

## 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.*



III. *Dum, donec, and quoad, until, take —*

1. The Indicative, to denote *an actual event*; as, —  
*donec rediit, fuit silentium, there was silence till he came.*
2. The Subjunctive, to denote *anticipation or expectancy*; as, —  
*expectavit Caesar dum naves convenirent, Caesar waited for the ships to assemble.*

## 332.

## VOCABULARY.

<i>adversarius, ii, m., adversary.</i>	<i>dum, while; as long as; until.</i>
<i>ago, ere, egi, actus, I do.</i>	<i>magistratus, us, m., magistrate.</i>
<i>antequam, before.</i>	<i>Massilia, ae, f., Marseilles.</i>
<i>communiō, ire, ivi (ii), itus, strongly fortify.</i>	<i>perficio, ere, feci, fectus, I accomplish.</i>
<i>Domitius, i (ii), m., Domitius, a man's name.</i>	<i>priusquam, before.</i>
<i>donec, until.</i>	<i>silentium, i (ii), n., silence.</i>
	<i>tamen, nevertheless, yet.</i>

## EXERCISES.

333. 1. Hunc collem occupat priusquam ab adversariis sentiatur. 2. Antequam haec perficerem, abiit. 3. Antequam ad causam redeo, de me pauca dicam. 4. Non prius fuga destiterunt quam ad Rhenum pervenerunt. 5. Dum haec inter eos aguntur, Domitius Massiliam pervenit. 6. Huic magistratu restitui, dum potui. 7. Donec rediit, fuit tamen silentium. 8. Caesar expectavit dum haec mandata ad hostes perferrentur.

334. 1. Before he set out for<sup>1</sup> Britain, Caesar fitted his ships out with all things. 2. We did not set out, before we informed you of our plan. 3. Before I set out, I shall inform the senate of my plans. 4. While the troops were assembling, Caesar consulted with the tribunes. 5. As long as Caesar was in Gaul, he was waging war. 6. We waited six days till you should come.

<sup>1</sup> *i.e. into.*

## CHAPTER LIV.

## SUBSTANTIVE CLAUSES.

335. A Substantive Clause is one which as a whole serves as the Subject or Object of a verb, or denotes some other case relation.

## Substantive Clauses developed from the Jussive.

336. These are generally used as object-clauses, and occur especially with the following classes of verbs:—

1. With verbs signifying *to admonish, request, command* (conjunctions *ut, ne*); as, —  
*postulo ut fiat, I demand that it be done* (dependent form of the Jussive *fiat, let it be done!*);  
*orat, ne abeat, he begs that you will not go away.*  
*Jubeo, command, order, regularly takes the Infinitive.*
2. With verbs signifying *to grant, concede* (conjunction *ut*); as, —  
*huic concedo ut ea praetereat, I allow him to pass that by* (dependent form of the Jussive *ea praetereat, let him pass that by*).
3. With verbs of *deciding, resolving, etc.* (conjunctions *ut, ne*); as, —  
*decrevit senatus ut Optimus videret, the senate decreed that Optimus should see to it* (dependent form after an historical tense of the Jussive, *Optimus videat, let Optimus see*).

Substantive Clauses after Verbs of *hindering*.

337. These are introduced by *ne, quominus, or quin*; as, —  
*ne lustrum perficeret, mors prohibuit, death prevented him from finishing the lustrum.*  
*prohibuit quominus in unum coirent, he prevented them from coming together.*



## 338.

## VOCABULARY.

Bōjī, ōrum, <i>Boji</i> , an ancient tribe.	praecipiō, ere, cēpī, ceptus, <i>I enjoin.</i>
concēdō, ere, cessī, cessūrus, <i>I grant.</i>	quōminus, <i>from</i> (with verbs of hindering).
dēcernō, ere, crēvī, crētus, <i>I decree.</i>	reddō, ere, reddidī, redditus, <i>I return, give back.</i>
imperō, <i>I, I command.</i>	rēiciō, ere, rējēcī, rējectus, <i>I hurl back.</i>
itaque, <i>accordingly.</i>	
omnīnō, <i>at all</i> (with negatives).	restituō, ere, uī, ūtus, <i>I restore.</i>
permittō, ere, mīsī, missus, <i>I permit.</i>	sequor, ī, secūtus sum, <i>I seek.</i>
	trānsportō, <i>I, I set across.</i>

