

CHAPTER XLV.

ABLATIVE (CONTINUED).

Ablative Absolute.

273. The Ablative Absolute is grammatically independent of the rest of the sentence. In its commonest form it consists of a noun or pronoun limited by a participle; as, —

urbe captā, Aenēās fūgit, when the city had been captured, Aeneas fled (lit. the city having been captured).

1. Instead of a participle we often find an adjective or noun; as, —

vīvō Caesare, rēs pūblica salva erat, while Caesar was alive the state was safe (lit. Caesar being alive);

Centōne et Tuditānō cōsulibus, in the consulship of Cento and Tuditanus (lit. Cento and Tuditanus being consuls).

2. The Ablative Absolute may be equivalent to almost any kind of a subordinate clause in English, *i.e.* to a clause introduced by *when, as, since, if, though, etc.*

LOCATIVE USES OF THE ABLATIVE.

Ablative of Place.

A. Place where.

274. The place where is regularly denoted by the Ablative with a preposition; as, —

in urbe habitat, he dwells in the city.

1. But names of towns — except Singulars of the First and Second Declensions — stand in the Ablative without a preposition; as, —

Carthāgine, at Carthage.

The Ablative.

B. Place from which.¹

275. Place from which is regularly denoted by the Ablative with a preposition; as, —

ab Italiā profectus est, he set out from Italy.

1. But names of towns and small islands stand in the Ablative without a preposition; as, —

Rōmā profectus est, he set out from Rome.

Ablative of Time.

276. The Ablative is used to denote the time at which or within which; as, —

quārtā hōrā mortuus est, he died at the fourth hour;
stella Sātūrnī trīgintā annīs cursum cōnficit, the planet Saturn completes its orbit within thirty years.

THE LOCATIVE.

277. The Locative case occurs chiefly in the following words: —

1. Regularly in the Singular of names of towns and small islands of the first and second declensions, to denote the place in which; as, —

Rōmae, at Rome; Corinthī, at Corinth (see § 22, 3)

2. In a few special words, as, —

domī, at home; humī, on the ground.

278.

VOCABULARY.

Aprīlis, e, adj., of April.

cōgō, ere, cōgēī, cōactus, I collect.

conjūrātiō, ōnis, f., conspiracy.

dēsperō, ī, I despair.

Kalendae, ārum, f., Kalends (first of the month).

M., abbreviation for Mārcus, ī, m., Marcus, a man's name.

Messalla, ae, m., Messalla, a man's name.

peditātus, ūs, m., infantry.

Pisō, ōnis, m., Piso, a man's name.

Rōma, ae, f., Rome.

tempus, oris, n., time.

tertius, a, um, third.

trīduum, ī, n., three days.

vigilia, ae, f., watch (of the night).

¹ Place from which, though strictly a "Genuine Ablative" use, is treated here for the sake of convenience.

EXERCISES.

279. 1. Barbari, magnā multitudine peditātūs coacti,¹ ad castra vēnerunt. 2. Is, M. Messallā et M. Pisōne cōsulibus, conjūratiōnem fēcit. 3. Hostēs, insidiis in silvis collocatis, adventum Rōmānōrum exspectābant. 4. Athēnis morābāmur. 5. Rōmae erat magnus tumultus. 6. Rōmā in Galliam contendit. 7. A Galliā Rōmam trīduō redibit. 8. Tertiā vigiliā ē castris profectus est. 9. Eō tempore milites dē suā salūte dēspērābant. 10. Kalendis Aprīlibus hās litterās misi.

280. 1. In the consulship of Pompey and Crassus the Germans crossed the Rhine. 2. When these tribes had been overcome Caesar returned into winter quarters. 3. In these places were large forests. 4. He remained one day at Geneva. 5. We tarried at Athens. 6. From Athens we returned to Rome. 7. From Rome we hurried into Gaul. 8. We set out in the first watch. 9. You were consul in that year. 10. Within six years I shall be consul.

¹ Avoid translating the Ablative Absolute by the English Nominative Absolute. Find a natural English equivalent.

CHAPTER XLVI.

SYNTAX OF ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives used Substantively.

281. 1. PLURAL ADJECTIVES USED SUBSTANTIVELY. Adjectives, including Possessive Pronouns, are quite freely used as Substantives in the Plural. The Masculine denotes persons; the Neuter denotes things; as, —
docti, learned men; *nostri*, our men; *parva*, small things.

