The Determination of the Character of the Subjunctive Clauses with Adjective and Substantive Predicates, and Phrases

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THE very incomplete and unsatisfactory discussion in the grammars of the Subjunctive Sequence with the Adjective and Substantive Predicates, and expressions the force of which is determined by the adjective or substantive element incorporated in the combination, will suffice for the selection of the subject of this paper. Even so exhaustive a treatise as *Dahl's Die lateinische Partikel Ut* undertakes neither to enunciate the principles that regulate this sequence nor to cite examples, which alone can shed light upon the question involved. The same thing is true of *Gutjahr-Probst's Der Gebrauch von ut bei Terenz.* These two works are by far the most comprehensive that have appeared up to this time. There seems indeed to be no grammarian who has exemplified a theory, and no theory further than the mere mention of certain of these predicates under a general discussion of the *Final* and *Consecutive* propositions. In the *Syllabus* of lectures on the *Syntax of the Latin Verb* as given to the *Senior Classes* of this *University* there exists the only exact and clearly defined exposition of the subject found in the text-books of this country, and it would seem adequate to produce merely a fuller statement and exemplification of the principles there presented.

The field is broad and comprehensive, and it will be possible only to direct attention to the general deductions which an extended investigation has made apparent.

Some knowledge of the nature, origin and development of the *Final* and *Consecutive* propositions, and an exact comparison of the two, is deemed necessary to an understanding of the subjunctive clauses after the adjective and substantive predicates.

The particle *ut*, or *uti*, is originally a *relative* adverb of manner, correlated to the demonstrative *ita.*

It has its root in the same relative and interrogative pronominal theme from which *uter* and *ubi* are derived. As the introductory par-

4

ticle of the *Final* and *Consecutive* propositions *ut* is distinctly a *relative* conjunction for *quoti*, or *cuti*—quo + the locative ending *-ti*.

Final *ut* has as its original signification " *by which*," "*whereby*." From "*whereby*" is deduced the signification "*in order that (to)*," "*that (to)*," as applied to express a purpose (intention), and the object of a verb, e. g., "to exert oneself *whereby* to attain anything," is equivalent to "to exert oneself *in order to* attain anything." The original relative usage in the case of *Consecutive ut* is made apparent by the use and signification of the English "*as*" in the translation, e. g., "I have so conducted myself *as* to be an honor to you."

The particle *ut* (*uti*) is only the index, or exponent, of the manner in which the design (or purpose) existing as a fact in the mind of the subject (or agent) is proposed to be executed; or it performs the office of expressing the quality or nature of an action or thing in the form of a result.

The distinction is exhibited in the translation, the *ut* of *Purpose* being rendered "*in order that*," and the *ut* of *Result* "*so that*."

The points of resemblance are marked, and the similarity between the two propositions is far greater than is commonly supposed. It would perhaps be more in accord with the spirit of the language to reduce the categories under which the Subjunctive is at present treated. At any rate it should be borne in mind that the *point of view* is the sole line of demarcation between the *Final* and *Consecutive* propositions. And when it is remembered that what is *Final* from the standpoint of the *speaker* is *Consecutive* from the standpoint of the *narrator*, the kinship is easily recognized.

The fact that the great office of the Subjunctive Mood lies in the sphere of *subjectivity*, and that its employment in the statement of *objective* relations is an invasion of the realm of the Indicative tenses, is urged against the hypothesis of its use in the latter relation.

It would seem that the difficulty arises from a misapprehension in the usage of language, and from the ambiguity of the terms employed. It is a common error in all tongues to regard a *word* not as the expression of a *Subjective idea*, but of an *Objective thing*. So, too, it frequently occurs that the speaker loses consciousness of his own standpoint in an unnatural and illogical assumption of that of the narrator.

It is not meant merely that the speaker shifts his standpoint to that of the narrator, for in so doing the Subjective point of view would still exist. But the speaker allows his language to be so presented that the narrator's point of view is assumed.

5

In the discussion of the predicates to be considered the word "*Subjective*" will be employed whenever reference is made to the *speaker's standpoint*, while that of the *narrator* will be referred to by the word "*Objective.*"

To illustrate:

Ubii Cæsarem orant, *ut* sibi parcat.   Cæs. B. G. VI. 9, 7.

"The Ubii beg Cæsar to spare them."

In this example the *ut* dependency is viewed from the point of view of the *leading subject*—Ubii—and the standpoint is, therefore *subjective* (or *reflexive*).

Again:

Nemo adeo ferus est, *ut non* mitescere possit.   Hor. Epis. I. 1, 39.

"There is no one so fierce that he cannot be made to soften."

The *ut* dependency is viewed from the standpoint of the *narrator*, and the point of view is, therefore, *Objective.*

The fact that verbs of *Effecting* (facere, efficere, perficere, &c.) have both the *Final* and *Consecutive* sequence is only further evidence of the shifting of the point of view.   The two-fold sequence is only to be explained by the assumption that at one time the standpoint is *Subjective*, and at another *Objective.*   When an end is designed, and the verbs *facere, efficere,* &c., introduce an agent as working to bring about an effect, or as Zumpt very concisely expresses it, "when there is an intended effect," the standpoint assumed is *Subjective*, and the sequence *Final.*   But if there exists a mere tendency on the part of the leading action to a given result (consequence), the standpoint is *Objective,* and the sequence *Consecutive.*

Efficiam posthac, *ne* quemquam voce lacessas.   Vir., Ec., 3, 51.

"I shall bring it about that you shall challenge no one hereafter in song."

Here the statement is *subjectively* presented, and there is a rational, conscious agent working to produce an effect.

Rerum obscuritas non verborum facit, *ut non* intellegatur oratio.   Cic. Fin., II. 5, 15.

"It is the obscurity of the subject, not of the words, that makes it result that the language is misunderstood."

Here the thought is *objectively* presented, and the point of view is that of the *narrator*.

Examples are cited where either conception is admissible.

> Quæe libertas *ut* lætior esset, proximi regis superbia *fecerat*. Liv. II. 1, 2.

As an illustration of the shifting of the point of view in the limits of the same sentence observe the following from Cic., Fin., II. 8, 24:

> Ex quo efficitur, non *ut* voluptas *ne* sit voluptas, sed *ut* voluptas *non* sit summum bonum.

The Proposition introduced by *ne* presents the design of the arguer, and that introduced by *ut non* the result of the argument.

The *Kind* of Subjunctive employed differs in the two propositions. In the *Final* clause, which presents the action as *desired, aimed at, intended, purposed* by a rational agent, the *Optative* Subjunctive is to be expected. On the other hand, the *Consecutive* proposition, viewed from the narrator's point of view, contemplates an end only as a consequence. Here the Subjunctive is *Potential*, and states no more than a *tendency*, from which *result (consequence)* is to be inferred. The action expressed is only potential of a result, and not explicit declaration of fact, which requires the Indicative tenses. The fact may, however, be gathered by an easy inference.

The difference in *negatives* arises from the difference in the nature of the subjunctives employed, the negative of the *Optative* being *ne*, and that of the *Potential*, *non*. Hence, the use of *ne* in the *Final*, and *ut non* in the *Consecutive* Clause.

It is necessary to bear these distinctions carefully in mind in the discussion of the Subjunctive Sequence with the Adjective and Substantive Predicates, even though in the case of many of them the negative will not appear, and it will be impossible to lay down an iron-clad law regulating the sequence with them.

It must be remembered, again, that to the existence of the relation of *Purpose*, there is presupposed not only a rational, conscious agent, but also merely *a thing personified*, and further that this agent may not only be expressed, but simply *implied*—that it may be grammatical, or merely *logical*. It is of special importance to observe that the agent may be *a thing personified*, and only the *logical subject*, since with the Adjective and Substantive Predicates the *ut* clause is itself very often the grammatical Subject.

Sed iustitiæ primum *munus est, ne* cui quis noceat. Cic. Off., I. 7, 2.

In this example *iustitiæ* is *personified*, and the *logical* Subject, while the dependent clause is the *grammatical* Subject.

It is maintained by many grammarians that there is not a total *absence* of *subjectivity* in the *Result* Clause, that the employment of the Subjunctive is restricted to *Subjective relations*, and that the futurity of the Subjunctive tenses could not be explained, while the constant and frequent use of the demonstrative of the *first person—hic*—as correlative would be unnatural. But it is overlooked that the dependent clause is merely an *evolution* from the leading action, and that the futurity arises only from a *comparison of tenses*.

The presence of *hic* as the correlative demonstrative does not, and should not, in most cases, alter the conception. Wherever its employment brings into prominence the *speaker's standpoint*, the Final Clause is the natural and normal usage.

Aro *hæc erat, ne* semet ipse creare posset. Liv. III. 35, 8.

Hæc igitur prima *lex* amicitiæ sanciatur, *ne* expectemus quidem, dum rogemur. Cic. Lael. 13, 1.

Notice the *Final* Clause with *hæc* in leading proposition.

It is interesting and important to observe the close and frequent parallelism between the Final Clause of *Purpose* and the dependent propositions with verbs of *Hindering* and *Fearing*. The fundamental idea of *willing* is the connecting link that binds them together.

Neque malos defendere volebat neque impugnare ne manus suorum sanguine cruentaret. Nep. Epam. 10.

"He would neither defend the unworthy nor attack them *in order that he should not, for fear that he would, to prevent its coming to pass that he would*, stain his hands with the blood of his countrymen."

It is impossible to state with any degree of certainty and exactness the origin and development of the *Final* and *Consecutive* Propositions. Many separate and widely different theories have been advanced; but the language, as it exists, including the earliest fragments and the inscriptions, points to no definite, or even plausible, hypothesis. It may, however, be inferred that in the Latin, as in other languages, there was an *original parataxis*. This affords a suitable explanation for the parallelisms which have been indicated above. The genesis of construction with verbs of Fearing is so plainly felt even in the Classical

8

Period that there is never more than a semi-hypotactic relation involved.

Vereor ne veniat: I fear that he is coming. Originally: Vereor: ne veniat; I fear: may he not come. An apparent remnant of this presumably original parataxis is observed in the case of *reliquum est* in Cicero (especially in the *Letters*).

> Quod reliquum est: tuum munus tuere, et me, si, quem esse voluisti, eum exitu rebusque cognoscis, defende ac suscipe. Cic. Fam. X. 11, 1.

The sudden shift to the imperative, *tuere*, is to be observed, not only as indicating parataxis, but also as showing the attraction and intimate association of an *imperative, optative*, and hence *Final* relation with *reliquum est*.

The great difficulty presented in the discussion of the Subjunctive Sequence with the Adjective and Substantive Predicates, as has already been suggested, is encountered in the very rare use of the *negative*. With many, and probably the greater number of them, the negative seems not to have occurred at all, and not a single example has been cited by grammarians. The most comprehensive treatises do no more than urge the general statement that *reliquum est, consuetudo est, mos est, novum est, consequens est, inauditum est, rarum est, verum est, genus est, opus est, proprium est*, &c., &c., are to be referred to the *Consecutive Proposition;* and, on the other hand, *voluntas est, signum est, munus est, fœdus est, lex est, ius est, cura est, causa est, negotium est, exemplum est, officium est, consilium est, propositum est, præceptum est*, &c., &c., are said to be followed by the *Final Clause of Purpose.*

And yet not a single example of the *negative* has been cited, with the exception of one passage from *Cæsar*, and another from *Cicero*, and these prove nothing.

These examples are:

> Quod *consuetudo* eorum omnium *est, ut* sine utribus ad exercitum *non* eant. Cæs. Bel. Civ. I. 48.

In this example *non* attaches so closely to the predicate *eant* that it proves nothing. Indeed, it would be just as natural to interpret the dependency as *Final* as it is to interpret it as *Consecutive*, if the *negative alone* had to be considered.

Again:

> *Est mos* hominum *ut* nolint eundem pluribus rebus excellere. Cic. Br. 21, 84.

In this example, likewise, nothing is determined. It would not be more unnatural to write *ut non velint* than *ne velint*.

It is important and helpful to remember in this discussion that *substantives* derived from *verbs* are found with the same construction as the verbs from which they are derived. This principle is comprehensive. Thus: *Fama est*, following the analogy of *Verba sentiendi et declarandi*, has the *Accusative with the Infinitive:* Liv. XLII. 4 ; Liv. XLIII. 2 ; Liv. XXXVII. 4 ; Liv. XLV. 23 ; Nep. Ages. 2.

Again: *Pavor est, metus est, timor est, periculum est*, have *ut* or *ne* after the analogy of *Verbs of Fearing*. Liv. XLII. 60; Tac. His. IV. 79; Liv. XXXIX. 16; Nep. Them. 3; Nep. Eum. 8; Sen. Clem. I. 1, 7; Liv. XXX. 18; Cic. Att. V. 21.

Finally: *Non dubium est* with *quin*. Liv. XXXVII. 15.

Accordingly, it is to be expected that the Substantive and Adjective Predicates of *kindred meaning* and *derivation* with verbs that are followed by *ut*, will likewise be so construed, and according to the principle that obtains in the case of the verb.

Thus: *Cura est*, following the analogy of *curare*, has the Complementary Final Clause of *Purpose*.

> *Cura* incesserat Patres, *ne* metu quæstionum plebis iraque tribunos militum ex plebe crearet. Liv. IV. 50.

