

## PART III.

### SYNTAX.

#### LESSON XLVII.

##### THE ACCUSATIVE.

293. The Accusative is the case of the Direct Object. It may express: —

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 scripsī, I wrote a book.*

##### TWO ACCUSATIVES—DIRECT OBJECT AND PREDICATE ACCUSATIVE.

294. 1. Many Verbs of *Making, Choosing, Calling, Showing*, and the like, take two Accusatives, one the Direct Object, the other a Predicate Accusative; as, —

*urbem Rōmam vocant, they call the city Rome.*

Here *urbem* is Direct Object, *Rōmam* Predicate Accusative.

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

*hostēs hōc iter periculōsum reddiderant, the enemy had rendered this route dangerous.*

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.*

## 295.

## VOCABULARY.

aedificium, ī (īf), n., *building*.  
 alacer, cris, cre, *eager*.  
 appellō, 1, *I name, call*.  
 Bacēnis, is, f., *Bacenis, a forest in Germany*.  
 dēligō, ere, lēgī, lēctus, *I choose*.  
 dolor, ōris, m., *grief*.  
 efficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus, *I make, render*.  
 frāter, tris, m., *brother*.  
 hiemō, 1, *I pass the winter*.  
 incendō, ere, cendī, cēnsus, *I set on fire*.

inimīcus, ī, m., *a (personal) enemy*.  
 Lentulus, ī, m., *Lentulus, a man's name*.  
 Octodūrus, ī, m., *Octodurus, a city of the Veragri*.  
 opportūnus, a, um, *fit, opportune*.  
 praetor, ōris, m., *praetor*.  
 prīvātus, a, um, *private*.  
 pugna, ae, f., *fight, battle*.  
 -que, and, *enclitic conj.*  
 sentiō, īre, sēnsī, sēnsus, *I feel*.

## EXERCISES.

296. 1. Haec rēs hostēs ad pugnam alacriōrēs effēcerat.  
 2. Populus Rōmānus Lentulum praetōrem fēcit. 3. Galba in vīcō quī Octodūrus appellātur hiemat. 4. Helvētīi hunc locum opportūnissimum jūdicāverunt. 5. Caesarem dē hīs rēbus certiōrem faciunt. 6. Hīc homō dux dēlēctus est. 7. Suum frātrem inimīcum jūdicāverat. 8. Haec silva appellātur Bacēnis. 9. Helvētīi vīcōs reliquaue prīvāta aedificia incendunt. 10. Dolōrem sentīmus. 11. Magnum exercitum parāvimus. 12. Gallī hunc montem Jūram appellāverunt. 13. Virtūs imperātōris milītēs fortiōrēs efficit.

297. 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 made<sup>1</sup> 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,<sup>2</sup> will you choose (as) commander?

<sup>1</sup> Use efficiō.

<sup>2</sup> The Vocative regularly stands in the second place in the sentence.

## 298.

## Caesar Prepares for Battle.

Paulō post<sup>1</sup> ab<sup>2</sup> explorātōribus certior factus est, hostēs sub monte cōnsēdisse<sup>3</sup> octō milia passuum<sup>4</sup> ab ipsius<sup>5</sup> castris. Dē tertiā vigiliā<sup>6</sup> T. Labiēnum cum duābus legiōnibus summum jugum montis ascendere jussit. Ipse dē quārtā vigiliā eōdem itinere quō<sup>7</sup> hostēs ierant,<sup>8</sup> ad eōs contendit equitātumque omnem ante sē mīsit. Labiēnus, postquam montem occupāvit, nostrōs exspectābat. Caesar autem per falsum nūntium dēceptus,<sup>9</sup> proelium hōc diē nōn commīsit.

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<sup>1</sup> paulo post: a little afterwards; lit. afterwards by a little; post is the adverb. <sup>2</sup> ab: by. <sup>3</sup> hostes sub monte consedissee: that the enemy had encamped at the foot of a mountain; dependent on certior factus est; lit. was informed the enemy to have encamped, etc. <sup>4</sup> octo milia passuum: eight miles away; Accusative of Extent of Space, § 301. <sup>5</sup> ipsius: referring to Caesar. <sup>6</sup> de tertia vigilia: as in § 263. <sup>7</sup> eodem itinere quo: by the same route as; lit. by the same route by which. <sup>8</sup> ierant: from eo. <sup>9</sup> per falsum nuntium deceptus: one of Caesar's aides falsely reported to him that the hill was occupied, not by Labienus, but by the Helvetii.



## LESSON XLVIII.

### THE ACCUSATIVE (Continued).

#### TWO ACCUSATIVES. — PERSON AND THING.

299. 1. Some Verbs of *Asking, Demanding, Teaching, etc.*, take two Accusatives, one of the Person, the other of the Thing; as, —

tē haec rogō, *I ask you this;*

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

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

is omnēs artēs ēdoctus est, *he was taught all accomplishments.*

#### TWO ACCUSATIVES WITH COMPOUNDS.

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

mīlitēs flūmen trādūcit, *he leads his soldiers across the river.*

#### ACCUSATIVE OF TIME AND SPACE.

301. 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. (of height)*

## ACCUSATIVE OF LIMIT OF MOTION.

302. 1. The Accusative of Limit of Motion is used, —

a. With names of *Towns*; as, —

Rōmam vēnī, *I came to Rome*;

». With domum, *home*; domōs, *to their (your, our) homes*; rūs, *to the country*; as, —

domum revertitur, *he returns home.*

2. Other designations of place than those above mentioned require a Preposition (*in* or *ad*) to denote Limit of Motion; as, —

ad Italiam vēnit, *he came to Italy.*

## 303.

## VOCABULARY.

ā, ab, *from*, prep. with *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*.

bīdum, *ī*, *n.*, *two days*.

cottīdiē, *adv.*, *every day, daily*.

domus, ūs, *f.*, *house, home*.

flāgitō, *l*, *I demand*.

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

interim, *in the meanwhile*.

moneō, ēre, uī, itus, *I advise, warn*.

obtimeō, ēre, uī, tentus, *I occupy, hold*.

ops, opis, *f.* (nom. sing. is not used), *power, help*; in pl., *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, *l*, *I ask*.

sescentī, ae, a, *six hundred*.

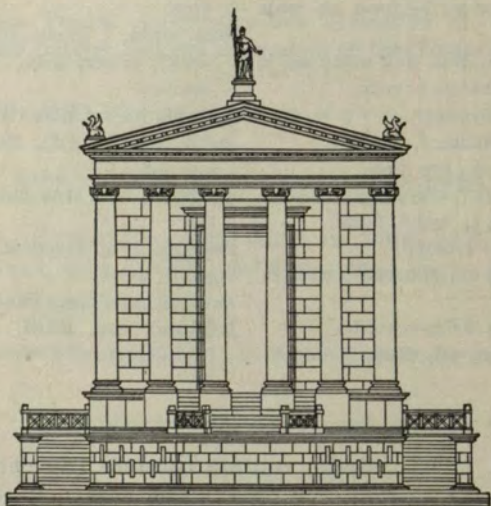
trādūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus, *I lead across*.

## EXERCISES.

304. 1. Caesar interim cottīdiē Haeduōs frūmentum, quod pollicitī 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. Bīdum in hīs locīs morātus est. 8. Hīc

locus ab hostibus sescentōs passūs aberat. 9. Cōpiās domum redūxit. 10. Athēnās redierat. 11. In Galliam contendimus. 12. Decem mīlia passuum reductī sunt. 13. Tē pecūniam quam mihi dēbēbās flāgitāvī. 14. Illa turris trīgintā pedēs alta fuit.

305. 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.



TEMPLE OF CAESAR AT ROME.



## LESSON XLIX.

### THE DATIVE.

#### DATIVE OF INDIRECT OBJECT.

**306.** The Dative is the case of the Indirect Object. The Dative of Indirect Object is used, —

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

*hanc pecūniam mihi dat, he gives me this money.*

2. With many intransitive verbs; especially with 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 populāribus favet, Caesar favors (i.e. is favorable to) the popular party.*

*amicis cōfidō, I trust (to) my friends.*

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

*afflictis succurrit, he helps the afflicted;*

*exercituī praefuit, he was in command of the army;*

*eum exercituī praefēcī, I put him in charge of the army.*

### 307.

#### VOCABULARY.

*cōfidō, ere, fisus sum, semi-dep., I trust.*

*inferō, ferre, tulī, illātus, I bring upon.* [present at.

*intersum, esse, fuī, futūrus, I am*  
*Labiēnus, i, m., Labienus, a lieutenant of Caesar.*

*mulier, eris, f., woman.*

*noceō, ēre, uī, itūrus, I injure, harm.*

*parcō, ere, pepercī, parsūrus, I spare.*

*persuādeō, ēre, suāsī, suāsum, I persuade.*

*placeō, ēre, uī, placitūrus, I please.*

praeficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus, <i>I put in charge.</i>	rēs pūblica, gen., reī pūblīcae, f., <i>state, republic.</i>
praemium, ī (īī), n., <i>reward.</i>	Sabīnus, ī, m., <i>Sabinus, a lieutenant of Caesar.</i>
praesum, esse, fuī, <i>I am in charge of.</i>	sermō, ōnis, m., <i>conversation.</i>
recēns, gen., recentis, <i>recent.</i>	terror, ōris, m., <i>terror, fear.</i>

## EXERCISES.

308. 1. Reī pūblīcae nocētis. 2. Caesar mulieribus pepercit. 3. Sabīnus eī magnīs praemiīs persuāsīt. 4. Caesar eī mūnitiōnī quam fēcērat Labiēnum praefēcīt. 5. Laudat eōs quī huic negōtiō praefuerant. 6. Militēs nostrī maximum terrōrem hostibus inferunt. 7. Caesar huic legiōnī propter virtūtem maximē cōfīdēbat. 8. Hōc cōsiliū nōbīs placet. 9. Ego huic sermōnī interfuī. 10. Militibus propter recentem victōriam magna praemia dōnat. 11. Parcite, cīvēs meī, reī pūblīcae. 12. Nullīs lēgātīs verbīs meis persuādēre potueram. 13. Nōs illi negōtiō praefēcērat.

309. 1. We shall present rewards to our soldiers. 2. I had already given you<sup>1</sup> 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?

## 310. Arrangement of the Roman Troops for Battle.

Posterō diē Helvētiī nostrōs ā novissimō agmine<sup>2</sup> Insequī ac lacessere coepērunt. Postquam Caesar id animadvertit, cōpiās suās in proximum collem subdūcit equitātumque, quī sustinēret

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

<sup>2</sup> a novissimo agmine: *on the rear*; lit. *from the rear*.



hostium impetum,<sup>1</sup> mīsit. Ipse interim in colle mediō<sup>2</sup> triplicem aciem instrūxit legiōnum quattuor veterānārum; sed in summō jugō duās legiōnēs,<sup>3</sup> quās in Galliā Citeriōre proximē cōnscrīperat et omnia auxilia collocāvit ac tōtum montem hominibus complēvit.

