

ON
LATIN STRONG TENSES
AND MODES.

A TREATISE

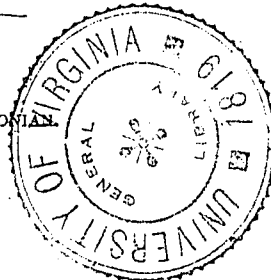
On Temporal and Modal Significance in the Latin
Indirect Discourse, exhibiting the Influence of
Independent Asseveration in Dependent Claus-
es, and of Asseveration or Emphasis upon An-
tecedent of a Clause, in the Determination of
Tense and Mode.

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DEDICATED TO
COL. WILLIAM E. PETERS,
PROFESSOR OF LATIN IN THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA,
In admiration of the Man and Scholar, and gratitude to the
Teacher and Friend.

INTRODUCTION.

No justification of the present choice of subject is necessary. The mood and tense of the *Oratio Obliqua* of the Latin Historians has never received anything like a careful or competent treatment. In this *Oratio Obliqua*, present, future and perfect tenses of the *Oratio Recta* are represented now by present and perfect subjunctive tenses, now by imperfect and pluperfect subjunctive tenses, in small part also by indicative tenses. For such combinations, or rather as it would seem, such confusions of tense in a language so strict elsewhere in the sequence of its tenses as the Latin, the grammarians have offered no explanation beyond finding a name for the fact, the "shifting" of the tenses. Weissenborn's phrases, "nearer," "more remote," "more general," "more particular," applied to the cases on which he is commenting, have no significance. Draeger's hypothesis of a "stylistic variation of the verbal termination" deserves notice only for its originality.

Again, in Latin authors, most frequently (as it happens) in Cicero, often after real present and future verbs of saying, without any warning whatever, the tense suddenly changes to the past. Neither has any explanation been offered of this beyond a misstatement of the fact. For Cicero expresses in these past tenses his own present thoughts as well as the opinions of the "old writers;" so much so that Madvig (at Cic. Fin. 3, 20, 67) thinks this "transfer of the mind to the past," this "inconsistency" very harsh and slovenly. If Madvig had been born a Latin, his taste would doubtless have been less finical here and elsewhere.

According to the testimony of the MSS., the several tenses of the indicative also had their natural and necessary use in the indirect discourse and the indirect question. But recent editors (as Madvig, Halm, Dietsch, Nipperdei, etc., as also formerly Ernesti) have, as it were, by common consent, concluded otherwise. Madvig has even persuaded himself that present and perfect indicatives are necessarily excluded from the *Oratio Obliqua* of the historians (Vid. Em. 130, 181 n., where he also misstates the evidence of the MSS., and 410). That is to say, this critic has thought it permissible to conclude that more than twenty perfect indicatives (for so many Livy used, not to speak of those that *may* have suffered corruption in the transmission), that more than twenty perfect indicatives then in the *Oratio Obliqua* of Livy are due to MSS. corruption. To assume such proportion of corruption is practically to subvert the MSS. authority for *any* concrete case as between indicative and subjunctive, and indeed it would seem that for many of the editors this limit has been reached, and all sense of the distinction

lost. However, as we shall see, it admits of *positive* proof—though it is a proposition that ought not to have required proof—that the MSS. authority is no worse—for that matter neither better nor worse—in the Oratio Obliqua than elsewhere, and that slight corruptions too have their limits. The use of the indicative in the indirect question and the indirect discourse is notably a case in which “fragili quaerens illidere dentem offendet solido.”

In the present dissertation then I propose to examine whether it is not some consistent principle that has produced these apparent anomalies rather than shiftless chance on the one hand or MSS. corruption on the other. From a sufficiently careful examination of Latin usage from Plautus to Justinian, the Influence of Emphasis and Asseveration has been elicited as such a principle, fully adequate to explain *all* the phenomena of the Oratio Obliqua and to correct and complete throughout the theory of Latin (oblique) tense and mode. Furthermore, examples of tense and mode will be cited not from any corrected text but in accordance with the MSS. readings, no pains having been spared to *thus* reconstitute for the purpose of the present discussion a pure and trustworthy text.

To repeat, the subject of inquiry is how present, future and perfect tense relations (also pluperfect indicative tense relations) of the Oratio Recta are represented in the Oratio Obliqua. As original imperfect and pluperfect subjunctives necessarily remain unchanged, and imperfect indicatives (apparently always) become imperfect subjunctives (if changed), any consideration of these tenses in cases where they have appeared to be thus original is omitted from the present discussion. I need only note in passing the surprising carelessness of many German and English grammarians, who in citations and statistics (as Weissenborn at Liv. 22, 32, 8, and often; Draeger, vol. 1, pp. 216–7) do not distinguish between original and derived imperfect and pluperfect subjunctive tenses, or between the imperfect subjunctive as representing an imperfect or a present of the Oratio Recta (as Weissenborn at Liv. 1, 51, 4 and often). The same Weissenborn and other Germans make the monstrous suggestion (*i. e.*, monstrous without proof) that “si vellet,” Liv. 2, 15, 4 represents a “si volueris” of the O. R.)

In the languages familiar to us there are two modes of treating the tenses of indirect discourse, *viz.*, either the tenses of direct discourse are retained, as in the Greek, or they are made to conform to the tense of the verbum dicendi introducing the first oblique period, as in the English. Which of these methods has the Latin language adopted? Neither one to the exclusion of the other.

Wherever in indirect thought or speech a preterite tense of a verbum dicendi is immediately present and imminent, it exercises sequence in single sentences as such. Thus the *directly governed*

oblique period (and its immediate connection) is incorporated in the narrative and naturally conforms to the rule of sequence.

As to the *Rest* (supposing the oblique clauses to continue and thus produce Oratio Obliqua proper) there is diversity of usage in Latin.

First, the preterite tense of the governing verbum dicendi may determine all following tenses in the same manner as it determines the tenses of the single sentence, thus giving rise to the Oratio Obliqua of Consecution, or, as it may be called, in view of its origin, the (continuous) Oratio Obliqua of the Single Sentence. This form of the Oratio Obliqua was used almost exclusively by Cicero, and, of other authors whose works are extant, by Hirtius (Auct. B. G. 8 and Auct. B. Alex.) and Aferius Varus (quoted in the Digest.)

Second, after the directly governed oblique period (and its immediate connection) Representation, which consists in the reproduction of present and perfect tenses of the Oratio Recta, *as far as the Latin idiom admits of their reproduction*, sets in and continues unbroken to the end without any arbitrary reassertion of the consecution. More than this, if the first oblique period forms part of a set speech or report, *i. e.*, belongs to Oratio Obliqua proper, the Representation generally begins at once and the governing verbum dicendi exercises no power of sequence. This form of the Oratio Obliqua is the only one employed by Plautus, Terence, Caesar, Sallust, Livy, Tacitus, Curtius, Nepos, Justin and the rest; and is both by inheritance and by usage the natural and normal O. O. of the language. It may be called the Oratio Obliqua of Representation, or, since, as it happens, the historians furnish the best examples of its use, the Historical Oratio Obliqua.

According to the definition given above the Oratio Obliqua of Representation retains unchanged all original imperfect and pluperfect subjunctives, transfers the imperfect indicative of the O. R. to the imperfect subjunctive and generally the pluperfect indicative to the pluperfect subjunctive, converts the great mass of present, future and perfect tenses of the O. R. into present and perfect forms of the subjunctive, but in case of special uses, the determination of which is the object of the present inquiry, into imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive forms, or sometimes retains them unchanged in the indicative. In the O. O. of Representation, then, external consecution has no direct influence whatever; a great indirect influence it still has, for the current of *quasi-present consecution flowing through the Representation*, while in itself very strong, so strong, indeed, as often to prevent the imperfect and pluperfect subjunctives from appearing in their proper uses, is still very considerably weaker than the *simple present consecution* after a real non-preterite tense of a verbum dicendi. For in the Oratio Obliqua

of real present or future sequence the present sequence is all but supreme with a non-preterite predicate-infinitive, less so with a preterite predicate-infinitive; while in the represented O. O. of the historians, though both the real past time and the continuous present representation are disturbing factors, yet the tenses occur for the most part self-determined. What the determining principle is we may now consider.

THE PRINCIPLE OF EMPHASIS AND ASSEVERATION.

While the principle underlying the use of all imperfect and pluperfect subjunctives in opposition to sequence and the retention of all indicatives in disregard of the general tendency towards the subjunctive has been arrived at only by a study and comparison of its concrete applications, it readily admits of theoretical discussion and deduction.

The present and perfect subjunctives of dependent clauses express *general* tendency towards an actual result; the particular application is no more than an inference. By their use we have a general formula containing potentially specific cases. Thus, these tenses denote an action relative to some other action absolutely conceived. They cannot themselves express necessary concrete relation, absolute action. The clause in which they stand cannot itself have any declarative force. Take away the affirmation of their principal clause and no affirmation remains. Again, these are the tenses of the ideal condition. They thus express a conception merely, apart from practical application.

It is evident that the force of the expressions "is qui faciat" ("a man that will do this," and inferentially, "a man that does this") and "is qui fecerit" may be considered in two relations, viz., with reference to the agent or person and with reference to the act or fact. Corresponding to these two relations we may formulate the two characteristic imperfections of the present and perfect tenses of the subjunctive:—

First, the present and perfect tenses of the subjunctive denote an indefinite not a definite, a general not a particular object (person or thing).

Second, the present and perfect tenses of the subjunctive express a relative not an absolute, a potential not an actual action.

In the relations of emphasis these two principles express the fundamental distinction between the present and past tenses of the subjunctive; for the latter do not share these inherent defects of the present. That past tenses as such, *i. e.*, by virtue of their opposition to the present, possess this asseverative force is shown by the many emphatic uses of the pluperfect indicative (for which see Draeger, Vol. I, 130 B., or any of the grammars) and by similar uses of the imperfect.

Stated as Laws of the Oratio Obliqua, these two principles become:—

I. THE PRINCIPLE OF EMPHASIS AND DISTINCTION.

When the specific nature of the connection between principal and dependent clauses becomes the object of an affirmation or asseveration, that in feeling and intensity is personal, the present and perfect tenses of the subjunctive are in themselves inadequate to express the relation.

II. THE PRINCIPLE OF INDEPENDENT ASSEVERATION.

When the action (or fact, or reality, or occurrence) of a dependent clause becomes the object of independent affirmation or asseveration, the present and perfect tenses of the subjunctive are in themselves incompetent to make the affirmation.

A few examples will here suffice to illustrate the simple meaning attached to the terms "Emphasis" and "Asseveration."

And first of Emphasis:—When the heir interprets the ambiguous clause of a will, "The heir is to give A. those articles which he shall chose," as meaning "I am bound to give him *those* articles which *I* shall chose (*those* particular ones, not the ones *he* shall chose) (Cic. Inv. 2, 40, 115 ille se quae ipse vellet, debere dicit,) the emphasis or stress falling upon the antecedent of the dependent clause, the personal interest or feeling excited in the speaker, and here also the distinction of persons are all manifest. So again, "Hasdrubal is a greater general than Hannibal even; in fact he collected an army in *those* (those very, those self-same, precisely those) regions in which Hannibal lost (actually lost) the greater part of his soldiers by famine and cold." (Liv. 27, 44, 8 quippe in iis locis hunc coegisse exercitum, quibus ille maiorem partem militum fame ac frigore, quae miserrima mortis genera sint, amisisset). Thus as the antecedent becomes more and more particularized or emphasized, the present and perfect tenses of the subjunctive are more and more excluded. The Emphasis is often found associated with Independent Affirmation, as perhaps in this latter example, and on ultimate analysis appears to resolve into it.

Secondly, the grammatically dependent clause of the sentence, "To the success of this sedition there has been wanting only a leader, who (=and hé—in a warning) at the present stage of affairs, will readily be found, provided etc. (grammatically still a complex sentence in Latin) (Tac. A. 14, 61 arma illa adversus principem sumpta; ducem tantum defuisse, qui motis rebus facile reperiretur, modo etc.,) contains an independent affirmation or asseveration, "*Hé* will readily be found." And in the language of Socrates, "I am superior to other men only in knowing that I know nothing, and for this reason I imagine I was pronounced by Apollo the wisest of men, because this alone is the whole of wisdom, for

one not to think that he knows what he does not know (Cic. Ac. I, 4, 16 eoque praestare caeteris, quod se nihil scire sciat ob eamque rem se arbitrari ab Apolline omnium sapientissimum esse dictum, quod haec esset una omnis sapientia non arbitrari sese scire quod nesciat) every one must see in the clause, "because this is all wisdom, etc.," beside its subordinate causal relation "because, etc.," the independent asseverative force of "*This is all wisdom.*" It will be noticed too that as soon as the force or tension of the asseveration is satisfied, the present sequence reasserts itself (quod nesciat).

All preference or necessity for the use of imperfect and pluperfect subjunctives or the retention of present and perfect indicatives instead of present and perfect subjunctives, in all clauses, in all authors, from one end of the language to the other, whether within or without the Oratio Obliqua proper, have resulted from these two simple principles of emphasis and asseveration. Thus with these tenses Si = ita si, in that case if, on this condition if, in the case that, if practically (as opposed to an ideal conception); or = if it really is the case (fact) that (independent affirmation within the clause), if it really shall be the case that. Quod = ideo quod, for this (I insist, and no other) reason, for this (good and sufficient) reason that; or = because it is a fact that. Cum (temporal) = tunc cum, at this (particular) time when. Cum (causal) = since it is a fact that, since it is true that. Postquam = ex eo tempore quo. Antequam = ante id tempus quo. Ut (final) in making known the motive inducing the performance of the action = I (will) perform this action; so that thereby this end shall be attained (independent affirmation). Ut (of result) in asseverations, exhortations, deprecations = such is your influence that, etc.

The influence of asseveration in dependent clauses is, then, one of the essential and constituent elements of Latin syntax alike in Oratio Recta and Oratio Obliqua. A distinctive peculiarity of the Latin is its tendency to apply general formulæ and consequent subjunctive mode to all (or nearly all) dependent clauses *merely as such*; while on the other hand, independent affirmation of the fact tends to retain indicatives or at least to exclude present and perfect subjunctives (as, for example, in iterative relations). From the somewhat unequal and precarious balance established between these two conflicting tendencies Latin Mode chiefly results, fixed enough in its elements, quite variable in the proportions of their admixture. For example, the influence of emphasis in the retention of the perfect, imperfect and pluperfect indicative in cum clauses (producing the so-called temporal cum clauses), often with an expressed tunc, eo tempore, etc., will occur to every one; so the influence of asseveration of the fact in the retention of the indicative of a rejected cause (after non quod, etc.) and in the introduction of indicative

tenses into the protasis of the unreal condition, etc. Especially it will appear that the past tenses of the subjunctive, frequently occurring after the pure perfect, are only indirectly due to the past sequence that the perfect form *may* exert, and that the real determinant is most often emphasis or independent asseveration. Hence, also, the introduction of *fui* and *fuera*m (instead of *sum* and *eram*) to form the perfect and pluperfect passive. Even in cases where a particle or dependency, from inveterate association, *in itself* alone always requires the subjunctive, a *sufficient intensity of asseveration* within the clause may (practically) destroy the dependency and thus produce the indicative in *any* clause (as in the dependency of the indirect question, in the dependency of the O. O., in historical *cum* clauses, in causal and concessive *cum* clauses, even once or twice after *ut*, *ne*, *quin*, *quamvis*, etc.—all these cases differing only in degree, not in kind), in which the subjunctive results from the particle or dependency without being (as the optative subjunctive, etc.) directly necessary to the sense. Necessarily the asseverative or affirmative principle forms part and parcel of the Latin linguistic consciousness always and everywhere; only in the O. O. under new conditions it assumes new forms of application.

Let me restate the question in a somewhat different form. It is a general rule of the Latin Oratio Obliqua that dependent clauses are put in the subjunctive, and by this rule of the O. O. and the present sequence of the representation they *must* become present or perfect subjunctives. And this is the case with the ordinary clauses; but what of the emphatic clauses (in the sense just explained)? For how can the relations of independent affirmation be expressed by forms having only the power of dependent affirmation? Here we have a conflict of two principles, the emphasis and the present sequence, and, what is more, both of them active principles. There are two or rather three solutions of this dilemma (or trilemma).

First, the rule of the Sequence being set aside and the rule of the Oratio Obliqua holding good, these emphatic relations find expression in the past tenses of the subjunctive. Why these latter possess independent force, while the present do not, is more or less obscure; that they do possess it, is certain. It would seem, however, that this force belongs to past tenses as such by virtue of their contrast with the present, and that the use of the imperfect indicative in recognizing a *fact* previously misunderstood and in returning to a *fact* (*resumptive* use; so I shall often have occasion in the course of this discussion to refer to the *resumptive* force of past tenses in the O. O.) is precisely analogous. (This use of the imperfect is naturally more common in Greek (Goodwin's Moods and Tenses 39 and 40) than in Latin, but no doubt is equally natural and indigenous to both. So also examples

of the influence of emphasis are to be found in the Greek indirect discourse, though I imagine the principle was not borrowed from the Latins. Examples of the expression of surprise or wonder by the imperfect may be found quoted in any of the grammars; examples of the resumptive (so-called philosophic) imperfect are Cic. Off. 2, 10, 36; id. Inv. 1, 51, 96). Further the Greek Gnomic Aorist has a similar origin. Compare also the use of past tenses in the unreal conditional to contrast the unreal with the real and the conversion of the unreal imperfect subjunctive by *-rum fuisse* (and not *esse*) in the O. O.

These past *forms*, however, though they regularly themselves exert past sequence on their dependencies, have, in actual use, no reference to the past, no relation whatever to the rule of past sequence. Rather these past forms have two uses, one having reference to past time, the other having eventually only the power of independent affirmation. With the latter use only are we here concerned. I shall freely refer to them as the strong or emphatic or independent tenses of the subjunctive.

Second, the rule of the Oratio Obliqua being set aside and the rule of the Emphasis holding good, these emphatic relations are expressed by the tenses of the indicative. Here, either the original force of the affirmation is sufficient and the same tenses (present and perfect) are retained, or still stronger tenses (imperfect and pluperfect) may be substituted. This use of the indicative in the Oratio Obliqua, though far less frequent than that of the strong tenses of the subjunctive, is distinctively Latin, and Latin of the purest. (Cicero has several times retained the present and perfect indicative even in his Oratio Obliqua of Consecution). In the classical period these indicatives are always used with their proper force and significance. Later, in the second century (as perhaps in Justin), they began to be abused. Traces of Greek influence are not to be found in the Latin Oratio Obliqua, until we reach such authors as Ammianus Marcellinus in the fifth century, when, of course, we find also *quod* (=)—clauses in the place of the infinitive and similar Greek paraphernalia.

Thus the old grammarians were altogether wrong in imagining (for certainly it required some imagination) the indicatives of the Oratio Obliqua to be statements of the "reporter"; on the contrary they are the emphatic asseverations and independent declarations (in dependent clauses) of the original "speaker," the persistence of his will, and nothing can be a more complete travesty of the fact than any of these suppositions about the "reporter" as voucher for the correctness of the statement. [An entirely different thing, of course, are the real cases (rarely occurring, at least in pure form,) in which the reporter or narrator makes a statement or explanation within the body of the O. O. Such explanations regularly stand

in the indicative, because they do not properly belong to indirect discourse at all, as Liv. 37, 56, 4, etc.; generally (if for no other reason), because the indicative is the natural mode of independent affirmations (no matter by whom made), as Auct. B. G. 8, 11, 1; Caes. B. C. 1, 18, 1, etc. Yet even these cases by no means invariably stand in the indicative, but as independent affirmations may be given in strong tenses of the subjunctive (by a species of attraction), as Liv. 38, 1, 5; Cic. De Or. 1, 54, 232, etc.; or in weak relations, as often in case of a causal nexus, may be attracted into weak tenses of the subjunctive, as Cic. Planc. 29, 71 fin.; Flac. 15, 35; N. D. 1, 31, 85; Curt. 7, 7, 25; Plin. Ep. 1, 13, 4 (quia); Cic. Tusc. 3, 32, 77; 5, 5, 12, etc.]. Undoubtedly, if one should set out (as these grammarians did) from the *a priori* assumption that whatever indicatives occur in the Oratio Obliqua, mark facts accepted as such and vouched for by the reporter, he must conclude (as they also did) by denying, in spite of all MSS., that any indicatives at all occur in the Oratio Obliqua—the *reductio ad absurdum* of his assumption. To give one illustration out of many, Livy writes of certain orders of the Roman praetor, “They *had scarcely any effect* on the Cretans; excepting the Gortynians, none of them restored the captives. Valerius Antias, however, has written that about four thousand captives were restored out of the whole island, because they *feared* (*did fear*—in opposition to Livy’s denial “*had scarcely any effect*”) the praetor’s threats. (Liv. 37, 60, 6 nihil magnopere ea Cretenses moverunt; captivos, praeter Gortynios, nulli reddiderunt. Valerius Antias ad quattuor millia captivorum, quia belli minas timuerunt, ex tota insula reddita scripsit.) Here all the recent editors have corrected the MSS. reading (timuerunt), because, forsooth, the fact of the clause is denied by Livy (the “reporter”). To have emended innumerable tenses for the sake of a mere *a priori* theory, as it happens, in direct *contradiction* to the facts, is scarcely more than a huge practical joke.

To resume the consideration of our primary principles, the term “independent affirmation” is employed to denote such affirmation or asseveration as is made when one registers *his* conviction, scores *his* point, drives home *his* argument, draws *his* conclusion; such affirmation as belongs to the language of insistence, protestation, exhortation, admonition, warning, deprecation, correction, repudiation, indignation, and the like; there is always the expression of personal feeling or conviction; there is always an *emotional* or *personal* element. Emphasis, then, may be said to consist essentially in independent affirmation, expressing and in turn exciting feeling or emotion, i. e., to consist in the affirmation of feeling or will.