2. In the Singular, Adjectives are not often used as Substantives.

Adjectives with the Force of Adverbs.

282. The Latin often uses an Adjective where the English idiom employs an Adverb or an adverbial phrase; as, —
inviti abeunt, they go away unwillingly (lit. unwilling).

Comparatives and Superlatives.

283. 1. The Comparative often corresponds to the English Positive with 'rather,' 'somewhat,' 'too'; as, —

senectūs est loquācior, old age is rather talkative.

2. So the Superlative often corresponds to the Positive with 'very'; as, —

vir fortissimus, a very brave man.

Other Peculiarities.

284. 1. Certain Adjectives may be used to denote a part of an object, chiefly *prīmus*, *extrēmus*, *summus*, *medius*, *īnīmus*, *īmus*; ¹ as, —
summus mōns, the top of the mountain.

2. Prior, *prīmus*, *ultimus*, and *postrēmus* are frequently equivalent to a relative clause; as, —

prīmus eam vīdī, I was the first who saw her.

¹ In this use the Adjective precedes the Noun.

285.

VOCABULARY.

abeō, ire, iī, itūrus, *go away*.
 crēdō, ere, didī, ditum, *believe*.
 extrēmus, a, um, *extreme, end of*.
 gravis, e, *heavy, difficult*.
 hiems, is, f., *winter*.
 hortor, āri, ātus sum, *I exhort*.
 invītus, a, um, *unwilling*.

laetus, a, um, *glad*.
 nox, noctis, f., *night*.
 plērique, aeque, aque, *most*.
 prōcēdō, ere, cessī, cessūrus,
I advance.
 respondeō, ēre, spondī, spōn-
 sus, *I answer, reply*.

EXERCISES.

286. 1. Caesar suōs hortātus est. 2. Plērique haec crēdunt.
 3. Mihi pauca respondit. 4. Invītus haec fēcī. 5. Laetī abiē-
 runt. 6. Via gravior erat. 7. Numerus lēgātōrum erat mǎxi-
 mus. 8. Usipetēs extrēmā hieme Rhēnum trānsiērunt. 9. Gallī
 mediā nocte ex castris ēgressī sunt. 10. Galba prīmus prōcessit.
 11. Plērōsque lēgātōs ab hōc colloquiō invītōs abeuntēs vīdimus.

287. 1. Our (men)¹ withstood the onset of the barbarians.
 2. I said all these (things) in the senate. 3. He remembers
 many (things).² 4. Most (persons) heard this. 5. We
 glad(ly) remained. 6. I replied unwilling(ly). 7. Our
 (men) seized the top of the mountain. 8. In the last (part of
 the) summer we were informed of these things.³ 9. We were the
 first to set out. 10. The march was somewhat difficult.

¹ Words in parenthesis are not to be translated.

² See § 242, footnote.

³ The substantive use of neuter pronouns and adjectives is regularly confined to the Nominative and Accusative Cases; rēs must be used here.

CHAPTER XLVII.

SYNTAX OF PRONOUNS.

Personal Pronouns.

288. 1. The Personal Pronouns as subjects of verbs are, as a rule, not expressed except for the purpose of *emphasis, contrast, or clearness*. Thus ordinarily:—

videō, *I see* ;

amat, *he loves*.

But ego tē videō, et tū mē vidēs, *I see you, and you see me*.

2. The Genitives meī, tuī, nostrī, vestrī are used only as Objective Genitives; nostrum and vestrum as Genitives of the Whole. Thus:—

memor tuī, *mindful of you* ;

nēmō vestrum, *no one of you*.

Possessive Pronouns.

289. The Possessive Pronouns, as a rule, are not employed except for the purpose of *clearness*. Thus:—

patrem amō, *I love my father*.

But — patrem tuum amō, *I love your father*.

Reciprocal Pronouns.

290. The Latin has no special reciprocal pronoun ('each other'), but expresses the reciprocal notion by the phrases: *inter nōs, inter vōs, inter sē*, or by the simple *nōs, vōs, sē*; as,—

Belgae obsidēs inter sē dedērunt, *the Belgae gave each other hostages (lit. among themselves)*.

Demonstrative Pronouns.

Hīc, Ille, Iste.

