad Attic.* xvi. 6.

2. Quid factitasti mandatis *super*?

Plaut. Bacch. ii. 2. 18.

3. Si tu melius quippiam speras, quod et plura audis, et interes consiliis; scribas ad me velim, simulque cogites, quid agendum nobis sit *super* legatione votiva. — *Cic. ad Attic.* xiv. 22.

4. ——— Juxta rem mecum tenes
Super Euclionis filia. *Plaut. Aul.* iv. 7. 1.

For the sake of, on account of.

Si nulla accendit tantarum gloria rerum,
 Nec *super* ipse sua molitur laude laborem:
 Ascanio-ne pater Romanas invidet arces?

Virg. Æn. iv. 232.

Adverbially.

1. *Satis superque* me benignitas tua
 Ditavit. *Hor. Epod.* i. 31.
2. Ille tamen confitetur plus se petere, quam debeatur: sed *satis superque* habere dicit, quod sibi ab arbitro tribuatur. — *Cic. pro Q. Rosc.* c. 4.
3. Marcellus etiam adverso rumore esse, *super quam* quod primo male pugnaverat, quia, vagante per Italiam Hannibale, media æstate Venusiam in tecta milites abduxisset. — *Liv.* xxvii. 20.

CHAPTER XLV. Page 255.

TENUS.

Up to, as far as, with an ablative.

1. Lateri capulo *tenus* abdidit ensem.

Virg. Æn. ii. 553.

2. Antiochus Magnus ille, rex Asiæ, cum, posteaquam a Scipione devictus, Tauro *tenus* regnare jussus esset, omnemque hanc Asiam, quæ est nunc nostra provincia, amisisset, dicere est solitus, benigne sibi a populo Romano esse factum, quod nimis magna procuratione liberatus modicis regni terminis uteretur. — *Cic. pro Deiot. c. 13.*

3. Medium ferme diei erat : et ad id, quod sua sponte cedente in mare æstu trahebatur aqua, acer etiam Septentrio ortus inclinatum stagnum eodem, quo æstus, ferebat, et adeo nudaverat vada, ut alibi umbilico *tenus* aqua esset, alibi genua vix superaret. — *Liv. xxvi. 45.*

4. Si nimium alicui fatigato pene febris est, huic abunde est, loco tepido demittere se inguinibus *tenus* in aquam calidam. — *Cels. i. 3.*

HACTENUS, *thus far*.

1. *Hactenus* existimo nostram consolationem recte adhibitam esse, quoad certior ab homine amicissimo

fieres iis de rebus, quibus levare possent molestiæ tuæ.
— *Cic. ad Fam.* iv. 3.

2. Longum est enim nunc me explicare, qua ratione aut confirmare, aut infirmare testes, tabulas, quæstiones oporteat. Hæc sunt omnia ingenii vel mediocris, exercitationis autem maximæ: artem quidem, et præcepta duntaxat *hactenus* requirunt, ut certis dicendi luminibus orientur. — *Cic. de Orat.* ii. 27.

3. *Hac Trojana tenus* fuerit fortuna secuta.

Virg. Æn. vi. 62.

EATENUS, *so far as.*

1. Quorum ego orationes si, ut spero, ita expressero, virtutibus utens illorum omnibus, id est, sententiis, et earum figuris, et rerum ordine, verba persequens *eatenus*, ut ea non abhorreant a more nostro, . . . erit regula, ad quam eorum dirigantur orationes, qui Attice volunt dicere. — *Cic. de opt. gen. Orat.* c. 7.

2. Dandum aliquid comædo quoque, *dum eatenus*, qua pronuntiandi scientiam futurus orator desiderat. — *Quint. Instit.* i. 11.

3. Quæstorem habes, non tuo iudicio delectum, sed eum, quem sors dedit. Hunc oportet et sua sponte esse moderatum, et tuis institutis ac præceptis obtemperare. Quorum si quis forte esset sordidior, ferres *eatenus*, *quoad* per se negligeret eas leges, quibus est adstrictus: non ut ea potestate, quam tu ad dignitatem permisisses, ad quæstum uteretur. — *Cic. ad Q. Frat.* i. 1. 3.

QUATENUS, *how far, as far as, inasmuch as, or since.*

1. Quamobrem id primum videamus, si placet, *quatenus* amor in amicitia progredi debeat. Num, si Coriolanus habuit amicos, ferre contra patriam arma illi cum Coriolano debuere? — *Cic. de Amic. c. 11.*

2. Cum sententia prima Bibuli pronuntiata esset, ut tres legati regem reducerent: secunda Hortensii, ut tu sine exercitu reduceres: tertia Volcatii, ut Pompeius reduceret: postulatum est, ut Bibuli sententia divideretur. *Quatenus* de religione dicebat, cuique rei jam obsisti non poterat, Bibulo assensum est: de tribus legatis frequentes ierunt in alia omnia. — *Cic. Fam. i. 2.*

3. Surrentina vafer qui miscet fæce Falerna
Vina, columbino limum bene colligit ovo:
Quatenus ima petit volvens aliena vitellus.