According to this definition in such sentences as Mago’s report, “Hannibal has engaged with six generals, of whom four

were consuls and two dictators" (Liv. 23, 11, 8 cum sex imperatoribus eum, quorum quattuor consules, duo dictator ac magister equitum fuerint, confluxisse) the relative clause, while it does not determine its antecedent and therefore has a certain independent value, makes no independent affirmation, nor anything like it. The matter of such a clause is only incidental, secondary, supplementary; it has no explicit value. On the other hand in the following "Valerius Antias relates that Hannibal was first (i. e., before he proposed the conference) beaten by Scipio in a battle, in which (cf. and in it) twelve thousand men were slain, etc." (Liv. 30, 29, 7 Valerius Antias primo proelio victum eum a Scipione, quo duodecim milia armatorum in acie sunt caesa, mille et septingenti capti, legatum tradit ad Scipionem venisse), where the fact of this hypothetical battle and all its details, such as the exact number of the slain and captured, etc., depend upon the word, the authority, the affirmation of Antias (the term "personal" is meant to apply to such cases), we have an independent affirmation in the dependent clause and a strong tense must accordingly be used. It will be noted that such asseveration need not have been in the original speech, if there was then no necessity for asseveration, but is often developed by the context in which it is reported, especially when it becomes necessary to contrast and distinguish opposing opinions or statements.

Still more is simple contrast without emotional and asseverative force insufficient to produce change of tense, as Cic. Inv. 2, 25, 75 id fieri poterit, si demonstrabitur magis necessarium fuisse illud, quod vitaret reus, quam illud, quod fecerit.

Two general forms of the principle of emphasis are of sufficient importance to be mentioned here. First, the occurrence of the action, as opposed to its non-occurrence, and vice versa. "To think that, though I was put forward as the special champion of the senate, in my consulship a law has been passed, which former consuls obstructed (= succeeded in obstructing, in opposition to the present failure) with less effort and amid expectations by no means so great!" (Liv. 2, 58, 5 se unico consule electo adversus tribuniciam potestatem, perlatam legem esse, quam minore conatu, nequaquam tanta patrum spe priores impederunt consules.

With the negative I shall call this resistance to pressure; as when the party seeking to postpone the triumph of the consul urge that "in a few months after the return of his colleague he may triumph as proconsul after the example of many who *have not* triumphed (*did not* triumph) in their magistracy" (Liv. 36, 39, 10 devictis Liguribus, paucos post menses proconsulem P. Cornelium multorum exemplo, qui in magistratu non triumphaverunt, triumphaturum esse.)

Many cases of attributive emphasis owe their strong tenses to

the emphatic or asseverative distinction of persons or things. Thus, in a discussion as to the changes in the art and life of the orator that old age may render necessary, "However, since we take so many illustrations for the orator from this one artist, Roscius says that *he* (*at least*—a force resulting from the setting of the quotation), the more age shall advance upon him, the slower will he make the measures of the flute-player (Cic. De Or. 1, 60, 254 *quamquam, quoniam multa ad oratoris similitudinem ab uno artifice sumimus, solet idem Roscius dicere se, quo plus sibi ætatis accedcret, eo tardiores tibicinis modos esse facturum. Quodsi ille . . . , quanto facilius nos . . . ?*) Here it is the contrasting asseveratively the action of Roscius, at least, with that of others that produces the strong tense in a dependent clause not otherwise emphatic. Naturally this occurs in the O. O. especially with *ipse*.

Thirdly (to return at last to our dilemma), the rule of the emphasis is overborne and under the compulsion of the present sequence many strong relations are forced into the weak tenses of the subjunctive. This is regularly the case in the neighborhood of a non-preterite *verbum dicendi*; but as we recede further and further from the present verb, strong relations tend to assert themselves, though much more rarely than in the weaker present sequence of the representation. Thus the example cited above from Cic. Inv. 2, 40, 116 is very exceptional, and would not ordinarily be so written; indeed we find this same example at Auct. Her. 1, 12, 20 written in a weak tense.

In other words, while the principle of emphasis is so potent and in one sense so universal in the determination of Latin oblique tense and mode, the production of its full effects has been made impossible by the law of the consecution of tenses, the supreme rule of Latin grammar. This not only generally counteracts the effects of emphasis after a real present *verbum dicendi*, but throughout the Oratio Obliqua of representation appears as a strong current of present sequence; so that the emphasis, before it can assert itself, has first to overcome this. When it is remembered that almost any relation whatever in the immediate neighborhood of a present *verbum dicendi* is made to assume weak tenses, it will be understood how these weak tenses, so familiar in use, were rarely excluded altogether from the historical Oratio Obliqua. In many relations they are scarcely used at all; in others, as more vivid forms, they occur frequently instead of the more emphatic forms. In fact, there might be said to be different degrees of representation, one in which only weak relations are represented; others in which the process is extended to many strong as well.

Past tenses, in their emphatic use, regularly exert past sequence and carry with them or determine other tenses standing in the same relation or referring to the same action. In the historical

Oratio Obliqua as a whole, the weak or present tenses greatly preponderate. While in many passages only past tenses are found, these, on examination, all prove to be used in strong relations. Hence the conclusion that the historians never used the Ciceronian Oratio Obliqua of past sequence. In citations, however, I have generally enclosed in brackets—thus, Liv. (25, 16, 10)—cases cited from an Oratio Obliqua in which a weak tense has not already appeared; though (as I now think) quite uselessly, as this is the merest accident.

For the purposes of the present treatment, all tenses occurring in the historians have been carefully examined and noted, and all past tenses (not original or not determined by others) will be cited below, as well as nearly all the strong tenses occurring in Cicero after real present sequence. The occurrence of weak tenses in similar relations will generally be noticed.

The principle of emphasis, attributive and verbal, is readily seen to be the determinant of past tense and indicative mode; a study of the single cases here cited and, what is at least equally necessary, of continuous passages of the Oratio Obliqua *in situ* will give a general notion of its actual application, which from the nature of the principle is somewhat variable.

TRANSITION FROM SEQUENCE TO REPRESENTATION.—In the Historical Oratio Obliqua the Representation generally begins immediately: Liv. 4, 54, 7 negare, si ea ita sint, liberos tollendos esse. Sall. J. 111, 1 denique regi patefecit: quod polliceatur, senatum et populum Romanum, quoniam armis amplius valuissent, non in gratiam habituros. Caes. B. G. 4, 7, 3: Tac. A. 2, 46, and often.

Transitions from the narrative to representation are often made in disregard of sequence: Liv. 1, 40, 3; 3, 2, 12 increpare duces, quod in aciem, qua pugnandi arte Romanus excellat, commissa res sit. 4, 32, 2 increpuit quod animos ex tam levibus momentis fortunae suspensos gererent, ut parva iactura accepta quae ipsa . . . discordia imperatorum accepta sit, Veientem hostem pertimescant. 6, 17, 1; 6, 36, 12; 7, 4, 4; 39, 55, 2: Tac. A. 1, 46, and often. But otherwise Liv. 3, 64, 2; 4, 35, 5; 5, 29, 8, etc.

More rarely, very rarely, indeed, in a set speech or series of speeches, the verbum dicendi exercises sequence in its immediate clause, or even, in cases of intimate connection, in the second clause. Of course, where all subsequent clauses are in precisely or practically the same relations as the first, past tenses are maintained. Thus a series of interrogative sentences, Liv. 35, 28, 3–6 and often a series of imperative sentences and equivalents.

Often in such cases the question arises whether the past tense is due to sequence or emphasis: Liv. 1, 9, 14 docebatque, patrum

id superbia factum, qui connubium finitimis negassent. (Such cases are almost invariably to be regarded as due to emphasis, but any citation of them may generally be omitted).

IMPERATIVE SENTENCES.—Alone of all formally principal sentences the imperative and interrogative are put in the subjunctive in the O. O. The very fact they stand alone, having the value, even if they had not also the form, of independent sentences, requires them to take the strong forms; and this is the case, however great the mass of present tenses by which they may be surrounded and enclosed: as, *Caes. B. C. 1, 85, 12 id agere ne illi habeant, quo contra se uti possint. Proinde, ut esset dictum, exercitum dimitterent; si id sit factum, se nociturum nemini*, (where the sequence of representation is so strong that the imperative does not determine the following *si*-clause referring to the same action, as it ordinarily does). The necessary use of past tense in imperative and interrogative sentences has been recognized by recent grammarians (Fischer and Roby) and is so obtrusive that it is difficult to see how it could have escaped the notice of the old grammarians.

In imperative sentences Livy, Tacitus and Curtius have really always used imperfects; Caesar and Sallust nearly always; Justin alone has used presents to any extent. (Indeed, the last-named author throughout the O. O. deviates much from the classical norm, avoiding as much as possible the more emphatic but less vivid past forms by an excessive number of indicatives and the irregular use of weak tenses. For this very reason, however, the cases where he uses past forms are very valuable and instructive, as marking the limit beyond which representation in the Historical O. O. can scarcely go. As this author then has used the maximum number of weak tenses and the sequence has never determined even the first clauses of his O. O., we shall quote him for past tenses as "even Justin"). Livy has used presents in two or three cases where a short clause separates them from a governing Historical Present, which is not yet out of mind; thus 2, 49, 2; 9, 2, 3 (with insertion of *ut*); cf. 30, 16, 10 (governed by *leges dicere*); so *Caes. B. G. 5, 34 fin.*; *Sall. C. 44 fin.*; and at *Sall. C. 34, 1 respondit* is virtually a present, as often in the historians. Otherwise presents occur chiefly in Justin; as—*Caes. B. G. 4, 7, 4; 5, 41, 8; 7 64, 3; B. C. 1, 9, 5-6; 1, 13, 1; Sall. J. 62. 1; Just. 1, 6, 11; 11, 12, 16; 16, 4, 15; cf. 38, 4, 9; 38, 7, 9.* On the other hand the imperfects are multitudinous; Livy alone has employed more than two hundred.

The sequence of the imperfect subjunctive as an imperative is the established one of imperfects and pluperfects in innumerable passages. But sometimes when following clauses are somewhat separated by intermediate words, and especially if they are rather loosely connected with their principal clause, the present sequence,

prevailing through the whole O. O., may begin again with these in presents and perfects, as—Liv. 3, 72, 2, *orare, ne pessimum facinus admitterent in suam rem litem vertendo, quum praesertim, etiamsi fas sit, nequaquam tantum acquiratur*, etc. (similar to the transitions from sequence to representation). 3, 57, 2; 5, 11, 14; 26, 22, 7: cf. Tac. A. 2, 45 fin.: cf. Caes. B. C. 1, 85, 12: Just. 22, 8, 6. Transition occurs also in cases of close connection; as—Liv. 31, 32, 3 *decernerent extemplo, ut praetor sine fraude, quum de bello et pace agere velit, advocet concilium* (a present can much more readily follow a part tense of a *verbum voluntatis* or after the particles *ut* or *ne* than itself stand alone. Thus a few cases of present subjunctives after historical perfects are to be found in all Latin authors). 36, 39, 9; cf. 42, 36, 3 and 44, 14, 7: Just. 2, 11, 11: Tac. H. 3, 2: Lent. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 14, 4.

On the other hand, if preceding clauses are closely connected with the foregoing context, the present sequence may be continued up to the point where we strike the imperative itself, which at last turns the current; as—Liv. 27, 17, 14 *se orare, ut transitio sibi nec fraudi apud eum nec honori sit. Quales ex hac die cognorit, perinde operae eorum pretium faceret*. 24, 33, 7; 34, 62, 14: Tac. A. 1, 59; 4, 39; 16, 26; H. 3, 70 *si conventionis paeniteat, non se, quem perfidia deceperit, ferro peteret*.

As *si* with the present subjunctive was always used in the O. O. of mere future contingencies or chances, so we find this present three times retained even with the imperfect, imperative; as—Caes. B. G. 7, 74, 1 (with *possent*): Tac. A. 14, 61: Sall. J. 46, 4 *persuadet uti Iugurtham maxime vivom, sin id parum procedat, necatum sibi traderent*.

After a historical present quite a long oblique series of present subjunctives may follow each other in highly rhetorical language; as—Liv. 2, 54, 4-6; but much more commonly in a series of any length we soon pass from the dependent presents referring back to the *verbum voluntatis* and the particle to independent imperfects; as—Liv. 22, 18, 9: Tac. A. 6, 43: Curt. 5, 4, 15: Petr. Arb. 117: even Just. 2, 11, 11; 21, 3, 5: cf. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 2; and after *pretere* (*se*) *ut* in the O. O.: Liv. 27, 17, 14; 34, 49, 9: and, to illustrate possibility, the same transition in the Digest once even in the *Oratio Recta*—Dig. 32, 3, 38, 7.

A seemingly opposite and, with the imperative subjunctive, much rarer and more irregular use is found, when after a historical present, the first of several co-ordinate predicates (of the same sentence) stands in the strong or emphasized form, and, this much concession having been made to strength, or in the phrase that I shall employ, the *Tension of the Emphasis* having been satisfied, the following predicates revert to the more animated present forms; as—Caes. B. G. 5, 58, 4 *interdicit, proterritis hostibus* (*quod fore,*

sicut accidit, videbat) unum omnes peterrent Induciomarum, neu quis quem prius vulneret, quam viderit, etc. (Here we have a very clear case in represented narrative (*i. e.* narrative consisting of historical presents) of the reassertion of representation after intermediate words have destroyed the reference back to the verbum voluntatis and so produced tension at one point). 7, 86, 2; cf. 7, 15, 5; cf. Pomp. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12, B. 2: and possibly Liv. 21, 30, 11 (but more probably sper<ar>ent): and later Dar. Phryg. 34 and 40: Dig. 32, 37, 4, and often.

I may here treat briefly the tense and mode of clauses dependent upon present subjunctives following upon the historical present. The usage of Cicero, in this respect diametrically opposite that of the historians, is, passing from the immediate dependency of the historical present put in the present subjunctive, to revert at once to past tenses according to his O. O. of past sequence; as Quinct. 4, 16 and often; generally with the insertion of a second verbum dicendi, as Verr. 2, 1, 29, 72; 2, 2, 39, 96, etc. (In his first speeches, however, those for Quinctius (as 6, 23; 6, 27) and Roscius Amerinus (as 38, 110) and even somewhat in the Verrine Orations (as 2, 3, 22, 55) his preference for the O. O. of past sequence has not yet been fully developed.) However, the immediate dependencies of such present subjunctives are ordinarily always presents and perfects also; as Rosc. Am. 9, 25; 38, 110: Verr. 2, 1, 26, 65 and 67; 50, 132: 2, 2, 14, 36: 2, 3, 55; 77, 188: 3, 22, 55; 73, 171: 4, 29, 66. But in the relations of emphasis and contrast (and in these relations only) he freely employs imperfect and pluperfect subjunctives; as Verr. 2, 2, 15, 38 adversarii postulant, ut in eam rem iudices dentur ex his civitatibus, quae in id forum convenirent, electi, qui Verri viderentur. Heraclius contra, ut iudices ex lege Rupilia dentur. (They (actually) demand that judges shall be assigned from *the* (his) states which belong to that court-district (and are, therefore, excluded by the Rupilian law). The two imperfects express the illegal character of the demand and consequent indignation.) 2, 1, 24, 63: Clu. 26, 71, and pluperfects: Quinct. 5, 18 rogat ut curet quod dixisset. Tum iste vir optimus assem sese negat daturum, nisi, etc. Posterius, inquit, ista videbimus, Quinctius: nunc hoc velim cures, quod dixisti. Negat se alia ratione facturum; quod promisisset, non plus sua referre, quam si, etc., (asks him to perform what he *has* promised; but though the worthy man *has* promised, in spite of the fact that he *has* promised, he refuses to perform. Only in such pregnant relations can there be a change of tense.) Verr. 2, 23, 55. And always of the purpose or reason determining the subject to the *performance* of the action (a relation which we shall find similarly expressed in final clauses of the oratio obliqua.) Verr. 2, 1, 30, 75 urget Dolabella, ut quam primum securi feriantur, quo quam minime multi ex illis de istius nefario

scelere audire possent. 2, 2, 50, 124: Clu. 26, 71: cf. Quinct. 21, 66.

Secondly, in other authors these clauses, immediately dependent upon present subjunctives after the historical present, themselves take presents and perfects still more strictly. In the relations of emphasis the imperfect subjunctive is found only in certain special constructions; otherwise these clauses employ either the present or imperfect indicative, or else the weak forms.

The present indicative: Caes. B. G. 5, 11, 2 Labieno scribit, ut quam plurimas posset, *iis* legionibus, quae sunt apud eum, naves instituat. (Those legions which *Labienus* had were the ones selected to construct the ships.) 7, 78, 1 constituunt, ut hi, qui aetate inutiles sunt bello, oppido excedant. (The question having been already raised (at 7, 77, 11) what shall be done with *this class* of the inhabitants.) Nep. Paus. 2, 5: cf. Liv. 26, 30, 10 orare se patres conscriptos, ut, si nequeant omnia, saltem quae comparent (and the representation reasserting itself, after the tension of the emphasis is past) cognoscique possint, restitui dominis iubeant. Compare the perfect indicative—Cic. Fam. 16, 12, 3 feruntur condiciones ab illo, ut Pompeius eat in Hispaniam, dilectus, qui sunt habiti, dimittantur (=such levies as *have* (already) been held, of the occurrence of the action in opposition to fitness). Presents with the force of independent affirmation: Sall. J. 54, 1 hortatur, ad cetera quae levia sunt, parem animum gerant, and after real present: Cic. Rosc. Am. 2 6 hunc sibi ex animo scrupulum, qui se dies noctesque stimulat ac pungit, ut evellatis postulat.

Imperfect indicative: Caes. B. C. 1, 38, 2 officia inter se partiantur, ut Petreius cum omnibus copiis ad Afranium proficiscatur, Varro cum iis, quas habebat, legionibus omnem ulteriorem Hispaniam tueatur.

Pluperfect indicative: (Caesar) addit etiam, ut, quod quisque eorum in bello amiserit, quae sint penes milites suos, his, qui amis-
erant, restituatur. Sall. J. 93, 10 Marium adit, acta edocet, hortatur, ab *ea* parte, qua *ipse* escenderat, castellum temptet. C. 50, 3: Just. 18, 4, 13.

Pluperfect subjunctive: Just. 2, 15, 2 (Athenienses) suspecti esse Lacedaemoniis coepere reputantibus, quibus ruina tantum incrementi dedisset, quantum sit datura munita civitas (of the occurrence of the action). Other examples of the pluperfect will be cited hereafter.

But such expressions of contrast are quite rare, and the present and perfect subjunctives are found in innumerable passages. (At Liv. 28, 31, 4 the true reading is doubtless the "hortarentur" of the second family.)

THE USE OF THE VERB POSSE IN RESTRICTING RELATIVE CLAUSES, HAVING THE MEANING "AS FAR AS POSSIBLE."—The special use of the verb of possibility (*posse*) in these dependencies requires separate notice. This verb, when used in exhortations or commands urging one to act up to the full limit of his powers, always denotes an emphatic relation, and, being rendered more mobile by the slight difference of form between its present and imperfect subjunctive (between *possit* and *posset*), the latter (almost) alone of all imperfect subjunctives is freely used in the Historical Oratio Obliqua. This special use is not due to any occult influence in the mere word itself, but to the emphatic relations in which it is accustomed to be used. Equally often, however, it conforms to its immediate sequence.

Any supposition that the imperfects have resulted from the presents by a slight and frequent corruption (for certainly *posset* and *possit* are often confounded even in good MSS.) or vice versa, is both unnecessary, in view of the principles prevailing in the Historical Oratio Obliqua, and impossible, in view of the concurrent evidence of the MSS. of Livy, Caesar and Sallust.

First, the emphasis prevails, and the strong form results; as—Liv. 28, 33, 11 *imperat Laelio, ut circumducatur equites segregetque, quantum posset, equestrem a pedestri pugnam.* 42, 7, 6; 43, 1, 10: *Caes. B. G. 5, 11, 2* (quoted above); 7, 71, 2: *Sall. Cat. 32, 2 mandat, quibus rebus possent, opes factionis confirment*; cf. also (with present infinitive) Liv. 10, 39, 9, and in final clauses tending to independent value—Liv. 29, 24, 6 *nunc Syphacem mittere legatos postulatum, ut aut traiciatur tandem in Africam exercitus, aut, si mutata consilia sint, certior fiat, ut et ipse sibi ac regno suo posset consulere.* *Caes. B. G. 6, 33 fin.*: cf. also Liv. 25, 9, 12.

In the following cases the MSS. authority is divided between the present and imperfect—Liv. 2, 10, 4: *Caes. B. G. 7, 8, 3*: *Sall. J. 13, 6*: cf. also Liv. 39, 47, 10.

Secondly, the present sequence prevails and the weak form results: Liv. 27, 41, 9; 42, 8, 7; (26, 30, 10 is after the tension of emphasis): *Caes. B. G. 4, 21, 8*: *Nep. Eum. 9, 3*: *Just. 21, 3, 3*.

We shall find such apparent anomalies resulting from the emphatic force of *posse* and *non posse* throughout the Historical O. O., especially in relative and causal sentences.

EQUIVALENTS OF THE IMPERATIVE.—Decrees of the Senate and the like are generally given throughout in past or strong tenses, both with simple imperative subjunctives, and generally with future passive participles (as Liv. 31, 44, 4-8; 33, 43, 2-4; 35, 23, 6-8, etc.), and with *placere* (as Liv. 29, 19, 5-9; ib. 20, 4-8, etc.) Representation in weak tenses (as Liv. 42, 8, 7;

ib. 24, 6) is rare, because they can be otherwise more forcibly and more formally expressed.