## EXERCISES.

339. 1. Equitibus imperat ut hostibus terrōrem inferant. 2. Itaque Caesar suis praecēpit nē quod omnīnō tēlum in hostēs rēicerent. 3. Hās civitatēs hortātur, ut populī Rōmānī fidem sequantur. 4. Haeduis concessit ut Bōjōs in finibus suis collocārent. 5. Sēquanīs permīsīt ut hōs obsidēs redderent. 6. Dēcrēvimus ut hae legiōnēs Rhēnum trānsportārentur. 7. Eōs prohibuī nē excēderent. 8. Mē prohibuit quōminus haec restituerem.

340. 1. I commanded the soldiers<sup>1</sup> to attack this town. 2. Caesar commands the soldiers<sup>1</sup> to attack this town. 3. He commands them<sup>1</sup> not to cross the river. 4. Ariovistus permitted his cavalry<sup>1</sup> to ravage the fields of the Gauls. 5. The senate decreed that the soldiers should march forth. 6. We hindered the enemy from crossing this river.

<sup>1</sup> Use the Dative.

## CHAPTER LV.

## SUBSTANTIVE CLAUSES (CONTINUED).

## Substantive Clauses developed from the Optative.

## 341. Here belong clauses:—

1. With verbs of *wishing, desiring*, especially *optō, volō, mālō* (conjunctions *ut, nē*); as,—

*optō ut in hōc iūdicīō nēmō improbus reperiātur, I hope that in this court no bad man may be found* (here *ut reperiātur* represents a simple optative of direct statement, *viz. nēmō improbus reperiātur, may no bad man be found!*).

2. With verbs of *fearing* (*timeō, metuō, vereor*). Here *nē* means *that, lest*, and *ut* means *that not*; as,—

*timeō nē veniat, I fear that he will come* (originally: *may he not come! I'm afraid [he will]*);

*timeō ut veniat, I fear that he will not come* (originally: *may he come! I'm afraid [he won't]*).

## Substantive Clauses of Result.

342. Substantive Clauses of Result (introduced by *ut, ut nōn*) are a development of pure Result clauses, and occur with the following classes of words:—

1. As object clauses after verbs of *doing, accomplishing*. Thus:—  
*gravitās morbī facit ut medicīnā egeāmus, the severity of disease makes us need medicine* (lit. *makes that we need*).

2. As the subject of several impersonal verbs; for example, *fit, it happens, efficitur, accidit, etc.* Thus:—

*ex quō efficitur, ut voluptās nōn sit summum bonum, from which it follows that pleasure is not the greatest good.*

## Indirect Questions.

343. Indirect Questions are Substantive Clauses used after verbs of *asking, inquiring, telling*, and the like. They



take their verb in the Subjunctive. Like Direct Questions (see § 203) they may be introduced —

a) By Interrogative Pronouns or Adverbs; as, —

*dīc mihi ubi fueris, quid fēceris, tell me where you were, what you did.*

b) By *num* or *-ne*, without distinction of meaning; as, —

*Epaminōndās quaesīvit num salvus esset clipeus, or salvusne esset clipeus, Epaminondas asked whether his shield was safe.*

344.