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<sup>1</sup>qui sustineret impetum: *to withstand the attack*; lit. *who should withstand the attack*. <sup>2</sup>in colle medio: *i.e. half-way up the hill*. <sup>3</sup>legiones, auxilia: *objects of collocavit*.



ROMAN CITIZEN IN THE TOGA.

## LESSON L.

### THE DATIVE (Continued).

#### DATIVE OF AGENCY.

311. The Dative of Agency is used with the Gerundive; 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.

312. The Dative of Possession is used with the verb *sum*; as, —  
*mihi est liber, I have a book (lit. a book is to me).*

#### DATIVE OF PURPOSE OR TENDENCY.

313. The Dative of Purpose or Tendency denotes *the end toward which an action is directed or for which something exists*; as, —

*castrīs locum dēligere, to choose a place for a camp.*

1. The Dative of Purpose or Tendency is often used in connection with another Dative of the object to which; as, —

*nōbīs sunt odiō, they are an object of hatred to us (lit. are to us for hatred).*

#### DATIVE WITH ADJECTIVES.

314. The Dative is used with adjectives signifying: *friendly, unfriendly, similar, dissimilar, equal, near, related to, suitable, etc.*; as, —

*mihi inimīcus, hostile to me;*

*proximus rīpae, next to the bank;*

*castrīs idōneus locus, a place suitable for a camp.*

## 315.

## VOCABULARY.

adversus, a, um, *adverse*.  
 colloquium, ī (ii), n., *conference*.  
 cōspectus, ūs, m., *view, sight*.  
 dīcō, ere, dīxī, dictus, *I appoint*.  
 facinus, facinoris, n., *crime*.  
 pār, gen. paris, *equal*.  
 pēs, pedis, m., *foot*.  
 prōiciō, ere, jēcī, jectus, *I throw*,  
*cast*.

proximus, a, um, *nearest, next*;  
 see § 102. 1.  
 scūtum, ī, n., *shield*.  
 tēlum, ī, n., *javelin*.  
 Trēverī, ōrum, m. pl., *Treveri*,  
*a tribe of Belgians*.  
 ūsus, ūs, m., *use, service*.  
 ventus, ī, m., *wind*.

## EXERCISES.

316. 1. Patria nōbīs dēfendenda est. 2. Ācritēr nōbīs resistendum est.<sup>1</sup> 3. Militibus sunt scūta tēlaque. 4. Quīnque cohortēs castrīs praesidiō reliquit. 5. Ūna rēs militibus magnō ūsuī erat. 6. Diēs colloquiō dictus est. 7. Hic ventus nōbīs adversus est. 8. Nulla poena huic facinorī pār est. 9. Trēverī proximī Rhēnō sunt. 10. Haec verba tibi et amīcīs tuīs probanda sunt. 11. Cōsiliū vestrum nōbīs magnō ūsuī erat. 12. Gallī exercituī Rōmānō parēs nōn erant.

317. 1. This camp must be bravely defended by us. 2. We must make resistance (= it must be resisted by us; § 287). 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 assistance<sup>2</sup> to us.

<sup>1</sup> See § 311, 2d example.

<sup>2</sup> Compare the fifth sentence in the Latin Exercise.



## LESSON LI.

### THE GENITIVE.

#### GENITIVE WITH NOUNS.

**318.** A noun used to complete the meaning of another noun is put in the Genitive.

**319.** The Genitive of Possession denotes ownership ; as, —  
*domus Cicerōnis, Cicero's house.*

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

*domus est Cicerōnis, the house is Cicero's.*

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

*dicta Cicerōnis, the utterances of Cicero ;*  
*timōrēs liberōrum, the fears of the children.*

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

*metus deōrum, fear of the gods.*

**322.** The Genitive of the Whole (Partitive Genitive) denotes the whole of which a part is taken ; as, —

*magna pars hominum, a great part of mankind.*

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

*quid cōsiliī, what purpose ? (lit. what of purpose ?) ;*  
*plūs auctōritātis, more authority (lit. more of authority).*

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

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

1. The Genitive of Quality is often used predicatively ; as, —

*hic vir est magnae virtutis, this man is of great valor.*

## 324.

## VOCABULARY.

*āmittō, ere, mīsi, missus, I lose.*

*ancora, ae, f., anchor.*

*arcessō, ere, īvi, itus, I summon.*

*armātūra, ae, f., equipment.*

*cēteri, ae, a, the rest, the other.*

*cūstōdia, ae, f., custody.*

*dīcō, ere, dīxi, dictus, I utter.*

*imperium, ī (ii), n., rule, command.*

*jūstus, a, um, just.*

*levis, e, light.*

*modus, ī, m., manner, kind.*

*nōnnūllus, a, um, some (§ 83).*

*pābulum, ī, n., forage.*

*quantus, a, um, how much, how great?*

*satis, enough, indecl.*

*supersum, esse, fui, I remain, am left.*

*tantus, a, um, so much, so great.*

*vāllum, ī, n., intrenchment.*

*via, ae, f., road, way.*

## EXERCISES.

325. 1. *Ancorae nāvium āmissae sunt.* 2. *Imperium populī Rōmānī jūstissimum erat.* 3. *Cēterīs cohōrtibus cūstōdiam captīvōrum trādīdit.* 4. *Quantum viae superest?* 5. *Tantum pābuli dēerat.* 6. *Castrīs erat satis praesidī.* 7. *Dux peditēs levis armātūrae arcessīvit.* 8. *Erat vāllum decem pedum in altitūdinem.* 9. *Nōnnūllae sententiae ejus modī dicēbantur.* 10. *Hic adulēscēns summae diligentiae fuerat.* 11. *Turrēs magnae altitūdinis cōpiās impediunt.* 12. *Quantum frūmentī et pābuli dēfuit?* 13. *Adulēscēntem hūjus modī semper amāmus.*

326. 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.<sup>1</sup>* 7. *These soldiers were of the greatest valor.* 8. *Our soldiers filled up a trench ten feet in <sup>2</sup> depth.*

<sup>1</sup> Translate : ' Not enough of money was.'

<sup>2</sup> Use *in* with the acc.

## 327.

## The Battle Begins.

Helvētīi cum omnibus suis carrīs secūtī<sup>1</sup> impedīmenta in ūnum locum contulērunt;<sup>2</sup> ipsī, cōnfertissimā<sup>3</sup> aciē, sub primam nostram aciem successērunt. Caesar equōs omnium ex cōspectū remōvit atque cohortātus<sup>4</sup> suōs proelium commisit. Milītēs, quī ē locō superiōre pīla mīsērunt, facile hostium phalangem perfrēgērunt.

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<sup>1</sup> *secuti*: following.    <sup>2</sup> *contulerunt*: from *confero*.    <sup>3</sup> *confertissima* *acie*: in a very dense line of battle.    <sup>4</sup> *cohortatus suos*: having encouraged his men.



## LESSON LII.

### THE GENITIVE (Continued).

#### GENITIVE WITH ADJECTIVES.

328. The Genitive is used with Adjectives signifying *desire, knowledge, memory, participation, power, fulness*, and their opposites; as, —

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

#### GENITIVE WITH VERBS.

329. The Genitive is used with *meminī, reminīscor* (*remember*), *oblīvīscor* (*forget*); <sup>1</sup> as, —

*animus praeteritōrum meminit, the mind remembers the past.*

#### Genitive with Impersonal Verbs.

330. The Impersonals *pudet, it shames; paenitet, it causes regret*, take the Accusative of *the person affected*, together with the Genitive of *the object toward which the feeling is directed*; as, —

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

#### Interest.

331. With *interest*, *the person or thing concerned* is denoted by the Genitive; as, —

*patris interest, it concerns the father. (of the father)*

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

## 332.

## VOCABULARY.

beneficium, ī (īī), n., kindness, favor.	imperītus, a, um, inexperienced.
contumēlia, ae, f., insult.	oblīvīscor, ī, oblītus sum, forget.
dēfectiō, ōnis, f., revolt.	paenitet, it causes regret.
etiam, also.	plēnus, a, um, full.
genus, eris, n., kind.	prīstinus, a, um, pristine.

## EXERCISES.

333. 1. Plēna est vīta periculōrum. 2. Hūjus generis pugnae imperītī sumus. 3. Hārum contumeliārum meminimus. 4. Helvētīī prīstinae suae virtūtis nōn oblīvīscuntur. 5. Hūjus dēfectiōnis eōs paenitet. 6. Vīta illīus mulieris periculōrum plēna fuerat. 7. Nōnne beneficiōrum nostrōrum meministis? 8. Prīstinae dēfectiōnis oblīvīscāmur!

334. 1. The Helvetii were fond of war. 2. They remembered the valor of their ancestors. 3. We shall not forget your favors. 4. Do you remember this revolt? 5. We regret this war. 6. We were inexperienced in dangers.

## REVIEW.

335. 1. Amīcōs tuōs hōrum verbōrum paenituit. 2. Bel-lōrūm hūjus modī imperītus fuit. 3. Satis pecūniae mihi nōn erit. 4. Fossa decem pedum prō castrīs erat. 5. Cēteri, quī supererant, mīlitēs levis armātūrae erant. 6. Incolae hūjus Insulae Italiae proximī sunt. 7. Proximum diem colloquīō dīximus. 8. Pāx et amīcitia omnibus cīvitātibus magnō ūsuī sunt. 9. Tela et scūta Gallīs fuērunt. 10. Eīs mīlitibus parcam quibus semper cōnfisus sum. 11. Hōc sermōne aliīs facile persuāsīt. 12. Hae recentēs victōriae senātui placuērunt.

## LESSON LIII.

### THE ABLATIVE.

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

The Genuine Ablative, or **from**-case.

The Instrumental, or **with**-case. (*by, with*)

The Locative, or **where**-case.

#### GENUINE ABLATIVE USES.

##### Ablative of Separation.

337. 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, —

*periculū liberātus, freed from dangers.*

##### Ablative of Agent.

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

*ā Caesare accūsātus est, he was accused by Caesar.*

##### Ablative of Comparison.

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

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

1. But *plūs, amplius* (*more*), *minus* (*less*), and *longius* (*further*) are often used as the equivalents of *plūs quam, minus quam, etc.*; as, —

*plūs decem hominēs aderant, more than ten men were present.*



## 340.

## VOCABULARY.

ā, ab, *by*, prep. with abl.

amplius, *more*.

amplus, a, um, *great, glorious*.

commeātus, ūs, m., *supplies*.

dissēnsiō, ōnis, f., *disagreement*.

expellō, ere, pulī, pulsus, *I drive out*.

genus, eris, n., *stock, family*.

locus, ī, m., *place; family*.

nāscor, ī, nātus sum, *I am born*.

obsidiō, ōnis, f., *siege*.

occīdō, ere, cīdī, cīsus, *I kill*.

possessiō, ōnis, f., *possession*.

repellō, ere, reppulī, repulsus, *I drive back, repel*.

septingentī, ae, a, *seven hundred*.