So a senator in giving his vote (*censeo, censeo decernundum*) will often employ now present tenses, according as the present time and sequence is borne in mind, now past or strong tenses as the asseverative force of the language becomes uppermost, often after these latter recovering himself and returning to present tenses by the insertion of *uti* or *placere*: Cic. Phil. 5, 19, 53; cf. ib. 7, 21 and ib. 15, 41: apud Dig. 36, 1, 1, 2; 40, 5, 28. (Especially will he conclude his opinion in such past tenses: Cic. Phil. 3 fin.; 9 fin.; cf. 8 fin.) and copies of decrees apud Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 6 sqq.: Dig. 5, 3, 20, 6. For the recovery of representation in such decrees by the insertion of *uti* or a *verbum voluntatis* compare also S. C. de Bacchanalibus extr.: Liv. 44, 21, 3; 39, 14, 8: apud Dig. 38, 4, 1. So past tenses in stipulations, conditions (as Liv. 32, 33, 3 etc.) and with present infinitive in permissions and concessions: Liv. 37, 32, 9; 43, 3, 4.

When a *verbum voluntatis* is expressed in the O. O., (as (*se*) *petere, rogare, orare, suadere, monere, permittere*, etc.) the tense following may be determined either by the present sequence of the O. O. (as Liv. 1, 51, 6; ib. 52, 3; 2, 15, 4; 6, 23, 11; 8, 19, 12 etc.) or by the strong force of the construction (as Liv. 3, 71 fin.; 6, 23, 11; 8, 25, 12 etc.). Thus throughout the historical *Oratio Obliqua* the present and imperfect subjunctive may be equally used in these periphrastical imperative sentences.

In asseverative use various other forms have the sequence of strong tenses. Thus the future passive participle in *direct* exhortation, admonition, or appeal, or in giving the *conclusion* of the whole previous consideration; as Liv. 7, 14, 3 *illi* (of the second person of the direct) *quoque tamen videndum magno opere esse, ut exercitum in potestate haberet*. 35, 35, 9 *Nabidi quoque ipsi faciendum esse, ut quas haberet copias, non sineret marcescere otio sed educeret*. (23 48, 10) *prodeundum in contionem Fulvio praetori esse, indicandas populo publicas necessitates cohortandosque, qui redempturis auxissent patrimonia, ut rei publicae tempus commodarent*. (31, 11, 6) *eum, si pax placeret, revocandum illis et dedendum populo Romano esse*. (31, 48, 4) *quod praetor non fecisset, senatui faciendum esse, ut consulem exspectaret* (here also the occurrence and non-occurrence of the action opposed). (35, 88, 4) *itaque nihil eorum, quae postularet consul, decernendum in praesentia censere*. 37 52, 10 *revocandum igitur et cogendum, quae vellet, expromere*. So with *debere*: Liv. 26, 36, 2; (31, 29, 3); (33, 49, 3); 36, 29, 10, *aequum esse impetrari, ut*: Caes. B. G. 7, 29 fin., *id convenire, ut*: Tac. H. 3, 64 (in a direct exhortation), *placere*: Cic. Ac. 2, 31, 99, *qua re ita placere: tale visum nullum esse, ut perceptio consequeretur, ut autem probatio,*

multa. (Dogmatic or asseverative conclusion, after real present tense, as all Ciceronian examples will be, unless otherwise stated) Liv. 3, 51, 2 *placere*, *decem creari*, *qui summae rei praeessent*. Curt. 7, 4, 5. So in declarations of strong opinion, intention, will: Liv. 22, 27, 6 (*se optimum ducere*); 10, 39, 8 and 29, 24, 7 (*in animo sibi esse*), and with *sibi praestare*: Caes. B. G. 7, 1, 8 *postremo in acie praestare interfici, quam non libertatem, quam a maioribus acceperant, recuperare*. 2, 31, 4; 7, 17, 7.

It will be seen that the use of past tenses with these expressions lies wholly in the force with which they are used in each case. Thus, always in ordinary and often in intermediate use, the future passive participle and *placere* are associated with present tenses.

Interrogative sentences are expressed in strong tenses (imperfects and pluperfects) almost invariably. Rare exceptions are the presents: Liv. 36, 40, 7; cf. 4, 2, 12 (*illine ut*); cf. 45, 19, 11 (really determined by the preceding *quod*): Caes. B. G. 7, 37; Tac. A. 1, 19, and perfect: Liv. 39, 4, 11. The sequence of the imperfect subjunctive is this use is of course the established one of past tenses, but transitions to present tenses occur: cf. Liv. 6, 37, 6; 5, 24, 10.

Past tenses may also be used in a real or practical question after a *verbum interrogandi*; as Liv. 28, 34, 10 *utramque fortunam expertis permittere sese, utrum propitios an iratos habere Romanos mallent*.

USE OF THE IMPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE IN RELATIVE SENTENCES IN THE RELATIONS OF EMPHASIS AND INDEPENDENT AFFIRMATION. —I shall now proceed to cite the imperfect subjunctives (not original and not determined) of relative clauses in the classical O. O. It will be seen that they are all determined by the simple principles of emotional emphasis and independent asseveration.

I. WITH EMPHASIZED ANTECEDENT* (chiefly)—Cic. Inv. 2, 40, 116 *ille se, quae ipse vellet, debere dicit* (but present in the same example: Auct. Her. 1, 12, 20). id. Ac. 2, 32, 104 *neque tamen omnia eius modi visa approbari, sed ea, quae nulla re impedirentur*. Fin. 4, 8, 20 *ea enim omnia, quae illi bona dicerent, praeposita esse, non bona, itemque illa, quae in corpore excellerent, stulte antiquos dixisse per se esse expetenda, sumenda potius quam expetenda, ea denique omni vita, quae in virtute una consisteret, illam vitam, quae etiam caeteris rebus, quae essent secundum naturam, abundaret, magis expetendam non esse, sed magis sumendam, quumque ipsa virtus efficiat*, etc. 4, 21, 59 *omnium autem eorum commodorum, quibus non illi plus tribuunt, qui illa bona esse dicunt, quam Zeno, qui negat* (indicative retained in

*This phrase is not in all cases to be taken literally, but is intended to imply relations of emphasis or protestation.

independent asseveration), longe praestantissimum esse quod honestum esset, sed si duo honesta proposita sint, etc. Tusc. 4, 19, 43 iracundiam ceteram fortitudinis esse dicunt, multoque in hostem vehementiores iratorum impetus esse, leves autem ratiunculas eorum, qui ita cogitarent: proelium rectum est hoc fieri. Tusc. 2, 21, 48 saepe enim videmus fractos pudore, qui ratione nulla vincerentur. De Or. 1, 32, 146; ad Q. Fr. 2, 13, 3; cf. Div. in Caccil. 3, 9 fin., and Fam. 7, 10, 1. Appul. Dogm. Plat. 2, 617 perfecte sapientem esse non posse dicit Plato, nisi ceteris ingenio praestet, artibus absolutus, factis congruentibus et dictis assuetus, etc. Eum, qui per haec profectus virtutis via graderetur, adeptum solidam vivendi rationem, repente fieri perfectum. Liv. (1, 19, 5) simulat sibi cum dea Egeria congressus nocturnos esse; eius se monitu, quae acceptissima deis essent, sacra instituere (in asserting what kind of rites he is instituting). (3, 20, 7) (ibi) omnes id iussuros, quod consules vellent. 3, 34, 5, eas leges habiturum populum Romanum, quas consensus omnium tulisse videri posset. (39, 4, 4) senatum etiam consule praesente, quod vellet, decreturum. 42, 17, 7 (veneni) scire se comparationem plurimum periculi habere. Se daturum, quod nullo signo deprendi posset. 31, 9, 3 si malint, ipsum auxilia, quae facile adversum Philippum tueri Athenas possent, missurum. Sall. J. 111, 1 quod polliceatur, senatum et populum Romanum non in gratiam habituros: faciendum esse aliquid, quod illorum magis quam sua retulisse videretur (of that course of action which is to be pursued). Liv. (27, 43, 6); 4, 35, 8 ut quidem aliquis tribunus plebis ruat caecus in certamina, ex quibus pro certo habeat, patres, adversus quos tenderet (tension of emphasis), bello inexpiabili se persecuturos, apud plebem, pro qua dimicaverit, nihilo se honoratorem fore, neque sperandum neque postulandum esse. 6, 35, 2 conando iam eo gradum fecisse plebeios, unde, si porro annitantur, pervenire ad summa possent (with tension of emphasis). Curt. 9, 4, 20 declinasse iter eo, ubi par gloria, minus periculum esset. Liv. 26, 36, 2: (27 17, 13) corpus dumtaxat suum ad id tempus apud eos fuisse; animum iam pridem ibi esse, ubi ius ac fas crederent coli. cf. (27, 9, 11); 30, 28, 7 non esse hodie tot fasces magistratibus populi Romani, quot captos ex caede imperatorum praeferre posset Hannibal. 38, 59, 8 tantum auri iudicatum esse in domum L. Scipionis illatum, quantum venditis omnibus bonis redigi non posset. 32, 11, 7 equites, quoad loca patiantur, ducere iubet; ubi ad invia equitum ventum sit, in planitie aliqua locari equitum, || pedites, qua dux monstraret viam, ire; ubi, etc. (sudden distinction of persons). 37, 15, 8 Epicrates mittendam navium partem in Lyciam censuit. In duas magnas res id usui fore: et Rhodios totis viribus incumbere in unius belli, quod adversus Antiochum sit, curam posse, et eam classem, quae in Lycia compararetur, intercludi, ne Polyxenidae coniungatur. (Note the very delicate use. It is the rise of feeling

when one scores his point or brings home his argument that here produces the change of tense. I have restored *in Lycia* to the text; the reading of some of the MSS., in *Cilicia*, could never have changed the tense). 42, 11, 9 adcessisse ad vires eam, quae longo tempore, multis magnisque meritis pareretur, auctoritatem non aput Macedonas tantum, sed aput Graeciae civitates. (35, 49, 3) parvi Achaeorum existimationem, quibus notos esse se scirent, fecisse; legatis regis eum se iactasse. Tac. A. (3, 33 init.); H. (1, 50) utrasque impias preces, utraque detestanda vota inter duos (=eos), quorum bello solum id scires, deteriorem fore qui vicisset. Curt. (3, 10, 5) minima esse, quae nunc intuerentur, sed omnia victoria aperiri; even Just. (14, 1, 7); 38, 7, 3 Scythiam duos ante se reges intrare ausos, Dareum et Philippum, aegre inde fugam sibi expedisce, unde ipse magnam partem virium haberet. Caes. B. G. 7, 29, 6 id tamen se celeriter sanaturum; nam quae ab reliquis Gallis civitates dissentirent, has sua diligentia adiuncturum. (Often thus in confident or abrupt expressions of the intention or expectation of the subject, and in asseverative assurances and promises). Nep. Eum. 9, 2 si celeritatem velint adhibere, se rem expediturum. nam quod iter diebus quinque hostis transisse posset, se effecturum ut non minus totidem dierum spatio retardaretur. Liv. 26, 24, 6 et Acarnanas, quos aegre ferrent Aetoli (the second person of the direct) a corpore suo diremptos, restitutum se in antiquam formulam dicionis eorum. cf. (35, 18, 4); 40, 21, 6 si pergat tamen ire, non posse oblivisci se Antigoni, qui saeva tempestate iactatus, cum in eadem nave secum suos omnes habuisset, praecepisse liberis diceretur, ut, etc. (treated as an independent sentence); memorem ergo se praecepti eius duos simul filios non commissurum in alcem eius, qui proponeretur, casus (with deprecativ force). 2, 10, 4 monere ut pontem interrumpant; se impetum hostium, quantum corpore uno posset obsisti, excepturum. (Many of the examples here quoted under I will be seen to contain or involve more or less asseveration within the dependent clause.) (4, 24, 4) rem publicam foris gerendam ait deos suscepisse; se, quod intra muros agendum esset, libertati populi Romani consulturum. (22, 27, 9) itaque se nunquam volentem parte, qua posset, cessurum. cf. 27, 39, 2. (But 6, 23, 11 actati suae se veniam etiam petere, ne in prima acie esset; quae senis munia in bello sint, iis se non defuturum, and 22, 38, 11. In such cases the emphasis, which primarily destroys the equal balance of clauses and converges the sentence or the series of sentences to a single point, seems to have expended itself in the preceding clause.) Caes. B. G. 1, 34, 3 praeterea se neque sine exercitu in eas partes Galliae venire audere, quas Caesar possideret, neque, etc. Curt. (8, 12, 10) corpus suum permittere illi, quem sciret nihil magis quam famam timere perfidiae. Liv. (4, 51, 4) iacere tam diu irritas actiones, quae

de suis commodis ferrentur, quum interim de supplicio suo latam legem confestim exerceri. Dict. Cret. 5, 6 namque qui sub imperio alieno agerent, expectandum his atque exequendum esse nutum eius, qui teneat (=those who like themselves, referring to their own case). Tac. A. (13, 42) simul studiis inertibus et iuvenum inperitiae suetum (Senecam) vivere iis, qui vividam et incorruptam eloquentiam tuendis civibus exercerent (=those who like himself—his arraignment of Seneca and defence of himself.) Tac. H. (1, 21) (Otho) fingeat et metum: praegravem se Neroni fuisse. suspectum semper invisumque dominantibus qui proximus destinaretur. Curt. (5, 5, 17) neminem pium habitu corporis suos aestimaturum, utique saevitia hostis, non natura calamitosos. dignum esse omni malo, qui erubesceret fortuito. (Observe that the order is generally inverted in such cases) Sall. J. (8, 21) monuit, ne quibus largiri insuesceret: periculose a paucis emi quod multorum esset. Just. (18, 6, 5) hoc dolo capta . . . ad postremum ituram se, quo suae urbis fata vocarent, respondit. So Sall. J. (108, 2) ad Sullam mittit, paratum sese facere quae populus Romanus vellet, and ib. 112, 2: Caes. B. C. 1, 18, 1 (This expression of concession or assurance is nowhere found in weak form.) Liv. (25, 4, 3) decemviros, quorum legibus ad eam diem viverent, multos postea principes civitatis iudicium de se populi passos; Postumium Pyrgensem suffragium populo Romano extorsisse. (32, 11, 12) pastor quidam deducitur ad consulem. Is se in eo saltu, qui regis tum teneretur castris, armentum pascere solitum ait omnes montium eorum anfractus nosse. (Note the emotional element, the personal interest: O yes! he knows all about that defile which is occupied by the king's camp.), and cf. (38, 58, 4); (9, 14, 14): cf. Cic. Att. 8, 8, 2 Domitium autem aiunt re audita et eos, qui una essent, se tradidisse. O rem lugubrem! (the feeling excited by the bad news—D. and all who were with him; with the perfect infinitive, however, it is often not easy to determine whether we have an original present or imperfect relation or even an original imperfect subjunctive relation). Curt. (6, 11, 4) ludibrio ei fuisse rusticos homines Paphlagonas appellatos, qui non erubesceret homines linguae suae per interpretem audire. Also Liv. (6, 22 fin.); (5, 14, 4); (44, 23, 6): Curt. (5, 5, 17); (8, 6, 23): Tac. A. (13, 46).

In the foregoing and all subsequent examples one should never for a moment lose sight of the emotional or personal element, to which primarily the change of tense is due. I repeat that the use of the strong tenses belongs to the language of assurance, asseveration, protestation, denial, deprecation, repudiation, indignation, discontent, correction, admonition, warning, appeal, exhortation, and the like.

From the exact precision and limitative force of the imperfect as a strong tense results its frequent occurrence in definitions and the

like; as—Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 34 *consentire naturae* . . . (Stoici) *ita interpretantur, vivere cum intelligentia rerum earum, quae natura evenirent, eligentem ea, quae essent secundum naturam reiicientemque contraria*. 4, 8, 20 (cited above); 4, 21, 60 *quae Zeno sumenda esse dicit, eadem illi bona appellant, vitam autem beatam illi eam, quae constaret ex iis rebus, quas dixi, aut plurimis aut gravissimis*. (very anomalous, of course, in the immediate neighborhood of *appellant*, but the sequence immediately reasserting itself—) Zeno autem, *quod propriam speciem habeat, id solum bonum appellat, beatam autem vitam eam solam, quae cum virtute degatur*. 4, 6, 14, *his verbis (sc. secundum naturam vivere) tria significari Stoici dicunt: unum eius modi, vivere adhibentem scientiam earum rerum, quae natura evenirent tertium autem omnibus aut maximis rebus iis, quae secundum naturam sint*, (the sequence having recurred, or else the strong indicative *sunt*, here of equal MSS. authority. Cicero may have written either, but in the latter case an emphatic distinction was present to mind, which in the former the sequence suppressed.) N. D. 1, 15, 39 *ipsumque mundum deum dicit esse, tum eius ipsius principatum, qui in mente et ratione versetur, tum fatalem vim ipsam rerum futurarum, ignem praeterea, et eum, quem ante dixi, aethera, tum ea quae natura fluerent atque manarent: sidera universitatemque rerum, qua omnia contineantur, atque etiam homines eos, qui immortalitatem essent consecuti*. cf. Div. 2, 23, 50 *tum illum plura locutum multis audientibus, qui omnia eius verba exceperint litterisque mandaverint*: (which I quote here as a good example of the incidental value of the perfect subjunctive): *omnem autem orationem fuisse eam, qua haruspicina disciplina contineretur*. So the strong perfect indicative—N. D. 1, 13, 30 *idem in Timaeo dicit et mundum deum esse et caelum et animos et eos, quos maiorum institutis accepimus*. And the equivalent pluperfect subjunctive: *ib. 1, 15, 38, and often*. And just as the strong tenses are so freely used in the vote of a senator, so we find innumerable past tenses throughout the Digest in giving the response or opinion of a juristconsult; as—Dig. 33, 10, 6 [Alfenus Varus liber III a Paulo epitomatorum] *supellectilis eas esse res puto, quae ad usum communem patrisfamilias paratae essent, quae nomen sui generis separatim non haberent; quare quae ad artificii genus aliquod pertinerent, supellectilis non esse*.

So in counter-definitions or corrections; as—Cic. N. D. 1, 15, 40 *idemque disputat aethera esse eum, quem homines Iovem appellarent, quique aer per maria manaret, eum esse Neptunum, terramque eam esse, quae Ceres diceretur*. Fin. 4, 9, 20 (quoted above); Fragm. Scaur. 3, 4 *Socrates permulta disputat, hanc esse mortem, quam nos vitam putaremus, quum corpore animus teneretur, vitam autem esse eam, quum idem animus in eum se locum, unde esset ortus, rettulisset*. (For definitive *cum*-, *si*-, and *ut*-

clauses, like the relative, take the strong tenses.) So the equivalent strong indicative: N. D. 3, 24, 63 longe aliter se rem habere atque hominum opinio sit: eos enim, qui di appellantur, rerum naturas esse.

The following examples of imperfects in asseverations, warnings, assurances are of somewhat intermediate character between the two principles. They involve more largely, however, the second principle of affirmation within the clause. Cic. Fin. 3, 21, 71 gravissime et verissime defenditur, numquam acquitatem ab utilitate posse seiungi et, quidquid aequum esset, id *etiam* honestum, vicissimque, quidquid esset honestum, id *etiam* aequum fore (whatever *is* equitable, will *at the same time* (etiam) be, *also* be, *therefore* be honorable—if anything *is* equitable, it *will* also be honorable.) Here the necessary character of the relation between the two members is emphasized. It, therefore, like causal si-clauses (as—Cic. Ac. 2, 21, 67 sed illud primum, sapientem, si adsensurus esset, *etiam* opinaturum, falsum esse Stoici dicunt.), takes the strong tense. This example belongs altogether to the second head and is quoted here merely in illustration of the asseverative force of such assurances as—Liv. 22, 37, 6 advexisse trecenta milia modium tritici, et quantum praeterea opus esset, quo iussissent, subvecturos (=all that shall be needed). 43, 6, 3 quod (se) confecisse; et alia, quae imperarentur, praestare paratos esse. (Both of these cases of especial emphasis—they both have done and, whatever shall be needed, *eo ipso* they will do.) (6, 28, 7) Romani contra, ubicunque esset Latinus hostis, satis scire, eum esse, quem . . . tenuerint (=wherever he is, no matter where he is, in *opposition* to fatalem se urbi Romanae locum cepisse iactabant above. Contrast this with the present—Liv. 9, 7, 5 quippe quemque eorum animos habiturum, ubicunque congressuri sint; saltus Caudinos non ubique Samnibus fore, where all the force of contrast falls upon the two principal clauses, and the ubicunque clause is not emphatical either by position or by asseveration within the clause). Liv. 45, 18, 5 ubi in medio praeda administrantibus esset, ibi numquam causas seditionum defore. 31, 19, 2 perfugas, quos vestigare potuerint, reddidisse et de ea re missuros legatos Romam, qui senatui satisfacerent (=who *would* satisfy, not simply “to satisfy”; for the present in simple dependency, as “to announce”, etc.—Liv. 32, 8, 15: Curt. 6, 11, 7) Liv. (24, 14, 6) postero die dimicaturum puro ac patenti campo, ubi sine ullo insidiarum metu vera virtute geri res posset. Tac. A. 14, 1 ituram (se) quoquo terrarum, ubi audiret potius contumelias imperatoris quam viseret. (15, 24.) Liv. (3, 64, 3) non enim semper Valerios Horatiosque consules fore, qui libertati plebis suas opes postferrent. Curt. 3, 8, 6 neminem stolidum consilium capite luere debere: defuturos enim, qui suaderent, si suasisse periculosum esset (strong deprecation and admonition; otherwise

present in simple relation Liv. 2, 44, 3). Tac. A. 15, 59 frustra fidem in tot conscriptorum animis sperare. venturos qui ipsum quoque vincirent. (16, 25) securos esse de constantia eius disserunt; nihil dicturum nisi quo gloriam augeret. Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5 and 6, 6 angor . . . unum ex omnibus Caesarem esse inventum qui me tantum, quantum ego vellem, amaret, aut etiam, sicut alii putant, hunc unum esse qui vellet. (Very rare and when one wishes to strongly emphasize that there is *no* one who dares to perform a certain action *i. e.* with emphasis on the non-occurrence of the action.) Liv. (21, 53, 2) restitutos militibus animos, nec quemquam esse praeter collegam, qui dilatam dimicationem vellet. Curt. (10, 5, 22). Liv. (23, 32, 9) nihil deesse aliud quam auctorem, ad quem deficerent (nothing was wanting but a leader to whom they might revolt, give them a leader and they would revolt). Liv. (27, 5, 11) Tac. A. (13, 55); (15, 13): H. (3, 1) superesse Vespasiano mare, classes, studia provinciarum, per quas velut alterius belli molem cieret (=so that he could with them). 4, 72 redigeretur praeda in fiscum: ipsis sufficere rebellis coloniae ruinas, quibus tot castrorum excidia pensarentur.

