

Note the following similarities and distinctions between purpose and result clauses:

PURPOSE
 Positive introduced by *ut*.
 Negative introduced by *nē*.

RESULT
 Positive introduced by *ut*.
 Negative introduced by *ut... nōn*.
 An adverb or adjective of degree in the main clause frequently signals the approach of a clause of result.

A. Clauses of Result

Clauses which express the result of an action or a quality are introduced by *ut* for the positive, *ut nōn* (*nēmō, nihil, nunquam*, etc.) for the negative, and have their verbs in the subjunctive.

The approach of a result clause is often indicated by the presence of an adjective or adverb of degree in the main clause.

ADJECTIVES: { *tantus, -a, -um*, 'so great'
tālis, -e, 'such, of such a sort'
tot (indeclinable), 'so many'

ADVERBS: { *ita, 'so'*
tam, 'so'
sic, 'in this way'
adeō, 'so'

Tanta est tempestās ut omnēs nāvēs deleantur. *So great is the storm that all the ships are being destroyed.*

Tam celeriter currit ut nēmō eum vincere possit. *He runs so fast that no one can beat him.*

The rules for sequence of tenses are generally observed. However, the perfect subjunctive is sometimes found in secondary sequence instead of the imperfect in order to lay stress on the fact that the action is completed.

Tam irātus erat ut hoc diceret. *He was so angry that he said this.*
Tam irātus erat ut hoc dixisset. *He was so angry that he (actually) said this. (emphasis on completion of the action)*

Tanta erat tempestās ut omnēs nāvēs deleerentur. *So great was the storm that all the ships were (being) destroyed.*

Tanta erat tempestās ut omnēs nāvēs deleēte sint. *So great was the storm that all the ships were (actually) destroyed. (emphasis on completion of the action)*

B. Substantive Clauses of Result

Certain verbs and expressions have result clauses either as their object or subject. Of these, the most important are:

efficere ut, 'to bring it about that'
facere ut, 'to see to it that'

accidit ut, 'it happens that'
fit ut, 'it comes about that, it happens that'

feri potest ut, 'it is able to happen that, it is possible that'

Effecit ut nautae inter se pugnarent. *He brought it about that the sailors fought among themselves; he brought it about that the sailors fought one another.*

Accidit ut ego ipse illic manerem. *It happened that I myself remained there.*

Fit ut nēmō sint laetior quam ego. *It happens that no one is happier than I.*

The verbs *efficere* and *facere* are frequently followed by *nē* instead of *ut... nōn* to introduce a negative clause, particularly when there is an implicit notion of command in the sentence.

Fac nē cui nocēas. *See to it that you do not harm anyone.*

C. Relative Clauses of Characteristic (Generic [Genus, generis, N., 'sort'] Relative Clauses)

The relative pronoun **quī, quae, quod** plus the subjunctive can be used to describe its antecedent in terms of the general qualities or characteristics of the group to which the antecedent belongs.

Is est qui celeriter ambulat. *He is the (kind of) man who walks fast; he is a man who walks fast.*

(The relative clause with its verb in the subjunctive characterizes its antecedent in terms of the general qualities of the larger group to which the antecedent belongs.)

COMPARE:

Is est qui celeriter ambulat. He is the (actual) man who walks fast.

(The relative clause with its verb in the indicative describes a particular antecedent.)

Sunt qui ei credunt. *They are the (kind of) men who trust him; there are men (of the kind) who trust him; there are those who trust him.*

COMPARE:

Hi sunt qui ei credunt. These are the (actual) ones who trust him.

Quis erat qui hoc crederet? *Who was there (of the kind) who believed this?*
In many instances, these clauses have general or indefinite antecedents, of which the following are common:

sunt qui	there are those who
est qui	he is one who
nēmō est qui	there is no one who
nihil est quod	there is nothing that
quis est qui?	who is there who?
quid est quod?	what is there that?

But these generic clauses are also found with less vague and even with precise antecedents when they are felt to characterize or generalize rather than denote a specific attribute of the antecedent:

sōlus est qui	he is the only (kind of) man who
is est qui	he is the (kind of) man who
Cicerō est qui	Cicero is the (kind of) man who
dignus est qui	he is the (kind of) man worthy who (to)

Relative clauses of characteristic are best translated into English using the indicative; the generic idea is carried over into English by the formulae which introduce such clauses — i.e., 'there is *no one* who', 'he is the *sort* of man who'. Sometimes, however, the context requires that the subjunctive be rendered with potential force:

Sōlus est qui hoc nesciat. He is the only one who does not know this.

OR He is the only one who would not know this. (potential force)

Quid erat quod agerēmus? What was there that we could do? (potential force)

Quis est qui hoc faciat? Who is the (kind of) one who does this?;

Who is there who does this? OR Who is there who would do this? (potential force)

Nēmō erat qui eum rideret. There was no one (the kind) who laughed at him. OR There was no one who would

laugh at him. (potential force)

Dignus est qui nautis praesit. He is the kind of worthy man (i.e., he belongs to the class of worthy men) who is (would be) in command of the sailors; he is worthy to be in command of the sailors.

Frequently, negative relative clauses of characteristic are introduced by **quān** (= **quī [quae, quod] nōn**):

Nēmō est quān haec intellegat. There is no one who does *not* understand these things. OR There is no one who *would not* understand these things.

D. Relative Clauses of Result

Very closely allied to the relative clause of characteristic is the relative clause of result.

Nihil est tam malum quod mūtārī nōn possit. There is nothing so bad with the result that it *cannot* be changed;

there is nothing so bad that it *cannot* be changed.

Nēmō est tam caecus qui haec nōn videat. There is no one so blind who does not see these things; there is no one so blind that he does not see these things.

Here there is a fusion of both a relative clause of characteristic and a result clause to produce a relative clause of result. The relative pronoun is standing for the **ut** which would normally introduce the clause of result.

E. Relative Clauses of Purpose and Purpose Clauses Introduced by Adverbs

Purpose clauses were presented in Unit Three as having their verbs in the subjunctive and as being introduced by **ut** for the positive and **nē** for the negative. However, there are other ways of expressing purpose with the subjunctive in Latin:

1. **Quō** (ablative, 'by which') introduces a purpose clause which contains a comparative.

Properātis quō celerius adveniātis. You hasten by which you may arrive more quickly; you hasten in order that you may arrive more quickly.

(= **Properātis ut eō celerius adveniātis.**)

2. Purpose clauses may be introduced by a relative pronoun when its antecedent, usually not the subject of the main verb, is clearly expressed in the main clause. They may also be introduced by an adverb (**ubi**, 'where'; **unde**, 'from where'; **quō**, '(to) where').

Nūntium mittit quī dē mōribus incolārum roget. He sends a messenger who may ask about the customs of the inhabitants; he sends a messenger in order that he (i.e., the messenger) may ask about the customs of the inhabitants.

(= **Nūntium mittit ut is dē mōribus incolārum roget.**)

Domum cucurri ubi mē celārem. I ran home where I might hide; I ran home in order that I might hide there.

(= **Domum cucurri ut ibi mē celārem.** I ran home in order that I might hide there.)

Scrībēbat librōs quōs alii legerent. He wrote books which others might read; he wrote books in order that others might read them.

(= **Scrībēbat librōs ut eōs alii legerent.**)

F. Indirect Reflexives

It has been pointed out in Unit Seven, section B4, that reflexives refer to the subject of the verb of their own clause. A reflexive so used is called a *direct reflexive*.

Senex multam pecūniam sibi parāvit. The old man got much money for himself.

However, in subordinate subjunctive clauses and in indirect statement, the reflexive usually refers to the subject of the main clause and not to that of the clause in which it appears. This use is called the *indirect reflexive*.

Dux legātum mittit quī sibi multam pecūniam paret. The leader sends a legate in order that he may get much money for himself (i.e., the leader).

Plebs orat ut sibi parcāmus. The common people beg that we spare them.

Dicit illōs irātōs sē interficere velle. He says that those angry men want to kill him.

Vir rogāvit quam ob rem iste adulescēns ad sē vēnisset. The man asked why that young man of yours had come to him (i.e., to the man).

If, in the third example above, the author had wished to take the less frequent course and have his reflexive refer to the subject of the verb in its own clause (here, the infinitive *velle*), clarity could have been achieved by inserting the appropriate form of the intensive pronoun, **ipse**, **ipsa**, **ipsum**:

Dicit illōs irātōs sē ipsōs interficere velle. He says that those angry men want to kill themselves (i.e., their very selves).

UNIT FOURTEEN — VOCABULARY

accidō, -ere, -cidī, ---	fall upon; happen, occur
adeō (adv.)	so, so much, so far
adveniō, -ire, -venī, -ventus	come to, arrive
animus, -ī, M.	mind, rational spirit, soul
autoritās, -tātis, F.	authority
aut (conj.)	or
aut... aut	either... or
Carthāgō, -inis, F.	Carthage, a city on the coast of North Africa
colloquor, -loquī, -locūtus sum	speak, talk, converse with
dignus, -a, -um	worthy, deserving, suitable (+ abl.)
indignus, -a, -um	unworthy, unsuitable (+ abl.)

dolor, -ōris, M.	pain, grief, sorrow
efficiō, -ere, -fēci, -fectus	effect, bring about
etiam (adv.)	even
hūc (adv.)	to this place
illuc (adv.)	to that place, up to that time
intendō, -ere, -tendi, -tentus	stretch out, extend, aim, exert
inter (prep. + acc.)	between, among
ita (adv.)	so, in this way
modo (adv.)	only; just, just now
nōtus, -a, -um	known, well-known, customary
nūntiō (1)	report, announce
nūntius, -ī, M.	messenger, message
nūper (adv.)	recently
ōs, ōris, N.	mouth, expression
ostendō, -ere, -tendi, -tentus	show, expose, make plain
parō (1)	prepare, make ready, provide, get
paulus, -a, -um	little, small (compares irregularly: minor, minus; minimus, -a, -um)
pāx, pācis, F.	peace
polliceor, -ēri, -itus sum	promise
properō (1)	hasten
quālis, -e	of what kind, what kind of
rideō, -ere, risi, risus	laugh (at)
senex, senis	old
sic (adv.)	so, in this way
tālis, -e	such, of such a sort
tālis . . . quālis	such . . . as
tempestās, -tātis, F.	weather, storm, season
trāns (prep. + acc.)	across, on the other side of
tunc or tunc (adv.)	then, at that time
ubique (adv.)	everywhere, anywhere, wherever
vērītās, -tātis, F.	truth
vincō, -ere, vīci, victus	conquer, beat, overcome

UNIT FOURTEEN — NOTES ON VOCABULARY

Accidō, accidere, accidī, 'fall upon, happen, occur', is a compound of **ad** and **cadō**; it lacks a fourth principal part and the perfect active stem loses the reduction of the uncompound form.

Adveniō is obviously a compound of **ad** and **veniō** and so it means 'come to, arrive'. From the fourth principal part there is formed a fourth declension noun, **adventus, adventūs, M.**, 'arrival'.

Anima (Unit Two) was defined as 'soul, spirit, life-force'; **animus, animī, M.**, is 'mind, rational spirit, soul'.

Auctoritās, auctoritātis, F., is the abstract noun from **auctor**; it means 'authority'.

Colloquor, a compound of **com-** and **loquor**, means 'speak, talk, converse with'. **Dignus, -a, -um,** 'worthy', and its opposite **indignus, -a, -um,** 'unworthy', both govern the ablative case: **Moltis dōnis est digna.** 'She is worthy of many gifts'.

Intendō, intendere, intendi, intentus and **ostendō, ostendere, ostendi, ostentus**, both have the same stem in the present and in the perfect active: **Intendimus,** 'we stretch out'; 'we have stretched out'; **ostendit,** 'he shows'; 'he has shown'.

Nōtus, -a, -um is simply the perfect passive participle of **nōscō** used as an adjective meaning 'known, well-known, customary'. The original root of **nōscō** began with the letter **g-** (**gnōscō**). The Latin **g** is represented by the **k** in the German "kennen" and the English "know".

Nūntiō and **nūntius** are obviously related; **nūntiō**, a first conjugation verb, is 'report, announce', and **nūntius, nūntiī, M.**, is the one bringing the report, 'messenger', or the report itself, 'message'. There is also an adjective **nūntius, -a, -um,** 'announcing'.

Ōs, ōris, N., is 'mouth, expression'. The diminutive **ōsculum, ōsculī, N.**, is both 'little mouth' and 'kiss'.

Parō, a first conjugation verb already mentioned (vocabulary notes in Unit Thirteen) means 'prepare, make ready, provide, get'. From the last principal part there is formed a fourth declension noun **parātus, parātis, M.**, 'preparation'.

The root of **senex, senis,** 'old', is found in the words **senātor, senātoris, M.**, 'senator', and **senātus, senātis, M.**, 'senate'. The senators originally were the older men who through their wisdom and experience were thought capable of guiding the state.

Quālis, -e, 'what kind of, of what kind', and **tālis, -e,** 'such, of such a sort', are correlatives: **Tālis dux erat quālis pater fuerat.** 'He was such a leader as his father had been; as a leader, he was of the same character as his father'.

Tempestās, tempestātis, F., is 'weather', good or bad, as well as 'storm, season'.

Vērītās, vērītātis, F., 'truth', is the abstract noun from **vērūs, -a, -um,** 'true'. **Vincō, vincere, vīci, victus** is 'conquer, beat, overcome'. Remember Caesar's expression, **Veni, vīdi, vīci,** 'I came, I saw, I conquered', for the third principal part of this verb. Do not confuse the last principal part **victus** with the last principal part of **vīvō,** 'live', which is **victus**.

SUFFIXES ADDED TO PRODUCE NOUNS

The suffixes *-iō*, *-itiō*, *-tura*, and *-tus* added to the root or stem of a verb produce abstract nouns and names of actions.

opiō, *-ōnis*, F. (*opino*, *-ari*, *-atus* sum, 'suppose, imagine'), 'opinion, supposition'
actiō, *-ōnis*, F., 'doing, performing, action, act'
defēditō, *-ōnis*, F., 'defending, fortifying, protecting'
iactura, *-ae*, F., 'a throwing, a throwing away'
iunctura, *-ae*, F., 'a joining, uniting, juncture'
arbitratus, *-us*, M., 'judgment, free-will, decision'
victus, *-ūs*, M., 'way of life'

The suffixes *-men*, *-mentum*, *-mōnium*, and *-mōnia* added to the root or stem of a verb produce nouns denoting acts, or means and results of acts.

agmen, *agminis*, N., 'a collected multitude in motion or moving forward, a line of battle, march'
cōnāmen, *-inis*, N., 'effort, exertion, struggle'
hortāmen, *-inis*, N., 'incitement, encouragement, exhortation'
experimentum, *-i*, N., 'proof, test, trial'
mōmentum, *-i*, N., 'movement, motion'
munimentum, *-i*, N., 'defense, fortification, protection'
alimōnium, *-i*, N., (*alō*, *alere*, *alui*, *altus*, 'nourish, support'), 'nourishment, support'
parsimōnia, *-ae*, F. (*parcō*), 'sparingness, frugality, thrift'

The suffix *-tōrium* added to the stem or root of a verb produces a noun meaning the place of the action.

auditorium, *-i*, N., 'the place where something is heard, lecture room, hall of justice'
dormitōrium, *-i*, N., (*dormiō*, *-ire*, *-ivi* (*-it*), *-itus*, 'sleep'), 'sleeping room, dormitory'

The suffix *-arius* added to the stem of a noun produces a noun meaning 'the person belonging to or the person engaged in or the person concerned with'.

argentarius, *-i*, M., (*argentum*, *-i*, N., 'silver'), 'a money changer, banker'
apiarius, *-i*, M., (*apis*, *apis*, F., 'bee'), 'beekeeper'

The suffix *-arium* added to the stem of a noun produces a noun meaning 'place for'.

apiarium, *-i*, N., (*apis*, *apis*, F., 'bee'), 'beehive'
aviarium, *-i*, N., (*avis*, *avis*, F., 'bird'), 'a place where birds are kept, aviary'
librarium, *-i*, N., 'a place in which to keep books, bookcase'

UNIT FOURTEEN — DRILL

I. Relative Clauses of Characteristic, Indefinite Pronouns, Questions, etc.

1. a) Ea est quae pecuniam miratur.
 b) Ea est quae pecuniam miratur.
 c) Quis est qui pecuniam non miratur?
 d) Nemo est qui pecuniam non miratur.
 e) Nemo est qui pecuniam miratur.
 f) Homo quidam non vult mirari pecuniam.
 g) Non tam stultus ('foolish') est ut pecuniam miratur.
 h) Miratur eam quae pecuniam miratur.
2. a) Illi sunt qui Horatium maiorem esse Vergiliō arbitratur.
 b) Sunt qui Horatium maiorem esse Vergiliō dicant.
 c) Quidam dicunt Horatium maiorem esse Vergiliō.
 d) Horatius dicitur a quibusdam maior esse Vergiliō.
 e) Alii rogant num Horatius maior sit Vergiliō; alii rogant cur Horatius maior sit Vergiliō; quisque opinionem suam habet. Quot homines, tot sententiae.
3. a) Quis est qui tantum malum facere possit?
 b) Is est qui tantum malum facere possit.
 c) Quis credat eum tantum malum facere posse?
 d) Quis scit cur tantum malum fecerit?
 e) Dicitur hoc fecisse pro femina quadam.
 f) Nemo scit quis sit femina.
4. a) Aliquis dixit quendam vicisse Caesarem. [vincō, -ere, vicī, victus, 'conquer']
 b) Aliquis dixit Caesarem a quodam victum esse.
 c) Quidam dixit aliquem vicisse Caesarem.
 d) Quidam dixerunt aliquos vicisse Caesarem.
 e) Quis est qui dixit Caesarem victum esse?
 f) Quis est qui dixerit Caesarem victum esse?
 g) Quis est qui dixerit Caesarem victum esse?
 h) Sunt qui dicant eum bonum esse.
 i) Nemo est qui dicat eum bonum esse.
 j) Nemo est qui huic favcat.
5. a) Homines quidam mirantur verenturque Caesarem.
 b) Rogant qualis vir sit.
 c) Negant quidquam maius ab illo factum esse.
 d) Caesar talis est quem omnes verentur.
 e) Caesar est quem omnes vereantur.
 f) Dicunt Caesarem talem esse quem omnes vereantur.
 g) Quisque dicit idem.