Ubiī, ōrum, m., *Ubiī, a German tribe*.

Usipetēs, um, m., *Usīpetes, a German tribe*.

vīgintī, *twenty, indecl.*

## EXERCISES.

341. 1. Caesar Ubiōs obsidiōne liberāvit. 2. Helvētī finibus suis excessērunt. 3. Usipetēs propter dissēnsiōnēs possēsiōnibus suis expulsi sunt. 4. Hostēs Caesarem commeātū prohibuērunt. 5. Hostēs ā militibus nostris repulsi sunt. 6. Nihil est hominibus cārius libertāte. 7. Amplius vīgintī vicī incenduntur. 8. In eō proeliō minus septingentī militēs occisi sunt. 9. Plūs quīnque milia captivōrum ā Caesare occisi sunt. 10. Nōs magnō timōre liberāvistī. 11. Hostēs ā finibus nostris reppulimus. 12. Quis est melior frātre tuō? 13. Nēmō illōs militēs ab hīs mūnitiōnibus prohibēbit.

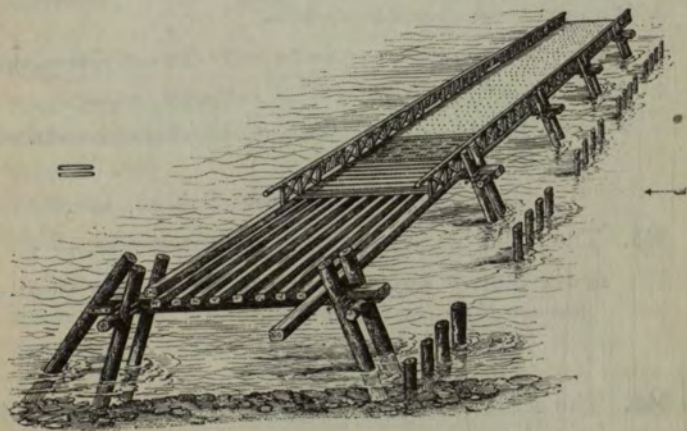
342. 1. The Germans were driven out of their villages. 2. We shall free our fellow-citizens from fear. 3. The Romans drove back the Gauls from the rampart of the camp. 4. We kept the cavalry away from the ford of the river. 5. More than a hundred towns were captured by Caesar. 6. What is nobler than friendship? 7. Is not virtue better than friendship? 8. More than two hundred German horsemen were driven back by us.

## 343.

## Defeat of the Helvetii.

Diū atque ācriter pugnātum est.<sup>1</sup> Diūtius cum sustinēre nostrōrum impetūs nōn possent,<sup>2</sup> aliī sē in montem recēpērunt, aliī<sup>3</sup> ad impedīmenta et carrōs suōs sē contulērunt. Ad multam noctem<sup>4</sup> ad<sup>5</sup> impedīmenta pugnātum est, propterea quod prō vāllō<sup>6</sup> carrōs objēcerant<sup>7</sup> et ē locō superiōre tēla coniciēbant et nostrōs vulnerābant. Diū cum pugnātum esset,<sup>8</sup> impedimentis castrisque nostrī potitī sunt.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>1</sup> pugnatum est: the battle raged; lit. it was fought; § 287. <sup>2</sup> cum non possent: when they could not; § 413. <sup>3</sup> alii... alii: some... others. <sup>4</sup> ad multam noctem: till far into the night. <sup>5</sup> ad: at; near. <sup>6</sup> pro vallo: as a rampart. <sup>7</sup> objecerant: from obicio. <sup>8</sup> cum pugnatum esset: for the cum clause, see above on cum possent. <sup>9</sup> impedimentis potiti sunt: got possession of the baggage; for the abl. see § 344, 1.



BRIDGE BUILT BY CAESAR ACROSS THE RHINE.

## LESSON LIV.

### THE ABLATIVE (Continued).

#### INSTRUMENTAL USES.

##### Ablative of Means.

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

sagittā vulnerātus est, *he was wounded by an arrow.*

The Ablative of Means is used with: —

1. Ūtor, fruor, fungor, potior, and vescor; as, —

dīvitīs 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 nōbīs opus est, *we need a leader* (lit. *need is to us, etc.*).

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

fossās lapidibus complēvērunt, *they filled the trenches with stones.*

##### Ablative of Cause.

345. The Ablative is used to denote *cause*; as, —

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

##### Ablative of Manner.

346. The Ablative modified by an adjective is used to denote manner; as, —

magnā gravitāte loquitur, *he speaks with great dignity.*

- a. Where there is no adjective, cum is used; as, —

cum gravitāte loquitur, *he speaks with dignity.*



## 347.

## VOCABULARY.

addūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus, *I lead on, impel.*

celeritās, ātis, *f., speed.*

cōficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus, *I exhaust.*

dēditiō, ōnis, *f., surrender.*

dētrīmentum, ī, *n., loss, damage.*

dignitās, ātis, *f., dignity, rank.*

ēruptiō, ōnis, *f., sally.*

grātia, ae, *f., influence.*

inopia, ae, *f., lack.*

laccessō, ere, laccessīvī, laccessītus, *I harass.*

nocturnus, a, um, *at night.*

opus, n., *need, indecl.*

perveniō, īre, vēnī, ventum, *I come, arrive.*

ratio, ōnis, *f., reason.*

recipiō, ere, cēpī, ceptus, *I take back; with reflexive sē, to retreat.*

ūtor, ī, ūsus sum, *I use.*

## EXERCISES.

348. 1. Helvētiī, inopiā omnium rērum adductī, lēgātōs dē dēditiōne ad Caesarem mīsērunt. 2. Equitēs portīs ēruptiōnem faciunt. 3. Hostēs equitēs nostrōs proeliō laccessere coepērunt. 4. Gallī, vulneribus cōfectī, sē recēpērunt. 5. Opus est celeritāte. 6. Montem multitudine hominum complēvērunt. 7. Hōc eā ratiōne fēcīt. 8. Tuā grātiā, dignitāte, ope<sup>1</sup> ūtī volō. 9. Eādem celeritāte nocturnō itinere ad mare pervēnit. 10. Gallī cum magnō dētrīmentō repulsī sunt. 11. Helvētiī summā celeritāte ex finibus Gallōrum excessērunt. 12. Nāvēs hīs causīs ad terram redire coāctae sunt.

349. 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.

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

## LESSON LV.

### THE ABLATIVE (Continued).

#### INSTRUMENTAL USES (CONTINUED).

##### Ablative of Accompaniment.

350. 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.

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

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

##### Ablative of Quality.

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

*vir magnā virtūte, a man of great courage.*

1. The Ablative of Quality may also be used predicatively; as, —

*vir est magnā virtūte, the man is of great courage.*

##### Ablative of Price.

353. The Ablative of Price is used with verbs of *buying* and *selling*; as, —

*servum parvō pretiō ēmit, he bought the slave for a small price.*

##### Ablative of Specification.

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

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

1. The Ablative of Specification is used also with **dignus**, *worthy*, and **indignus**, *unworthy*; as, —

**honōre dignī**, *worthy of honor.*

## 355.

## VOCABULARY.

**ante**, adv., *before.*

**antecēdō**, ere, cessī, cessūrus, *I precede.*

**auctōritās**, ātis, f., *authority, influence.*

**dignus**, a, um, *worthy.*

**fidēs**, eī, 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**, 1, *I surpass.*

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

**vēndō**, ere, vēndidī, vēnditus, *I sell.*

## EXERCISES.

356. 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 cīvītās erat magnā auctōritāte. 6. Nihilō minus Helvētiī id, quod cōstituerant, facere cōnantur. 7. Hōs agrōs sex talentīs vēndidit. 8. Ille dignus est fidē. 9. Omnēs dignitāte superat. 10. Turrīs decem pedibus quam mūnitiō altior fuit. 11. Nōne hīc homō amīcitiā vestrā dignus est? 12. Nēmō tē auctōritāte superat. 13. Gallī cum magnā manū hōc oppidum oppugnāre coepērunt.

357. 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. He sold this house 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.



## 358.

## Retreat of the Helvetii.

Ex eo proelio circiter hominum milia<sup>1</sup> CXX superfuerunt<sup>2</sup> eamque totam noctem<sup>3</sup> continenter ierunt;<sup>4</sup> denique die quarto<sup>5</sup> in fines Lingonum pervenerunt, quoniam et<sup>6</sup> propter vulnera militum et sepulturam occisorum<sup>7</sup> nostri eos sequi non poterant. Caesar Lingones<sup>8</sup> eos frumento<sup>9</sup> aut aliis rebus juvare vetuit. Ipse post triduum cum omnibus copiis eos sequi coepit.

<sup>1</sup> *hominum milia*: § 114, a; *hominum* is Genitive of the Whole; § 322.  
<sup>2</sup> *superfuerunt*: from *supersum*. <sup>3</sup> *eam totam noctem*: § 301. <sup>4</sup> *ierunt*: from *eo*. <sup>5</sup> *die quarto*: on the fourth day. <sup>6</sup> *et . . . et*: both . . . and.  
<sup>7</sup> *occisorum*: of the slain. <sup>8</sup> *Lingones eos juvare vetuit*: forbade the Lingones to help them. <sup>9</sup> *frumento, rebus*: § 344.



SLINGER (*funditor*).

## LESSON LVI.

### ABLATIVE (Continued).

#### ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE.

**359.** The Ablative Absolute is grammatically independent of the rest of the sentence. It generally consists of a noun or pronoun limited by a participle; as, —

*urbe captā, cīvēs fūgērunt, when the city had been captured, the citizens fled (lit. the city having been captured).*

1. Instead of a participle we often find an adjective or a noun; as, — *(also in the ablative)*

*vīvō Caesare, rēs publica salva erat, while Caesar was alive the state was safe (lit. Caesar [being] alive);*

*Pisōne et Gabiniō cōsulibus, in the consulship of Piso and Gabinius (lit. Piso and Gabinius [being] consuls).*

2. The Ablative Absolute is generally best translated by a subordinate clause, *i.e.* by a clause introduced by *when, as, since, if, though, etc.*; or by a prepositional phrase (*in, during, after, by*); or by an active participle with its object.

