

**Indicative Apodoses with Subjunctive  
Protases in the Unreal Conditional  
Sentences of Livy and Tacitus.**

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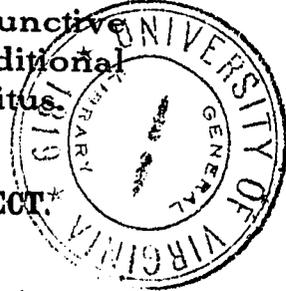
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PART I. DISCUSSION OF THE SUBJECT.\*

I. Aim and Scope of the Work.

This thesis aims to discuss, within well defined limits, a subject hitherto not sufficiently elaborated. The grammars necessarily give only a brief discussion of the use of the Indicative mood in Unreal conditions, and none of the more elaborate works, so far as the writer knows, have attempted to treat the subject exhaustively with reference to any large field in the Latin language. The present treatise is a result of the investigation of the entire extant works of Livy and Tacitus. All of the Unreal conditions have been carefully noted, and those with Indicative apodoses are classified and treated.

To make the subject complete, and to include all possible examples, these Indicative apodoses are noted and discussed not only as they occur in Oratio Recta, but also when they are in Oratio Obliqua or dependently stated in the Subjunctive mood.

Examples lacking the auxiliary verb to show the mood of the apodosis are also given, the auxiliary being supplied as carefully as possible by conjecture.

The examples have been translated in order to bring out more strongly and clearly the principles they illustrate.

The classification adopted is original with the writer, but aims to be entirely logical, and is, as far as possible, free from cross division. In any one class, the examples from Livy are given first, in the order of their occurrence; then follow those in Tacitus. In each case, the Unreal Present conditions are given, where they occur, before the Unreal Past conditions.

For the sake of showing the relative frequency of the Indicative and Subjunctive moods, the Subjunctive apodoses of certain predicates have been given, namely: (1) Fut. Act. Pple., (2) Fut. Pass. Pple., (3) Substantive and Adjective Pred-

icates, (4) Potential Verbs, Debere, etc., other than Posse, (5) Posse.

The examples of these special predicates are also given as they occur in Oratio Obliqua and after a Subjunctive Dependency.

Some examples presenting special difficulties are discussed at the end of the work.

#### II. Relative Frequency of Use of Indicative Mood in Livy and Tacitus.

Unreal conditions occur more frequently in Livy than in Tacitus, but Tacitus is much freer in his use of the Indicative mood. Exact figures cannot be given, because some examples may be interpreted both as Unreal and as Ideal or Logical conditions. Out of the approximately 453 Unreal conditions in Livy, about 85 have Indicative apodoses, or 19 per cent. 60 out of 138 in Tacitus have Indicative apodoses, 43½ per cent. Proportionately then, Tacitus uses the Indicative mood more than twice as often as Livy. In the Annals of Tacitus the number of examples for the Indicative and the Subjunctive is the same, that is, 37 each. In the Germania, which is nearly purely descriptive, there are no Unreal conditions at all.

#### III. Divisions of the Subject and Discussion of These Divisions.

For the sake of convenience, Indicative Apodoses are here divided into two main classes. 1. INDICATIVE APODOSES OF PREDICATES WHOSE FORM OR MEANING DOES NOT SUGGEST INDICATIVE. To this class belong all ordinary Indicative apodoses that do not have the special *form* or *meaning* of the predicates to be enumerated as belonging to class two. 2. INDICATIVE APODOSES OF PREDICATES WHOSE FORM OR MEANING SUGGESTS INDICATIVE. To class two belong, with respect to the *form*: (1) Unreal apodoses with Fut. Act. Pples. (any verb); (2) Unreal apodoses with Fut. Pass. Pples. (any verb). With respect to the *meaning* of the predicates: (1) Certain Adjective and Substantive Predicates seem inclined to the indicative; (2) Certain Verbs expressing power, obligation, etc., inclined to the Indicative.

The subdivisions of each main class are discussed, where a discussion is necessary, in the order in which they occur in the list of examples.

A. INDICATIVE APODOSES OF PREDICATES WHOSE FORM OR MEANING DOES NOT SUGGEST INDICATIVE.

This class has been subdivided in the list of examples into eight heads. Only the first six divisions call for discussion here.

1. *Logical Apodoses with Unreal Protases.*

This is an abnormal combination. The Indicative is not the true apodosis, but is suggestive of the true apodosis. Sometimes it gives a reason in explanation of the true suggested apodosis. Livy III. 68,9. *Etsi meum ingenium non moneret, necessitas cogit.* Even if my natural disposition did not urge me, (I could not act otherwise), *for* necessity compels me.

Two cases, Livy XLII. 55 and Tacitus Ann. XIV. 44, occur where the protasis is in Oratio Recta, the apodosis in Oratio Obliqua, the apodotic verb, in the Indicative, introducing the Oratio Obliqua. "If the king had attacked them, the Romans themselves do not deny that they would have lost heavily." The protasis is stated independently; the true suggested apodosis, "the Romans would have lost heavily," is made more emphatic by "the Romans do not deny."

2. *Indicative Adverbial Clauses Modifying True Apodosis.*

Several Indicative Adverbial clauses occur that modify the true suggested apodosis. *Haud multum a fuit*—Paene. *Prope erat ut*—Prope. *Haud dubium erat*—Sine dubitatione. *Prope erat ut cornu pelleretur*—Cornu prope pulsum est (et pulsum esset), ni, etc.

3. *Indicative Substantive Clauses Furnishing Subject or Object for True Apodosis.*

*Erant qui auderent*—quidam audebant. The substantive clause "erant qui" furnishes a subject, quidam, for the true apodosis "audebant." "*There were points* I would attempt to

refute'="I would attempt to refute *some points*" (object of "refute").

4. *Aorist Indicative Apodoses.*

The Aorist Indicative occurs either *alone* or associated with *paene* or *prope* as the apodosis of an Unreal Past condition. The protasis is in the Pluperfect Subjunctive. When *paene* or *prope* is used, a *fact* is always stated, namely that the action of the apodotic verb is *almost* or *nearly* realized. But the full realization is not a fact, hence the Pluperfect Subjunctive is suggested as the true apodosis. "The bridge almost (*paene*) gave (and would have given) a passage, but for Horatius."

The Aorist Indicative alone usually states a fact, but suggests the real apodosis, Pluperfect Subjunctive, responsive to the Pluperfect Subjunctive Protasis.

One apodosis, Tacitus Ann. XV. 8, rhetorically assumes as a fact something whose unreality is shown by its association with the Subjunctive protasis. A similar example occurs Verg. Aen. XI. 112, *Nec veni, nisi fata locum sedemque dedissent.*

5. *Pluperfect Indicative Apodoses of Highly Animated Narration.*

The Pluperfect Indicative apodosis vividly pictures as a fact something whose unreality is shown by the Pluperfect Subjunctive protasis. Though the action of the apodotic verb is not fully realized, sometimes the action *has begun*, but is interrupted. Tac. Ann. XI. 37, *Verterat pernicies*=Destruction was turning, and would have turned, etc.

6. *Imperfect Indicative Apodoses of Action Begun but Interrupted.*

The Imperfect Indicative apodosis presents as a fact an action begun, or in progress in past time, but this action is interrupted by the unreal relation of the protasis. The beginning or progress of the action is a fact; its completion is denied, and is the unreal relation conditioned.

Tac. Hist. IV. 36. Eadem in Voculam parabantur (et parata essent), nisi evasisset. The same violence was being prepared (and would have been committed) against Vocula, had he not escaped.

Tacitus especially inclines to this class of Unreal conditions. He has twenty five examples of this class, and only twenty eight examples of all other classes of Indicative apodoses combined. Nine examples have been noted from Livy.

#### B. INDICATIVE APODOSES OF PREDICATES WHOSE FORM OR MEANING SUGGESTS INDICATIVE.

All the Indicative apodoses of this class state facts, but they *suggest* true apodoses of unreality corresponding to the unreal protases. When the action of the predicates of this class is itself denied, the Subjunctive mood is regularly used in the apodosis, with a corresponding Subjunctive protasis.

Examples of Imperfect and Aorist Indicative apodoses are numerous in this class, but there is only one case of the Pluperfect Indicative, and that occurs with a Future Active Participle.

This class has been subdivided in the list of examples into six heads, of which only four need discussion here.

##### 1. *Future Active Participle Indicative Apodoses.*

The seven examples of this class are all found in Livy, and all occur in Unreal Past conditions. The protasis, however, in XXVIII. 28, 11, Si morerer, refers both to the present and past.

One example of the Fut. Act. Pple. Unreal Present occurs in Tac. Hist. II. 77, with a Subjunctive apodosis. Cuius filium adopturus essem, si ipse imperarem. I would be going to adopt his son, if I were emperor. If the Indicative mood were used in the apodoses here, the *intention* would be a fact; with the Subjunctive, the intention is denied.

##### 2. *Indicative Apodoses with Substantive and Adjective Predicates.*

These Adjective Predicates occur with a tense of esse: *aequum*, *certa* (predicate agreeing with spes), *difficile*, *ingentis difficul-*

*tatis* (=difficillimum), *dignus* (predicate with ego understood), *egregium*, *indignum insigne*, *mirum*, *parum*.

In Oratio Obliqua we have : *mirandum*, *optimum*, and *par*. The protasis is hard to supply in Livy XLV. 37, *Accusatorem id scire potuisse, et supervacaneam defensionem Pauli fuisse*.

As a Subjunctive Dependency we have *melius fuerit*.

Only three cases of these predicates with the Subjunctive have been noted : *supervacaneum* (iter), *supervacanea* (oratio), *melior* (fortuna). No cases of the Subjunctive mood occur with these predicates where the subject is an Accusative with the Infinitive.

The only Substantive Predicate noted is *dedecus* (erat).

The Indicative apodoses state facts, but suggest a different and true apodosis in the Subjunctive. *Si sana mens fuisset, difficile illis fuit mittere legatos?* True suggested condition : *Si fuisset, legatos misissent*.

### 3. Indicative Apodoses of Potential Verbs Other Than Posse.

Indicative apodoses have been noted with verbs of Desire and Willingness : *avere*, *malle*, *velle*; with a verb of Fitness, *decere*; with a verb of Importance, *interesse*; with verbs of Obligation : *debere*, *oportere*; with verbs of Power : *pollere*, *praepollere*.

*Debere*, *malle* and *valere* occur in Oratio Obliqua, and hence the original Oratio Recta mood cannot be determined.

As Subjunctive apodoses occur : *malle* (twice), *oportere*, *valere* (twice).

None of these verbs occur as Subjunctive Dependencies.

### 4. Indicative Apodoses with Posse.

No examples of the Unreal Present, though Livy has three examples with Subjunctive apodoses.

In Oratio Obliqua Tacitus has one example of the Unreal Present, but there, of course, the Oratio Recta mood cannot be determined.

The usage of mood is as follows : Livy, Indicative apodoses, 9; Subjunctive, 11, including one example found in the Frag-

ments ; Tacitus, Indicative, 7; Subjunctive, 2. Total: Indicative, 16 ; Subjunctive, 13.

With the Indicative, the possibility is a *fact*; the matter denied is the dependent Infinitive. With the Subjunctive, both the possibility and the dependent Infinitive are denied. These statements are true of the other Potential verbs also.

Deleri exercitus potuit, si persecuti victores essent.

Deleri exercitus potuit, sed non deletus est.

Deleri exercitus potuisset, si persecuti victores essent.

Neque deleri exercitus potuit, neque deletus est.

## PART II. TABLE OF EXAMPLES.

### I. Indicative Apodoses of Predicates Whose Form or Meaning Does Not Suggest Indicative.

#### A. IN ORATIO RECTA.

##### 1. LOGICAL APODOSIS WITH UNREAL PROTASIS.

Seven examples : Livy five, Tacitus two.

##### A. *Livy*.

III. 68, 9. Etsi meum ingenium non moneret, necessitas cogit. Even if my natural disposition did not urge me, necessity compels me.

XXXIV. 31, 13. Si ego nomen imperii mutassem, mihi meae inconstantiae reddenda ratio est. If I had changed the style of my government, I ought to render a reason for my fickleness.