## VOCABULARY.

contrōversia, ae, f., <i>controversy.</i>	praetereā, <i>besides.</i>
ēdūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus, <i>I lead forth.</i>	prīmō, <i>first, firstly.</i>
ita, <i>so (of manner).</i>	rescindō, ere, scidī, scissus, <i>I tear down.</i>
lēgatiō, ōnis, f., <i>embassy.</i>	sic, <i>so (of manner).</i>
lūna, ae, f., <i>moon.</i>	tergum, ī, n., <i>back.</i>
optō, ī, <i>I desire.</i>	vertō, ere, vertī, versus, <i>I turn;</i>
ōratiō, ōnis, f., <i>speech.</i>	terga vertere, <i>flee.</i>
plēbs, is, f., <i>common people.</i>	

## EXERCISES.

345. 1. Optō ut haec ōratiō plēbī placeat. 2. Optāmus nē ūllās contrōversiās habeamus. 3. Praetereā verēbātur nē hostēs pontem rescinderent. 4. Veritus sum ut legiōnēs ex castris ēdūcerentur. 5. Ita factum est ut hostēs statim terga verterent. 6. Sic effēcit ut rēgem in potestāte suā habēret. 7. Eādem nocte accidit ut lūna plēna esset. 8. Ab hīs quaesīvit quae et quantae civitatēs in armis essent. 9. Primō ā tē quaerō hūjusne lēgatiōnis princeps sis.

346. 1. I fear that our (men) will flee. 2. Caesar feared that his (men) would flee. 3. We fear that the soldiers will not withstand the onset of the barbarians. 4. We desire that we may be free. 5. It happened that ships were lacking. 6. We brought it about that you were informed of these things. 7. I asked the envoys what they wished. 8. I asked them whether the Germans had crossed the Rhine.

## CHAPTER LVI.

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES. — CLAUSES WITH *quamvis* AND *quamquam*.

347. Conditional Sentences are compound sentences consisting of two parts, the Protasis (or *condition*), usually introduced by *sī*, *nisi*, or *sīn*, and the Apodosis (or *conclusion*). We distinguish the following types of Conditional Sentences: —

First Type. — Nothing Implied as to the Reality of the Supposed Case.

348. Here we regularly have the Indicative in both Protasis and Apodosis. Any tense may be used; as, —

*sī hōc crēdis, errās, if you believe this, you are mistaken;*  
*nātūram sī sequēmur, numquam aberrābimus, if we follow Nature, we shall never go astray;*  
*sī hōc dixistī, errāvistī, if you said this, you were in error.*

Second Type. — 'Should' . . . 'would' Type.

349. Here we regularly have the Subjunctive (of the Present or Perfect tense) in both Protasis and Apodosis; as, —

*sī hōc dicās, errēs, } if you should say this, you would*  
*sī hōc dixeris, errāveris, } be mistaken.*

Third Type. — Supposed Case represented as Contrary to Fact.

350. Here we regularly have the Subjunctive in both Protasis and Apodosis, the Imperfect referring to *present time*, and the Pluperfect referring to *past*; as, —

*sī amīcī meī adessent, opis nōn indigērem, if my friends were here, I should not lack assistance.*  
*sī hōc dixissēs, errāvissēs, if you had said this, you would have erred.*



Clauses with *quamvis*, *quamquam*, etc., 'although.'

351. 1. *Quamvis*, however much, although, does not introduce a statement of fact, but represents an act merely as conceived. It is followed by the Subjunctive, usually of the present tense; as, —

*nōn est potestās opitulandī reī publicae quamvis ea premātur periculīs*, there is no opportunity to succor the state, though it be beset by dangers.

2. *Quamquam*, *etsi*, *tametsi*, although, introduce a statement of fact, and are followed by the Indicative (of any tense); as, —

*quamquam festinās, nōn est mora longa*, although you are in haste, the delay is not long.

3. *Cum*, although, is followed by the Subjunctive; as, —

*mē nōn adiūvit, cum posset*, he did not help me, though he was able.

352.

## VOCABULARY.

*animus*, ī, m., soul, heart.

*Atticus*, ī, m., Atticus, the friend of Cicero.

*cum*, though.

*honor*, ōris, m., honor.

*immortālis*, e, immortal.