### 360.

#### VOCABULARY.

*cōgō, ere, cōgē, cōactus, I collect.*

*conjūrātiō, ōnis, f., conspiracy.*

**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).**

#### EXERCISES.

**361.** 1. Barbarī, magnā multitudīne peditātūs cōactā,<sup>1</sup> ad castra vēnērunt. 2. Is, M. Messallā et M. Pisōne cōsulibus,

<sup>1</sup> Avoid translating the Ablative Absolute by the English Nominative Absolute. Find a natural English equivalent.

conjūratiōnem fēcit. 3. Hostēs, insidiīs in silvīs collocātis, adventum Rōmānōrum exspectābant. 4. Praesidiō quīnque cohortium relictō, contrā hostem proficīscitur. 5. Mē duce, militēs, agrōs Sēquanōrum vexāvistis et oppida eōrum cēpistis. 6. Exiguā parte aestātis reliquā, Caesar in Britanniam profectus est. 7. Hīs rēbus cognītis, ab Rhēnō flūmine dēcessit. 8. Conciliō habitō, nūntiōs in omnēs partēs mīsērunt. 9. Commissō proeliō, diūtius nostrōrum impetum hostēs sustinēre nōn potuērunt. 10. Hāc magnā classe āmissā, ad ōram Galliae statim rediit.

**362.** 1. In the consulship of Pompey and Crassus the Germans crossed the Rhine. 2. When these tribes had been overcome, Caesar returned to winter-quarters. 3. In our consulship the Helvetii were driven back and killed. 4. Having taken many towns by storm, this commander was waiting for his fleet. 5. Having heard of the arrival of Marcellus, we sent envoys to him. 6. When all the arms had been collected from this town, he set out for (*in*) the territory of the Ubii (*Ubī, ōrum*).



## LESSON LVII.

### ABLATIVE (Continued).

#### ABLATIVE OF PLACE AND TIME.

##### (LOCATIVE USES.)

##### Ablative of Place.

###### A. Place where.

**363.** The place where is regularly denoted by the *Ablative with the preposition in*; 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, —

*Carthāginī, at Carthage; Athēnīs, at Athens.*

###### B. Place from which.<sup>1</sup>

**364.** Place from which is regularly denoted by the *Ablative with the preposition ab, dē, or ex*; as, —

*ab Italiā profectus est, he set out from Italy.*

1. But names of towns and *domō*, from home, stand in the Ablative without a preposition; as, —

*Rōmā profectus est, he set out from Rome.*

##### Ablative of Time.

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

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<sup>1</sup> Place from which, though strictly a 'Genuine Ablative' use, is treated here for the sake of convenience.

*quārtā hōrā mortuus est, he died at the fourth hour ;  
lūna octō et vīgintī diēbus cursum cōnficit, the moon com-  
pletes its orbit within twenty-eight days.*

## THE LOCATIVE.

366. The Locative case occurs : —

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 § 29, 3).

2. In a few special words ; as, —

**domī**, at home ;      **humī**, on the ground.

## 367.

## VOCABULARY.

**Aprīlis**, e, adj., of April.

**dēspērō**, 1, I despair.

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

**Rōma**, ae, f., Rome.

**tempus**, oris, n., time.

**tertius**, a, um, third.

**trīduum**, ī, n., three days.

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

368. 1. Athēnīs morābāmur. 2. Rōmae erat magnus tumultus. 3. Rōmā in Galliam contendit. 4. Ā Galliā Rōmam trīduō redībit. 5. Tertiā vigiliā ē castrīs profectus est. 6. Eō tempore milītēs dē suā salūte dēspērābant. 7. Kalendīs Aprīlibus hās litterās mīsī. 8. Illā nocte insidiās Gallōrum repperērunt. 9. Ego et frāter meus Rōmā Athēnās rediimus.

369. 1. In these places were large forests. 2. He remained one day at Geneva. 3. On that day I saw you and your friends at Avaricum. 4. From Athens we returned to Rome. 5. From Rome we hurried into Gaul. 6. We set out in the first watch. 7. You were consul in that year. 8. Within six years I shall be consul.

## 370. The Helvetii Surrender to Caesar.

Helvētīī omnium rērum inopiā adductī<sup>1</sup> lēgātōs ad Caesarem dē dēditionē mīserunt. Caesar eōs<sup>2</sup> in eō locō quō<sup>3</sup> tum erant suum adventum exspectāre jussit. Eō<sup>4</sup> postquam Caesar pervēnit, obsidēs et omnia arma quae habēbant poposcit. Hīs trāditīs,<sup>5</sup> omnēs in dēditionem accēpit, eōsque in finēs suōs, unde profectī erant, revertī atque oppida vicōsque,<sup>6</sup> quōs incenderant, restituere jussit.

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<sup>1</sup> *adducti*: induced, forced, impelled. <sup>2</sup> *eos exspectare jussit*: ordered them to await. <sup>3</sup> *quo*: in which. <sup>4</sup> *eo*: thither, there; the adverb. <sup>5</sup> *his traditis*: § 359; *his* refers to arms and hostages. <sup>6</sup> *oppida, vicos*: objects of restituere.



## LESSON LVIII.

### SYNTAX OF ADJECTIVES.

#### ADJECTIVES USED SUBSTANTIVELY.

371. Adjectives, including Possessive and Demonstrative Pronouns and Participles, are often used as Substantives in the Plural. The Masculine denotes persons; the Neuter denotes things; as, —

doctī, *learned men*; nostri, *our men*; parva, *small things*.

#### COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES.

372. 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, —

fortissimus, *bravest, or very brave*.

#### OTHER PECULIARITIES.

373. Certain Adjectives may be used to denote a part of an object, chiefly extrēmus (*end of*), summus (*top of*), medius (*middle of*), imū (*bottom of*);<sup>1</sup> as, —

summus mōns, *the top of the mountain*.

#### 374.

#### VOCABULARY.

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

nox, *noctis, f., night.*  
plērique, *aeque, aque, most.*  
prōcēdō, *ere, cessī, cessūrus, I advance.*  
respondeō, *ēre, spondī, spōnsus, I answer, reply.*

<sup>1</sup> In this use the Adjective precedes the Noun.

## EXERCISES.

**375.** 1. Caesar suōs hortātus est. 2. Plērīque haec crēdunt. 3. Mihi pauca respondit. 4. Via gravior erat. 5. Numerus lēgātōrum erat maximus. 6. Usipetēs extrēmā hieme Rhēnum trānsiērunt. 7. Galli mediā nocte ex castrīs ēgressī sunt. 8. Nostrī ad aggerem prōcessērunt.

**376.** 1. Our (men)<sup>1</sup> withstood the onset of the barbarians. 2. I said all these (things) in the senate. 3. He remembers many (things).<sup>2</sup> 4. Most (persons) heard this. 5. Our (men) seized the top of the mountain. 6. In the last part of the summer we were informed of these things.<sup>3</sup> 7. The march was somewhat difficult.

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<sup>1</sup> Words in parenthesis are not to be translated.

<sup>2</sup> See § 329, footnote.

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

## LESSON LIX.

### SYNTAX OF PRONOUNS.

#### PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

377. 1. The Personal Pronouns as subjects of verbs are generally not expressed except for *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.

378. The Possessive Pronouns are generally not employed except for the purpose of *clearness*. Thus : —

*patrem amō, I love my father.*

But —

*patrem tuum amō, I love your father.*

*Ipsē.*

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

*eō ipsō diē, on that very day.*

#### PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES.

380. *Alius*, *another*, is often used correlatively; as, —

*aliud loquitur, aliud sentit, he says one thing, he thinks another.*

So likewise *alter*, *the other*; as, —

*alter exercitum perdidit, alter vēndidit, one ruined the army, the other sold it.*



## 381.

## 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, dīlātus, <i>I differ.</i>	mereor, ērī, meritus sum, <i>I deserve.</i>
exitus, ūs, m., <i>exit, passage.</i>	misericiordiā, ae, f., <i>pity.</i>
fidūcia, ae, f., <i>confidence.</i>	premō, ere, pressī, pressus, <i>I press, crowd.</i>
	subeō, ire, īī, itūrus, <i>I approach.</i>

## EXERCISES.

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

383. 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 own<sup>2</sup> fellow-citizens. 5. They had long contended with<sup>3</sup> 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.

## REVIEW.

384. 1. Sēquanōs et Helvētiōs obsidēs inter sē dare jussit. 2. Eā ipsā nocte hīc nōbilis captīvus ad suōs fūgit. 3. Ā

<sup>1</sup> Supply **est** from the following **capta est**.

<sup>2</sup> *his own* : use the proper form of **suus**.

<sup>3</sup> Compare the fifth sentence in the Latin exercise.

suīs interfectus est. 4. Nostrī multitudīne hārum nāvium perterritī sunt. 5. Alius nōs laudābit, alius culpābit. 6. Bonī nōn sunt semper pulchrī. 7. Hae dissēnsiōnēs cīvium nunc multō crēbriōrēs fuērunt. 8. Dē hīs rēbus extrēmā hieme certior factus es. 9. Decem equitēs Rōmānī plūs vīgintī Germānōs ā castrīs reppulērunt. 10. Hīc minus bīduum morātī erāmus. 11. Minimā diligentīā ūsus es. 12. Agricolae hīs parvīs agrīs contentī nōn erunt.

**385. Original Number of the Helvetii and their Allies. The Survivors.**

In castrīs Helvētiōrum tabulae<sup>1</sup> repertae sunt, litterīs Graecīs cōfectae,<sup>2</sup> in quibus nōminātīm ratiō<sup>3</sup> cōfecta erat eōrum quī arma ferre poterant; et sēparātīm puerōrum,<sup>4</sup> senum, mulierumque. Summa<sup>5</sup> erat: Helvētiōrum mīlia CCLXII; Tulingōrum, mīlia XXXVI; Latobrigōrum XIII; Rauracōrum XXIII. Eōrum,<sup>6</sup> quī domum<sup>7</sup> rediērunt, cēnsū habitō, ut Caesar imperāverat, mīlia CCLVIII abesse reperta sunt.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> *tabulae*, lists. <sup>2</sup> *confectae*, made out, written; participle agreeing with *tabulae*. <sup>3</sup> *ratio*: an account. <sup>4</sup> *puerorum, senum, mulierum*: depending on *ratio*, understood. <sup>5</sup> *summa*: the sum total. <sup>6</sup> *eorum censu habito*: when a census had been taken of those; § 359. <sup>7</sup> *domum*: Accusative of Limit of Motion; § 302, b. <sup>8</sup> *abesse reperta sunt*: were found to be missing. The greater part of this vast number of missing people had probably perished.