Hor. Sat. ii. 55.

PROTENUS, *farther on, in the same course, &c.*

1. Annibalem, cum cepisset Saguntum, visum esse in somnis a Jove in deorum concilium vocari: quo cum venisset, Jovem imperasse, ut Italiæ bellum inferret, ducemque ei unum e concilio datum: quo illum utentem, cum exercitu progredi cœpisse: tum ei ducem illum præcepisse, ne respiceret: illum autem id diutius facere non potuisse, elatumque cupiditate respexisse: tum visam beluam vastam et immanem, circumplicatam serpentibus, quacunque incederet, omnia arbusta, virgulta, tecta pervertere: et eum admiratum quæsisse de deo, quodnam illud esset tale monstrum: et deum respondisse, vastitatem esse Italiæ; præcepisseque, ut pergeret *protinus*:

quid retro atque a tergo fieret, ne laboraret. — *Cic. de Div. i. 24.*

2. *Protinus* aerii mellis cœlestia dona

Exequar.

Virg. Georg. iv. 1.

3. ——— Quin *protinus* omnia

Perlegerent oculis: ni jam præmissus Achates

Afforet.

Virg. Æn. vi. 33.

4. Dedi literas ad te Philogono, liberto tuo, quas credo tibi postea redditas esse: in quibus idem te hortor et rogo, quod pueri tibi verbis meis nuntiarunt, ut Romam *protinus* pergas et properes. — *Cic. ad Q. Fratr. i. 3.*

TENUS, with a genitive.

1. Crurum *tenus* a mento palearia pendent.

Virg. Georg. iii. 58.

2. [Myron fuisse] videtur numerosior in arte, quam Polycletus, et in symmetria diligentior: et ipse tamen corporum *tenus* curiosus, animi sensus non expressisse. — *Plin. N. Hist. xxxiv. 5.*