XXXIV. 31, 16. Sed si nunc ea fecissem, non dico 'quid in eo vos laesissem?', sed illud me more atque instituto maiorum fecisse. But, as matters now are (nunc), if I had done those things, I (would not and) do not say "Wherein would I have thereby injured you?" but that, in so doing, I acted in accordance with the customs and institutions of my ancestors.

XLII. 55. Cui si vexatis hominibus equisque tironem exercitum ducenti obstitisset rex, ne Romani quidem abnuunt magna sua cum clade fuisse pugnatos. If the king had

attacked him while he was leading his raw troops, and while his horses and men were worn out, the Romans themselves do not deny that they would have fought at great loss.

XLV. 38. Si infamia nulla esset et de gloria tantum ageretur, qui tandem triumphus non communem nominis Romani gloriam habet? If there were no disgrace, and the question were merely one of glory, what triumph, pray, does not imply the common glory of the Roman name?

B. *Tacitus.*

Ann. XIV. 44. Sed et si primum statuendum haberemus, creditisne servem interficiendi domini animum sumpsisse, ut non vox minax excideret? But even if we had to decide upon the matter for the first time, do you think that a slave would have formed the design of killing his master without one threatening expression escaping him?

(See this example also in Indicative Apodoses Transferred to Oratio Obliqua.)

Hist. II. 47. Quanto plus spei ostenditis, si vivere placeret, tanto pulchrior mors erit. The more brilliant the prospect you hold out to me, were I disposed to live, the more glorious will be my death.

2. INDICATIVE ADVERBIAL CLAUSES MODIFYING TRUE APODOSES.

Three examples: Livy three, Tacitus none.

A. *Livy.*

Unreal Past Only.

XXXVIII. 6, 7. Quodsi ex composito acts res fuisset, haud dubium erat expugnari una utique parte opera hostium potuisse. Haud dubium erat—potuisse—Sine dubitatione—potuissent. And if the enterprise had been carried out according to the plan agreed upon, there was no doubt that the works of the enemy could have been stormed in one part, at least.

XL. 32. Iam prope erat ut sinistrum cornu pelleretur (=prope pulsum est) Romanis, ni septima legio successisset. Now the left wing of the Romans came near being routed, had not the seventh legion come up.

XLII. 44. Nisi in tribunal legatorum perfugisset, haud multum afuit, quin ab exsulis fautoribusque eorum interficeretur (haud—afuit, quin—interficeretur=paene interfectus est). Unless he had fled for refuge into the tribunal of the ambassadors, he lacked little of being slain by the exiles and their abettors.

B. *Tacitus*.

No examples.

### 3. INDICATIVE SUBSTANTIVE CLAUSES FURNISHING SUBJECT OR OBJECT FOR TRUE APODOSIS.

Four examples : Livy one, Tacitus three.

A. *Livy*.

Unreal Past Only.

XLV. 19. Eorum hominum Attalus erat, qui quantum spes spondisset cuperet (=Attalus cupivisset), ni unius amici prudens monitio frenos animo imposuisset. Attalus was one of those men that would covet everything that hope promised, had not the prudent advice of one friend curbed his passion.

B. *Tacitus*.

(1) Unreal Present.

Orator. 42. Erant quibus contradicerem (erant quibus=quibusdam; Object of contradicerem), erant de quibus plura dici vellem (=de quibusdam plura dici vellem), nisi iam dies esset exactus. There were (and are) some points I would attempt to refute, some I could wish to be more fully discussed, were not the day already spent.

(2) Unreal Past.

Ann. I. 69. Ni Agrippina impositum Rheno pontem solvi prohibuisset, erant qui id flagitium formidine auderent (erant qui—auderent=quidam audebant). Unless Agrippina had forbidden the bridge over the Rhine to be destroyed, there were those that from terror were for undertaking the deed.

Hist. III. 81. Nec deerant qui propellerent proculcarentque (=quidam propulissent proculcavissentque), ni admonitu modestissimi cuiusque et aliis minitantibus omisisset intempestivam sapientiam. There were not lacking men to drive him off and trample him underfoot, had he not, at the advice of the more

orderly and at the threats of others, refrained from his untimely wisdom.

4. AORIST INDICATIVE APODOSES.

Six examples : Livy four, Tacitus two.

A. *Livy*.

(1) With Paene or Prope.

II. 10, 2. Pons Sublicius iter paene hostibus dedit, ni unus vir fuisset Horatius Cocles. The Sublician bridge well nigh gave a passage to the enemy, had it not been for one man, Horatius Cocles.

II. 65, 4. Sic prope oneratum est sinistrum Romanis cornu, ni referentibus iam gradum consul pudore metum excussisset. Thus the left wing of the Romans was almost overborne, had not the consul dispelled their fear by a sense of shame just as they were aiming to retreat.

(2) Aorist Alone.

XXII. 60, 17. Non modo sequi recusarunt bene monentem, sed obsistere ac retinere conati sunt, ni viri fortissimi inertes summovissent. They not only refused to follow him who gave them good advice, but attempted to oppose and restrain him, had not very brave men removed the cowards.

XXXI. 21, 3. Occasio egregie rei gerendae fuit, si protinus de via ad castra oppugnanda duxisset. There was an opportunity for a brilliant exploit, had he led his troops at once, without halting, to storm the camp.

B. *Tacitus*.

(1) With Paene or Prope.

Hist. I. 64. Prope in proelium exarsere, ni Valens animadversione paucorum oblitos iam Batavos imperii admonuisset. They almost blazed out into battle, had not Valens by punishing a few recalled the Batavians to a sense of their duty.

(2) Aorist Alone.

Ann. XV. 8. Gloriam et praedae nonnihil partum (est), si aut gloriam cum modo aut praedam cum cura habuisset. Not a little glory and booty he won, if he had either enjoyed his glory with moderation or his booty with care.

5. PLUPERFECT INDICATIVE APODOSES OF HIGHLY ANIMATED NARRATION.

Ten examples : Livy four, Tacitus six.

A. *Livy.*

II. 22, 1. Nam et Volsci comparaverant auxilia, quae mitterent Latinis, ni maturatum ab dictatore Romano esset. For the Volscians also had prepared aid to send to the Latins, unless the Roman dictator had made haste.

III. 19, 8. Nisi Latini sua sponte arma sumpsissent, capti et deleti eramus! Unless the Latins had taken up arms of their own accord, we had been captured and destroyed!

XXXIV. 29, 10. Difficilior facta oppugnatio erat, ni T. Quinctius cum quattuor milibus delectorum militum supervenisset. The attack had (=would have) been made more difficult, if T. Quinctius had not come up to reinforce with four thousand picked troops.

XXXVIII. 49, 12. Si gladium in Asia non strinxissem, si hostem non vidissem, tamen triumphum in Thracia duobus proeliis merueram. If I had not drawn sword in Asia, if I had not seen an enemy, nevertheless I had (=would have) merited a triumph because of the two battles fought in Thrace.

B. *Tacitus.*

Ann. IV. 9. Si modum orationi posuisset, misericordia sui gloriaque animos audientium impleverat. If he had exercised moderation in his speech he had (=would have) filled the minds of his hearers with sympathy and high esteem for himself.

Ann. VI. 9. Contremuerant patres, ni Celsus, urbanae cohortis tribunus, tum inter indices, Appium et Calvisium discrimini exemisset. The fathers had trembled, unless Celsus, a tribune of a city cohort, and then on the witness stand, had rescued Appius and Calvisius from the peril.

Ann. XI. 37. Ni caedem eius Narcissus properavisset, verterat perniciem in accusatorem. Unless Narcissus had hastened her assassination, the destruction had (=would have) turned back upon the accuser.

Ann. XV. 37. Nihil flagitii reliquerat quo corruptior ageret, nisi paucos post dies uni ex illo contaminatorum grege in modum

coniugiorum denupsisset. He had left no crime undone whereby he could add to his pollution, unless he had a few days afterwards married as a woman one of that contaminated herd.

Ann. XV. 50. Ipsa frequentia, tanti decoris testis pulcherrima, animum extimulaverant, nisi impunitatis cupido retinisset. The very numbers, a most splendid witness of so great an achievement, had stimulated his soul to action, had not a desire to execute it with impunity held him back.

Hist. III. 28. Incesserat cunctatio, ni duces fesso militi et velut inritas exhortationes abnuenti Cremonam monstrassent. Wavering had ensued among the exhausted soldiers, who were turning a deaf ear to exhortations they regarded as useless, unless the generals had pointed out to them Cremona as a reward of victory.

6. IMPERFECT INDICATIVE APODOSES OF ACTION BEGUN BUT INTERRUPTED.

Thirty four examples : Livy nine, Tacitus twenty five.

A. *Livy.*

II. 50, 10. Vincebatque auxilio loci paucitas, ni iugum circummissus Veiens in verticem collis evasisset. And the small band was gaining (and would have gained) the victory by the advantage of the ground, had not the Veientes sent around the ridge made their way to the top of the hill.

III. 1, 4. Atrox certamen erat, ni Fabius consilio neutri parti acerbo rem expedisset. A bloody conflict was impending (and would have occurred), had not Fabius, by a plan distasteful to neither side, adjusted the difficulty.

III. 43, 7. Romam ferri protimus Siccium placebat, ni decemviri funus militare et publica impensa facere maturassent. It was being determined that Siccus should straightway be carried to Rome, if the decemvirs had not hastened to make a military funeral and at the public expense.

IV. 52, 5. Iam fames quam pestilentia tristior erat, ni dimissis legatis ad frumentum mercandum annonae foret subventum. The famine was now (and would have been) more woful than the pestilence, had not help been afforded by sending envoys to purchase a supply of provisions.

VI. 21, 7. Magna hominum pars eo ut legatio supplex Romam mitteretur inclinabat, ni privato periculo publicum implicitum esset, auctoresque defectionis avertissent colonias a consiliis pacis. A great number of the people was (and would have been) in favor of a suppliant embassy being sent to Rome, had not the public been involved in the private danger, and the authors of the revolt dissuaded the colonies from counsels of peace.

VII. 7, 9. Neque sustineri poterant, ni extraordinariae cohortes pari corporum animorumque rubore se obiecissent. Nor could they have been resisted, unless the extraordinary cohorts, possessing equal strength of body and spirit, had thrown themselves in the way.

(See also under Indicative Apodoses of Posse.)

VII. 14, 5. Haud procul iusto proelio res erant, ni celeriter diremptum certamen per centuriones esset. Matters were not far from a regular battle, had not the difficulty been speedily broken off by the centurions.

XXV. 31, 15. Quod ni in tempore subvenisset, victoribus victisque pariter perniciose fames instabat. But for the timely arrival of this (supply of food), a destructive famine threatened the victors and vanquished alike.

XXVIII. 33, 5. Ancepsque pedestre certamen erat, ni equites supervenissent. The fight between the infantry was doubtful, had not the cavalry come up also.

B. *Tacitus.*

Ann. I. 23. Ac ni propere neque corpus ullum reperiri neque illi [Vibuleno] fuisse unquam fratrem pernotuisset, haud multum ab exitio legati aberant. And unless it had quickly become apparent that there was no corpse to be found, and that Vibulenus had never had a brother, they were not far from killing the general.

Ann. 1. 23. Quin ipsae inter se legiones et quinta decima ferrum parabant, ni miles nonanum preces et adversum aspernantis minas interiecisset. Nay, the eighth and fifteenth legions were preparing to use their swords against each other,

had not the soldiers of the ninth interposed prayers, and threats against those that would not harken to prayers.

Ann. I. 35. Ferrum a latere diripuit elatumque deferebat in pectus, ni proximi prensam dextram vi attinuissent. He snatched his sword from his side, raised it aloft, and was bringing it down upon his breast, had not those nearest to him caught his right hand and forcibly held it.

Ann. I. 63. Trudebanturque in paludem gnaram vincentibus iniquam nesciis, ni Caesar productas legiones instruxisset. And they were being driven into the swamp, a place well known to the victors but dangerous to those not acquainted with it, had not Caesar drawn out the legions in order of battle.

Ann. I. 65. Caecina circumveniebatur, ni prima legio sese opposuisset. Caecina was being (and would have been) overpowered, unless the first legion had come up to oppose the enemy.

Ann. II. 10. Quominus pugnam consererent ne flumine quidem interiecto cohibebantur, ni Stertinus adcurrentis Flavum adtinuisset. Not even the river that flowed between was keeping them from coming to blows, if Stertinus had not run up and held Flavus back.