*incertus*, a, um, uncertain.

*liber*, era, erum, free.

*mandō*, ī, I assign.

*mors*, mortis, f., death.

*nisi*, unless.

*opprimō*, ere, pressī, pressus, I overwhelm.

*pateō*, ēre, patuī, lie open.

*prōvideō*, ēre, vīdī, vīsus, I provide, take care.

*quamquam*, although.

*quamvis*, though, although.

*valeō*, ēre, uī, itūrus, avail, prevail.

*vīs*, vis, f., violence; plu. *vīrēs*, ium, strength.

## EXERCISES.

353. 1. *Mors nōn est timenda, si animus immortalis est.*  
2. *Si vim facere cōnābimini, vōs prohibebō.* 3. *Si ille nobis hōc negōtium mandet, quid respondeās?* 4. *Si auctoritās mea valuisset, nōs nunc liberī essēmus.* 5. *Rēs publica oppressa esset, nisi cōsul prōvidisset.* 6. *Si haec cōsilia probārēs, laetus essem.* 7. *Atticus honorēs nōn petiit, cum eī patērent.* 8. *Rōmānī, quamquam vulneribus cōfecti erant, impetum hostium sustinēbant.* 9. *Quamvis victōria incerta sit, ducem nē dēserāmus.*

354. 1. If the soldiers are of good heart,<sup>1</sup> there is hope of victory. 2. If you come<sup>2</sup> to Rome, you will see me. 3. If you should come to Rome, you would see us. 4. If you had told me this, I should not have set out. 5. If our fleet were at hand, we should wish nothing else. 6. Although boats were lacking, Caesar decided to cross the Rhine. 7. Though no one should come, I shall remain.

## CHAPTER LVII.

INDIRECT DISCOURSE (*Ōrātiō Oblīqua*).

355. When the language or thought of any person is quoted without change, that is called Direct Discourse (*Ōrātiō Rēcta*); as, —

*Caesar said, 'The die is cast.'*

When, on the other hand, one's language or thought is made to depend upon a verb of *saying, thinking, etc.*, that is called Indirect Discourse (*Ōrātiō Oblīqua*); as, —

*Caesar said that the die was cast;*

*Caesar thought that his troops were victorious.*

## Moods in Indirect Discourse.

356. Declaratory Sentences upon becoming Indirect change their main clause to the Infinitive with Subject Accusative, while all subordinate clauses take the Subjunctive; as, —

*Rēgulus dixit,<sup>3</sup> quam diū jūre jūrandō hostium tenērētur, nōn esse sē senātorem*, Regulus said that as long as he was held by his pledge to the enemy he was not a senator. (Direct: *quam diū teneor, nōn sum senātor.*)

<sup>1</sup> § 267.

<sup>2</sup> Observe that *come* really equals *shall come*. Hence the future must be used. In conditional sentences the English present often has the force of the future, and must be so rendered in Latin.

<sup>3</sup> The verb of *saying, etc.*, regularly precedes the Indirect Discourse.



## Tenses in Indirect Discourse.

## A. TENSES OF THE INFINITIVE.

357. The tenses of the Infinitive denote time not absolutely, but *with reference to the verb on which they depend*. Thus:—

- a) The Present Infinitive represents an act as *contemporaneous* with the time of the verb on which it depends; as,—  
*dīcit sē facere, he says he is doing;*  
*dīxit sē facere, he said he was doing.*
- b) The Perfect Infinitive represents an act as *prior* to the time of the verb on which it depends; as,—  
*dīcit sē fēcisse, he says he has done;*  
*dīxit sē fēcisse, he said he had done.*
- c) The Future Infinitive represents an act as *subsequent* to that of the verb on which it depends; as,—  
*dīcit sē factūrum esse, he says he will do;*  
*dīxit sē factūrum esse, he said he would do.*

## B. TENSES OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE.

358. These follow the regular principle for the Sequence of Tenses, being Principal, if the verb of *saying* is Principal; Historical, if it is Historical; as,—

- dīcit sē lēgātōs vidēre, quī vēnerint, he says he sees the envoys who have come;*  
*dīxit sē lēgātōs vidēre, quī vēnissent, he said he saw the envoys who had come.*

359.