- h) Dicunt Caesarem esse verendum.
 i) Dicunt talem virum qualem Caesarem esse verendum.
 j) Caesar dignus est qui timeatur. [dignus, -a, -um, 'worthy']
6. a) Nōne sum idem qui fui?
 b) Num sum idem qui fui?
 c) Possum iterum fieri idem qui fui? [iterum, adv., 'again']
 d) Quis est qui possit fieri idem qui fuit?
 e) Negō quemquam posse fieri eundem qui fuerit.
 f) Iuvenis fui, senior fietbam, mox nihil fiam.
 g) Utinam iuvenis nunc fierem.
 h) Qui senēs fiant, iuvenēs esse volunt.
 i) Quis est quin sē senem fieri neget?
7. a) Rogat quis sibi dōnum dedit.
 b) Rogant num quis sibi dōnum dederit.
 c) Rogant num quis sibi ipsi dōnum dederit.
 d) Dicit nēmīnem sibi dōnum dedisse.
 e) Negat quemquam sibi dōnum dedisse.
 f) Dicit quendam sibi dōnum dedisse.
 g) Dicit dōnum sibi ā nullo datum esse.
 h) Crēdet vix cuiquam.
 i) Crēdit nēmīnem in hāc urbe memorem esse sui.
 j) Crēdit custodem sē neglectūrum esse.

II. Purpose and Result Clauses

1. a) Parvā vōce loquor, ut audis.
 b) Parvā vōce loquor ut audīās.
 c) Tāli vōce loquor ut nōn audiar.
 d) Tāli vōce loquor ut nōn audīās.
 e) Tālis vōx mihi est quae audiātur.
 f) Parvā vōce loquor nē audiar.
 g) Magnā vōce locūtus sum ut audirēs.
 h) Magnā vōce locūtus sum ut audirer.
 i) Tāntā vōce locūtus sum ut audirer.
 j) Tāntā vōce locūtus sum ut nōn audirer.
2. a) Mittunt milites qui hostēs superant.
 b) Mittunt milites qui hostēs superent.
 c) Mittunt milites qui hostēs superent.
 d) Miserunt milites qui hostēs superarent.
 e) Pūgnāvērunt milites ut hostēs superarent.
 f) Pūgnāvērunt milites tantā virtūte ut hostēs superarent.

- g) Pūgnāvērunt milites magnā virtūte ut hostēs superarent.
 h) Pūgnāvērunt hostēs tantā virtūte ut nōn superarentur.
 i) Pūgnāvērunt hostēs magnā virtūte nē superarentur.
 j) Pūgnāvērunt milites magnā virtūte ut hostēs superarentur.
3. a) Morātus sum ut homini placērem.
 b) Tam diū morātus es ut homini placērēs.
 c) Morātus est nē homini placēret.
 d) Morātī sumus ut homini placērēmus.
 e) Tam diū morātī sumus ut homini placērēmus.
 f) Tam diū morātī estis ut homini nōn placērētur.
 g) Morātī sunt nē homini placērēt.
4. a) Horror ut veniat.
 b) Hortātus sum ut veniret.
 c) Verbis multis hortātus sum nē veniret.
 d) Verbis tālibus hortātus sum ut nōn veniret.
 e) Verbis tālibus hortātus sum ut veniret.
 f) Sic hortābor ut nōn veniat.
 g) Cum audaciā hortābor nē veniat.
 h) Efficiāmus ut hortēmur nē veniat.
5. a) Curris quō celerius praemia accipiās.
 b) Cucurristis quō celerius praemia acciperētis.
 c) Tam cucurristis ut celerius praemia acciperētis.
 d) Nōn cucurristis quō tardius praemia acciperētis. [tardē, adv., 'late, tardily']
 e) Cucurristis quō praemia acciperētis.
 f) Domum currō ubi praemia accipiā.
 g) Adultescēns effecit ut praemia sibi acciperēmus.
 h) Adultescēns malus effecit nē praemia acciperēmus.
 i) Facite nē tam caeci fiātis ut haec nōn intellegātis.
 j) Quis erat tam caecus quin haec intellegeret?

UNIT FOURTEEN — PRELIMINARY EXERCISES (SECTIONS A, B)

1. Tam celeriter cucurrit ut quisque eum admirārētur (admirātus sit).
2. Seni nūper erat tantus dolor ut ridēre nōn posset.
3. Tālis pax est ut bellum ubique parētur.
4. Accidit ut tempestās sic mala esset ut nōs omnes magnopere timērēmus.
5. Ita dignus laude erat ut omnes ei ignōscerent.
6. Fit ut nēmō plus umquam pollicītus sit quam ille.
7. Efficiāmus ut ōra nostra vēritātem ostendant.

8. a) Facite ut veritatem semper loquamini.
b) Efficiate ne indigni auctoritate sitis.
9. Tot nuntios tum advenientes vidimus ut scire vellemus quid accideret.
10. Fieri potest ut hostes vincamus.

UNIT FOURTEEN — EXERCISES

1. Nemo est tam senex qui se annum non arbitretur posse vivere.
2. Nuntiatum erat duces hostium misisse Carthaginem legatum qui cum imperatore sociorum colloqueretur.
3. Nullus est dolor quem tempus non auferat.
4. Semper sic vivamus ut naturam optimam duces sequi videamur.
5. Quis est tam demens qui patriam servitute oppressam incolere malit?
6. Tanta est vis veritatis ut ubique videatur.
7. Copiae tam bene vicentur ut hostes nunc huc nunc illuc fugerent.
"Nil (*here*, 'in no way') opus est te iratum fieri:
quendam volo videre non tibi
notum — trans flumen longe incolit is."
"Nil habeo quod agam et non sum piger: sequar te."
8. Nemo est qui sciat cur consuli auctoritate sua tui dubiet.
[piger, pigra, pigrum, 'lazy, slow']
9. Solus est qui nobis mittendus sit ad Asiam ubi res cognoscatur.
10. Omnibus paratis, legati ad Asiam advenierunt qui pacem peterent.
11. Erant tam cupidi laudis, ut se ridere orationem consulis ostendere nolent.
12. Tanta tibi est animi probitas orisque, Safroni,
ut mirer fieri te potuisse patrem.
13. (Martial 11.103)

[probitas, -tatis, F., 'modesty'; Safronius, -i, M., a proper name]

14. In foro audivimus orationem tam solertem ut eum locutorum esse diu speravimus.
15. Aliquid invenio modo quod ames.
16. a) Adeo digna res est ut efficias ut omnibus nuntietur.
b) Adeo digna res est ut fieri non possit ut ab incolis negligatur.
17. Sunt qui mortem meliorem vitam esse dicant.
18. Tum pugnabatur in via ita acriter ut omnes domum se recipere properarent.
19. Ubi sumus tui tempestate ut omnes mortem timentes nauas precati sint ut peterent ubi tui essent.
20. Nil tam difficile est quin intellegi possit.
21. Si tanta vis virtutis est, ut eam non solum in eis, quos nunquam vidimus, sed, quod maius est, in hoste etiam mirerur, quid mirum est, si animi

- hominum moveantur, videntes eorum, quibuscum usi iuncti esse possunt, virtutem et veritatem? [mirus, -a, -um, 'wonderful, strange'; usus, here, 'familiarity']
22. Neque enim quisquam est tam inimicus Misis qui non tradi versibus aeternam suorum factorum famam facile patiat. [Musa, -ae, F., 'Muse'; here, a goddess who inspires poets; versus, -us, M., 'a line of poetry']
 23. Hic sunt nuntii non parvae auctoritatis. Hic sunt nuntii tantae auctoritatis ut multi in urbe diutius mansuri sint quo cum eis plus colloquantur.
 24. Civis civitatum quae habuissent reges sic ridebatur ut iratissimi fierent.
 25. Quis nostrum tam animo duro fuit ut poetae morte nuper non moveretur?
 26. Tanta illius belli fama ad nostram civitatem delata est ut duo viri maxime virtutis mitterentur legati ut veritatem de eius natura cognoscerent.
 27. Modo fac ne quid aliud hoc tempore agas nisi ut hunc dolorem ex animo quam celerrime pellas.
 28. Neque is sum qui mortis periculum timeam. Sunt autem qui de hoc timore cogitare nolint.
 29. Sapientia est una quae talem timorem pellat ex animis.
 30. Si sapientia esset una quae timorem pelleret ex animis, tam cupidi sapientiae essemus ut multos liberos legeremus.
 31. Fieri non potest ut eum tu non cognoveris.
 32. Tam demens erat ut nihil nisi de ruina populi Romani cogitaret.
 33. Omnibus paratis, tantis viribus ubique pugnatum est ut nemo urbem ingredi atque vincere posset; nisi qui sapiens de pace loqui voluisset, multo diutius pugnatum esset.
 34. Litteras tuas legimus simillimas earum quas heri legimus, minime dignas quae a te ad nos mitterentur. Numquam tibi nocuimus; quam ob rem tales litteras mittis?
 35. Ita efficitur ut omnis res publica in magno periculo sit.
 36. Accidit ut omnes in nave se aut mortis aut servitutis periculo traderent.
 37. Imperator adeo iratus erat ut comites mentes studios et rebus honestis intenderent quo melius sibi placere.
 38. Inveni sunt duo equites Romani qui te ista cura liberarent et se illa ipsa nocte paulo ante lucem me in meo lecto interfecturos esse pollicerentur. [eques, equitis, M., 'knight'; lectus, -i, M., 'bed']
 39. Quid est enim quod tibi iam in hac urbe placere possit? in qua nemo est extra istam turbam impiorum hominum qui te non timeat, nemo qui non oderit. [extera, prep. + acc., 'outside']
 40. Tunc talis vir quails dux iste indignus laude habebatur; quam ob rem neque praemia neque gloriam paravit.
 41. Fieri non potest ut cognoscas unde venerit iste senex, quails sit. Est tamen tam notaetae famae ut in ore omnium semper sit.

42. Quālis vir scelera huius modi facere audeat?
 43. Fecit ut amici nihil aliud eō tempore agerent nisi ut dolorem ex se ipsis quam primum expellerent.
 44. Digni erant qui civitate donarentur.
 45. Fieri nullō modō poterat quin victis parceretur.
 46. Nēmō tam impius est quin hoc iure factum esse fateatur.
 47. Quae res efficiēbat ut cibus sine periculō portāri posset.
 48. Talis est quaeque res publica, quālis eius natura aut voluntās, qui illam regit. [voluntās, -tātis, F., 'desire, inclination']
 49. Hic, hic sunt inter nos, amice, in hoc orbis terrarum gravissimō consilio, qui de nostrum omnium ruinā, qui de huius urbis atque adeo de orbis terrarum ruinā cogitent. [consilium, -ii, N., here, 'the people who deliberate, a council'; adeo, adv., here, 'indeed']

II.

1. They ran across the fields so quickly that they arrived home faster than their friends.
 2. There is no one who does not know that the commander of the allies has been in charge of the troops for many years. ["has been in charge": Latin requires the present infinitive here to denote the present perfect idea. The fact that the action began in the past is represented by the adverbial "for many years"]
 3. The storm was so great that everyone wondered why the ships had not been destroyed.
 4. They so wanted to get help that they ran as quickly as possible to where they might get it.
 5. He was the only one in Rome who did not know what his daughter was doing.
 6. It is possible that the old men have suffered more sorrow than we know.

III. Readings

A. Petronius, *Satyricon* 111.1:

Mātrōna¹ quaedam Ephesi² tam nōtae erat pudicitiae,³ ut vicinārum⁴ quoque⁵ gentium feminās ad spectāculum⁶ sui ēvocāret.⁷

¹ mātrōna, -ae, F., 'a married woman' ² Ephesus, -ii, M., 'a town in Asia Minor'
³ pudicitia, -ae, F., 'purity, chastity' ⁴ vicinus, -a, -um, 'neighboring'
⁵ quoque (adv.), 'also' ⁶ spectāculum, -i, N., 'sight, spectacle' ⁷ ēvocō (1), 'call forth, summon'

B. Cicero chides the senate for their inaction regarding Catiline and his fellow conspirators and urges those who wish ill to the state to depart at once (In *Catilinam* I, selections from sections 12 and 13):

Nōnulli¹ sunt in hoc ordine² qui aut ea quae imminent³ nōn videant aut ea quae vident dissimulant;⁴ qui spem Catilinae mollibus⁵ sententiis aluerunt;⁶ auctoritatem secuti multi nōn solum⁷ improbi,⁸ vērū etiam⁹ imperiti,⁹ si in hunc animadvertissem,¹⁰ erūdēter factum esse dicerent. Nunc intellegō, si iste, quō intendi, in Manliana¹¹ castra¹² ierit, nēmīnem tam stultum¹³ futurum esse qui nōn videat coniurātōnem¹⁴ esse factam, nēmīnem tam improbum⁸ qui nōn fateatur. Hōc autem unō interfecitō, intellegō hanc rei publicae pestem¹⁵ paulisper¹⁶ reprimi,¹⁷ nōn in perpetuum¹⁸ comprimī¹⁹ posse. Quod si²⁰ se ēiecerit²¹ secūmque suos ēdūxerit,²² delēbitur nōn modo²³ haec tam adulta²⁴ rei publicae pestis,¹⁵ vērū etiam²³ stirps²⁵ ac sēmen²⁶ malōrum omnium.

Quare secēdant²⁷ improbi,⁸ secernant²⁸ se ā bonis, mūrō²⁹ dēnique³⁰ id quod saepe iam dixi, discernantur³¹ ā nobis. Polliceor hoc vōbis, patrēs conscripti,³² tantam in nobis consuliūbus futuram esse diligentiam, tantam in vōbis auctoritatem, tantam in equitibus³³ Rōmānis virtūtem, tantam in omnibus bonis cōsēnsiōnem,³⁴ ut Catilinae profecione³⁵ omnia patefacta,³⁶ iniūstrata,³⁷ oppressa, vindicāta esse³⁸ videātis.

¹ nōnulli, -ae, -a, 'some' ² ordinō, -inis, M., 'order, class, body of men' ³ imminēō, -ēre, -ul, -ū, 'threaten, be imminent' ⁴ dissimulō (1), 'conceal, leave unnoticed' ⁵ mollis, -e, 'gentle, mild' ⁶ alō, -ere, alui, altus, 'nourish, support' ⁷ nōn solum... vērū etiam (adv.), 'not only... but also' ⁸ improbus, -a, -um, 'bad, wicked' ⁹ imperiti, -a, -um, 'inexperienced, ignorant' ¹⁰ animadvertō, -ere, -verti, -versus, 'turn one's attention to, notice' (often with in + accusative) ¹¹ Manliānus, -a, -um, 'of Manlius (a Roman name)' ¹² castra, -ōrum, N. pl., 'camp' ¹³ stultus, -a, -um, 'foolish' ¹⁴ coniurātio, -ōnis, F., 'conspiracy' ¹⁵ pestis, -is, F., 'infectious disease, pestilence' ¹⁶ paulisper (adv.), 'for a short time' ¹⁷ reprimō (re + premō), 'hinder, repress' ¹⁸ in perpetuum (adverbial phrase), 'forever' ¹⁹ comprimō (com + premō), 'suppress, subdue' ²⁰ quod si, 'but if' ²¹ ēieciō (ē + faciō), -ere, -ieci, -iectus, 'throw out' ²² ēdūcō (ē + dūcō), 'lead out' ²³ nōn modo... vērū etiam (adv.), 'not only... but also' ²⁴ adulta, -a, -um, 'grown up, adult, advanced' ²⁵ stirps, stirpis, F., 'root' ²⁶ sēmen, -inis, N., 'seed' ²⁷ secēdō, -ere, -cessi, -cessus, 'withdraw' ²⁸ secernō, -ere, -crevi, -cretus, 'separate' ²⁹ mūrō, -i, M., 'wall' ³⁰ dēnique (adv.), 'finally, at last' ³¹ discernō, -ere, -crevi, -cretus, 'set apart' ³² conscriptō (com + scribō), 'enroll'; patrēs conscripti, 'senators' ³³ eques, -itis, M., 'knight' ³⁴ cōsēnsiō, -ōnis, F., 'agreement, harmony' ³⁵ profecitiō, -ōnis, F., 'departure' ³⁶ patefactio, -ere, -fecit, -factus, 'disclose' ³⁷ iniūstrō (1), 'elucidate, explain' ³⁸ vindicō (1), 'avenge, punish'

UNIT FIFTEEN

A. cum Clauses

Cum is not only a preposition meaning 'with', but it occurs also as a subordinating conjunction with the meanings 'when', 'since', and 'although'. The verb in such clauses is most often in the subjunctive, its tense determined by the rules for sequence of tenses after the main verb. The meaning of **cum** in such clauses must be determined from the context of the sentence.

1. TEMPORAL AND CIRCUMSTANTIAL CLAUSES

When the **cum** clause refers strictly to *time* and its action is coordinate with that of the main verb, it is a *temporal cum clause* and **cum** is translated 'when'. Such clauses have their verbs in the *indicative*.

Cum tē vidēbō, felix erō. (*At the very time*) when I see you, I shall be happy.

Cum tē vidi, felix eram. (*At the very time*) when I saw you, I was happy.

If the **cum** clause states the *circumstances* in which the action of the main verb takes place, it is called a *circumstantial cum clause* and **cum** is translated 'when'. When the action in such **cum** clauses refers to *present* or *future* time, the *indicative* is used.

Cum tē vidēbō, felix erō. *Under the circumstances of my seeing you, I shall be happy; when I see you, I shall be happy.*

When the action in the circumstantial **cum** clause is in *past* time, the *subjunctive* is used.

Cum tē vidērem, felix eram. *When I saw you (i.e., not at a point of time, but under these circumstances), I was happy.*

2. CAUSAL CLAUSES

When **cum** translates as 'since' or 'because', the **cum** clause is *causal*. The verb in *causal cum clauses* is *always* in the *subjunctive*.

Cum tē videam, felix sum. *Since I see you, I am happy.*
Cum tē viderim, felix sum. *Since I saw you, I am happy.*
Cum tē vidērem, felix eram. *Since I saw you, I was happy.*
Cum tē vidissem, felix eram. *Since I had seen you, I was happy.*

3. CONCESSIVE CLAUSES

When **cum** translates 'although', the **cum** clause is *concessive*. Frequently **tamen**, 'nevertheless', in the main clause indicates that **cum** is to be taken as 'although', but the **tamen** is not always there. *Concessive cum clauses always* have their verbs in the *subjunctive*.

Cum tē videam, felix sum. *Although I see you, (nevertheless) I am happy.*
 (tamen) sum.
Cum tē viderim, felix sum. *Although I saw you, (nevertheless) I am happy.*
 (tamen) sum.
Cum tē vidērem, felix eram. *Although I saw you, (nevertheless) I was happy.*
 (tamen) eram.
Cum tē vidissem, felix eram. *Although I had seen you, (nevertheless) I was happy.*
 (tamen) eram.