291. 1. Where hīc and ille are used in contrast, hīc usually refers to the latter of two objects, and ille to the former.

2. Iste frequently involves contempt; as, iste homō, *that fellow!*

Ipsē.

292. 1. Ipsē, literally *self*, acquires its special force from the context; as,—

eō ipsō diē, *on that very day*;
ad ipsam rīpam, *close to the bank*;
ipsō terrōre, *by mere fright*.

Pronominal Adjectives.

293. 1. Alius, *another*, and alter, *the other*, are often used correlatively; as,—

aliud loquitur, aliud sentit, *he says one thing, he thinks another*;
alter exercitum perdidit, alter vēdidit, *one ruined the army, the other sold it*.

294.

VOCABULARY.

cēdō, ere, cessī, cessūrus, <i>I yield, withdraw.</i>	īnstitūtum, ī, n., <i>institution.</i>
coniciō, ere, conjēcī, conjec- tus, <i>I hurl.</i>	laus, laudis, f., <i>praise.</i>
differō, ferre, distulī, dilātus, <i>I differ.</i>	mereor, ērī, meritus sum, <i>I deserve.</i>
exitus, ūs, m., <i>exit, passage.</i>	miserīcordia, ae, f., <i>pity.</i>
fīdūcia, ae, f., <i>confidence.</i>	premō, ere, pressī, pressus, <i>I press, crowd.</i>
	subeō, ire, īī, itūrus, <i>I approach.</i>

EXERCISES.

295. 1. Tua nostrī fīdūcia mihi grāta est. 2. Multī vestrum laudem meritū sunt. 3. Misericordiā vestrī movēbar. 4. Hostēs in exitū portārum sēsē premēbant. 5. Gallī īnstitūtis atque lēgibus inter sē differunt. 6. Nostrī ipsā multitudine nāvium perterrēbantur. 7. Ipsa loci nātūra periculum repellēbat. 8. Nē eō quidem tempore quisquam locō cessit. 9. Hārum filiārum altera occisa,¹ altera capta est. 10. Alii tēla coniciunt, alii vāllum subeunt.

¹ Supply *est* from the following *capta est*.

296. 1. I was touched by your recollection of me. 2. Part of us went away. 3. Your pity of us touched my father. 4. He was driven out by his own¹ fellow-citizens. 5. They had long contended with² each other. 6. We have long contended with each other. 7. Some fought with swords, others with javelins. 8. One was killed, another fled. 9. The one fled, the other was captured.

¹ *his own*: use the proper form of *suus*.

² Compare the fifth sentence in the Latin exercise.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE IN INDEPENDENT SENTENCES.

297. The Subjunctive is used in Independent Sentences to express something —

1. As willed — Volitive Subjunctive ;
2. As desired — Optative Subjunctive ;
3. Conceived of as possible — Potential Subjunctive.

Volitive Subjunctive.

298. The Volitive Subjunctive has the following varieties :—

A. HORTATORY SUBJUNCTIVE.

299. The Hortatory Subjunctive expresses an *exhortation*. This use is confined to the first person plural of the Present. The negative is *nē*. Thus :—

eāmus, let us go ;
nē dēspērēmus, let us not despair.

B. JUSSIVE SUBJUNCTIVE.

300. The Jussive Subjunctive expresses a *command*. The Jussive stands regularly in the Present Tense, and is used,—

1. Most frequently in the third singular and third plural ; as,—

dīcat, let him tell.

2. Negative commands, *i.e.* prohibitions, are rarely expressed by the Subjunctive, but usually by means of *nōlī* (*nōlīte*), with a following infinitive ; as,—

nōlī hōc facere, don't do this (lit. be unwilling to do) !

C. DELIBERATIVE SUBJUNCTIVE.

301. The Deliberative Subjunctive is used in *questions and exclamations implying doubt or indignation*. The

Subjunctive in Independent Sentences. 127

Present is used referring to present time, the Imperfect referring to past. The negative is *nōn*. Thus :—

quid faciam, what shall I do ?
quid facerem, what was I to do ?
hunc ego nōn diligam, shall I not cherish this man ?

- a. These Deliberative Questions are usually purely Rhetorical in character, and do not expect an answer.

302.

VOCABULARY.