As the result of a very careful examination of the Subjunctive Clauses with more than one hundred of the predicates in question, it is believed that with the vast majority of them, *from whatever source they spring*, the natural and normal standpoint is *Subjective*, and that the Romans felt it to be necessary to associate with them some *demonstrative* word, if the *Consecutive* relation is to be made prominent. The most notable exceptions are: *rarum est, novum est, verum est, extremum est, proprium est, singulare est, mirum est, inauditum est, falsum est, non est integrum, naturale est, consequens est.*

The presence of the *demonstrative* certainly removes ambiguity in most cases, by assuming the responsibility for the Subjunctive Sequence. And yet even in many cases where the demonstrative occurs the force of the *Substantive* is *predominant*, and a *Final* Proposition follows in spite of its use.

> *Illa* restabat *cura, ne* fuso eo perculsi alter Hasdrubal et Mago in avios saltus montesque recipientes sese bellum extraherent. Liv. XXV. 32.

The very frequent association of the demonstrative with the Predicates in all periods of the language is only consistent with the principle stated; for, if the *Objective* relation is natural without it, why is its presence the rule in usage?

> Namque *eam consntudinem* esse regiam, ut casus adversos hominibus tribuant. Nep. Dat. 5. Quod apud Germanos *ea consutudo* esset, ut matres familiae eorum sortibus et vaticinationibus declararent, utrum proelium ex usu esset necne. Cæs. B. G. I. 50.
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> Est enim *hoc commune vitium* in magnis liberisque civitatibus, ut invidia gloriae comes sit. Nepos XXII. 33.
>
> Sed *ille* numquam *mos fuit* patri meo *ut* exprobaret quod bonis faceret boni. Plaut. Amph. 46. Habent *hunc morem* plerique argentarii, *ut* alius alium poscant, reddant nemini. Plaut. Curc. 377. Doctorum est *ista consuetudo ea*que Graecorum, *ut* iis ponatur, de quo disputent quamvis subito. Cic. Lael. 17. Simus igitur *ea menta, ut nihil* in vita nobis præstandum præter culpam putemus. Cic. Fam. VI. I.
>
> Unde oritur *illa frequens exclamatio, ut* oratores nostri tenere dicere, histriones diserte saltare dicantur. Tac. Dial. 26.
>
> Antiquis *hoc* fuisse *genus* exercitationis, ut theses dicerent et communes locos. Quint. II. 1, 9.

Liv. XXXII. 34, 5; Cæs. B. G. I. 43; Cic. Mil. 79; Cic. Fam. IV. 5, 6; Cic. Mil. 30; Cæs. B. G. I. 35; Liv. XXXVII. 37, 8; Liv. V. 50, 7; Cic. N. D. II. 71; Liv. VIII. 13, 2; Cic. de Or. III. 178; Plin. paneg. 19; Cic. Off. I. 27; Quint. X. 1, 11; Cic. Phil. V. 49; Cæs. B. C. I. 44; Liv. V. 17, 3; Cic. Leg. III. 2; Plin. H. N. XXXII. 191; Plin. H. N. XXXIII. 163; Cic. Verr. II. 1, 68; Cic. de Or. III. 37; Ter. Phor. 175; Cic. Fam. V. 21, 3; Cic. Verr. II. 1, 68; Cic. Phil. X. 4; Quint. IX. 2, 85; Plin. paneg. 63; Cic. Mur. 48; Plaut. Curc. 217; Cic. Fin. II. 34; Cic. Acad. Pr. II. 148; Quint. XII. 11, 27; Cic. Tusc. V. 34; Cic. Fin. V. 44; Cic. Div. I, 2; Cæs. B. C. I. 47; Cic. Brut. 83; Cic. Cæcin. 13; Cic. Fam. VI. 14; Cic. Cluent. 81; Ter. Phor. 835; Cic. Fin. IV. 80; Quint. XI. 3, 148; Plaut. Asin. 801; Plaut. Bacch. 328; Plaut. Pseud. 1176; Ter. Hec. 37; Cic. Lael. 7; Plaut. Capt. 551; Hor. Sat. I. 6, 31; Plaut. Men. 966; Plaut. Amph. 839; Cic. Brut. 84; Cic. Verr. II, 158; Cic. Inv. II. 69; Cic. Verr. I. 66; Cic. Tusc. IV. 2, 3; Cic. Rep. III. 12; Liv. XXXIV. 9, 12; Cæs. B. G. V. 43, 5; Cic. Off. III. 4, 20; Cic. Rab. 18; Plin. H. N. XVII. 260; Cic. Or. I. 154; Liv. VI. 40, 11; Cic. Lex Agr. II. 103; Cæs. B. C. II. 32, 9; Liv. V. 2, 8; Liv. XXXVI. 27, 8; Cic. Brut. I. 18, 4; Cic. Cat. I. 19; Cic. Vat.

11; Cic. Mur. 72; Plin. H. N. XI. 46; Plin. H. N. XVIII. 300; Plin. H. N. XXXIV. 122; Plin. H. N. XXXVII. 145; Plin. H. N. XXIX. 36; Plin. H. N. XXXV. 191.

Such examples can be multiplied, yet the number cited will suffice to show not only the very frequent employment of the demonstrative, but even its *necessary* employment in most cases to present the relation of *objectivity*.

The recent assumption by grammarians of a separate category for the so-called "*Explicative ut*" is unnecessary and incorrect, if it is supposed that the *grammatical* nature of the *ut* clause is different from the *Consecutive*, or *Final, Proposition*. If, however, it is intended to make *specific* a certain office of the latter Propositions in rendering the contents of a preceding substantive, adjective, or pronoun, its employment is valuable.

To illustrate:

> *Id est proprium* civitatis *ut* sit libera. Cic. Off. II. 22, 78.

"It is the peculiar privilege of a state to be free."

Here the *ut* clause is only *logically explicative*, and *grammatically consecutive*. With *proprium est*, it seems especially clear that the *ut* dependency is *Consecutive*, which, according to *Zumpt*, gives "the innate quality;" certainly with the *demonstrative id* associated there can be no question as to its nature.

> *Hæc* igitur *prima lex* amicitiæ sanciatur, *ne* expectemus quidem dum rogemur. Cic. Lael. 13, 1.

In this example the *ne* clause is *logically explicative*, and *grammatically Final*. We must not, therefore, confound terms, and suppose that the *Explicative* Proposition introduces an independent category.

The substantives and adjectives employed in the leading proposition in this connection are usually those of *perception* and *opinion*, as: *cogitatio, sententia, opinio*, &c., or of *possession*, as: *proprium, commune*, &c. Hence, also in the early period: *meum, tuum, suum*, &c.

> Nec *meum, ut* ad te mittam gratiis. Plaut. Asin. 190.

Accordingly, *predicative genitives*, the equivalents of adjectives, likewise have *ut*.

> *Est miserorum, ut* malevolentes sint. Plaut. Capt. 583.

Hoc, id, illud, &c., with esse, are common, especially the phrase *in eo esse ut*.

Totum *in eo est, ut* tibi imperes.   Cic. Tusc. II, 22, 53.

Liv. IV. 56, 1; Cic. Lael. 92; Cic. Pis. 81; Cic. Clu. 82; Ter. Andr. 625; Cic. Or. II. 4; Cic. Fam. XV. 4.

This particular point has been emphasized, since it necessarily occurs that in many, if not the greater number of, instances, the *ut* clause is logically explicative of the *Substantive* and *Adjective Predicates*.

It remains to be said that the *Simple Infinitive* and the *Accusative with the Infinitive* are employed parallel with the *ut* Proposition. This is uniformly the usage, if *a judgment* (or *opinion*) is passed upon the character of an action that is only *supposed*, and not declared to be of *actual occurrence;* whereas the *ut* dependency is employed, when it is also intended to denote the *reality* or *unreality*, the *possibility* or *impossibility* of an action.

> Quæ *liberum scire æquom est adulescentem,* sollertem dabo. Ter. Eun. III. 2, 25.

"I'll warrant him well skilled in what it becomes a gentleman to know."

Here a *judgment* is passed upon an action not declared to be of *actual occurrence.*

> *Æquom videtur* tibi, *ut* ego alienum quod est meum esse dicam? Plaut. Rud. 1231.

Here there is emphasized the *reality* of the *Subordinate Action.*

With many of these predicates the *ut* sequence is extremely rare as compared with the *Infinitive*, or the *Accusative with the Infinitive.* It is not to be *imitated* with *æquum est, cogitatio est, novum est, conveniens est, congruens est, consequens est, difficile est, naturale est, iustum est, satis est, tempus est, verum est, rectum est, optimum est, extremum est, proprium est, rarum est, vitium est,* &c., &c.

The *number* of predicates discussed in this paper is, of course, *not complete.* There is seemingly no limit to the employment of the *ut* dependency, if we may take the following sentence from St. Augustine as an example of its extension:

> *Bonum est* homini *ut* eum veritas vincat volentem quia *malum est* homini *ut* eum veritas vincat invitum: nam ipsa vincat necesse est sive negantem sive confitentem.

The classification of the Predicates will be according to their *alphabetical* order in order to avoid the necessity of a mixed and unsatisfac-

13

tory division, and also to secure the advantage of convenience of reference.

1. *Æquum (iniquum) est*—"it is just (unjust)," "it is fair (unfair),"very rarely occurs with an *ut* dependency. The normal conception is *Subjective*, though the *Objective* point of view is possible, and even natural, when *æquum est* is resolved into *æque fit*. No example of the *negative* has been observed, unless the *ne* proposition in Liv. XXXI. 25 is conceived as depending on *æquum est:*

> Ita tamen *æquum est* me vestra meis armis tutari *ne* mea interim nudentur præsidiis.
> *Æquom videtur* tibi *ut* ego alienum quod est meum esse dicam ? Plaut. Rud. 1230.

"Does it seem right (just) to you that I shall say that what is mine belongs to another?"

Viewed *Subjectively* (from the speaker's standpoint), the meaning is:

"Do you think that *justice demands* that I shall say that what is mine belongs to another?"

Viewed *Objectively* (from the narrator's standpoint), the meaning is:

"Do you think that the *consequence (tendency)* of *justice* is that I shall say that what is mine belongs to another?"

Gell. Pr. 16; Lact. VI. 23, 29.

Far more common are the *Infinitive* and the *Accusative with the Infinitive.* Ter. Eun. III. 3, 25; Cic. Off. III. 28; Cæs. B. G. VII. 29; Sen. Prov. 5, 3; Tac. Dial. Or. 32; Hor. Sat. I. 3, 74; Cæs. B. G. I. 44; Plaut. Rud. II. 27; Cic. Man. 47.

2. *Quam habet æquitatem* is of the same force and parallel with *æquum est;* when the *objective* conception intrudes, the phrase is to be resolved into *quam æque fit,* and the dependency is that of the *Complimentary Final Clause of Result.* The phase is rare, and the natural view *subjective.* The *negative* apparently does not exist.

> *Quam* antem *habet æquitatem ut* agrum multis armis aut etiam sæculis, ante possessum, qui nullum habuit, habeat? Cic. Off. II. 22.

3. *Adulatio* has been cited by prominent grammarians as a *Substantive Predicate* with an *ut* dependency, and Tac. His. II. 30, is the instance cited. The interpretation of the passage is erroneous. The clause introduced by *ne* in this context is plainly one of *Pure Purpose.*

> Simul in suam excusationem et adventantium robur *per adulationem* attolentes, *ne* ut victi et ignavi despectarentur.

It would be a forced and unnatural interpretation to make the *ne* clause depend upon the *idea* involved in *per adulationem.*

4. *Animus* occurs chiefly in the combinations *hoc animo,* and *eo animo,* with the restricted sense of *"inclination," "purpose," "desire," "intention."* These expressions are closely parallel with *hac mente* and *ea mente.* The presence of the demonstrative does not, as a rule, alter the conception, which is *Subjective.*

> Hostes in foro constiterunt *hoc animo ut* depugnarent. Cæs. B. G. VII. 28.

The dependency is viewed from standpoint of the leading subject *Hostes.*

> Quare advola ad nos *eo animo ut* nos ames, te amari scias. Cic. Att. IV. 4, a.
> Quumque *eo animo* venissem, *ut* utrique provinciæ, si ita tempus ferret, subvenirem. Cic. Fam. XV. 14, 5.
> Sese tamen *hoc esse* in Ciceronem populum que Romanum *animo, ut nihil* nisi hiberna recusent. Cæs. B. G. V. 41.

It will not do to insist that the *ut* clause here is *consecutive* merely because *ut nihil* occurs. *Nihil* is employed for the purpose of *contrast* with *hiberna.* And yet the relation of *Objectivity* is possible.

> Tamen *hoc* eram *animo, ut* cum iis in republica consentirem. Cic. Att. IV. 5, 1.

Either point of view can be assumed in this example.

5. *Ardor est,* "there is the ardent desire," rarely occurs. It is stronger than *voluntas est,* and nearly equivalent to *cupiditas est.* The signification points to the *Final* sequence. The presence of the *demonstrative* seems not to have affected the point of view.

> Nec vero *hic unus erat ardor* in nobis, *ut* hoc modo omnia diceremus. Cic. Or. 108.

6. *Argumentum est,* "there is the import (meaning)," is of rare occurrence with an *ut* dependency. The *Final* interpretation seems most natural.

> Tabulæ vero novæ *quid habent argumenti* nisi *ut* emas mea pecunia fundam? Civ. Off. II. 23, 13.

"But what is the meaning (import) of an abolition of debts, unless it be that you shall buy an estate with my money?"