II. AFFIRMATION WITHIN THE CLAUSE (CHIEFLY). — Cic. Mil. 35, 97 esse hanc unam (sc. gloriam), quae breviter vitam posteritatis memoria consolaretur. Sen. Contr. (2, 1, 25): Cic. Fin. 4, 17, 47 esse enim unam rationem, qua et principia rerum agendarum, et ultima bonorum continerentur. De Or. 1, 31, 141 esse etiam genus tertium, quod in laudandis aut vituperandis hominibus poneretur; certosque esse locos, quibus in iudiciis uteremur, in quibus aequitas quaeritur (the equivalent strong indicative). Liv. (34, 57, 7) esse autem tria genera foederum, quibus inter se paciscerentur amicitias civitates regesque. Petr. Arb. (53 fin.). Tac. A. (4, 53) habilem adhuc iuventam sibi: esse in civitate, qui Germanici coniugem ac liberos eius recipere dignarentur. cf. (14, 48); (14, 36) etiam in multis legionibus paucos, qui proelia profligarent. Liv. 35, 31, 16 Magnetes omnia, quae hominibus cara sint, T. Quinctio et populo Romano debere; nihil quemquam ab diis immortalibus precari posse, quod non Magnetes ab illis haberent. Liv. 29, 21, 10 Scipionem, quamquam parum iniuriis civitatis suae doluerit, eum esse virum, quem amicum sibi quam inimicum mallent esse (doubtful, perhaps; for S. has malint, and certainly it requires a very strong independent asseveration to destroy the dependency after the characteristic relative).

Often in the language of accusation and complaint: Liv. 3, 9, 4 quippe duos pro uno domino acceptos, immoderata, infinita potestate, qui, soluti atque effrenati ipsi, omnes metus legum verterent in plebem. 3, 10, 12 bellum innoxiiis Antiatibus indici, geri cum plebe Romana, quam oneratam armis ex urbe praecipiti agmine

acturi essent, etc. (3, 19, 4) hoc neque reges neque superbos illos consules iniunxisse servitutis, ut perennem militiam facerent, quod tribuni militum in plebe Romana regnum exercerent. (26, 26 extr.) consules bellicosos et nimis feroces creatos, qui vel in pace tranquilla bellum excitare possent, nedum in bello respirare civitatem forent passuri. (34, 61, 7) et in occulto coqui, quod mox in omnium perniciem erupturum esset. Tac. A. 3, 33 extr. duorum egressus coli, pervicacibus magis et inpotentibus mulierum iussis, quae Oppiis quondam legibus constrictae, nunc vinclis exsolutis domos, fora, iam et exercitus regerent. (13, 14); cf. (13, 55); 14, 61 ducem tantum defuisse, qui motis rebus facile reperiretur, modo, etc. Agr. 15 singulos sibi olim reges fuisse, nunc binos imponi, e quibus legatus in sanguinem, procurator in bona saeviret.

Often in deprecation, refutation, correction, generally with a causal or concessive force: Caes. B. G. 7, 20, 7 imperium se ab Caesare per prodicionem nullum desiderare, quod habere victoria posset, quae iam esset sibi explorata. even Just. 9, 2, 4 neque auxilium eius se petisse neque adoptionem mandasse: nam neque vindicta Macedonum egere Scythas, quibus meliores forent, (observe throughout the frequent use of *foret* as a still stronger form than *esset*) neque, etc. Liv. (2, 18, 10) responsum, ignosci adolescentibus posse, senibus non posse, qui bella ex bellis sererent. (4, 13, 11) consules immerito increpari ait, qui, constricti legibus de provocatione, nequaquam tantum virium quantum animi haberent. (4, 56, 11); (25, 11, 15) Punicas enim naves id posse facere; suas, quae sinu exiguo intus inclusae essent, quemadmodum inde evasuras? (37, 26, 13) quanto satius esse socios obsidione eximere quam in Hellespontum, ubi satis esset Eumenis classis, ab sua parte belli discedere? (37, 7, 5) dilationem nihil ad praesentia mala, quippe quae ultima essent, adiecturam. (42, 24, 2) neque sibi facile esse dixit, de iis rebus agere, de quibus nihil mandati a patre haberet, neque, etc. (43, 14, 4): Tac. A. (6, 9); 11, 7 se modicos senatores, qui queta re publica nulla nisi pacis emolumenta peterent. (2, 76) nec duraturos in partibus milites, apud quos recens imperatoris sui memoria praevaleret. (different from the present of 4, 59 extr.) Curt. (3, 7, 9) ipsis campos esse vitandos, ubi circumiri possent. Nep. Milt. (3, 5): Liv. 39, 27, 5.

Cf. Cic. N. D. 1, 5, 12 ex quo existit illud, multa esse probabilia, quae quanquam non perciperentur, tamen . . . iis sapientis vita regerentur (where the strong tenses are used in announcing the final conclusion. Cf. De Or. 2, 34, 145 quoniam intellegitur non in hominum innumerabilibus personis, sed in generum naturis omnia sita esse, quae in dubium vocarentur, where intellegitur involves intelligendum est). ad Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3, 8 antea nullum delectum litterarum fuisse; ex eo esse volumina selectarum epistolarum, quae reprehendi solerent. Liv. (10, 22, 7) ea ingenia consularia esse;

callidos sollertesque, qualis App. Claudius esset, urbi ac foro praesides habendos. 22, 8, 4 quodcumque adversi inciderit, non rerum magnitudine, sed viribus extenuatis, quae *nihil*, quod aggravaret, pati *possent*, aestimandum esse. (23, 22, 8) nunquam rei ullius alieniore tempore mentionem factam in senatu dicit, quam inter tam suspensos sociorum animos id iactum, quod insuper sollicitaret eos. (25, 16, 10) rem se ait (observe that ait is always used as a present) magnam inchoasse, ad quam perficiendam ipsius Gracchi opera opus esset. (4, 13, 4) id unum dignum tanto apparatu et certamine, quod ingens exsudandum esset, praemium fore. Curt. (4, 14, 1); Liv. (27, 13, 10) merito sese increpitos neque illo die virum quemquam in acie Romana fuisse praeter unum ducem, cui aut morte satisfaciendum aut egregia victoria esset. (27, 11, 11) se id suo arbitrio facturum, lecturumque Q. Fabium Maximum, quem tum principem Romanae civitatis esse vel Hannibale iudice victurus esset. (27, 46, 9) errore, qui non diuturnus futurus esset, velut torpentem Hannibalem, etc. 36, 43, 7 multum etiam adiuturam notitiam maris terrarumque, quae omnia ignaros turbatura hostes essent. (35, 48, 6) navalium vero copiarum, quas nulli portus capere in Graecia possent, etc. (37, 10, 10) paucas (naves) in salo habiturum, quas, si exire res cogeret, obiecturus certamini foret. (38, 25, 4) principes gentis, per quos aequae res transigi posset, venturos. 28, 8, 5 quod primum esset, confessionem se hostis habere, etc. 39, 54, 6 oppidum quoque aedificare coepisse, quod indicium esset, urbi nulli vim allaturos venisse. 40, 21, 5 (quoted above); (5, 39 fin.); 31, 32, 3 deliberationis eius, cuius *ipse* maturitatem exspectandam putaret, tempus ita iam nunc statui posse. cf. Curt. (8, 4, 26): Liv. 36, 39, 8 nunc ad triumphum deductos esse milites, qui egregiam navare operam rei publicae potuissent, possent etiam, si senatus vellet, etc. 42, 32, 2 praetorem eum iurasse se sacrificia habere, quae absente se recte fieri non possent; quae non magis consule quam praetore absente recte fieri possent. Caes. B. G. (1, 40, 6) ex quo indicari posset (for use of subjunctive instead of the infinitive in such a sentence, cf. the present subjunctive Sen. N. Q. 7, 12 init.), quantum haberet, etc. 1, 40, 6 fin. quod si praeterea nemo sequatur, tamen se cum sola decima legione iturum, de qua non dubitaret. 1, 44, 16 id se ab ipsis (sc. principibus populi Romani) per eorum nuntios compertum habere, quorum omnium gratiam eius morte redimere posset. 7, 29, 4 sibi nunquam placuisse Avaricum defendi, cuius rei testes ipsos haberet (but cf. present subjunctive—Liv. 3, 48, 1). Nep. Dion 8, 2 ait eum magno in periculo esse propter odium militum, quod nullo modo evitare posset, nisi daret, etc. Tac. A. (13, 16) solitum ita ait per comitalem morbum, quo prima ab infantia adflicaretur Britannicus. (16, 1): even Just. 22, 5, 3 quo in loco Syracusae positae sint, ostendit, quibus aliud nullum auxilium superesset, quam ut hostibus faciant, quae

ipsi patiantur (a very pretty case of the tension of emphasis). Sulp. Sev. Dial. 2, 16 persecutionem ab eo hactenus exercendam, ut idola gentium coli cogat. ab Antichristo vero Orientale imperium esse capiendum: qui quidem caput regni Hierosolymam esset habiturus.

Thus with a general truth in the dependent clause (and a particular statement in the principal). Tac. H. 1, 62 nihil in discordiis civilibus festinatione tutius, ubi facto magis quam consulto opus esset. A. (15, 59) magnamque motae rei famam, quae plurimum in novis consiliis valeret. Sall. J. (83, 1) habere tum magnam copiam amicitiae coniungendae, quae potior bello esset. cf. Curt. (7, 10, 6): Liv. (41, 15, 7) interrumpi tenorem rerum, in quibus peragendis continuatio ipsa efficacissima esset, minime convenire. And the equivalent strong indicative retained even with governing present subjunctive—Tac. H. 1, 33 praeclarum in servis auxilium, si consensus tantae multitudinis et, quae plurimum valet, prima indignatio relanguescat). cf. also Liv. (8, 33, 17) nam populi quidem, penes quem potestas omnium rerum esset, ne iram quidem unquam atrocioris fuisse in eos, qui, etc. Curt. 3, 8, 10 delituisse inter angustias saltus ritu ignobilium ferarum, quae strepitu praetereuntium audito silvarum latebris se occulerent. Appul. Apol. 410 diceret suo more, cumprimis cui ulla fandi cura sit, impensius cetero corpore os colendum; quod esset animi vestibulum, et orationis ianua, etc. cf. Cic. Tusc. 4, 20, 46.

Thus in relative clauses of identical action (where the predicate of the principal sentence expresses the real significance of the action contained in the relative clause.) Caes. B. G. (1, 36, 4) magnam Caesarem iniuriam facere, qui suo adventu vectigalia sibi deteriora faceret. Liv. (33, 28, 7) errare ait homines, qui tam atrocem caedem pertinere ad illos crederent. cf. 27, 44, 3 castra relinquentem nulla alia re tutiora quam errore hostis, qui ducem inde abesse ignoraret. (42, 26, 6) senatum existimare, non aecum eum facere, qui ab sociis suis non abstinere iniuriam. cf. Tac. A. (16, 28) nimium mites ad eam diem patres, qui Thraseam desciscentem eludere impune sinerent. (Compare with the examples of accusation and objurgation above). cf. Agr. 15 iam Britannorum etiam deos misereri, qui Romanum ducem absentem detinerent. Cic. Fin. 4, 17, 47 atque ut Aristonis esset explosa sententia, sic errare Zenonem, qui diceret. Compare also the following cases in which the relative clause at the same time determines its emphasized antecedent—Cic. Ac. 2, 45, 138 nam qui summum bonum dicant id esse, eos invidiosum nomen voluptatis fugere, sed in vicinitate versari, quod facere eos etiam, qui illud idem cum honestate coniungerent. Off. 1, 25, 87 miserrima est honorum contentio, de qua praeclare apud eundem est Platonem, similiter facere eos, qui inter se contenderent, uter potius rem publicam administraret, ut si nautae certarent. (Observe the "bringing home" the point, which

here induces the strong tense in the immediate neighborhood of the present *verbum dicendi*). Caes. B. G. 1, 40, 10 *qui suum timorem in angustias itinerum conferrent, facere arroganter*. (In these latter cases, properly belonging under the first division, it is necessary that a very strong stress should fall on the antecedent, and often that the relative clause should be in some way displaced. Compare such more or less unemphatic presents as Liv. 26, 22, 6; ib. 13, 3; 28, 32 8: and even Curt. 5, 12, 5.) [It may be observed here that the distinction between present and imperfect subjunctive does not always run precisely parallel to that between perfect and pluperfect. Thus the perfect *subjunctive* (associated with the perfect) in the relation of inner identity was, in ordinary cases, retained unchanged.] Also, *quod*-clauses expressing identical action are emphasized and in strong tenses; *si*-clauses, in which the relation is merely hypothetical, are unemphatic and in weak tenses.

The verb *posse* here again requires some special treatment. It tends to assume independent force, being both by its meaning fitted to make sweeping affirmation (and especially *negation*) in its clause, and by its form readily obnoxious to change. Often it exhibits the tension of emphasis and fails to carry its dependencies with it. Examples of its special use (for the cases cited above, in which its imperfect occurred, were generally normal) are: Liv. 3, 72, 3 *nam famae quidem ac fidei damna maiora esse, quam quae aestimari possent*. 3, 47, 2 *se pro liberis eorum quotidie in acie stare, nec alium virum esse, cuius strenue ac ferociter facta in bello plura memorari possent* (cf. the examples cited above towards the end of I of the difficulty of the occurrence of the action.) cf. 22, 8, 4 (cited above); 32, 34, 4 *indignari inde coepit, Aetolos tanquam Romanos decedi Graecia iubere, qui, quibus finibus Graecia sit, dicere non possent*. 42, 12, 7 *at hercule, suos honores, cuius merita in eam gentem privatim an publice sint maiora, vix dici posset, hostiliter sublato esse*. Caes. B. G. 4, 7, 5 *sese unis Suevis concedere, quibus ne dii quidem immortales pares esse possent* (probable reading). This use of *posse* is especially striking when with the independent imperfect of *posse* is coordinated the dependent present of an ordinary verb; as—Liv. 44, 26 fin. *quinque milia equitum satis esse, quibus et uti ad bellum possent et quorum multitudinem ipsi non timeant*. Just 5, 7 fin. *nunc autem non classem, in quam sicuti pridem confugiant, superesse; non exercitum, cuius virtute servati pulchriora possent moenia extruere*: so in a causal clause Caes. B. G. 7, 1, 7, and in a final clause Liv. fragm. libr. 91 and in a final clause after an historical present Auct. B. G. 8, 34 fin. (On the other hand we find the present *possit*—always after the characteristic relative; as Liv. 23, 27, 11 *nam praeterquam quod ducem non haberet, quem relinqueret pro se, eos imperatores esse Romanos, quibus vix aequis viribus resisti possit*. 10, 24, 17; 40, 23, 8: in the

simple relative clause determining its antecedent Liv. 38, 50, 9; 40, 36, 3: preposed and without stress Liv. 36, 29, 9; 38, 59, 9: but note especially the retention of the present at Caes. B. G. 4, 7 fin. and 4, 8, 2; 7, 29, 6: cf. Liv. 35, 45, 4.)

The use of the imperfect in relations of emphasis or even of asseveration must not be supposed to be invariable. Presents sometimes occur in quite strong relations (as Liv. 5, 25, 4; 9, 26, 11; 34, 58, 7; 37, 17, 6: Tac. H. 3, 38; 4, 7, etc.). Change of tense is especially difficult in general statements, which do not generally excite feeling or need asseveration, and in sentences which flow smoothly and evenly with equal distribution and normal position. Mere contrast (as in opposed clauses or after *non*, *quam*, *an*, etc.) without emotion can not produce change of tense.

Some examples of the asseverative force of the past tenses of the subjunctive may now be cited from the *Oratio Recta*. Very rarely to be sure, in the classical Latin, but often enough to illustrate the principle, these strong tenses of the subjunctive occur in protestations, expressions of strong feeling, assurance, or confidence, instead of the future tenses of the indicative or the weak tenses of the subjunctive; as—Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 68 *videre equidem* vos vellem, quom huic aurum darem. Cic. N. D. 2, 1, 2 nunc Lucilium, si ipsi commodum est, audiamus. Tum Balbus: Eumdem *equidem* malletm audire Cottam, dum, qua eloquentia falsos deos sustulit, eadem veros inducat Sed aveo audire tu ipse, Cotta, quid sentias. cf. Leg. 1, 20, 53 sed ego plane vellem me arbitrum inter antiquam Academiam et Zenonem datum (possibly unreal, however). Cic. Att. 10, 2, 2. Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 16–21 satis mihi id habeam supplici, dum illos ulciscar meo modo. Seni animam primum extinguere ipsi; tum autem Syrum impulsorem, vah, quibus illum lacerarem modis! pronum in terram statuerem, ut cerebro dispergat viam. Adulescenti ipsi eriperem oculos, etc. Cic. Div. 2, 59, 122 atqui, ne si navigare quidem velim, ita gubernarem, ut somniaverim. Cic. Att. 7, 3, 2 sin vincuntur boni, ubicumque essem, una cum iis victus essem. ib. 2, 1, 4 ac nunc quidem ocium est, sed, si paullo plus furor Pulchelli progredi posset, *valde* ego te istum excitarem. cf. ib. 7, 12, 5 Labienum ab illo discessisse propemodum constat. Si ita factum esset ut ille Romanus veniens senatum Romae offenderet, magno usui causae nostrae fuisset. Fam. 8, 4, 4 puto Idibus Sextilibus de ea re actum iri. *Profecto* aut transigeretur aliquid aut turpiter indecederetur. Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 3 mihi enim si contigisset ut prior occurrerem Antonio, non mehercules horam constitisset: tantum ego et mihi confido et sic illius copias despicio. Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 4 ad hoc robur nostrorum exercituum sive Africanus exercitus sive Caesaris accessisset, aequo animo summam rem publicam in discrimen deduceremus. Balb. 10, 26 nihil interest utrum . . . an, quae virtutis

causa tribuerimus, ea rata esse non possint. Nihil enim magis uteremur his adiutoribus sublati virtutis praemiis, quam si omnino his versari in nostris bellis non liceret. cf. Mil. 1, 2 sed me recreat Cn. Pompeii consilium, qui *profecto* nec iustitiae suae putaret esse, etc. Fin. 4, 12, 31 nec si sapiens ad tortoris eculeum ire cogatur, similem habeat vultum et si ampullam perdidisset, sed ut difficile certamen iniens, quum sibi cum capitali adversario, dolore, depugnandum videret, excitaret omnes rationes fortitudinis, etc. cf. 4, 22, 61; Or. 41, 141 sed si profitear, quod utinam possem! . . ., quis tandem id iustus rerum existimator reprehenderet? Verr. 2, 1, 58, 153 quis est enim, qui tueri possit liberum nostrorum pueritiam contra improbitatem magistratuum? *Mater*, credo. Scilicet magno praesidio fuit Anniae pupillae mater: *Tutoresne* defenderent? Perfacile vero apud praetorem, a quo M. Marcelli tutoris auctoritas repudiata est. Liv. 38, 14, 12 enimvero ferri iam ludificatio ista non potest. Viginti talenta tyrannidem tuam exhaurirent? (so most MSS.) Observe also the strong independent asseveration in the following: Cic. N. D. 1, 15, 38 quid absurdius quam homines iam morte deletos reponere in deos, quorum omnis cultus esset futurus in luctu? Fin. 2, 7, 21 et tamen quid attinet fingere aliquos, qui, quum luxuriose viverent, a summo philosopho non reprehenderentur eo nomine dumtaxat? ad Q. Fr. 3, 1, 7, 24 itaque cogito in secundum librum includere dicentem Apollinem in concilio deorum qualis reditus duorum imperatorum futurus esset, quorum alter exercitus perdidisset, alter vendidisset. (of a prediction after the event.) cf. Att. 13, 28, 2; 16, 14, 3. Distinction of persons produces change at Cic. Att. 11, 24, 2 equidem tibi potissimum velim, si idem *illa* vellet, and perhaps ib. 10, 8, 10 cum Antonio item est agendum. Eo velim tam facili uti possem quam Curione.

USE OF THE PRESENT INDICATIVE IN RELATIVE SENTENCES.—The present indicative in strong relations, instead of changing to the imperfect subjunctive, may remain unchanged in the O. O. On the whole, however, its retention is very rare, much rarer, for instance, in the Historians than that of the perfect indicative. Examples are cited below.

