

PART III.

SYNTAX.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

THE ACCUSATIVE.

207. 1. The Accusative is the case of the Direct Object.

208. The Direct Object may express either of the two following relations:—

A. The PERSON OR THING AFFECTED by the action; as,—
cōnsulem interfēcit, he slew the consul.

B. The RESULT PRODUCED by the Action; as,—
librum scripsi, I wrote a book (i.e. produced one).

1. This Accusative occurs especially in the case of a Neuter Pronoun or Adjective used Substantively; as,—

hōc moneō, I advise this, i.e. I give this advice;
hōc rogō, I request this, i.e. I make this request.

Two Accusatives—Direct Object and Predicate Accusative.

209. 1. Many Verbs of *Making, Choosing, Calling, Showing*, and the like, take two Accusatives, one of the Person or Thing Affected, the other a Predicate Accusative; as,—

mē hērēdem fēcit, he made me heir.

Here *mē* is Direct Object, *hērēdem* Predicate Accusative.

The Accusative.

2. The Predicate Accusative may be an Adjective as well as a Noun; as,—

hominēs caecōs reddit cupiditās, covetousness renders men blind.

3. In the Passive the Direct Object becomes the Subject, and the Predicate Accusative becomes Predicate Nominative; as,—

urbs Rōma vocāta est, the city was called Rome.

210.

VOCABULARY.

aedificium, ī (īī), n., building.	inimicus, ī, m., a (personal) enemy.
alacer, cris, cre, eager.	Lentulus, ī, m., Lentulus, a man's name.
appellō, ī, I name, call.	Octodūrus, ī, m., Octodurus, a city of the Veragri.
Bacēnis, is, f., Bacenis, a forest in Germany.	opportūnus, a, um, fit, opportune.
dēligō, ere, lēgī, lēctus, I choose.	praetor, ōris, m., praetor.
dolor, ōris, m., grief,	privātus, a, um, private.
efficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus, I make, render.	pūgna, ae, f., fight, battle.
frāter, tris, m., brother.	-que, and, enclitic conj.
hiemō, ī, I pass the winter.	sentiō, īre, sēnsī, sēnsus, I feel.
incendō, ere, cendī, cēnsus, I set on fire.	

EXERCISES.

211. 1. Haec rēs hostēs ad pūgnam alacriōrēs effēcerat. 2. Populus Rōmānus Lentulum praetōrem fēcit. 3. Galba in vicō quī Octodūrus appellātur hiemat. 4. Helvētīi hunc locum opportūnissimum jūdicāvērunt. 5. Caesarem dē his rēbus certiōrem faciunt. 6. Hic homō dux dēlēctus est. 7. Suum frāterem inimicum jūdicāverat. 8. Haec silva appellātur Bacēnis. 9. Helvētīi vicōs reliquaque privāta aedificia incendunt. 10. Dolōrem sentimus. 11. Māgnum exercitum parāvimus.

212. 1. We have made Galba leader. 2. Galba had been made leader. 3. The Helvetii called this town Geneva. 4. The valor of the commander made¹ the soldiers braver. 5. The Belgians were adjudged the bravest of the Gauls. 6. Caesar adjudged the Belgians the bravest of the Gauls. 7. Whom, O soldiers,² will you choose as commander?

¹ Use *efficiō*. ² The Vocative regularly stands in the second place in the sentence.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

THE ACCUSATIVE (CONTINUED).

Two Accusatives. — Person and Thing.

213. 1. Some Verbs take two Accusatives, one of the Person Affected, the other of the Result Produced, especially verbs of *Asking, Demanding, Teaching, etc.*; as, —

tē haec rogō, I ask you this;

tē litterās doceō, I teach you (your) letters.

2. But many verbs of *asking* (especially *petō*), instead of the Accusative of the Person, take *ā* with the Ablative; as, —

auxilium ā tē petō, I request help from you.

3. In the Passive construction the Accusative of the Person becomes the Subject, and the Accusative of the Thing is retained; as, —

is omnēs artēs edoctus est, he was taught all accomplishments.

Two Accusatives with Compounds.

214. 1. Transitive compounds of *trāns* may take two Accusatives, one dependent upon the Verb, the other upon the Preposition; as, —

militēs flūmen trādūcit, he leads his soldiers across the river.

2. In the Passive the Accusative dependent upon the preposition is retained; as, —

militēs flūmen trādūcēbantur, the soldiers were being led across the river.