15

The *subjective* (speaker's) point of view may be thus presented:
"To what end (purpose) does an abolition of debts pertain except it
be that you shall buy an estate with my money?" Quid habent ar-
gumenti = ad quem finem pertinent. The *objective* (narrator's) point
of view thus: "To what result (consequence) does it lead except it
be that," &c.

7. *Ars est,* "there is the artifice," has a clause introduced by *ut*
(negative *ne*). The point of view is that of the *speaker*, and, even
when the *demonstrative* is attached, the *Final* proposition is the rule.
The construction is rare.

Ars hæc erat, *ne* semet ipse creare posset. Liv. III. 35.

"There was the artifice that he should not be able to elect himself."

Observe the *Final* Sequence in spite of the *demonstrative, hæc.*

It would not be safe to say, categorically, that *ut non* could not be
employed here, or that the Latins followed stereotyped methods of ex-
pression in such cases. Yet it is to be urged that, where no example
of *ut non* is cited, it is improper to insist too strongly on its admissi-
bility. It must be sufficient to know that the Latins *probably* did not
employ *ut non;* and, therefore, not undertake to construct examples
without Classic models. This suggests the embarrassment of the pres-
ent discussion, since many of the Substantive and Adjective Predicates
have no *negative* form of the dependency, as far as observed. Is it
proper to *construct* one, or can we be certain what it would be in case
it should occur? Our effort, in such cases, shall only be to reason
from an examination of the *context,* and the *force* of the predicate, as
well as by its *analogy* to other predicates with which the negative *does
exist,* that it would follow fixed principles which every Roman felt in
using the language; and that this principle is the *point of view* as-
sumed, in connection with the *essential force* of the word. We shall
not, therefore, undertake to insist upon the *exclusive* use of *ut non,* or
ne, unless we find the presence of the one and the absence of the
other, and, even then, care has to be observed. If both *ut non* and
ne occur, as they do in some cases, then the principle stated affords
the explanation.

8. *Auctor est* is the equivalent of a *Verbum Studii et Voluntatis,*
usually *suadere.* No example of the negative has been observed.
The *Subjective* character of the phrase, however, is apparent, and there
is strongly suggested an active, rational agent, indicating the Final

sequence, and the negative *ne*, which must be employed, if an *indirect command* is involved.

> Sed *auctor* non *sum* (= non suadeo), *ut* te mihi committas. Cic. Att. XV. 11.
>
> Quid mihi *es auctor* (= suades), *ut* hinc mittam? Plaut. Pseud. 232.
>
> Mihique *ut* absim, vehementer *auctor est.* Civ. Att. XV. 5.
>
> *Ut* propinqui de communi sententia coercerent, *auctor fuit.* Suet. Tib. 35.

Liv. III. 44; Civ. Leg. I. 20, 53; Liv. XXVII. 20.

The *Accusative with Infinitive:* Liv. II. 48; Plin. H. N. XI. 21, 24; Tac. Ann. XIII. 20; Suet. Aug. 94.

9. *Auctoritas est*, like *auctor est*, follows the analogy of *Verba Studii et Voluntatis.* No example of the *negative* has been observed, except in Tac. His. II. 44, where *ne* occurs, which, however, depends upon combined force of *consilio, precibus, auctoritate flexerat.*

> Quos Annius Gallus consilio, precibus, *auctoritate* flexerat *ne* super cladem adversæ pugnæ suismet ipsi cædibus sævirent.
>
> Cum enim vestra *auctoritas* intercessisset, *ut* ego regem Ariobarzanem tuerer, putavi me indicium vestrum ad regem deferre debere. Cic. Fam. XV. 2.

Liv. XXVII. 35; Tac. His. II. 65; Cic. Fam. I. 7, 4.

10. *Causa est*, "there is the reason (cause)," is of frequent occurrence with an *ut* clause, which is *Final*, unless a demonstrative word is associated with *causa*, and even then the tendency is to the *Final*, rather than the *Consecutive* Proposition. The negative *ne* abounds; no example of *ut non* has been observed.

> *Causa* mihi *fuit* huc veniendi, *ut* quosdam huic libros promerem. Cic. Fin. III. 2, 8.
>
> Quæ *causa fuit, ne* . . . . coalescerent. Tac. Ann. III. 38.
>
> Ob nullam *causam* quam *ne* . . . absciderent. Liv. XLV. 25.
>
> *Causa erat* moræ, *ut* hastati consequerentur. Liv. XXXIII. 1.
>
> Tum vero unus, *ne* caperetur urbs, *causa fuit.* Liv. XXXIV. 39.

Cic. Att. III. 15; Cic. Att. XIII. 7; Tac. Ann. IV. 11; Cæs. B. G. VI. 22; Cæs. B. G. VI. 9: Tac. His. III. 78; Nep. Lys. 1; Liv. XLII. 11; Cic. Fam. I. 8, 4; Cic. Font. 16; Cic. Verr. II. 2, 40; Quint. XII. 5, 2; Cic. Lael. 37; Tac. His. II. 54.

11. *Caput est,* "the main point is," occurs in *Cicero* quite often with an *ut* dependency, and with the *negative ne.* The narrator's point of view is often assumed when the *demonstrative* is attached, rarely without it. The dependency is logically *explicative*—grammatically *Final* or *Consecutive,* according to the point of view. The reference of *ut,* after *caput est,* to the *Explicative ut* on the ground that the latter is *Consecutive,* is incorrect—not merely because the *dependency* is usually *Final,* but also because an *Explicative* clause is not necessarily *Consecutive.*

> *Caput* autem *est hoc,* quod te diligentissime percipere et meminisse velim, *ut ne* in libertate et salute populi Romani conservanda auctoritatem senatus expectas.   Cic. Fam. XI. 7, 2.

Notice the *Final* sequence in this example, even though the *demonstrative* is attached.

> *Caput* autem *est* meæ commendationis, *ne* patiare, Erotem Turium, Q. Turii libertum, ut adhuc fecit, hereditatem Turianam avertere.   Cic. Fam. XII. 26, 2.
>
> *Illud caput est, ut* Lysonem recipias in tuam necessitudinem. Cic. Fam. XIII. 19, 3.

Cic. Att. III. 15; Cic. Or. I. 19, 87.

12. *Cogitatio est,* which is cited by grammarians, apparently occurs only in connection with a *demonstrative,* to which the *ut* clause is *logically explicative* (explanatory), *grammatically consecutive.*

> Qui est iste tuus sensus, *quæ cogitatio,* Brutos *ut non* probes, Antonios probes.   Cic. Phil. X. 4.
>
> Si *hanc cogitationem* homines habuissent, *ut nemo* se meliorem fore eo, qui optimus fuisset, arbitraretur.   Quint. XII. 11, 27.

In like manner, *cognitio est:* Cic. Fin. V. 44.

13. *Nihil certius est quam,* with an *ut* clause, occurs in *Cicero;* and following the analogy of the Subjunctive Sequence after all such combinations of a *negative* and *comparative,* in which *quam ut* and Subjunctive constitutes only a *circumlocution* of the thing compared, the *Subjunctive* dependency generally *emphasizes* a *Result,* though the *Subjective* standpoint would be perfectly normal.

> Nihil (erat) certius quam ut (sc: hoc) omnes, qui lege Pompeia condemnati essent restituerentur.   Cic. Att. X. 4.

"Nothing was surer than (this result) that all that had been condemed by the Pompeian law, were restored."   *Consecutive.*

"Nothing was surer than the desire (demand) that all that had been condemned by the Pompeian law, should be restored." *Final.*

The *Negative* has not been observed.

14. *Certamen est,* "there is the struggle," is the close equivalent of *certandum est.* The Subjunctive Sequence is *Final,* and the negative *ne.* There is present the fundamental idea of *Hindering*—though in many cases the *ne* can be explained as the *negative of pure purpose. Ut non* apparently does not occur.

> Omne illi cum hac carne grave *certamen est, ne* abstrahatur et sidat. Sen. Consol. 24.

"It has an unceasing struggle with this burden of flesh not to be dragged down by it"—(that it shall not be—to prevent its being—for fear that it will be, &c.).

The example cited from Tac. His. III. 11, in which *ne* occurs, may be explained as *pure purpose.*

> Petulantiæ *certamen erat, ne* minus violenter Aponium quam Flavianum ad supplicium deposcerent.
>
> Tamen, *ne* undique tranquillæ res essent, *certamen* invectum inter primores civitatis. Liv. X. 6.

15. *Clamor est,* "there is the outcry," has a subjunctive sequence, introduced by *ut,* and negatived by *ne.* The dependent clause is the *indirect command,* as is shown by the omission of *ut* whenever the *imperative* relation is to be distinctly and emphatically presented. The standpoint is that of the *speaker.* It occurs frequently in Livy.

> *Clamor* inde ortus est, *ut* . . . iuberent. Liv. XXII. 42.
>
> *Clamor* inde ortus est, *ut* . . . daret. Liv. XXVII. 13.
>
> *Clamor* repente circa duces ortus, *ut* . . . iuberent. Liv. IX. 37.
>
> Inde *ne* infecta re abiretur, *clamor* ab Etruscis oritur. Liv. IX. 32.
>
> Edidit *clamorem ut* . . . averteret. Liv. XXVI. 5.
>
> *Clamor* undique ortus, referret nominatim de iis. Liv. XXXIX. 35.

16. *Congruens est* (videtur), parallel with *consequens est, consentaneum est,* and almost equivalent to *convenit,* is post-Augustan and rare. The point of view is seemingly that of the *narrator,* though not *necessarily* so, and in Lact. II. 17, 6, the *subjective* standpoint is natural.

> *Congruens est ut,* quæ frigidiora sunt, facile cogantur. Gell. XVII. 8, 13.

19

The *ut* clause here is the *Complementary Result Clause*. The *negative* has not been observed.

17. *Commune est* is cited as an Adjective Predicate, with an *ut* dependency. Yet it seems only to occur with a *demonstrative* word associated with it. The contents of the leading statement are given by the *ut* clause, which is *Consecutive*. The *negative* has not been observed.

> Cum *sit hoc* natura *commune* animantium, *ut* habeant lubidem procreandi. Cic. Off. I. 17, 4.

18. *Condicio*, especially in the phrase *ea conditione*, occurs in such a relation with verbs that the force of the combination almost invariably demands the *Final* Clause of *Purpose*, though the negative *ut nihil* occurs in Cic. Att. XV. 1, and *ut non* in Tac. Ann. I. 6.

This again suggests the correctness of the theory that with the Predicates and Phrases in question no absolute statement should be made that they are followed uniformly by a Final, or Consecutive, Clause, but that the *point of view* determines the nature of the dependency.

> Sed ad hæc omnia una consolatio est, quod *ea condicione* nati sumus, *ut nihil*, quod homini accidere possit, recusare debeamus. Cic. Att. XV. 1.

It is possible here to regard the dependent clause as *Final*, though the *form* is *Consecutive*.

> *Eam condicionem* esse imperandi, *ut non* aliter ratio constet, quam si uni reddatur. Tac. Ann. I. 6.

The demonstrative is responsible here for the Consecutive *ut non*.

> Legati ad Hannibalem venerunt pacemque cum eo *condicionibus* fecerunt, *ne quis* imperator Pœnorum ius ullum in civem Campanum haberet. Liv. XXIII. 7.
> *Condiciones* impositæ Patribus, *ne quis* . . . diceret. Liv. VI. 31.

Liv. II. 33; Liv. V. 32; Liv. XXIV. 1: Liv. XXVI. 30; Liv. XXVII. 30; Liv. XXX. 37; Liv. XXXIV. 35; Liv. XXXIV. 58; Nep. Thras. 3; Cic. Mur. 56; Cæs. B. G. III. 22; Cic. Clu. 14, 42.

19. *Consuetudo est*, "there is the custom," has an explanatory (dependent) clause introduced by *ut*. Grammarians contend that the dependency is *Consecutive*. This claim is not established. The *point of view* must determine. While we have no example of the negative

ne with *consuetudo est*, there does exist such an example with *mos est*, the essential meaning and force of which is the same. On the other hand, *ut non* has not been observed with *mos est*. It is maintained by some that the characteristic force of the two words differs, and that the one is used of "a prevailing usage" that requires or anticipates an end, while the other is "employed of a habit" that results in a given action. The tendency with *consuetudo est* seems to have been to the *Consecutive* clause, though it is nothing more than a *tendency*, and it would not be surprising to find the negative *ne*, even though it has not been observed. The *Consecutive* sequence clearly occurs in one example:

> Ad hæc officia vel merita potius incundissima *consuetudo* accedit, *ut nullo* prorsus plus homine delectur. Cic. Fam. XII. 29.

The claim that the *ut* here may be conceived to depend on *accedit* is not sustained by the context and the force of the sentence.

> Quod *consuetudo* eorum omnium *est ut* sine utribus ad exercitum *non* eant. Cæs. B. C. I. 48.

In this example *non* attaches so closely to the verb that it is impossible to draw any conclusion, since the same form would occur in both *Final* and *Consecutive* Propositions.

The constant and regular use of a *demonstrative* word with *consuetudo* suggests again the tendency, and seemingly the necessity, to employ such a word, if the relation of *Objectivity* is to be clearly and emphatically presented.

Since, however, no example of *ne* has been observed, and since the classic models point to *ut non* in some cases where the demonstrative is not associated, it may at least be said that the *tendency* is to the *Consecutive* Sequence.