THUS:

	PRIMARY SEQUENCE	SECONDARY SEQUENCE
cum Temporal	indicative	indicative
cum Circumstantial	indicative	subjunctive
cum Causal	subjunctive	subjunctive
cum Concessive	subjunctive	subjunctive

4. cum, 'whenever'

If **cum** means "whenever", it takes a *perfect* indicative when the main verb is present, a *pluperfect* indicative when the main verb is imperfect.

Cum tē vidi, felix sum. *Whenever I see you, I am happy.*
Cum tē vidēram, felix eram. *Whenever I saw you, I was happy.*

B. cum Clauses and Ablatives Absolute

The sentences used to illustrate the ablative absolute construction in Unit Ten might also have been expressed with **cum** clauses with no change in meaning:

Coniuge veniente, fēmina discēdet.	} When her husband comes, the
Cum coniūx veniet, fēmina discēdet.	
Coniuge veniente, fēmina discēdet.	} Since (although) her husband is
Cum coniūx veniat, fēmina discēdet.	
Coniuge visō, fēmina discessit.	} When (after, since, although) she saw (had
Cum coniugem vidisset, fēmina discessit.	

It will be noted in this last example that, whereas the ablative absolute with the perfect participle must be expressed in the passive because of the lack of a perfect active participle (since *video*, -ēre is not a deponent verb) and also in order to avoid concordance of subjects in both clauses, the *cum* clause may use the active voice.

C. Other Words Introducing Temporal, Causal, and Concessive Clauses

1. TEMPORAL

ut
ubi
postquam
quandō

} + indicative

Ut (ubi, postquam, quandō) *mē risit*, When (after) he laughed at me, I
irātus fiēbam. became angry.

2. CAUSAL

quoniam
quandō

} almost always with indicative

quod } + indicative or subjunctive; see section D1
quia }

Quoniam (quandō) *mē risit*, Since (because) he laughed at me, I became
irātus fiēbam. angry.

3. CONCESSIVE

quamquam
etsi

} + indicative

quamvis + subjunctive
(quam vis, 'as you wish')

Quamquam (etsi) *mē risit*, *irātus* Although he laughed at me, I did not
(tamen) *nōn fiēbam*. (nevertheless) become angry.
Quamvis *mē risisset*, *irātus* Although he had laughed at me, I
(tamen) *nōn fiēbam*. did not (nevertheless) become
angry.

D. Conjunctions with Indicative or Subjunctive

Several conjunctions take either the indicative or the subjunctive. The distinction is based on the difference between these two moods, which was stated in Unit One: The indicative is the mood of fact, while the subjunctive is the mood of probability, intention, or idea.

1. quod OR quia, 'because'

Abest **quod** (quia) corpore
validus nōn est.

He is absent *because he is (actually) not healthy in body* (i.e., the speaker believes and accepts responsibility for the excuse).

Abest **quod** (quia) corpore
validus nōn sit.

He is absent *because he is (allegedly) not healthy in body* (i.e., the speaker does not accept responsibility for the excuse and so does not express it as a fact; it is within the realm of probability or idea).

This use of **quod** with the subjunctive is referred to as a *quod* clause of *alleged reason*.

2. dum OR donec, 'while, as long as, until'

Dum or **donec** meaning 'while, as long as' or 'until', when referring merely to a temporal idea, takes the indicative.

Expectāvit **dum** (donec) **venī**.

He waited *until I (actually) came*.

Expectāvit **dum** (donec) **rēginae**
salūtem dixi.

He waited *until (while) I greeted the queen*.

Expectāvit **dum** (donec) **voluit**. He waited *as long as he wished*.

NOTE: **Dum**, 'while', normally uses the present indicative (the so-called historical present) to denote continued action in past time.

Dum haec geruntur, nūntius ad *While* these things were (are) going on, a
mē venī. messenger came to me.

When a notion of purpose, intention, or a future idea is involved, the subjunctive is used.

Expectāvit **dum** (donec) **venīrem**.

He waited *until I should come*; he waited *for me to come*. (i.e., there is nothing in the sentence to say that "I" actually did come; the clause is expressed as an idea or an intention, not a fact)

Expectāvit **dum** (donec) **rēginae**
salūtem dicerem.

He waited *until I should greet* the queen; he waited *for me to greet* the queen.

3. antequam OR priusquam, 'before'

When **antequam** and **priusquam** refer strictly to time, they take the indicative.

Antequam (Priusquam) **venī**, *Before I came*, he went away. (stated as a fact)
discessit.

When purpose, intention, or idea is involved, the subjunctive is used in secondary sequence.

Antequam (Priusquam) venirem, Before I could come, he went away. (i.e., discessit. nothing in the sentence states that, as a fact, "I" actually did come)

In primary sequence, the present or future perfect indicative is generally used (less frequently, the present subjunctive).

Antequam (Priusquam) venerō, Before I (shall have) come, he will leave. discedet.

Frequently *ante/quam* or *prius/quam* is split (tmesis) so as to give the sentence a greater degree of cohesion:

Ante discessit quam venirem. He went away *before* I could come.

Prius clamāvit quam mē vidit. He shouted *before* he saw me.

E. Clauses of Proviso

Dum, modo, and dummodo (all meaning 'if only, provided that') are used to express conditional wishes with the present and imperfect subjunctives. The negative uses *nē*.

Ōderint, dum (modo, dummodo) timeant. Let them hate, *provided that they fear.*

Id saepe faciat, dum (modo, dummodo) Let him do this often, *provided that* nē miser fiat. *he does not become* unhappy.

F. Accusative of Exclamation

The accusative case is sometimes used in exclamations.

Ō tempora! Ō mōrēs! Oh, the times, oh, the customs!, What times (these are), what customs!

Patriam perditam! Oh wasted land!

Puerum miserum! Unhappy boy!

UNIT FIFTEEN — VOCABULARY

absūm, abesse, āfui, āfutūrus	be away, be absent
absēns, absentis	absent
adsum, adesse, adfui, ---	be present
agitō (1)	disturb, stir up
antequam (conj.)	before
appāreo, -ēre, -uī, -itus	appear, come in sight, be apparent

calamitās, -tātis, F.	disaster, calamity
contrā (prep. + acc.; adv.)	against, facing; opposite, in opposition, in turn
cum (conj.)	when, since, although
dēsini, -ere, dēsili, ---	stop, cease (frequently with infinitive or ablative: pugnāre dēsili , 'he stopped fighting'; inimicitias dēsili , 'he stopped (his) hostility')
dōnec (conj.)	while, until, as long as
dum (conj.)	while, until, as long as; if only, provided that
dummodo (conj.)	if only, provided that
etsi (conj.)	although, even if (+ indicative)
exiguus, -a, -um	small
expectō (1)	wait (for), expect
fore	= futūrus, -a, -um esse (future infinitive of sum)
fors, fortis, -ium, F.	chance
fulgor, -ōris, M.	lightning, flash, brightness
grātus, -a, -um	pleasing (+ dat.)
igitor (postpositive conj.)	therefore
ingenium, -ī, N.	nature, talent, disposition, natural quality
inimicitia, -ae, F.	hostility
interdum (adv.)	sometimes
iudex, iudicis, M.	judge; jury (pl.)
iudicium, -ī, N.	trial, judgment, decision
memoria, -ae, F.	memory
miscēō, -ere, -uī, mixtus	mix, intermingle, blend
modo (conj.)	if only, provided that
nusquam (adv.)	nowhere
nūtrix, nūtrīcis, F.	nurse
occidō, -ere, -idi, -cāsus	fall, set, die
omniū (adv.)	all in all, as a whole, entirely
pererō, -ire, -ī (-ivī), -itus	die, perish
priusquam (conj.)	before
prōsum, prōdesse, profūi, ---	be useful, do good, benefit, profit (+ dat.)
putō (1)	think
quamvis (conj.)	although (+ subjunctive)
quasi (adv.)	as if, as it were
quidem (adv.)	indeed
nē... quidem (enclosing the word or words they emphasize)	not even
quōad (conj.)	as long as, as far as, until (takes same construction as dum and donec)

quoniam (conj.)	since (+ indicative)
redeō, -īre, -ī, -itus	return, go back
simul ac (or atque) (conj.)	as soon as (+ indicative)
somnus, -ī, M.	sleep, dream
supersum, -esse, -fui, ---	be left over, survive
ubi (conj.)	when

UNIT FIFTEEN — NOTES ON VOCABULARY

Absum, abesse, āfui, āfuitus, a compound of **ab** and **sum** meaning 'be away, be absent', has a present participle **absēns**, 'absent'; **adsum, adesse, adfui, ---**, 'be present', has no fourth principal part. (Note that although **ab** as a prefix may be shortened to **ā-**, **ad** does not shorten except in such instances as **adspiciō**, 'look at', which is usually spelled **āspiciō**. This normally happens before **gn**, **sp**, **sc**, and **st**.)

Prōsum, another compound of **sum**, uses **-d-** as a connecting consonant between **prō** and **esse**, **prōdesse, prōfui, ---**, 'be useful, do good, benefit, profit'. This connecting **-d-** is used to prevent hiatus (a pause between vowels).

Supersum, also lacking a fourth principal part, means 'be left over, survive'. **Antequam** and **priusquam**, both meaning 'before', may be cut into two parts, **ante...quam, prius...quam** for greater cohesion in the sentence. This is called *imbricatio*: **Ante (Prius) discessimus quam tē vidēre potuimus**, 'We left before we could see you'.

Appāreō is a compound of **ad** and **pāreō**; it means 'appear, come in sight, be apparent'.

Dēsino, dēsistere, dēsii, --- is a compound of **dē** and **sinō** which originally meant 'let, set', but later was used exclusively as 'allow, permit'. **Dēsino**, literally 'set down', means 'stop, cease'.

Expectō, a compound of **ex** and **spēctō**, 'look out for', means 'wait (for), expect'.

Fore is often used instead of **futurus (-a, -um) esse**, the future infinitive of **sum**. **Āfore, afore (adsum), prōfore** also are used.

Fors, fortis, F., is a noun meaning 'chance'. Notice that the genitive singular looks like the adjective **fortis** and that the ablative singular **forte**, 'by chance', looks like the neuter adjective **forte**.

Igitur, 'therefore', is a postpositive conjunction; it cannot be the first word in a clause.

We have already learned **amicitia** and so **inimicitia** is clearly 'hostility'.

Iudex, iudicis, M., and **iudicium, iudici, N.**, both have the same root; **iudex** is 'judge', and in the plural, 'jury', and **iudicium** is 'trial, judgment, decision'.

Nusquam, 'nowhere', is the opposite of **usquam**, 'anywhere', and should not be confused with **nunquam**, 'never'.

Nūtrix, nūtrīcis, F., is 'she who suckles, nourishes, brings up' (**nūtrīō, nūtrīre, nūtrīvī (nūtrīvī), nūtrīvus**), thus 'nurse'.

Occidō, a compound of **ob** and **cadō**, means 'fall, set, die', and in this last meaning it is synonymous with **perēō** (a compound of **per** and **eō**, 'go through [life]', thus 'die, perish'). It gives the stem of 'occident', the place of the falling (i.e., setting) sun, thus, the West.

Redeō is another compound of **eō** (**re-** and **eō**, with a connecting **-d-** to avoid hiatus); it means 'return, go back'.

Quidem is an adverb, 'indeed'; **nē...quidem**, 'not even', surround the word or words they emphasize: **Cum nullā nē sorōre quidem collocūta est**, 'She spoke with no woman, not even her sister'.

Simul is an adverb meaning 'at the same time, together', but **simul ac** or **simul atque** is a conjunction introducing a verb in the indicative and meaning 'as soon as'.

PREFIXES (from prepositions)

ā-, ab- (abs-, au-, as- [before **-p-**, very rare]), 'away'

abdūcō, 'lead away'

aberrō, 'wander away'

absolvō, 'loosen from, set free'

abstineō, 'keep off or away; abstain from'

asportō, 'carry off or away'

aufugiō, 'flee, run away; flee from'

āvertō (vertō), **-ere, vertī, versus**, 'turn'), 'turn away'

ad- (ac-, af-, ag-, al-, ap-, ar-, as-, at-), 'to, toward'

accingō (cingō), **-ere, cinxī, cinctus, gird**'), 'gird to'

addūcō, 'lead to'

affor (for, fari, fatus sum, 'speak'), 'speak to'

aggerō, 'bring or bear to or toward'

alloquor, 'speak to'

appōnō, 'apply to, add'

arrīdeō, 'smile toward'

assiliō (salīō), **-īre, ---, -itus, 'leap'**'), 'leap to or upon'

attrahō (trahō), **-ere, trāxī, tractus, 'draw, drag'**'), 'draw to or toward; attract'

ante-, 'before'

antecurrō, 'run before'

anteeō, 'go before'

anteferō, 'carry before, prefer, anticipate'

- circum-, 'around, on all sides'
 circumagō, 'drive around'
 circumducō, 'lead around'
 circumspectō, 'look around'
- (cum, preposition) com- (col-, con-, co-, cor-), 'together (with), completely'
 collaudō, 'praise very much'
 colloco (loco (1), 'place'), 'place together'
 comedō (edo, -ere, edi, esus, 'eat'), 'eat entirely'
 conveniō, 'come together'
 cooperiō (operiō, -ire, -ui, -tus, 'cover'), 'cover wholly'
 corripō (ripō (1), 'lead, draw off'), 'conduct streams of water together'
 dē-, 'down, utterly, from'
 decedō, 'go away, withdraw, depart'
 decido, 'fall down'
 derelinquō (relinquō, -ere, reliqui, relictus, 'leave behind, abandon')
 'forsake wholly'
 ē-, ex- (ef-), 'out'
 dormiō (dormiō, -ire, -ivi (-it), -itus, 'sleep'), 'sleep out, sleep away'
 effundō (fundō, -ere, fudi, fusus, 'pour'), 'pour out'
 exeo, 'go out'
 in- (il-, im-, ir-,), 'in, on, against'
 illigō (ligō (1), 'bind'), 'bind on'
 immittō, 'send into, send against'
 ineō, 'go in'
 irrigō (rigō (1), 'wet, water'), 'lead (water) to (a place), irrigate'
 inter-, 'between'
 interponō, 'put *or* place between *or* among'
 intersum, 'be between'
 interveniō, 'come between'
 ob- (oc-, of-, op-), 'toward, to meet, against'
 obveniō, 'come to meet'
 occurro, 'run up to, run to meet'
 offulgeo, 'shine against *or* upon'
 oppōnō, 'set *or* place against'
 per-, 'through, thoroughly'
 pererrō, 'wander through'
 perfuso (fuso, fluere, fluxi, fluxus, 'flow'), 'flow through'
 permoveō, 'move thoroughly, stir up thoroughly'
 permuniō, 'fortify completely'
 permuto, 'change completely'
 post-, 'after'

- postero, 'put after'
 postponō, 'put after, postpone'
 prae-, 'before, previous'
 praemittō, 'send forward, send before'
 praemonstrō, 'show beforehand'
 praescribō, 'write before *or* in front *or* previously'
 prō-, 'in front of, forth'
 procedō, 'go forth, proceed'
 prociō, 'fall forward'
 promoveō, 'move forward'
 prescribō, 'write before *or* in front of'
 sub- (suc-, suf-, sub-, sup-, sur-, sus-), 'under, up from under'
 subiciō, 'throw under, place under'
 subigō, 'bring under, turn up from beneath'
 succurrō, 'run under, run to the aid of'
 suffundō (fundō, fundere, fudi, fusus, 'pour'), 'pour below *or* underneath'
 summittō, 'set *or* put under *or* below; send below *or* from below'
 supponō, 'put, place, *or* set under'
 surrepō (repō, repere, repsi, reptus, 'creep'), 'creep under, creep along'
 sustineō, 'hold up, support, sustain'
 super-, 'over and above'
 superponō, 'put *or* place over *or* upon'
 superlegō, 'cover above, cover over'
 trans- (trā-, trān-), 'across'
 transeo, 'go across, cross over, pass over'
 transmittō, 'send *or* carry across *or* over *or* through'
 traduco, 'lead *or* bring across, transfer'
 transitio (salio, -ire, -, saltus, 'leap, jump'), 'leap *or* jump across *or* over, hasten'

UNIT FIFTEEN — DRILL

I. cum Clauses

1. Cum verba tua audivissem, rem intellexi.
2. Cum verba mea nōn audivisset, rem tamen intellexit.
3. Cum verba vestra audivissemus, rem intelleximus.
4. Ego cum à tē monitus essem, nihil tamen feci.
5. Tū cum à mē monitus sis, tamen nihil facis.
6. Cum à vōbis moniti essemus, aliquid fecimus.
7. Cum à nōbis moneamini, aliquid facitis.
8. Cum urbs capta esset, milites tamen manserunt.

9. Cum oppidum captum sit, milites tamen manent.
10. Cum urbs capietur, feminae clamabunt.
11. Cum oppida capiantur, feminae clamabunt.
12. Cum periculum timeam, ex urbe proficiscor.
13. Cum tē videō, felix sum.
14. Cum periculum timerim, ex urbe proficiscor.
15. Cum periculum timerem, ex urbe proficiscor.
16. Cum periculum timerem, ex urbe profectus sum.
17. Cum periculum timui, clamō.
18. Cum periculum timeram, clamabam.

II. Exercises in Conjunctions with Indicative or Subjunctive, etc.

1. Dum Lesbiam amabat Catullus, Lesbia amabat alium.
2. Quamvis Lesbia amaret alium, Catullus eam amavit.
3. Cum infelix esset Catullus, tamen amabat Lesbiam.
4. Catullus domi manebat dum Lesbia alium amabat.
5. Catullus domi manebat dum Lesbia eum amaret.
6. Catullus quamquam domi manserat, tamen Lesbiam amabat.
7. Catullus à Lesbiā discessit antequam eum ödisse incēpit illa.
8. Catullus à Lesbiā discessit antequam eum ödisse inciperet illa.
9. Dum Cicerō est cōsul, nōn timeō.
10. Dum Cicerō in urbe maneat, nōn timebō.
11. Nōn discēdam dum Cicerō veniat.
12. Antequam Cicerō veniret, discessit turba.
13. Turba laudavit Cicerōnem quod rem pūblicam servāvisset.
14. Turba laudavit Cicerōnem, nōn quod inimicum servāvisset, sed quia rem pūblicam servāvit.
15. Turba laudavit Cicerōnem quod cōsul optīmus esset.
16. Quamvis turba laudaverit Cicerōnem, cōsilia eius nōn cēpit.
17. Nē Cicerōnem turba laudet, dummodo cōsilia eius capiat.
18. Domum cucurrit quia timuit.
19. Indignum senem! Domum cucurrit quia timēret.
20. Morāti sunt dōnec tempestās erat serēna.
21. Morāti sunt dōnec tempestās esset serēna.
22. Morāti constituerunt modo tempestās nē esset serēna.
23. Morāti constituerunt dum tempestās nē esset serēna.
24. Morāti constituerunt dummodo tempestās nē esset serēna.