Ann. II. 45. Quibus additis praepollebat, ni Inguiomerus cum manu clientium ad Maroboduum perfugisset. By the accession of these men he was (and would have remained) the stronger, had not Inguiomer with a band of followers deserted to Maroboduus.

(See also under Potential Verbs other than Posse.)

Ann. II. 46. Sperabaturque rursum pugna, ni Maroboduus castra in colles subduxisset. A fresh encounter was being looked for, unless Maroboduus had decamped to the hills.

Ann. III. 14. Effigies Pisonis traxerant in Germanias ac divellebant, ni iussu principis protectae repositaeque forent. They had dragged the statues of Piso to the Germanian steps and were beginning to break them to pieces, had they not been protected and replaced by the order of the emperor.

Ann. III. 28. Terror omnibus intentabatur, ni Tiberius statuendo remedio quinque consularium, quinque e praetoriis, totidem e cetero senatu sorte duxisset. All

were being terror stricken, had not Tiberius chosen by lot five men of consular rank, five of praetorian, and ten from the rest of the senate for devising a remedy.

Ann. IV. 30. *Ibaturque in eam sententiam, ni durius contraque morem suum palam pro accusatoribus Caesar inritas leges, rempublicam in praecipiti conquestus esset.* And that motion was being carried, had not Caesar, with sternness and contrary to his custom, openly complained in behalf of the informers that the laws were being rendered ineffective and that the state was being imperiled.

Ann. IV. 64. *Feralem annum ferebant et omnibus adversis susceptum principi consilium absentiae, ni Caesar obviam isset tribuendo pecunias ex modo detrimenti.* They were saying that it was a mournful year, and that under evil omens had the emperor formed the plan of his absence, but for Caesar's meeting the difficulty by distributing money in amounts equal to the loss incurred.

Ann. VI. 3. *Summum supplicium decernebatur, ni professus indicium foret.* The extreme penalty was to be given him, but for his declaring that he would give evidence.

Ann. VI. 36. *Nec ideo abscedebat, ni contractis legionibus Vitellius et subdito rumore, tamquam Mesopotamiam invasurus, metum Romani belli fecisset.* Not even then was he going to retreat, had not Vitellius, drawing together his legions and spreading the report that he was about to invade Mesopotamia, created the fear of a Roman war.

Ann. VI. 43. *Ac si statim interiora ceterasque nationes petivisset, oppressa cunctantium dubitatio et omnes in unum cedebant.* And if he had straightway gone into the interior and into the country of the other tribes, the hesitation of the wavering would have been overcome and all would have been unanimous for him.

Note. This is the only example of a *positive* protasis (si and not nisi or ni) cited in Livy or Tacitus with Imperfect Indicative Apodoses of Interrupted Action. Even here the *sense* may be considered negative. His *failure* to prosecute his advantage interrupted the tide of popular favor that was coming his way.

Ann. XI. 10. Recuperare Armeniam auebat, ni a Vibio Marso Syriae legato, bellum minitante cohibitus foret. He was desirous of recovering Armenia, had he not been restrained by Vibius Marsus, lieutenant of Syria, who threatened him with war.

(See also under Potential Verbs other than Posse.)

Ann. XI. 34. Nec multo post urbem ingredienti offerebantur communes liberi, nisi Narcissus amoveri eos iussisset. And not long after their common children were going to be presented to him as he was entering the city, had not Narcissus issued orders for them to be taken away.

Ann. XII. 39. Nec ideo fugam sistebat, ni legiones proelium excepissent. Not even then was he successful in checking the flight, had not the legions taken up the battle.

Ann. XIII. 2. Ibaturque in caedes, nisi Afranius Burrus et Annaeus Seneca obviam issent. And blood was going to be shed, unless Afranius Burrus and Annaeus Seneca had interposed.

Ann. XIII. 5. Escendere suggestum imperatoris et praesidere simul parabat, nisi ceteris pavore defixis Seneca admonisset, venienti matri occurreret. She was preparing to ascend the imperial tribunal and to preside jointly with the emperor, had not Seneca, while the rest were transfixed with fear, suggested that he should go to meet his mother.

Ann. XVI. 32. Simul in amplexus occurrentis filiae ruebat, nisi interiecti lictores utrisque obstitissent. At the same time he was rushing to embrace his daughter, who was running to meet him, unless the lictors had stepped between and hindered them.

Hist. III. 46. Iamque castra legionum excindere parabant, ni Mucianus sextam legionem opposuisset. They were already preparing to destroy the camp of the legions, had not Mucianus sent the sixth legion to oppose them.

Hist. IV. 18. Si destinata provenissent, validissimarum ditissimarumque nationum regno imminebat. Had his schemes succeeded, he was near getting the throne of very powerful and wealthy nations.

Hist. VI. 36. Eadem in Voculam parabantur, nisi servili habitu

per tenebras ignoratus evasisset. The same violence was being prepared against Vocula, if he had not disguised himself as a slave and escaped undiscovered in the darkness.

Agric. 37. Circumire terga vincentium coeperant, ni id ipsum veritus quattuor equitum alas venientibus opposuisset. They were beginning to fall on the rear of the victors, had not Agricola fearing that very thing, sent four squadrons of horsemen to oppose them as they came.

7. INDIVIDUAL EXAMPLES OF INDICATIVE APODOSES NOT EMBRACED UNDER PRECEDING CLASSES.

Three examples : Livy two, Tacitus one.

A. *Livy*.

(1) Unreal Present.

XXVIII. 44, 12. Si nihilo maturius hoc modo perficeretur bellum, tamen ad dignitatem populi Romani pertinebat ad inferenda Africae arma videri nobis animum esse. If the war were going to be finished no quicker by this method, nevertheless it would accord with the dignity of the Roman people to seem to have the courage to bear arms against Africa.

(2) Unreal Past.

XL. 13. Hoc ego, etiam si quid antea admissem piaculo dignum, lustratus et expiatus sacro, parricidium in comisationem volutabam in animo? Even if I had before committed some crime requiring expiation, would I, after having been purified and absolved by this sacred ceremony, have been harboring the design of killing my brother at the time of the feast?

B. *Tacitus*.

Unreal Past (Only).

Hist. IV. 15. Nec, si praevidissent, satis virium ad arcendum erat. If they had foreseen (the assault), there was not (and would not have been) enough force to afford protection. Here the apodotic clause, nec satis virium ad arcendum erat, states a fact, and gives a reason in explanation of the suggested apodosis "impetum hostium sustinere non potuissent." The sentence with all ellipses supplied would be in sense: Nec, si praevidissent, impetum hostium sustinere potuissent, *nam*

satis virium ad arcendum deerat. If they had foreseen the attack of the enemy, they could not have withstood it, *for* there was not enough force to afford protection.

8. APODOSES WHERE VERB INDICATING THE MOOD IS TO BE SUPPLIED.

Twelve examples: Livy four, Tacitus eight.

A. *Livy*.

V. 36, 1. Mitis legatio (erat? fuisset??), ni praeferoce legatos Gallisque magis quam Romanis similes habuisset. The embassy was (would have been) a mild one, had it not contained ambassadors too violent and more resembling Gauls than Romans.

The above example seems to suggest the Imperfect Indicative Apodosis of a state of affairs *in progress but checked* by the action of the verb in the protasis.

VI. 20, 14. Hunc exitum habuit vir, (qui), nisi in libera civitate natus esset, memorabilis (fuisset). Thus perished a man, who, if he had not been born in a free state, would have been held in renown by posterity.

XXVIII. 2, 13. Peropportuna victoria nequaquam tantum iam conflatum bellum, quanta futuri materia belli, si licuisset iis alios ad arma sollicitare populos, oppressa erat. By this very timely victory there had been crushed a war, which had as yet by no means attained the size it would have had, judging from the material for future war, if they had been permitted to solicit other nations to arms.

Note. Bellum—oppressa erat. Probably a construction according to the *sense*, oppressa agreeing with materia instead of the more remote bellum.

There is nothing to suggest an indicative apodosis after reconstructing the sentence into strict conditional form: Materia futuri belli maius *fecisset* bellum, quod peropportuna victoria oppressum erat, si licuisset, etc. The material for future war would have increased the size of the war that had been crushed, etc.

XLIV. 4. Infestius concursus (fuisset?) ab illis, si loci satis ad explicandam aciem fuisset. They would have fought

with greater animosity, if there had been room to form a line of battle.

B. *Tacitus*.

Ann. IV. 73. Satis validi (erant?, fuissent?), si simul incubuissent. They would have been sufficiently strong if they had attacked in a body.

Ann. XV. 42. Si perrumpi possent, intolerandus (erat et fuisset) labor nec satis causae (erat). If it had been possible to break through (these obstructions), the labor was intolerable and the justification for it insufficient.

As in Tacitus Hist. IV. 15 (p. 17), the apodotic clause states a fact explaining the suggested apodosis "operae pretium non fuisset," it would not have been worth while," *for* the labor, etc.

Hist. II. 16. Iuvare Vitellium Corsorum viribus statuit, in ani auxilio, etiam si provenisset. He determined to aid Vitellius with the forces of the Corsicans, an unprofitable help, even if he had succeeded. Here we might have: Vires Corsorum erant (et fuissent) inane auxilium. The forces of the Corsicans were and would have been an unprofitable help.

Hist. II. 68. Apud victores orta (est) seditio, ludicro initio, ni numerus caesorum invidiam bello auxisset—Apud victores orta (est) seditio, quae erat ludicro initio, ni—auxisset. A sedition arose among the victors, ludicrous in its beginning, had not the number of the slain brought the war into increased odium—A sedition arose among the victors that was ludicrous in its beginning (and would have continued to be so), but that the number of the slain brought the war into increased odium.

The clause "Apud victores orta (est) seditio" serves to introduce the clause "ludicro initio," the latter clause containing the apodosis. The condition when fully expressed belongs to the type of Imperfect Indicative of Interrupted action.

Hist. II. 91. Quae grata sane et popularia (essent)?, si a virtutibus proficiscerentur, memoria vitae prioris indecora et vilia accipiebantur. These practices would have been pleasing, to be sure, and popular, had they sprung from virtuous qual-

ities, but from the recollection of his former life they were esteemed unbecoming and low.

Probably Subjunctive in both clauses; an ordinary Unreal Past condition for progressive action, hence Imperfect tense in each clause.

Hist. III. 15. E Britannia Galliaque et Hispania auxilia Vitellius acciverat, immensam belli molem, ni Antonius id ipsum metuens festinato proelio victoriam praecepisset—E Britannia—auxilia acciverat, quae erant (fuissent?) immensa belli moles, ni—praecepisset. Vitellius had summoned help from Britain, Gaul and Spain, forces that were a mighty power for war, had not Antonius, fearing that very thing, snatched victory in advance by hastening a battle.

Hist. III. 41. Non ignavum et, si provenisset, (quod) atrox (fuisset) consilium iniit. He formed a plan bold, one that, if he had succeeded, would have been bloody in its consequences.

Agric. 23. Si virtus exercituum et Romani nominis gloria pateretur, inventus (esset, erat?) in ipsa Britannia terminus, If the valor of the armies and the glory of the Roman name had permitted it, a limit (to our conquest) would have been found in Britian itself.

Probably an ordinary Unreal Past condition with Subjunctive in both clauses, the protasis expressing progressive action. Possibly the apodosis is Indic. Pluperfect of a conclusion confidently anticipated.

#### B. IN ORATIO OBLIQUA.

Ten Examples: Livy six, Tacitus four.

##### 1. UNREAL PRESENT.

The Imperfect Indicative Apodosis, active or passive, of an Unreal Present condition becomes in Oratio Obliqua the Present form of the Infinitive, both after primary and secondary tenses.

No examples were observed either in Livy or Tacitus.

##### 2. UNREAL PAST.

All Indicative Apodoses, Imperfect, Aorist or Pluperfect, of Unreal Past conditions, whether active or passive, become

in Oratio Obliqua the Perfect form of the Infinitive, both after primary and secondary tenses. Only the context can determine which tense of Oratio Recta is reproduced by this Perfect form of the Infinitive. Sometimes one tense seems to be indicated, sometimes another. Sometimes either one of two tenses will meet the requirements of the case equally well. It is difficult to determine *absolutely* which was the original Oratio Recta tense. In the examples that follow the preferred form will be given first. In one or two instances the original Oratio Recta form seems to be so manifest that one form only is given.