> Doctorum est *ista consuetudo* eaque Græcorum, *ut* iis ponatur de quo disputent quamvis subito. Cic. Lael. V. 2.
> Quod apud Germanos *ea consuetudo* esset, *ut* . . . declararent. Cæs. B. G. I. 50.

Cæsar B. G. I. 43; Nep. Dat. 5; Cæs. B. G. IV. 1; Cæs. B. G. IV. 5; Cic. Phil. IX. 4; Cic. Off. I. 18, 3; Tac. Agr. 14; Cæs. Afr. B. 65; Ter. Hec. 37; Cic. Verr. II. 129.

20. *Consentaneum est*, closely equivalent to *congruens est, consequens est*, has the *Complementary Clause of Result*. It occurs in Cic. Fin. III. 68. The *Subjective* point of view is possible, though *not normal*.

Neque *sit consentaneum, ut* una pædagogus siet.   Plaut. Bacch. 142.

" And it would not be fitting that the pedagogus should be in the company.   *Final,* from the *speaker's* standpoint.

" And it would not be a fitting consequence for it to turn that the pedagogus is in the company."   *Consecutive,* from *narrator's* standpoint.   The construction is very rare, and the *negative* has not been observed.

21.   *Conveniens* (*inconveniens*) *est,* apparently does not occur with an *ut* dependency until the post-Augustan period.   It is very rarely so employed even then.   The *dependent* clause is the *Complementary Sentence of Result.*

Est enim *inconveniens* Deo, *ut* . . . sit præditus qua noceat.   Lact. Ir. D. III. 1.   Lact. Ep. 68, 23.

The *tense—præditus sit*—points to the *Consecutive Proposition.*   No example of the *negative* has been observed.

22.   *Credibile est* occurs in the phrase, *Hoccinest credibile* aut *memorabile,* with an *ut* dependency.   The presence of the *demonstrative* explains the nature of the *ut* clause.

Hoccinest credibile, aut memorabile, tanta vecordia innata cuiquam ut siet *ut* malis gaudeant ?   Ter. And. 625.

Val. Max. IV. 1.   No example of the *negative* has been observed.

23.   *Consilium est,* " there is the plan (purpose, intention)," when there is no *demonstrative* word attached, is followed by the *Final* clause.   The standpoint is that of the *speaker* (subjective).   The presence of the demonstrative does not, as a rule, change the conception, seemingly never in the phrases *hoc* (*eo*) *consilio* and *isto tuo consilio.*   With *consilium est* unqualified, an *ut* clause is rarely found at any period of the language.

Commune *consilium* gentis (erat), *ne* improbum vulgus ab Senatu Romano aliquando libertatem salubri moderatione datam ad licentiam pestilentem traheret.   Liv. XLV. 18.

Ut filius cum illa habitet apud te, hoc vestrum *consilium fuit.* Ter. Phor. V. 8, 41.

Ea *uti* accepta mercede deseram, non *est consilium.*   Sall. Jug. 85.

Themistocles persuasit, *consilium esse* Apollinis, *ut* in naves se suaque conferrent.   Nep. Them. 2.

22

Itaque hoc eius *fuit* prudentissimum *consilium, ut* deviis itineribus milites duceret. Nepos. Eum. 3.

Subjective and Final even with *hoc* expressed.

Id esse consilium Cæsaris ut . . . . necaret. Cæs. B. G. V. 6.

Cic. Att. V. 8; Cic. Phil. XII. 17, 5; Cic. Cat. IV. 4.

The phrases *eo consilio, hoc consilio, isto tuo consilio,* in conjunction with *verbs* of every class must be observed. The combination assumes the force of *verba Studii et Voluntatis.*

Reliquos Catilina abducit *eo consilio uti* per tramites occulte perfugeret in Galliam. Sall. Cat. 57.

Cic. Fam. IV. 12; Cæs. B. G. V. 49; Cæs. B. C. III. 29; Cæs. Afr. B. I. 1; Cæs. Afr. I. 59; Cæs. B. G. I. 58; Cæs. B. C. I. 70; Nep. Mil. 5; Cæs. B. G. II. 9; Cic. Fin. I. 2, 72.

Observe the frequent combination *consilium capere* almost equivalent to *constituere.*

Consilium cepi, *ut,* antequam luceret, exirem. Cic. Att. VII. 10.

Plaut. Most. V. 1, 8; Cic. Ros. Am. 10, 28; Cic. Verr. II. 1, 54; Cic. Sull. 14, 34; Liv. XXV. 34.

Another common phrase is *consilium inire.*

Atrox consilium iniit, ut . . . cieret. Tac. His. III. 41.

Cic. Phil. XIV. 3; Liv. VIII. 13; Liv. XXII. 37; Cæs. B. G. VI. 40.

Consilium addere also occurs.

Ad ea dona *consilium* quoque *addebant, ut* prætor, cui provincia Sicilia evenisset, classem in Africam traiecit. Liv. XXII. 37.

24. *Consequens est,* "it is fitting (proper)," after the analogy of impersonal verbs of *Consequent,* has the Complementary Final Clause of *Result.* The comparative, *consequentius,* also occurs. The English word "*Consecutive*" is derived from the stem of *consequens.* The point of view of the *speaker,* however, would not be *impossible.*

Consequens esse videtur, *ut* scribas. *Final* or *Consecutive.* Cic. Leg. I. 5, 15.

Quid consequentius . . . *ut* . . . Aug. Trin. 15, 19; Quint. V. 10, 77.

No example of the *negative* has been observed.

25. *Conspiratio est,* in a bad sense, "there is a conspiracy"—very rarely occurs with an *ut* clause. The *Final* sense predominates. In Cic. Fam. XII. 15, 3, there is an example of *ad* with the *Gerund,* in conjunction with *conspirationem facere* (the prevailing combination), pointing to the *Final* usage.

> Hæc victoria in luxuriam vertit, *conspiratione* inter tribunos *facta, ut* iidem tribuni reficerentur. Liv. III. 64.

26. *Consensus est,* in the sense of a verb of *Studii,* is found in Cic. Fam. III. 3, 1.

> Sed tantus *consensus* senatus *fuit, ut* mature proficisceremur, parendum ut fuerit.

The *negative* has not been observed. The point of view is *Subjective,* and the force of the word points to the *Final* proposition.

27. *Copia est,* "there is the opportunity," takes an *ut* clause in the same manner as Verbs of *Permitting*—the Complementary *Final* of *Purpose.* The *negative* has not been observed.

> Nam apud patrem tua amica tecum sine metu *ut* sit, *copiast.* Ter. Heaut. II. 3, 87.
>
> Quoniam *ut* aliter facias non *est copia.* Plaut. Merc. V. 4, 30.
>
> Habeo gratiam tibi, quom *copiam istam* mi et potestatem facis, *ut* ego ad parentis hunc remittam nuutium. Plaut. Cap. II. 3, 4.

Plaut. Mil. III. 1, 174.

28. *Senatus Consultum,* usually with *facere,* occurs in all periods with an *ut* dependency. It is *especially* frequent in the *Historians.* The point of view is that of the *speaker* (Subjective). A *senatus consultum* looked to the execution of an *order* expressed or implied therein. Hence, *senatus consultum facere* belongs to *Verba Studii et Voluntatis.* The *negative* is *ne.*

> Igitur *factum senatus consultum, ne* decreta patrum ante diem decimum ad ærarium deferrentur. Tac. Ann. III. 51.
>
> Quæ *ne* libera essent, *senatus consultum factum est,* ut consularia comitia haberentur. Liv. IV. 25.
>
> Itaque ingenti consensu *fit senatus consultum ut* Hannibali quattuor milia Numidarum in supplementum mitterentur. Liv. XXIII. 13.
>
> Postero die *senatus consultam factum est ut* decemviri de ludis Apollini reque divina facienda inspicerent. Liv. XXV. 12.
>
> Itaque *senatus consultum factum est ut* prætor litteras extemplo ad consulem mitteret. Liv. XXXV. 24.

Liv. IX. 7, 12; Liv. XXIII. 31; Liv. XXIV. 9; Liv. XXVII. 25; Liv. XXXVIII. 44; Liv. XXVIII. 39; Liv. XXXIX. 7; Liv. XXXIX. 19; Tac. Ann. IV. 63; Tac. Ann. IV. 20; Tac. Ann. IV. 13; Tac. Ann. XI. 15; Tac. Ann. XIII. 32; Tac. Ann. XV. 19; Cic. Fam. VIII. 10; Cic. Att. V. 21; Cic. Att. VI. 2.

29. *Cupiditas est,* "there is the longing (passionate) desire," after the analogy of *cupere,* is found with a clause introduced by *ut* (with the negative *ne*). The point of view is that of the *speaker.* To present the *Objective* form of statement, a *demonstrative* must be attached. No example of the *negative* has been observed. *Cupiditas* is one of the class of Substantives *Studii et Voluntatis.*

> Ardeo *cupiditate* incredibili neque, ut ego arbitror, reprehendenda, nomen *ut* nostrum scriptis illustretur et celebretur tuis. Cic. Fam. V. 12, 1.

With *demonstrative:*

> Aliquem non *cupiditate tanta* diligere *ut,* &c. Suet. Calig. 24.

30. *Cura est,* "there is the care," is of frequent occurrence, and like its kindred verb *curare,* has a dependent proposition introduced by *ut* (with negative *ne*). The point of view is that of the *speaker,* the dependency *Final.* The presence of a *demonstrative* does not, as a rule, affect the conception. The *negative ne* frequently occurs when this is expressed. Especially common are the phrases, *curam sumere, curam suscipere,* and *curam adhibere.*

> *Illa* restabat *cura, ne* fuso eo periculo perculsi alter Hasdrubal et Mago in avios saltus montesque recipientes sese bellum extraherent. Liv. XXV. 32.
>
> Una *ea cura* angebat, *ne,* ubi abscessisset, extemplo dederentur Campani. Liv. XXVI. 7.
>
> *Cura* incesserat Patres, *ne* metu quæstionum plebs iraque tribunos militum ex plebe crearet. Liv. IV. 50.
>
> Responsum legatis, *curæ* senatui futurum, *ne* socios fidei suæ pæniteret. Liv. X. 45.
>
> *Curam* inecerant, *ne* aut consulem Marcellum tum maxime res agentem a bello avocarent. Liv. XXVII. 4.

Liv. XXXIX. 33; Liv. XXXIV. 60; Liv. XXXIV. 62; Liv. XXXIV. 33; Liv. XLIV. 19; Tac. Ann. IV. 11; Tac. His. III. 67; Tac. Ann. III. 52; Cic. Fam. III. 3; Cic. Fam. III. 5; Cic. Fam. XIII. 11; Cic. Fam. XIII. 14; Cic. Fam. XIII. 47; Cic. Fam. XV. 3; Cic. Off. I. 33; Cic. Att. I. 5; Cic. Att. X. 10; Cic.

Att. XII. 37; Cic. Fin. V. 40; Hor. Sat. II. 36; Curt. III. 3; Curt. III. 32; Quint. XI. 3, 148; Cic. Famil. IV. 9; Cic. Famil. IV. 9; Cic. Fam. VIII. 3; Cic. Fam. VIII. 8; Cic. Fam. X. 27; Cic. Fam. XI. 27; Cic. Fam. XII. 16.

31. *Decretum*, usually with *esse, ferre, facere*, with the force of *decernere*, is found with a *Subjunctive* dependency introduced by *ut* (with *negative ne*). The *dependent* clause embodies *indirectly* the language of the decree. The standpoint is Subjective, the *ut* clause *Final* (and the *negative, ne*).

> *Decretum fit, uti* decem legati reqnum, quod Micipsa obtinuerat inter Jugurtham et Adherbalem dividerent. Sall. Jug. 16.

> *Decretum tulerunt, ut* dictator primo quoque tempore auxilium Sutrinis ferret. Liv. VI. 3.

> De eo coacti referre prætores *decretum fecerunt, ut* Brutulus Papius Romanis dederetur. Liv. VIII. 39.

Liv. XXII. 1; Liv. XXII. 11; Liv. XXIV. 10; Liv. XLII. 43; Tac. Ann. VI. 25; Tac. Ann. XVI. 11.

32. *Documentum est*, "there is the warning," occurs with comparative frequency at all periods of the language. It has not been cited in any treatise, so far as we have observed. The standpoint is *Subjective*, and the negative, *ne*.

> Ego illis captivis *documentum* dabo, *ne* tale quisquam facinus incipere audeat. Plaut. Capt. 753.

> *Documento* unus dies *fuerat, ne* sua consilia melioribus perferret. Liv. VI. 25.

> (Dixerunt) deletum cum duce exercitum *documento fuisse, ne* deinde trubato gentium inre comitia haberentur. Liv. VII. 6.

> Iacentes deinde inter stragem victimarum *documento* ceteris *fuere, ne* abnuerent. Liv. X. 38.

> Hispanis populis sicut lugubre ita insigne *documentum* Sagunti ruinæ erunt, *ne* quis fidei Romanæ aut societati confidat. Liv. XXI. 19.

Hor. Sat. I. 4, 110; Curt. VIII. 14, 14; Liv. XXV. 33; Liv. VIII. 35.

33. *Difficile est*, with an *ut* dependency, is not observed till the post-Augustan period. The usage is very rare even then. Only one example has been observed. Just. I. 9, 6.

See *Facilius est*.

34. *Exemplum est*, "there is the example," occurs with an *ut* clause, which is *Final*.   The *negative* is *ne*, and the conception *Subjective*.