Accusative of Time and Space.

215. *Duration of Time* and *Extent of Space* are denoted by the Accusative; as, —

quadrāgintā annōs vīxit, he lived forty years;

arborēs quīnquāgintā pedēs altae, trees fifty feet high.

The Accusative.

Accusative of Limit of Motion.

216. 1. The Accusative of Limit of Motion is used —

a) With names of Towns, Small Islands, and Peninsulas; as, —

Rōmam vēnī, I came to Rome;

b) With domum, domōs, rū; as, —

domum revertitur, he returns home.

2. Other designations of place than those above mentioned require a Preposition to denote Limit of Motion; as, —

ad Italiā vēnit, he came to Italy.

217.

VOCABULARY.

ā, ab from, prep. w. abl.; before a vowel or *h*, the form *ab* must be used.

ac (atque), and, and also; *ac* is not used before vowels.

annus, ī, m., year.

Athēnae, ārum, f., Athens.

bīdūm, ī, n., two days.

cottīdiē, adv., every day, daily.

domus, ūs, f., house, home.

flāgitō, ī, I demand.

Hibērus, ī, m., Hiberus, a river in Spain.

interim, in the meanwhile.

moneō, ēre, uī, itus, I advise, warn.

obtineō, ēre, uī, tentus, I occupy, hold.

ops, opis, f. (nom. sing. is not used), power, help; in plu., resources.

passus, ūs, m., pace (five feet).

petō, ere, ivī (īī), itus, I seek, request.

polliceor, ērī, itus sum, I promise.

rēgnum, ī, n., kingdom.

rogō, ī, I ask.

sescentī, ae, a, six hundred.

trādūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus, I lead across.

EXERCISES.

218. 1. Caesar interim cottīdiē Haeduōs frūmentum, quod polliciti erant, flāgitat. 2. *Ā tē opem petō.* 3. Sine periculō ac timōre cōpiās Hibērum trādūxit. 4. Sententiam rogātus est. 5. Hōc mē monēs. 6. Decem annōs rēgnum obtinuit. 7. Bīdūm in hīs locīs morātus est. 8. Hīc locus ab hostibus sescentōs passūs aberat. 9. Cōpiās domum redūxit. 10. Athēnās redierat. 11. In Galliam contendimus.

219. 1. I shall teach you all these things. 2. We had been taught these things. 3. I have demanded the money of you. 4. These envoys requested help from Caesar. 5. Have you been asked your opinion? 6. Caesar will lead his troops across the Rhine. 7. We remained here ten years. 8. The camp of the enemy is a thousand paces distant. 9. We shall come to Rome. 10. Return home.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

THE DATIVE.

Dative of Indirect Object.

220. The commonest use of the Dative is to denote the person *to whom* something is *given, said, or done*. Thus:—

I. With transitive verbs in connection with the Accusative; as,—

hanc pecūniam mihi dat, he gives me this money.

II. With many intransitive verbs; as,—

*nūllī labōrī cēdit, he yields to no labor;
tibi suscēnseō, I am angry with you.*

a) Here belong many verbs signifying *favor, help, injure, please, displease, trust, distrust, command, obey, serve, resist, indulge, spare, pardon, envy, threaten, believe, persuade*, and the like; as,—

*Caesar populārībus favet, Caesar favors (i.e. is favorable to) the popular party;
amicīs cōnfidō, I trust (to) my friends.*

III. With many verbs compounded with the prepositions: *ad, ante, com- (con-), in, inter, ob, post, prae, prō, sub, super*, and sometimes *circum*; as,—

*afflictīs succurrit, he helps the afflicted;
exercitū praefuit, he was in command of the army;
Labienū exercitū praefecit, he put Labienus in charge of the army.*

221.

VOCABULARY.

cōnfidō, ere, fīsus sum, semi-dep., <i>I trust.</i>	placeō, ēre, uī, placitūrus, <i>I please.</i>
inferō, ferre, tulī, illātus, <i>I bring upon.</i>	praeficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus, <i>I put in charge.</i>
intersum, esse, fuī, <i>I am present at.</i>	praemium, ī (iī), n., <i>reward.</i>
Labiēnus, ī, m., <i>Labienus</i> , a lieutenant of Caesar.	praesum, esse, fuī, <i>I am in charge of.</i>
mulier, eris, f., <i>woman.</i>	recēns, gen., <i>recentis, recent.</i>
noceō, ēre, uī, itūrus, <i>I injure, harm.</i>	rēs pūblica, gen., rei pūblīcae, f., <i>state, republic.</i>
parcō, ere, pepercī, parsūrus, <i>I spare.</i>	Sabīnus, ī, m., <i>Sabinus</i> , a lieutenant of Caesar.
persuādeō, ēre, suāsī, suāsum, <i>I persuade.</i>	sermō, ōnis, m., <i>conversation.</i>
	terror, ōris, m., <i>terror, fear.</i>

EXERCISES.