A. *Livy.*

I. 48, 9. Deponere (imperium) cum in animo habuisse (O. R. : habebat) quidam auctores sunt, ni scelus intestinum liberandae patriae consilia agitanti intervenisset. There are certain authorities for the statement that he had it in his mind to lay aside the royal authority (and that he would have done so), had not the wickedness of his family interfered with him while considering plans for liberating his country.

Probably Imperfect Indicative of Interrupted Action.

III. 50, 6. (Dixit) Sibi vitam filiae sua cariorem fuisse (O. R. : fuerat), si liberae ac pudicae vivere licitum fuisset. He said that the life of his daughter had been (= would have been) dearer than his own, if she had been permitted to live free and chaste.

III. 72, 7. Nec abnuitur ita fuisse (O. R. : fuerat, fuit?) si ad iudices alios itum foret. And it is not denied that it would have been the case, if he had taken the matter before other judges.

XXX. 10, 21. Ut appareret haud procul exitio fuisse (O. R. : erat, fuit?) Compare O. R. Livy XXXVIII. 6, 7; Livy XL. 32; Livy XLII. 44, pp. 8-9) Romanam classem, ni cessatum a praefectis suarum navium et Scipio in tempore subvenisset. So that it was apparent that the Roman fleet was not far from destruction, had not their own commander failed to press the fight and had not Scipio come to the rescue in time.

Probably Imperfect Indicative of Interrupted Action.

XXXV. 15, 3. Id specimen sui dederat ut, si vita longior

contigisset, magni regis in eo indolem fuisse (O. R. : erat) appareret. He had given such indications of the kind of man he was, that it was apparent, if a longer life had fallen to his lot, he would have displayed the characteristics of a great king.

XLII. 12. (Eumenes dixit) In Achaico concilio, nisi discussa res per paucos Romanum imperium intentes esset, eo rem prope adductam (esse) (O. R. : adducta est), ut aditus in Achaiam daretur. Eumenes said that had not the plan been frustrated in the council of Achaia by a few threatening them with the Roman power, the matter was almost carried to the point of granting him admission into Achaia.

B. *Tacitus.*

Ann. IV. 28. (Dixit) Non enim se caedem principis et res novas uno socio (=si unum socium haberet—progressive past) cogitasse (O. R. : cogitaverat). For he would not have meditated the murder of the emperor and a revolution with a single accomplice (=if he had had only one accomplice).

Ann. XIV. 44. Creditisne servum interficiendi domini animum sumpsisse (O. R. : sumpsit, sumpserat?), ut non vox minax excederet? (=nisi—excessisset). Do you think that a slave would have formed the design of killing his master, without one threatening expression escaping him?

(See this example on p. 8 also.)

Agric. 4. Memoria teneo solitum ipsum narrare se prima in iuventa studium philosophiae acrius hausisse (O. R. : hauriebat, hauserat?) nisi prudentia matris coercuisset. I remember that he was accustomed to relate that in early youth he was drinking in the study of philosophy too eagerly, had not his mother's prudence restrained him.

Probably Imperfect Indicative of Interrupted Action.

Agric. 13. Agitasse (O. R. : agitabat, agitaverat?, agitavit?) Gaium Caesarem de intranda Britannia satis constat, ni ingentes adversus Germaniam conatus frustra fuissent. It is certain that Caius Caesar would have agitated plans for invading Britain, had not his mighty attempts against Germany been in vain.

## C. DEPENDENTLY STATED IN THE SUBJUNCTIVE.

Six examples : Livy three, Tacitus three.

All Unreal Protases remain unchanged after a construction requiring the Subjunctive. In Unreal Present conditions the Imperfect Subjunctive Apodosis remains unchanged. Imperfect Indicative becomes Imperfect Subjunctive. Hence, in the case of an Unreal Present condition dependently stated in the Subjunctive, the original mood of the Apodosis cannot be positively determined.

All Unreal Past Subjunctive apodoses remain unchanged if Passive. For the Active Voice, the Pluperfect Subjunctive becomes—*rus fuerim* after primary tenses ; after secondary tenses—*rus fuerim*, often—*rus fuisset*. The Imperfect Subjunctive Active of an Unreal Past condition probably becomes—*rus fuerim*, both after primary and secondary tenses.

For Unreal Past Indicative Apodoses the same change is made for each voice. After primary tenses Imperfect, Aorist and Pluperfect Indicatives become Perfect Subjunctives. After secondary tenses Imperfect Indicative becomes Imperfect Subjunctive, except in Potential verbs, where it becomes Perfect Subjunctive. Aorist and Pluperfect Indicatives become Pluperfect Subjunctives after secondary tenses.

A. *Livy*.

(1) Unreal Present.

No Examples.

(2) Unreal Past.

II. 33, 9. *Tantum sua laude obstitit famae consulis Marcius, ut nisi foedus cum Latinis monumento esset, Postunium Cominium bellum gessisse cum Volscis memoria cessisset.* So much did Marcius, by his valor eclipse the reputation of the consul, that had not the treaty with the Latins been a memorial of it, it would have passed from memory that Postunius Cominius had waged that war with the Volscians.

*Cessisset* probably reproduces *cesserat*.

III. 19, 12. *Quantum periculum ab illis populis fuerit (fuerat ? fuit ?, erat ? independently stated), si capitolium ab exulibus*

obsessum scissent, suspicari de praeterito quam re ipsa experiri est melius. It is better to conjecture from the past than to learn from actual experience, how great the danger would have been from those peoples, had they known that the capitol was besieged by exiles.

XXXIX. 39. Haec obstinata vox tantum ei favorem accendit, ut haud dubius praetor esset (erat of independent statement), si consul accipere nomen vellet. This determined expression kindled so great enthusiasm for him, that he would undoubtedly have been chosen praetor, if the consul had been willing to receive his name.

Note. XXXVIII. 60, 9, is not Unreal. Collata ea pecunia est L. Scipioni, ut, si acciperet eam, locupletior aliquanto esset, quam ante calamitatem fuerat. (Si accipiet,—erit.) So much money was collected for L. Scipio, that, if he should be willing to receive it, he would be considerably richer than he had been before the misfortune.

B. *Tacitus.*

(1) Unreal Present.

No Examples.

(2) Unreal Past.

Ann. XV. 55. Incusat ultro tanta vocis ac vultus securitate ut labaret (lababat of independent statement) indicium, nisi Milichum uxor admonuisset Antonium Natalem multa cum Scaevino ac secreta collocutum. He made a counter accusation with such a confident tone and look, that the information would have broken down, had not his wife reminded Milichus that Antonius Natalis had held many secret conferences with Scaevinus.

Ann. XVI. 14. Inter damnatos magis quam inter reos Anteius Ostoriusque habebantur, adeo ut testamentum Antei nemo obsignaret (obsignabat of independent statement), nisi Tigellinus auctor extitisset. Anteius and Ostorius were looked upon as men already condemned rather than on trial: to such an extent that no one was going to be a witness to Anteius's will, had not Tigellinus authorized it.

Hist. III. 63. Tanta torpedo invaserat animum, ut si, prin-

cipem eum fuisse ceteri non meminissent, ipse oblivisceretur (obliviscebatur of independent statement). Such a torpor had come over his mind that, if others had not remembered that he was a prince, he himself would have forgotten it.

II. Indicative Apodoses of Predicates Whose Form or Meaning Suggests Indicative.

A. IN ORATIO RECTA.

1. FUTURE ACTIVE PARTICIPLE INDICATIVE APODOSES.

Seven examples : Livy seven, Tacitus none.

Unreal Past Only.

A. *Livy*.

(1) Imperfect Tense.

I. 7, 5. Si agendo armentum in speluncam compulisset, ipsa vestigia quaerentem dominum eo deductura erant. If he had forced the herd into the cave by driving them, their very foot-prints were going to lead (and would have led) their master thither in his search for them.

XXII. 24, 6. Ad quem capiendum, si luce palam iretur, quia haud dubie hostis breviora via praeventurus erat, nocte clam missi Numidae ceperunt. And because, if he had marched openly in daylight to capture it, doubtless the enemy was going to anticipate him by a shorter way, some Numidians sent secretly by night took it.

Note. The *form* of the above example might allow it be a Past Ideal condition viewed from present standpoint. Si eatur, perventurus est, but it is preferably not Ideal in the 3rd person.

XXIII. 40, 8-9. Hasdrubal Caralis perventurus erat, ni Manlius obvius exercitu eum continuisset. Hasdrubal was going to proceed to Carale, had not Manlius met him with an army and held him in check.

XXVIII. 28, 11. Si ego morerer, mecum expiatura respublica, mecum casurum imperium populi Romani erat? If I had been dead, was the republic going to perish with me, was the

government of the Roman people going to fall with me? (Si morerer refers to both Past and Present.) [See p. 5.]

(2) Aorist Tense.

II. 1, 4. Quid enim futurum fuit, si illa pastorum convenarumque plebs agitari coepta esset tribuniciis procellis et in aliena urbe cum patribus serere certamina? For what was going to be (and would have been) the consequence, if that crowd of shepherds and strangers had begun to be agitated by tribunicial storms and to foment quarrels with the fathers in a strange city?

V. 53, 9. Et quod singuli facturi fuimus, si aedes nostrae deflagrasset, hoc in publico incendio universi recusamus facere? And what we individually would have done, if our private residences had been burned down, do we, as a body, refuse to do on the occasion of a public conflagration?

(3) Pluperfect Tense.

XXII. 22, 19. Maior aliquanto Romanorum gratia fuit in re pari (=si res par fuisset) quam quanta Carthaginiensium fuerat. The favor of the Romans was considerably greater than that of the Carthaginians would have been in a similar case.

B. *Tacitus*.

No examples.

2. FUTURE PASSIVE PARTICIPLE INDICATIVE APODOSES.

Six examples: Livy six, Tacitus none.

A. *Livy*.

(1) Unreal Present.

XXI. 19, 2. Nam, si verborum disceptationis res esset, quid foedus Hasdrubalis cum Lutatii priore foedere, quod mutatum est, comparandum erat? For, if the matter were one involving a question of words, in what ought the treaty of Hasdrubal to be compared with the former treaty of Lutatius, which was changed?

XXXIV. 32, 4. Nobis vero, etiamsi Argos nec cepisses per fraudem nec teneres, liberantibus omnem Graeciam Lacedaemon quoque vindicanda in antiquam libertatem erat. But even

if you had neither fraudulently captured Argos nor were (now) keeping it in your possession, we, who are liberating all Greece, would have to restore Sparta also to its ancient liberty.

(2) Unreal Past.

II. 38, 5. Si unum diem morati essetis, moriendum omnibus fuit. If you had delayed a single day, all must have perished.

IX. 17, 7. Recenseam duces Romanos cum quibus Alexandro fuit bellandum (si bellum cum Romanis gessisset). Let me enumerate the Roman generals with whom Alexander must have fought (if he had waged war with the Romans).

IX. 17, 11. Ita gesserant bella quibus cum Alexandro dimicandum erat (si contra Romanos pugnaret). Thus had those waged wars with whom Alexander would have had to contend (if he had been fighting against the Romans).

XXXVII. 41, 8. Si in extremo aut in medio (quadrigae) locatae forent, per suos agendaerant. If the chariots had been placed in the rear or between the ranks, they would have had to be driven through his own men.

B. *Tacitus*.

No examples.

3. INDICATIVE APODOSES WITH SUBSTANTIVE AND ADJECTIVE PREDICATES.

Nine examples: Livy six, Tacitus three.

A. *Livy*.

(1) Unreal Present.

VII. 30, 14. Si ultio irae haec et non occasio cupiditatis explendae esset, parum fuit, quod semel in Sidicino agro, iterum in Campania ipsa legiones nostras cecidere? If this were the gratification of their resentment and not the satisfying of their greed, was it too little that they cut down our legions, once in Sidicinian territory, a second time in Campania itself?

XXXIX. 16. Si flagitiis tantum effeminati forent, ipsorum id magna ex parte dedecus erat. If they had been only effem-

inated by their crimes, the disgrace of it would be, in large measure, their own.