III. Other Words Introducing Temporal, Causal, and Concessive Clauses

1. Ubi hostēs victi sunt, laeti erāmus.
2. Postquam hostēs victi sunt, laeti erāmus.

3. Quandō hostēs victi sunt, laeti erāmus.
4. Ut ad patriam advēnimus, laeti erāmus.
5. Quoniam ad patriam advēnimus, laeti erāmus.
6. Etsi ad patriam advēnimus, laeti nōn erāmus.
7. Quamquam ad patriam advēnimus, laeti nōn erāmus.
8. Dum ea accidunt, milites trāns flumen quam celerrimē properāvērunt.
9. Dum nūntius multōs diēs morātur, lēgātus cum eis cōpilis quās à rēge accēperat ad finēs sociōrum advēnit.

UNIT FIFTEEN — PRELIMINARY EXERCISES (SECTIONS A, B)

1. Cum affuisti, misera sum.
2. Cum affuerās, misera eram.
3. Cum nūper perierit, tamen memoria factorum bonorum manet.
4. Cum fulgor appāret, multi quidem timeant.
5. Cum fulgor appāruit, multi timuerunt.
6. Cum inimicitia inter eos maxima esset, iūdex cōstituit ut nunquam inter sē miscēre debērent.
7. Cum pūgnāre desinerent, hostēs tamen mansērunt.
8. Cum animus agitāretur, multa putāre nōn potui.
9. Cum ingenium tuum mihi omninō grātum sit, tē semper adesse volo.
10. Interdum cum calamitās expectātur, somnus à nobis longē abest.

UNIT FIFTEEN — EXERCISES

1. a) Dē futūris rēbus etsi semper difficile est dicere, tamen interdum coniectūrā possis accēdere. [coniectūra, -ae, F., 'guess, conjecture']
b) Dē futūris rēbus cum semper difficile sit dicere, tamen interdum coniectūrā possis accēdere.
2. Quae cum ita essent, dixit sē quam celerrimē domum receptūrum esse.
3. Saepe magnum ingenium virtūtis priusquam rei pūblīcae prōdesse posset delētum est.
4. a) Rēx cum Rōmā rediret mortuus est.
b) Rēx ubi Rōmā redierat mortuus est.
5. Rēge Rōmā redeunte, civēs dēmentēs effecērunt ut servi inter sē inimicitiam agitantes miscērent.
6. Ō rēs horridāsi! Ō civitātem malam! Quis caelum terris miscēre velit, quis mare caelō?

7. Quae cum ita sint, effectum est ut nihil sit malum quod multāri nōn possit.
8. Perire artem putāmus nisi appāret, cum dēsinat ars esse, si appāret.
9. Animus, nec cum adest nec cum discēdit, appāret.
10. Longum illud tempus cum nōn erō magis mē movet quam hoc exiguum.
11. Ex rēgnō prius ēgressus est quam rēx eum in fidem reciperet.
12. Ibi manēbat dum rēx eum in fidem reciperet (recēpit).
13. Ante vidēmus fulgōrem quam sonum audiāmus. [sonus, -ī, M., 'sound']
14. Antequam ad sententiam redeō, dē mē pauca dicam.
15. a) Mē omnia expertūrum esse certum est priusquam peribō.
b) Eum omnia expertūrum esse certum est priusquam perii.
c) Mē omnia prius expertūrum esse certum est quam perierō.
16. Vita dum superest, bene est.
17. Ille imperātor tam diū laudābitur dum memoria rērum Rōmānārum manēbit.
18. Dōnec grātus eram tibi, Persārum vixi rēge laetior. [Persae, -ārum, M., 'the Persians']
19. Morātus est dum frāter imperātōrem rogāret in quantā calamitāte esset.
20. Dummodo somnus celeriter accēdat, nūtricem nōn vocābimus.
21. Ibam forte viā sacrā, ut meus est mōs. [sacer, sacra, sacrum, 'sacred']
22. Postquam ē tantā tempestāte lūx rediit, nautae Rōmānam sē recēperunt.
23. Cum bene vivās, nē cōgites dē verbis malōrum; sapienti nē sit cūrae quid quisque loquātur.
24. Multa ante cōnēris quam virum invenias bonum.
25. a) Cum (quamvis) exigua pars iūdicii superasset dum rēs cōstituerētur, nēmō tamen ex iūdicibus manēre voluit quod magnum futūrum esset periculum eis dē istō pessimō male loquentibus.
b) Quamquam exigua pars iūdicii supererat, nēmō tamen manēre voluit. Magnopere timētur quod ducēs in forō appāruerint ut culpam in omnēs inimicitiam inter sē agitantēs iacerent.
27. Cum somnō solutus erō tibi dicam quid heri fecerim.
28. Dixit sē somnō mox datūrum esse; eō modō felicitōrem fore.
29. Ex eō bellō quod iam ā civibus domi timērī dēsierat, nē duo quidem ē militibus prius tūti redierunt quam pāx cōstituerētur.
30. Cum rūmōrēs pulsi sunt, hominēs multō sunt felicitōres.
31. Cūrārum maxima nūtrix est nox, dummodo nōs somnō celeriter dēmus.
32. a) Cum senex iūdicium meae virtūtis fecisset, omnēs cōstituerunt mē nēmīni nocēre potuisse. Imperāvērunt igitur ut domum irem.
b) Postquam (ubi) senex iūdicium meae virtūtis fecit, omnēs cōstituerunt mē nēmīni nocēre potuisse.
33. Tē iūdice, nōn ego calamitātem timeam dummodo mea verba contra

- imperātōrem civibus liberis prōsint; priusquam tū iūdex frībās, magnopere timui.
34. Dum cōnāmur, laudāmur. Homō nihil agēs nēmīni placet.
35. Nē exigua quidem pars civitātis expectāvit dum cōpia sociōrum advenirent; dēsierunt autem nihil agere et cum audāciā hostēs ex urbe pepulerunt.
36. Cum ego loqui velim, nihil tamen dicam.
37. Illum absentem diū expectāvimus, sed nusquam appāruit quod validus nōn fuit. Quoniam quidem validus nōn est, absit. Si occidat, miserī quasi perditī omninō simus.
38. Imperātor contra cōstituit expectandam nāvem; quae ubi advēnit, omnibus profuit.
39. Cicero, *Dē Senectūte* 22, adapted:
Sophocles ad summam senectūtem tragoediās fecit; quod propter studium cum rem negligere familiārem vidēretur, ā filiis in iūdicium vocātus est, ut, quia nostrō mōre solet male rem gerentēs patrēs ē bonis removērī, sic illum quasi dēsipientem ā rē familiāri removērent iūdicēs. Tum senex dicitur eam tragoediam quam in manibus habēbat et nūperimē scripserat, *Oedipum Colōnēum*, legisse iūdicibus quaesivisseque num illud carmen dēsipientis vidēretur. Ille cum id legisset, sententiis iūdicum est liberātus. Quamquam Sophocles ā iūdicibus liberātus erat, filii tamen irātissimī erant quod eius bona capere nōn poterant.
- [dēsipiens, -entis, 'foolish, insane'; familiāris, -e, 'pertaining to the family'; Oedipus Colōnēus, 'Oedipus at Colonus' (a tragedy by Sophocles); senectūs, -ūtis, F., 'old age'; Sophocles, -is, M., proper name; tragoedia, -ae, F., 'tragedy']
40. Cicero, *Dē Senectūte* 79-80, adapted slightly:
Moriēns Cūrus maior haec dicit: "nōlīte arbitrārī, ō mihi cārissimī filii, mē, cum ā vōbis discesserō, nusquam aut nullum fore. Nec enim, dum eram vōbiscum, animum meum vidēbātis, sed eum esse in hōc corpore ex his rēbus quās gerēbam intellegēbātis. Eundem igitur esse credīte, etiam si nullum vidēbātis. Nec vērō clārōrum virōrum post mortem honōrēs manērent, si nihil eōrum ipsōrum animī efficerent, quō diūtius memoriam suī tenērētus. Mihi quidem nunquam persuaderī potuit animōs dum in corporibus essent mortālibus vīvere, cum excessissent ex eis morī."
[Cūrus, -ī, M., proper name; excedō (ex + cēdō), 'depart, withdraw'; honor, -ōris, M., 'honor, distinction'; mortālis, -e, 'mortal']
41. Cicero, *Dē Senectūte* 76, adapted:
Omninō, ut mihi quidem vidētur, studiōrum omnium satietās vitae facit satietātem. Sunt pueritiae studia certa: num igitur ea optant adulescentēs? Quoad pueri sumus, illa studia nobis cārīōra sunt; simul ac adulescentēs timus, alia studia nobis placent. Sunt incipientis adulescentiae studia: num

ea iam vult aetās, quae media dicitur? Sunt etiam eius aetātis: nē ea quidem quaeruntur in senectūte. Sunt extrēma quaedam studia senectūtis: ut igitur aliārum aetātum studia occidunt, sic occidunt etiam senectūtis; quod cum fit, satiētās vitae tempus bonum mortis affert.

[*adulescentia*, -ae, F., 'young manhood'; *aetās*, -tātis, F., 'age, time of life'; *extrēmus*, -a, -um, 'last, outermost'; *pueritia*, -ae, F., 'boyhood, childhood'; *satiētās*, -tātis, F., 'satiety, fullness'; *senectūs*, -tūtis, F., 'old age']

42. Nil recitās et vis, Māmerce, poēta vidēri.

Quidquid vis estō, dummodo nil recitās.

(*Marital* 2.88)

[*estō*, 2nd person sing. future imperative of *sum*, 'you shall be' (see Appendix, pp. 353, 381); *Māmercus*, -i, M., a proper name; *quidquid* (pron.), 'whatever'; *recitō* (1), 'recite']

43. Manent ingenia senibus, modo maneat studium et industria. [*industria*, -ae, F., 'diligence, activity']

44. Simul atque dē Caesaris adventū cognitum est, lēgātus ad eum vēnit. [*adventus*, -ūs, M., 'arrival'; *Caesar*, -aris, M., 'Caesar']

45. Dum ea Rōmāni parant, Saguntum summā vi oppugnābātur. [*Saguntum*, -i, N., 'Saguntum', a town in Spain; *summā*, *here*, 'very great']

46. Dum ea geruntur, ei Caesarī nuntiāverunt pulverem in eā parte vidēri. [*pulvis*, *pulveris*, M., 'dust']

II.

1. Since someone is approaching, we shall bring it about that your friend does not harm anyone.

2. Although he delayed a long time, he could not wait for the nurse to approach.

3. When the people fear you, they hate you.

4. Let him come, provided that my opinions profit him.

5. He withdrew to his home because (he claimed) he was going to die soon.

III. Readings

A. Cicero, *Dē Amicitia* 7.24:

Facile indicābat¹ ipsa natura vim suam, cum hominēs, quod facere ipsi nōn possent, id rēctā² fieri in alterō iudicārent.³

¹ *iudicō* (1), 'disclose, show' ² *rēctā* (adv.), 'rightly' ³ *iudicō* (1), 'judge'

B. Cicero, *Dē Dignitate* I.20.39:

Dionysii¹ māter, eius quī Syracosiorum² tyrannus³ fuit, ut scriptum apud⁴

¹ *Dionysius*, -i, M., 'Dionysius', tyrant of Sicily ² *Syracosius*, -a, -um, 'Syracusan'
³ *tyrannus*, -i, M., 'tyrant, absolute ruler' ⁴ *apud* (prep. + acc.), *here*, 'in the works of'

Philiſtum⁵ est, et doctum hominem et diligētem⁶ et aequālem⁷ temporum illōrum, cum praegnāns⁸ hunc ipsūm Dionysium¹ alvō⁹ continēret,¹⁰ somniāvit¹¹ sē peperisse¹² Satyriscum.¹³ Huic interpretēs¹⁴ portentōrum,¹⁵ qui Galeotae¹⁶ tum in Sicilia¹⁷ nōminābantur,¹⁸ responderunt, ut ait Philiſtus,⁵ eum, quem illa peperisset,¹² clārissimum Graeciae dīturmā¹⁹ cum fortunā²⁰ fore.

⁵ *Philiſtus*, -i, M., 'Philiſtus', a Greek historian from Syracuse ⁶ *diligēns*, -entis, 'diligent'
⁷ *aequālis*, -e, 'contemporary with' (+ gen.) ⁸ *praegnāns*, -antis, 'pregnant' ⁹ *alvus*,
¹⁰ *alvō*, 'womb' ¹¹ *contineō* (com- + teneō), 'contain' ¹² *somniō* (1), 'dream'
¹³ *Satyriscus*, -i, M., 'a little
¹⁴ *interpres*, -eris, 'interpreter, seer'
¹⁵ *portentum*, -i, N., 'portent'
¹⁶ *Galeotae*, -arum, M., 'Galeotae', a group of Sicilian seers ¹⁷ *Sicilia*, -ae, F., 'Sicily'
¹⁸ *nōminō* (1), 'name' ¹⁹ *dīturmus*, -a, -um, 'of long duration'
²⁰ *fortūna*, -ae, F., 'fortune'

C. Cicero, *Dē Dignitate* I.25.54:

Adiungāmus¹ philosophis² doctissimum hominem, poētā quidem divinum,³ Sophoclem;⁴ qui cum ex aede⁵ Herculis⁶ patera⁷ aurea gravis subrepta esset,⁸ in somnis vidit ipsūm deum dīcentem, qui id fecisset. Quod semel⁹ ille iterumque¹⁰ neglēxit. Ubi idem saepius ascendit¹¹ in Arēopagum,¹² dēiulit rem; Arēopagiae¹³ comprehendit¹⁴ iubent eum, qui ā Sophocle⁴ erat nōminātus;¹⁵ is, quaestione¹⁶ adhibita,¹⁷ cōfessus est pateramque⁷ retulit. Quō factō fānum¹⁸ illud Indiciis¹⁹ Herculis⁶ nōminātum est.¹⁵

¹ *adiungō* (ad- + iungō), 'join, add' ² *philosophus*, -i, M., 'philosopher' ³ *divinus*,
⁴ *Sophocles*, -is, M., 'Sophocles', the Greek tragic
⁵ *aede*, -is, F., 'temple' ⁶ *Hercules*, -is, M., 'Hercules' ⁷ *patera*, -ae, F.,
⁸ *dish* (from which libations were poured) ⁹ *semel* (adv.), 'once, a single time' ¹⁰ *iterum* (adv.), 'again'
¹¹ *ascendō*, -ere, -scendi, 'ascend, go up' ¹² *Arēopagus*, -i, M., a hill in Athens, upon which the court
¹³ *Arēopagis*, -ae, M., a member of the Arēopagus
¹⁴ *comprehendō*, -ere, -prehendi, -prehēnsus, 'seize' ¹⁵ *nōminō* (1), 'name' ¹⁶ *quaestio*,
¹⁷ *adhibeo* (ad + habeo), 'employ, hold' ¹⁸ *fānum*, -i, N.,
¹⁹ *index*, *iudicis*, M., 'informant'

D. *Marital* 12.12:

Omnia prōmittis¹ cum tōtā nocte bibisti;²
māne³ nihil praestās,⁴ Pollio;⁵ māne³ bibe.²

¹ *prōmittō* (prō + mittō), 'promise' ² *bibō*, -ere, *bibi*, ---, 'drink' ³ *māne* (adv.),
⁴ *praestō*, -āre, -stīti, -stītus, 'perform' ⁵ *Pollio*, -ōnis, M., a man's
^{name}

E. A DREAM COMES TRUE (Cicero, *Dē Dignitate* I.24.50):

Apud¹ Agathoclem² scriptum in historiā³ est Hamilcarem⁴ Karthāginiensem,⁵
¹ *apud* (prep. + acc.), *here*, 'in the works of' ² *Agathocles*, -is, M., the name of an
³ *historia*, -ae, F., 'history, work of history' ⁴ *Hamilcar*, -aris, M., a
⁵ *Karthāginiensis*, -e, 'Carthaginian general, father of Hannibal'

cum oppugnāret Syracūsās,⁶ visum esse audire vōcem, sē postidiē⁷
cēnātūrum⁸ Syracūsīs; ⁶cum autem is diēs illuxisset,⁹ magnam seditiōnem¹⁰
in castris¹¹ eius inter Poenōs¹² et Siculōs¹³ milites esse factam; quod cum
sēnsissent Syracūsānī,¹⁴ imprōvisō¹⁵ eōs in castra¹¹ irrupisse,¹⁶
Hannibaremque⁴ ab eis vīvum¹⁷ esse sublātum.¹⁸ Ita rēs somnium¹⁹
comprobāvit.²⁰

⁶ Syracūsāe, -ārum, F., 'Syracuse', the chief town of Sicily ⁷ postidiē (adv.), 'the next day' ⁸ cēnā (1), 'dine' ⁹ illuxecō, -ere, -lūxī, --, 'become light, dawn' ¹⁰ seditiō, -ōnis, F., 'uprising' ¹¹ castra, -ōrum, N, pl., 'camp' ¹² Poenus, -a, -um, 'Carthaginian' ¹³ Siculus, -a, -um, 'Sicilian' ¹⁴ Syracūsānus, -a, -um, 'Syracusan' ¹⁵ imprōvisō (adv.), 'unexpectedly' ¹⁶ irrupit, -ere, -rūpi, -ruptus, 'rush in' ¹⁷ vīvus, -a, -um, 'alive' ¹⁸ tollō, -ere, sustuli, sublātus, 'carry off' ¹⁹ somnium, -i, N., 'dream' ²⁰ comprobō (1), 'verify'

UNIT SIXTEEN

A. The Gerund

It has been said that the infinitive is a neuter *verbal noun* and that it may be used as the subject of a verb.

Legere est difficile. To read is (a) difficult (thing); reading is difficult.

Yet, the infinitive retains its character as a verb by taking an object or by being modified by an adverb.

Ducem deligere est difficile. It is (a) difficult (thing) to choose a leader; choosing a leader is difficult.