I. EMPHASIZED ANTECEDENT.—Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 83 rogant me, quo eam; dico me ire, quo saturi solent. Pseud. 4, 1, 24: Cic. Inv. 1, 51, 96 quum aliquid, quod contra dicatur, aequum esse concedimus, sed id, quod *nos* defendimus, necessarium esse demonstramus; so also ib. 2, 40, 118, and Auct. ad Her. 2, 11, 16 (but such cases are generally construed simply, without a development and expression of the possible emphasis.) De. Or. 3, 9, 34 forsitan occurrat illud, si paene innumerabiles sint formae dicendi, non posse ea, quae inter se discrepant, iisdem praeceptis formari. Tusc. 1, 7, 13 ita iocaris, quasi ego dicam eos miseros, qui nati non sint, et non

eos, qui mortui sunt. 2, 13, 30 illud et melius et verius (a correction, a "preferred view"), omnia, quae natura aspernatur, in malis esse: quae asciscat, in bonis. Off. 1, 35, 128: Div. 2, 44, 93: Rep. 1, 2, 3 sic eos, qui his urbibus consilio atque auctoritate praesunt, is, qui omnis negotii publici expertes sint, longe duco esse anteponendos. Font. 21, 49: Fam. 1, 1, 3 censet etiam ex iis, qui cum imperio sint: Bibulus tres legatos, ex iis, qui privati sunt. ib. 2, 4, 2 quam tu facillime vinces, si hoc statueris, quarum laudum gloriam adamaris, quibus artibus eae laudes comparantur, in iis elaborandum. Liv. 2, 32, 11 reddentem in omnes corporis partes hunc, quo vivimus vigemusque, divisum pariter in venas, sanguinem. 34, 61, 13 mali rem exempli esse; idem Carthaginiensibus et Tyri et in aliis emporiis, quo frequenter commeant, eventurum (in the language of warning and appeal; just so in English we say in *ill* the other ports, etc.); probably 35, 42, 9 (M.); 36, 32, 7 haud dissimiliter vos, Achaei, clausos undique mari, quae intra Peloponnesi sunt terminos, ea tueri facile; simul hinc excedatis, nuda vobis omnia, quae extra sint. 45, 18, 4 nam neque sine publicano exerceri posse et, ubi publicanus est, ibi libertatem sociis nullam esse. Curt. 5, 5, 18; ib. 20 si quos liberorum amor detineret, relinquerent, quibus nihil patria carius est. Just. 38, 4, 9. Compare also—Cic. De. Or. 1, 15¹ 65; 1, 29, 133 fin.; Fin. 3, 9, 31; N. D. 2, 49, 124: Liv. 23, 33 fin.

II. AFFIRMATION WITHIN THE CLAUSE.—Auct. Her. 2, 5, 8 accusator dicet adversarium, quum ad eum ventum sit, erubuisse, expalluisse, titubasse; quae signa conscientiae sunt. Si reus horum nihil fecerit, accusator dicet eum usque adeo praemeditatum fuisse, etc.; quae signa confidentiae, non innocentiae sunt. De. Or. 1, 31, 141; Or. 54, 180 est prima quaestio sitne omnino ulla numerosa oratio. Deinde, si sit numerus in oratione, qualis sit aut quales. . . Deinde, quicumque sunt sive unus sive plures, communesne sint. Fin. 3, 15, 49 divitias censet eam vim habere, ut ea contineant, non idem facere eas in caeteris artibus, ad quas esse dux pecunia potest, continere autem non potest. 4, 21, 59 (cited above); N. D. 1, 43, 120; Verr. 1, 47, 123 docent non oportere se id iurare facturos esse, quod contra legem Corneliam esset, quae proscriptum iuvare vetat. Mur. 29, 61 solos sapientes esse, si distorsissimi sint, formosos, etc.; nos autem, qui sapientes non sumus, fugitivos, etc. cf. Liv. 8, 31, 5 quid illum facturum fuisse, si, quod belli casus ferunt, adversa pugna evenisset, qui, etc. 21, 20, 8 ne illi quidem ipsi satis mitem gentem fore, ni auro, cuius avidissima gens est, principum animi concilientur, and Tac. H. 1, 33 (cited above) (in all these cases the indicative admonitory of a fact, to which one is urged to conform his action.) Liv. 35, 49, 4 mentiundo in vicem iactandoque vires, quas non habent (M haberent), inflasse vana spe atque inflatos esse. Sall. J. 81, 1 eandem illos caussam belli cum Boccho habere, lubid-

inem imperitandi, quis omnia regna advorsa sunt (doubtful.) Just. 11, 15, 10; 24, 6, 5 deos nullis opibus egere, ut qui eas largiri hominibus solent, affirmabat. 38, 5, 7 raptum tamen sibi esse victoriae ius ab illis, quorum nihil est nisi bello quaesitum.

III. IN PHRASES AND FORMULAE.—Otherwise the present indicative is found in the O. O. only in certain stereotyped phrases; as—*de quo agitur* Liv. 3, 71, 6 and 7; 34, 62, 3 (this indicative may very well be due to emphasis, denoting the interest excited in the speaker), but *de quo agatur* 38, 58, 8; 45, 13, 10, and so generally assimilated to governing subjunctives, as Cic. Part. Or. 34, 117; Inv. 2, 45, 131.—*quae assolent* Liv. 27, 26, 14: cf. Tac. A. 6, 18; Sall. C. 22, 2 (sicut consuevit).—*quem vocant* (appellant) Liv. 32, 35, 10; 35, 48, 3; 41, 13, 1; 45, 29, 6; ib. 32, 2: Tac. A. 4, 73.—*qui appellantur* (sometimes with independent force)—Liv. 37, 56, 3: Caes. B. G. 2, 4, 10; 6, 10, 5: cf. Cic. Brut. 12, 46, but *qui dicatur* Liv. 38, 19, 1, cf. *quem plerique vocent* Tac. H. 4, 83, and *quem ipsi vocent* Curt. 4, 2, 4, and with governing subjunctive generally assimilated, as Liv. 8, 23, 6.—*qui incolunt* Curt. 7, 4, 32; 7, 6, 13: cf. Tac. A. 2, 60: Caes. B. G. 2, 3, 4 (doubtful), and cf. certain geographical designations Liv. 37, 52, 4; ib. 56, 6: Tac. A. 2, 43.

USE OF THE FUTURE INDICATIVE IN RELATIVE SENTENCES.—A few cases occur of the retention of the future indicative; as—Liv. 2, 15, 3 *ea* esse vota omnium, ut, qui libertati erit in illa urbe finis, idem urbi sit (really independent asseveration within the relative clause—"if there *shall* come an end to the one, it shall at the same time come to the other. cf. 37, 17, 6 omnium unam mentem esse, ut servitutem regiam effugerent. *Erit*, if expressed, *must* be retained in the future indicative.) Just. 11, 15, 9 quamobrem gratiam illis eam futuram, quam ipse victor volet. 22, 5, 9 accessura et villarum incendia, castellorum direptionem, tum ipsius Carthaginis obsidionem: quibus omnibus non sibi tantum in alios sentient patere bella.

THE IMPERFECT INDICATIVE (besides notice of it in particular constructions) scarcely requires detailed treatment here. An original imperfect is sometimes retained in the indicative if emphatic or having independent force; as—Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 10: Liv. 25, 4, 6: cf. Caes. B. G. 1, 40, 5 factum eius hostis periculum patrum nostrorum memoria, quum Cimbris a Gaio Mario pulsus non minorem laudem exercitus quam ipse imperator meritus videbatur. So frequently in citations of *narrative*. In the same strong relations an imperfect indicative sometimes represents an original present; as—Curt. 9, 4, 2 aegros relictos (maiores suos) cepisse sedem, quam ipsi obtinebant. Tac. A. 3, 69 non quidem sibi ignara quae de Silano

vulgabantur, sed non ex rumore statuendum. Just. 13, 2, 5 Perdicca censet Roxanes expectari partum, quae exacto mense octavo matura iam ex Alexandro erat (a good example of independent asseveration, generally in deprecation or correction). cf. Sall. J. 111, 2 ad hoc metuere, ne fluxa fide usus popularium animos avorteret, quis et Iugurtha carus, et Romani invisi erant. Otherwise the imperfect indicative occurs chiefly in the sphere of past sequence as a more emphatic or more objective form than the subjunctive.

USE OF THE PLUPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE IN RELATIVE SENTENCES REPRESENTING A PERFECT INDICATIVE (OR SUBJUNCTIVE) OF THE O. O.—It will be found more convenient to subdivide the pluperfect subjunctives of Relative Sentences according to their occurrence with present, future, and perfect predicate-infinitives respectively.

THE PLUPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE IN RELATIVE SENTENCES WITH PRESENT PREDICATE INFINITIVE.—The Pluperfect Subjunctive with the present infinitive is rare. Having a strong present sequence to overcome, it is produced only by the most intense emphasis and emotion and always involves vehement deprecation, protestation, correction, refutation, indignation and the like. Most often the subject is himself involved or someone contrasted with the subject. The order is often inverted or otherwise violently displaced; the antecedent is often omitted.

I. WITH EMPHASIZED ANTECEDENT (chiefly).—Cic. Verr. 1, 2, 4 qui ita dictitat, iis esse metuendum, qui quod ipsis solis satis esset surripuissent; se tantum eripuisse, ut id multis satis esse possit. Fat. 16, 37 quum id pudet, illud tamen dicunt, quod est impudentius, veras esse ex contrariis disiunctiones, sed quae in his enunciata essent, eorum neutrum esse verum. Fin. 4, 12, 59 omniaque, quae dura videantur, ea virtutibus iis, quibus a natura essemus ornati, obteri posse. 5, 24, 70 quem enim cupiditatum incendiis inflammatum in iis potiendis, quae acerrime concupivisset, tanta laetitia perfundi arbitramur quanta Africanum Hannibale victo? ib. (4, 9, 21); Tusc. (3, 15, 32); Leg. 2, 24, 60 NE LONGAE CORONAE. Illa iam significatio est laudis ornamenta ad mortuos pertinere, quod CORONAM VIRTUTE PARTAM ei, qui peperisset, sine fraude esse lex impositam iubet (yet the putting of a crown on him who *has deserved* it shall be without offense.). Rep. 1, 17, 28 quod regnum potest esse praestantius quam despicientem omnia humana nihil umquam nisi divinum animo volutare? cui persuasum sit (a periphrastic present, as at Off. 3, 8 fin., not a perfect) appellari ceteros homines, esse solos eos, qui essent politi propriis humanitatis artibus? Fam. 7, 21 negare aiebat Servium tabulas testamenti esse eas, quas instituisset is, qui factionem testamenti non habuerit. (That, contrary to Cicero's common usage, we have in this general

statement the O. O. of Representation is shown by the following perfect subjunctive, *i. e.*, by the tension of emphasis.) Att. 6, 1, 6 accipiam equidem dolorem mihi illum irasci, sed multo maiorem non esse eum talem, qualem putassem (an *emphatic* pluperfect of the O. O.). Liv. (26, 48, 5) *itaque* quamquam omnibus omnia deberet, praecipuum decus eius esse, qui primus murum adscendisset; profiteretur. (42, 32, 8) ad consules reiciebant; eorum cognitionem esse debere, quibus dilectus mandatus esset. (27, 9, 12) consulerent igitur de integro; nam tum quidem quae temere agitassent, ea prodendi imperii Romani esse. Just. (38, 2, 5) Nicomedes subornat puerum, quasi Ariarathes tres filios genuisset, qui a senatu paternum regnum peteret. Quod ubi Mithridates cognovit, et ipsi pari impudentia Gordium Romam mittit, qui senatui adseveret puerum, cui Cappadociae regnum tradiderat, ex eo Ariarathe (a different one) genitum, qui auxilia Romanis ferens cecidisset. Liv. (27, 2, 2) Marcellus litteras ad senatum de duce et exercitu amisso scribit: ceterum eundem se, qui post Cannensem pugnam Hannibalem contuisset, ire adversus eum, brevem illi laetitiam, qua exsultet, facturum. 25, 18, 10 nihil sibi cum eo consociatum, nihil foederatum hosti cum hoste, cuius patriam oppugnatum venisset. (23, 44, 2) cum iis, qui ad sese tuendos venissent, omnia sibi et esse consociata et ad ultimum fore. (But cf. hyper-represented perfect subjunctive in a deprecatory relation Just. 11, 6, 1). Caes. B. G. (2, 31, 4) sibi praestare, si in eum casum deducerentur, quamvis fortunam a populo Romano pati, quam ab his per cruciatum interfici, inter quos dominari consuissent. Caes. B. G. 1, 32, 8 legatos ad Pompeium de compositione mitti oportere, neque se reformidare, quod in senatu Pompeius paulo ante dixisset. Tac. H. (4, 20) praemisere qui mandata cohortium exponeret: Nullum sibi bellum adversus Romanos, pro quibus totiens bellassent. Liv. (27, 19, 4) multitudo Hispanorum regem eum appellavit. Tum Scipio sibi maximum nomen imperatoris esse dixit, quo se milites sui appellassent; regium nomen Romae intolerabile esse. (3, 70, 6) non posse illos resistere sibi, quibus conferta peditum acies cessisset. (25, 41, 1): (5, 45, 6) indignitas animos cepit: Etruscisne etiam, a quibus bellum Gallicum in se avertissent, ludibrio esse clades suas? (Often thus where the speaker is the subject of the dependent clause.) (10, 24, 5) Fabius, quam arborem consevisset, sub ea legere alium fructum, indignum esse dicere. (21, 53, 4) non Siciliam ac Sardiniam, victis ademptas, peti, sed solo patrio terraque, in qua geniti forent, pelli Romanos (= ipsos). Plaut. Merc. (1, 1, 57) ratione pessuma a me ea, quae *ipsus* optuma omnis labores invenisset perferens, diffunditari. Curt. (3, 5, 6) instare Dareum victorem. Sibi easdem terras, quas victoria peragrassent, repetendas. Suet. Calig. 34 cur enim sibi non licere, dicens, quod Platoni licuisset, qui eum civitate . . . eiecerit? (with tension of emphasis). Caes. B. C. (1, 64,

3): Tac. A. (15, 61) idque nulli magis gnarum quam Neroni, qui saepius libertatem Senecae quam servitium expertus esset. (cf. the perfect subjunctive in a somewhat less emphatic case Just. 38, 4, 4. Simple causal relation is expressed in the perfect; for the pluperfect there must be besides emotion at, or asseveration of, the occurrence.) Liv. (45, 42, 8) responsum est, populum Romanum meminisse (= have not forgotten) amicitiae, quae cum Cotye maioribusque eius fuisset. 36, 29, 10 Aetolos quoque finire tandem adversus se odia debere, et Nicandrum privatim eius diei, quo servatus a se foret, meminisse (admonitory). Tac. A. (2, 46 fin.) responsum est non iure eum adversus Cheruscos arma Romana invocare, qui pugnantis in eundem hostem Romanos nulla ope iuvisset (feeling of approbation or disapprobation; the *non-occurrence* of the action where it *ought to have occurred* and *vice versa*). (40, 27, 14) reddebatur militum clamor, nullam militum culpam esse, quibus nemo ad erumpendum signum dedisset. 8, 2, 13 Campanorum aliam conditionem esse, qui non foedere, sed per deditionem in fidem venissent; in foedere Latino nihil esse, quo bellare prohibeantur. (6, 6, 8) ingens inde ait onus a populo Romano sibi, qui se dictatorem iam quartum creasset, magnum a senatu talibus de se iudiciis iniungi (his gratitude at the action's *having* occurred.) (45, 13, 5): Curt. (10, 7, 4) tum Pithon plenus lacrimarum orditur dicere: nunc vel maxime miserabilem esse Alexandrum, qui tam bonorum militum fructu fraudatus esset. Liv. (39, 35, 7) quippe in bello sociis Romanis Achaeos usos; nunc eosdem Romanos aequiores Lacedaemoniis quam Achaeis esse, ubi Areus etiam et Alcibiades, ambo exsules suo beneficio restituti, legationem Romam adversus gentem Achaeorum suscepissent. 38, 58, 11 (pacem) dici venisse. Hic decem legatos simul argui, quorum ex consilio data pax esset; quamquam exstitisse ex decem legatis, qui Cn. Manlium accusarent. Just. 2, 10, 5 fratres igitur suos, qui ante geniti essent, privatum patrimonium, quod eo tempore Dareus habuisset, non regnum vindicare sibi posse: se esse, quem primum in regno pater sustulerit. cf. Caes. B. G. (1, 45 fin.): 1, 40, 9 Cui rationi contra homines barbaros atque imperitos locus fuisset, hac ne ipsum quidem sperare nostros exercitus capi posse. Curt. 8, 5, 11 ne Herculem quidem et Patrem Liberum prius dicatos deos, quam vicissent secum viventium invidiam: tantundem quoque *posteros* credere, quantum *praesens* aetas spopondisset. Liv. 7, 18, 4 quin aut toto cedendum esse, si plebeius iam magistratus consulatus fiat, aut totum possidendum, quam possessionem integram a patribus acceperant. (44, 20, 3) maiore periculo quam emolumento exercitum in Macedoniam inductum. Pieriam, quo processisset, regem tenere. (27, 25, 5) fateri se, opera Livii Tarentum receptum, quod (= fateri id quod) amici eius vulgo in senatu iactassent; neque enim recipiendum fuisse, nisi amissum foret. Caes. B. G. (1,

42, 1). Observe in many of the foregoing examples the use of the emphatic tense, where one reaches *his* conclusion or scores *his* point, *i. e.*, adduces some conclusive proof or illustration of *his* point; also in the following—Curt. (5, 7, 3) expectare hoc eos, quorum urbes barbari deleissent. Liv. (4, 49, 11) Bolas quoque ut mitterentur coloni, laturum se dicenti (dignos enim esse, qui armis cepissent, eorum agrum Bolanum esse.) (36, 25, 7) nuntius venit, ut oppugnatione absisteret; aequius esse Romanos milites, qui acie dimicassent, praemia habere victoriae. (31, 29, 3) quibus enim de causis pacem cum Philippo fecissent, compositam semel pacem servare eos debere. (23, 35, 8); (31, 48, 4); (3, 56, 8) deos non negligere humana, fremunt, et crudelitatis, etsi seras, non leves tamen venire poenas: provocare, qui provocationem sustulisset, et implorare praesidium populi, qui omnia iura populi obtrisset, etc. (23, 48, 7).

II. AFFIRMATION WITHIN THE CLAUSE (chiefly)—(Observe that many of the examples quoted under the preceding head also involve affirmation within the clause or emphasize the occurrence of the action.)—(38, 33, 9) foedus, quod in Capitolio, quod in arce Athenis sacratum fuisset, irritum per illos esse. (42, 3, 7) censorem, moribus regendis creatum, cui sarta tecta exigere sacris publicis more maiorum traditum esset, eum per sociorum urbes diruentem templa vagari. (45, 14, 3) et populum Romanum ab eo fideli opera adiutum et illum favente populo Romano regnum adeptum. Victoria vero populi Romani lactari eum regem mirum non esse, qui sortem omnem fortunae cum rebus Romanis miscuisset. Sall. J. 22, 3 ab adolescentia ita se enisum ut ab optumo quoque probaretur: virtute P. Scipioni placuisse: ceterum quo plura bene atque strenue fecisset, eo animum suum iniuriam minus tolerare. cf. Just. 39, 3, 9 adicit superstitionem templi, quo profugerit: tantoque religiosius colendos sibi deos, quo magis his propitiis vicisset. Caes. B. G. (1, 41, 1): Cic. Verr. 5, 11, 28 scitote oppidum esse in Sicilia nullum ex iis oppidis, in quibus consistere praetores soleant, quo in oppido non isti delecta ad libidinem mulier esset. Pseudocic. Ep. ad Octav. 9 quid de sua patria audient? . . . eum rapere rem publicam, cui nulla virtus, nulla dignitas conciliasset eam potentiam, sed forma per dedecus, nomen nobile consceleratum impudicitia dedisset. Liv. (35, 48, 6) navalium vero copiarum dextrum cornu Sidonios, sinistram Aradios tenere, quas gentes nullae unquam virtute aequassent. Just. 38, 7, 2 nullam subiectarum sibi gentium expertam peregrina imperia, Cappadociam velint an Paphlagoniam recensere, rursus Pontum an Bithyniam: quarum gentium nullam neque Alexander ille, qui totam pacavit Asiam, nec quisquam successorum eius attigisset. Liv. (39, 34, 8) Casandrum, qui Maroneae fuisset, se missurum dixit; ad Onomasium quidem quid eam rem pertinere, qui non modo Maroneae sed

ne in regione quidem propinqua fuisset? (23, 23, 1); (6, 20, 2); (26, 12, 17) Numidas transisse ad Hannibalem litterasque ferre: id nnum ex iis, qui sibi rem aperuisset, arguere sese paratam esse. (27, 6, 8) exemplum in eam rem se habere vetus L. Postumii Megilli, qui interrex iis comitiis, quae ipse habuisset, consul creatus esset, recens Q. Fabii, qui profecto nunquam sisset, nisi, etc. (Contrast with the more incidental perfects Liv. 45, 19, 16; Curt. 3, 8, 9.) 43, 7, 10 scire tutius fuisse claudere portas. Qui exclusissent eos, incolumes esse; aput se templa conpilata. Curt. (7, 1, 12) olim sibi esse suspectos matris suae litteris, quibus esset admonitus, ut ab his salutem suam tueretur: ceterum se invitum deteriora credentem, etc. Suet. Vesp. (6) consilium inierunt creandi imperatores: neque enim deteriores esse, aut Hispaniensi exercitu, qui Galbam, aut praetoriano, qui Othonem, aut Germaniciano, qui Vitellium fecissent. Just. 43, 5, 6 repente exclamat illam esse, quae se nocte exterruisset (but cf. the perfect Suet. Aug. 94). Liv. (40, 42, 2) in Gentium latrocinii omnis causam avertit; ex regno eius omnes naves esse, quae superi maris oram depopulatae essent.

PLUPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE IN RELATIVE SENTENCES WITH FUTURE PREDICATE-INFINITIVE. I. WITH EMPHASIZED ANTECEDENT (CHIEFLY).—Liv. 4, 60, 4 neque id etiamsi ceteri ferant, passuros eos, quibus iam emerita stipendia essent, meliore condicione alios militare, quam ipsi militassent. (27, 10, 1) consules dicere, alias colonias in officio pristino fore; eas quoque ipsas, quae officio discessissent, si legati circa eas colonias mittantur, verecundiam imperii habituras esse. 28, 35, 10 id se munus praestare in Hispania, aliena atque ignota terra, potuisse: in qua autem genitus educatusque esset, facile praestaturum. (32, 10, 4); 27, 44, 9 haud cum ignoto eum duce C. Nerone congressurum, sed quem, in saltu impedito deprehensus forte, haud secus quam puerum frustratus elusisset. 30, 28, 4 nec Scipioni aut cum Syphace, inconditae barbariae rege, cui Statorius semilixa ducere exercitus solitus sit, rem futuram, aut tumultuariis exercitibus, sed cum Hannibale, prope nato in praetorio patrio, puero quondam milite, vixdum iuvene imperatore, qui senex vincendo factus, Hispanias, Gallias, Italiam monumentis ingentium rerum complisset. Curt. (5, 1, 6) usu didicisse pretiosam supellectilem et spadonum agmina nihil aliud fuisse, quam impedimenta: eadem trahentem Alexandrum, quibus rebus antea vicisset, inferiorem fore. Liv. 30, 28, 6 multos occursuros Scipioni in acie, qui consules sua manu occidissent (in correction or admonition). (27, 18, 9) ad *id* fore altitudines, quas cepissent hostes, *ut* per praecipitia salientes fugerent. Tac. A. (15, 52) abnuit Piso, invidiam praetendens, si sacra mensae cruentarentur: melius apud urbem in illa invis domo vel in publico patratturos quod pro re publica suscepissent. Liv. (33, 8, 5) in hostem vadit, simul admonens, cum iisdem Macedoni-

bus pugnatos, quos ad Epiri fauces montibus fluminibusque saep-
tos, victa naturali difficultate locorum, expulissent acieque expug-
nassent (with independent force; cf., however, the perfect subjunc-
tive immediately following present imperative subjunctive Sall. J.
49, 2). (42, 45, 5) multis orationibus perduxerat Rhodios ut Ro-
manam societatem retinerent: Bellum imminere cum Perseo; desi-
deraturos Romanos eundem navalem apparatus, quem nuper An-
tiochi, quem Philippi ante bello vidissent. Curt. 3, 8, 12 sed non
amplius ipsum esse passurum detrectare certamen: in illo specu, in
quem pavidum recessissent, oppressurum esse cunctantes. Liv. 23,
23, 3 quae immoderata forsitan necessitas fecerit, iis se modum im-
positurum; nam neque senatu quemquam moturum ex iis, quos
censores in senatum legissent. 3, 17, 8 iuberent tribuni in P.
Valerium consulem sumi arma; ausurum se in tribunis, quod prin-
ceps familiae suae ausus in regibus esset. Caes. B. G. (2, 32, 2):
Liv. 8, 33, 22 quo id animo exercitum, qui eius ductu auspiciisque
vicisset, laturum? (8, 34, 4) se tamen perstaturum in incepto nec
ei, qui adversus dictum suum turbatis religionibus pugnasset, quic-
quam ex iusta poena remissurum. (25, 19, 11); (38, 57, 3); (29,
15, 14).

II. AFFIRMATION WITHIN THE CLAUSE (CHIEFLY).—Caes. B. G.
1, 40, 14 itaque se quod in longiorem diem conlaturus fuisset, rep-
raesentaturum et proxima nocte castra moturum. Liv. (34, 33, 10)
non enim Gytheum, quod ipsum tamen traditum, non expugnatum
esset, sed Lacedaemonem oppugnatos. cf. (35, 18, 5) Nabim a
Peloponneso concitaturum omnia, repetentem Argivorum urbem,
maritimas civitates, quibus eum depulsum Romani Lacedaemonis
muris inclusissent (but rather emphatic). Tac. A. 6, 54 an, cum
Tiberius vi dominationis mutatus sit, Gaium Caesarem meliora
capessiturum Macrone duce? qui ut deterior ad opprimendum
Seianum delectus plura per scelera rem publicam conflictavisset.
Liv. (3, 18, 6); cf. (7, 37, 11.)

Already in the O. R. there are striking examples of the asso-
ciation of the pluperfect indicative with the future; as—Cic. Agr.
2, 37, 102 non modo vos eritis in otio, qui semper esse volueratis,
verum etiam istos, quibus odio est otium, aequae otiosos reddam.
Att. 8, 13, 1 si mehercule neminem occiderit, ab iis, qui eum max-
ime timuerant, maxime diligetur. Curt. 9, 6, 22 dabo nobilitatem
ignobilibus locis, aperiā cunctis gentibus terras, quas natura longe
submoverat. Sen. C. 7, 6, 9 felicissimi videbuntur quibus conti-
gerat raptus tyrannicus.

The perfect subjunctive is always found (unless the posi-
tion is abnormal) after such phrases as themselves express a
rhetorical or emphatic relation; as—Liv. 35, 42, 11 si vero vin-
cendi Romanos fortuna detur, quam spem esse sub rege vic-

turum Hannibalem, uni subiectum, qui patriam prope non tulerit. So 29, 23, 10; 6, 37, 6 (also the case with the present infinitive; as 8, 33, 2; 26, 2, 15, and regularly). Also a causal perfect subjunctive of the O. R. is given incidentally; as Liv. 27, 17, 15 ita prorsus respondet facturum Romanus, nec pro transfugis habiturum, qui non duxerint societatem ratam, ubi, etc. Noteworthy, also, are the perfect subjunctives at Liv. 7, 32, 4; 9, 12, 2; (10, 24, 13); (38, 60, 5—a double clause): Caes. B. C. 2, 42, 4 (in a series of historical presents): Tac. A. 2, 77; (11, 23—double clause).

PLUPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE IN RELATIVE SENTENCES WITH PRETERITE PREDICATE-INFINITIVE.—(1). PLUPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE (APPARENTLY) REPRESENTING THE PLUPERFECT INDICATIVE.—The pluperfect indicative (of relative sentences), both in simple use (as having *independent value*) and in emphatic relations, appears to have regularly become a pluperfect subjunctive of the O. O.

Thus in simple use: Cic. Div. 1, 23, 46 matrem Phalaridis scribit visam esse videre in somnis simulacra deorum, quae ipsa domi consecrasset. ib. 24, 48; Rep. 1, 3, 5; ib. 14, 21; Off. 3, 32, 113; Att. 16, 4, 2 fin. sed illum ad sex legiones, quas in ulteriore (Hispania) reliquisset, revertisse. De Or. 3, 35, 140 video, unam quandam omnium rerum fuisse doctrinam; quam qui acceperint, si eidem ingenio ad pronuntiandum valuissent, eloquentia praestitisse (the iterative relation necessarily emphasizes the occurrence of the action). Rab. Post. 4, 9 ita contendo: neminem umquam, QUO EA PECUNIA PERVENISSET, causam (cf. eam causam, Quo, etc.) dixisse, qui in aestimandis litibus appellatus non esset. (with asseveration within the clause); so Suet. Calig. 20 and cf. Liv. 40, 50, 12 (also iterative pluperfect indicative retained—Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 49, 121): Caes. B. G. 6, 10, 4 referunt Suevos omnes, posteaquam certiores nuntii de exercitu Romanorum venerint, cum omnibus copiis quas coegissent, se recepisse. Liv. (8, 33, 15) M. Furium Camillum in L. Furio, qui contempta sua auctoritate foedissimo cum eventu pugnasset, moderatum irae esse. (37, 25, 9); (44, 35, 7); cf. (31, 48, 7): Suet. Caes. 30; Vit. 7.

In more emphatic or asseverative relations: Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 33, 81 negabis . . . te eum, quem C. Sacerdos causa cognita absolvisset, eundem causa incognita condemnasse? 2, 51, 125 hoc uno complexor omnia, neminem isto praetore senatorem fieri potuisse, nisi qui isti pecuniam dedisset. 3, 47, 112 non opinor quemquam minus esse professum quam quantum arasset, quum tot cruces proponerentur. ib. 113 hoc quum ita esset, primum illud dico, pluribus milibus medimnum venisse decumas agri Leontini, quam quot milia iugerum sata essent in agro Leontino. cf. 1, 43, 111: Caec. 10, 29 utrum gravius aliquid in quempiam dici potest, quam ad hominem condemnandum, quem numquam vidisset, adductum esse precio? Vat. 11, 28 tuum

scelus illud est, te id, quod promulgasses misericordiae nomine, ad crudelitatis tempus distulisse. Mil. 37, 102 quid respondebo? . . . mene non potuisse Milonis salutem tueri per eosdem, per quos nostram ille servasset?, Imp. Pomp. 8, 21 patefactum nostris legionibus esse Pontum, qui antea populo Romano clausus fuisset. Liv. 30, 30, 4 tibi quoque non in ultimis laudum hoc fuerit, Hannibalem cui tot de Romanis ducibus victoriam di dedissent, tibi cessisse. Liv. (42, 11, 5) (Philippum) oppressum fato, regnum ei reliquisse, quem infestissimum esse sensisset Romanis. (33, 4, 2). (I have quoted these cases thus in full, because many of them may seem to represent perfects of the O. R., in which case they should be referred to that head.)

An original pluperfect subjunctive will of course be retained; as—Cic. Clu. 11, 32 memoria teneo Milesiam quamdam mulierem, quod partum sibi ipsa medicamentis abegisset, rei capitalis esse damnatam: nec iniuria, quae heredem familiae sustulisset. Verr. 2, 2, 9, 24: Brut. 38, 142 ut verum videretur in hoc illud, quod Demosthenem ferunt ei, qui quaesivisset quid primum esset in dicendo, actionem; quid secundum, idem respondisse, and (Div. 2, 28, 62) (cf. in O. R. De. Or. 2, 64, 259 est autem ex hoc genere illud, quod tu nuper ei, qui te rogasset, num, etc.: Tu vero, inquisti, etc.) Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 7 quibus proeliis fractos, qui plurimum ante in Gallia potuissent, coactos esse Sequanis obsides dare. perhaps Liv. (8, 33, 17).

But even in case of an original pluperfect indicative relation, the perfect subjunctive appears to have been sometimes used in the O. O.; as—Cic. Verr. 4, 47, 104 fin. dicunt legati . . . quod neque praedo violarit ante neque umquam hostis attigerit, id ab uno isto sic spoliatum esse, ut nihil omnino sit relictum. Liv. 1, 5, 2 ibi Evandrum, qui ex eo genere Arcadum multis ante tempestatibus tenuerit loca, solemne instituisse (This would, no doubt, have been a pluperfect in O. R. in spite of such rare uses as Cic. Verr. 5, 5, 10). Tac. A. 1, 10 armaque quae in Antonium acceperit contra rem publicam versa. Just. 11, 15, 8 quippe liberis suis ab eodem hoste vitam datam, sibi a cognatis ereptam, quibus et vitam et regna dederit. Appul. Apol. 500 quaesisse causas ex servo suo, quem Cæae reliquerit (not a critical text).

(2). PLUPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE REPRESENTING A PERFECT OF THE O. R.—The conversion of the perfect of the O. R. into the pluperfect subjunctive is quite rare both in Cicero and the Historians, occurring only where the writer is carried away by some strong feeling or personal interest, or where the independent force of the clause is strongly marked.

1. IN RELATIONS OF EMPHASIS AND EMOTION (chiefly)—Cf. Cic. Balb. 9, 24 contumeliosum est his praemiis exclusos esse fidelis.

simos socios, quae pateant stipendiariis, pateant hostibus. Nam et stipendarios multos civitate donatos videmus, et, qui hostes ad nostros imperatores per fugissent et magno usui rei publicae nostrae fuissent, scimus civitate esse donatos. (or original pluperfect.) Ac. 2, 27, 88 quasi quisquam neget cuius furor consederit, eum putare non fuisse ea vera, quae essent sibi visa in furore. Tusc. 1, 47, 114 iudicavisse deum dicunt et eum quidem deum, cui reliqui di concessissent ut praeter caeteros divinaret. N. D. 1, 15, 38 at Persaeus eos dicit esse habitos deos, a quibus magna utilitas ad vitae cultum esset inventa. (definitive and corrective.). 2, 3, 8 quorum exitio intelligi potest eorum imperiis rem publicam amplificatam, qui religionibus paruissent. (in insisting upon the correctness of one's own thesis, 'scoring one's point'). 3, 5, 12 nonne mavis illud credere, animos praeclarorum hominum esse aeternos quam eos, qui semel cremati essent, in acie pugnare potuisse? (rather belonging under 11 from the asseveration within the clause). Div. 1, 15, 27 negat se tamen eorum auspiciis, quae sibi ad Pompeium proficiscenti secunda evenerint, poenitere: . . . sibi quae eas aves, quibus auctoribus fidem secutus esset, bene consuluisse. Off. 3, 21, 84 'Multi iniqui regno.' At cui regno? quod a Tantalo proditum iure obtinebatur. Nam quanto plures ei regi putas, qui exercitu populi Romani populum ipsum Romanum oppressisset? Leg. 3, 9, 21 quod nobis quidem egregium, neminem in nos mercede ulla tribunum potuisse reperire, nisi cui ne esse quidem licuisset tribuno (and affirmation within the clause, as often).—The following in vehement deprecation and correction: *non ego istuc ignoro*, Pomponi, multos fuisse, qui verbum numquam in publico fecissent, quum melius aliquanto possent quam isti oratores, quos colligo, dicere. Fam. 4, 3, 3 reliqua sunt in te ipso *neque mihi ignota nec minima* solacia. Te autem ab initio aetatis *memoria tenet* (= I have not forgotten) summe omnium doctrinarum studiosum fuisse *omniaque*, quae a sapientissimis ad bene vivendum tradita essent, summo studio didicisse. 3, 8, 5 atque *hoc tamen te scire volo*, me de isto sumptu legationum aut minuendo aut remittendo decrevisse *nihil nisi* quod principes civitatum a me postulassent (for the perfect in O. R. here cf. ib. 4 init.). 5, 20, 9 simul illud *cogitare debes*, me *omnem* pecuniam, quae ad me salvis legibus pervenisset, Ephesi deposuisse (in such cases there is asseveration within the clause—"if any money *did* come to me, whatever money *did* come to me, I deposited," the necessary character of the relation between the clauses being emphasized). cf. Div. 2, 46, 97 nam, quod aiunt, quadringenta septuaginta milia annorum in periclitandis pueris, quicumque essent nati, Babylonios posuisse, *fallunt* (often thus of some strange or incredible or false statement, all responsibility for which is thus transferred to the original "speaker"). Such extreme asseveration is of course very rare.—Fam. 5, 20, 4 sic me fructu privas diligentiae, quod

existimas de tanto officio meo nec scisse me quidquam nec cogitavisse, scribam quidquid voluisset, quum id mihi ne recitavisset quidem, rettulisse. (with distinction of persons). Att. 16, 4, 2 Sextum autem nunciant cum una legione fuisse Karthagine, eique eo ipso die, quo oppidum Boream cepisset, nunciatum esse de Caesare. Nep. Epam. 4, 4 ne aliquis dicat id ad me ereptum pervenisse, quod delatum accipere noluissem.

Liv. (1, 9, 14) docebatque, patrum id superbia factum, qui conubium finitimis negassent (cf. eorum qui negassent, of the occurrence of an action where it ought not to have occurred.) 3, 24, 5 nec his temporibus, in quae testis crimen coniecisset, Caesonem Romae visum. (5, 15, 9) respondit, profecto iratos deos Veienti populo illo fuisse die, quo sibi eam mentem obiecissent, ut excidium patriae fatale proderet. 36, 40, 8 nam quod ad se attineat, sibi gloriae in omnem vitam illo die satis quaesitum esse, quo se ad accipiendam matrem Idaeam misisset senatus. Cf. perfect indicative Cic. Am. 3, 12 hoc vere tamen licet dicere, P. Scipioni ex multis diebus, quos in vita celeberrimos viderit, illum diem clarissimum fuisse, quum senatu dimisso domum reductus est a patribus conscriptis. Liv. 6, 17, 4 non obversatam esse memoriam noctis illius, quae paene ultima nomini Romano fuerit? non speciem ipsius M. Maelii, qualem eum armatum, plenum sudoris ac sanguinis vidissent? (in admonition, appeal). (8, 33, 17) nam populi quidem ne iram quidem unquam atrocioram fuisse in eos, qui temeritate exercitus *amisissent*, quam ut, etc. (as opposed to those who, like his son, have gained victories). 9, 33, 9 non tamen aut se aut eorum quemquam, qui post eam legem latam creati censores essent, teneri ea lege potuisse. (21, 49, 5) cognitum ex captivis . . . triginta alias quinquereemes Siciliam petere; credere, eadem tempestate, qua *ipsi* disiecti forent, eam quoque classem ad Aegates insulas deiectam (distinction of persons and emphasized occurrence). (25, 16, 10) rem se ait magnam inchoasse. Omnium populorum praetoribus, qui ad Poenum in illo communi Italiae motu descissent, persuasisse, ut redirent in amicitiam Romanorum. (the strong tense here in the announcement of a great achievement, exciting lively interest and expectation.) (26, 32, 3) inter tyrannorum et ducis Romani certamina urbem nobilissimam perisse, horreum atque aerarium quondam populi Romani, cuius magnificentia multis tempestatibus, hoc denique ipso Punico bello adiuta ornataque res publica esset. (27, 19, 10) prohibitum propter aetatem nunquam ante proelium inisse; eo die, quo pugnatum cum Romanis esset, inscio avunculo, in aciem exisse. 27, 44, 8 Hasdrubalem concitatis Gallicis gentibus multo magis quam Hannibalem ipsum gloriari posse; quippe in iis locis *hunc* coegisse exercitum, quibus *ille* maiorem partem militum fame ac frigore, quae miserrima mortis genera sint, amisisset. (note the scoring of one's point.) (28, 9, 12) illum equitem aiebant sex

dierum spatio transcurrisse longitudinem Italiae et eo die cum Hasdrubale in Gallia pugnasse, quo eum castra adversus sese in Apulia posita habere Hannibal credidisset. (28, 25, 13) etiam hostibus eum ignovisse, cum quibus ferro dimicasset; suam seditionem sine sanguine fuisse (cf. *iis*, cum quibus. The substitution of an antecedent which the relative clause shall determine, will often enable one to catch the force of the strong tense exactly.) (30, 28, 8) Scipionem ire ad Carthaginem ausum, qui consul hostem in Italia Poenum non vidisset; se, centum milibus armatorum ad Cannas caesis, circa Nola consenuisse. (38, 10, 6) consul nihil ad id quidem arbitro opus esse dicere; cui enim non apparere, ab eo, qui prior arma intulisset, iniuriam ortam? (34, 62, 13) neque eum (agrum), de quo agitur, probare eos posse se . . . ne diu quidem possedisse. Nunc illos, nunc reges Numidarum usurpasse ius, semperque penes eum possessionem fuisse, qui plus armis potuisset. 38, 58; 10 non fuisse minorem eum exercitum (Antiochi) quam Hannibalis, cum quo in Africa esset pugnatum; Hannibalem eundem fuisse inter multos alios regios duces, qui imperator Punici belli fuerit. (passing over into the perfect subjunctive after the first *tension* of the emphasis). 39, 12 fin. neganti, non eandem dicere, si coarguatur ab alio, ac per se fatenti gratiam fore; eum sibi omnia exposuisse, qui ab illa audisset. (40, 44, 9) liberare et se et rem publicam religione votis solvendis dixit velle; vovisse, quo die postremum cum Celtiberis pugnasset, ludos Iovi sese facturum. (of an occasion known to the person addressed, a fixed date-point, and so involving independent asseveration). (42, 25, 5) exposita deinde ab se, quae *ipsi* nuper in senatu Eumenem omnia comperta referentem audissent. Caes. B. G. (2, 14, 4) impulsos ab suis principibus (Bellovacos) populo Romano bellum intulisse. Qui eius consilii principes fuissent, in Britanniam profugisse. Petere ut sua clementia utatur. (Those who were the cause of all the trouble have fled the country. There is nothing to prevent an exercise of clemency.) B. C. (3, 57, 2) huic dat litteras ad Scipionem: sese omnia de pace expertum nihil adhuc arbitrari vitio factum eorum, quos esse auctores eius rei voluisset, quod sua mandata perferre ad Pompeium vererentur. Scipionem ea esse auctoritate, ut, etc. (the fault solely of those to whom he has committed his proposals, and so he does not now despair of obtaining peace with Scipio's aid.) Tac. A. 1, 73 obiebat accusator, quod inter cultores Augusti Cassium quendam mimum corpore infamem adscivisset . . . Tiberius scripsit consiliibus (dismissing the charges) . . . Cassium histrionem solitum inter alios eiusdem artis interesse *ludis*, quos *mater sua* in memoriam Augusti sacrasset. (at the games which his own mother, etc.) 3, 24 sibi tamen adversus eum integras parentis sui offensiones, neque reditu Silani dissoluta quae Augustus voluisset. Liv. (4, 59, 9); (5, 11, 2); (26, 8, 4); (27, 11, 11); (38, 10, 6).