<i>accēdō</i> , ere, cessī, cessūrus, I draw near.	<i>disciplīna</i> , ae, f., discipline.
<i>cōnsīdō</i> , ere, sēdī, I settle.	<i>mōs</i> , <i>mōris</i> , m., custom.
<i>cūrō</i> , ī, I care for, take care of.	<i>nē</i> , not.
<i>dēsistō</i> , ere, dēstitī, I cease.	<i>retineō</i> , ēre, uī, tentus, I retain.
<i>dīmittō</i> , ere, mīsi, missus, I let go.	<i>sūmō</i> , ere, sūmpsī, sūptus, I take.

EXERCISES.

303. 1. *Mōrēs atque disciplinam mājōrum retineāmus* !
 2. *Hanc occāsiōnem nē dimittāmus* ! 3. *Omnēs proeliō dēsistant* ! 4. *Haec cūrentur* ! 5. *Ille accēdat* ! 6. *Nōlī discēdere* ! 7. *Nōlite, militēs, officia vestra dēserere* ! 8. *Hunc virum nōn dēfenderem* ? 9. *Quārē nōn hīc cōnsīdāmus* ? 10. *Quid sūmam* ! 11. *Nēmō incolās hūjus īnsulae lacessat*.

304. 1. Let us withstand the onset of the enemy ! 2. Let us not abandon our duty ! 3. Let Ariovistus return home ! 4. Let the Germans not ravage the fields of the Gauls ! 5. Were we not to keep the Germans away from Gaul ! 6. Do not go away ! 7. Do not join battle ! 8. What are we to do ?

CHAPTER XLIX.

OPTATIVE SUBJUNCTIVE. — POTENTIAL SUBJUNCTIVE. — THE IMPERATIVE.

305. The Optative Subjunctive occurs in expressions of *wishing*. The negative is regularly *nē*. The use of tenses is as follows: —

1. The Present Tense, often accompanied by *utinam*, is used where the wish is conceived of as *possible*.

dī istaec prohibeant, may the gods prevent that!
nē veniant, may they not come!

2. The Imperfect expresses, in the form of a wish, the *regret that something is not so now*; the Pluperfect, that *something was not so in the past*. The Imperfect and Pluperfect are regularly accompanied by *utinam*; as, —

utinam istud ex animō dicerēs, would that you were saying that in earnest! (i.e. I regret that you are not saying it in earnest);
utinam vēnisset, would that he had come.

Potential Subjunctive.

306. The force of the Potential Subjunctive is expressed by the English auxiliaries *should, would*. Both the Present and Perfect tenses occur, and without appreciable difference of meaning; as, —

fortūnam facilius reperiās quam retineās, you would find Fortune more easily than you would hold her.

1. The negative of the Potential Subjunctive is *nōn*.
2. *May* and *can*-Potentials are so rare that the student should not venture to use these auxiliaries in rendering the Latin Potential.

The Imperative.

The Imperative.

307. The Imperative is used in *commands, admonitions, and entreaties* (negative *nē*); as, —

ēgreḍere ex urbe, depart from the city;
mihi ignōsce, pardon me;
valē, farewell.

1. The Present is the tense of the *Imperative* most commonly used.
2. Except with the Future Imperative the negative is not used in classical prose.

308.

VOCABULARY.

<i>aestās, ātis, f., summer.</i>	<i>intellegō, ere, lēxī, lēctus, I know, understand.</i>
<i>āvertō, ere, vertī, versus, I avert.</i>	<i>jūs, jūris, n., right, power.</i>
<i>consūmō, ere, sūmpsī, sūmp-tus, I use up.</i>	<i>opera, ae, f., assistance.</i>
<i>dō, dāre, dedī, datus, I give, render.</i>	<i>pator, ī, passus sum, I suffer.</i>
<i>facilis, e, easy.</i>	<i>utinam, affirmative particle.</i>
	<i>vincō, ere, vīcī, victus, I conquer.</i>

EXERCISES.

309. 1. *Haec suspiciō āvertātur!* 2. *Utinam pater meus haec intellegeret!* 3. *Utinam hanc aestātem in his operibus nē cōnsūmpsissēmus!* 4. *Illī nē vincant.* 5. *Nēmō haec supplicia patiātur.* 6. *Hōc facilius videātur.* 7. *Auxilium ā tē nōn postulem.* 8. *Vestrō ducī, milītēs, operam date.* 9. *Cōnsulēs summum jūs habentō.* 10. *Hi lēgātī laetī discēdant.*

310. 1. *Would that we had better defended the lives and fortunes of our fellow-citizens!* 2. *May our country not suffer any harm!* 3. *Would that these soldiers were braver!* 4. *Would we had not abandoned our duty!* 5. *What would seem better?* 6. *I should scarcely believe this.* 7. *Defend, fellow-citizens, the common safety.*

CHAPTER L.