222. 1. Rei pūblīcae nocētis. 2. Caesar mulieribus pepercit. 3. Sabinus ei māgnis praemiis persuāsīt. 4. Caesar ei mūnitiōnī quam fēcerat Labiēnum praefēcīt. 5. Laudat eōs quī huic negōtiō praefuerant. 6. Militēs nostrī māximum terrōrem hostibus inferunt. 7. Caesar huic legiōnī propter virtūtem māximē cōnfīdebāt. 8. Hōc cōnsilium nōbīs placet. 9. Ego huic sermōnī interfui. 10. Militibus propter recentem victōriam māgna praemia dōnat.

223. 1. We shall present rewards to our soldiers. 2. I had already given you¹ the letter. 3. Let us spare these children! 4. We have not injured you. 5. Trust these soldiers! 6. I had persuaded all these envoys. 7. I should easily have persuaded your brother. 8. We shall put you in charge of the smaller camp. 9. Caesar was in charge of many legions. 10. Who will bring war upon us?

¹ Observe that the special sign of the indirect object (*to, for*) is often lacking in English. The pupil must have regard to the meaning.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

THE DATIVE (CONTINUED).

Dative of Reference.

224. 1. The Dative of Reference denotes the person to whom a statement refers, of whom it is true, or to whom it is of interest; as, —

mihi ante oculōs versāris, *you hover before my eyes* (lit. *hover before the eyes to me*).

NOTE. — The Dative of Reference, unlike the Dative of Indirect Object, does not modify the verb, but rather the sentence as a whole. It is often used where, according to the English idiom, we should expect a Genitive.

Dative of Agency.

225. With the Gerundive the Dative is used to denote agency; as, —

haec nōbīs agenda sunt, *these things must be done by us*; mihi eundum est, *I must go* (lit. *it must be gone by me*).

Dative of Possession.

226. The Dative of Possession occurs with the verb *esse* in such expressions as: —

mihi est liber, *I have a book* (lit. *a book is to me*).

Dative of Purpose.

227. The Dative of Purpose designates the end toward which an action is directed or for which something exists; as, —

castrīs locum dēligere, *to choose a place for a camp*; nōbīs sunt odiō, *they are an object of hatred to us* (lit. *are to us for hatred*).

Dative with Adjectives.

228. The use of the Dative with Adjectives corresponds very closely to its use with verbs. Thus: —

It occurs with adjectives signifying: *friendly, unfriendly, similar, dissimilar, equal, near, related to, suitable, etc.*; as, —

mihi inimicus, hostile to me;
proximus ripae, next to the bank;
castris idoneus locus, a place suitable for a camp.

229.

VOCABULARY.

<i>adversus, a, um, adverse.</i>	<i>proximus, a, um, nearest, next,</i>
<i>colloquium, i (ii), n., conference.</i>	<i>cf. § 74, 1.</i>
<i>cōspectus, ūs, m., view, sight.</i>	<i>scūtum, i, n., shield.</i>
<i>dīcō, ere, dīxī, dictus, I appoint.</i>	<i>tēlum, i, n., javelin.</i>
<i>facinus, facinoris, n., crime.</i>	<i>Trēverī, ōrum, m. plu., Treveri,</i>
<i>pār, gen. paris, equal.</i>	<i>a tribe of Belgians.</i>
<i>pēs, pedis, m., foot.</i>	<i>ūsus, ūs, m., use, service.</i>
<i>prōiciō, ere, jēcī, jectus, I</i>	<i>ventus, i, m., wind.</i>
<i>throw, cast.</i>	

EXERCISES.