When the verbal noun is not functioning as the subject of a verb, a specific form, called the *gerund*, is used. The infinitive supplies the nominative of the gerund. The other cases are formed by adding *-nd-* to the present stem of the verb (for *i*-stems of the third conjugation and for all fourth conjugation verbs, an *-ie-* will appear before the *-nd-*), plus the neuter endings of the second declension. These forms are in fact the same as the neuter singular of the future passive participle, except that there is no nominative.

The gerund has no plural.

Therefore, the forms of the gerund of *deligō, -ere, 'choose'*, are:

(Nom. deligere choosing)	
Gen. deligendi of choosing	
Dat. deligendō to/for choosing	
Acc. deligendum choosing	
Abl. deligendō from/with/in/by choosing	

The gerund functions in the various grammatical cases like any other noun, but it still retains its verbal force and so may control an object and may be modified by an adverb. Intransitive verbs which govern the dative case will do so in the gerund form as well.

Legendō legere discimus.	We learn to read by (<i>means of</i>) <i>reading</i> .	(ABLATIVE OF MEANS)
Cupidus legendī est.	He is desirous of <i>reading</i> .	(OBJECTIVE GENITIVE WITH cupidus)
Duci libenter pārendō fortiorēs frēmus.	By <i>obeying the leader</i> willingly, we shall become stronger.	(ABLATIVE OF MEANS; INTRANSITIVE VERB GOVERNING DATIVE)

B. The Gerundive

The gerundive is a verbal adjective and is sometimes called the future passive participle. The forms for the gerundive of *diligō*, -ere, 'choose', are *diligendus*, -a, -um.

Although the gerund may govern an object, in such instances Latin frequently prefers to use a gerundive construction instead, except when that object is a neuter adjective or pronoun. Observe:

GERUND: Librōs legendō legere discimus.	<i>By reading books</i> we learn to read.
GERUNDIVE: Libris legendis legere discimus.	<i>By means of books to-be-read</i> we learn to read; <i>by reading</i> <i>books</i> we learn to read.
GERUND: Cupidus librōs legendī est.	He is desirous of <i>reading books</i> .
GERUNDIVE: Cupidus librorū legendōrum est.	He is desirous of <i>books-to-be-</i> <i>read</i> ; he is desirous of <i>reading books</i> .

C. The Gerund and Gerundive Used to Express Purpose

Purpose may be expressed by the gerund and gerundive in two common ways:

1. Ad + THE ACCUSATIVE

Ad + the accusative of the gerund may express purpose.

Ad legendum venit. He comes to (*towards*) *reading*, for the purpose of
reading, in order to read.

The gerund, as always, may take a direct object:

Ad legendum librōs venit. He comes to read books.

But when the gerund would take an object, the gerundive construction is preferred in Latin:

Ad librōs legendōs venit. He comes to (*towards*) *books to-be-read*; he
comes for the purpose of *reading books*; he
comes to read books.

2. GENITIVE FOLLOWED BY CAUSĀ, 'for the sake of'

The genitive of the gerund, followed by *causā*, may be used to express purpose.

Legendī causā venit. He comes for the sake of *reading*; he comes
to read.

Librōs legendī causā venit. He comes for the sake of *reading books*; he
comes to read books.

Again, when the gerund would govern an object (except in the case of neuter adjectives or pronouns), the gerundive construction is preferred:

Librorū legendōrum causā venit. He comes for the sake of *books to-be-read*; he
comes for the sake of *reading books*; he comes
to read books.

The reason for the exception in the case of neuter adjectives or pronouns is the confusion in gender which might arise. Consider:

Multi videndi causā venit. He comes to see many things.

BUT:

Multiōrum videndōrum causā venit. He comes to see many things (or)
men.

It is unclear in the latter case whether the gender is masculine or neuter.

The constructions discussed above are alternate ways of expressing the same idea as purpose clauses:

Venit ut librōs legat. He comes in order that he may read books. He
comes to read books.

D. Impersonal Verbs

A small number of verbs in Latin are found only in the third person singular, the infinitive, and sometimes the participle because of their peculiar meanings. Such verbs are called *impersonal* verbs because of their lack of a personal subject and require in English the word "it" to function as the subject. Some verbs of this type are:

licet, licēre, licuit	it is permitted
oportet, oportēre, oportuit	it is necessary, it is proper
miseret, miserēre, miseruit	it pities; it moves to pity
piget, pigēre, piguit	it disgusts
taedet, taedēre, taeduit	it bores, it disgusts
paenitet, paenitēre, paenituit	it repents
pudet, pudēre, puduit	it shames
necesse est	it is necessary

The constructions with these verbs are as follows:

1. WITH ACCUSATIVE AND INFINITIVE

oportet; necesse est; licet

Oportet mē abire.

It is necessary (proper) *that I go away*; It is necessary (proper) *for me to go away*; I must go away.

Necesse est mē abire.

It is necessary *that I go away*; I must go away.

Licet mē abire.

It is permitted *that I go away*; I can (am permitted to) go away.

2. WITH DATIVE AND INFINITIVE

necesse est; licet

Necesse est mihi abire.

It is necessary *for me to go away*; I must go away.

Licet mihi abire.

It is permitted *for me to go away*; I can (am permitted to) go away.

3. WITH SUBJUNCTIVE CLAUSE INTRODUCED BY *ut* (EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED)

necesse est; licet

Necesse est (ut) abeam.

It is necessary *that I go away*; I must go away.

Licet (ut) abeam.

It is permitted *that I go away*; I can (am permitted to) go away.

NOTE that there is *no* distinction in meaning in the three uses of *necesse est* and of *licet*.

4. WITH OBJECTIVE GENITIVE AND ACCUSATIVE

miseret; piget; taedet; paenitet; pudet

These impersonals take the genitive of the thing which arouses the feeling and the accusative of the person concerned.

Miseret mē doloris. It pities me of (his) grief; I pity (his) grief.

Paenitet mē sceleris. It repents me of (my) crime; I am sorry for (my) crime.

Instead of a genitive, an infinitive, a *quod* clause, or a neuter pronoun is sometimes used to express the source of the feeling. When this occurs, the infinitive, the *quod* clause, or the neuter pronoun is the subject of the verb.

Legere mē taedet.

Reading bores me.

Mē paenitet quod tanta scelera in

The fact that (see p. 294) such great

hāc civitate facta sunt.

crimes have been committed in this

state repents me; I am sorry that

such great crimes have been com-

mitted in this state.

Hoc mē pudet.

This shames me; I am ashamed of this.

E. The Impersonals *interest* and *refer*

These two impersonals, which mean 'it concerns, it is of interest, it is in the interest of', take the genitive of the person concerned and an infinitive, an *ut* clause, or a demonstrative pronoun in the neuter singular to express the thing which is of concern. But instead of the genitive of the personal pronouns, the following adjectival forms in the ablative case are used: *meā, tuā, suā, nostrā, vestrā*.

Ducis interest (refer) opus

It is in the interest of the leader to

cōficere.

complete (his) work.

Ducis interest (refer) ut celeriter

It is in the interest of the leader that

abeās.

you go away quickly; it concerns the

leader that you go away quickly.

This is in the interest of the leader.

Hoc ducis interest (refer).

BUT:

Meā interest (refer) ut celeriter

It is of interest (with respect to my

abeās.

[affair]) to me that you go away

quickly; it concerns me that you go

away quickly.

In the latter case, *meā* is in fact modifying the noun *rē*, which is the first part of the verb *refer*. The use of the ablative *meā* with *interest* is on analogy with *refer*.

UNIT SIXTEEN — VOCABULARY

<i>abeō, -ire, -it, (-iv), -itus</i>	go away, depart
<i>adversus, -a, -um</i>	opposite, hostile, adverse
<i>aliēnus, -a, -um</i>	belonging to another, strange, out of place
<i>āmittō, -ere, -misi, -missus</i>	let go, lose
<i>aperiō, -ire, -ui, apertus</i>	open
<i>causa, -ae, F.</i>	cause, reason
<i>causā</i> (preceded by the genitive)	for the sake of

<i>cotidie</i> or <i>cotidie</i> (adv.)	daily
<i>decōrus</i> , -a, -um	fitting, suitable; handsome
<i>dēsūm</i> , <i>dēesse</i> , <i>dēfīnī</i> , ---	be missing, fail (often + dat.)
<i>discō</i> , -ere, <i>didici</i> , ---	learn
<i>frūstrā</i> (adv.)	in vain
<i>Infirmus</i> , -a, -um	weak, unhealthy
<i>instītūō</i> , -ere, -uī, -ūtus	set (up), establish, arrange
<i>interest</i> , -esse, -fuit, ---	it is of importance, it concerns, it is of interest
<i>lābor</i> , <i>lābī</i> , <i>lāpsus</i> <i>sum</i>	slip, glide, fall
<i>lēs</i> , <i>lēgis</i> , F.	law
<i>libenter</i> (adv.)	freely, willingly, gladly
<i>licet</i> , -ēre, -uit (<i>licitum</i> est)	it is permitted
<i>misereī</i> , -ēre, -uit (<i>misertum</i> est)	it pities, it moves to pity
<i>neesse</i> (indeclinable adj.)	necessary
<i>oportet</i> , -ēre, -uit, ---	it is necessary, it is proper
<i>paenitet</i> , -ēre, -uit, ---	it repents
<i>piget</i> , -ēre, -uit (<i>pigritum</i> est)	it disgusts
<i>puđet</i> , -ēre, -uit (<i>puđitum</i> est)	it shames
<i>refert</i> , -ferre, -tulit, ---	it is of importance
<i>scriptor</i> , -ōris, M.	writer
<i>stō</i> , <i>stāre</i> , <i>stetī</i> , <i>stātus</i>	stand
<i>studiosus</i> , -a, -um	fond of, partial to, studious (+ gen.)
<i>sustineō</i> , -ēre, -tinui, -tentus	support, maintain
<i>tacet</i> , -ēre, -uit (<i>taesum</i> est)	it bores, it disgusts
<i>ūtilis</i> , -e	useful, beneficial
<i>vel</i> (conj.)	or
<i>vel</i> . . . <i>vel</i>	either . . . or
<i>vetus</i> , -eris	old
<i>violō</i> (1)	do violence to, break (an agreement, the law)

UNIT SIXTEEN — NOTES ON VOCABULARY

Aliēnus, -a, -um has the stem of *alius*, -a, -ud as its base, with the adjectival ending -ēnus, -a, -um, 'belonging to', added; thus, *aliēnus* means 'belonging to another, strange, out of place'.

The ablative of the noun *causa*, 'cause, reason', is used as a preposition governing the genitive case; *causā* is placed after the genitive it governs: *Militēs ex oppidō pācis causā discesserunt*, 'The soldiers withdrew from the town for the sake of peace'.

Infirmus, -a, -um means literally 'not strong', therefore 'weak, unhealthy'.

Stō, *stāre*, *stetī*, *stātus* is the verb 'stand'. There is also a verb *sistō*, *sistere*, *stitī*, *stātus* meaning 'cause to stand, make stand, place, set up, establish'. Connected with these two verbs is another, *statuō*, *statuere*, *statui*, *statūtus*, 'cause to stand, set up, establish'. These verbs have many compounds:

astō, *astāre*, *astitī*, ---, 'stand at or near'
circumstō, *circumstāre*, *circumstetī*, ---, 'stand around'
instō, *instāre*, *institī*, *instātus*, 'stand on or upon, insist, threaten'
obstō, *obstāre*, *obstitī*, *obstātus*, 'stand before or against; hinder'
desistō, *desistere*, *desitī*, *desitūs*, 'set down, stand off, stop'
insistō, *insistere*, *insitī*, ---, 'stand upon, pursue'
obstistō, *obstistere*, *obstitī*, *obstitūs*, 'set or place before; set oneself against, oppose, resist'
persistō, *persistere*, *persitī*, ---, 'continue steadfastly'
resistō, *resistere*, *resitī*, ---, 'stand back, stand still, stop'
cōnstitūō, *cōnstituere*, *cōnstitui*, *cōnstitūtus*, 'cause to stand, set up, establish; decide'

dēsītūō, *dēsītūere*, *dēsītui*, *dēsītūtus*, 'set down, leave alone, abandon'
instītūō, *instituere*, *institui*, *institūtus*, 'put or place into; set up, establish, arrange'

restitūō, *restituere*, *restitui*, *restitūtus*, 'set up again, restore'

Studiosus, -a, -um, literally 'full of zeal', means 'fond of, partial to, studious,' and governs the genitive case.

Ūtilis, -e has the same root as *ūtor* and thus means 'useful, beneficial'.

PREFIXES (not from prepositions)

dis- (*di-*, *dis-*), 'apart'

didicō, 'draw apart, separate, divide'

diffugiō, 'flee in different directions, scatter'

dispellō, 'drive apart, scatter, disperse'

dispōnō, 'place here and there, distribute regularly, arrange'

in- (*il-*, *im-*, *ir-*), 'not'

illiterātus, -a, -um, 'unlettered, uneducated'

inmemor, *inmemoris*, 'unmindful, forgetful'

inaudītus, -a, -um, 'unheard (of), strange'

irrevocabīlis, -e, 'not to be called back, irrevocable, uncontrollable'

re-, 'back, again'

recēdō, 'go back, withdraw, retire'

recidō, 'fall back'

reficō, 'make again, remake, restore, renew'

se-, 'apart'

secēdō, 'go apart, go away, withdraw'
sēdūcō, 'lead apart, draw aside'

DENOMINATIVE VERBS

Many verbs in Latin were formed from nouns or adjectives; although these denominative verbs are found in all conjugations, most of them are in the first conjugation.

bellō (1), 'wage, carry on war, fight in war' (from *bellum*)
corōnō (1), 'crown' (from *corōna*)
culpō (1), 'reproach, blame, condemn' (from *culpa*)
custōdiō, -īre, -īvī (-ī), -ītus, 'watch, protect, defend, preserve' (from *custōs*)
dignor (1), 'deem worthy' (from *dignus*)
dominor (1), 'be lord and master, rule, domineer' (from *dominus*)
durō (1), 'make hard, harden, last' (from *dūrus*)
finiō, -īre, -īvī (-ī), -ītus, 'limit, restrain, check' (from *finis*)
flōreō, -ēre, -mī, --, 'bloom, blossom, flower' (from *flōs, flōris, M.*, 'blossom, flower')
locō (1), 'place, lay, set' (from *locus*)
metuō, -ere, metuī, --, 'fear, be afraid' (from *metus*)
saeviō, -īre, -ī, -ītus, 'be fierce, rage' (from *saevus*)

UNIT SIXTEEN — DRILL

1. a) Legere est bonum.
- b) Amor legendi est bonus.
- c) Legendō praefuisti.
- d) Ad legendum omnibus adfuit.
- e) Legendō multum cognōvimus.
2. a) Rōman īvīmus ad Caesarem videndum.
- b) Rōman īvīmus Caesaris videndi causā.
3. a) Impī plēbem agitābant ad pūgnandum.
- b) Impī plēbem agitābant pūgnandi causā.
4. a) Omnēs pati necesse est.
- b) Omnibus pati necesse est.
- c) Necesse est (ut) omnēs patiantur.
5. a) Rēgis rēfert rēgnum regere.

- b) Rēgis rēfert ut rēgnum regat.
- c) Meā rēfert rēgi pārēre.
6. a) Cōsulis intererat malōs perire.
- b) Cōsulis intererat ut mali perirent.
- c) Meā intererat ut mali perirent.
7. Et meā et urbis interfuit quid agerēs.
8. Estne periculum in currendō per viās urbis?
9. Magna sunt gaudia docendi.
10. Cicero clārus erat arte loquendi.
11. a) Iuvenēs cupidi fuerunt puellas pulchrās videndi.
- b) Iuvenēs gaudium cēperunt ē puellis pulchris videndis.
12. Studium plūra habendi pectora multorum implet.
13. a) Rōmae adfuitus ad magnās divitiās parandās.
- b) Parāre magnās divitiās est difficillimum.
- c) Quid agerēs magnārum divitiārum parandārum causā?
14. Nostrā patriā discessimus ad vivendum sine inimicitā.
15. Ditiāsimē expectandō infelicēs sumus.
16. Morandō domi placuistis vestris parentibus; domi morāti estis vestris parentibus placendi causā.

UNIT SIXTEEN — PRELIMINARY EXERCISES (SECTIONS A, B, C)

1. Celeriter abire ab hāc terrā est magnū gaudium.
2. Mihi timor abeundi ab hāc terrā est magnus.
3. Eum instituendō lēgēs praefecimus.
4. Mea bona amittere odi.
5. Semper in discendō vitam agere debemus.
6. Cupidus amici videndi Rōman īvī.
7. Mihi timor lēgum violandārum est magnus.
8. Novorum verbōrum discendōrum studiōsi sumus.
9. Lēgis violandae studiōsi nōn sumus.
10. In novis rēbus discendis vitam agere debemus.
11. Ab hāc terrā abivī ad pecūniam multam faciendam (pecūniae multae faciendae causā).
12. Ab hāc terrā abivī rēgni novī instituendi causā.
13. Rēgnum novum instituērunt feliciter vivendi causā.
14. Multa didicimus ad bene vitam agendam.
15. Hic scriptor multa ad bene scribendum didicit.

UNIT SIXTEEN — EXERCISES

- I.
1. Tam studiosus librōrum legendōrum fuit ut omnes ē villā ducis clari removēret.
2. Rōmam vēnit ad auxilium ā militibus rēgis quaerendum.
3. Cottidiē currendō salutem corporis sustineō; nunquam ab hōc modō vivendi lapsus sum.
4. Carminebus canendis poēta pecuniam accēpit.
5. Civēs fortēs rei publicae hostium superandōrum causā oppugnāre incēpērunt.
6. a) Mē semper necesse erat intellegere illa quae ā duce dicta sunt.
b) Semper necesse erat ut intellegere quae ā duce dicta essent.
7. Omnes oportet vitam quam optimē agere; tempus enim celerimē labitur. Nisi quid boni egerimus, frūstrā vivēmus.
8. Rēgi mori necesse est ut libertās in hāc rē publicā instituātur.
9. Pācis temporibus licet ut portae urbis antiquae munitae aperiantur.
10. Si hominibus lēgēs violāre licet, quam ob rem iussis cōsulis ā nobis pārendum est?
11. Custōdem honestum plūmque sceleris parvī tam paenituit ut multa dōna ārīs deōrum immortalium offerret.
12. Nesciō cur tē gravis doloris omnium virōrum corporibus infirmis miserat.
13. Bonōs honestosque taedet pigetque virōrum malōrum qui lēgēs ā rēge īstitūtas violāre volunt.
14. Cuius rēfert ut lēgēs tūlēs instituat salutis omnium gentium servandae causā?
15. Nostrā interest sapientiam legendis libris scriptōris sapientis discere.
16. Neque cuiquam nostrum licuit istā lēge ūti.
17. Male imperandō summum imperium amittitur.
18. Dē civitātibus novis instituendis litterae ad mē mittebantur.
19. Quamquam studiosus erat bene regendi, amor populi ei deērat.
20. Pācis petendae causā, ducem oportēbat polliceri sē nēmīni post bellum nocitūrum esse.
21. Rogāvi num id scelus sit, cuius paenitēre fuerit necesse.
22. Gerenda bella sunt ut sine noxā in pāce vivātur; hostibus victis, pāce perfectā, populi nōn rēfert ut tot fortissimi mortui sint quod prō patriā et omnium libertate perierint.
23. Mē paeniet causam rei publicae bene nōn sustinendi; sed maximē meā interfuit ut tūtus viverem.
24. Pudet pigetque mei mē.
25. Nostra māter, tuī nōs miserēret nisi tam cupida coniugis perdendi essēs!