MOODS IN DEPENDENT CLAUSES.

Clauses of Purpose.

311. 1. Clauses of Purpose are introduced most commonly by *ut* (*utī*), *quō* (*that, in order that*), *nē* (*in order that not, lest*), and stand in the Subjunctive; as, —

edimus, ut vivāmus, we eat that we may live.

adjūtā mē quō hōc fiat facilius, help me, in order that this may be done more easily.

portās clausit, nē quam oppidānī injūriam acciperent, he closed the gates, lest the townspeople should receive any injury.

a) *Quō*, as a rule, is employed only when the purpose clause contains a comparative.

2. A Relative Pronoun (*quī*) or Adverb (*ubi, unde, quō*) is frequently used to introduce a Purpose Clause; as, —

Helvētīī lēgātōs mittunt quī dīcerent, the Helvetii sent envoys to say (lit. who should say).

Sequence of Tenses.

312. 1. In all dependent clauses, the tenses of the Subjunctive usually conform to the so-called 'Sequence of Tenses.' By the Sequence of Tenses, Principal Tenses of the Indicative are followed by Principal Tenses of the Subjunctive, Historical by Historical.

2. The Principal Tenses of the Indicative are: Present, Future, Present Perfect, Future Perfect.

The Historical Tenses are: Imperfect, Historical Perfect, Pluperfect.

3. In the Subjunctive the Present and Perfect are Principal tenses, the Imperfect and Pluperfect, Historical.

Sequence of Tenses.

EXAMPLES OF SEQUENCE.

PRINCIPAL SEQUENCE, —

videō quid faciās, I see what you are doing.

vidēbō quid faciās, I shall see what you are doing.

vīderō quid faciās, I shall have seen what you are doing.

videō quid fēceris, I see what you have done.

vidēbō quid fēceris, I shall see what you have done.

vīderō quid fēceris, I shall have seen what you have done.

HISTORICAL SEQUENCE, —

vidēbam quid facerēs, I saw what you were doing.

vidī quid facerēs, I saw what you were doing.

vīderam quid facerēs, I had seen what you were doing.

vidēbam quid fēcissēs, I saw what you had done.

vidī quid fēcissēs, I saw what you had done.

vīderam quid fēcissēs, I had seen what you had done.

4. The Present and Imperfect Subjunctive denote incomplete action, the Perfect and Pluperfect completed action.

313.

VOCABULARY.

Aquitānia, ae, f., *Aquitania*, a district of Gaul.

conjungō, ere, *jūnxī*, *jūctus*, *quō*, in order that.

I unite.

Crassus, ī, m., *Crassus*, a man's name.

exsistō, ere, *exstitī*, *I arise.*

mōtus, ūs, m., *revolt.*

nē, lest, that . . . not.

quō, in order that.

remaneō, ēre, *mānsī*, *mānsūrus*,

I remain.

ut, that, in order that.

EXERCISES.

314. 1. *Crassus in Aquitāniam proficiscitur, nē tantae nātiōnēs conjungantur.* 2. *Locum castris idōneum dēlēgit nē commeātū prohibērētur.* 3. *Caesar cum equitātū proficiscitur nē quis¹ mōtus exsistat.* 4. *Nōnnūllī remanēbant ut suspiciōnem timōris vitarent.* 5. *Quō iter expeditius faceret, impedimenta reliquit.* 6. *Lēgātōs misit quī haec nūntiārent.* 7. *Castra in locis superiōribus posuit nē quis¹ ea oppūgnāret.*

¹ In Latin we regularly find *nē quis* = *in order that no (one)*; *nē ūllus* = *in order that no, etc.*

315. 1. We did these (things) that we might be free. 2. We do these (things) that we may be free. 3. Caesar chose men to fortify the camp. 4. We put Galba in charge of the captives in order that none¹ should flee. 5. We fortified the camp with a trench in order that we might more easily defend it. 6. Caesar joined battle, in order that greater armies might not assemble.