3. ——— Pueris absinthia tetra medentes

Cum dare conantur, prius oras pocula circum

Contingunt mellis dulci flavoque liquore,

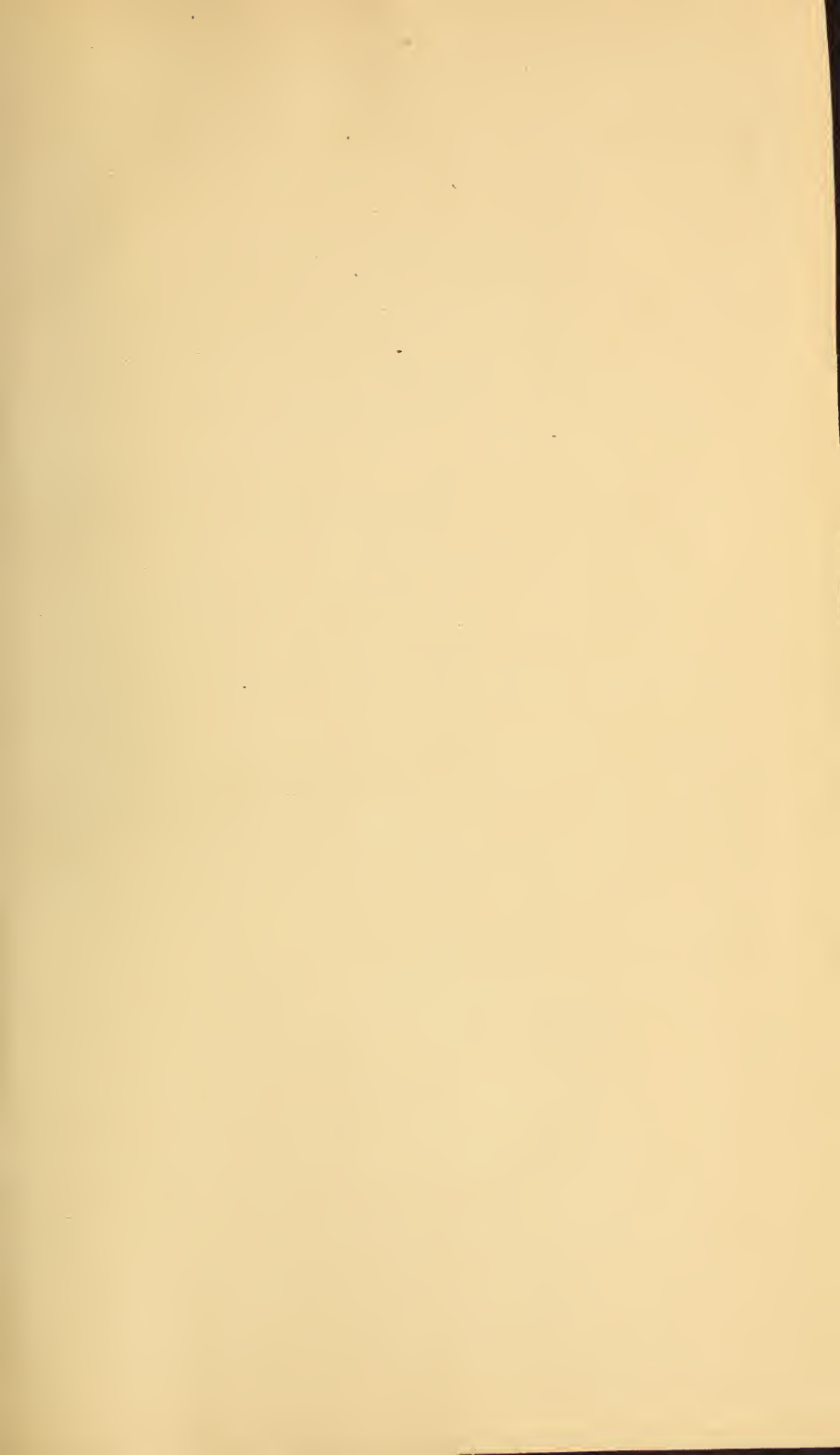
Ut puerorum ætas improvida ludificetur

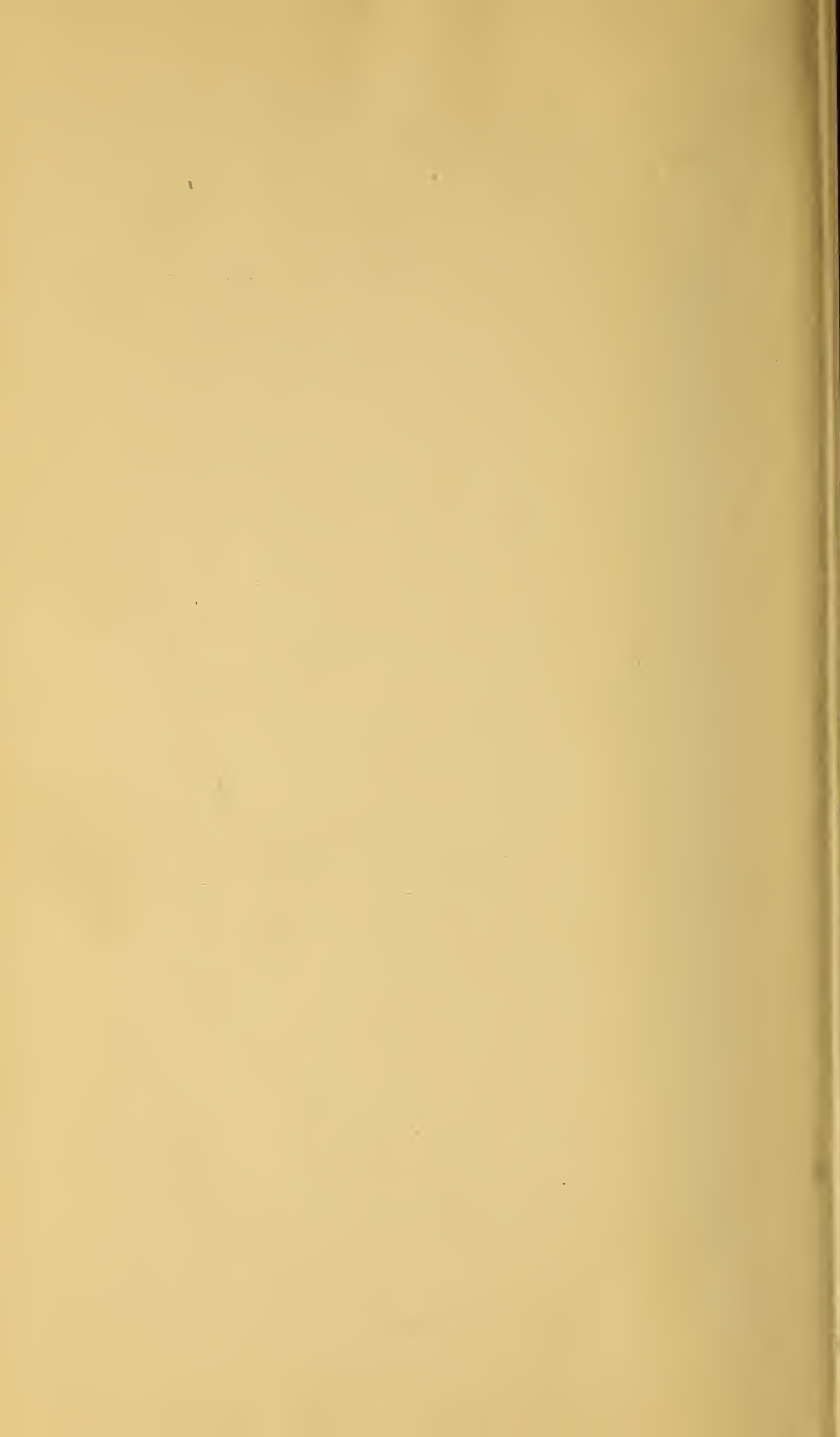
Labrorum *tenus*.