## LESSON LX.

### THE SUBJUNCTIVE IN INDEPENDENT SENTENCES.

386. 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.

387. The Volitive Subjunctive has the following varieties:—

##### A. HORTATORY SUBJUNCTIVE.

388. 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.

389. The Jussive Subjunctive expresses a *command*; as,—

*dīcat*, let him tell.

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

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

390.

*noli me tangere*

#### VOCABULARY.

*accēdō*, ere, *cessī*, *cessūrus*, I draw near.

*cōnsīdō*, ere, *sēdī*, I settle.

*cūrō*, I, I care for, take care of.

*dēsistō*, ere, *dēstitī*, I cease.

*dīmittō*, ere, *mīsī*, *mīssus*, I let go.

*disciplīna*, ae, f., discipline.

*mōs*, *mōris*, m., custom.

*nē*, not.

*retineō*, ēre, *uī*, *tentus*, I retain.

*sūmō*, ere, *sūmpsī*, *sūmptus*,

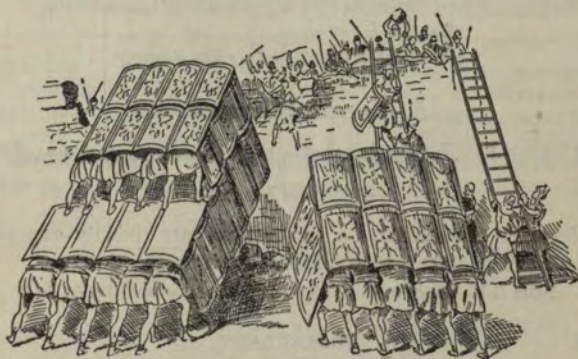
I take.



## EXERCISES.

391. 1. Mōrēs atque disciplīnam majōrum retineāmus!  
 2. Hanc occāsiōnem nē dīmittāmus! 3. Omnēs proeliō dē-  
 sistant! 4. Haec cūrentur! 5. Ille accēdat! 6. Nōlī  
 discēdere! 7. Nōlite, milītēs, officia vestra dēserere!  
 8. Nēmō incolās hūjus īnsulae lacessat! 9. Nōlī tālia verba  
 probāre! 10. Amīcōrum meminerīmus! 11. Omnēs amīcī  
 meī mē dēfendant! 12. Helvētīī in Galliā nē cōnsīdant!  
 13. Arma sūmāmus!

392. 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. Let him keep the Germans away from the Rhine! 6. Do  
 not go away! 7. Do not join battle!



TESTUDO.

## LESSON LXI.

### OPTATIVE SUBJUNCTIVE. — POTENTIAL SUBJUNCTIVE. — THE IMPERATIVE.

#### OPTATIVE SUBJUNCTIVE.

393. The Optative Subjunctive expresses a wish. The negative is *nē*.

1. The Present Tense, often with *utinam*, is used where the wish is conceived of as possible; as, —

*utinam veniat, may he come!*

*dī istaec prohibeant, may the gods prevent that!*

*nē veniant, may they not come!*

2. The Imperfect expresses a 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 nē vēnisset, would that he had not come.*

#### POTENTIAL SUBJUNCTIVE.

394. The Potential Subjunctive expresses the ideas conveyed by the English auxiliaries *should, would*; as, —

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

#### THE IMPERATIVE.

395. The Imperative is used in *commands, admonitions, entreaties, laws, etc.*; as, —

*ēgredere ex urbe, depart from the city;*

*mihi ignōsce, pardon me.*

## 396.

## VOCABULARY.

aestās, ātis, f., *summer*.āvertō, ere, vertī, versus, *I avert*.cōnsūmō, ere, sūmpsī, sūptus, *I use up*.dō, dāre, dedī, datus, *I give, render*.facilis, e, *easy*.intellegō, ere, lēxī, lēctus, *I know, understand*.jūs, jūris, n., *right, power*.opera, ae, f., *assistance*.patior, ī, passus sum, *I suffer*.

utinam, affirmative particle.

vincō, ere, vīcī, victus, *I conquer*.

## EXERCISES.

397. 1. Haec suspīciō āvertātur! 2. Utinam pater meus haec intellegeret! 3. Utinam hanc aestātem in hīs 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, mīlitēs, operam date. 9. Cōsulēs summum jūs habentō. 10. Utinam hī lēgātī discēdant. 11. Quis haec cōnsilia probet? 12. Velim hanc rem melius intellegere. 13. Relinquite hunc locum et domum redīte! 14. Utinam operā tuā ūsus essem!

398. 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 you. 7. Defend, fellow-citizens, the common safety.

399. The Gauls Complain of Ariovistus's Tyranny and Beg for Caesar's Help.<sup>1</sup>

Bellō<sup>2</sup> Helvētiōrum cōfectō, lēgātī tōtīus ferē<sup>3</sup> Galliae, princīpēs cīvitatū, ad Caesarem convēnērunt. Locūtus est

<sup>1</sup> This and the five following passages of connected discourse deal with Caesar's campaign against Ariovistus, which is given in the second half of Book I of Caesar's Commentaries.    <sup>2</sup> § 359.    <sup>3</sup> *ferē*: with *totius*.



prō hīs Divitiācus Haeduus atque dē injūriīs Ariovistī, rēgis  
 Germānōrum, questus est. Ille<sup>1</sup> centum et vīgintī mīlia Ger-  
 mānōrum<sup>2</sup> trāns Rhēnum trādūxerat, quī multōs Gallōs ē sē-  
 dibus<sup>3</sup> expulerant optimamque partem Galliae occupābant.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> **ille**: referring to Ariovistus.    <sup>2</sup> § 322.    <sup>3</sup> § 337.    <sup>4</sup> **occupabant**: were  
 taking possession of.



A GERMAN BODY-GUARD.

## LESSON LXII.

### MOODS IN DEPENDENT CLAUSES.

#### CLAUSES OF PURPOSE.

*in order that / lest / in order that*

400. The Subjunctive with **ut**, **nē**, and **quō** is used to express Purpose; 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. A Relative Pronoun (**quī**) or Relative Adverb (**ubi**, **unde**, **quō**) is frequently used to introduce a Purpose Clause; as, —

**Helvētīī lēgātōs mīserunt quī dicerent**, *the Helvetii sent envoys to say (lit. who should say).*

#### SEQUENCE OF TENSES.

401. 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 (p. 60, footnote), Future Perfect.

The Historical Tenses are: Imperfect, Historical Perfect (p. 60, footnote), Pluperfect.

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

## Examples of Sequence.

## PRINCIPAL SEQUENCE, —

videō quid faciās, *I see what you are doing.*  
 vidēbō quid faciās, *I shall see what you are doing.*  
 viderō quid faciās, *I shall have seen what you are doing.*  
 videō quid fēcerīs, *I see what you have done.*  
 vidēbō quid fēcerīs, *I shall see what you have done.*  
 viderō quid fēcerīs, *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.*  
 videram 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.*  
 videram quid fēcissēs, *I had seen what you had done.*

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

## 402.

## VOCABULARY.

Aquitānia, ae, f., <i>Aquitania</i> , a district of Gaul.	mōtus, ūs, m., <i>revolt.</i>
conjungō, ere, jūnxī, jūctus, <i>I unite.</i>	nē, <i>lest, that . . . not.</i>
Crassus, ī, m., <i>Crassus</i> (a man's name).	quō, <i>in order that</i> ; regularly used with Comparatives.
existō, ere, exstitī, <i>I arise.</i>	remaneō, ēre, mānsī, mānsūrus, <i>I remain.</i>
	ut, <i>that, in order that.</i>

## EXERCISES.

403. 1. Crassus in Aquitāniam proficiscitur, nē tantae nātīōnēs conjungantur. 2. Locum castrīs idōneum dēlēgit nē commeātū prohiberētur. 3. Caesar cum equitātū proficiscitur nē ūllus<sup>1</sup> mōtus existat. 4. Nōnnūllī remanēbant ut suspiciōnem timōris vitārent. 5. Quō iter expeditius faceret,

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



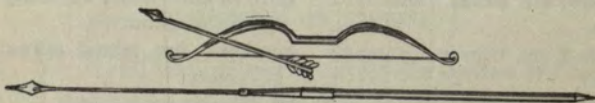
impedimenta reliquit. 6. Lēgātōs mīsit quī haec nūntiārent  
 7. Castra in locīs superiōribus posuit nē quis<sup>1</sup> ea oppugnāret.  
 8. Ūnam legiōnem reliquit, quae castra dēfenderet. 9. Bar-  
 barōs expulimus ut vōs timōre et periculīs liberārēmus.  
 10. Oppidum mūnimus quō cīvēs hostibus facilius resistent.

✓ 404. 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 none<sup>2</sup> should flee. 5. We for-  
 tified the camp with a trench in order that we might defend it.  
 6. Caesar joined battle, in order that greater armies might not  
 assemble.

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

<sup>2</sup> Translate, *lest any*.



BOW, ARROW, AND JAVELIN (*arcus, sagitta, pilum*).

## LESSON LXIII.

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

#### CLAUSES OF CHARACTERISTIC.

405. 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 *sunt quī, there are (some) who*; *nēmō est quī, there is no one who*; *ūnus est quī, there is only one who*; etc. Thus: —

*sunt quī dīcant, there are (some) who say*;

*nēmō est quī putet, there is nobody who thinks.*

#### RESULT CLAUSES.

406. The Subjunctive with *ut, ut nōn*, is used to denote Result; as, —

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

#### CAUSAL CLAUSES.

407. 1. Causal Clauses introduced by *quod, quia, quoniam*, take the Indicative when the reason is *that of the writer or speaker*; the Subjunctive when the reason is viewed as *that of another*. Thus: —

eōs timeō quod diffidō cōpiīs nostrīs, *I fear them, because I distrust our troops.*

accūsātus est quod corrumpere juventūtem, *he 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 takes the Subjunctive ; as, —

*when, because since so*  
 quae cum ita sint, *since this is so.*  
*any, anyone* / *since so this is*

## 408.

## VOCABULARY.

accidit, ere, accidit, *it happens.*

appropinquō, 1, *I approach.*

barbarus, a, um, *barbarous.*

commūtatiō, ōnis, f., *change.*

cōsistō, ere, cōstitī, *I consist.*

cum, *because, since.*

dēspiciō, ere, exī, ectus, *I despise.*

jūrō, 1, *I swear, take oath.*

obsidē, ēre, sēdī, sessus, *I blockade.*

paucitās, ātis, f., *fewness, small number.*

quod, *because.*

quoniam, *inasmuch as, conj.*

renovō, 1, *I renew.*

sciō, scīre, scīvī, scītus, *I know.*

sublevō, 1, *I relieve.*

tam, *so (of degree).*

ūnus, a, um, *alone.*

## EXERCISES.

409. 1. Nēmō erat quī nōn jūrāret. 2. Multi sunt quī haec sciant. 3. Nulla via erat quae nōn obsidērētur. 4. Caesaris adventū tanta commūtatiō rērum facta est ut nostrī proelium renovārent. 5. Nōn tam barbarus sum, ut haec nōn sciam. 6. Caesar Gallōs accūsāt quod ab eīs nōn sublevētur. 7. Hōc acciderat quod Gallī legiōnem nostrā propter paucitātem dēspiciēbant. 8. Quoniam Germānī appropinquant, castra movēbimus. 9. Hostēs ācriter pugnāvērunt, cum in unā virtūte omnis spēs salutis cōsisteret. 10. Nēmō erat quī redīre vellet. 11. Caesar angustias obsēderat, ut hostēs ex finibus suis exīre nōn possent.