CHAPTER LI.

CLAUSES OF CHARACTERISTIC.—RESULT CLAUSES.—CAUSAL CLAUSES.

Clauses of Characteristic.

316. 1. A relative clause used *to express some quality or characteristic of an indefinite or general antecedent* is called a Clause of Characteristic, and stands in the Subjunctive; as,—

multa sunt, quae mentem acuant, there are many things which sharpen the wits.

2. Clauses of Characteristic are used especially after such expressions as, *est quī; sunt quī; nēmō est quī; ūnus est quī; quis est quī; etc.* Thus:—

*sunt quī dicant, there are (some) who say;
nēmō est quī putet, there is nobody who thinks.*

Result Clauses.

317. Clauses of Result are usually introduced by *ut* (*that, so that*), negative *ut nōn* (*so that not*), and take the Subjunctive. Thus:—

mōns altissimus impendēbat, ut perpaucī prohibēre possent, a very high mountain overhung, so that a very few could stop them.

¹ Translate: 'lest any.'

Causal Clauses.

318. Causal Clauses are introduced chiefly by the following particles: 1. *quod, quia, quoniam*; 2. *cum*.

319. The use of moods is as follows:—

1. *Quod, quia, quoniam* take the Indicative when the reason is *that of the writer or speaker*; they take the Subjunctive when the reason is viewed as *that of another*. Thus:—

Parthōs timeō quod diffidō cōpiīs nostrīs, I fear the Parthians, because I distrust our troops.

Sōcratēs accūsātus est quod corrumperet juventūtem, Socrates was arraigned on the ground that he was corrupting the young. (Here the reason is not that of the writer but of the accuser. Hence the Subjunctive.)

2. *Cum* causal regularly takes the Subjunctive; as,—
quae cum ita sint, since this is so.

320.

VOCABULARY.

<i>accidit, ere, accidit, it happens.</i>	<i>paucitās, ātis, f., fewness, small number.</i>
<i>appropinquō, i, I approach.</i>	<i>quod, because.</i>
<i>barbarus, a, um, barbarous.</i>	<i>quoniam, inasmuch as, conj.</i>
<i>commūtātiō, ōnis, f., change.</i>	<i>renovō, i, I renew.</i>
<i>cōsistō, ere, cōstitī, I consist.</i>	<i>sciō, scīre, scīvī, scītus, I know.</i>
<i>cum, because, since.</i>	<i>sublevō, i, I relieve.</i>
<i>dēspiciō, ere, exī, ectus, I despise.</i>	<i>tam, so (of degree).</i>
<i>jūrō, i, I swear, take oath.</i>	<i>ūnus, a, um, alone.</i>
<i>obsideō, ēre, sēdī, sessus, I blockade.</i>	

EXERCISES.

321. 1. *Nēmō erat quī nōn jūrāret.* 2. *Multi sunt quī haec sciant.* 3. *Nulla via erat quae nōn obsideretur.* 4. *Caesaris adventū tanta commūtātiō rerum facta est ut nostrī proelium renovarent.* 5. *Nōn tam barbarus sum, ut haec nōn sciam.*

6. Caesar Gallōs accūsāt quod ab eis nōn sublevētur. 7. Hōc acciderat quod Gallī legiōnem nostram propter paucitātem dēspiciēbant. 8. Quoniam Germānī appropinquant, castra movēbimus. 9. Hostēs ācritēr pūgnāvērunt, cum in ūnā virtūte omnis spēs salūtis cōsisteret.

322. 1. Who is there that¹ says these (things)? 2. These soldiers were so brave that they feared no one. 3. The enemy were so terrified that they fled into the forests. 4. This place was such that our (men) could easily defend it. 5. Inasmuch as these (things) are so, we shall remain in this place. 6. Because no one else was present, he accused us. 7. He accused you because (= on the ground that) you did not resist the enemy.

¹ Observe that this is the relative *that*.

CHAPTER LII.

TEMPORAL CLAUSES.

Temporal Clauses introduced by *Postquam*, *Ut*, *Ubi*, *Simul Ac*, etc.

323. 1. *Postquam*, *after*; *ut*, *ubi*, *when*; *simul ac* (*simul atque*), *as soon as*, when used to refer to a single past occurrence, regularly take the Perfect Indicative; as, —

Epaminōndās postquam audīvit vīcisse Boeōtiōs, 'Satis' inquit 'vixī,' Epaminondas, after he heard that the Boeotians had conquered, said, 'I have lived enough.'