## VOCABULARY.

adveniō, ire, vēnī, ventum, I arrive.	modo, just, just now.
arbitror, āri, ātus sum, I consider.	neque (nec), nor.
existimō, i, I think.	onerārius, a, um, burden-bearing;
incolō, ere, uī, cultus, I inhabit.	nāvēs onerāriae, transports.
inferior, us, inferior (§ 74, 2).	pellō, ere, pepulī, pulsus, rout, defeat.
infirmus, a, um, weak.	posterus, a, um, following (§ 74, 2).
	putō, i, I think.

## EXERCISES.

360. 1. Existimō hās legiōnēs, quae modo advēnerint, infirmās esse. 2. Neque arbitror hostēs sine injuriā transitūrōs esse. 3. Intellegimus māximās nātiōnēs ā Caesare pulsās esse. 4. Caesar intellēxit cōpiās quās habēret nōn esse inferiōrēs. 5. Num putāvistis eōs quī hōs agrōs incoherent discessūrōs esse? 6. Posterō diē Caesar certior factus est nāvēs onerāriās, quās coēgisset, captās esse. 7. Nūntius dixit montem, quem Caesar occupārī voluisset, ab hostibus tenērī.

361. 1. It is reported that the Gauls are fortifying the hill which they have seized. 2. It is reported that the Gauls will fortify the hill which they have seized. 3. It is reported that the Gauls have fortified the hill which they have seized. 4. It was reported that the Gauls were fortifying the hill which they had seized. 5. It was reported that the Gauls would fortify the hill which they had seized. 6. It was reported that the Gauls had fortified the hill which they had seized.



## CHAPTER LVIII.

### THE INFINITIVE.

#### Infinitive without Subject Accusative.

362. This may be used either as Subject or Object.

##### A. As Subject.

363. The Infinitive without Subject Accusative is used as the Subject of *esse* and various impersonal verbs, particularly *opus est*, *necesse est*, *oportet*, *licet*, *pudet*, etc.; as, —

*dulce et decōrum est prō patriā morī*, *it is sweet and noble to die for one's country.*

##### B. As Object.

364. 1. The Infinitive without Subject Accusative is used as the Object of many verbs, to denote another action of the same subject, particularly after —

<i>volō, cupiō, mālō, nōlō;</i>	<i>cōgitō, meditor, purpose, intend;</i>
<i>dēbeō, ought;</i>	<i>audeō, dare;</i>
<i>statuō, cōstituō, decide;</i>	<i>vereor, timeō, fear;</i>
and many others.	

2. A predicate Noun or Adjective with these Infinitives is attracted into the Nominative; as, —

*beātus esse sine virtūte nēmō potest*, *no one can be happy without virtue.*

#### Infinitive with Subject Accusative.

365. This may be used either as Subject or Object.

##### A. As Subject.

366. The Infinitive with Subject Accusative (like the simple Infinitive) appears as Subject with *esse* and Impersonal verbs, particularly with *ūtile est*, *oportet*, *cōstat*, etc.; as, —

*nihil in bellō oportet contemnī*, *nothing ought to be despised in war* (lit. *nothing to be despised, is fitting*).

## The Infinitive.

### B. As Object.

367. The Infinitive with Subject Accusative is used as Object after the following classes of verbs: —

I. Most frequently after verbs of *saying*, *thinking*, *knowing*, *perceiving*, and the like. This is the regular construction of Principal Clauses of Indirect Discourse, and has received full illustration in the preceding chapter (LVII).