Only case of Substantive Predicate noted in Livy or Tacitus.

XL. 15. *Spes mea, si tu non esses, certa erat.* My hope would be certain, were it not for you.

XLII. 34, 12. *Quodsi mihi nec stipendia omnia emerita essent necdum aetas vacationem daret, tamen aequum erat me dimitti.* But if I had neither served out my full time of military service nor were entitled to exemption on account of my age, nevertheless it would be just for me to be discharged.

(2) Unreal Past.

IX. 9, 12. *Si sana mens fuisset, difficile illis fuit mittere Romam legatos?* Had their reason been sound, would it have been difficult for them to send ambassadors to Rome?

XLIV. 6. *Quod, nisi dii mentem regi ademissent, et ipsum ingentis difficultatis (=difficillimum) erat.* This also would have been a task of great difficulty, had not the gods robbed the king of his wits.

B. *Tacitus.*

(1) Unreal Present.

Ann. I. 42. *Nos ut nondum eosdem, ita ex illis ortos si Hispaniae Syriaeve miles aspernaretur, tamen mirum et indignum erat.* It would nevertheless be strange and base, if the soldiers of Spain or Syria held us in contempt, us though not yet their equals, yet descended from them by race.

Hist. I. 15. *Si te privatus adoptarem, et mihi egregium erat Cn. Pompei et M. Crassi subolem in penates meos ascisere, et tibi insigne Sulpiciae ac Lutatae decora nobilitati tuae adiecisse.* If I were acting in the capacity of a private citizen in adopting you, it would both be most honorable to me to receive unto my household gods one of the lineage of Cneius Pompey and Marcus Crassus, and to you it would be a mark of distinction to add to your own nobility the honors of Sulpicia and Lutatia.

Hist. I. 16. *Si immensum imperii corpus stare ac librari sine rectore posset, dignus eram a quo respublica inciperet (=dignum erat rem publicam a me incipere).* If the mighty

fabric of the government were able to stand firm in its place without a ruler, I would be worthy of having the republic originate from me.

(2) Unreal Past.

No Examples.

#### 4. INDICATIVE APODOSES OF POTENTIAL VERBS OTHER THAN POSSE.

Ten examples : Livy five, Tacitus five.

A. *Livy*.

(1) Unreal Present.

V. 6, 1. Si ad hoc bellum nihil pertineret, ad disciplinam certe militiae plurimum intererat insuescere militem nostrum non solum parta victoria frui, sed etiam pati taedium. If it were of no importance with respect to this war, it certainly would be of very great importance to military discipline for our soldiery to become accustomed not only to enjoy victory when won, but also to endure tediousness.

XL. 15. Si mihi pater succenseret, te maiorem fratrem pro minore deprecari oportebat. If my father were angry with me, it would become you, the elder brother, to intercede for the younger.

(2) Unreal Past.

V. 3, 9. Quanto tandem, si quicquam in vobis humani esset, potius comitati patrum atque obsequio plebis oportuit? How much rather, then, if there were (and had been) any humanity in you, ought you to have promoted the friendliness of the fathers and the tractability of the people?

XXVIII. 28, 7. Ubi si vos decedens imparator relinquerem, deum hominumque fidem implorare debebatis. Now if I, your commander, had been going to leave you there at my departure, you (would be and) would have been justified in imploring the faith of gods and men.

XXXIV. 2, 10. Quamquam ne domi quidem vos, si sui iuris finibus matronas contineret pudor, quae leges hic rogarentur abrogarentur, curare decuit. And yet if modesty confined matrons to the limits of their own jurisdiction, it did not

become you, even at home, to be concerned with what laws were passed or repealed here.

B. *Tacitus*.

(1) Unreal Present.

Ann. IV. 71. Ni mihi destinatum foret suum quaeque in annum referre, avebat animus antire statimque memorare exitus, quos Latinius atque Opsius ceterique flagitii eius reperi-  
tores habuere. Had I not purposed to refer each event to its proper year, my spirit would long to anticipate and to state in advance the fate of Latinius, of Opsius and the other authors of that crime.

Hist. V. 26. Si apud Vitellianum legatum defenderer, neque facto meo venia neque dictis fides debebatur. If I were making my defence before a general of Vitellius, I would be due neither pardon for what I have done nor credit for what I say.

(2) Unreal Past.

Ann. II. 45. Praepollebat, ni perfugugisset. See p. 14.

Ann. XI. 10. Avebat, ni—cohibitus foret. See p. 16.

Hist. III. 55. Si dux alius foret, inferendo quoque bello satis pollebant. If there had been another general they were strong enough even for waging offensive warfare.

5. INDICATIVE APODOSES OF POSSE.

Fifteen examples: Livy nine, Tacitus six.

A. *Livy*.

(1) Unreal Present.

No examples.

(2) Unreal Past.

(a) Imperfect Tense.

VII. 7, 9. Neque poterant, ni—obiecissent.

(See p. 13 also for this example).

XLV. 20. Si sordidam vestem habuissent, lugentium Persei casum praebere speciem poterant. If they had worn mourning, they might have presented the appearance of those lamenting the overthrow of Perseus.

## (b) Aorist Tense.

III. 5, 8. Qui nulla vi sustineri potuere, . . . ni T. Quinctius peregrinis copiis subvenisset. These could not have been withstood by any force, had not Titus Quinctius come to the rescue with foreign troops.

III. 67, 3. Ergo si viri arma illa habuissent, quae in portis fuere nostris, capi Roma me consuli potuit? Then if real men had had those arms that were at our gates, could Rome have been taken in my consulship?

XXXI. 16, 6. Abydeni eripi ex obsidione, ni cessatum ab Attalo et Rhodiis foret, potuerunt. The inhabitants of Abydus could have been relieved of the siege, had not Attalus and the Rhodians been dilatory.

XXXII. 12, 6. Deleri totus exercitus potuit, si fugientes persecuti victores essent. The whole army could have been destroyed, if the victors had pursued the fugitives.

XXXIX. 28. Eumenes enim non nisi vicissent Romani, sed nisi bellum gessissent, manere in regno suo non potuit. For it was not that Eumenes could not have remained on his throne unless the Romans had conquered, but unless they had waged war.

XLII. 40. Haec ne dicerentur a me, uno modo vitare potuisti, non quaerendo (=si non quaesivisses), quam ob causam exercitus in Macedoniam traicerentur. You would have been able to avoid having these remarks made by me by not inquiring for what reason the armies were being transported into Macedonia.

XLIV. 27. Quae manus quieto sedente rege ad Enipeum adversus Romanos traducta (=si traducta esset) non agros tantum nudare potuit, sed ipsas excindere urbes. Now if this band of soldiers had been led against the Romans while the king lay quiet on the Enipeus, it could not only have stripped the country bare, but would have been able to destroy the cities also.

B. *Tacitus*.

(1) Unreal Present.

No examples.

## (2) Unreal Past.

## (a) Imperfect Tense.

Ann. XV. 10. Tamen retineri castra et eludi Parthus tractu belli poterat, si Paeto aut in suis aut in alienis consiliis constantia fuisset. Nevertheless the camp could have been maintained and the Parthians baffled by protracting the war, if Paetus had displayed any firmness either in following his own counsels or those of others.

Hist. IV. 19. Opprimi poterant, si hinc Hordeonius inde Gallus medios clausissent. They could have been cut off, if Hordeonius on one side, and Gallus on the other, had hemmed them in between them.

## (b) Aorist Tense.

Hist. III. 9. Quodsi adfuisset fides, aut opprimi universis Vitellianorum viribus duae legiones nondum coniuncto Maesico exercitu potuere, aut retro actae deserta Italia turpem fugam conscivissent. And if he had been faithful, either the two legions not yet joined by the Maesian army could have been crushed by the whole strength of Vitellius's army, or, forced to retreat and desert Italy, they would have made a disgraceful flight.

Hist. IV. 34. Si statim impellere cursumque rerum sequi maturasset, solvere obsidium legionum eodem impetu potuit. If he had hastened to strike at once and to follow the course of events, he could have raised the siege of the legions by the same attack.

Agric. 31. Nisi felicitas in socordiam vertisset, exuere iugum potuere. Had not good fortune changed to inactivity, they could have thrown off the yoke.

Orator. 17. Si eum vel captivitas vel voluntas vel factum aliquod in urbem pertraxisset, idem Caesarem ipsum et Ciceronem audire potuit. If captivity, or his own free will or some chance had drawn him into the city, he likewise would have been able to hear Caesar himself and Cicero.

6. APODOSES WHERE VERB INDICATING THE MOOD IS TO BE SUPPLIED.

Four examples : Livy one, Tacitus three.

A. *Livy.*

## Unreal Past (Only).

XXVIII. 42, 4. Si nobilitas ac iusti honores adonarent, claris imperatoribus qualibet arte belli par (erat, fuisset?). If noble birth and a regular graduation of offices had been his, he would have been equal to very distinguished generals from his skill in every art of war.

B. *Tacitus.*

## (1) Unreal Present.

Hist. I. 15. Frater dignus (erat) hac fortuna, nisi tu potior esses. Your brother would be worthy of this honor, were you not his superior in merit.

## (2) Unreal Past.

Ann. II. 17. (Arminius incuberat sagitariis,) illa rupturus (erat), ni Raetorum Vindelicorumque et Gallicae cohortes signa objecissent. (Arminius had rushed against the archers) and was going to break through them, had not the cohorts of the Rhaetians, the Vindelicians and the Gauls advanced to oppose him.

Hist. I. 49. Omnium consensu capax imperii (erat, fuisset?), nisi imperasset. In the judgment of all he was worthy of the empire, had he not been emperor.

Probably a case of Imperfect Indicative of Interrupted Action.

## B. IN ORATIO OBLIQUA.

Three examples: Livy two, Tacitus one.

But three clear cases have been observed. These are with ADJECTIVE PREDICATES.

Indicative apodoses with the Future Active Participle, the Future Passive Participle and the Potential Verbs are expressed in Oratio Obliqua by forms that would represent original Oratio Recta Subjunctive apodoses equally as well as Indicative apodoses. Hence, for the present, such Oratio Obliqua forms are dismissed.

Indicative Apodoses with Substantive and Adjective Predicates.

A. *Livy.*

(1) Unreal Present.

XXX. 42, 16. (Dixit) et hercule mirandum fuisse, si aliter (populum Romanum) aliter faceret. He said that it would certainly be surprising, if the Roman people acted otherwise.

(2) Unreal Past.

XXXV. 32, 8. Menippus optimum fuisse omnibus, ait, integris viribus Philippi potuisse intervenire Antiochum (=Si A. intervenire potuisset). Menippus said that it would have been best for all for Antiochus to have been able to take part in their affairs while the power of Philip was unimpaired.

B. *Tacitus.*

(1) Unreal Present.

No examples.

(2) Unreal Past.

Ann. XIV. 49. (Dixit) Pro magnitudine delicti poenam statui (=si poena statuta esset) par fuisse. It would have been fair for a punishment to have been decreed in proportion to the magnitude of the offense.

### C. DEPENDENTLY STATED IN THE SUBJUNCTIVE.

*Unreal Past (Only).*

1. FUTURE ACTIVE PARTICIPLE.

Three examples: *Livy* three, *Tacitus* none.

A. *Livy.*

X. 45, 3. Subibat cogitatio animum, quoniam modo tolerabilis futura Etruria fuisset (fuerat? fuit? of independent statement), si quid in Samnio adversi evenisset. The reflection kept coming up, how could the power of Etruria have been withstood, if any misfortune had happened in Samnium.

XXVIII. 24, 2. Apparuit quantam excitatura molem vera fuisset (fuerat independent statement) clades (=si clades vera

fuisset). It was apparent what a great disturbance a real disaster would have produced.

XXXVIII. 46, 6. Monente fortuna (=past tense), quid, si hostem habuissemus, casurum fuisset (fuerat, fuit of independent statement). Fortune showed us what we would have suffered, if we had met an enemy.

B. *Tacitus*.

No examples.

## 2. FUTURE PASSIVE PARTICIPLE.

Two examples : Livy one, Tacitus one.

Unreal Past Only.

A. *Livy*.

XLIV. 7. Dubitatione omnibus exempta quid intercluso (=si interclusus esset) ab Thessalia patiendum fuisset (fuerat, fuit independently stated). No one was left in doubt what he must have suffered, if he had been shut off from Thessaly.