230. 1. Hostēs nōbis in cōspectum vēnerant. 2. Omnēs sē Caesarī ad pedēs prōjēcērunt. 3. Patria nōbis dēfendenda est. 4. Acriter nōbis resistendum est.¹ 5. Militibus sunt scūta tēlaque. 6. Quinque cohortēs castris praesidiō reliquit. 7. Ūna rēs militibus māgnō ūsuī erat. 8. Diēs colloquiō dictus est. 9. Hīc ventus nōbis adversus est. 10. Nulla poena huic facinorī pār est. 11. Trēverī proximī Rhēnō sunt.

231. 1. This camp must be bravely defended by us. 2. We must make resistance (= it must be resisted by us; § 202). 3. The Helvetii had many villages. 4. The Romans had large fleets. 5. Let us appoint a day for a conference. 6. Caesar chose a place for a camp. 7. This place was suitable for a cavalry battle. 8. These villages are next the sea. 9. This thing was of great assistance² to us.

¹ See § 225, 2d example.

² Compare the seventh sentence in the Latin Exercise.

CHAPTER XL.

THE GENITIVE.

Genitive with Nouns.

232. With Nouns the Genitive is *the case which defines the meaning of the limited noun more closely*. Here belong especially: —

233. Genitive of Possession or Ownership; as, —

domus Cicerōnis, Cicero's house.

1. The Possessive Genitive is often used predicatively, especially with *esse* and *fieri*; as, —

domus est rēgis, the house is the king's.

234. Subjective Genitive. This denotes *the person who makes or produces something or who has a feeling*; as, —

dicta Platōnis, the utterances of Plato;
timōrēs liberōrum, the fears of the children.

235. Objective Genitive. This denotes *the object of an action or feeling*; as, —

metus deōrum, fear of the gods.

236. Genitive of the Whole (Partitive Genitive). This designates the *whole* of which a part is taken, as, —

māgna pars hominum, a great part of mankind.

1. The Genitive of the Whole occurs especially with the Nominative or Accusative Singular Neuter of Pronouns, or of Adjectives used substantively, as, —

quid cōsiliī, what purpose?
plūs auctōritātis, more authority.

237. Genitive of Quality. The Genitive modified by an Adjective is used to denote quality; as, —

vir māgnae virtūtis, a man of great virtue;
fossa quīndecim pedum, a trench fifteen feet wide (or deep).

238.

VOCABULARY.

<i>āmittō, ere, mīsī, missus, I lose.</i>	<i>modus, ī, m., manner, kind.</i>
<i>ancora, ae, f., anchor.</i>	<i>nōnnūllus, a, um, some (§ 61).</i>
<i>arcessō, ere, īvī, itus, I summon.</i>	<i>pābulum, ī, n., forage.</i>
<i>armātūra, ae, f., equipment.</i>	<i>quantus, a, um, how much, how great.</i>
<i>cēterī, ae, a, the rest, the other.</i>	<i>satis, enough, indecl.</i>
<i>cūstōdia, ae, f., custody.</i>	<i>supersum, esse, fuī, I remain, am left.</i>
<i>dicō, ere, dīxī, dictus, I utter.</i>	<i>tantus, a, um, so much, so great.</i>
<i>imperium, ī (īī), n., rule, command.</i>	<i>vāllum, ī, n., intrenchment.</i>
<i>jūstus, a, um, just.</i>	<i>via, ae, f., road, way.</i>
<i>levis, e, light.*</i>	

EXERCISES.

239. 1. Ancorae nāvium āmissae sunt. 2. Imperium populi Rōmānī jūstissimum erat. 3. Cēteris cohortibus cūstōdiam captīvōrum trādidit. 4. Quantum viae superest? 5. Tantum pābuli dēerat. 6. Castrīs erat satis praesidi. 7. Dux peditēs levis armātūrae arcessivit. 8. Erat vāllum decem pedum in altitudinem. 9. Nōnnūllae sententiae ejus modi dicēbantur.

240. 1. Caesar's legions were brave. 2. The onset of the Gauls was withstood. 3. This victory of our troops was most welcome to the Romans. 4. Your recollection of my favors is most welcome to me. 5. How much forage was in the camp? 6. There was not enough money.¹ 7. These soldiers were of the greatest valor. 8. Our soldiers filled up a trench ten feet in² depth.

¹ Translate: 'Not enough of money was.'

² Use *in* with the acc.

CHAPTER XLI.

THE GENITIVE (CONTINUED).

Genitive with Adjectives.

241. The Genitive is used with many Adjectives to limit the extent of their application. Thus: —

1. With Adjectives signifying *desire, knowledge, familiarity, memory, participation, power, fulness*, and their opposites; as, —

studiōsus discendī, desirous of learning;
perītus bellī, skilled in war.