> Ceterum in oculis *exemplum erat* Q. Fabius M. Valerio legato, qui castris præerat, *ne* quam vim hostium magis quam trucem dictatoris iram timeret.   Liv. VIII. 35.

"But Marcus Valerius, the lieutenant who commanded the camp, had Quintus Fabius before his eyes as a (warning) example not to fear any violence of the enemy so much as the unrelenting anger of the dicator."

> Accepti obrutam armis necavere seu ut vi capta potius arx videretur, seu prodendi *exempli* causa, *ne* quid . . . esset.   Liv. I. 11.
> *Ne* plus quam semel certemus, penes me *exemplum erit*.   Tac. His. II. 47.

Tac. Ann. XV. 37; Cic. Clu. 172.

35. *Discrimen est*, "there is the decision (danger)," very nearly parallel with *periculum est*, has a dependent clause introduced by *ne*, after the analogy of Verbs of *Fearing*.   It is not common, and with a *demonstrative* occurs in its original signification of "*distinction*."   The dependency in this context is *Consecutive*.

> Iam non æstatis nec hiemis *discrimen* esse, *ne* ulla quies unquam miseræ plebi sit.   Liv. V. 10.

With *demonstrative*: Cic. Balb. 21.

36. *Edictum est*, frequently occurs with an *ut* proposition (with *negative ne*).   The form is most often to be interpreted as the *Aorist*, (rarely the *Perfect*), *Indicative* of *edicere*.   Thus:

> *Edictum* per manipulos, *ne* quis . . . . . . obiectaret.   Tac. His. IV. 72.

So, frequently *edicto* when forming an element in an *Ablative Absolute*.   Cic. Att. XI. 7, 2; Liv. V. 19; Liv. X. 36.

As a *Substantive Predicate*, *edictum* follows the analogy of the verb. The point of view is that of the *speaker*, and the sequence *Final*.

> Accessit *edictum* proconsulis ex senatus consulto propositum, *ut* qui civis Campanus ante certam transisset, sine fraude esset. Liv. XXVI. 12.

Liv. XXI. 49; Liv. XXII. 11; Cæs. B. C. III. 102.

37. *Extremum est,* "the last action is," is often logically the close equivalent of *reliquum est.* The *narrator's* point of view is usually the rule, and the dependency *Consecutive. Logically,* as well as grammatically, the *ut* clause is appositive, for there can be nothing strictly consecutive in idea to *extremum est.* That the *speaker's* point of view is sometimes assumed, is suggested by the very frequent occurrence of a *demonstrative* associated. Why was its presence felt to be necessary ? No example of the *negative* has been observed.

> *Extremum est ut* tibi argumentum ad scribendum fortasse iam desit. Cic. Att. IX. 7.
> *Extremum illud est, ut* quasi diffidens rogationi meæ, philosophiam ad te allegam. Cic. Fam. XV. 4.
> *Extremum illud est, ut* te orem et obsecrem, animo ut maximo sis. Cic. Fam. IV. 13, 7.

Cic. Att. XI. 16, 5; Cic. Man. 9.

38. Est (=it is the case), standing alone, without an *adjective,* or *substantive,* equivalent almost to *fit,* has an *ut* dependency—the Complementary Clause of *Result.*

> *Est ut* plerique philosophi multa tradant præcepta dicendi. Cic. Or. 2, 36, 152.
> *Est* miserorum, *ut* malevolentes sint atque invideant bonis. Plaut. Cap. 581; Ter. Hec. 776.

In eo esse (=in such a condition) with *Consecutive* Proposition: Cic. Lael. 92; Cic. Rep. 2, 22.

Cum res *in eo essent, ut* . . . Liv. XXXIII. 41. Equivalent to *Cum is status* rerum *esset ut* . . .

39. *Exclamatio est,* "there is the exclamation," like *clamor est, vox est,* and other expressions of kindred meaning to *Verba declarandi,* has an *ut* dependency (with negative *ne*) when an imperative relation of *Oratio Resta* is transferred to *Oratio Obliqua;* and the *ut* clause is one of *Complementary Purpose.*

> Sed tamen frequens quibusdam *exclamatio ut* oratores nostri temere dicere, histriones diserte saltare dicantur. Tac. Dial. Or. 26.

40. *Falsum est* very rarely occurs with an *ut* clause, and the construction is not to be imitated. The *Objective* standpoint seems most *natural,* and the resolution of *falsum est* into *falso fit* shows the force of the expression. The dependency is the *Complementary Result* Clause. No example of the *negative* has been observed, and none

that points to the *Final* Proposition, though as an analogical extension of *rectum est ne* the negative *ne* would not seem unnatural.

> De ipso Roscio potest *illud* quidem *esse falsum ut* circumligatus fuerit angui.   Cic. Div. 2, 31.

41. *Fatum est,* "it is ordained by fate," with a demonstrative attached, occurs with an *ut* clause (negative *ne*).   It is usually found in the combination *hoc (eo) fato.*   The point of view is that of the *Speaker.*

> Qui *hoc fato* natus est, *ut* . . .   Cic. Milo. 11, 30.
> Fuit *hoc* sive meum sive reipublicæ *fatum, ut* . . .   Cic. Balb. 26, 58.
> *Eo fato* se in iis terris collocatam esse arbitratur, *ne* . . .   Cic. Font. 16, 35.

42. *Facilius est* has an *ut* clause very rarely.   The positive degree *facile est* seems not to have been thus employed.   The *Objective* standpoint seems most natural, and the dependency is the *Complementary Result* Clause.   It has not been observed before the Augustan period.   The *negative* apparently does not occur.

> *Facilius est, ut* esse aliquis successor tuus possit quam ut velit.   Plin. Paneg. 44, 3.

Plin. Paneg. 87, 5; Lamp. Al. Sev. 11.

43. *Facinus est,* though cited by certain grammarians, apparently does not occur with an *ut* clause.

Facinus instituere is found with an *ut* dependency in apposition to *facinus.*   The standpoint may be either that of the *speaker,* or of the *narrator.*

> Herdeonius *instituit* pessimum *facinus, ut* epistulæ aquiliferis legionum traderentur.   Tac. His. IV. 25.

44. *Fœdus est,* "there is an agreement (treaty)," if it exists at all with an *ut* clause, is extremely rare.   No example has been observed.   *Fœdus facere* does occur, and the dependency states indirectly the terms of the agreement.   The conception is *Subjective,* as is the case with *condicio* and *lex.*

> *Fœdus fecerunt* cum tribuno plebis palam, *ut* ab eo provincias acciperent, quas ipsi vellent.   Cic. Sest. 10, 24.

45. *Fundamentum est,* "there is the fundamental requirement,"

has a *Complementary Purpose* Clause (negative *ne*). The point of view is that of the *Speaker*.

> Referri enim decet ad ea, quæ posui principio, fundamenta iustitiæ: primum, *ne* cui noceatur; deinde, *ut* communi utilitati serviatur. Cic. Off. I. 10, 2.

46. *Genus est*, with a clause introduced by *ut*, is usually found with a demonstrative associated. The dependent proposition is appositive (explicative). The point of view is naturally and usually *Objective*, though the *speaker's* standpoint is not impossible.

> *Genus erat* pugnæ militum Hispanorum, *ut* maquo impetu primum procurrerent, audacter locum caperent, rari dispersique pugnarent. Cæs. B. C. I. 44.

"The manner of fighting of the Spanish soldiers was to run forward (= consisted in running forward) &c." *Consecutive* = "was of that kind that they ran forward, &c." *Final* = "demanded that they should run forward, &c."

> Antiquis *hoc fuisse genus* exercitationis, *ut* theses dicerent et communes locos. Quint. II. 1, 9.

Hor. Sat. II. 5, 53.

47. *Honos est*, "there is the ~~house~~ (preferment)," has an *ut* dependency, which is *Final*, or *Consecutive*, according to the point of view. Logically, it is *appositive* (explicative) of the *Honos*. No example of the *negative* has been observed.

> *Honos* additus *est*, *ut* earum sicut virorum post mortem sollemnis laudatio esset. Liv. V. 50, 7.

"There was added the preferment that (= of a such a kind that) a funeral oration was offered," &c. *Consecutive*—standpoint of *narrator*. "There was added the preferment that (= which required that) a funeral oration should be offered," &c. *Final*—standpoint of *speaker*.

> Tunc Mucius quasi remunerans meritum, "quando quidem," inquit, "*est* apud te virtuti *honos*, *ut* beneficio tuleris a me, quod minus nequisti." Liv. II. 12.

Here the standpoint is that of the *narrator*.

> Additus triumpho *honos*, *ut* statuæ equestres eis in foco ponerentur. Liv. VIII. 13. Nepos. Timoth. 2.

48. *Inauditum est*, "it is unheard of (unusual)," very rarely occurs with a subject clause in *ut*, the nature of which is determined by the

conception. The tendency is to the *narrator's* point of view. The *negative* has not been observed. The *demonstrative* is attached.

> Iam hoc *inauditum*, et plane novo more, *uti* lege curiata magistratus detur. Cic. Leg. Agr. 2, 26.

The *ut* dependency is not to be imitated. The Accusative with the Infinitive is the reigning construction. Cic. Imp. Pomp. 61.

49. *Inusitatum est*, "it is extraordinary (unusual)," is closely parallel with *inauditum est*. The nature of the Subjunctive clause is dependent upon the *conception*, though the *Consecutive* seems most natural. The *negative* has not been observed.

> Quid tam *inusitatem est* quam *ut*, quam duo consules clarissimi essent eques Romanus ad bellum maximum pro consule mitteretur? Cic. Imp. Pomp. 62.

"What was ever so extraordinary as (the result) that a Roman knight was sent," &c. *Consecutive*. "What was ever so extraordinary as that (the necessity existed that) a Roman knight should be sent," &c. *Final*, which is somewhat *forced*.

50. *Incredibile est*, "it is incredible," after the analogy of *inauditum est* and *inusitatum est*, with which it is closely parallel, has a Subjunctive dependency, *Consecutive* or *Final*, as in the case of these words:

> Quid tam *incredibile* quam *ut* iterum eques Romanus ex senatus consulto triumpharet? Cic. Man. 62. Just. XII. 9, 8.

The *ut* clause is generally only a circumlocution of the thing compared (Object of Comparison), emphasizing the result.

51. *Inustum (iustum) est*, "it is unjust," occurs in the post-Augustan period with an *ut* clause. The natural conception seems to be *Subjective*, though the *narrator's* point of view is not impossible. The *negative* has not been observed. The demonstrative is attached.

Iustum is based on *ius*.

> *Hoc* veluti validissimum *positum erat inustum esse ut* homines hominibus dominantibus serviant. Aug. Civ. D. XIX. 21.

52. *Initium est*, "there is the beginning," occurs several times in Tacitus with an *ut* clause, the nature of which is determined by the conception. The *negative* apparently does not occur.

> Civile bellum a Vitellio coepit, et *ut* de principatu certaremus armis, *initium* illinc *fuit*. Tac. His. II. 47.

"Vitellius began the civil war, and from that source proceeded the necessity that we should contend by arms touching the leadership."

Final, from standpoint of *speaker.*

"And from that source it resulted that we contended, &c." *Consecutive,* from standpoint of *narrator.*

> Inde *initium fore, ut* transgressus in Achaiam insignesque et antiquitus sacras coronas adeptus maiore fama studia civium eliceret. Tac. Ann. XV. 33.

53. *Non est integrum,* "it is not in the power of," with an *ut* clause, is equivalent to *non est integrum factu.* The dependent clause is the *Complementary Final Sentence* of *Result.* The negative *ut non* occurs, though with *non* closely attaching to the predicate. It is possible to assume the *speaker's* standpoint. In this case *integrum est mihi = permittitur.*

> *Neque est integrum, ut* meum laborem hominum periculis sublevandis *non* impertiam. Cic. Mur. 61.

Cic. Tusc. 5, 62; Cic. Pis. 24.

54. *Indutias pacisci,* "to make a treaty," constitutes a close verbal compound, and is found, especially in *Curtius,* with an *ut* clause, which gives the contents of the treaty. The dependency is *Final.*

> Sexaginta dierum *indutias pacti sunt, ut* urbem dederent. Curt. III. 1.

55. *Institutum est,* "there is the purpose (intention, resolution)," with an *ut* clause must often be interpreted as the *Perf.* (or *Aor.*) Passive of *instituere.* Yet, it is employed also as a Substantive Predicate, and in *Phrases* the force of which is determined by *institutum* in the combination.

> Inde *institutum* mansit, *ne* extis sollemnium vescerentur. Liv. I. 7.

"From this time the resolution survived that none of them should eat of the entrails of the solemn sacrifices." The point of view is that of the *Speaker,* and the sequence *Final.*

> Patrum memoria *institutum* fertur, *ut* censores motis senatu adscriberent notas. Liv. XXXIX. 42.

> *Institutum est, ut* velites in legionibus essent. Liv. XXVI. 4.

Caes. B. G. VI. 11.

56. *Imperium dare* has the force and construction of *imperare*. The *ut* clause is the *Complementary Final* Sentence of *Purpose*.

> Et duo *imperia* eo anno dari cœpta per populum, utraque pertinentia ad rem militarem: *unum ut* tribuni militum seni deni in quattuor legiones a populo crearentur; *alterum ut* duumviros navales classis ornandæ reficiendæque causa idem populus iuberet. Liv. IX. 30.

57. *Iusiurandum*, especially in the *ablative—iureiuando—*in conjunction with *verbs*, has a *Complementary Final* Sentence of *Purpose*. The point of view is that of the *Speaker*, and the negative *ne*.