2. In English we often use the Pluperfect after the corresponding particles, but the Latin holds regularly to the Perfect.

Temporal Clauses introduced by *Cum*.

A. *Cum* REFERRING TO THE PAST.

324. *Cum*, when referring to the past, takes —

A. The Indicative (Imperfect, Historical Perfect, or Pluperfect) to denote *the point of time at which* something occurs.

B. The Subjunctive (Imperfect or Pluperfect) to denote *the situation or circumstances under which* something occurs.

Examples: —

INDICATIVE.

erās cōsul, cum mea domus ārdēbat, you were consul at the time when my house burned up.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

cum hōc dīxisset, omnēs abiērunt, when he had said this, all went away.

B. Cum REFERRING TO THE PRESENT OR FUTURE.

325. When *cum* refers to the Present or Future, it regularly takes the Indicative; as, —

tum tua rēs agitur, pariēs cum proximus ardet, *your own interests are at stake when your neighbor's house is burning.*

326.

VOCABULARY.

animadvertō, ere, vertī, versus, <i>I notice.</i>	exeō, ire, iī, exitūrus, <i>I go out, go forth.</i>
cognōscō, ere, nōvī, nitus, <i>I learn, become acquainted with.</i>	factiō, ōnis, f., <i>faction.</i>
comperiō, ire, perī, pertus, <i>I find out.</i>	postquam, <i>after, conj.</i>
cum, <i>when, conj.</i>	quaerō, ere, quaesivī, quae-situs, <i>I inquire.</i>
ēiciō, ere, ējēcī, ējectus, <i>I thrust out; sē ēicere, rush forth.</i>	simul ac (atque), <i>as soon as.</i>
	subdūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus, <i>I withdraw.</i>
	ubi, <i>when.</i>

EXERCISES.

327. 1. Postquam id animadvertit, Caesar cōpiās suās in collem proximum subdūxit. 2. Caesar ubi id comperit, sē in Galliam recēpit. 3. Simul ac tē vidī, hōc sēnsī. 4. Cum Caesar in Galliam vēnit, duae factiōnēs erant. 5. Caesar cum ex captivīs quaereret, hanc causam reperiēbat. 6. Cum ad id oppidum accessisset, puerī mulierēsque pācem petivērunt. 7. Ut equitātus noster sē in agrōs ējēcit, hostēs ex silvīs exibant. 8. Cum veniēs, cognōscēs.

328. 1. After Caesar had made the bridge, he marched into Germany. 2. When he had heard these (things), he went away. 3. As soon as I saw you, I entreated your help. 4. On that day when you spoke in the senate, very many were present. 5. When the Gauls had seen our (men), they fled into the forests.

CHAPTER LIII.

TEMPORAL CLAUSES (CONTINUED).

Clauses introduced by *Antequam* and *Priusquam*.

A. WITH THE INDICATIVE.

329. *Antequam* and *priusquam* (often written *ante . . . quam, prius . . . quam*) take the Indicative to denote an actual fact.

1. Sometimes the Present or Future Perfect; as, —
prius respondēs quam rogō, *you answer before I ask.*
nihil contrā disputābō priusquam dixerit, *I will say nothing in opposition, before he speaks.*
2. Sometimes the Perfect, especially after negative clauses; as, —
nōn prius jugulandī finis fuit, quam Sulla omnēs suōs dīvitiīs explēvit, *there was no end of murder until Sulla satisfied all his henchmen with wealth.*

B. WITH THE SUBJUNCTIVE.

330. *Antequam* and *priusquam* take the Subjunctive to denote an act as anticipated.

priusquam tēlum adicī posset, omnis aciēs terga vertit, *before a spear could be hurled, the whole army fled.*

Clauses introduced by *Dum*, *Dōnec*, *Quoad*.

331. I. *Dum*, *while*, regularly takes the Present Indicative with the force of an Imperfect; as, —

Alexander, dum inter primōrēs pūgnat, sagittā ictus est, *Alexander, while he was fighting in the van, was struck by an arrow.*

II. *Dum*, *dōnec*, and *quoad*, *as long as*, take the Indicative; as, —

dum anima est, spēs est, *as long as there is life there is hope.*