II. With *jubeō*, *order*, and *vetō*, *forbid*; as, —

*Caesar milītēs pontem facere jussit*, *Caesar ordered the soldiers to make a bridge.*

### Historical Infinitive.

368. The Infinitive is often used in historical narrative instead of the Imperfect Indicative. The Subject stands in the Nominative; as, —

*interim cottidiē Caesar Haeduōs frūmentum flāgitāre*, *meanwhile Caesar was daily demanding grain of the Haedui.*

### 369.

#### VOCABULARY.

<i>comparō, 1, I get ready.</i>	<i>nanciscor, 1, nactus sum, I procure.</i>
<i>cōstat, stāre, stitit, it is evident.</i>	<i>necesse est, it is necessary.</i>
<i>dispōnō, ere, posuī, positus, I distribute.</i>	<i>oportet, it behooves; it is fitting.</i>
<i>jubeō, ēre, jussī, jussus, I order.</i>	<i>opus est, it is necessary.</i>
<i>lapis, idis, m., stone.</i>	<i>ōrdō, inis, m., rank.</i>
<i>licet, ēre, licuit, it is permitted.</i>	<i>servō, 1, I preserve.</i>
	<i>statuō, ere, uī, ūtus, decide.</i>

### EXERCISES.

370. 1. *Opus est cōpiam frūmenti nanciscī.* 2. *Necesse est castra vāllō mūnīre.* 3. *Nōn licet in urbem revertī.* 4. *Gallia libera esse dēbet.* 5. *Statuī praesidia dispōnere.* 6. *Cōstat māgnū numerum barbarōrum ad castra vēnisse.* 7. *Hōs vicōs incendiī oportet.* 8. *Caesar milītēs jussit ordinēs servāre.* 9. *Jussit nāvēs comparārī.* 10. *Hostēs ex omnibus partibus lapidēs in vāllum conicere.* 11. *Hae legiōnēs ex hibernis ēgredi nōn ausae sunt.*



371. 1. It was necessary to do many (things) at the same time.  
 2. It is necessary to be brave in battle. 3. We wish to be brave.  
 4. Endeavor to be good. 5. It behooves us to set out at once.  
 6. It is necessary (for) us to fortify this camp. 7. It behooves us to be brave.  
 8. I ordered you to summon the tribunes.  
 9. We ordered the messengers to be dismissed.

## CHAPTER LIX.

## PARTICIPLES.

372. 1. TENSES OF THE PARTICIPLE. The tenses of the Participle, like those of the Infinitive, express time not absolutely, but with reference to the verb upon which the Participle depends.

2. The Present Participle denotes action *contemporary with* that of the verb. Thus:—

*audiō tē loquentem* = you ARE speaking, and I hear you;  
*audiēbam tē loquentem* = you WERE speaking, and I heard you;  
*audiam tē loquentem* = you WILL BE speaking, and I shall hear you.

3. The Perfect Passive Participle denotes action *prior to* that of the verb. Thus:—

*locūtus taceō* = I HAVE spoken and am silent;  
*locūtus tacuī* = I had spoken and then was silent;  
*locūtus tacēbō* = I shall speak and then shall be silent.

a. The Future Participle, as a rule, is not used except in the Active Periphrastic Conjugation.

4. The absolute time of the action of a participle, therefore, is determined entirely by the finite verb with which it is connected.

5. Participles are often equivalent to an English subordinate clause, relative, temporal, causal, conditional, etc.; as,—

*omne malum nāscēns facile opprimitur*, every evil is easily crushed at birth;

*mente ūti nōn possumus cibō et pōtiōne complētī*, if gorged with food and drink, we cannot use our intellects.

6. Often, too, the participle is equivalent to a coördinate clause; as,—

*Ahāla Maelium occupātum interēmit*, Ahala surprised and killed Maelius (lit. killed Maelius having been surprised).