> *Insiurandum* poscit, *ut* quod esse ex usu Galliæ intellexissent, communi consilio administrarent. Cæs. B. G. VIII. 6.

> Conclamant equites sanctissimo *iureiurando* confirmari oportere *ne* tecto recipiatur. Cæs. B. G. VII. 66.

"The cavalry cry aloud that they should bind themselves by a most sacred oath that he should not be received under roof."

58. *Ius est*, "there is the right (obligation)," has an *ut* clause, which is viewed regularly from the *speaker's* standpoint. The *Objective* point of view, without a demonstrative attached, is unnatural and forced. No example of the *negative* has been observed. *Ius* and *lex* are sometimes employed with seemingly the same meaning, though it should be remembered that *ius* is the *genus*, of which *lex* is the *species*. From *lex est ne* we may infer *ius est ne*.

> Ariovistus respondit *ius esse* belli, *ut* qui vicissent iis, quos vicissent, imperarent. Cæs. B. G. I. 36.

"Ariovistus replied that the right of war demanded that those that conquered, should rule those that they had conquered." *Final.*

It would be unnatural to render:

"Ariovistus replied that the right of war was such that those that conquered, ruled, &c." *Consecutive.*

Cic. Balb. 26; Cic. Verr. II. 1, 68; Cic. Rep. I. 12, 18.

59. *Lex est*, "there is the law (binding precept)," parallel with *ius est*, has an *ut* clause, giving the provisions of the law. The proper and regular conception is *Subjective*. The negative is *ne*. Very common is the combination *ea* (*hac*) *lege*.

> *Lex* quoque sacrata militaris *lata est*, *ne* cuius militis scripti nomen nisi ipso volente deleretur. Liv. VII. 41.

Sanciendo novam *legem, ne* quis ullum magistratum sine provo-
catione crearet, in posterum muniunt.   Liv. III. 55.

Fabius aiebat in duodecim tabulis *legem esse, ut* quodcumque
postremum populus iussisset, id ius ratumque esset.   Liv. VII. 17.

Quis nescit primam *esse* historiæ *legem, ne quid* falsi dicere au-
deat.   Cic. de Or. II. 62.

Hæc igitur *lex* in amicitia *sanciatur, ut* neque rogemus res turpis
nec faciamus rogati.   Cic. Lael. XII. 1.

Hæc igitur prima *lex* amicitiæ *sanciatur, ut* ab amicis honesta
petamus; *ne* exspectemus quidem, dum rogemus.   Cic. Lael.
XIII. 1.

Legem promulgare, and *legem ferre* occur everywhere, especially in
the *Historians.*

Legem se *promulgaturum, ut* quinque viri creentur legibus de
imperio consulari scribendis.   Liv. III. 9.

Legem centuriatis comitiis *tulere, ut,* quod tributim plebis ius-
sisset populum teneret.   Liv. III. 55.

Legem se *laturum, ne* plus quam annua ac semenstris censura
esset.   Liv. IV. 24.

Placet tollendæ ambitionis causa tribunos *legem promulgare ne*
cui patricio plebeii magistratus paterent.   Liv. IV. 25.

Legem extemplo *promulgavit, ut* in singulos armos iudices lege-
rentur, *neu* quis biennium continuum iudex esset.   Liv. XXXIII.
46.

Cæs. B. C. III. 20; Nep. Thras. 3.

Ea (hac) lege in combination with a verb is very common at all
periods.   The presence of the *demonstrative* does not affect the point
of view, which is that of the *Speaker.   His legibus* occurs parallel
with *hac lege.*

Amicitiam iungit *legibus his, ut* Philippus rex quam maxima
classe in Italiam traiceret.   Liv. XXIII. 33.

Sed non compellatus nec *ea lege, ut* semper daretur.   Tac.
Ann. II. 38.

Cic. Fam. V. 16; Hor. Od. III. 3; Nep. Timoth. 2; Liv. XXXVII.
28; Cic. Rep. I. 4, 8.

The *demonstrative* occurs in other cases than the *ablative.*

Pax data in *has leges* est, ut omnes civitates libertatem haber-
ent.   Liv. XXXIII. 30.

60. *Litteras dare, litteras mittere, litteras scribere,* have dependencies
introduced by *ut,* and negatived by *ne.*   The subordinate proposition

is the *Complementary Final* of *Purpose*. The point of view is that of the *Speaker*. When the governing verb has the force of a verb of *Saying*, the *Accusative with the Infinitive* is employed.

> Cæsar ad Lingones *litteras misit, ne* eos frumento iuvarent. Cæs. B. G. I. 26.

"Cæsar sent a letter to the Lingones (*with orders*) that they should not assist them with corn."

> Subito a rege *litteræ sunt* ei *missæ, ut* Asiam aggrederetur, qui Cataoniam tenebat. Nep. Dat. 4.

Liv. XXXVI. 6; Cic. Att. VI. 1; Cic. Att. VIII. 12; Cic. Fam. III. 9; Cæs. B. G. VIII. 6; Cæs. B. C. I. 9; Liv. XXXVII. 1; Liv. XXXIX. 55; Liv. XLV. 24; Cæs. Al. B. Hir. 44; Cæs. Al. B. Hir. 42; Cæs. Afr. B. 20.

When the *imperative* relation is to be *emphasized, ut* is omitted.

> *Litteras* ad regem mittit, subsidio sibi quam primum veniret. Cæs. Alex. B. Hir. 59.

Epistulas scribere also occurs.

> *Scribuntur* ad Treveros *epistulæ* nomine Galliarum, *ut* armis abstinerent. Tac. His. IV. 69.

Accusative with Infinitive:

> *Litteras* Athenas *misit*, sibi proclive fuisse Samum capere, nisi a Timotheo desertus esset. Nep. Timoth. 3.

61. *Munus est,* "there is the office (obligation)," parallel with *officium est* and practically synonymous with *lex est,* has the *Complementary Final Clause* of *Purpose.* The negative is *ne.* (*Munus*, as distinguished from *officium*, is used of the *aggregate* of ordained services, the latter referring to a more *specific* service, or duty.)

> Quod præcipuum *munus* annalium reor, *ne* virtutes sileantur. Tac. Ann. III. 65.
> Sed iustitiæ primum *munus est, ut ne* cui quis noceat nisi lacessitus inuiria. Cic. Off. I. 7, 2.

"But the chief office of justice is (=demands) that no person injure any one, unless he is provoked by injury." Cic. Fin. 4, 38.

62. *Mentio est,* with an *ut* clause, does not seem to occur; but *mentionem facere* and *mentionem inferre* are thus employed by Livy and Plautus. The conception seems to be *Subjective,* and the sequence *Final.* The *negative* has not been observed.

35

Mentio a tribunis *illata est, ut* alterum ex plebe consulem fieri liceret. Liv. IV. 1, 2.

Mentionem fecit, ut . . . . reperirem. Plaut. Cis. I. 2, 15.

The *Accus. with Infin.* is the rule: Cic. Verr. II. 2, 39; Liv. IV. 8, 4.

63. *Mens est,* "there is the intention (design)," rarely occurs with an *ut* clause. The conception is *Final,* and the negative *ne.*

Omnium Jasensium *unam mentem esse, ut* servitutem regiam effugerent. Liv. XXXVII. 17.

The phrase *ea (hac) mente,* parallel with *eo (hoc) animo,* is of frequent occurrence, and is found at all periods. The point of view is that of the *Speaker.* The negative is *ne.*

Hæ litteræ consules exire in provincias cœgerunt *ea mente, ut* uterque hostem in sua provincia contineret. Liv. XXVII. 39.

Duces Pœni *ea mente, ne* detractarent certamen, considerunt. Liv. XXVIII. 12.

Ea mente comparasse, *ut* . . . conscenderet in naves et Italiam peteret. Cic. Fam. XII. 14.

Hor. Sat. I. 1, 30; Curt. V. 26; Cæs. Afr. B. 19.

The negative *ut nihil* occurs in Cic. Fam. VI. 1, 4. It may be explained as *Final,* the *nihil* being used in contrast to *culpam.*

Simus igitur *ea mente, ut nihil* in vita vobis præstandum præter culpam putemus.

64. *Mos (moris) est,* "there is the custom (habitual usage)," is followed by an *ut* proposition, which is logically *explanatory* (explicative) of *mos.* Grammarians urge that the Subjunctive dependency is *Consecutive.* The examples show that this is incorrect. The *point of view* must determine, and with *mos est* the tendency is to the *Final* sequence. This is natural, for *mos est* in its strongest meaning approximates to *ius (lex) est* in its palest. The example cited from Cic. Brut. 21, 84, proves nothing.

Mos est hominum, *ut* nolint eundem pluribus rebus excellere. It would be no more unnatural to write *ut non velint* than *ne velint.* The conception (point of view) determines.

On the other hand, two examples of *ne* have been observed.

Veterem ad *morem* reduxit, *ne* quis agmine discederet nec pugnam nisi iussus iniret. Tac. Ann. XI. 18.

36

"He restored the ancient custom (which demanded) that no one should stir from his rank nor enter battle without orders."

> Servandus itaque tibi in hac quoque re tuus *mos est, ne* quid committas, quod minus aliterve factum velis.   Sen. Dial. VI. 4.
>
> Traditus *mos est, ut* duos haberent semper reges.   Nep. Ages. 17.

No example of *ut non* has been observed.   Acc. 647.

With *demonstrative* attached, the point of view is that of the *narrator*.

> Cum ipsi pro lege *hunc* antiquitus *morem* servent, *ut* adversus socios ipsi suos, inventutem suam militare sinant.   Liv. XXXII. 34.
>
> Sed *ille* nunquam *mos fuit* patri meo, *ut* exprobaret quod bonis faceret boni.   Plaut. Amph. 46.
>
> An *mos hic* itast, peregrino *ut* advenienti narrent fabulas.   Plaut. Men. 723.
>
> Habent *hunc morem* plerique argentarii, *ut* alius alium poscant, reddant nemini.   Plaut. Cruc. 377.

Plaut. Merc. 513; Cic. Brut. 84; Cic. Verr. 2, 158; Cic. de Iuven. 2, 69; Cic. Verr. 1, 66; Cic. Tusc. 4, 2, 3; Cic. Rep. 3, 12.

65. *Meum (tuum, suum) est,* are in reality expressions indicating *possession,* the character of which is set forth in the *ut* clause.   The point of view is usually *Objective.*   The *Final* interpretation, however, is possible.   No example of the *negative* has been observed.

> Nec *meum est* ad te *ut* mittam gratiis.   Plaut. Asin. 190.

"Nor is it my characteristic to let, &c."   Consecutive.

"Nor is it my determination to let, &c."   Final.

Plaut. Pers. 46; Acc. 107.

66. *Mandatum est,* "there is the order (charge, command)," follows the analogy of *Verba Studii et Voluntatis,* and has the *Complementary Final Clause* of *Purpose.*   The standpoint is *Subjective,* and the negative *ne.*   Frequently, *mandatum est* must be regarded as a form of *mandare.*

> Montanus ad Civilem cum *mandatis* missus est *ut* bello absisteret.   Tac. His. IV. 32.
>
> *Mandatum est, ut* legatos ad senatum mitteret.   Tac. His. IV. 51.
>
> Caesar legatos cum his *mandatis* mittit . . . . referret.   Caes. B. G. I. 35.

Cic. Att. V. 2; Cic. Att. VII. 21; Cic. Phil. 6, 3, 6; Just. 34, 1, 5.

67. *Mirum est,* "it is wonderful," with an *ut* clause is equivalent to *mire fit ut,* and the dependency is the *Complementary Final Clause* of *Result.* The generally accepted view is that *ut* with *mirum est* is *interrogative* and equivalent to *quomodo.* In this event the Subjunctive proposition is the *indirect question.* The *negative* has not been observed. The *Subjective* standpoint is unnatural.

> *Mirum est ut* animus agitatione motuque corporis excitetur. Plin. Ep. I. 5, 2.
> Namque *mirum* dictu *ut* sit omnis Sarmatorum virtus velut extra ipsos. Tac. His. I. 79.

Plaut. Merc. 240; Cic. Div. 2, 60.

68. *Miserum est,* "it is pitiable," in the Classical Period, has the *Accusative with the Infinitive;* so always when a *mental judgment* is advanced.

In the post-Augustan period, it is rarely employed with an *ut* clause, as the equivalent of *misere fit ut.* The dependency is the *Complementary Final* of *Result.* Spart. Pesc. 3.

69. Attention is called to the phrases *quid melius est quam* and *nihil melius est quam,* which are quite common in *Plautus,* with an *ut* clause. Simple *melius est* seems not to have been so used, taking instead the *simple Infinitive* or the *Accusative with the Infinitive* as subject.

> *Nec quicquamst melius quam ut* hoc pultem. Plaut. Pseud. 1120.

The *ut* clause gives the alternative, emphasizing the *Result.* The point of view is that of the *Narrator.* In some cases the *speaker's* standpoint is possible.

> *Quid melius quam ut* hinc intro abeam? Plaut. Rud. 1189.

"What better thing remains than for me to go within from this place?" Consecutive, from *narrator's* point of view. From the *speaker's* standpoint: "What better resolve is there than my determination to go within from this place?"

> *Quid* mihi *melius est quam* corpore vitam *ut* secludem? Plaut. Rud. 220.
> Nunc *quid* mihi *meliust quam* ilico hic erum opperiar, dum veniat. Plaut. Rud. II. 2, 22.