Genitive with Verbs.

242. The Genitive is used with the following classes of Verbs: —

*Meminī, Reminīscor (remember), Oblīvīscor (forget)*¹; as, —
animus praeteritōrum meminit, the mind remembers the past.

Admoneō, Commoneō, Commonefaciō.

243. These Verbs, in addition to an Accusative of the person, occasionally take a Genitive of the thing; as, —

tē admoneō amīcitiae nostrae, I remind you of our friendship.

Verbs of Judicial Action.

244. Verbs of *Accusing, Condemning, Convicting, Acquitting* take the Genitive of the charge; as, —

mē fūrtī accūsāt, he accuses me of theft.

Genitive with Impersonal Verbs.

245. The Impersonals *pudet, paenitet, miseret, taedet, piget* take the Accusative of the person affected, along with

¹ These also often govern the Accusative, especially of a neut. pron. or adj.

the Genitive of the person or thing toward whom the feeling is directed; as, —

pudet mē tuī, I am ashamed of you (lit. it shames me of you).

Interest, Rēfert.

246. With interest (rarely with *rēfert*), the person concerned is denoted by the Genitive; as, —

patris interest, it concerns the father.

a. But instead of the Genitive of the personal pronouns, *meī, tuī, etc.*, the Latin uses the Ablative Singular Feminine of the Possessive, *viz. ; meā, tuā, etc.*; as, —

meā rēfert, it concerns me.

247.

VOCABULARY.

admoneō, ēre, uī, itus, I remind.

beneficium, ī (īī), n., kindness, favor.

contumēlia, ae, f., insult.

dēfectiō, ōnis, f., revolt.

etiam, also.

fūrtum, ī, n., theft.

genus, eris, n., kind.

imperītus, a, um, inexperienced.

interest, it concerns.

oblīvīscor, ī, oblītus'sum, forget.

paenitet, it causes regret.

plēnus, a, um, full.

prīstinus, a, um, prīstine.

EXERCISES.

248. 1. Plēna est vīta periculōrum. 2. Hūjus generis pūgnae imperītī sumus. 3. Hārum contumēliārum meminimus. 4. Helvētīi prīstinae suae virtūtis nōn oblīvīscuntur. 5. Tē meōrum beneficiōrum admoneō. 6. Hunc puerum fūrtī accūsāmus. 7. Hūjus dēfectiōnis eōs paenitet. 8. Hōc rei pūblicae salūtisque commūnis interest. 9. Vestrā etiam interest.

249. 1. The Helvetii were fond of war. 2. They remembered the valor of their ancestors. 3. We shall not forget your favors. 4. I remind him of our friendship. 5. Do you remember this? 6. We regret this war. 7. It greatly concerns you. 8. This will concern all the soldiers.

CHAPTER XLII.

THE ABLATIVE.

250. The Latin Ablative unites in itself three cases which were originally distinct both in form and in meaning; *viz.* —

The Ablative or **from**-case.

The Instrumental or **with**-case.

The Locative or **where**-case.

The uses of the Latin Ablative accordingly fall into Genuine Ablative uses, Instrumental uses, and Locative uses.

GENUINE ABLATIVE USES.

Ablative of Separation.

251. The Ablative of Separation is construed sometimes with, sometimes without, a preposition. The preposition is omitted especially with verbs of *freeing, depriving, lacking*, and with adjectives of similar meaning; as, —

cūrīs liberātus, freed from cares.

Ablative of Source.

252. The Ablative of Source is used with the participles *nātus* and *ortus*, to designate *parentage* or *station*; as, —

Jove nātus, born of Jupiter.

Ablative of Agent.

253. The Ablative accompanied by *ā* (*ab*) is used with passive verbs to denote the *personal agent*; as, —

ā Caesare accūsātus est, he was arraigned by Caesar.

Ablative of Comparison.

254. 1. The Ablative is often used with Comparatives in the sense of *than*; as, —

patria mihi vītā cārīor est, my country is dearer to me than life.

2. *Plūs, amplius (more), minus (less), and longius (further), are often employed as the equivalents of plūs quam, minus quam, etc.; as, —*
plūs decem hominēs aderant, more than ten men were present.

255.

VOCABULARY.