## 373.

## VOCABULARY.

<i>Ardea</i> , ae, f., <i>Ardea</i> , a Latin town.	<i>Lysander</i> , drī, m., <i>Lysander</i> , a Spartan commander.
<i>cāsus</i> , ūs, m., <i>chance, hazard</i> .	<i>mūrus</i> , ī, m., <i>wall</i> .
<i>cernō</i> , ere, <i>I perceive</i> .	<i>oculus</i> , ī, m., <i>eye</i> .
<i>Conōn</i> , ōnis, m., <i>Conon</i> , a Greek general.	<i>perdō</i> , ere, didī, ditus, <i>I lose</i> .
<i>cōnspiciō</i> , ere, <i>spexī</i> , <i>spectus</i> , <i>I see</i> .	<i>persequor</i> , ī, <i>secūtus sum</i> , <i>I follow up</i> .
<i>dīruō</i> , ere, uī, tus, <i>I tear down</i> .	<i>reficiō</i> , ere, <i>fēcī</i> , <i>fectus</i> , <i>I rebuild</i> .
<i>experior</i> , irī, <i>pertus sum</i> , <i>I try, test</i> .	<i>submittō</i> , ere, <i>mīsī</i> , <i>missus</i> , <i>I send, dispatch</i> .
<i>labōrō</i> , ī, <i>I toil</i> ; in battle, <i>be hard pressed</i> .	<i>Tarquinius</i> , ī (īī), m., <i>Tarquin</i> , a Roman king.
	<i>tueor</i> , ērī, <i>I guard, watch</i> .

## EXERCISES.

374. 1. Eīs quōs labōrantēs cōnspexit subsidium submīsīt.  
 2. Conōn mūrōs ā Lysandrō dīrutōs refēcīt. 3. Tarquinius Ardeam oppūgnāns rēgnum perdidīt. 4. Virtūtem vestram multīs proeliīs expertus vōs nunc ad aliōs cāsūs vocō. 5. Oculū sē nōn vidēns alia cernīt. 6. Caesar hōs pulsōs persequitur. 7. Turrim militibus tuendam trādīdīt. 8. Militēs jam vulneribus cōfectōs bonō animō esse iubet. 9. Nostri hostīs ex castrīs ēgredientēs adortī sunt.

375. 1. This soldier was killed (while) fighting in the first line of battle. 2. (Though) exhausted with many wounds, we did not abandon our leader. 3. When he had been summoned he came at once. 4. We put to flight the cavalry (who had been) driven back. 5. Caesar left these captives to be guarded.



## CHAPTER LX.

### GERUND AND GERUNDIVE.—SUPINE.

**376.** Of the four cases in which the Gerund occurs, only the Genitive, Accusative, and Ablative are in common use.

1. The Genitive admits the same constructions as nouns; as, —  
*cupidus audiendī, desirous of hearing.*
2. The Accusative occurs only with prepositions; as, —  
*ad agendum nātus, born for action.*
3. The Ablative is used both alone and with prepositions; as, —  
*mēns discendō alitur, the mind is fed by learning.*
4. As a rule, only the Genitive of the Gerund and the Ablative (without a preposition) admit a Direct Object.

### Gerundive Construction instead of the Gerund.

**377.** 1. Instead of the Genitive or Ablative of the Gerund with a Direct Object, another construction *may be, and very often is, used.* This consists in putting the Direct Object in the case of the Gerund (Gen. or Abl.) and using the Gerundive in agreement with it. This is called the Gerundive Construction. Thus:—

GERUND CONSTRUCTION.	GERUNDIVE CONSTRUCTION.
<i>cupidus urbem videndī, desirous of seeing the city;</i>	<i>cupidus urbis videndae;</i>
<i>dēlector ōrātōrēs legendō, I am charmed with reading the orators.</i>	<i>dēlector ōrātōribus legendīs.</i>

2. The Gerundive Construction *must also be used* to avoid a Direct Object with the Dative of the Gerund, or with a case dependent upon a Preposition; as, —

*locus castrīs mūniendīs aptus, a place adapted to fortifying a camp;*

*ad pācem petendam vēnērunt, they came to ask peace.*

3. The commonest use of the Gerundive Construction is with *ad* to denote purpose, as in the second of the two preceding examples.