26. a) Ad pācem parandam civēs sibi hostēs foedere iūnxērunt.
b) Pācis parandae causā civēs sibi hostēs foedere iūnxērunt.
c) Ut pācem parārent, civēs sibi hostēs foedere iūnxērunt.
27. a) Operis melius cōficiendi causā coniūx auxilium parābat.
b) Ad opus melius cōficiendum coniūx auxilium parābat.
c) Quō melius opus cōficere coniūx auxilium parābat.
28. Bellis gerendis patriae validiōrēs fiunt.
29. Bene regendō dux amōrem comitum capiti.
30. Sequāmur nātūram optimam bene vivendi ducem!
31. Istius vērē ducis hoc rēferre vidētur.
32. Neque rēfert cuiusquam utrum rēx cupidus sit auctoritātis ostendendae necne. Civēs ei favent, nec suā interest quō modō viribus ūtātur, dummodo sibi ipsis nē noceat.
33. Ac si quis est tālis quālis esse omnis oportēbat, qui irātus fit quod istōs hostēs, civitātī inimicōs, nōn interfecerim potius quam ex urbe pepulerim, nōn est istud mea culpa, sed temporum. [potius quam, 'rather than']
34. Necesse est hominēs adsint vel bellō vel pāci parātī.
35. Adversis ventis nautae ad insulam accēdere nōn potuerunt; nāvēs adversō flūmine feruntur. Qui proximō in litore steterunt nihil auxiliī ferre poterant.
36. Fēlix est qui libenter potuit rērum cognōscere causas multis libris legendis et multa discendō.
37. Crēdendum erit veteribus si cupidi erimus bene vivendi. Exempla optima ante oculos stant. Necesse est ea vidēmus.
38. Quae dōna decōra abeuntibus dedisti?
39. Pepercit dux neque suis comitibus neque aliēnis. Nēmō in omnibus prōvinciae urbibus vel in hāc ipsā erat tūtus.
40. Bonus etiam causam dandi cōgitat.
41. Respondit ad cōsiliū capiendum temporis opus esse.
42. A SYLLOGISM PROVING THAT THERE IS SUCH A THING AS DIVINATION (Cicero, *De Divinatione* 101-2, adapted):
Si sunt di neque ante dicunt hominibus quae futura sint, aut nōn diligunt hominēs, aut quid futurum sit nesciunt; aut arbitrantur nihil interesse hominum scire quid sit futurum; aut nōn putant esse suae glōriae praesignificāre hominibus quae sunt futura; aut ea nē ipsi quidem di significāre possunt. At neque nōn diligunt nōs (sunt enim clārissimi bonique hominum amici); neque nesciunt ea quae ab ipsis cōstitutā sunt; neque nostrā nihil interest scire ea quae futura sunt (erimus enim fēliciorēs et tūtiōrēs, certiorēs dē illō quod accidet, si sciēmus); neque hoc aliēnum dūcunt glōriā suā (nihil est enim beneficentiā clārius meliusque); neque nōn possunt futura praenoscere; nōn igitur di sunt nec significant nobis futura; sunt

autem di; significant igitur ad nos de rebus futuris moneandos; et non, si significant futura, nullas dant vias nobis ad signa intellegenda (frustra enim significant); nec, si dant vias, non est divinitio; est igitur divinitio [at (conj.), 'but'; beneficentia, -ae, F., 'kind deed, service'; diligo, -ere, diligi, dilectus, 'esteem, be fond of'; divinitio, -onis, F., 'divination'; nihil (here, as adv.), 'not at all'; praenoscō (prae + noscō), 'know beforehand'; praesignificō (1), 'show beforehand, express beforehand'; significō (1), 'show, report, express']

43. Cicero, *De Senectute* 69, adapted:

Quid est in hominis natura diu? Da enim summum tempus, expectemus longam aetatem, mihi autem ne longum quidem quicquam videtur, in quo est aliqui finis. Cum enim id adventit, tum illud quod praeterit effluxit; id solum remanet, quod virtute et bonis factis consecutus sis; hōrae quidem cēdunt et diēs et mēnsēs et anni, nec praeteritum tempus unquam redit, nec quid sequatur sciri potest; quod cuique temporis ad vivendum datur, eō debet esse contentus. [aetās, -tātis, F., 'age, life'; consequor (com- + sequor), 'obtain, acquire'; contentus, -a, -um, 'content'; effluō, -ere, -fluxi, ---, 'flow forth, escape'; mēnsis, -is, M., 'month'; praetereō (praeter, 'beyond'; + eō), 'pass by']

II.

1. The queen was so ashamed of her burning love for the handsome leader that she drove him from her state.
2. In order to terrify the citizens, the legate ordered the troops that they attack and destroy their province.
3. The art of writing a poem is so difficult that very few men are desirous of learning how it should be done.
4. After the torches had been carried into the (city) gates, the king was able to show the lofty walls to the guests from the province who had come to learn the art of fortifying towns.
5. Learning about other people's laws bores me; I don't even have time to read our own.

III. Readings

A. Cicero, *In Catilinam* II.7.15:

Numquam ego ab dis immortalibus optabō, Quirites,¹ invidiae meae relevandae² causā ut Catilinam dūcere exercitum³ hostium atque in armis voltare⁴ audiatīs, sed triduo⁵ tamen audiatīs.

¹ Quirites, -ium, M., 'fellow citizens' ² relevō (1), 'diminish' ³ exercitus, -ūs, M., 'army' ⁴ voltō (1), 'hasten about' ⁵ triduum, -i, N., 'a space of three days'

B. Cicero, *De Senectute* 5.15:

Etenim,¹ cum complector² animō, quattuor³ reperio⁴ causas cūr senectus⁵ misera vidēatur: unam, quod advocet⁶ a rebus gerendis; alteram, quod corpus faciat infirmius; tertiam,⁷ quod privet⁸ omnibus ferē⁹ voluptatibus; ¹⁰ quartam,¹¹ quod haud ¹² procul¹³ absit a morte. Earum, si placet, causarum quanta quaque ¹⁴ sit iusta ¹⁵ una quaeque vidēamus.

¹ etenim (adv.), 'truly, and indeed' ² complector, -plecti, -plexus sum, 'embrace intellectually, think over' ³ quattuor (undeclinable adj.), 'four' ⁴ reperio, -ire, repperi, reperitus, 'discover' ⁵ senectūs, -tūtis, F., 'old age' ⁶ advocō (1), 'call away or off' ⁷ tertius, -a, -um, 'third' ⁸ privō (1), 'deprive' ⁹ ferē (adv.), 'almost, practically' ¹⁰ voluptās, -tātis, F., 'pleasure' ¹¹ quartus, -a, -um, 'fourth' ¹² haud (adv.), 'not at all' ¹³ procul (adv.), 'at a distance' ¹⁴ quam (adv.), 'how' ¹⁵ iustus, -a, -um, 'just'

C. Cicero, *De Senectute* 17.59:

Mullās ad¹ res peritiles² Xenophonis³ libri sunt, quōs legitē, quaeō,⁴ studiōsē, ut facitis. Quam⁵ copiosē⁶ ab eō agrī cultura⁷ laudatur in eō librō, qui est de tuendā⁸ rē familiārī,⁹ qui *Oeconomicus*¹⁰ inscribitur!¹¹

¹ ad, here, 'for' ² peritilis, -e, 'very useful' ³ Xenophon, Xenophonis, M., 'Xenophon', a Greek historian ⁴ quaeō, -ere, -ivi, -itus, 'beg, entreat' ⁵ quam (adv.), 'how' ⁶ copiosē (adv.), 'copiously, abundantly' ⁷ cultura, -ae, F., 'cultivation' ⁸ teor, tuēri, tūtus sum, 'care for, protect' ⁹ familiāris, -e, 'belonging to the household' ¹⁰ oeconomicus, -a, -um, 'pertaining to domestic economy'; here, the title of a book by Xenophon (understand liber) ¹¹ inscribō (in + scribō), 'entitle, name'

D. Cicero, *De Amicitia* 26.98:

Nulla est igitur haec amicitia, cum alter vērum audire nōn vult, alter ad mentendum¹ parātus est.

¹ mentor, mentiri, mentitus sum, 'lie, tell a falsehood'

E. Martial 12.23:

Dentibus¹ atque comis² — nec tē pudet — tūeris emptis.³
Quid faciēs oculō, Laelia? ⁴ Nōn emittur.³

¹ dēns, dentis, M., 'tooth' ² coma, -ae, F., 'hair' (of the head) ³ emō, emere, emi, emptus, 'buy' ⁴ Laelia, -ae, F., a woman's name

F. Seneca writes to his friend, Lucilius, on the subject of masters and slaves (*Epistulae Morales* XLVII.1-5):

Libenter ex his, qui a tē veniunt, cognōvī familiāriter¹ tē cum servis tuis vivere. Hoc prudentiam² tuam, hoc eruditiōnem³ decet.⁴ "Servi sunt."

¹ familiāriter (adv.), 'in a friendly way' ² prudentia, -ae, F., 'discretion' ³ eruditio, -ōnis, F., 'erudition, knowledge' ⁴ decet, -ere, decurti, 'it fits, it suits' (impersonal verb)

Immō⁵ hominēs. "Servi sunt." Immō⁵ contubernālēs. ⁶ "Servi sunt." Immō⁵ humilīs amicī. "Servi sunt." Immō⁵ cōservī, ⁷ sī cōgitāveris tantundem ⁸ in utrōsq̄ue ⁹ licēre fortunāe. ¹⁰

Itaque ¹¹ rideō istōs, qui turpe ¹² existimant ¹³ cum servō suō cēnāre. ¹⁴ Quārē, nisi quia superbissimā ¹⁵ cōsuetūdō ¹⁶ cēnant ¹⁴ dominō stantium servōrum turbam circumdedit? ¹⁷ Est ¹⁸ ille plūs quam capiti, et ingenti aviditate ¹⁹ onerat ²⁰ distantum ²¹ ventrem ²² ac dēsuetū ²³ iam ventris ²² officiō, ²⁴ ut maiōre operā ²⁵ omnia ēgerat ²⁶ quam ingessit; ²⁷ at ²⁸ infelicibus servis movēre labra ²⁹ nē in hōc ³⁰ quidem, ut loquantur, licet. Virgā ³¹ murmur ³² omne compescitur, ³³ et nē fortuita ³⁴ quidem verberibus ³⁵ excepta sunt, ³⁶ tussis, ³⁷ sternumenta, ³⁸ singultus. ³⁹ Magnō malō illā vōce interpellātum ⁴⁰ silentium ⁴¹ iuttur. ⁴² Nocte tōtā iēiunī ⁴³ multique ⁴⁴ perstant. ⁴⁵

Sic fit, ut isti dē dominō loquantur, quibus cōram ⁴⁶ dominō loqui nōn licet. At ⁴⁸ illi, quibus nōn tantum ⁴⁷ cōram ⁴⁶ dominis, sed cum ipsis erat sermō, ⁴⁸ quōrum ōs nōn cōsuebātur, ⁴⁹ parātī erant prō dominō porrigere ⁵⁰ cervicem, ⁵¹ periculum imminēs ⁵² in caput ⁵³ suum āvertere; ⁵⁴ in convitiis ⁵⁵ loquebantur, sed in tormentis ⁵⁶ tacēbant. Deinde ⁵⁷ eiusdem arrogantiae ⁵⁸ prōverbium ⁵⁹ iactātur, tot hostēs esse quot servōs. Nōn habēmus illōs hostēs, sed facinus.

⁵ immō (adv.), 'no, but...'; ⁶ contubernālīs, -is, M. & F., 'comrade'; ⁷ cōservus, -ī, M., 'fellow slave'; ⁸ tantundem, tantandem, tantundem, 'just so much'; ⁹ uterque, utraque, utrumque, 'each (of two), both'; in utrōsq̄ue, 'to (for) both (of you)'; ¹⁰ fortuna, -ae, F., 'fortune'; ¹¹ itaque (adv.), 'and so'; ¹² turpis, -e, 'foul, ugly'; ¹³ existimō (1), 'think'; ¹⁴ cenō (1), 'dine'; ¹⁵ superbus, -a, -um, 'haughty'; ¹⁶ cōsuetūdō, -tūdinis, F., 'habit, custom'; ¹⁷ circumdō (circum + dō), 'put around'; ¹⁸ est, 3rd person sing. of edō, edere (esse), 'eat'; ¹⁹ aviditās, -itās, F., 'greed'; ²⁰ onerō (1), 'burden, load down'; ²¹ distentus, -a, -um, 'full, distended'; ²² ventis, M., 'belly'; ²³ dēsuetō, -ere, -suetūs, 'become unaccustomed'; ²⁴ officiū, -ī, N., 'duty, task'; ²⁵ operā, -ae, F., 'effort'; ²⁶ ēgerō (ē + gerō), *hēre*, 'omit' (lit., 'carry out'); ²⁷ ingerō (in + gerō), 'throw in, heap on'; ²⁸ at (conj.), 'but'; ²⁹ labrum, -ī, N., 'lip'; ³⁰ in hōc (understand tempore) ³¹ virga, -ae, F., 'rod, whip'; ³² murmur, murmuris, N., 'murmur'; ³³ compescō, -ere, -pescui, ---, 'restrain, check'; ³⁴ fortitius, -a, -um, 'casual, accidental'; ³⁵ verber, verberis, N., 'lash'; ³⁶ excipitō (ex + capitō), 'except'; ³⁷ tussis, -is (acc. -im), F., 'cough'; ³⁸ sternumentum, -ī, N., 'sneeze'; ³⁹ singultus, -ūs, M., 'sobbing'; ⁴⁰ interpellō (1), 'interrupt'; ⁴¹ silentium, -ī, N., 'silence'; ⁴² hō, -ere, hū, hūctus, 'alone for'; ⁴³ iēiunus, -a, -um, 'hungry, thirsty'; ⁴⁴ militus, -a, -um, 'mule'; ⁴⁵ perstō, -āre, -stītī, -stātus, 'stand firm'; ⁴⁶ cōram (prep. + abl.), 'in the presence of, facing'; ⁴⁷ nōn tantum... sed, 'not only... but'; ⁴⁸ sermō, -ōnis, M., 'conversation'; ⁴⁹ cōsumō, -ere, -sumī, -sūtus, 'sew (stitch) together'; ⁵⁰ porrigō, -ere, porrectus, -ctus, N., 'offer'; ⁵¹ cervix, -icis, F., 'neck'; ⁵² imminēō, -ēre, ---, ---, 'threaten'; ⁵³ caput, capitis, N., 'head'; ⁵⁴ āvertō, -ere, -vertī, -versus, 'turn off, divert'; ⁵⁵ convitiū, -ī, N., 'banquet'; ⁵⁶ tormentum, -ī, N., 'torture'; ⁵⁷ dēinde (adv.), 'finally'; ⁵⁸ arrogantia, -ae, F., 'arrogance'; ⁵⁹ prōverbium, -ī, N., 'proverb'.

UNIT SEVENTEEN

A. Clauses of Fearing
Verbs or expressions of fearing take subjunctive clauses introduced by *nē* for the positive and *ut* for the negative. While this may seem a curious reversal, it is a logical construction. In the earliest stages of the language, the constructions were *paratactic*; *parataxis* is the absence of subordination and the arrangement of several clauses side by side.

Timeō. I fear. Ut veniat! I wish he would come!

Timeō. I fear. Nē veniat! I wish he would not come!
(*Veniat* is an optative subjunctive; see Unit Twelve.)

As the language developed, the constructions became *hypotactic*; *hypotaxis* is the subordination of one clause to another. Thus:

Timeō ut veniat. I fear that he is *not* coming; I fear that he will *not* come.

(It is logical that one would fear that the *opposite* of his wish might come about.)

Timeō nē veniat. I fear that he *is* coming (*will* come).

Clauses of fearing follow the normal rules for sequence of tenses. While the present subjunctive may refer to an act that is either contemporaneous with or subsequent to the action of the main verb, when stress is laid on the subsequence (futurity) of the action, the active periphrastic is occasionally used:

Timeō ut veniat. I fear that he is *not coming*; I fear that he will *not come*.

Timeō ut ventūrus I fear that he will *not come* (emphasis on futurity).
sit.

Sometimes, *nē... nōn* are found instead of *ut* to introduce a negative clause of fearing:

Timeō nē nōn veniat. I fear that he is *not coming* (*will not come*).

B. Clauses of Doubling

When *dubitō* (1) means 'hesitate', it takes an infinitive:

Hoc facere dubitō. I hesitate to do this.

When it means 'doubt', it takes the following constructions which are regularly used with words or expressions of doubting:

1. When the word or expression of doubting is positive (as opposed to negative), it introduces an indirect question.

Dubitō num abiturus sit. I doubt *whether (that) he will go away*.

Dubitō an abeat. I doubt *whether (that) he is going away*.

2. When the word or expression of doubting is negative, a subjunctive clause introduced by *quān* (translated literally 'but that') is used.

Nōn dubitō *quān* abeat. I don't doubt (*but*) *that he is going away*.

Nōn dubitō *quān* abiturus sit. I don't doubt (*but*) *that he will go away*.

sit.

Nōn dubium est *quān* abeat. It is not doubtful (*but*) *that he is going*

abeat.

away.

Quis dubitat *quān* abeat? Who doubts (*but*) *that he is going away?*

In the last sentence, *quis dubitat* is an example of a *virtual negative*; that is, the implication is that *no one doubts* that he is going away.

C. Clauses of Prevention

To express prohibition or prevention, the following constructions are used:

1. *Vetō, -āre, -uī, -itūs*, 'forbid', and *prohibeō, -ēre, -uī, -itūs*, 'prohibit', take a simple infinitive.