AFFIRMATION WITHIN THE CLAUSE AND EMPHASIZED OCCURRENCE (CHIEFLY).—Cic. Tull. 11, 27 nemo enim potest haec iudicare, qua in re familia *non* interfuisset, in ea re eam ipsam familiam vi armatis hominibus damnum dedisse. Planc. 5, 12 (populus) semper sibi dicet supplicari voluisse: se M. Scium, qui ne equestrem quidem splendorem incolumem retinere potuisset, homini nobilissimo, M. Pisoni, praetulisse. ib. 26 si ante reditum meum Cni. Plancio se vulgo viri boni ultro offerebant, cui nomen meum absentis honori fuisset, ei meas praesentis preces non putas profuisse? Deiot. 8, 23 *at* misit nescio quem ad Caecilium: sed eos, quos misit, quod ire noluerunt, in vincula coniecit. Non quaero quam veri simile sit aut habuisse regem quos mitteret aut eos, qui missi essent, non paruisse, aut, qui dicto audientes in tanta re non fuissent, eos vinctos potius quam necatos. (those who *were* sent (as you say), it being doubtful whether any *were* sent at all). Verr. (2, 4, 52, 116); Agr. 1, 7, 21 (nemo est quin conqueri possit) eum denique nos agrum P. Rullo concessisse, qui ager ipse per sese et Sullanæ dominationi et Gracchorum largitioni restitisset. Quinct. 27, 85 mitto illud dicere, eum, qui non latitarit, cui Romae procurator esset, (and the present sequence becoming less imminent), eum qui tibi vadimonium *non deseruisset*: haec omnia mitto: illud dico, dominum expulsum esse. Tusc. 3, 23, 55 hoc enim fere tum habemus in promptu, *nihil oportere inopinatum videri*. Haec oratio de ipsa summa mali nihil detrahit, tantum modo adfert nihil evenisse, quod *nōn* opinandum fuisset (that was *nōt* to be expected: for simple sequence in the perfect see Fat. 12, 27; Div. 1, 55, 125, etc.) Div. 1, 27, 57 unum de Simonide: qui monere visus est, si navigasset, eum naufragio esse perituum: itaque Simonidem redisse, perisse caeteros, qui navigassent. (=those who *did* sail: Simonides did *not*). ib. 44, 99 (Sisenna) exponit initio belli Marsici et deorum simulacra sudavisse et sanguinem fluxisse et discessisse caelum et Lanuvii clipeos, quod haruspibus tristissimum visum esset, a muribus esse derosos (in a climax, a thing which seemed—and this seemed, having the asseverative force of an independent clause: different from simple parenthetical clauses in apposition to the principal sentence; as Verr. 1, 3, 8 sese, id quod difficillimum fuerit, tempus ipsum emissee iudicii sui. Liv. 9, 6 fin.). cf. ib. 2, 46, 97 (quoted above under I). Off. 2, 32, 115 plures ait fuisse qui in castra revertissent eadem fraude. Fam. 1, 9, 16 est vero probandum, qui et summa voluntate cesserit et egregia animi alacritate afuerit, eum ob id ipsum fractum fuisse, in quo quum omnes homines tum M. illum Scaurum singularem virum constantia et gravitate superasset.

Liv. 4, 15, 1 tumultuantem multitudinem incerta existimatione facti ad contionem vocari iussit, et Maelium *iure* caesum pronuntiavit, etiamsi regni crimine insons fuerit, qui vocatus ad dictatorem non venisset. 5, 11, 13 neque intelligere, nocendi sibi tum potes-

tatem ereptam esse, non poenam irrogatam; quippe et collegis abrogatum imperium, qui certe nihil deliquissent. (27, 18, 8) hostem loci fiducia, non virtutis stare in conspectu; sed altiora moenia habuisse Carthaginem, quae transcendisset miles Romanus. 27, 44, 2 castra prope Hannibalem hostem relictas sine duce, cum exercitu, cui detractum foret omne, quod roboris fuerit (the asseveration of complaint or accusation in the dependent clause; note the tension of the emphasis). (27, 19, 9) (se) cum avunculo Masinissa, qui nuper subsidio Carthaginensibus venisset, in Hispaniam traiecisse, and compare also (30, 28, 2) cuius tantae dimicationis vatem, qui nuper decessisset, Q. Fabium haud frustra canere solitum, etc. (this last exhibiting the interest of the speaker in the incidents of his own time, or rather used of a known event.). (31, 10, 6) duarum coloniarum, quae ingentem illam tempestatem Punici belli subterfugissent, alteram captam ab hostibus, alteram oppugnari. (33, 4, 2) acceptae ad Aoum flumen cladi ter pulsos Romanos opponebat; et illic tamen, ubi insessas fauces Epiri non tenuissent, culpam fuisse eorum, qui negligenter custodias servassent. (34, 54, 5) aliis demptum ex dignitate populi, quicquid maiestati patrum adiectum esset, interpretantibus. (36, 39, 8) nunc ad triumphum deductos esse milites, qui egregiam navare operam rei publicae potuissent, possent etiam, si, etc. (42, 3, 6) templum augustissimum, quod non Pyrrhus, non Hannibal violassent, violare parum habere, nisi prope diruisset. (42, 11, 8) multa quae, non vi, non dolo Philippus potuisset moliri, admirando successu tenuisse. 32, 30, 12 quidam auctores sunt caesa triginta milia hostium, in iis Hamilcarem, Poenum imperatorem, qui belli causa fuisset. (no mention of Hamilcar has been made before). Sall. J. (107, 3) ille orare ne ea crederet: nihil dolo factum, ac magis calliditate Iugurthae, cui videlicet speculanti iter suum cognitum esset. Tac. H. (3, 78) sed cuncta ignavia Sabin-corrupta, qui Capitolii arcem ne magnis quidem exercitibus expugnabilem adversus tris cohortes tueri nequivisset. Just. (5, 5, 5) victos se fraude imperatoris, apud quem plus prior offensa valuisset quam recentia beneficia. Suet. Aug. 63 fin. M. Antonius scribit primum eum Antonio despondisse Iuliam; dein Cotisoni, Getarum regi: quo tempore sibi quoque invicem filiam regis in matrimonium petisset. Vit. 1. indicia stirpis diu mansisse, viam Vitelliam; item coloniam eiusdem nominis, quam gentili copia adversus Aequiculos tutandam olim depoposcissent. Liv. (26, 24, 3): Just. 15, 4, 4.

And the pluperfect subjunctive associated with the periphrastic perfect infinitive in the apodosis of the unreal condition: Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 6, 11 (original pluperfect relation); Agr. 2, 34, 93 hi se praetores appellari volebant. Quibus primus annus hanc cupiditatem attulisset, nonne arbitramini paucis annis fuisse consulum nomen appetituros? Fam. 4, 9, 2 an, qui in bello suo consilio uteretur, eum magis communem censemus in victoria futurum fuisset

quam incertis in rebus fuisset? et, qui nec te consule tuum sapientissimum consilium secutus esset nec fratre tuo consulatum gerente vobis auctoribus uti voluerit, nunc nostras sententias desideraturum censes fuisse? (the coördinate predicate passing over into the perfect after the tension of the emphasis). cf. Liv. 38, 42, 11 (sicut). Tac. A. 2, 73 quod si solus arbiter rerum fuisset, tanto promptius adsecuturum gloriam militiae, quantum clementia praestitisset. 3, 5 sed tanto plura decora mox tribui par fuisse, quantum prima fors negavisset. (Otherwise the perfect, as Liv. 2, 28, 4: 30, 15, 5).

Compare the following examples of perfect subjunctives in more or less emphatic (*i. e.* emotional) relations; generally, in the historians, less emphatic relations. Liv. 24, 23, 7 ab Hannibale se missos praedicant ad Hieronymum tanquam amicum, paruisse imperio eius, cuius imperator suus voluerit. Velle ad Hannibalem redire. (unemphatic). 26, 3, 1 reus culpam in milites transferebat: eos ferociter pugnam poscentes productos in aciem, non eo, quo voluerint, quia serum diei fuerit, sed postero die, loco aequo instructos, famam hostium non sustinuisse. (not, it is true: not, I admit, on that day on which—unemphatic). 25, 31, 4 non plura benefacta Hieronis quam maleficia eorum, qui Syracusas tenuerint, esse; sed pleraque eorum, quo debuerint, recidisce (but many of the MSS. debuerunt). 26, 30, 8 si non Hieronymus ad Hannibalem defecisset, sed populus Syracusanus, quid ultra, quam quod fecerit, nisi ut deleret Syracusas, facere hostiliter Marcellum potuisset? and always this phrase, as—cf. 39, 25, 8; Caes. B. G. 5, 27, 3, etc. 28, 32, 5 non enim eos ulla secum societate iunctos esse; eam, quae sola fuerit, fidei atque amicitiae, ipsos per scelus rupisse. 22, 30 fin.; 23, 45, 3; 31, 30, 10; 31, 49, 11; 32, 33, 14; 38, 8, 8; 44, 20, 6: Caes. B. G. 7, 20, 4 equitum vero operam neque in loco palustri desiderari debuisse et illic fuisse utilem, quo sint profecti. B. C. 1, 7, 4 (in a double clause). Tac. A. 1, 4; 14, 35 adesse tamen deos iustae vindictae: cecidisce legionem quae proelium ausa sit. Just. 11, 2, 8 extr. With the exception, perhaps, of Liv. 25, 31, 4 and Caes. B. G. 7, 20, 4 these cases are not properly 'emphatic.' The following, perhaps, are more so: Tac. A. 1, 10 (cited above); 1, 69 congressam a muliere seditionem, cui nomen principis obsistere non quiverit. cf. 6, 9. Sall. J. 102, 13 nam Numidiae partem, unde vi Iugurtham expulerit, iure belli suam factam. Just. 11, 15, 8 (cited above); cf. 22, 8, 9.

In Cicero examples of the perfect subjunctive in emphatic relations are either determined by the present time or sequence, or else they occur in general statements or arguments (regularly in these: thus always in the Treatise on Invention and the Oration for Caecina), and in themselves express no personal interest or feeling (not even that of the cogency or conclusiveness of one's argument), but

onlan abstract causal or conditional relation between the clauses; as Auct. Her. 2, 3, 5 deinde qui illud fecerit tam nequiter, eundem hoc tam perperam fecisse non esse mirandum, and so Cic. Inv. 2, 10, 33; ib. 27, 82: Caec. 12, 35 nunc vero deiectionem nullo modo esse inde, ubi non fuerit. 13, 36 fin. deici porro nullo modo potuisse qui non accesserit. 14, 41 dici in hoc causa potest, ubi arma fuerint, ibi vim non fuisse? 17, 48 potes igitur dicere non ei vim fuisse impedimento, cui licitum non sit accedere? 23, 64; 29, 83: cf. Brut. 69, 244: Quinct. 27, 85: Rosc. Com. 8, 24 dic nunc te ab Roscio circumscriptum esse, qui tantas pecunias propter magnificentiam liberalitatis repudiavit. Verr. 2, 1, 35, 90 fin.; 3, 46, 109; 3, 63, 147 ostendi iam illud initio, non existimandum magno vendidisse eum, qui verbo decumas vendiderit, re decumas aratoribus nullas reliquas fecerit. 3, 80, 184 hoc quemquam ferre posse, qua in civitate C. Catoni, clarissimo viro, HS. VIII milibus lis aestimata sit, in eadem civitate apparitori tuo esse concessum, ut, etc. 4, 15, 34 qui reus temperare non potuerit maximo conventu quin L. Sisennae argentum tractaret, hunc praetorem in provincia quisquam putabit a Siculorum argento manus abstinere potuisse? 4, 47, 104 extr. (cited above). Clu. 24, 64 atque ego illa non argumentabor, quae sunt gravia vehementer: eum corrupisse, qui in periculo fuerit: eum, qui metuerit. cf. Fam. 1, 9, 16; 5, 18, 1. Suet. Cal. 8 abunde arbitror parere, non potuisse ibi nasci Caium, quo, prope bimulus demum, perductus ab urbe sit. Simple contrast, is of course, always expressed by the perfect; as Rosc. Am. 33, 92 (hoc quaeritur,) eum qui Romae sit occisus, utrum veri similis sit ab eo esse occisum, qui adsiduus eo tempore Romae fuerit, an ab eo, qui multis annis Romam omnino non accesserit. Inv. 2, 25, 75 (cited above): De Or. 3, 36, 144; Verr. 3, 64, 150 fin.; ib. 88, 205; ib. 93, 216; Clu. 24, 64.

The ordinary use of the perfect subjunctive may be seen in the following passages: Plaut. As. 3, 2, 26: Ter. Phorm. 4, 5, 10; 5, 6, 36: Cic. Inv. 2, 8, 27; ib. 25, 75; ib. 29, 89: De Or. 1, 3, 11; ib. 25, 117; 2, 47, 194; 3, 19, 70; ib. 22, 85; ib. 36, 144: Brut. 7, 27; 14, 57; 20, 79; 51, 190; 69, 244; 80, 279: Rosc. Am. 25, 70; 33, 92: Rosc. Com. 8, 24: Verr. 2, 1, 10, 28; ib. 33, 83; ib. 40, 103; 2, 7, 20; ib. 13, 34; 3, 20, 50; ib. 43, 102; ib. 52, 121; ib. 53, 124; ib. 66, 155; ib. 77, 180; ib. 88, 205; ib. 90, 211; ib. 93, 216; ib. 97, 225; 4, 47, 104 init.: 5, 22, 58; ib. 39, 102; 43, 111; ib. 51, 135: Font. 1, 1: Caec. 13, 39; 16, 46; 21, 60; 23, 64; 27, 76; 31, 91; 34, 99: Clu. 44, 125; 45, 127; 57, 156; 58, 159; 59, 160; 61, 169 (bis): Agr. 2, 2, 3: Mur. 3, 7: N. D. 1, 3, 7; 31, 85; 44, 123: Rep. 2, 31, 54: Leg. 1, 4, 14; 2, 5, 11 (bis); 3, 14, 31: Fam. 3, 5, 1; ib. 12, 2; 4, 3, 2; 5, 18, 1; ib. 20, 8; 6, 18, 4; 7, 23, 1; 8, 14, 1; ib. 16, 2; 9, 16, 2; 13, 10 fin.; 15, 5, 3. And in the Historians: Liv. 1, 23, 7; ib. 47, 12: 3, 34, 3; 30, 32, 9; Sall. J. 49, 2; Tac. A.

12, 45; H. 5, 17: Liv. 4, 15, 5 and 6; 5, 14, 4; 6, 17, 4; 7, 32, 7; 9, 6 fin.: 10, 10, 9; 23, 11, 6; 28, 39, 18: 10, 23, 5; 10, 39, 17; 22, 1, 11; ib. 25, 7; ib. 61, 8; 23, 19 fin.; ib. 34, 5; 26, 22, 8; 29, 23, 8; 30, 15, 5; 31, 19, 2; ib. 49, 11; 34, 62, 12; 38, 58, 10; 41, 7, 9; 43, 6, 2: Caes. B. G. 1, 40, 12: Tac. A. 1, 4; 2, 46^{init.}; ib. 78; 3, 5; 14, 21; ib. 35; ib. 61; 15, 41; ib. 54: H. 1, 34 fin.; 3, 2: Just. 2, 3, 10: Suet. Aug. 2; Tib. 49; Cal. 6; ib. 59; ib. 60; Tit. 10. For its causal use see: Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 40: Cic. Brut. 14, 54; Verr. 2, 1, 59, 154; 3, 64, 150; 4, 32, 71; 5, 16, 40: Fam. 11, 7, 2; 16, 1, 1: Liv. 3, 39, 4: Suet. Aug. 88, and many of the above passages. So of identical action simply: Liv. 4, 25, 11; 31, 48, 8: Caes. B. C. 1, 85, 2: Tac. A. 1, 79; cf. 4, 38: Curt. 7, 1, 13: Suet. Caes. 77.

For the incidental value of the perfect see: Cic. Quinct. 29, 89; Verr. 1, 3, 8; Leg. 1, 8, 24: Liv. 4, 15, 4; 23, 11, 8; 28, 35, 8; 31, 30, 6; 37, 48, 7: Caes. B. G. 2, 4, 7; 7, 5, 5; ib. 29, 2: B. C. 1, 7, 1; ib. 85, 7: Tac. A. 3, 16: Just. 11, 2, 8; 28, 4, 13: Suet. Tib. 10; ib. 61; Oth. 10; Cal. 19; Vit. 2; Vesp. 16.

USE OF THE PERFECT INDICATIVE IN RELATIVE SENTENCES.—Instead of being changed to the pluperfect subjunctive, the perfect indicative may remain unchanged in strong relations.

I. IN RELATIONS OF EMPHASIS (chiefly).—Cic. Inv. 2, 48, 141 *leges nobis caras esse non propter litteras, quae tenues notae sint voluntatis, sed propter earum rerum, quibus de scriptum est, utilitatem et eorum qui scripserint, sapientiam.* Ac. 2, 28, 90 *non enim id quaeritur, qualis recordatio fieri soleat eorum, qui experrecti sunt, aut eorum, qui furere destiterint, sed qualis visio fuerit tum, quum commovebantur.* (in both cases passing over into the perfect subjunctive after the *tension* of the emphasis). Part. Or. 36, 125 *negat enim probari oportere eos, qui leges scripserunt, ratum habere iudicium, si totum corruptum sit.* Fat. 9, 17 *nec magis commutari ex veris in falsa posse ea, quae futura, quam ea, quae facta sunt.* Tusc. 5, 30, 85 *nec enim licet iis, qui laudem cum dolore petendam esse dicunt, negare eos esse beatos, qui illam adepti sunt.* N. D. 1, 13, 30 (definitive—cited above): Leg. 2, 23, 58: Div. in Caecil. 7, 24 fin.; Verr. 4, 52, 116; 4, 59, 133 *nisi arbitramini L. Crasso, Q. Scaevolae, potentissimis viris, commercium istarum rerum cum Graecis non fuisse: iis qui post iudiciorum dissolutionem aediles facti sunt, fuisse.* Agr. 2, 2, 3 *reperietis eos, qui sine repulsa consules facti sunt, diuturno labore esse factos: me esse unum, etc.* 6, 15: Caec. 34, 99 *populus quum eum vendit, qui miles factus non est, non adimit ei libertatem, sed indicat non esse eum liberum, qui ut liber sit, adire periculum noluit.* Fam. 4, 1, 1 extr. *a me, ut te imitarer, petebat. Cui quidem ego eadem omnia, quae a te dicta sunt, ostendi me esse dicturum.* Serv. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 3 *quoties*

in eam cogitationem necesse est tu veneris, hisce temporibus non pessime cum iis esse actum, quibus sine dolore licitum est mortem cum vita commutare? 15, 5, 3: Att. 9, 10, 3 (reputabam) Me, quem nonnulli conservatorem istius urbis, quem parentem dixerunt, Getarum copias ad eam adducere? Font. 21, 49; Verr. 2, 1, 19, 51: Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 49.

Liv. 2, 58, 5 se unico consule electo, perlatam legem esse, quam minore conatu priores impediunt consules. 22, 27, 3 dictatorem magistro equitum aequatum in eadem civitate, in qua magistri equitum secures dictatoris horrere soliti sunt: tantum suam felicitatem virtutemque enituisse (doubtful, but so most MSS. against P). perhaps 4, 32, 7 populum Romanum intellecturum, quanto melius de re publica meriti sint, qui se dictatorem tertium dixerint, quam eos qui labem secundae dictaturae suae imposuerunt (so C. rcc., and the change of mood would harmonize well with the sudden insertion of *eos*; here, as at 30, 23, 4, not strictly grammatical.) 9, 41, 16 appendicem Etrusci belli conficere iubet et vocis impiae poenas expetere, qua se urbem Romanam oppugnaturus minati sunt (= dared threaten). 10, 7, 7 numerarentur duces eorum annorum, quibus plebeiorum ductu res geri coeptae sunt; numerarentur triumphis; iam ne nobilitatis quidem suae plebeios paenitere. 24, 33, 6 (quoted under conditional sentences). (perhaps 25, 31, 4). cf. 28, 39, 8 ab Turdulis nos, qui prioris quoque excidii causa nobis fuerunt, (iterum) exstingui posse. 30, 42, 9 P. Scipionem recte fecisse videri et facere, quod eos, qui arma contra populum Romanum ferentes capti sunt, hostium numero in vinclis habeat. 39, 55, 2 seniores nimiam lenitatem populi Romani castigarunt, quod eos homines, qui occupare agrum imperii Romani conati sunt, impunitos dimiserint. 34, 11 extr. si sibi (auxilium) a consule negetur, deos hominesque se testes facere, coactos se, ne eadem, quae Saguntini passi sunt, patiantur, defecturos. 34, 23, 8 insimulavit fraudis Romanos, quod Chalcidem praesidiis tenerent, qui Philippo cunctanti deducere inde praesidia, obicere semper soliti sunt, nunquam, etc. (with asseveration within the clause in the strong adversative relation). 35, 12, 13 qui sine Antiocho adversus Romanos Aetolosque tam diu sustinuerit bellum, ei, adiuncto Antiocho, sociis Aetolis qui tum graviore hostes quam Romani fuerunt (or, as M, fuerant), quibus tandem viribus resistere Romanos posse? (with independent asseveration). 37, 17, 6 sibi exsilii nullam aliam causam esse quam fidem erga Romanos; eadem vi regionum, qua *ipsi* pulsati sunt, teneri eos, qui in urbe maneant. (distinction of persons egotistically: cf. the pluperfect subjunctives of 21, 49, 5 and 42. 25, 5). cf. 39, 28, 5 pro non dubio paulo ante, si diis placet, legati Eumenis sumebant, quae Antiochi fuerunt, Eumenem aequius esse quam me habere. Tac. A. 1, 10 proscriptionem civium, di-

visiones agrorum, ne ipsis quidem qui fecere laudatas. Just. 2, 10, 2 Ariaemenes maximus natu privilegio regnum sibi vindicabat, quod ius et ordo nascendi et natura ipsa gentibus dedit (asseverative within the clause). 2, 12, 1 Themistocles cum animadvertisset Ionas, propter quos bellum Persarum susceperunt, in auxilium regis venire, etc. 8, 2, 6, illum (sc. Philippum) ultorem religionum: quod orbis viribus expiari debuit, solum qui piacula exigeret extitisse. 19, 3, 5 milites se habere filios eorum, qui sub Alexandro stipendia toto orbe victores fecerunt (probably). 38, 5, 9 libertatem etiam in contumeliam sui a senatu ultro delatam Cappadociae, quam reliquis gentibus abstulerunt (asseveration within the clause). 38, 6, 3 sic rursus Eumenem, cuius classibus primo in Asiam fuere transiecti, cuius exercitu magis quam suo Antiochum et Persen domuerant, et ipsum pro hoste habitum (here associated with the pluperfect). Petr. Arb. 97 fin. mortem nec (se) hominis concupisse, nec supplicis; utique eius, quem post fatalem rixam habuit carissimum. cf. also Curt. 9, 5, 21 Ptolemaeum, qui postea regnavit, huic pugnae adfuisse auctor est Clitarchus (in distinction). So Tac. A. 6, 33: H. 4, 83.