B. *Tacitus*.

Hist. III. 59. Patuit quantum discriminis adendum foret (erat independently stated), ni Vitellium retro fortuna vertisset. It was plain how much danger they must have encountered, had not fortune turned Vitellius back.

## 3. ADJECTIVE AND SUBSTANTIVE PREDICATES.

One example : Livy one, Tacitus none.

A. *Livy*.

(1) Unreal Present.

No examples.

(2) Unreal Past.

V. 30, 5-7. Orare coepere ne eo ram adducerent, ut melius fuerit (erat) non capi Veios (=Si V. non capti essent). They began to beg them not to make it so that it would have been better for Veii not to have been taken.

B. *Tacitus*.

No examples.

## POTENTIAL VERBS OTHER THAN POSSE.

No examples.

## 5. POSSE.

Four examples : Livy four, Tacitus none.

Unreal Past (Only).

A. *Livy.*

IV. 58, 3. Cum militibus succurri, si maturatum esset, potuisset (potuit, potuerat independently stated). Though the soldiers could have been relieved, if haste had been made.

X. 46, 6. Cum, si spreta gloria fuisset, militi munus dari ex praeda potuisset (potuit, potuerat, independently stated). Although, if glory had been disregarded, a donation could have been made to the soldiers out of the booty.

XXXI. 15, 10. Cum, si institissent Philippo, egregium liberatae per se Graeciae titulum habere potuissent (potuerunt, potuerant stated independently). Though, if they had pressed Philip vigorously, they could have won the splendid name of having liberated Greece.

XXXI. 42, 7. Philippus, si satis diei superesset, non dubius quin Athamames quoque exui castris potuissent (potuerunt, potuerant stated independently), planitie consedit. Philip, not doubting that, if enough daylight remained, the Athamanians could have been driven from their camp, encamped in the plain.

B. *Tacitus.*

No examples.

## III. Subjunctive Apodoses of Predicates Whose Form or Meaning Suggests Indicative.

## 1. FUTURE ACTIVE PARTICIPLE.

One example : Livy none, Tacitus one.

A. *Livy.*

No examples.

B. *Tacitus.*

(1) Unreal Present.

Hist. II. 77. Cuius filius adopturus essem, si ipse imperarem.

(2) Unreal Past.

No examples.

## 2. FUTURE PASSIVE PARTICIPLE.

Three examples: Livy three, Tacitus none.

A. *Livy.*

(1) Unreal Present.

XXXI. 38, 6. Ne regis quidem consilium reprehendum foret, si modum prosperae pugnae imposuisset.

XXXIV. 6, 10. Si lex ideo lata esset, ut finiret libidinem, verendum foret, ne abrogata incitaret.

(2) Unreal Past.

XLIV. 27. (Quae manus adversus Romanus traducta), ipsis quoque Romanis de se cogitandum fuisset.

B. *Tacitus.*

No examples.

## 3. ADJECTIVE AND SUBSTANTIVE PREDICATES.

Three examples: Livy three, Tacitus none.

A. *Livy.*

(1) Unreal Present.

XXII. 39, 1. Si conlegem tui similem haberes, supervacanea esset oratio mea.

XXV. 6, 5. Si te consulem habuissemus, melior nostra fortuna esset.

(2) Unreal Past.

XXI. 13, 1. Si Alco ita pacis condiciones ab Hannibale ad vos rettulisset, supervacaneum hoc mihi fuisset iter.

B. *Tacitus.*

No examples.

## 4. POTENTIAL VERBS OTHER THAN POSSE.

Five examples: Livy five, Tacitus none.

A. *Livy.*

(1) Unreal Present.

XXX. 12, 15. Si nihil aliud quam Syphacis uxor fuisset, Numidae quam alienigenae fidem experiri mallet.

XXX. 14, 10. Coniugem eius, etiamsi non civis Carthaginensis esset, Romam oporteret mitti.

XL. 56. Si neminem haberem, extinguere id (=regnum) mallet quam Perseo fraudis praemium esse.

(2) Unreal Past.

XXXVIII. 50, 1. Plus crimina quam defensio valuisset, ni altercationem in serum perduxissent.

XLV. 37. Haec apud populum Romanum (=si apud populum Romanum fuissent) nihil valuisset.

B. *Tacitus*.

No examples.

5. POSSE.

Fourteen examples : Livy twelve, Tacitus two.

A. *Livy*.

(1) Unreal Present.

XXIV. 8, 17. Nec tu indignari posses, aliquem in civitate Romana meliorem bello haberi quam te (=si aliquis—haberetur).

XXVIII. 41, 2. Si bellum nullum in Italia esset, qui te in Italia retineret, materiam gloriae tuae isse ereptum videri posset.

XXXI. 31, 13. Si neque urbs neque homo superesset, quis indignari posset?

(2) Unreal Past.

(a) With Imperfect Subjunctive in Protasis.

XXXIX. 42. Retinere L. Quinctium in senatu ne frater quidem, si tum censor esset, potuisset.

(b) With Pluperfect Subjunctive in Protasis.

IV. 12, 7. Quo (=bello), si adgravatae res essent, vix resisti potuisset.

IX. 13, 8. Si fida Samnitibus fuisset, pervenire Arpos exercitus Romanus *nequisset*.

X. 3, 8. Numquam, ut dictatoris iniussu (=nisi dictator iussisset) dimicaret, potuisset.

X. 14, 17. Nec sustinere certamen potuisset, ni secunda acies successisset.

XXVII. 27, 5. Extrahi diutius certamen potuisset, ni fuga pavorem iniecisset.

XL. 56. Admoneri potuisset Antigonus, si palam facta esset mors regis.

XLIV. 27. Neque manere amissa Thessalia (=si amissa esset) potuissent, neque progredi.

CXII. 39. (Fragments.) Cassius gessisset cum Trebonio bellum, si Bogudem trahere in societatem furoris potuisset.

#### B. *Tacitus*.

(1) Unreal Present.

No examples.

(2) Unreal Past.

Hist. III. 40. Si coeptum iter properasset, nutantem Caecinam praevinire potuisset.

Hist. IV. 34. Si maioribus copiis instruxisset aciem, circumiri a tam paucis cohortibus nequisset.

IV. Unreal Apodoses Which, from Their Form, Might in Oratio Recta Be Either Indicative or Subjunctive, of Predicates Whose Form or Meaning Suggests Indicative.

#### A. IN ORATIO OBLIQUA.

##### 1. FUTURE ACTIVE PARTICIPLE.

The form *—rum fuisse* found in the Oratio Obliqua apodosis of an Unreal Condition may represent the Oratio Recta of seven possible forms: (1)—rus eram; (2)—rus fui; (3)—rus fueram; (4)—rus essem; (5)—rus fuissem (6)—essem (or any Imperfect Active Subjtv.); (7)—fuissem (or any Pluperfect Active Subjtv.).

The Imperfect and Pluperfect Subjunctives are oftenest the Oratio Recta that is reproduced in Oratio Obliqua as *—rum fuisse*; the Indicative Future Active Participle must sometimes be the Oratio Recta for *—rum fuisse* of Oratio Obliqua.

In view of the many possible alternative forms to reproduce in Oratio Recta the *—rum fuisse* of Oratio Obliqua, no attempt is made to reproduce any of them. Examples are numerous.

## 2. FUTURE PASSIVE PARTICIPLE.

Eleven examples : Livy ten, Tacitus one.

The accusative of the Future Passive Participle with *esse* reproduces the Imperfect Indicative or the Imperfect Subjunctive of an Oratio Recta Unreal Present Condition with the Fut. Pass. Pple.

The form—*dum fuisse* found in the Oratio Obliqua Apodosis of an Unreal Condition may represent the Oratio Recta of : (1)—*dus eram* ; (2)—*dus fui* ; (3)—*dus fueram* ; (4)—*dus essem* ; (5)—*dus fuissem*.

The Indicative Mood is the usage in Oratio Recta, but no attempt is made at reproducing original mood.

A. *Livy*.

## (1) Unreal Present.

XXIII. 43, 11. Quae si paria essent, Punicam Romanae societatem praeoptandam esse (O. R. : erat, esset).

## (2) Unreal Past.

VI. 6, 6. Senatus diis agere (=agebat) gratias, quod Camillus in magistratu esset : dicatorem quippe dicendum cum fuisse (O. R. : erat?, esset?), si privatus esset. The context seems to show that this is an Unreal Present condition, made dependent on a past tense. If so, *fuisse* occurs in the Oratio Obliqua of Unreal Present Fut. Pass. Pple. conditions. Compare (p. 41) the use of *debuisset* in Tac. Hist. IV. 85, where the context appears to call for an Unreal Present condition.

VII. 4, 6. Quod naturae damnum patri, si quicquam in eo humani esset, castigandum fuisse?

XXIII. 44, 2. Dedituris se Hannibali (=Si daturi fuissent) fuisse accersendum Romanorum praesidium?

XXIV. 26, 5. Si Adranodoro consilia processissent, sibi cum ceteris serviendum.

XXVII. 20, 6. Etiam si senatus non censuisset, eundem Hasdrubali fuisse.

XXVII. 25, 5. Neque enim (Tarentum) recipiendum fuisse, nisi amissum foret.

XXXIV. 49, 1. Si sine excidio Lacedaemonis fieri potuisset, pacis mentionem admittendam auribus non fuisse.

XXXIX. 4. Si simultas ignota hominibus esset, tamen non fuisse ferendum absentem consulem debitum triumphum morari.

XLV. 3. Si ea fuisset cura, tum mittendos legatos fuisse.

B. *Tacitus*.

Unreal Past (Only).

Ann. XI. 36. Nec cuiquam ante pereundum fuisse, si Silius rerum poteretur.

### 3. ADJECTIVE AND SUBSTANTIVE PREDICATES.

No Examples. See p. 34.

### 4. POTENTIAL VERBS OTHER THAN POSSE.

Four examples: Livy three, Tacitus one.

A. *Livy*.

(1) Unreal Present.

VIII. 31, 2. Malle, si mutare fortunam posset, apud Samnites quam Romanos victoriam esse.

(2) Unreal Past.

VII. 6, 11. Num etiam in deos immortales (=si in deos immortales fuisset) inauspicatam legem valuisse?

XXXVIII. 57, 8. Non, si Ti. Graccho daret, expertem consilii debuisse matrem esse.

B. *Tacitus*.

Unreal Past (Only).

Hist. IV. 85. Si status imperii in discrimine verteretur, debuisse Caesarem in acie stare.

### 5. POSSE.

Twenty four examples: Livy twenty three, Tacitus one.

A. *Livy*.

(1) Unreal Present.

No examples.

(2) Unreal Past.

(a) With Imperfect Subjunctive Protases.

Four examples: XXXVII. 34, 7; XXXVIII. 59, 7; XLIV.

20. And in the Fragments, quoted by Pliny in his preface to his Natural History, CXXXVI. 58.

## (b) With Pluperfect Subjunctive Protases.

Nineteen examples: III. 9, 8; VII. 6, 11; VIII. 35, 11; VIII. 36, 3; IX. 33, 9; IX. 45, 2; XXII. 41, 3; XXIV. 40, 11; XXV. 35, 5; XXVI. 3, 3; XXVI. 30, 7-9; XXIX. 10, 1; XXXI. 48, 4; XXXIII. 18, 19; XXXIII. 35, 11; XXXIV. 11, 7; XXXV. 49, 4; XXXVI. 39, 7; XXXIX. 49.

B. *Tacitus*.

## Unreal Present (Only).

Ann. XI. 16. Si filius hostili in solo adultus in regnum venisset, posse extimesci infectum alimonio.

## B. DEPENDENTLY STATED IN THE SUBJUNCTIVE.

## 1. FUTURE ACTIVE PARTICIPLE.

Ten examples: Livy eight, Tacitus two.

The three examples of the Pluperfect Subjunctive Fut. Act. Pple. which occur after a past Subjunctive dependency, have been explained as representing an independent Indicative Aorist or Pluperfect. Livy X. 45, 3; XXVIII. 24, 2; XXXVIII. 46, 6. See p. 34-35.