Tē vetō *abire*. I forbid you *to go away*.

Tē prohibeō *abire*. I prohibit you *to go (from going) away*.

2. The following verbs are among those which take a subjunctive construction:

dēterreō, -ēre, -uī, -itūs deter, prevent

impediō, -īre, -ivī (-ivī), -itūs prevent

obstō, -āre, -stitī, -stātūs hinder, stand in the way of

If the verb of prevention is *positive*, the subjunctive clause will be introduced by *quōmīnus* (= *quō minus*, 'by which the less') or *nē*, 'in order that not'. These clauses are analogous to relative clauses of purpose introduced by *quō* (see Unit Fourteen), and *quōmīnus* in effect is standing for *ut eō minus*, 'in order that by this the less'.

(Tē) dēterreō *quōmīnus* I deter you *by which the less you go away*; I

abeās.

deter you *from going away*.

(Tē) dēterreō *nē* *abeās*. I deter you *in order that you not go away*; I

deter (prevent) you *from going away*.

When the verb of prevention is *negative*, the subjunctive clause is introduced by *quōmīnus*, 'by which the less', or *quān*, 'but that'.

Nōn (tē) dēterreō I don't deter you *by which the less you go away*; I

quōmīnus *abeās*. don't deter you *from going away*.

Nōn (tē) dēterreō I don't deter you *but that you go away*; I don't deter

quān *abeās*. you *from going away*.

D. The Supine

The gerund is a verbal noun. There is another variety of verbal noun in Latin called the *supine*. As we might expect, it is neuter singular, but it has only two cases, the accusative and the ablative, each of which has a specific use. The supine, then, is not nearly as versatile as the gerund and, in fact, occurs infrequently. It is formed on the fourth principal part of the verb.

	I	II	III	IV
ACCUSATIVE	optātum	implētum	inceptum	sēsum
ABLATIVE	optātū	implētū	inceptū	sēnsū

The *accusative* of the supine is used without a preposition after verbs of motion to express *purpose*.

It urbem *captum*. He goes *to capture* the city.

The *ablative* of the supine is used with some adjectives as an *ablative of respect*.

Hic liber facilis est *lectū*. This book is easy *with respect to reading*; this book is easy *to read*.

UNIT SEVENTEEN — VOCABULARY

aetās, aetātis, F. time of life, age, life

celeritās, -tātis, F. speed, swiftness

dēfendō, -ere, dēfendī, dēfēnsus defend

dēnique (adv.) finally, at last

dēsistō, -ere, -stitī, -stitus stop, desist

dēterreō, -ēre, -uī, -itūs deter, prevent, hinder, keep from

dubius, -a, -um doubtful

dubium, -i, N. doubt, hesitation

dūbitō (1) hesitate (with inf.); doubt (with indirect

question or *quān* + subjunctive)

impediō, -īre, -ivī (-ivī), -itūs deter, impede, prevent

metū, -ere, metuī, --- fear

nemus, nemoris, N.	grove, wood
obitus, -ūs, M.	a going down, setting; downfall, ruin
obstō, -āre, -stīdī, -stātus	stand in the way of, hinder (+ dat.)
orior, -īrī, ortus sum	rise, arise, begin
ortus, -ūs, M.	rising, source
perveniō, -īre, -veni, -ventus	arrive (at) (+ ad)
prohibeō, -ēre, -ui, -itus	keep from, prohibit, prevent
quin (conj.)	but that, that not (used after expressions of prevention, negative doubting, etc.)
quōminus (conj.)	by which the less, that not, from (used in positive or negative clauses of prevention)
radius, -ī, M.	rod, ray
religiō, -ōnis, F.	religious awe, reverence, integrity, sanctity
relinquō, -ere, -liquī, -lictus	leave behind, abandon
relinquus, -a, -um	remaining; rest of
retegō, -ere, -tēxi, -tēctus	uncover, reveal
tergum, -ī, N.	back
turpis, -e	foul, ugly
unā (adv.)	together, at the same time
vēnor, -ārī, -ātus sum	hunt, go hunting
vertō, -ere, vertī, versus	turn
animadvertō, -ere, -vertī, -versus	turn one's attention to, notice
vetō, -āre, -mī, -itus	forbid

UNIT SEVENTEEN — NOTES ON VOCABULARY

Aetās, aetātis, F., is 'time of life, age, life'; do not confuse it with **aestās, aestātis, F.**, 'summer'.

Celeritās, celeritātis, F., is 'the state of being swift', thus, 'speed, swiftness'. **Dēfendō, defendere, defendī, dēfēnsus**, has the same stem in the present and perfect active; and so **dēfēndimus** is 'we defend' or 'we have defended'.

Dēterreō, a compound of **dē** and **terreō**, means 'frighten from', and so 'deter, prevent, hinder, keep from'.

Dubius, -a, -um is the adjective 'doubtful'. Its stem comes from **duo** and **habēō**, 'hold two'; its primary meaning is 'moving in two directions alternately, fluctuating'. It then gets to mean 'vacillating in mind, uncertain, doubting, doubtful'.

Another adjective, **anceps, ancepsitās**, has a similar history of meaning. Literally, it means 'two-headed' (**ambi-**, shortened to **an-**, 'both', + **ceps** from **caput**,

capitis, N., 'head'); the meaning then expands to 'that extends on two opposite sides', and then, 'fluctuating, doubtful'.

The neuter adjective **dubium** used substantively is 'doubt, hesitation'. The verb **dubitō** with an infinitive is 'hesitate'; without an infinitive it means 'doubt' and takes a construction using the subjunctive. **Dubitō** has **habēō** hidden in its stem as **dēbeō** does (**dē** + **habēō**). **Dēbeō** means literally 'hold from'; if one holds something from someone, he owes it to him, or he is under obligation to give it back. From there, the two meanings of **dēbeō** emerge: 'owe' and 'be bound to, ought'. **Dubitō** is a contraction of **dubilitāre** (**duo** + a frequentative of **habēō**), 'to have or hold as two'.

Impeditō is a fourth conjugation denominative verb from **pēs, pedis**, 'foot'. When one gets something in the way of his foot, he becomes hindered and so the verb means 'deter, impede, prevent'. **Impedimenta, impedimentōrum, N. pl.**, is the Latin word for 'baggage'.

Obitus is the fourth declension noun from **obēō**, 'go to meet, go down, die, travel, perform'; therefore **obitus** means 'visit, going down, setting, downfall, ruin, death'.

Ortus, 'rising', is the fourth declension noun from **orior**, 'rise'. **Perveniō**, a compound of **per** and **veniō**, means 'arrive at'; **ad** is used with this verb: **Ad Italiam heri pervēnimus**, 'We arrived at Italy yesterday'.

Relinquō, relinquere, reliquī, relictus, 'leave behind, abandon', has an **-n-** only in the present stem; the English words "relinquish" and "derelict" might be helpful in remembering the roots of the principal parts of this verb.

Retegō (**re-** + **tegō**) does *not* mean 'cover again' but 'uncover, reveal'.

Unā is an adverb meaning 'together, at the same time'; often it is used with **cum**: **Ad Italiam unā cum sorōre** **īrī**, 'I went to Italy together with my sister'. Of course, this same sentence could be translated, 'I went to Italy with one sister', but usually this ambiguity does not occur.

Vertō, vertere, vertī, versus, has the same stem in the present and perfect active; **vertī** is both 'he turns' and 'he has turned'. Since this verb has many compounds, if one thinks of English derivatives, it is easy to remember the principal parts. For example, consider "convert, conversion; invert, inversion". **Animadvertō** means literally 'turn the mind to', and so 'notice'.

Vetō, 'forbid', is one of the few verbs of the first conjugation that do not follow the usual pattern of principal parts: **vetō, vetāre, vetuī, vetitus**.

FREQVENTATIVE VERBS

Frequentative (sometimes called iterative) verbs are usually first conjugation verbs that are formed from the stem of the perfect passive participle of another verb (of any conjugation) and have the idea of repeated or forcible action, although sometimes this idea is lost.

capitō (1), 'strive to seize, lay hold with zeal *or* longing; catch at' (from capitō)

clāmitō* (1), 'cry out violently *or* aloud' (from clāme)

curtō (1), 'run here and there *or* back and forth' (from curtō)

dictō (1), 'say often' (from dictō)

factitō† (1), 'make *or* do frequently; be wont to make *or* do' (from factō)

fugitō (1), 'flee eagerly *or* in haste; shun' (from fugiō)

habitō (1), 'have frequently, be wont to have; inhabit' (from habeo)

lectitō† (1), 'gather *or* collect eagerly *or* often; read often *or* with eagerness *or* with attention' (from legō)

scriptitō† (1), 'write often, compose' (from scribo)

* Frequentatives made from first conjugation verbs end in -itō rather than -itō.

† Here -itō has been added to the participial stem.

The following, although frequentatives, have lost the frequentative meaning:

ductō (1), 'lead, draw, conduct; delude' (from ductō)

inceptō (1), 'begin, undertake, attempt' (from inceptō)

gestō (1), 'bear, carry, have' (from gesto)

Visō, visere, visi, visus, although not a first conjugation verb, is a frequentative meaning 'look at attentively'. From this verb another frequentative is formed, visitō (1), 'see, go to see, visit'.

INCHOATIVE VERBS

Inchoative (also called inceptive) verbs add the ending -scō, -scere either to the present stem of another verb or to the stem of a noun or adjective in order to indicate the beginning of an action. The inchoative verb has no perfect tense of its own, but it may use that of the verb on which it is based.

ardescō, -ere, arsi, ---, 'take fire, kindle, be inflamed, gleam'

(ardeō, -ēre, arsi, arsus, 'be on fire, burn')

calescō, -ere, calui, ---, 'grow warm'

(caleō, -ēre, calui, ---, 'be hot')

candescō, -ere, candui, ---, 'become bright'

(candeō, -ēre, candui, ---, 'glitter, shine')

fervescō, -ere, ---, ---, 'become boiling'

(ferveō, -ēre, ferbui, ---, 'be boiling hot, boil')

liquescō, -ere, licui, ---, 'become fluid *or* liquid, melt'

(liqueō, -ēre, liqui *or* licui, ---, 'be fluid *or* clear')

lūcescō, -ere, ---, ---, 'begin to shine, grow light'

(lūceō, -ēre, lūxi, ---, 'be light, clear; shine')

rubescō, -ere, rubui, ---, 'grow red'

(rubeō, -ēre, rubui, ---, 'be red')

valescō, -ere, valuī, ---, 'grow strong'

(valeō, -ēre, -ui, -itus, 'be strong')

irascor, * -i, irātus sum, 'grow angry'

(ira, -ae, F., 'anger')

mitescō, * -ere, ---, ---, 'grow mild'

(mitis, -e, 'mild')

* Note that a connecting vowel is sometimes added between the stem and the inchoative suffix.

Some verbs although inchoative in form have no inchoative force in their meaning:

cresecō, -ere, crevi, cretus, 'grow, spring forth'

ignescō, -ere, ignovi, ignotus, 'be forgiving, forgive, pardon'

obliscor, -i, oblitus sum, 'forget'

profiscor, -i, profectus sum, 'set forth, set out, start'

UNIT SEVENTEEN — DRILL

1. Verēmur nē fulgor domūs deleat.
2. Timuērunt nē hostēs oppidum oppugnātūrī essent.
3. Verīi sumus ut iuvenēs lēgibus novis pārērent.
4. Timistis nē veterēs in prōvinciā novā ūtilēs nōn essent.
5. De hōc tibi dicere dubitābam.
6. Quis est qui dubitet quin multō optimus magister sis?
7. Dubitāvimus an senēs primā lūce ventūrī essent.
8. Dubitātis num multum discāmus.
9. Nōn dubitāmus quin multum discāmus.
10. Iverunt Rōmam Caesarem visum.
11. Dolor erat difficilis lātū.
12. Liber erat facilis lectū.
13. Nōn est dubium quin liber facilis lectū sit.
14. a) Civēs verentur ut urbs quam optimē muniātur.
b) Lēgātum igitur ad cōnsulem auxiliū rogātum mittent.
c) Dubium est an eis cum veniā respōnsūrus sit.
15. Tē vetō istud facere.
16. a) Deterrebō quōminus istud faciās.
b) Deterrebō nē istud faciās.
c) Nōn deterrebō quōminus istud faciās.
d) Num deterreō quin istud faciās?

17. Tuus pater materque veniunt.

Rewrite this sentence after each of the following introductory words or phrases:

- Timeō ut
- Timeō nē
- Vetō
- Dēterreo
- Nōn dēterreo

18. Soror frātri dōnum dat.

Rewrite this sentence after the five introductory words or phrases given under 17 above.

UNIT SEVENTEEN — PRELIMINARY EXERCISES

(SECTIONS A, B)

- Metuō ut unā venātūri simus.
- Timuisti nē illō tempore relictus essēs?
- Verēmur ut adulēscentēs urbem nostram cum celeritate dēfendant.
- Metuisme nē facta turpia sociōrum nōn celāta sint?
- Timeō nē reliqui ad urbem nōn perveniant.
- Dubitō num religio nobis profutura sit.
- Dubitāsne an nōs ad hās rēs animadvertāmus?
- Dubium nōn est quin mihi magnus metus sit.
- Nōn dubitāvērunt quin ortum sōlis vidērent.
- Dubitāre numquam dēsūt num ad āram pervenirēs.
- Quis dubitat quin sōl oriātur?
- Dubitāvērunt an hostēs patriam invāsisent.

UNIT SEVENTEEN — EXERCISES

I.

- Verere ut vincēns tuis parstrus sit.
- Unum illud timebān nē quid turpius facerem, vel dīcam, iam effēcissem.
- Nōn dubium est quin uxōrem nōlit filius. [uxor, uxōris, F., 'wife']
- Nōn dubitārī dēbet quin fuerint ante Homērūm poētae. [Homērus, -ī, M., 'Homer', a Greek epic poet]
- Nōn dēterret sapientem mors quōminus rei pūblīcae auxiliō sit.
- Aetās nōn impedit quōminus sapiēs bene vivendī cupidus sit.
- Adest vir summā auctōritāte et religiōne et fidē qui nōs dēterrere potest nē plūra loquāmur.

- Tū modo nē mē prohibeās accipere, sī quid det mihi, [modo (adv.), 'just']
- Desinite dubitāre utrum sit ūilius.
- Honestumne factū sit dubitant.
- Spectātum veniunt, veniunt spectentur ut ipsae.
- Metuō quid futurum dēnique sit.
- Difficile est mihi omnia dē quibus dubitō ad tē referre.
- Neque enim dubitandum putō quin aqua dūcenda sit in illam civitatem.
- Opus est quam p̄mum aliqūō quod aquam in civitatem cum celeritate dūcat.

16. Verē sperō tē eā quā dēbēbis diligentīā hoc opus factūrum.

17. Venātum Aenēās unāque miserrima Didō
in nemus ire parant, ubi p̄mōs crāstinus ortūs
extulerit Tītān radiisque retēxerit orbem.

(Vergil, *Aeneid* IV.117-119)

- Aenēās, proper name, a Roman hero; Didō, proper name, the queen of Carthage; crāstinus, -a, -um, 'pertaining to tomorrow, tomorrow's'; Tītān, a god, 'the sun']
- Sapientēs antiqui sōlis et lunae reliquorūnque siderum ortūs, obitūs, mōtisque cognoscere voluērunt.
- Tū prō tuā sapientiā quid optimum factū sit videbis; omnēs multō prius animadvertērunt tē intellegendiōrem esse illis hanc civitatem regentibus. [prō, here, 'by virtue of']
- Omnēs hostēs terga vertērunt, nec prius fugere destitērunt, quam ad flūmen pervēnērunt.
- Lēgātum suum ad eum mittit rogātum ut sibi militibusque parcat.
- a) Vōs dēfendere relictam urbem vētāmus.
- Dubium est an relictam urbem dēfēnsūrus sit.
- Eis obstat quōminus relictam urbem dēfendant.
- Ortō sōle, nēmō erat qui dubitāret quin cōpiae nostrae eō diē omninō superārent.
- Cum tanta scelera fecissent, omnēs impiū metuērunt ut sōl eō diē horridō oriētūtur.
- Nōn vēō periculum erat nē nōn mortem optandam putāret.
- Num est periculum nē quis putet turpe esse?
- Veritus est nē venārī nōn posset.
- Nē quod bellum oriētūtur metus erat.
- Vidēsne enim, quae dubia sint, ea crēdi prō certis?

II.

- He was (a man) of such sanctity that he kept the leaders from committing crimes.

2. a) We fear that he will reveal the crimes of this house.
- b) We fear that he revealed the crimes of this house.
- c) We fear that he is revealing the crimes of this house.
- d) We feared that he would reveal the crimes of this house.
3. The honorable men doubted whether his lifetime had been well spent.
4. The honorable men did not doubt that his lifetime had been well spent.
5. Stop hunting! I forbid you to kill more animals.