II. AFFIRMATION WITHIN THE CLAUSE AND EMPHASIZED OCCURRENCE (CHIEFLY).—Cic. Quinct. 27, 84 eum ipsum qui fraudandi causa latitet, eum ipsum, quem iudicio *nemo defendit*, eum ipsum, qui cum creditoribus suis male agat, invitum de praedio detrudi (lex) vetat. (Observe the force of the independent negation,=even if no one *has* defended him). Imp. Pomp. 8, 20 dico eius adventu maximas Mithridati copias omnibus rebus instructas fuisse, urbem clarissimam Cyzicenorū obsessam esse ab ipso rege, quam L. Lucullus virtute, consilio summis obsidionis periculis liberavit. cf. De Or. 2, 2, 6 talem vero exsistere eloquentiam, qualis fuit in Crasso et Antonio, non cognitis omnibus rebus, non potuisse confirmo. Balb. 20, 47 se, si tanta bella legisset, quanta gessit, si tot consulibus meruisset, quoties ipse consul fuisset, omnia iura belli perdiscere potuisse (where we have later the pluperfect subjunctive in the same relation). Div. 1, 27, 56 illa duo somnia, quae creberrime commemorantur a Stoicis, quis tandem potest contemnere? unum de Simonide, qui cum ignotum quemdam proiectum humavisset haberetque in animo navem conscendere, monere visus est ne id faceret ab eo. Tusc. 3, 3, 5 qui vero probari potest, ut sibi mederi animus non possit, quum nec omnes, qui curari se passi sunt, *continuo* etiam convalescant; animi autem, qui se sanari voluerint sine ulla dubitatione sanentur? (denial of a necessary relation between the actions, 'if they *have* suffered, it does not necessarily follow': so causal clauses (and causal si-clauses), where the alleged reason is rejected as insufficient, take the strong tenses.) Auct.

Her. 2, 4, 7. Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 2: Liv. 3, 10, 6: 30, 29, 7 Valerius Antias primo proelio victum eum a Scipione, quo duodecim milia armatorum in acie sunt caesa, etc. 36, 39, 10 paucos post menses proconsulem P. Corneliū multorum exemplo, qui in magistratu non triumphaverunt, triumphaturum esse. cf. 36, 34, 9: 42, 52, 14 animum habendum esse, quem habuerint maiores eorum, qui, Europa omni domita, transgressi in Asiam incognitum famae aperuerunt armis orbem terrarum, nec ante vincere desierint, quam quod vincerent defuerit (an extreme case of the tension of emphasis). cf. Just. 18, 1, 2 ne videretur minores animos magno Alexandro habuisse, qui tam longa a domo militia orientem subegit. Tac. H. 4, 79 tristis nuntius avertit, deletam cohortem dolo Agrippinensium, qui vino sopitos Germanos igne iniecto cremavere. A. 6, 40 ferunt se Thessalis ortos, qua tempestate post avectam Medeam inanem mox regiam Aetac repetivit. Often thus with cum (or quo tempore), referring to a known time, the time at which a *known* event occurred, used as a date point, the perfect indicative is retained even with a governing pluperfect subjunctive. Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 16 ecqua inde parva periisset soror, quid habuisset, cum periit. Liv. 37, 56, 2 extra ea oppida, quae libera fuissent, quo die cum Antiocho pugnatum est. ib. 6: 45, 31, 14 quod Antenorem, quo tempore circa Lesbum est vagatus, comteatibus iuvisent. Tac. A. 12, 62: Curt. 3, 3, 5. (When the time is not a date-point, of course, the perfect subjunctive, as Liv. 5, 11, 14.)

USE OF THE PLUPERFECT INDICATIVE IN RELATIVE SENTENCES.

—The perfect indicative may be changed to the pluperfect as a still stronger form, occurring especially in correction, deprecation, admonition, complaint, surprise, and the like. Asseveration of the fact of the clause, even if not the principal element, is generally distinctly involved.

IN RELATIONS OF EMPHASIS AND ASSEVERATION.—Cic. Rab. Post.

12, 32 ait etiam meus familiaris eandem causam Alexandrinis fuisse cur laudarent Gabinium, quae mihi fuerat cur eundem defenderem (meaning that the cause was *not* the merit of Gabinius, but that same cause which he *said* Cicero had, i. e., a desire to please Pompey. Cicero will not admit this latter). 15, 42 sunt ea quidem (sc. Caesaris decora) magna, sed magnis excitata sunt praemiis ad memoriam hominum sempiternam. Quo minus admirandum est eum facere illa, qui immortalitatem concupiverat (with asseveration of the fact as generally—one who has aspired, as he *has*). Att. 7, 4, 3 illum, cui etiam inimici alterum consulatum, fortuna summam potentiam dederat, non arbitror fore tam amentem, ut haec in discri-

men adducat. Liv. 3, 2, 3 se ex Acquis pacem Romam tulisse, ab Roma Acquis bellum afferre eadem dextera armata, quam pacatam illis antea dederat (a reminder, an admonition). 4, 41, 5 nec ad tumultum, quem ipse tenuerat, prae multitudine hostium credere perrumpi potuisse (a correction in answer to the question in 40, 7—excluso ab acie nostra tibi (quaero) num consul subvenerit). perhaps 23, 15, 11 sed qui in Romanis militaverat castris, non posse obscuram eius virtutem esse (so most MSS. against P, (which is not the sole source of the others in the second half of this decade, *nor* in the first half, as I shall have occasion to show below): one who has served, as he *has*). 33, 21, 8 regulos in armis esse: et quae nondum animos nudaverant, ad finitimorum motus consurrectura. 34, 41, 6 tyranno relictam Lacedaemonem; regem autem legitimum, qui in Romanis fuerat castris, in exsilio victurum. 35, 6, 9 consulis opera et militum aliquantum amissum et hostium exercitum, cuius delendi oblata fortuna fuerat (M), non deletum. 42, 52, 13 omnia, quae regia cura praeparanda fuerant, cumulata habere Macedonas; animum habendum esse, quem habuerint maiores eorum. Caes. B. G. 7, 1, 8 postremo in acie praestare interfici, quam non libertatem, quam a maioribus acceperant, recuperare (cf. 3, 15, 3). 7, 64, 2 huc omnes pedites celeriter convenire iubet. Peditatu, quem antea habuerat, se fore contentum dicit. Curt. 6, 8, 10 quem enim pium, auditis, quae ad eum delata erant, non protinus ad regem fuisse cursurum? 9, 4, 18 trahi (se) extra sidera et solem cogique adire, quae mortalium oculis natura subduxerat (a complaint). Just. 19, 3, 3 deos accusat, qui tanta belli decora, quae ipsi dederant, abstulerint. 38, 4, 9 nam hos, qui Asiam incolunt, Gallos ab illis, qui Italiam occupaverant, sedibus tantum distare. 38, 6, 3 (cited above); 38, 7, 1 earum se gentium esse, quae non modo Romano imperio sint pares, sed Macedonico quoque obstiterant. Liv. 10, 6 f.; 26, 27, 7: Caes. B. C. 1, 34, 2: Tac. 1, 36 f.: Just. 13, 7, 7.

Frequently in such uses as: Caes. B. G. 1, 13, 2 commoti, cum id, quod *ipsi* diebus XX aegerrime confecerant, *illum* uno die fecisse intellegerent. Liv. 39, 23, 6 una cum res maxime angebat, quod, qui Macedonum ab se defecerant in bello, in eos ius saeviendi ademptum ei ab senatu erat. Examples of the full independent force of the pluperfect are: Sall. C. 47, 2 Lentulum dissimulantem coarguunt sermonibus, quos ille habere solitus erat (they asserted he had held). Caes. B. C. 1, 34, 2 profectum Domitium navibus septem, quas servis compleverat; praemissos etiam legatos, quos Pompeius erat adhortatus, ne, etc.

An original pluperfect indicative may be retained, generally in emphatic relations; as Tac. A. 15, 6 cur deserta per otium quae bello defenderant? 3, 61. Just. 28, 2, 5 sedem sepulchris eorum (se) praeuisse, quam illi urbibus imperioque suo proposuerant.

38, 5, 6; ib. 8; ib. 6, 4. Liv. 24, 25, 4 quum, quae procurator tenerat, pro domino possederit. 34, 58, 5.

PLUPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE REPRESENTING A FUTURE PERFECT OF THE O. R.—The use of the pluperfect representing the future perfect of the O. R. does not differ at all in principle from its representation of the perfect. Here again the pluperfect occurs in asseverative and emotional relations, and either with emphasized antecedent of the clause or emphasized occurrence of the action. It thus occurs in asseverations, protestations, promises, exhortations, proposals, deprecations, warnings, and, in general, in cases in which the feeling, desire, or will of the subject is prominent. From the nature of the case the pluperfect is here comparatively much more frequent than in its representation of the perfect.

Cic. Ac. 2, 46, 140 fontem omnium bonorum in corpore esse, hanc normam, hanc praescriptionem esse naturae, a qua qui aberravisset, eum numquam quid in vita sequeretur habiturum. Tusc. 5, 7, 19 nam quid profitetur (philosophia)? o di boni! perfecturam se qui legibus suis paruisset ut esset contra fortunam semper armatus. Fam. 5, 19, 1 magnum cepi fructum et iudicii et officii tui: iudicii, quod intelligo te nihil putare utile esse nisi quod honestum sit, officii, quod te mecum, quodcumque cepissem consilii, polliceris fore. (asseveration, = no matter what). Liv. 40, 5, 13 omnium Macedonum in eum ora conversa sunt; nec regem se alium habituros aiunt, quam quem Romani dedissent (where 'nec alium quam quem' = only that one whom, and is to be compared with non-nisi or ita-si clauses). cf. Sen. Ep. 10, 3 (79), 16.

Liv. 6, 6, 7 sibi in animo esse Camillo summittere imperium, nec quicquam de maiestate sua detractum credere, quod maiestati eius viri concessissent. (22, 27, 8) Q. Fabio haud quaquam id placere: omnia fortunam eam habitura, quamcunque temeritas collegae habuisset. (27, 40, 6) duo celeberrimi nominis duces circumstare urbem Romanam; qui eorum prior vicisset, intra paucos dies castra cum altero iuncturum (apprehension and alarm). (30, 32, 2) orbem terrarum victoriae praemium fore; par periculum praemio, quibus adversa pugnae fortuna fuisset. (32, 36, 7) nihil amitti dato spatio ad legatos mittendos; nam neque sine auctoritate senatus ratum quicquam eorum fore, quae cum rege ipsi pepigissent et, etc. (35, 33, 6) nec ullos prius cladem eius belli sensuros, quam qui movissent. 39, 54, 12 missuros qui denuntient, multitudinem suam domi contineant; Alpes prope insuperabilem finem in medio esse; non utique iis melius fore, qui eas primi pervias fecissent. 44, 14, 12 per quos stetisset, quo minus belli finis fieret, adversus eos quid sibi faciendum esset, Rhodios consideraturos esse. 44, 19 fin. iussi nuntiare, ni absistatur bello, per utrum stetisset, eum non pro socio

habituos esse. Caes. B. C. (3, 13, 3) iurat se eum non deserturum eundemque casum subiturum quemcumque ei fortuna tribuisset. Sall. J. (107, 1) quanto sibi in proelio minus pepercissent, tanto tutiores fore. Tac. A. 4, 39 fin. nam sibi multum superque vitae fore, quod tali cum principe explevisset (cf. Liv. 45, 13, 16 id Masinissae satis esse et fore, quod populo Romano superesset). (14, 48) quin in insula publicatis bonis, quò longius sontem vitam traxisset, eo privalem miseriorem et publicae clementiae maximum exemplum futurum. 15; 54 f. nihil profuturum unius silentium: at praemia penes unum fore, qui indicio praevenisset. H. (3, 64) gratiam patrati belli penes eum qui urbem occupasset. Curt. 4, 5, 8 quocumque ille fugere potuisset, ipsum sequi posse. 5, 11, 11 quidquid fors tulisset, inter suos perpeti malle, quam transfugam fieri. Just. (11, 7, 11) iubentur eum regem observare, quem primum in templum Iovis euntem repperissent. Once even with governing present subjunctive: Caes. B. G. 7, 66 fin. conclamant iure iurando confirmari oportere, ne tecto recipiatur, qui *non* bis per agmen hostium perequitasset (observe the negative; = 'only on condition that').

So in expressions of will, the asseveration of a promise, threat, or decree. Liv. 21, 45, 5 agrum sese daturum esse in Italia, Hispania, ubi quisque velit, immunem ipsi, qui accepisset, liberisque; qui pecuniam maluisset, ei se argento satisfacturum. (24, 14, 7) qui caput hostis retulisset, eum se exemplo liberum iussurum esse. (37, 3, 10) reges Aegypti ad ea, quae censuisset senatus, paratos fore. Curt. 6, 7, 4 rogat ut adfirmet iure iurando, quae commisisset, silentio esse tecturum. Liv. (29, 21, 6) non levi defuncturum poena, qui non restituisset. (43, 14, 9) quorum ante emerita stipendia gratiosa missio sibi visa esset, eos milites fieri iussuros. Caes. B. C. (2, 25, 6) se in hostium habiturum loco, qui non e vestigio vela direxisset.

So in these relations after immediately preceding imperative (imperfect) subjunctive: Liv. (29, 8, 3) Romam mitterent legatos; quam senatus aequum censuisset, eam fortunam habituros. (25; 16, 20); ib. (22, 12); cf. (35, 6, 4): cf. Caes. B. G. (1, 13, 3); (5, 34, 1).

The perfect subjunctive occurs (1) in simple or unemphatic use; as Liv. 5, 20, 9 senatum quoque debere reiectam rem ad se permittere plebi ac pati habere, quod cuique fors belli dederit. 4, 35, 8; 5, 43, 2; 8, 31, 7; 9, 45, 8; 22, 8, 3: Caes. B. G. 5, 41 fin.; cf. B. C. 1, 66, 4: Just. 29, 3, 1; ib. 5. (2) not especially emphatic; as Liv. 5, 20, 8 gratius id fore, quod quisque sua manu captum domum retulerit, quam si multiplex alterius arbitrio accipiat. 27, 45, 3: Just. 22, 5, 6. (3) following immediately upon present imperative subjunctives or the like: Liv. 1, 24, 2; 3, 9, 5; 27, 17, 14; cf. 27, 45, 3. (4) in a continuous series or 'nest' of historical presents (not O. O. proper) occurring freely in asseverative relations, such as

promises, threats, exhortations: Caes. B. G. 5, 58, 4; 7, 71, 6; cf. Auct. B. G. 8, 2, 2: ib. 8, 48, 8; B. C. 1, 15, 2; 1, 20, 5: 1, 66, 4; 2, 20, 7; cf. Sall. J. 75, 5.

PLUPERFECT AND PERFECT INDICATIVE REPRESENTING A FUTURE PERFECT OF THE O. R.—But I have yet to note the limit reached by the language in the expression of the emphasized occurrence or non-occurrence of an action. Where the occurrence of a future action has been conceived or represented as necessary or as imminent and certain, its non-occurrence, instead of being viewed in exact relation to the principal verb, may be considered simply in its direct opposition and contradiction to the assumed occurrence; so vice versa of non-occurrence opposed to occurrence, and of the emphasized occurrence in general. This opposition of occurrence and non-occurrence in the future is then expressed by a past tense of the indicative, the pluperfect or the perfect. The action in question is one the occurrence or non-occurrence of which is an object of will or feeling or desire. Thus Liv. 2, 41, 5 consul alter largitioni resistebat, auctoribus patribus nec omni plebe adversante, quae primo coeperat fastidire munus vulgatum: a civibus isse in socios; saepe deinde et Verginium consulem velut vaticinantem audiebat, pestilens collegae munus esse; agros illos servitutem iis, qui acceperant, laturos. This means, he warned them that they should not accept those lands; to those who *did* accept them (in a case where they ought to spurn them and where all right-minded citizens *had* spurned them in accordance with his prohibition), they would bring slavery. So 23, 15, 4 in deditionem accepit, pactus, ut inermes cum singulis *abirent* vestimentis. Deinde, ut qui a principio mitis omnibus Italicis videri vellet, praemia atque honores, qui *remanerant* ac militare secum voluissent, proposuit. (=those who *did* remain when the rest had departed, or rather of the exhortation or offer, those who *would* remain: passing over naturally into the pluperfect subjunctive after the tension of the emphasis. The pluperfect indicative is as certain as anything can well be, and cannot be changed without producing a *real* solecism, not of the imaginary sort of which Ernesti, Madvig, etc., are such prolific discoverers and inventors.) Nep. Chabr. 3, 4 neque vero solus ille aberat Athenis libenter, sed omnes fere principes fecerunt idem, quod *tantum* se ab invidia putabant afuturos, quantum a conspectu suorum recesserant (probable reading). Liv. 43, 1, 11 senatus indignari tantum consulem ausum, ut in alienam provinciam transiret. Decernunt . . . nuntient, ne bellum cum ulla gente moveat, nisi cum qua senatus gerendum censuerat. (=only with that nation, with which the senate *has* decreed; only after the senate *has* de-

creed in each case, not unless it *has*: here, however, it is barely possible that the pluperfect may not refer to the future.) The nature of the process is well shown by the following: Liv. 41, 3, 6 tribuni militum pabulum lignaque *proicere* iubent; centurionibus imperant, ut graviores aetate milites binos in ea iumenta, ex quibus onera *deiecta erant*, imponant; equitibus, ut singulos e iuvenibus secum in equos tollant. At Caes. B. G. 5, 25, 4 Plancum in Carnutes proficisci iubet ibique hiemare, quorumque opera cognoverat Tasgetium interfectum, hos comprehensos ad se mittere, *cognoverat* may perhaps be used as a pluperfect with reference to *comprehensos*.

Cases of the perfect indicative are: Cic. Att. 7, 7, 7 quid sit optimum male contractis rebus plane video. Nemini est enim exploratum, quum ad arma ventum est, quid futurum sit. (= when once, if once, it *has* come to arms). Clu. 55, 152 ii qui sese volunt posse omnia neque praeterea quidquam esse in ullo ordine, hoc uno metu se putant equites Romanos in potestatem suam redacturos, si constitutum est, ut de *his*, qui rem *iudicarent*, huiusce modi iudicia fieri possint (= by this means only, only on the condition that their proposed scheme is carried and it *is* established.) Am. 17, 63 imbecilla est natura ad contemnendam potentiam: quam etiam si neglecta amicitia consecuti sunt, obscuratum iri arbitrantur, quia non sine magna causa sit neglecta amicitia. Liv. 2, 29 fin. pulsetum mihi lictorem, qui sciet, ius de vita sua penes unum illum esse, cuius maiestatem violavit (*has* dared violate). Liv. 22, 59, 17 si, mediusfidius, ipse in non mitis *Hannibal* esse velit, nihil tamen nobis vita opus esse censeamus, quum indigni ut redimeremur (observe the sequence, confirming the MSS. reading, if it needed confirmation) *a vobis* visi sumus (= in case we *do* seem, *have* seemed to *you* unworthy, not even the (sufficiently improbable) clemency of *Hannibal* himself would, in view of that (quum: cases of the indicative with causal and concessive quum will be cited in mass below), reconcile us to life: the question now being whether we *shall* seem, and the perfect indicative expressing strong opposition to the occurrence.). Tac. A. 14, 28 auxit patrum honorem statuendo ut, qui a privatis iudicibus ad senatum provocavissent, eiusdem pecuniae periculum facerent cuius si qui imperatorem appellavere. Also cf. Cic. Tusc. 2, 13, 30 ut omnia praeterea, quae bona corporis putantur, perexigua videantur, ne malum quidem ullum, nec, si in unum locum collata omnia sunt, cum turpitudinis malo comparanda (not even if all *are*). So in Greek the aorist indicative instead of some future form (as the subjunctive with *ἄν*, etc.) Foed. ap. Thuc. 5, 18, 5 (The L. shall restore certain cities to the A. Any cities that the L. *(thus)* deliver up to the A., the inhabitants shall be allowed to depart wherever they please.—After this treaty *has been* concluded, it shall not be lawful, etc.), and especially the four relative and con-

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ditional clauses of Lys. 3, 42 (with emphasized antecedent and in strongly asseverative contrast).

The remainder of the present work (about two-thirds of the whole), illustrating the use of the Strong Tenses in Conditional, Temporal, Concessive, Causal (including the Indicative in Causal and Concessive Cum Clauses of the O. R.—two pages of Ciceronian examples), Interrogative (including the Indicative in Indirect Questions in the O. R.—three pages of Ciceronian examples), Final, Consecutive, Comparative, Substantive, etc., Clauses, and also treating the Syntax of the Juridical Latin, the (very rare) Change to Stronger Tenses in the Greek O. O., etc., is now complete in manuscript form, and will be published whenever the necessary arrangement can be made.