They may, however, reproduce an independent Fut. Act. Pple. in the Aorist or Pluperfect Indicative. Possibly also an independent Pluperfect Subjunctive, though this is not the usage. There are *ten* cases of the Perfect Fut. Act. Pple. after a past dependency. See Livy IV. 38, 5; X. 35, 7, etc. Most of them probably represent an independent Pluperfect Subjunctive.

## 2. FUTURE PASSIVE PARTICIPLE.

Three examples: Livy three, Tacitus none.

The single case of the Imperfect Fut. Pass. Pple., Tac. Hist. III. 59, occurring as a past Subjunctive dependency, is taken as representing an Imperfect Indicative of the independent form. An independent Imperfect Subjunctive would probably become the *Perfect* form after a past dependency. See p. 35.

Livy XLIV. 7 contains the only example of a Pluperfect Subj. Fut. Pass. Pple. after a past dependency, and is taken

as representing the Aorist or Pluperfect Indicative of the independent form.

Only three examples have been observed of the Perfect Subjunctive Fut. Pass. Pple. occurring as a Subjunctive dependency. All depend on a past tense, and all are found in Livy. As Livy has six examples of the Indicative mood with Fut. Pass. Pple. in Unreal conditions and only three with the Subjunctive, the Indicative is more likely to be the mood of the independent condition than is the Subjunctive.

VIII. 32, 5. Cum (=although), si tacitus abissem, tibi dirigenda tua sententia fuerit.

X. 27, 11. Adeo aquis viribus gesta res est, ut, si adfuissent Etrusci et Umbri, accipienda clades fuerit.

XXI. 34, 7. In eos versa peditum acies haut dubium fecit, quin, nisi firmata extrema agminis fuissent, ingens accipienda clades fuerit.

### 3. ADJECTIVE AND SUBSTANTIVE PREDICATES.

No examples.

### 4. POTENTIAL VERBS OTHER THAN POSSE.

No examples.

### 5. POSSE.

Ten examples: Livy ten, Tacitus none.

The four examples of the Pluperfect Subjunctives of Posse expressed as a Subjunctive dependency after a past tense have been explained as representing an Aorist or Pluperfect Indicative of an independent condition. See p. 36.

There are ten cases of the Perfect Subjunctive of Posse expressed as a Subjunctive dependency. All occur after a past tense, and all are in Livy.

VI. 11, 4; VIII. 30, 5; XXIV. 42, 3; XXV. 13, 12; XXVIII. 7, 6; XXXII. 28, 6; XXXVI. 29, 1; XLII. 66; XLIII. 4; XLIV 4.

VIII. 31, 5 and XLIV. 6 can hardly be classed as examples. They lack a protasis, and it cannot readily be supplied.

The *potuerit* of Livy XXXI. 38, 4 seems anomalous. No good reason is manifest why we should not have *potuisset*.

Si omnibus peditum quoque copiis congressus rex fuisset, *forsitan* inter tumultum—exui castris potuerit rex.

No word, unless it be *forsitan*, calls for a Subjunctive dependency. *Forsitan* appears to have no effect on the construction in XXXIII. 25, 6. *Forsitan* (provinciam) obtinuisset consul, ni tribuni plebis se intercessuros dixissent.

#### V. Examples Requiring Special Discussion.

##### 1. INDICATIVE PROTASES WITH SUBJUNCTIVE APODOSES IN UNREAL CONDITIONS.

Two examples occur. Both are in Livy, and both are Unreal Past.

IV. 28, 3. Omnes poenas rebellionis dedissent, ni Vettius Messius clara voce "hic praebituri" inquit "vos telis hostium estis indefensi?" All would have paid the penalty for their rebellion, had not Vettius Messius with a loud voice exclaimed "Are you going to present yourselves here defenceless to the darts of the enemy?"

Livy probably wanted to produce here the animation obtained by a direct quotation. *Inquam* is the verb especially used for direct quotations, and it is more vivid than *dico*, but it lacks the Pluperfect Subjtv., the form called for here by the context. Livy probably forces *inquit* to do duty in place of the lacking Subjtv. form.

XL. 14. Si domum tuam expugnaturus, capta domo dominum interfecturus eram, non temperassem vino in unum diem, non milites meos abstinuissem? If I had been intending (as you allege) to storm your house, and, after taking it, to kill the owner, would I not have refrained from wine for (that) one day, would I not have kept my soldiers from it?

The Indicative mood here may be explained as the quoted view of the person addressed.

##### 2. EXAMPLES IN ORATIO OBLIQUA.

###### A. *Livy*.

IV. 58, 14. Profertur tempus ferundae legis, quam si subiecta invidiae esset, antiquari apparebat. The time was de-

ferred for proposing the law, for it was apparent that it was to be rejected, if it should be exposed to the discontent then prevailing.

*Antiquatum iri* seems more natural here than *antiquari*, but perhaps the Present tense is used to make the narration more vivid. The Oratio Recta form would be *si subiecta erit*,—*antiquatur*, *antiquatur* representing action *had in view* at the present time.

VII. 4, 6. Quod naturae damnum utrum nutriendum patri, si quiequam in eo humani esset (O. R. : erat if Logical condition), an castigandum ac vexatione insigne faciendum fuisse (O. R. : fuit)? Now ought this defect of nature to have been treated leniently by the father, if he had any humanity in him at all, or ought it to have been punished and made more conspicuous by harshness?

The context here calls for an Unreal Past condition; the *form* makes a Logical Past condition possible. It is probably Unreal. See p. 40. O. R. : Si esset, castigandum fuit?

XXII. 14, 15. Si militaris suffragii res esset (O. R. : erit, sit?), haud dubie ferebant Minucium Fabio duci praclaturos (esse? O. R. : praferent). They kept showing in no doubtful manner that, if the question should be put to the soldiers, they would choose Minucius as general in preference to Fabius.

Probably Logical or Ideal.

XXIII. 44, 1. Bassus respondit, si cum fortuna mutanda fides fuerit (O. R. : fuit), sero iam esse (O. R. : est) mutare eam. Bassus replied that, if allegiance ought to have been changed with fortune, it was already too late to change it.

This seems to be a Logical condition with protasis in the past, expressed by Aorist tense, and with Apodosis in the present, expressed by present tense. The form, *fuerit*, of the protatic verb prevents this from being an Unreal condition.

B. *Tacitus*.

Ann. XIII. 49. (Dixerunt) Quod si summa dissimulatione transmitterentur (O. R. : transmittuntur), quanto magis inanibus abstinendum! (est in O. R. to represent the esse of O. O. to be supplied). But if things of the highest importance were

to be disregarded, how much more should trifles be overlooked!

A Logical condition in present time put into O. O. after a past tense.

Ann. XVI. 28. (Dixit) *Requirere se in senatu consularem, nisi contra instituta et caerimonias maiorum proditorem palam et hostem Thrasea induisset.* He said that he would make it a matter of accusation that he missed a man of consular rank in the senate, were it not that Thrasea, contrary to the institutions and ceremonies of his ancestors, had openly assumed the part of a traitor and enemy.

The context here seems clearly to call for an Unreal condition of the present time, put into O. O. after a past tense. The form then ought to be *requisiturum fuisse* (O. R. : *requirerem*), *nisi induisset*. *Requirere* is *requiro* in O. R., but *induisset* can hardly be *induerit*, because the whole context seems against a Future Perfect Indicative or a Perfect Subjunctive. *Requisivisse* would meet the requirements of the context, representing an O. R. *requirebam*.

### 3. CONDITIONS UNREAL IN FORM IDEAL IN MEANING.

The Ideal of the Past coincides in form with the Unreal Condition. That is, what *was* Ideal in the past, may become, when viewed from a present standpoint, Unreal in form. Since what was an Ideal condition in the Past, with decision in suspense, becomes, from a present standpoint, a condition whose fulfilment is no longer in suspense, the Past Ideal may become Unreal in meaning also. The context alone can decide whether such conditions are Ideal or Unreal. Sometimes, perhaps, it may be impossible to decide.

An Unreal condition may be substituted for an Ideal of the Past, but there is always a difference in meaning arising from the changed point of view.

Often, perhaps always, except in case of conditions embracing both present and past time, this Unreal must have a protasis differing in form from that of the Ideal.

Livy XXXVIII. 47, 4.

*Past Ideal from Present Standpoint:* Quos, si tribuni triumphare me prohiberent testes citaturus fui (Si prohibeant,

citaturus sum). These men I was going to cite as witnesses, if the tribunes should prevent me from triumphing.

*Substituted Unreal:* Quos, si—prohibuissent,—citaturus fui. If the tribunes had prevented me, I was going to cite these men.

A. *Livy.*

XXI. 19, 4. Quamquam et si priore foedere staretur, satis cautum erat Saguntinis sociis utrorumque exceptis. (Si stetur, cautum est.) And yet, even if the former treaty should be adhered to, sufficient provision had been made for the Saguntines because the allies of both sides had been excepted.

XXXVI. 32, 5. Erat Quinctius, si cederes, placabilis. (Est, si cedas). Quinctius, if you (=one) should yield to him, was placable.

XXXVIII. 47, 4. See p. 46.

XXXVIII. 49, 1. Cum hostes loco se munito tenerent, nempe cundum ad hostes erat, si vincere vellem? When the enemy were keeping themselves in a fortified position, surely I was obliged to go against them, if I should wish to gain the victory?

XXXVIII. 49, 2. Quid? si urbem eo loco haberent et moenibus se tenerent? nempe oppugnandi erant. What if they should have a city in that place and were to keep themselves within its walls? surely it would have been necessary for them to be attacked.

XLII. 30. Si utique optio domini potioris daretur, sub Romanis quam sub rege malebat esse. (Si detur, mavult.) If the choice of a master should be given at all, they preferred to be under the Romans rather than under the king.

This is Ideal, though the *context* seems to call for Unreal here. Si data esset, malebat is the *natural* form of an Unreal condition appropriate to the context.

XLII. 30. Si liberum inde arbitrium fortunae esset, neutram partem volebant potentiolem altera suppressa fieri. (Si sit, volunt.) If the directing of their fortunes should be under their own control, they wished for neither party to become the more powerful by the suppression of the other.

In spite of the context, both this and the preceding example are Ideal. Gildersleeve, § 597, R. 1, in speaking of apparent Unreal Past conditions with the Imperfect Subjunctive in both members, says that this Imperfect is always susceptible of another explanation than the Unreal.

This statement probably holds good also when the apodosis is Indicative.

B. *Tacitus.*

Ann. III. 13. Quod neque convictum noxae reo, si recentia purgaret, neque defensum absolutioni erat, si teneretur maioribus flagitiis (si purget, est, si teneatur). Now this, if proven, brought no guilt on the defendant, if he should be acquitted of the recent charges, nor, if disproven, did it clear him, if he should be found guilty of higher crimes.

Hist. III. 41. Quia nec vadere per hostes tam parva manu poterat, etiam si fidissima foret, nec integram fidem attulerant. (Protest, etiamsi sit.) Because neither was he able to break through the enemy with such a small force, even if they should prove faithful, nor had they brought with them a fidelity unimpeached.

4. THE PERSONAL VIDEOR.

This verb occurs as the apparent apodosis of Unreal conditions, but its true office is merely to introduce a species of Oratio Obliqua, in which the Nominative, not the Accusative case, is used with the dependent Infinitive. It serves to modify the true apodosis, which is the Infinitive depending upon it, and in meaning is nearly equivalent to "*haud dubie*," English "apparently." No examples have been observed except in the Third person and in the Imperfect tense. The form of esse (esse or fuisse) indicative of the kind of condition, is often omitted with the Fut. Act. Pple. that agrees with the subject of Videor. The context must then determine the kind of condition.

Unreal Present: Livy IX. 4, 6. Tantus gemitus exortus est ut non gravius accepturi (fuisse) viderentur—videbantur when not dependently stated in the Subjunctive—(=*haud dubie non acciperent*), si nuntiaretur omnibus eo loco mortem oppetendam esse.

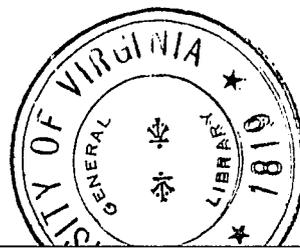
This example *may* be Ideal, with the original form "Non accepturi videntur, si nuntietur."