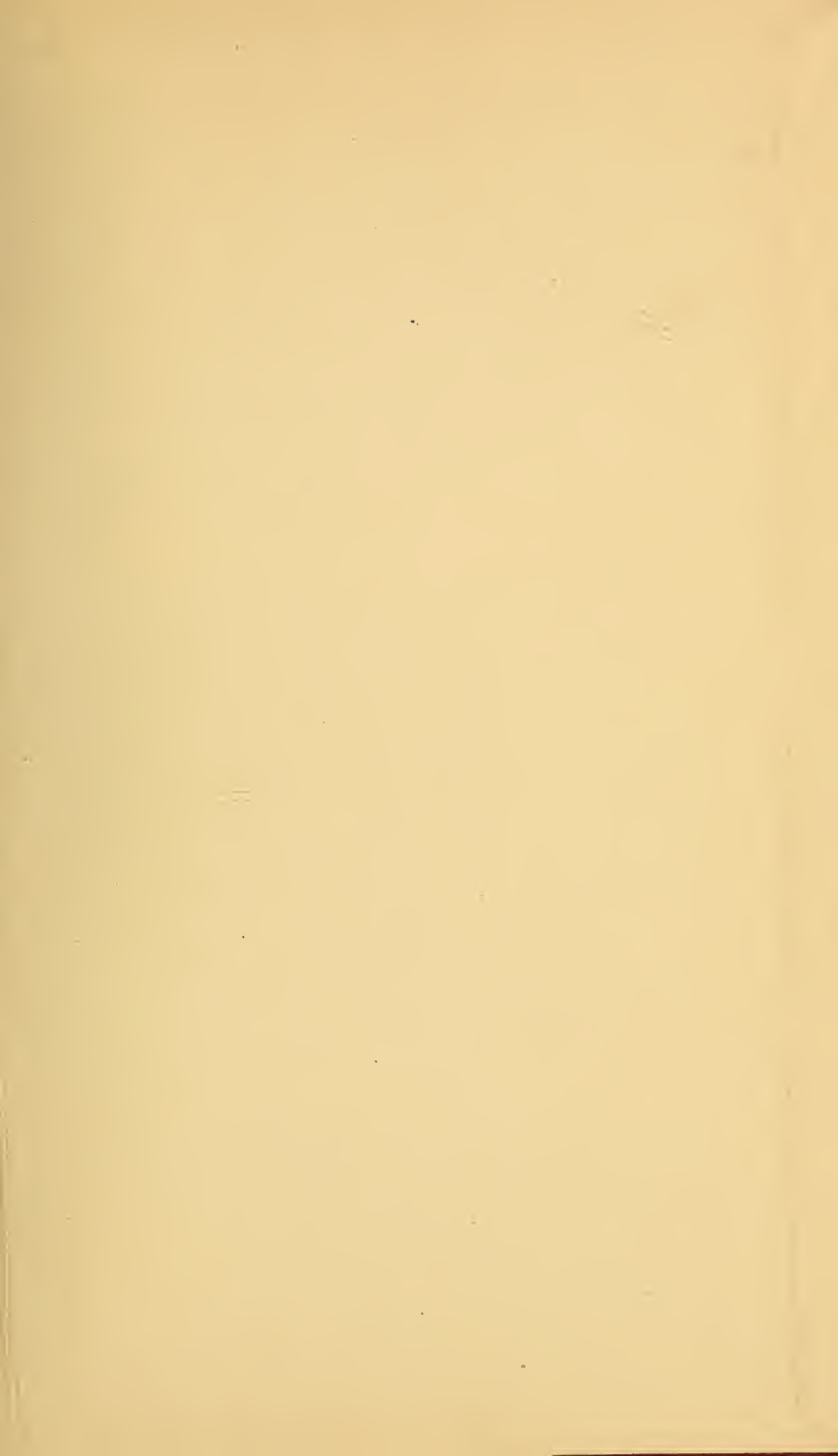
Lucret. i. 935.

THE END.

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