<i>ā, ab, by, prep. with abl.</i>	<i>obsidiō, ōnis, f., siege.</i>
<i>amplius, more.</i>	<i>occidō, ere, cidī, cīsus, I kill.</i>
<i>amplus, a, um, great, glorious.</i>	<i>possessiō, ōnis, f., possession.</i>
<i>Catilīna, ae, m., Catiline.</i>	<i>repellō, ere, reppulī, repulsus,</i> <i>I drive back, repel.</i>
<i>commeātus, ūs, m., supplies.</i>	<i>septingentī, ae, a, seven hundred.</i>
<i>dissēnsiō, ōnis, f., disagreement.</i>	<i>Ubiī, ōrum, m., Ubii, a Gallic</i> <i>tribe.</i>
<i>expellō, ere, pulī, pulsus, I drive</i> <i>out.</i>	<i>Usipetēs, um, m., Usipetes, a</i> <i>German tribe.</i>
<i>genus, eris, n., stock, family.</i>	<i>vīgintī, twenty, indecl.</i>
<i>locus, ī, m., place; family.</i>	
<i>nāscor, ī, nātus sum, I am born.</i>	

EXERCISES.

256. 1. Caesar Ubiōs obsidiōne liberāvit. 2. Helvētīi finibus suis excessērunt. 3. Usipetēs propter dissēnsiōnēs possessiōnibus suis expulsi sunt. 4. Hostēs Caesarem commeātū prohibuērunt. 5. Catilīna amplissimō genere nātus est. 6. Hic adulēscēns summō locō nātus est. 7. Hostēs ā militibus nostris repulsi sunt. 8. Nihil est hominibus cārius libertāte. 9. Amplius vīgintī vicī incenduntur. 10. In eō proeliō minus septingentī militēs occisi sunt.

257. 1. The Germans were driven out of their villages. 2. We shall free our fellow-citizens from fear. 3. The Romans drove back the Gauls from the rampart of the camp. 4. We kept the cavalry away from the ford of the river. 5. Caesar was born of a most noble family. 6. More than a hundred towns were captured by Caesar. 7. What is nobler than friendship? 8. Is not virtue better than friendship? 9. Caesar advanced less than ten miles.¹

¹ Lit. 'ten thousands of paces'; § 236, 1.

CHAPTER XLIII.

ABLATIVE (CONTINUED).

INSTRUMENTAL USES.

Ablative of Means.

258. The Ablative is used to denote *means* or *instrument*; as, —

Alexander sagittā vulnerātus est, Alexander was wounded by an arrow.

Under this Ablative fall the following uses: —

1. *Ūtor, fruor, fungor, potior, vescor*, and their compounds take the Ablative; as, —

dīvitiis ūtitur, he uses his wealth (lit. *he benefits himself by his wealth*);

vītā fruitur, he enjoys life (lit. *he enjoys himself by life*).

2. With *opus est*, *there is need*; as, —

duce nobis opus est, we need a leader.

3. With Verbs of *filling* and Adjectives of *plenty*; as, —

fossās virgultis complēvērunt, they filled the trenches with brush.

Ablative of Cause.

259. The Ablative is used to denote *Cause*; as, —

multa glōriæ cupiditāte fēcit, he did many things on account of his love of glory.

1. So especially with verbs denoting mental states; as, *dēlector, gaudeō, laetor, glōrior, fidō, cōnfidō*; also with *contentus*; as, —

fortūnā amīcī gaudeō, I rejoice at the fortune of my friend (i.e. *on account of it*).

Ablative of Manner.

260. The Ablative with *cum* is used to denote *manner*;

as, —

cum gravitāte loquitur, he speaks with dignity.

1. The preposition may be omitted when the Ablative is modified by an adjective; as, —

māgnā gravitāte loquitur, he speaks with great dignity.

Ablative of Attendant Circumstance.

261. The Ablative (often with *cum*) is used to denote an *attendant circumstance* of an action or an event; as, —

bonīs auspiciīs, under good auspices;

māgnō cum damnō, with great loss.

262.