410. 1. Who is there that<sup>1</sup> 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.

411. **Caesar Decides that Ariovistus and the Germans are a Menace to Roman Interests in Gaul.**

His verbis<sup>2</sup> lēgātōrum audītis, Caesar animōs Gallōrum cōnfirmāvit atque eīs auxilium suum pollicitus est. Hāc orātiōne<sup>2</sup> habitā, concilium dīmīsit. Ei<sup>3</sup> vērō vidēbātur periculōsum, sī plūrēs Germānī Rhēnum trānsīrent<sup>4</sup> et magna eōrum multitudō in Galliam venīret.<sup>4</sup> Praetereā Ariovistus ipse tantam arrogantiam sūmpserat ut<sup>5</sup> nōn ferendus vidērētur. Itaque Caesar ad eum lēgātōs mittere cōstituit, quī colloquium postulārent.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Observe that this is the relative *that* = *who*. <sup>2</sup> § 359. <sup>3</sup> *Ei*: dative; join with *periculosum*; § 314. <sup>4</sup> *transirent, veniret*: *should cross; should come*. <sup>5</sup> *ut . . . videretur*: *that he seemed unbearable* (lit. *not to be borne*); *ferendus* is the gerundive. For the subjunctive, see § 406. <sup>6</sup> § 400, *a*.

## LESSON LXIV.

### TEMPORAL CLAUSES.

TEMPORAL CLAUSES INTRODUCED BY *postquam, ut, ubi, simul ac, etc.*

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

*postquam audīvit vīcisse suōs, 'satis' inquit 'vīxī,'*  
*after he heard that his troops had conquered, he said, 'I have*  
*lived enough.'*

TEMPORAL CLAUSES INTRODUCED BY *cum*.

413. Cum temporal ('when'), referring to the past, takes the Indicative (Imperfect, Historical Perfect, or Pluperfect) to denote *the point of time at which* something occurs; the Subjunctive (Imperfect or Pluperfect) to denote *the situation or circumstances under which* something occurs; as, —

*erās cōsul, cum mea domus ārdēbat, you were consul at*  
*the time when my house burned up; cum ē the subj.*  
*cum hōc dīxisset, omnēs abiērunt, when he had said this, all*  
*went away. cum Temporal.*

414. Cum temporal, referring to the Present or Future, takes the Indicative; as, —

*cum tē videō, semper gaudeō, when I see you. I am always*  
*glad.*

415.

VOCABULARY.

animadvertō, ere, vertī, versus, <i>I notice.</i>	exeō, īre, īī, 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, īre, perī, pertus, <i>I find out.</i>	postquam, <i>after, conj.</i>
cum, <i>when, conj.</i>	quaerō, ere, quaesīvī, quaesītus, <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.

416. 1. Postquam id animadvertit, Caesar cōpiās suās in collem proximum subdūxit. 2. Caesar ubi id comperit, sē in Galliam recēpit. 3. Simul ac tē vīdī, hōc sēnsī. 4. Cum Caesar in Galliam vēnit, duae factiōnēs erant. 5. Caesar cum ex captīvīs 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 exībant. 8. Cum veniēs, cognōscēs. 9. Postquam amīcōs tuōs ibi vīdī, ad tē redī. 10. Eō annō cum Cicerō cōsul erat hae īnsidiae compertae sunt.

417. 1. After Caesar made the bridge, he marched into Germany. 2. When he 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.



## LESSON LXV.

### TEMPORAL CLAUSES (Continued).

#### CLAUSES INTRODUCED BY *dum* AND *dōnec*.

**418. 1. Dum, while, takes the Present Indicative with the force of an Imperfect; as,—**

*dum pugnāt, sagittā ictus est, while he was fighting, he was struck by an arrow.*

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

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

**3. Dum, dōnec, and quoad, until, take—**

**a. The Indicative, to denote an actual event; as,—**

*dōnec rediit, fuit silentium, there was silence till he came.*

**b. The Subjunctive, to denote expectancy; as,—**

*exspectāvit Cāesar dum nāvēs convenirent, Caesar waited for the ships to assemble.*

#### 419

#### VOCABULARY.

*adversārius, ii, m., adversary.*

*agō, ere, ēgī, āctus, I do.*

*commūniō, ire, ivi (ii), itus, strongly fortify.*

*Domitius, i (ii), m., Domitius (a man's name).*

*dōnec, until.*

*dum, while; as long as; until.*

*magistrātus, ūs, m., magistrate.*

*Massilia, ae, f., Marseilles.*

*perficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus, I accomplish.*

*silentium, i (ii), n., silence.*

*tamen, nevertheless, yet.*

#### EXERCISES.

**420. 1. Dum haec inter eōs aguntur, Domitius Massiliam pervēnit. 2. Huic magistrātuī restitī, dum potuī. 3. Dōnec rediistī, nōs ibi remānsimus. 4. Caesar exspectāvit dum haec**

mandāta ad hostēs perferrentur. 5. Exspectābimus dum cēterī amīcī nostrī accēdant. 6. Exspectāvī dum cēterī amīcī meī accessērunt. 7. Dum adversāriī castra commūniunt, collem occupāvimus.

421. 1. While the troops were assembling, Caesar consulted with the tribunes. 2. As long as Caesar was in Gaul, he was waging war. 3. We waited six days till you should come. 4. While these things were being accomplished, we withdrew. 5. As long as they remain here, they are safe (*incolumis, e*).

422. **Ariovistus Rejects the Proposal for a Conference.—  
Caesar's Demands.**

Eī lēgātiōnī Ariovistus respondit: "Quid negōtī<sup>1</sup> Caesarī<sup>2</sup> aut populō Rōmānō<sup>3</sup> est in meā Galliā, quam bellō<sup>3</sup> vici? Si quid<sup>4</sup> Caesar vult, ad mē veniat!<sup>5</sup> Ad eum nōn ibō." Hīs respōnsīs<sup>6</sup> ad Caesarem relātīs, iterum ad eum Caesar lēgātōs cum hīs mandātīs mīsit: "Nōlī<sup>7</sup> plūrēs Germānōs trāns Rhēnum in Galliam trādūcere! Redde etiam Gallīs obsidēs quōs habēs! Nisi haec faciēs, injūriās Gallōrum ulcīscar."

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<sup>1</sup> *quid negoti*: what business? lit. what of business? § 322.    <sup>2</sup> § 312.  
<sup>3</sup> § 344.    <sup>4</sup> *quid*: anything; the indefinite pronoun.    <sup>5</sup> § 389.    <sup>6</sup> § 359.  
<sup>7</sup> *noli traducere*: do not lead! § 389, 1.

## LESSON LXVI.

### SUBSTANTIVE CLAUSES.

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

SUBSTANTIVE CLAUSES DEVELOPED FROM THE VOLITIVE.

**424.** The Subjunctive with **ut** and **nē** is used in Substantive Clauses developed from the Volitive after verbs signifying to admonish, request, command, grant, resolve, and the like; as, —

**postulō ut fiat**, *I demand that it be done* (dependent form of the Jussive **fiat**, *let it be done*!);

**orat nē abeās**, *he begs that you will not go away*;

**huic concēdō, ut ea praetereat**, *I allow him to pass that by*;

**dēcrēvit senātus ut Opīmius vidēret**, *the senate decreed that Opimius should see to it*.

**425.** The Subjunctive with **nē**, **quōminus**, and **quīn** is used in Substantive Clauses after verbs of hindering; as, —

**nē lūstrum perficeret**, *mors prohibuit*, *death prevented him from finishing the lustrum*.

**prohibuit quōminus in ūnum coīrent**, *he prevented them from coming together*.

### 426.

### VOCABULARY.

**Bōjī, ōrum**, m. pl., *Boji*, an ancient tribe.

**concēdō, ere, cessī, cessūrus**, *I grant*.

**dēcernō, ere, crēvī, crētus**, *I decree, decide*.

**imperō, ī**, *I command*.

**itaque**, *accordingly*.

**omnīnō**, *at all* (with negatives).

**permittō, ere, mīsī, missus**, *I permit*.

**praecipō, ere, cēpī, ceptus**, *I enjoin*.

**quōminus**, *from* (with verbs of hindering).

**reddō, ere, reddidī, redditus**, *I return, give back*.

**reiciō, ere, rejēcī, rejectus**, *I hurl back*.

**restituō, ere, uī, ūtus**, *I restore*.

**sequor, ī, secūtus sum**, *I seek*.

**trānsportō, ī**, *I transport*.



## EXERCISES.

**427.** 1. Equitibus imperat ut hostibus terrōrem inferant. 2. Itaque Caesar suīs praecēpit nē ūllum omnīnō tēlum in hostēs reicerent. 3. Hās cīvitātēs hortātur, ut populī Rōmānī fidem sequantur. 4. Haeduīs concessit ut Bōjōs in fīnibus suīs collocārent. 5. Sēquanīs permīsit ut hōs obsidēs redderent. 6. Dēcrēvimus ut hae legiōnēs Rhēnum trānsportārentur. 7. Eōs prohibuī nē excēderent. 8. Mē prohibuit quōminus haec restituerem. 9. Mihi persuāsit ut Massiliae manērem. 10. Cicerō senātum monuit nē haec perīcula neglegeret. 11. Suīs praecēpit ut proelium statim committerent.

**428.** 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.

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

## LESSON LXVII.

### SUBSTANTIVE CLAUSES (Continued).

#### SUBSTANTIVE CLAUSES DEVELOPED FROM THE OPTATIVE.

429. The Subjunctive with **ut** and **nē** is used in Substantive Clauses developed from the Optative. Thus : —

1. With verbs of *wishing* and *desiring*, especially **optō**, **volō**, **mālō**; as; —

**optō ut in hōc conciliō nēmō improbus reperiātur**, *I hope that in this council 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.