Observe the *omission* of *ut,* pointing to the *Final* character of the clause.

Plaut. Men. 834; Plaut. Aul. 76; Lamp. Al. Sev. 49. No example of the *negative* has been observed.

38

70. *Magnificum et gloriosum est*, occurs in *Cicero*, with an *ut* clause, which is the *Complementary Final Clause* of *Result*. The standpoint is that of the *Narrator*. The *demonstrative* usually associated may, in some measure, influence the Sequence.

> *Magnificum* illud etiam Romanisque *gloriosum ut* Græcis de philosophia litteris *non* egeant.

71. *Maiestas est*, "there is the majesty (dignity)," occurs in *Cicero's Letters*, with a *Complementary Purpose Clause*. The use of a predicate of this nature serves to show the common, frequent and varied occurrence of the *Substantive* and *Adjective* Predicates with the *ut* clause, and also the tendency to the *Subjective* point of view.

> Verum tamen *est maiestas, ne* in quemvis impune declamare liceret. Cic. Fam. III. 11.

"But yet majesty demands that permission shall not be granted one to attack anyone whomsoever without fear of punishment."

72. *Novum est*, is equivalent to *nova ratione fit*, when an *ut* clause follows. The Sequence is *Complementary Consecutive*. The Subjunctive dependency rarely occurs. In its place the *Simple Infinitive* and the *Accusative with the Infinitive* are employed. No example of the *negative* has been observed. The *demonstrative* is associated.

> *Hoc* vero *novum est, ut* . . . . credibile videatur. Cic. Verr. 5, 13.

73. *Naturale est*, "it is natural," gives an innate quality, and the *ut* clause which follows is the *Complementary Consecutive*. It has not been observed except in *Pliny's Natural History*, and is very rare. Plin. N. H. XI. 144.

74. *Necesse est*, "it is necessary," is an Adjective predicate, also found in the *archaic* form—*necessum est*. It is parallel with *opus est* and *usus est*. It is urged by grammarians that the dependent proposition is *Consecutive*—and in the absence of the *negative* it cannot be conclusively shown that this claim is unfounded. But the *force* of the combination points to the *speaker's* point of view, and the *Final* Proposition. A necessity *demands* rather than *results in* a given end. The only example cited where the relation of *Result* is natural is the following, and the *demonstrative ita* is associated here.

> Sed *ita necesse fuisse*, cum Demosthenes dicturus esset, *ut* concursus ex tota Græcia fierent. Cic. Brut. 84, 289.

Neque *necesse est, uti* vos auferam.   Gell. II. 29, 9.

Necesse est semper, *ut* id . . . per se significat.   Quint. VIII. 6, 43.

Cor. Her. 4, 16; Sen. Ep. 78, 16; Cic. Inv. 2, 172; Cic. Or. 2, 129; Sen. Q. N. 14, 2.

The regular and frequent *omission* of *ut* with *necesse est* points to the *Final* relation.

Leuctrica pugna immortalis *sit necesse est.*   Nep. Epam. 10.

Sall. Jug. 31; Cic. Tusc. I. 23, 54; Cic. Or. I. 12, 50; Cic. Verr. II. 2, 18; Lact. III. 12, 7.

75. *Necessarium est,* "it is necessary," closely parallel with *necesse est,* very rarely has an *ut* dependency instead of the more usual *Infinitive* or *Accusative with Infinitive* proposition.   The *speaker's* point of view is the natural and regular one.   No example of the *negative* has been observed.

Nam *ut* dilucide probabiliterque narremus, *necessarium est.* Cic. Part. Or. 9, 3.

76. *Negotium est,* "there is the business (function—obligation)," as in the case of *munus est,* with which it is parallel in many instances, has an *ut* dependency, after the analogy of *Verba Studii et Voluntatis.* Simple *negotium est* is very rare, and *negotium dare* is the favorite combination.   The standpoint is *Subjective,* the sequence *Final.*

Quorum *erat* primum *negotium* ut Jovis templum relinqueret. Liv. I. 55.   Cic. Verr. 1, 63.

The negative *ne* with *negotium dare* occurs at all periods.

Senatus Servilio consuli *negotium dedit, ut* is in Macedoniam, quos Æmilio videretur, legaret.   Liv. XLIV. 18.

Liv. I. 28; Liv. III. 4; Liv. IV. 30; Liv. III. 15; Liv. IV. 48; Liv. V. 48; Liv. III. 44; Liv. XXII. 8; Liv. III. 51; Liv. XXIII. 32; Liv. XXV. 1; Liv. XXVII. 4; Liv. XXVIII. 46; Liv. XXXI. 12; Liv. XXXIV. 4; Liv. XXXIX. 18; Liv. XLII. 35; Nep. Tim. 3; Sall. Cat. 40; Cic. Att. XV. 21; Cic. Fam. XVI. 11; Curt. IV. 10; Cæs. Alex. B. Hir. 9.

Negotium agere occurs parallel with *negotium dare.*   Cic. Off. I. 9, 5.

77. *Nuntium (nuntios) mittere* has dependent propositions both in the *Accusative with the Infinitive,* and in *ut;* the former occurs when the

40

phrase assumes the force of a Verb of *Saying*, the latter, when it is
equivalent to a *Verbum Studii et Voluntatis*. The point of view is
Subjective, and the *negative*, *ne.*

> *Nuntium misit* ad Scipionem, *ut* colloquendi secum potestatem
> faceret.   Liv. XXX. 29.

He sent a messenger to Scipio (demanding) that he should make
an opportunity to confer with him.

Accusative and Infinitive and *Final Clause* combined:

> Nam Bocchus nuntios ad eum sæpe miserat velle populi Romani
> amicitiam: ne quid ab se hostile timeret.   Sall. Jug. 88.

Liv. XXXIV. 46; Liv. XXXVI. 15; Liv. XXXVI. 16; Cæs.
B. G. IV. 19.

78. *Natura* in certain phrases gives the characteristic force that de-
termines the Subjunctive Sequence. The proposition in *ut* is explanatory
(explicative).   The *point of view* is usually that of the *Narrator* (ob-
jective).   No example of the *negative* has been observed except after
a demonstrative.   The *demonstrative* is, as a rule, attached.

> *Ea natura* rerum *est, ut,* qui sensum veræ gloriæ ceperit, *nihil*
> cum hac gloria comparandum putet.   Cic. Phil. 5, 49.
> *Est hæc natura* sideribus, *ut* parva et exilia validiorum exortus
> obscuret.   Plin. Paneg. 19.

In the absence of *demonstrative* and with the meaning, "nature de-
mands," the *Final* Sequence would be natural.

79. *Operam dare,* "to take pains," "to give attention to," is a
favorite combination in Latin.   It is found everywhere, and especially
in Livy, Cicero, Sallust, Seneca and Cæsar.

The standpoint is *Subjective,* and the sequence *Final.*   The negative
is *ne,* and *operam dare* is a *Verbum Studii et Voluntatis.*

> *Ut* ad cavendum satis sit, *dabitur opera* a nobis.   Liv.
> XXXIX. 15.
> *Data opera est* ab iis, qui offensionem apud Romanos timebant,
> *ne* admitterentur.   Liv. XLI. 24.
> Quum Decius egisset mecum ut *operam darem, ne* tibi hoc tem-
> pore succederetur.   Cic. Fam. V. 6.

Liv. IV. 30; Liv. XXIII. 34; Liv. XXIII. 38; Liv. XXIV. 31;
Liv. XXV. 22; Liv. XXVI. 18; Sen. Cons. 4, 3; Sen. Cons. 11, 5;
Sen. Cons. 13, 4; Sen. Beat. Vit. 2, 3; Nep. Ages. 2; Nep. Dat. 3;

Cic. Off. I. 34, 5; Cic. Off. I. 35, 4; Cic. Off. II. 18, 6; Cic. Off.
II. 20, 10; Cic. Off. II. 20, 14; Cic. Off. II. 21, 3; Sall. Jug. 112;
Sall. Cat. 29; Sallust Cat. 41; Cic. Fam. X. 11; Cic. Fam. XIII.
7; Cic. Fam. XIII. 11; Cic. Att. II. 20; Cic. Att. III. 1; Cic. Att.
III. 23; Cic. Fam. III. 4; Cic. Att. IV. 5; Cic. Fam. VII. 14;
Cic. Att. VIII. 12; Cic. Fam. XI. 12; Cic. Att. IX. 7; Cic. Fam.
XI. 24; Cic. Fam. XI. 29; Cic. Fam. XII. 1; Cic. Fam. XII. 12;
Cic. Fam. XII. 24; Cic. Quint. 11; Cic. Fin. IV. 80; Cæs. B. G.
V. 7; Cæs. B. G. VII. 9; Cæs. B. C. I. 7; Cic. Fam. VIII. 3; Cic.
Fam. XII. 14; Cic. Fam. XII. 15; Cic. Fam. XII. 21; Cic. Fam.
XII. 23.

80. *Oratio est* usually has an *Accusative with Infinitive* proposition
after the analogy of a verb of *Saying*. Very rarely it assumes the
force of *Verbum Studii et Voluntatis*, in which case an *ut* proposition is
employed. The *negative* is *ne*. The point of view is that of the
Speaker.

> Reliqua *oratio fuit, ut* memores rerum humanarum et suæ for-
> tunæ moderarentur et alienam *ne* urgerent. Liv. XXXVII. 35.

With *demonstrative* attached the *point of view* is that of the *Nar-
rator*.

> Apud Plutonem sæpe *hæc oratio* usurpata est *ut nihil* præter
> virtutem diceretur bonum. Cic. Tusc. 5, 34.

81. *Opus est,* "it is necessary," is properly a *Substantive* predicate.
The *matter* needed is expressed rarely by an *ut* clause, parallel with
the *Infinitive,* or the *Accusative with the Infinitive,* the *Supine in -u,*
or the A*bl. neuter* of the *Perf. Pass. Part.* Most grammarians refer
the Subjunctive Sequence to the *Consecutive* Proposition. While no
example of the *negative* has been observed, the force of the expression
and the contexts in which it is employed point to the *Final* Proposi-
tion. The point of view is that of the *Speaker*.

> Nunc tibi *opust* ægram *ut* te simules. Plaut. Truc. II. 6, 19.

."As matters are you have need (to see to it) that you pretend to
be sad."

> Ad hoc efficiendum intellegebant *opus esse, ut* iis artibus pectus
> implerent, in quibus de iusto et de iniusto disputatur. Tac. Dial.
> Or. 31.
> *Opus est* nutrici autem utrem *ut* habeat veteris vini largiter.
> Plaut. Truc. 5, 11.

Plaut. Truc. II. 3, 7; Plin. H. N. 25. 2.

The *ut* is sometimes omitted.

> Non *est opus affingas* aliquid.   Plin. Ep. IX. 33, 11.

82. *Obtestatio est,* apparently does not occur with an *ut* clause. The substantive *obtestatio,* however, in phrases gives the characteristic force that requires a *Complementary Final Clause* of *Purpose.* The point of view is that of the *Speaker.* No example of the *negative* has been observed.

> Ad *obtestationem* versus, *ut* sibi pœnam magistri equitum dictator remitteret.   Liv. VIII. 35.

"The Roman people had recourse to an earnest entreaty that the dictator should for their sake remit the punishment of the master of the horse."

83. *Officium est,* "there is the duty (obligation)," is found with an *ut* clause, which is *Final.* An *obligation* involves the existence of an active, conscious, rational agent working to the accomplishment of a definite purpose. The point of view is that of the *Speaker.*

> Primum *est officium, ut* homo se conservet in naturæ statu.   Cic. Fin. III. 6, 20.
>
> De benevolentia autem, quum quisque habeat erga nos, primum *illud est in officio* (= primum illud est officium), *ut* ei plurimum tribuamus, a quo plurimum deligamur.   Cic. Off. I. 15, 3.
>
> Sed in collocando beneficio, *hoc* maxime *officii est, ut* quisque maxime opis indigent ita ei potissimum opitulari.   Cic. Off. I. 15, 10.
>
> *Officia* inter se *partiuntur, ut* Petreius Afranium proficiscatur, Varro Hispaniam tueatur.   Cæs. B. C. I. 38.

Even when the *demonstrative* is attached, as in the examples cited, the standpoint is, as a rule, *Subjective.*

84. *Opinio est,* "there is the opinion (conjecture)," without a *demonstrative* seemingly does not have an *ut* clause. Following the analogy of *Verba sentiendi* the *Accusative with the Infinitive* is employed as the dependency. With a *demonstrative* it is found with an *ut* clause, explicative of the elements stated in the leading proposition. The *point of view* is that of the *Narrator,* and the dependency *Consecutive.*

> Ex multis signis *hanc* in *opinionem* discessi, *ut* mihi tua salus dubia *non* esset.   Cic. Fam. VI. 14.
>
> *Hæc* eius diei profertur *opinio, ut* se utrique superiores discessisse existimarent.   Cæs. B. C. I. 47.

43

In *eam opinionem* Cæsenniam adducebat, ut . . . putaret. Cic. Cæcin. 13.

Cic. Brut. 83; Quint. III. 3, 11; Quint. IV. 1, 28.

85. *Optimum est*, "it is best," is quite frequently employed in *Plautus* with an *ut* clause, which is usually the *Complementary Consecutive—optimum est* being equivalent to *optimum factu est*, which form is often employed. The *negative* has not been observed.