UNIT SEVENTEEN — CONNECTED READINGS

Caesar, *Gallie War* VI.11

Quoniam ad hunc locum¹ perventum est, nōn aliquid esse videtur dē Galliae Germaniaeque moribus et quō differant² hae nationēs inter sēsē prōponere. In Gallia nōn solum in omnibus civitatibus atque in omnibus pāgis partibusque, sed paene etiam in singulis domibus factionēs sunt, eārumque factionum principēs sunt qui summam auctoritatem eōrum³ iudiciō habere existimantur, quōrum ad arbitrium iudiciumque summa omnium rerum cōsiliōrumque redeat.⁴ Idque eius rei causā antiquitus institutum videtur, nē quis ex plebe contrā potentērem auxilii egeret; suos enim quisque opprimi et circumventi nōn patitur, neque, aliter si faciat, illam inter suos habeat auctoritatem. Haec eadem ratio est in summa⁵ tōtus Galliae; namque omnes civitatēs divisae sunt in duās partēs.

aliter (<i>adv.</i>), otherwise	pāgus, -i, <i>M.</i> , district
antiquitus (<i>adv.</i>), in ancient times, long ago	potēns, potentis, powerful
arbitrium, -i, <i>N.</i> , decision, judgment	princeps, principis, <i>M.</i> , leader, chief
circumventiō (circum + ventiō), surround	prōponō (prō + pōnō), set forth, report
dividō, -ere, -vīsi, -vīsus, divide	ratio, -ōnis, <i>F.</i> , plan, reason, rationale
egredī, -āre, -iī, -ī, be in need of (+ <i>gen.</i>)	sēsē, = sē
existimō (I), think, estimate, judge, deem	singuli, -ae, -a, single, one by one
factiō, -ōnis, <i>F.</i> , faction, (political) party	summa, -ae, <i>F.</i> , control, main point
natio, -ōnis, <i>F.</i> , nation	

- 1 hunc locum: i.e., in his narrative. Caesar has been writing about his conquests in Gaul and Germany and now pauses to speak about the culture of these countries.
- 2 quō differant: indirect question dependent on prōponere; quō = quō modō
- 3 eōrum: refers to the Gauls
- 4 redeat: subjunctive in a relative clause of characteristic; translate 'is referred'
- 5 in summa: 'generally'

Caesar, *Gallie War* VI.12

Cum Caesar in Galliam venīit, alterius factionis principēs erant Aedui,⁶ alterius Sēquanī⁶ Hi cum per sē minus valērent, quod summa auctoritās antiquitus erat in Aeduis⁶ magnaque eōrum erant clientēlae, Germanōs atque Ariovistum⁷ sibi adfluxerant eōsque ad sē magnis iacturis pollicitationibusque perduxerant. Proeliis vērō complūribus factis secundis atque omni nobilitate Aeduōrum⁶ interfectā, tantūm⁸ potentia antecesserant ut magnam partem clientium ab Aeduis⁶ ad sē trāducerent obsidēsque ab his principum filios acciperent, et publice iurare cōgerent nihil sē contrā Sēquanōs⁶ cōsiliū⁹ initūrōs, et partem finitimi agri per vim occupātam possiderent Galliaeque tōtus principātum obtinerent. Quā necessitate adductus Diviciācus¹⁰ auxilii petendi causā Rōmam ad senātum profectus infectā rē redierat. Adventū Caesaris factā commutā-tione rerum, obsidibus Aeduis⁶ redditis, veteribus clientēlis restitūtis, novis per Caesarem comparātis, quod si qui sē ad eōrum amicitiam aggregāverant

accipio (ad + capio), take over, receive	nobilitās, -tātis, <i>F.</i> , nobility
adducō (ad + ducō), lead to, influence	obses, obsidēs, <i>M.</i> + <i>F.</i> , hostage
adiungō (ad + iungō), join to, attach	obtinēō (ob + tenēō), obtain
adventus, -ūs, <i>M.</i> , arrival	occupō (I), occupy
aggregō (I), add, adhere; join	perducō (per + ducō), lead to, win over, persuade
antecedō (ante + cedō), go before, excel	pollicitū, -ōnis, <i>F.</i> , promise
antiquitus (<i>adv.</i>), in ancient times, long ago	possidēō, -ere, -sedī, -sessus, seize, possess
clientēla, -ae, <i>F.</i> , dependent	potentia, -ae, <i>F.</i> , power
cōgō, -ere, cōegi, cōctus, compel	princeps, principis, <i>M.</i> , leader, chief
commutātio, -ōnis, <i>F.</i> , change	principatus, -ūs, <i>M.</i> , leadership
complūres, -a (-la), several	proelium, -i, <i>N.</i> , battle
dignitās, -tātis, <i>F.</i> , dignity	publicē (<i>adv.</i>), in public
factiō, -ōnis, <i>F.</i> , faction, (political) party	reddō, -ere, reddidī, redditus, return
finitimus, -a, -um, nearby, neighboring	restitū, -ere, restitui, restitūsus, set up again, restore
gratia, -ae, <i>F.</i> , grace, favor	secundus, -a, -um, second; favorable
infectus, -a, -um, loss; expense, cost	senātus, -ūs, <i>M.</i> , senate
infectus (in + ectō), go into, begin	trādūcō (trāns + ducō), lead over, win over
infectus, -a, -um (in + factō), not done	valeō, -ēre, -uī, valitūs, be well, be strong, be influential
infrō (I), swear	
necessitās, -tātis, <i>F.</i> , need, necessity	

- 6 Aedui, Sēquani: Gallic tribes
- 7 Ariovistus: a German king
- 8 tantum: here, as adverb, 'so much, to such a degree'
- 9 cōsiliū: the partitive genitive is dependent on nihil
- 10 Diviciācus: a chief of the Aedui who was a friend of Caesar

meliore condicione atque aequiore imperio se tui videbant, reliquis rebus eorum gratia dignitateque amplificata, Sequani⁶ principatum dimiserant. In eorum locum Remi¹¹ successerant; quos¹² quod adaequare apud Caesarem¹³ gratia intellegebatur, si qui propter veteres inimicitias nullo modo cum Aeduis⁶ coniungi poterant se Remis¹¹ in clientiam dicebant.¹⁴ Hos illi diligenter tuebantur; ita et novam et repente collectam auctoritatem tenebant. Eo tamen statim res erat, ut longē principēs Aedui⁶ haberentur, secundum locum dignitatis Remi¹¹ obtinerent.

adaequō (1), be equal (to)
 aequus, -a, -um, equal; level; equitable, just
 amplificō (1), make bigger, amplify
 clientia, -ae, F., dependent, dependency
 collegō (com- + legō), gather, collect
 condiciō, -ōnis, F., condition, terms
 coniungō (com- + iungō), join, join together
 dicō (1), declare, proclaim
 dignitas, -tatis, F., dignity
 diligenter (adv.), diligently
 dimittō (dis- + mittō), dismiss, give up
 gratia, -ae, F., grace, favor
 obtinēō (ob + tenēō), obtain
 princeps, principis, M., leader, chief
 principatus, -ūs, M., leadership
 repente (adv.), suddenly
 secundus, -a, -um, second; favorable
 status, -ūs, M., state, condition, situation
 succēdō (sub + cēdō), go beneath, approach,
 advance
 tueor, -eri, tūtus sum, watch, protect

- 11 Rēmi: a Gallic tribe
 12 quōs: subject accusative of the infinitive adaequare
 13 apud Caesarem: 'in Caesar's eyes'
 14 Sē... in clientiam dicebant: i.e., 'they attached themselves (to)'

UNIT EIGHTEEN

A. Subjunctive by Attraction
 We have seen earlier (Unit Seven, section J) that relative clauses in indirect statements usually have their verbs in the subjunctive. This is also frequently the case with relative and other subordinate clauses within clauses whose verbs are in the subjunctive, provided that the subordinate clause is an integral part of the idea of the main clause. The verbs in such subordinate clauses are said to be *attracted* into the subjunctive by the sheer force of the verb that governs the larger construction.

Rōmam profectus est ut illam urbem He set out for Rome in order that
 quō amici essent periculō servāret. he might save from danger that

city where his friends had gone.

B. futurum esse ut; fore ut

Although Latin has a future passive infinitive, it is not commonly found and consequently its form and use have been omitted from this book. When a future passive idea had to be expressed in indirect statement, a periphrasis was used as follows:

He knows that the citizens will be conquered. Scit futurum esse ut civēs
 He knows that it will be (with the result) that superentur.
 the citizens be conquered.

The futurity is expressed in *futurum esse*; the verbal idea in the English indirect statement is expressed in an *ut* clause of result (ut... superentur).

Fore is an alternate way of expressing *futurum esse*.

Senti fore ut ipse a civibus He feels that it will be that he (himself) be
 laudetur. praised by the citizens; he feels that he (him-
 self) will be praised by the citizens.

Dixit fore ut libri a poetis He said that it would be that books be written
 scriberentur. by the poets; he said that books would be
 written by the poets.

This construction is also used to stand for an *active* idea in future time when the verb in question has no fourth principal part and therefore can have no future active infinitive.

Putat fore ut ille vir carmen scribere possit. He thinks *that it will be that* that man *be able* to write a poem; he thinks *that* that man *will be able* to write a poem.

Possum, posse, potui has no fourth principal part and so no future active infinitive; the periphrasis is essential in this case to express the future idea.

C. The Historical Infinitive

Occasionally an infinitive is used in narrative passages instead of a finite verb where the English demands a finite verb. Such infinitives are called *historical* infinitives and emphasize the pure verbal action rather than the agents of that action.

In viis urbis heri currere, clamare, In the streets of the city yesterday (there fortiter pugnare. were) *running, shouting, fighting* bravely; in the streets of the city yesterday (men/they) were *running, shouting, fighting* bravely.

The historical infinitive, in which one can most clearly see the function of the infinitive as a pure verbal noun, is one of the earliest uses of the infinitive.

Yesterday in the streets of the city *running* (occurred), *shouting* (occurred), *brave fighting* (occurred).

The subject of an historical infinitive is in the *nominative* case.

Homō ācriter pugnāre. *The man fought fiercely.*

D. Shortened or Syncopated Forms of the Perfect Active System of Verbs

Forms of the perfect tenses which have -vi- or -ve- in them are sometimes shortened or syncopated by dropping the -vi- or -ve-. Observe:

amāsti	FOR	amāvisti
amāruūt		amāvērūūt
amārim		amāverim
audisse		audivisse
audissem		audivissem
dēlerunt		dēlēverunt
dēlāssēm		dēlēvissem
laudāssēmūs		laudāvissēmūs
amāstis		amāvistis

E. -ēre for -ērunt in the Third Person Plural, Perfect Active Indicative

The ending -ēre is sometimes used in poetry and high style prose as an alternate for -ērunt:

amāvēre FOR amāvērunt
dixēre dixērunt

F. The Greek Accusative: Accusative of Respect or Accusative After Verbs in the Middle Voice

The ablative case is regularly used in Latin to express *respect* or *specification* (see Unit Eight, section D). Occasionally in poetry and in late Latin the accusative is found with this function. This is really a Greek construction which has been borrowed by the Latin.

Ferrum cingitur. He is girded *with respect to a sword*; he girds on a sword.

The Greek verb has three voices: active, passive, and middle. The middle voice often has the same forms as the passive, but it is used in a reflexive sense; that is, the subject at the same time performs the action and experiences its effect(s). In the example above, *cingitur* may be explained as the equivalent of a Greek middle, meaning literally 'he girds (a sword) on himself'. If we interpret *cingitur* in this way, then *ferrum* may be explained alternatively as the *object* of the middle verb *cingitur*. Whichever way we choose to interpret the grammar, the construction involved is a Greek one.

The accusative of respect is frequently used to express the *part affected*:

Caput vulnerātus est. He was wounded *with respect to his head*; he was wounded *in the head*.

Ōs pallōre suffūsa est. She was suffused *with respect to her face* with pallor; she was suffused *with pallor in her face*.

G. Adverbial Accusative

Closely allied to the accusative of respect is the so-called *adverbial accusative*. What is in fact an accusative of respect functions adverbially:

Maximam partem ille vir sapientissimi est. *With respect to the greatest part*, that man is very wise; *for the most part*

Id temporis magnus numerus lēgātōrum ad urbem vēnit. *With respect to that of time*, a great number of legates came to the city; *at that time* a great number of legates came to the city.

Multum laborat ut a civibus laudetur. He works with respect to much in order that he may be praised by the citizens; he works a lot in order that he may be praised by the citizens.

H. Genitive with Expressions of Remembering and Forgetting

The genitive is frequently used with verbs and expressions of remembering and forgetting.

Mātris et patris bene memini. I remember my mother and father well.

Doloris nūper oblitus eram. I had recently forgotten my grief.

Virtūtis eōrum nōn obliviscor. I do not forget their courage.

Note that the accusative is also found with verbs and expressions of remembering and forgetting.

I. Genitive of Indefinite Value

A few neuter adjectives and some nouns implying utter worthlessness, such as **as, assis, M.**, 'as' (a small denomination of money), **floccus, -ī, M.**, 'a lock of wool', and **nilhilum, -ī, N.**, 'nothing', are sometimes used in the genitive case to express the value of a person, thing, or situation when that value is not specifically determined or is indefinite. This use of the genitive is generally found with verbs meaning 'consider', 'reckon', and 'value'.

Magni mē habet. He considers me of great (value).

Parvi suam civitatem facit. He reckons (makes) his state of little (value).

Familiam suam flocci ducit. He considers his family of a lock of wool; he doesn't care at all for his family; he doesn't give a damn for his family.

J. Ablative of Price

The instrumental ablative (ablative of means) is used with some expressions to express the price of something.

Villam suam magnō (pretiō) vendidit. He sold his country house by means of a great price; he sold his country house at a great price.

Nēmō est qui pāce bellum mītet. There is no one who would (ex)change war by means of peace; there is no one who would exchange war for peace.

K. quod, 'the fact that'

A substantive clause introduced by **quod**, 'the fact that', and with its verb in the indicative is sometimes used as the subject or object of another verb, or in apposition to the subject of that other verb.

Quod ille coniugem tantum amat *The fact that* that man loves (his) wife *mē mover.* so much moves me. (subject of main verb)

Alterum est periculum, quod iste plus imperi vult. The other danger is *the fact that* that man (of yours) wants more power. (in apposition to subject of main verb)

Neglēxērunt quod ego civitati multōs annōs prōsum. They have neglected *the fact that* I have been useful to the state for many years. (object of main verb)

UNIT EIGHTEEN — VOCABULARY

aestimō (1)	estimate, reckon
as, assis, -ium, M.	as (a small denomination of money)
cingō, -ere, cīnxī, cīnctus	surround, gird
emō, -ere, emī, ēmpus	buy
honor, honoris, M.	honor, distinction, office
memini, meminisse (defective verb)	remember
nilhilum, -ī, N.	nothing
numerus, -ī, M.	number
obliviscor, oblivisci, oblitus sum	forget
pretium, -ī, N.	price; value
pūgna, -ae, F.	battle, fight
quod si	but if
vendō, -ere, vendidi, venditus	sell
vulnerō (1)	wound

UNIT EIGHTEEN — NOTES ON VOCABULARY

Cingō, cingere, cīnxī, cīnctus, 'surround, gird', lengthens the *-i-* in the perfect active stem since it is followed by *-nx-* and in the perfect passive stem since it is followed by *-nct-*.

In the perfect forms of **emō, emere, emī, ēmpus**, 'buy', the *e-* is long. **Empor**, 'buyer', is a well-known word because of the famous expression, **Caveat emptor**, 'Let the buyer beware' (**caveō, cavēre, cāvī, cautus**, 'be on guard, take care, beware').

Memini, 'remember', is a defective verb like **ōdī**; it is found only in the perfect tenses and the perfect tense is translated as present, the pluperfect as past, and the future perfect as future. Often this verb governs the genitive: **Patrisse meministi**? 'Do you remember your native land?'

UNIT EIGHTEEN — DRILL

1. Multi hominēs familiam parvi habuēre.
2. Cottidiē multum studemus ut multa discāmus.
3. Dixit futurum esse ut dux ā militibus nōn metuerētur.
4. Populus tōtus spērat fore ut hostēs vincantur.
5. Memorēs periculi magnā cum cūrā in nemus ingressi sunt.
6. Remānsit Aenēās clārāque in luce refulsit ('gleamed') ōs umerōsque ('shoulders') deō similis.
7. Signum Iūnō mōnstrārat; sic nam fore bello ēgregiam et facilem victū per aetātes gentem. [ēgregius, -a, -um, 'outstanding']
8. Quod populus tōtus eum timet duci saevō magnope placet.
9. Quid quod populus tōtus eum timet.
10. Cum villam amici relinquere properārent, statuas tamen plurimā pecuniā ēmpās ('bought') animadvertēre.
11. Cum multum laudāssent fortiōra facta ducis, omnes dixerunt eum nōn diū victurum.
12. Cēlata corpus umbris, fēmina saeva cui nōn erat fidēs per ardēns oppidum errāvit.
13. Postquam in tēctum ingressi sunt, alii rēgem quaerere; alii aliōs visōs interficere; quaerere loca cēlata; clausa ('closed') aperire; strepitu ('noise') et tumultu ('confusion') omnia miscēre dum rēx inventūtur.
14. Nēmō est cui quotquot ('however much') sit pecuniae placeat.
15. Relinquāmus omnes terram quam incolāmus ut libertātem vitamque novam petāmus.

UNIT EIGHTEEN — EXERCISES

I.

1. Ille amicitiam parvi habet, qui pecuniam amicis semper praepōnat.
2. Illud cōsiliū boni faciō.
3. Quinque librōs duōbus ferris ēmi.
4. Postquam domum multā cum pecuniā rediēre, meministine quantum istae ā civibus suis laudatae sint? Pecuniae ets tantū (pretii) erat?
5. Fāma Caesaris erat plūris civibus Rōmānis quam aliorum ducum. Virum ac virtūtis eius nunquam oblitū sunt. Eārum etiam nunc meminērunt.
6. Cum vidēre fore ut cum nūntiō colloqui nōn possem, cōstitui mē quam celerimē domum recipere ubi cognōscerem quid in campō nūper accidisset.
7. Metū mortis neglēctō, cōpiae pericula pūgnae nihili aestimārunt.
8. Ille miser virtutem honoremque pecuniā vendidit. Civēs eum nunc parvi dūcunt. Quod iste se ita gessit hominēs mōrum bonōrum in omni orbe terrarum taedet.

9. Quis famam divitiis mutavit? Nemo est qui credat futurum esse ut talis esse miser unquam desinat.
10. Putant fore ut nemo ē civibus metuat nē plūs imperii capere velit.
11. Si carmina illius poetae audisset, ea magni habuisset.
12. Pollicitus est sē Rōmam properātūrum esse; aliōs illic iam properāsse.
13. Carmina Paulus eruit, recitat sua carmina Paulus.
Nam quod emās possis iure vocāre tuum.
(Martial 2.20)
14. [Paulus, -i, M., proper name; recitō (1), 'recite']
Quis autem eum magni dūcāt quem multum metuat vel ā quō sē metui putet?
15. Ab aliō expectēs alteri quod feceris.
16. Mors tam mihi grāta est ut, quō propius ad eam accēdam, quasi terram vidēre videar post longum in nāve iter.
17. Quod si quem socium caput vulneratum in urbe vidisti, mōstrā eum mihi sine morā! [caput, capitis, N., 'head']
18. Mūtā iam istam mentem, mihi crēde, obliviscere timōris atque dubitī!
Vivāmus, mea Lesbia, atque amēmus,
tūmōrēsque senum severiōrum
omnēs ūnius aestimēmus assis.
(Catullus 5.1-3)
19. [severus, -a, -um, 'stern, severe']
20. Istos hominēs, ferra cinctōs, populus maximē timet. Nam imperātor omnes rēs horridās per eōs agere, in amicis habēre, eōs maximi aestimat.

II.

1. Although the man was wounded in the foot, he forgot his pain and, for the most part, fought courageously.
2. He said that he would not be able to sell his sword for much money; in times of peace, others don't value such weapons highly.
3. The fact that he bought his own safety at the price of the freedom of his people disgusts me.
4. I wanted to gird myself with a sword in order that I might drive back the soldiers who were rushing into the city.