## The Supine.

### The Supine.

**378.** 1. The Supine in *-um* is used after Verbs of motion to express *purpose*; as, —

*lēgātī ad Caesarem grātulātum convēnērunt, envoys came to Caesar to congratulate him.*

2. The Supine in *-ū* is used as an Ablative of Specification with *facilis, difficilis, incredibilis, jūcundus, optimus, etc.*; as, —

*haec rēs est facilis cognitū, this thing is easy to learn.*

### 379.

### VOCABULARY.

<i>ad, for (denoting purpose), prep. with acc.</i>	<i>praedō, ōnis, m., robber.</i>
<i>administrō, ī, I perform.</i>	<i>reddō, ere, reddidī, redditus, I render.</i>
<i>aliēnus, a, um, unfavorable.</i>	<i>spatium, ī (iī), n., space, time.</i>
<i>causa, abl., for the sake of; the dependent genitive precedes.</i>	<i>Themistoclēs, is, m., Themistocles, an Athenian statesman.</i>
<i>cōsector, āri, ātus sum, I follow up.</i>	<i>tūtus, a, um, safe.</i>
<i>explōrō, ī, I examine.</i>	<i>versor, āri, ātus sum, be engaged in.</i>
<i>ōrātor, ōris, m., orator, envoy.</i>	

### EXERCISES.

**380.** 1. Nulla fuit causa colloquendī. 2. Spatium sūmāmus ad cōgitandum. 3. Themistoclēs maritimōs praedōnēs cōnectandō mare tūtum reddidit. 4. Caesar in his locis nāvium parandarum causā morātur. 5. Multī rēgēs bellōrum gerendōrum cupidī fuērunt. 6. Tempus ad proelium committendum aliēnum fuit. 7. Ipse antecēdit ad itinera explōranda. 8. In his rēbus administrandis versābātur. 9. Pācem petitum ōrātōrēs mittit. 10. Hōc est optimum factū.

**381.** 1. (There) was no opportunity of withdrawing. 2. The envoys came for (the purpose of) conferring with Caesar. 3. By saying these (things) he made the soldiers more eager for fighting.



4. For the sake of saving the city we have given much<sup>1</sup> money.  
 5. He marches out from camp for (the purpose of) attacking this town. 6. No place is easier to approach.<sup>2</sup> 7. We have come to announce this victory.

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<sup>1</sup> Use *māgnus*.

<sup>2</sup> Use the proper form of *adeō*.

## ENGLISH-LATIN EXERCISES

ON

### CHAPTERS III-XXXIV.

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#### CHAPTER III.\*

382. 1. You<sup>1</sup> summon the farmers. 2. We praise Galba's<sup>2</sup> daughter. 3. Galba's daughters encourage the farmers. 4. He praises the troops. 5. The inhabitants of the island accuse Galba. 6. Galba praises the farmers.

<sup>1</sup> Unless it is clear that the Plural is meant, *you* is to be regarded as the sign of the Singular.

<sup>2</sup> *I.e.* the daughter of Galba.

#### CHAPTER IV.

383. 1. Dangers; by danger; of dangers. 2. To a friend; of friends. 3. The towns; of the town. 4. We are farmers. 5. We attack the towns of the Sequani. 6. He is a friend of the farmers. 7. The troops avoid battle. 8. I entreat the help of the Germans. 9. He harasses the Gauls in battle.

#### CHAPTER V.

384. 1. Of great victories; by a great victory. 2. Many dangers; of many dangers. 3. To the Roman people; of the Roman people. 4. Many islands; many villages; many towns. 5. We get ready many beasts of burden. 6. We praise Galba, the Roman lieutenant. 7. Many Gauls and Germans contend in battle. 8. The beasts of burden are small.

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\* The numbers correspond to those in the body of the book.