VOCABULARY.

addūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus, <i>I lead on, impel.</i>	laccessō, ere, laccessivī, laccessitus, <i>I harass.</i>
celeritās, ātis, f., <i>speed.</i>	nocturnus, a, um, <i>at night.</i>
cōnficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus, <i>I exhaust.</i>	opus, n., <i>need, indeclinable.</i>
dēditio, ōnis, f., <i>surrender.</i>	pervenio, ire, vēnī, ventum, <i>I come, arrive.</i>
dētrimentum, ī, n., <i>loss, damage.</i>	ratiō, ōnis, f., <i>reason.</i>
dignitās, ātis, f., <i>dignity.</i>	recipio, ere, cēpī, ceptus, <i>I take back; with reflexive sē, to retreat.</i>
ēruptio, ōnis, f., <i>sally.</i>	utor, ī, ūsus sum, <i>I use.</i>
grātia, ae, f., <i>influence.</i>	
inopia, ae, f., <i>lack.</i>	

EXERCISES.

263. 1. Helvētīi inopiā omnium rerum adductī lēgātōs dē dēditionē ad Caesarem misērunt. 2. Equitēs portis ēruptionem faciunt. 3. Hostēs equitēs nostrōs proeliō laccessere coepērunt. 4. Gallī vulneribus cōfectī sē recēpērunt. 5. Opus est celeritāte. 6. Montem multitudīne hominum complēvērunt. 7. Hōc

eā ratiōne fēcit. 8. Tuā grātiā, dignitāte, ope¹ ūtī volō. 9. Eādem celeritāte nocturnō itinere ad mare pervēnit. 10. Gallī cum māgnō dētrimentō repulsī sunt.

264. 1. The soldiers had been exhausted by the long march. 2. We shall use the help of the Gauls. 3. The trenches were filled by the soldiers with large stones. 4. We shall need cavalry and infantry. 5. He spoke with great dignity. 6. From fear of danger the envoys withdrew from the camp. 7. The Helvetii were not contented with their narrow boundaries.

¹ In Latin the conjunction 'and' is often omitted between the last two members of an enumeration.

CHAPTER XLIV.

ABLATIVE (CONTINUED).

Ablative of Accompaniment.

265. The Ablative with *cum* is used to denote *accompaniment*; as, —

cum comitibus profectus est, he set out with his attendants.

Ablative of Degree of Difference.

266. The Ablative is used with comparatives and words involving comparison (as *post, ante, infrā, suprā; superāre, surpass*) to denote the *degree of difference*; as, —

tribus pedibus altior, three feet higher (lit. higher by three feet).

Ablative of Quality.

267. The Ablative, modified by an adjective, is used to denote *quality*; as, —

puella eximiā fōrmā, a girl of exceptional beauty.

1. The Ablative of Quality may also be used predicatively; as, —
est māgnā prūdentiā, he is (a man) of great wisdom.

Ablative of Price.

268. With verbs of *buying* and *selling*, price is designated by the Ablative; as, —

servum quīnque minīs ēmit, he bought the slave for five minae.

Ablative of Specification.

269. The Ablative of Specification is used to denote that *in respect to which* something is or is done; as, —

Helvētīī omnibus Gallīs virtūte praestābant, the Helvetians surpassed all the Gauls in valor.

The Ablative.

1. Here belongs the use of the Ablative with *dignus* and *indignus*; as, —
dignī honōre, worthy of honor.

270.

VOCABULARY.

ante, adv., before.

antecēdō, ere, cessī, cessūrus, I precede.

auctōritās, ātis, f., authority, influence.

dignus, a, um, worthy.

fidēs, ei, f., confidence.

nihilō, abl., by nothing.

paulō, abl., by a little.

post, afterwards.

solvō, ere, solvī, solūtus, I loose; of ships, unmoor; nāvēs solvere, set sail.

superō, i, I surpass.

talentum, ī, n., a talent (about \$1200).

vēndō, ere, vēdidī, vēditus, I sell.

EXERCISES.

271. 1. Ipse cum equitātū antecēdit. 2. Paucīs ante diēbus profectī sumus. 3. Paulō post nāvēs solvit. 4. Adversum proelium equestre paucīs ante diēbus factum erat. 5. Haec civitās erat māgnā auctōritāte. 6. Nihilō minus Helvētīī id, quod cōstituerant, facere cōnantur. 7. Hōs agrōs sex talentīs vēdidit. 8. Ille dignus est fidē. 9. Omnēs dignitāte superat. 10. Turris decem pedibus quam mūnitiō altior fuit.

272. 1. Caesar set out with four legions. 2. He returned home with his brother. 3. A few years before, Caesar had first come into Gaul. 4. A few years after, he returned to Rome. 5. This plan is much better. 6. This house was sold for ten talents. 7. Are we not worthy of the highest honor? 8. This man surpassed the rest in virtue. 9. The enemy were superior in number.