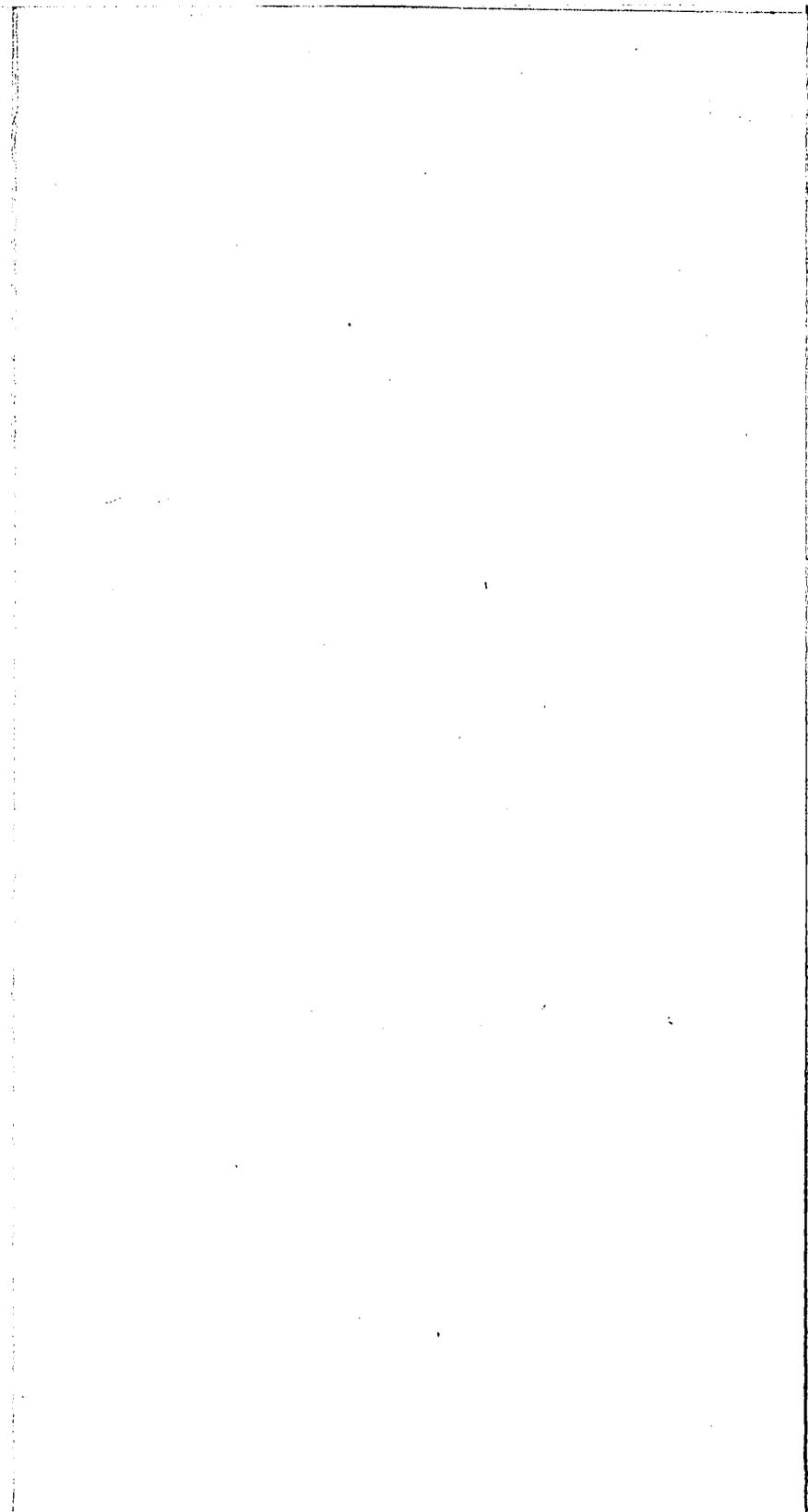
Unreal Past. Livy V. 26, 10. Videbaturque aequae diuturnus futurus (fuisse)=(haud dubie futurus erat) labor ac Veio fuisset, ni fortuna imperatori Romano maturam victoriam dedisset.

Logical. Livy XXXVI. 34, 2. Si (Naupactus) capta vi foret, omne nomen ibi Aetolorum ad internecionem videbatur venturum (esse). Oratio Recta: Si capta erit, haud dubie veniet.

Fully expressed Unreal. Livy XXVI. 23, 2. Quem T. Manlio, nisi interpellatus ordo comitiorum esset, conlegem absentem daturus fuisse videbatur populus (=haud dubie dabat et dedisset). It seemed that the people were going to make him consul during his absence, as colleague to T. Manlius, had not the course of the elections been interrupted.

This class of Unreal condition is not included among those with Indicative apodoses and Subjunctive apodoses, because it is considered as a species of Oratio Obliqua. Other examples occur that are not noted here.





## VI. Index to Examples with Indicative Apodoses.

### 1. IN ORATIO RECTA.

#### A. Livy.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (1.) I. 7, 5 deductura erant.                 | (42) XXXIV. 32, 4 vindicanda erat.        |
| (2) II. 1, 4 futurum fuit.                    | (43) XXXVII. 41, 8 agenda erant.          |
| (3) II. 10, 2 poene dedit.                    | (44) XXXVIII. 6, 7 erat.                  |
| (4) II. 22, 1 comparaverant.                  | (45) XXXVIII. 49, 12 merueram.            |
| (5) II. 38, 5 moriendum fuit.                 | (46) XXXIX. 16 dedecus erat.              |
| (6) II. 50, 10 vincebat.                      | (47) XXXIX. 28 potuit.                    |
| (7) II. 65, 4 prope oneratum est.             | (48) XL. 13 volutabam.                    |
| (8) III. 1, 4 erat.                           | (49) XL. 15 certa erat.                   |
| (9) III. 5, 8 potuere.                        | (50) XL. 15 oportebat.                    |
| (10) III. 19, 8 delati eramus.                | (51) XL. 32 erat.                         |
| (11) III. 43, 7 placebat.                     | (52) XLII. 34 aequum erat.                |
| (12) III. 67, 3 potuit.                       | (53) XLII. 40 potuit.                     |
| (13) III. 68, 9 cogit.                        | (54) XLII. 44 afuit.                      |
| (14) IV. 52, 5 erat.                          | (55) XLII. 55 abnuunt.                    |
| (15) V. 3, 9 oportuit.                        | (56) XLIV. 6 ingentis difficultatis erat. |
| (16) V. 6, 1 intererat.                       | (57) XLIV. 27 potuit.                     |
| (17) V. 53, 9 facturi fuimus.                 | (58) XLV. 19 erat.                        |
| (18) VI. 21, 7 inclinabat.                    | (59) XLV. 20 poterant.                    |
| (19) VII. 7, 9 poterant.                      | (60) XLV. 38 habet.                       |
| (20) VII. 14, 5 erant.                        |   |
| (21) VII. 30, 14 parum fuit.                  | B. Tacitus.                               |
| (22) IX. 9, 12 difficile fuit.                | (a) <i>Annals</i> .                       |
| (23) IX. 17, 7 fuit bellandum.                | (1) I. 23 aberant.                        |
| (24) IX. 17, 11 dimicandum erat.              | (2) I. 23 parabant.                       |
| (25) XXI. 19, 2 comparandum erat.             | (3) I. 35 deferebat.                      |
| (26) XXII. 22, 19 futura fuerat.              | (4) I. 42 mirum erat.                     |
| (27) XXII. 24, 6 praeventurus erat.           | (5) I. 63 trudebantur.                    |
| (28) XXII. 60, 17 conati sunt.                | (6) I. 65 circumveniebatur.               |
| (29) XXIII. 40, 8-9 perventurus erat.         | (7) I. 69 erant.                          |
| (30) XXV. 31, 15 instabat.                    | (8) II. 10 cohibebantur.                  |
| (31) XXVIII. 28, 7 debebatis.                 | (9) II. 45 praepollebat.                  |
| (32) XXVIII. 28, 11 casurum erat.             | (10) II. 46 sperebatur.                   |
| (33) XXVIII. 33, 5 erat.                      | (11) III. 14 divellebant.                 |
| (34) XXVIII. 44, 12 ad dignitatem pertinebat. | (12) III. 28 intentabatur.                |
| (35) XXXI. 16, 6 potuerunt.                   | (13) IV. 9 impleverat.                    |
| (36) XXXI. 21, 3 fuit.                        | (14) IV. 30 ibatur.                       |
| (37) XXXII. 12, 6 potuit.                     | (15) IV. 64 ferebant.                     |
| (38) XXXIV. 2, 10 decuit.                     | (16) IV. 71 avebat.                       |
| (39) XXXIV. 29, 10 facta erat.                | (17) VI. 3 decernebatur.                  |
| (40) XXXIV. 31, 13 reddenda est.              | (18) VI. 9 contremuerant.                 |
| (41) XXXIV. 31, 16 dico.                      | (19) VI. 36 abscedebat.                   |
|   | (20) VI. 43 cedebant.                     |
|   | (21) XI. 10 avebat.                       |

- (22) XI. 34 offerebantur.  
 (23) Δ I. 37 verterat.  
 (24) XII. 39 sistebat.  
 (25) XIII. 2 ibatur.  
 (26) XIII. 5 parabat.  
 (27) XIV. 44 creditisne?  
 (28) XV. 8 partum (est).  
 (29) XV. 10 poterat.  
 (30) XV. 37 reliquerat.  
 (31) XV. 50 extimulaverant.  
 (32) XVI. 32 ruebat.

(b) *History.*

- (1) I. 15 egregium erat.  
 (2) I. 16 dignus eram.  
 (3) I. 64 prope exarsere.  
 (4) II. 47 ostenditis.  
 (5) III. 9 potuere.  
 (6) III. 28 incesserat.  
 (7) III. 46 parabant.  
 (8) III. 55 pollebant.  
 (9) III. 81 deerant.  
 (10) IV. 15 erat.  
 (11) IV. 18 imminebat.  
 (12) IV. 19 poterant.  
 (13) IV. 34 potuit.  
 (14) IV. 36 parabantur.  
 (15) V. 26 debebatur.

(c) *Germania.*

No Examples.

(d) *Agricola.*

- (1) 31 potuere.  
 (2) 37 coeperant.

(e) *Oratoribus.*

- (1) 17 potuit.  
 (2) 42 erant.

SUMMARY OF EXAMPLES IN  
TACITUS.

Annals ....	32
History .....	16
Germania .....	0
Agricola .....	2
Oratoribus .....	2
Total	52

## 2. IN ORATIO OBLIQUA.

## A. LIVY.

- (1) I. 48, 9 habuisse.  
 (2) III. 50, 6 cariorem fuisse.  
 (3) III. 72, 7 ita fuisse.  
 (4) XXX. 10, 21 procul fuisse.  
 (5) XXX. 42, 16 mirandum fuisse.  
 (6) XXΔ V. 15, 3 indolem fuisse.  
 (7) XXXV. 32, 8 optimum fuisse.  
 (8) Δ LII. 12 prope adductam  
(esse).

## B. TACITUS.

- (1) Ann. IV. 28 cogitasse.  
 (2) Ann. XIV. 44 sumpsisse.  
 (3) Ann. Δ IV. 49 par fuisse.  
 (4) Agric. 4 hausisse.  
 (5) Agric. 13 agitasse.

3. DEPENDENTLY STATED IN  
THE SUBJUNCTIVE.

## A. LIVY.

- (1) II. 33, 9 cessisset.  
 (2) III. 19, 12 fuerit.  
 (3) IV. 58, 3 potuisset.  
 (4) V. 30, 5-7 melius fuerit.  
 (5) X. 45, 3 futura fuisset.  
 (6) X. 46, 6 potuisset.  
 (7) Δ XVIII. 24, 2 excitatura fuisset.  
 (8) XXXI. 15, 10 potuissent.  
 (9) XXXI. 42, 7 potuissent.  
 (10) XXXVIII. 46, 6 casurum  
fuisset.  
 (11) Δ XXIX. 39 esset.  
 (12) XLIV. 7 patiendum fuisset.

## B. TACITUS.

- (1) Ann. XV. 55 labaret.  
 (2) Ann. XVI. 14 obsignaret.  
 (3) Hist. III. 59 adeundum foret.  
 (4) Hist. III. 63 oblivisceretur.