430. The Subjunctive with **ut** and **ut nōn** is used in Substantive Clauses of Result. Thus : —

1. As object clauses after verbs of *doing*, *accomplishing*. Thus : —

**gravitās periculī facit ut auxiliō egeāmus**, *the seriousness of the danger makes us need aid* (lit. *makes that we need*).

2. As the subject of impersonal verbs; as, —

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

## INDIRECT QUESTIONS.

431. The Subjunctive is used in Indirect Questions after verbs of *asking, inquiring*, and the like.

Like Direct Questions, Indirect Questions may be introduced —

- a. By Interrogative Pronouns (*who, what*) or Adverbs (*where, when, how, etc.*); as, —

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

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

*quaesivit num saluum esset scutum, or saluumne esset scutum, he asked whether his shield was safe.*

## 432.

## VOCABULARY.

*contrōversia*, ae, f., *controversy*.

*ēdūcō*, ere, *dūxī*, ductus, *I lead forth.*

*ita*, so (of manner).

*lēgātiō*, ōnis, f., *embassy*.

*lūna*, ae, f., *moon*.

*optō*, 1, *I desire*.

*ōrātiō*, ōnis, f., *speech*.

*plēbs*, is, f., *common people*.

*praetereā*, besides.

*prīmō*, first, firstly.

*rescindō*, ere, *scidī*, scissus, *I tear down.*

*sic*, so (of manner).

*tergum*, ī, n., *back*.

*vertō*, ere, *vertī*, versus, *I turn; terga vertere, flee.*

## EXERCISES.

433. 1. *Optō ut haec ōrātiō plēbī placeat.* 2. *Optāmus nē ullās contrōversiās habeāmus.* 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 effecit ut rēgem in potestāte suā haberet.* 7. *Eādem nocte accidit ut lūna plēna esset.* 8. *Ab hīs quaesivit quae et quantae civitātēs in armīs essent.* 9. *Prīmō ā tē quaerō hūjusne lēgātiōnis princeps sīs.* 10. *Optō nē mē hīc inveniat.* 11. *Factum est ut eō diē in urbe remaneret.*



12. Eum rogāvī quid fēcisset. 13. Veritus sum ut hōc periculum ā cīvibus meis āverterētur.

434. 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 you 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.

#### REVIEW.

435. 1. Nōlite haec facere! 2. Fīlīi mandāta patris suī perficiant! 3. Timor mentēs vestrās nē occupet! 4. Utinam tē vidissem! 5. Utinam hostēs nē adessent! 6. Nēmō haec crēdat. 7. Proficiscere ex hāc urbe! 8. Multōs labōrēs passus sum ut tē dēfenderem. 9. Hīc remānsī, quō auxiliō ejus diūtius ūterer. 10. Castella ibi collocāvit nē Gallī suōs circumvenīre possent. 11. Quis est quī haec dicere audeat? 12. Amīcī mei tantā sunt diligentiā ut nihil neglegant. 13. Hostēs simul atque signa nostra vīdērunt nūntiōs mīserunt, quī pācem peterent.

#### 436.

#### Ariovistus's Reply to Caesar.

“Nōn meā sponte<sup>1</sup> Rhēnum trānsiī, neque sine magnīs prae-miis pollicitātiōibusque domum reliquī. Sēdēs, quās in Galliā habēmus, nōbīs ā Gallīs<sup>2</sup> ipsis concessae sunt. Numquam ante hōc tempus exercitus populī Rōmānī ē finibus<sup>3</sup> suae prōvinciae<sup>4</sup> ēgressus est. Quid vīs aut cūr in meās possessiōnēs vēnistī? Nisi dēcēdēs atque exercitum ex hīs regiōnibus dēdūcēs, tē nōn prō amīcō<sup>5</sup> sed prō hoste<sup>5</sup> habēbō.”

<sup>1</sup> mea sponte: of my own accord. <sup>2</sup> § 338. <sup>3</sup> § 337. <sup>4</sup> suae provinciae: of their province, i.e. the Roman province in southern Gaul. <sup>5</sup> pro amico, pro hoste: as a friend, as an enemy; lit. for a friend, for an enemy.

## LESSON LXVIII.

### CONDITIONAL SENTENCES. — CLAUSES WITH *quamquam*.

#### CONDITIONAL SENTENCES.

437. Conditional Sentences are complex sentences consisting of two parts, the Protasis (or *condition*), usually introduced by *sī*, *if*, or *nisi*, *unless*, and the Apodosis (or *conclusion*). There are three types of Conditional Sentences: —

438. First Type. — Simple Conditions (Nothing implied as to the Reality of the Supposed Case).

In Simple Conditions the Indicative is used in both Protasis and Apodosis; as, —

*sī hōc dīcis, errās, if you say this, you are mistaken;*

*sī hōc dīxistī, errāvistī, if you said this, you were mistaken.*

439. Second Type. — ‘Should’ . . . ‘Would’ Conditions.

In ‘Should’ . . . ‘Would’ Conditions the Subjunctive (Present or Perfect) is used in both Protasis and Apodosis; as, —

*sī hōc dīcās, errēs, if you should say this, you would be mistaken.*

440. Third Type. — Conditions Contrary to Fact.

In Conditions Contrary to Fact, the Subjunctive is used in both Protasis and Apodosis, the Imperfect referring to present time, the Pluperfect to past; as, —

*sī amīcus meus adesset, gaudērem, if my friend were here, I should rejoice.*

*sī hōc dīxissēs, errāvissēs, if you had said this, you would have been mistaken.*

CLAUSES INTRODUCED BY *quamquam*, *cum*, *although*.

441. 1. *Quamquam*, *although*, is followed by the Indicative; as, —  
*quamquam festinās, nōn est mora longa, although you are in haste, the delay is not long.*
2. *Cum*, *although*, is followed by the Subjunctive; as, —  
*mē nōn adjūvit, cum posset, he did not help me, though he was able.*

## 442.

## 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, vidī, vīsus, I provide, take care.*

*quamquam, although.*

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

*vīs (vis), f., violence; pl., vīrēs, ium, strength.*

## EXERCISES.

443. 1. *Mors nōn est timenda, si animus immortalis est.*  
 2. *Sī vim facere cōnābiminī, vōs prohibēbō.* 3. *Sī ille nōbīs hōc negōtium mandet, quid respondeās?* 4. *Sī auctōritās mea valuisset, nōs nunc liberī essēmus.* 5. *Rēs pūblica oppressa esset, nisi cōnsul prōvidisset.* 6. *Sī haec cōnsilia probārēs, laetus essem.* 7. *Atticus honōrēs nōn petiit, cum eī patērent.* 8. *Rōmānī, quamquam vulneribus cōfectī erant, impetum hostium sustinēbant.* 9. *Sī ā castellō discesseris, ab hostibus interficiēris.* 10. *Nisi vēnissēs, omnia amīssēs.*

444. 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

<sup>1</sup> § 352. <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.



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 is here, I shall remain.

## LESSON LXIX.

### INDIRECT DISCOURSE (*Ōrātiō Obliqua*).

445. When the language or thought of any person is quoted without change, it is called Direct Discourse; 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; as, —

*Caesar said that the die was cast;*

*Caesar thought that his troops were victorious.*

### MOODS IN INDIRECT DISCOURSE.

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

*dīxērunt sē habēre quāsdam rēs, quās petere vellent, they said they had (lit. said themselves to have) certain things which they wished to request. (Direct: habēmus quāsdam rēs quās petere volumus.)*

### TENSES IN INDIRECT DISCOURSE.

#### A. TENSES OF THE INFINITIVE.

447. 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 occurring *at the same time with* the time of the verb on which it depends; as, —

*dīcit sē facere*, he says he is doing (lit. says himself to do);

*dīxit sē facere*, he said he was doing (lit. said himself to do).

- b. The Perfect Infinitive represents an act as occurring *before* the time of the verb on which it depends; as, —

*dīcit sē fēcisse*, he says he has done (lit. says himself to have done);

*dīxit sē fēcisse*, he said he had done (lit. said himself to have done).

- c. The Future Infinitive represents an act as occurring *after* that of the verb on which it depends; as, —

*dīcit sē factūrum esse*, he says he will do (lit. says himself to be about to do);

*dīxit sē factūrum esse*, he said he would do (lit. said himself to be about to do).

#### B. TENSES OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE.

448. 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.

#### 449.

#### VOCABULARY.

*adveniō*, ire, vēnī, ventum, I arrive.

*arbitror*, ārī, ātus sum, I consider.

*incolō*, ere, uī, cultus, I inhabit.

*inferior*, ius, inferior (§ 102, 2).

*infirmus*, a, um, weak.

*modo*, just, just now.

*neque* (nec), nor.

*onerārius*, a, um, burden-bearing;  
*nāvēs onerāriae*, transports.

*pellō*, ere, pepulī, pulsus, I rout, defeat.

*posterus*, a, um, following (§ 102, 2).

*putō*, 1, I think.



## EXERCISES.

450. 1. Existimō hās legiōnēs, quae modo advēnerint, infirmās esse. 2. Neque arbitror hostēs sine injuriā transitūrōs esse. 3. Intellegimus maximās nātiōnēs ā Caesare pulsās esse. 4. Caesar intellēxit cōpiās quās habēret nōn esse inferiōrēs. 5. Num putāvistis eōs quī hōs agrōs incolerent discessūrōs esse? 6. Posterō diē Caesar certior factus est nāvēs onerāriās, quās coēgisset, captās esse. 7. Nūntius dīxit montem, quem Caesar occupārī voluisset, ab hostibus tenērī. 8. Nēmō putat hōc oppidum expugnārī posse. 9. Caesar arbitrābātur hās civitatēs sibi amīcās esse. 10. Dixī eōs, quī hanc insulam incoluissent, discessisse.

451. 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.

## 452. The Germans and Romans Meet in Battle.

Cum Ariovistus postulāta Caesaris respuisset,<sup>1</sup> Caesar potestatem pugnandī<sup>2</sup> eī dare cōstituit. Itaque, triplici acie<sup>3</sup> instructā, usque ad castra hostium accessit. Tum Germānī suās cōpiās castrīs<sup>4</sup> eduxerunt generatimque cōstituērunt. Ita acriter nostrī in hostēs, signō<sup>5</sup> datō, impetum fecerunt itaque<sup>6</sup> celeriter hostēs prōcurrērunt, ut nostrī pīlīs<sup>6</sup> utī nōn possent<sup>7</sup> et gladiīs<sup>8</sup> pugnāre cōgerentur.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> § 413. <sup>2</sup> pugnandī: the gerund, dependent on *potestatem*. <sup>3</sup> § 359.  
<sup>4</sup> § 337. <sup>5</sup> itaque celeriter: and so swiftly; itaque = et ita. <sup>6</sup> § 344, 1.  
<sup>7</sup> § 406. <sup>8</sup> § 344.

## LESSON LXX.

### THE INFINITIVE.

#### INFINITIVE WITHOUT SUBJECT ACCUSATIVE.

453. The Infinitive without Subject Accusative is used as the Subject of *est* and various impersonal verbs; as, —

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

454. The Infinitive without Subject Accusative is used as the Object of many verbs, particularly after —

*volō, mālō, nōlō; dēbeō, ought; audeō, dare, statuō, decide, etc.*

#### INFINITIVE WITH SUBJECT ACCUSATIVE.

455. The Infinitive with Subject Accusative is used as the Subject of *est* and various impersonal verbs; as, —

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

*nothing in war is fitting to be despised!*

456. The Infinitive with Subject Accusative is used as Object after many verbs. Thus: —

a. With 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 lesson.

b. Also with *jubeō, order*, and *vetō, forbid*; as, —

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

## 457.

## VOCABULARY.

comparō, 1, *I get ready.*

cōnstat, stāre, stitit, *it is evident.*

dispōnō, ere, posuī, positus, *I distribute.*

jubeō, ēre, jussī, jussus, *I order.*

lapis, idis, m., *stone.*

licet, ēre, licuit, *it is permitted.*

nancīscor, ī, nactus sum, *I procure.*

necesse est, *it is necessary.*

oportet, *it behooves; it is fitting.*

opus est, *it is necessary.*

ōrdō, inis, m., *rank.*

prō, prep. with abl., *for, in behalf of.*

servō, 1, *I preserve.*

statuō, ere, uī, ūtus, *I decide.*

## EXERCISES.

458. 1. Opus est cōpiam frūmentī nancīscī. 2. Necesse est castra vāllō mūnīre. 3. Nōn licet in urbem revertī. 4. Gallia libera esse dēbet. 5. Statuī praesidia dispōnere. 6. Cōnstat magnum numerum barbarōrum ad castra vēnisse. 7. Hōs vicōs incendiī oportet. 8. Caesar militēs jussit ordinēs servāre. 9. Jussit nāvēs comparārī. 10. Hostēs ex omnibus partibus lapidēs conicere statuērunt. 11. Hae legiōnēs ex hibernīs ēgredi nōn ausae sunt. 12. Officiū est militum Rōmānōrum prō imperātore et patriā fortiter pugnāre. 13. Imperātor nōs jussit agrōs Sēquanōrum vāstāre.

459. 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.



## LESSON LXXI.

### PARTICIPLES.

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

*a.* The Present Participle denotes action occurring at the same time with that of the verb. Thus:—

**audiō tē loquentem**, *I hear you speaking (i.e. you are speaking and I hear you)* ;

**audiēbam tē loquentem**, *I heard you speaking (i.e. you were speaking, and I heard you)* ;

**audiam tē loquentem**, *I shall hear you speaking (i.e. you will be speaking and I shall hear you).*

*b.* The Perfect Passive Participle denotes action occurring before that of the verb. Thus:—

**locūtus taceō**, *having spoken I am silent (i.e. I have spoken and am silent)* ;

**locūtus tacuī**, *having spoken, I was silent (i.e. I spoke and then became silent)* ;

**locūtus tacēbō**, *having spoken, I shall become silent (i.e. I shall speak and then become silent).*

*c.* The Future Participle, as a rule, is not used except in the Active Periphrastic Conjugation (p. 110).

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

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

3. 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*).

4. Participles, being Adjectives, agree with their nouns in Gender, Number, and Case.

## 461.

## VOCABULARY.

cāsus, ūs, m., <i>chance, hazard.</i>	mūrus, ī, m., <i>wall.</i>
cernō, ere, <i>I perceive.</i>	oculus, ī, m., <i>eye.</i>
cōspiciō, ere, spexī, spectus, <i>I see.</i>	persequor, ī, secūtus sum, <i>I follow up.</i>
experior, īrī, pertus sum, <i>I try, test.</i>	submittō, ere, mīsi, missus, <i>I send, despatch.</i>
labōrō, ī, <i>I toil; in battle, be hard pressed.</i>	tueor, ērī, <i>I guard, watch.</i>

## EXERCISES.

462. 1. Eīs, quōs labōrantēs cōspexit, subsidium submīsīt. 2. Virtūtem vestram multīs proeliis expertus, vōs nunc ad aliōs cāsūs vocō. 3. Oculus sē nōn vidēns alia cernit. 4. Caesar hōs pulsōs persequitur. 5. Turrim militibus tuendam trādidit. 6. Militēs jam vulneribus cōfectōs, bonō animō esse jubet. 7. Nostrī hostīs ex castrīs ēgredientēs adortī sunt. 8. Hīc rēx ā populō ex urbe ēiectus, cum exercitū rediit. 9. Insidiās veritus dēcessit. 10. Hostēs castra minōra adorientēs vidī.

463. 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.

## 464. Defeat of the Germans and Flight of Ariovistus.

Cum diū pugnātum esset,<sup>1</sup> omnēs hostēs terga<sup>2</sup> vertērunt neque<sup>3</sup> prius<sup>4</sup> fugere dēstitērunt quam ad flūmen<sup>5</sup> Rhēnum, quī circiter quīnque mīlia<sup>6</sup> passuum<sup>7</sup> ex eō locō aberat pervēnērunt. Ibi paucī trānāre contendērunt aut, lintribus<sup>8</sup> inventīs, salūtem repperērunt. In hīs fuit Ariovistus, quī, nāviculam<sup>9</sup> dēligātā ad rīpam nactus,<sup>10</sup> eā<sup>11</sup> profūgit. Equitēs nostrī, reliquōs<sup>12</sup> omnēs cōsecūtī, interfēcērunt. Hōc proeliō<sup>8</sup> nūntiātō, multī aliī Germānī, quī ad rīpam convēnerant atque flūmen trānsire parābant, domōs<sup>13</sup> rediērunt.

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<sup>1</sup> § 413. <sup>2</sup> *terga verterunt*: lit. *turned their backs, i.e. fled*. <sup>3</sup> *neque destiterunt*: and did not cease. <sup>4</sup> *prius . . . quam*: = *priusquam*. <sup>5</sup> *ad flumen Rhenum*: with *pervenerunt*. <sup>6</sup> § 301. <sup>7</sup> § 322. <sup>8</sup> § 359. <sup>9</sup> *naviculam*: object of *nactus*. <sup>10</sup> *nactus*: from *nanciscor*. <sup>11</sup> *ea*: referring to *naviculam*. <sup>12</sup> *reliquos omnes*: object both of *consecuti* and of *interfecerunt*. <sup>13</sup> § 302, b.



## LESSON LXXII.

### GERUND AND GERUNDIVE. — SUPINE.

#### GERUND AND GERUNDIVE.

**465.** Of the four cases in which the Gerund occurs, only the Genitive, Accusative, and Ablative are in common use; as, —

*cupīdus audiendī, desirous of hearing;*  
*ad agendum nātus, born for action;*  
*mēns discendō alitur, the mind is fed by learning.*

#### Gerundive Construction instead of the Gerund.

**466.** 1. Instead of the Gerund with a Direct Object, another construction is commoner. This consists in putting the Direct Object in the case of the Gerund and using the Gerundive in agreement with it. This is called the Gerundive Construction. Thus:—

##### GERUND CONSTRUCTION.

*cupīdus urbem videndī, desirous*  
*of seeing the city;*

*dēlector ōrātōrēs legendō, I am*  
*charmed with reading the orators.*

##### GERUNDIVE CONSTRUCTION.

*cupīdus urbis videndae;*

*dēlector ōrātōribus legendīs.*

2. The commonest use of the Gerundive Construction is with *ad* to denote purpose; as, *ad pācem petendam vēnērunt, they came to seek peace* (lit. *for peace to be sought*).

#### THE SUPINE.

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

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

## 468.

## VOCABULARY.

**ad**, *for* (denoting purpose), *prep.*  
with *acc.*

**administrō**, 1, *I perform.*

**aliēnus**, a, *um*, *unfavorable.*

**causā**, *abl.*, *for the sake of*; the  
dependent genitive precedes.

**cōnsector**, ā*rī*, ā*tus sum*, *I fol-*  
*low up.*

**effugiō**, *ere*, fū*gī*, fugitū*rus*, *I*  
*escape.*

**explōrō**, 1, *I examine.*

**ōrātor**, ō*ris*, *m.*, *orator, envoy.*

**praedō**, ō*nīs*, *m.*, *robber.*

**reddō**, *ere*, reddidī, reddit*us*, *I*  
*render.*

**spatium**, ī (ī*ī*), *n.*, *space, time.*

**Themistoclēs**, *is*, *m.*, *Themis-*  
*tocles*, an Athenian statesman.

**tūtus**, a, *um*, *safe.*

**versor**, ā*rī*, ā*tus sum*, *be engaged*  
*in.*

## EXERCISES.

469. 1. Nulla fuit causa colloquendī. 2. Spatium sūmā-  
mus ad cōgitandum. 3. Themistoclēs maritimōs praedōnēs  
cōnsectandō mare tūtum reddidit. 4. Caesar in hīs locīs  
nāvium parandārum causā morātur. 5. Multī rēgēs bellō-  
rum gerendōrum cupidī fuērunt. 6. Tempus ad proelium  
committendum aliēnum fuit. 7. Ipse antecēdit ad itinera  
explōranda. 8. In hīs rēbus administrandīs versābātur.  
9. Pācem petītum ōrātōrēs mittit. 10. Hīc locus ad pug-  
nandum idōneus est. 11. Caesar hortandī finem fēcit.  
12. Cum amīcīs dē urbe līberandā colloquēbāmur.

470. 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. We  
have come to announce this victory.

<sup>1</sup> Use *magnus*.

## REVIEW.

471. 1. Ōramus<sup>1</sup> ut finem dicendī faciās. 2. Veritus est nē omnia āmitteret. 3. Timēmus ut nōbīs sit satis prae-sidī. 4. Tibi praecēpī nē haec officia neglegerēs. 5. Nōbīs imperat ut tēla parēmus. 6. Accidit ut paucī incolumēs redīrent. 7. Optāmus nē quis effugiat. 8. Tē rogāvi quem locum delēgissēs. 9. Caesar Ariovistum rogāvit quam ob rem Rhēnum trānsiisset. 10. Sī haec dīxissēs, laetus fuisset. 11. Intellegimus omnēs hominēs nātūrā libertātem amāre. 12. Caesar intellegēbat quantō cum periculō id fēcisset. 13. Bellī inferendī causā ā Galliā in Britanniam insulam trānsiit.

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<sup>1</sup> Ōrō, 1, beg.