Id *optumum esse tute ut* sis optumus. Plaut. Trin. 486.

Id *optumum esse* tute saltem optumis *sis* proxumus. Plaut. Trin. 487.

Hoc vero *optimum ut* is qui . . . . id ultimum bonum id ipsum quid et quale sit nesciat. Cic. Fin. 2, 6.

Nunc adeo hoc *factust optumum ut* suo quemque appellem nomine. Plaut. Pseud. 185. Plaut. Aul. 574.

Observe the presence of the *demonstrative* in each case.

86. *Præceptum est*, "there is the maxim (rule, injunction)," is a favorite term in *Cicero de Officiis*. The point of view is that of the *Speaker;* and the same tendency exists even when a *demonstrative* word is associated.

Atque etiam *hoc præceptum* officii diligenter tenendum est, *ne* quem unquam innocentem iudicio capitis arcessas. Cic. Off. II. 14, 13.

Duo *præcepta* teneant: unum *ut* utilitatem civium tuerentur, alterum *ut* totum corpus reipublicæ curent. Cic. Off. I. 25.

Tac. His. I. 31; Tac. Agr. 40; Tac. Ann. XII. 11.

87. *Prædictum est*, "there is the order (injunction)," with an *ut* dependency is generally to be interpreted as the *Aor.* (or *Perfect*) *Passive* of *prædicere*. It is sometimes, however, to be regarded as a *Substantive Predicate*. In either case the *ut* clause is the *Complementary Purpose Proposition*, and the point of view that of the *Speaker*. The *negative* is *ne*.

Prædictum erat dictatoris, *ne* quid absente eo rei gereret. Liv. XXIII. 19.

Prædictum est, ut paucis interfectis ceteros pavore ad mutandam fidem cogerent. Tac. Hist. III. 6.

Montanus patri concessus est, *prædicto ne* in republica haberetur. Tac. Ann. XVI. 33.

88. *Par est*, "it is suitable," as an Adjective Predicate, with an *ut*

44

clause, very rarely occurs. It is found in conjunction with *Consentaneum est*, with which it is closely parallel. The point of view is that of the *Speaker*. No example of the negative has been observed. The usual and regular construction of *par est* in the Classical Period is the *Simple Infinitive*, or the *Accusative with Infinitive*. The *ut* dependency is found chiefly in Early Latin.

> Non *par videtur* neque *sit consentaneum*, ... præsente ibus una pedagogus *ut* siet. Plaut. Bacch. 142.

"It does not seem proper (suitable) that the pedagogus should be in the company." *Final*, from standpoint of *Speaker*.

89. *Proprium est*, "there is the characteristic," without a demonstrative attached rarely occurs with an *ut* clause. The *force* of the predicate points to the *Consecutive* sequence, since this proposition, as Zumpt concisely expresses it, gives "the innate quality of a thing." The dependent proposition is logically explanatory (explicative) of the *proprium*. The point of view is that of the *Narrator*, necessarily so when the demonstrative is attached.

> *Id* enim *est proprium* civitatis et urbis, *ut* sit libera et *non* sollicita suæ rei cuiusque custodia. Cic. Off. II. 22, 10.
>
> *Quod* autem meum *erat proprium*, *ut* alariis Transpadanis uti negarem. Cic. Fam. II. 17.

The *simple Infinitive* as *Subject* is the rule. Cic. Off. II. 5, 5.

90. *Præcipuum est*—from the same stem as *præcipere*—with the meaning: "the chief (particular) thing is," is found in Livy with an *ut* clause. The point of view is that of the *Speaker*, unless there is a demonstrative word whose force overrides the expression. This is not the case in the example cited. The *negative* has not been observed.

> *Illud* quoque *præcipuum* datum sorti Macedoniæ, *ut* centuriones militesque veteres scriberet. Liv. XLII. 31.

91. *Propositum est*, "there is the intention (purpose)," has an *ut* clause, which is *Complementary Final*. The *force* of the expression at once indicates the conception. The point of view is that of the *Speaker*, even when a demonstrative is attached. *Compositum est* is used parallel with *propositum est*. It is to be regarded as the *Aorist* (or *Perfect*) *Passive* of *componere*. The negative is *ne*.

> His idem *propositum fuit*, quod regibus, *ut ne* qua re egerent, *ne* cui parerent, libertate uterentur. Cic. Off. I. 20, 12.

Ergo unum debet *esse* omnibus *propositum, ut* eadem sit utilitas unius cuiusque. Cic. Off. III. 6, 1.

Est enim *propositum, ut* iratum efficiat iudicem. Cic. Part. IV. 14.

Compositum inter ipsos, *ut* Latiaris, qui modico usu Sabinum contingebat, strueret dolum. Tac. Ann. IV. 68.

Tertium *est propositum, ut* in beneficentia delectus esset dignitatis. Cic. Off. I. 14, 10.

92. *Postulatum est,* "there is the demand," following the analogy of *postulare,* of which it has most often to be considered a compound tense, has the *Complementary Final Proposition of Purpose.* It is closely parallel with *propositum est.*

Æque impotens *postulatum fuit, ut* de stipendio equitum æra demerentur. Liv. VII. 41, 8.

Quorum duo *postulata: unum* (postulatum), *ut* militia vacarent: *alterum, ut* quæ in naves imposuissent ab hostium tempestatisque vi publico periculo essent. Liv. XXIII. 49.

Postulatum est, ut Bibuli sententia divideretur. Cic. Fam. I. 2, 1.

In this example *postulatum est* is Aor. Pass. of *postulare.*

93. *Provincia est,* " there is the province (duty, office)," very rarely has an *ut* dependency. It is very nearly parallel with *officium est* when thus employed. The *force* of the expression points to the *Final Proposition* as the natural and necessary interpretation of the Subjunctive clause. The *demonstrative* is sometimes associated, and the point of view may then be changed to that of the *Narrator.* The *negative* has not been observed.

Prætoribus Fulvio et Scribonio, quibus *ut* ius dicerent Romæ *provincia erat,* datum negotium. Liv. XXXV. 21.

Sibi *provinciam* depoposcit, *ut* me in meo lectulo trucidaret. Cic. Sull. 18, 52.

With demonstrative:

Qui *eam provinciam* susceperint, *ut* in balneas contruderentur. Cic. Cael. 26, 63.

94. *Potestas est,* "there is the authority," especially in the phrase *in sua potestate est,* has a Subjunctive clause introduced by *ut.* The Substantive Predicate has the force of a *Verbum Studii et Voluntatis.* The point of view is usually that of the *Speaker.* The construction is rare.

> *Est* igitur *in tua potestate,* ut ille in me satis sibi præsidii putet
> esse.   Cic. Fam. XIII. 39.

It is not impossible to assume the *narrator's* standpoint.   The phrase
then assumes the force of a verb of *permitting.*   Then: Est in tua
potestate = you permit.   Even here, however, the *Subjective* stand-
point is normal.

> Eius autem consilium meumque hoc fuerat, primum, ut *in
> potestate nostra esset* res, *ne* illum malus emptor alienus mancipiis,
> quæ permulta secum habet spoliaret ; diende, ut Faustæ, cui
> cautum ille esse voluisset, ratum esset.   Cic. Att. V. 8.

95. *Pactio est,* "there is the agreement (stipulation)," is followed
by an *ut* proposition giving the terms of the covenant.   The depen-
dency is the *Complementary Purpose Clause.*   The point of view is
Subjective; the negative, *ne.*

> Is metus perculit ut scribi militem tribuni sinerent, non sine
> *pactione* tamen *ut* decem tribuni plebis crearentur.   Liv. III. 30.

Pactum occurs parallel with *pactio :*

> Certo tamen *pacto, ne* cuius ratio haberetur, qui eo anno tribu-
> nus plebis esset, *neve* quis reficeretur in annum tribunus plebis.
> Liv. IV. 55.

96. The *ut* clause following phrases, the force of which is determined
by *Precatio,* is the *Complementary Purpose Proposition.*   The presence
of the *demonstrative* does not, so far as observed, affect the *subjectivity*
of the conception.

> Senatus decrevit uti consules maioribus hostiis rem divinam
> facerent cum *precatione ea,* quod senatus populusque Romanus de
> republica in animo haberet, ea res *uti* populo Romano sociisque ac
> nomini Latino bene ac feliciter eveniret: secundum divinam pre-
> cationemque ut de republica consulerent.   Liv. XXXI. 5, 4.

97. *Preces,* "prayers (entreaties)," will probably not be found as
a *Substantive Predicate;* but like *precatio* it occurs in *Phrases* the force
of which is determined by it.   It follows the analogy of *Verba Studii
et Voluntatis,* and has the *Complementary Final Clause.*   The *negative*
is *ne.*

> Addidit *preces, ne* se innoxiam invidia Hieronymi conflagare
> sinerent.   Liv. XXIV. 26.

> Cupientem transire Taurum ægre omnium legatorum *precibus,
> ne* carminibus Sibyllæ prædictam superantibus terminos fatalis
> cladem experiri vellet retentum admosse tamen exercitum.   Liv.
> XXXVIII. 45.

Peracto indicio advoluta rursus genibus *preces easdem, ut* se ab-legaret, repetivit.   Liv. XXXIX. 14.

Tac. His. II. 49; Cic. Att. IX. 11; Cæs. B. G. V. 6.

98. *Prope est* (*adest*), " it is near at hand," closely equivalent to *in eo est*, is frequently employed in Latin (especially in *Livy*) with an *ut* clause which is the *Complementary Consecutive.   Iam* is usually found with it.

Iam *prope* erat, *ut* in summum clivi iugum evaderent, cum terga hostes dedere.   Liv. II. 65.

Iam *prope erat, ut* ne consulum quidem maiestas cœrceret iras hominum.   Liv. II. 23.

Iam *prope esse* ratus, *ut* victum imperium esset.   Liv. III. 41.

Liv. II. 30; Plaut. Aul. 274; Sen. Clem. I. 14, 3.   ——

Quid propius est quam and *Propius nihil factum est quam* also occur.

Quid propius fuit quam ut perirem, si locutus essem ero ? Plaut. Mil. 475.

Cic. Clu. 21; Cic. Verr. 5, 94; Cic. Qu. Fr. I. 2, 5.

In eo est ut frequently occurs:

Liv. II. 17; Liv. XXVIII. 22; Nep. I. 7, 3.

99. *Proximum est,* with an *ut* clause, is found in *Cicero.*   The de-pendency is *Final* or *Consecutive,* according to the point of view.   The tendency is to the *narrator's* point of view.   The *ut* clause is apposi-tive.   The *negative* has not been observed.

Proximum est, ut doceam, deorum providentia mundum admin-istrari.   Cic. Nat. D. II. 29, 73.

Proximum est, ut velim Clodiæ: sed, si ista minus confici pos-sunt, quidvis.   Cic. Att. XII. 43.

Proximum est, ut modus proficiat.   Sen. de Ira. I. 6.

100. *Primum est,* " the first thing is," rarely occurs with an *ut* de-pendency.   When it thus occurs, the *demonstrative* is attached.   The point of view is either that of the *Speaker,* or of the *Narrator.*

Ergo *hoc sit primum, ut* demonstremus quem imitetur.   Cic. Or. II. 22, 96.

101. The phrase *in te positum est,* " it depends upon you," has a dependent proposition introduced by *ut, Final* or *Consecutive,* accord-ing to the point of view.   The *negative* has not been observed.

Omnibus enim rebus magna cura, multa opera et labore confectis *in te positum est, ut* nostræ sollicitudinis finem quam primum facere possimus. Cic. Att. XVI. 16, B, 8.

102. Attention is called to the phrases *pergratum et incundum est,* and *præclare illud est et verum et rectum.* Both are followed by *ut* clauses.

Id vero militibus *fuit pergratum et incundum, ut* . . . præmium missionis ferrent. Cic. B. C. I. 86.

The *ut* clause is logically explanatory (explicative); gramatically, *Final* or *Consecutive,* according to the point of view. Cic. Tus. 3, 73.

103. *Pars est,* in the derived sense, " there is the duty (necessity, obligation)," seems not to have occurred with the Subjunctive Sequence, as has been urged by some writers. But the *plural* form, *partes,* associated with a *demonstrative* or possessive pronoun, is thus employed. The point of view is that of the *Speaker,* and the sequence *Final,* even though the *demonstrative* is attached. The *negative* is *ne.*

Partes mihi Cæsar *has* imposuit, *ne* quem omnino discedere ex Italia paterer. Cic. Att. X. 10.

Nam de puero Clodio *tuas partes esse* arbitror, *ut* eius animum tenerum, quemadmodum scribis, iis opinionibus imbuas, ut ne quas inimicitias residere in familiis nostris arbitretur. Cic. Att. XIV. 13, B.

Vicissim *partes tuas* acturus est. Quas? *Ut* fugitet patrem. Ter. Phor. 835.

104. *Periniurium est,* "it is very unjust," with nearly the same force as *iniustum est,* has an *ut* dependency. The natural conception seems to be *Subjective,* though the *narrator's* point of view is not impossible. The *negative* has not been observed. Cato Orat. 21 d. Vest. et Vehic.

105. Attention is called to phrase, *Altera res est,* parallel with *proximum est.* The conception varies. The *ut* clause is explanatory. No example of the *negative* has been observed.

Altera res est ut res geras magnas et arduas plenasque laborum. Cic. Off. I. 20, 2.

"The next thing is (= required is) that you shall perform services that are great and full of toil." *Subjective,* from standpoint of *Speaker.*

"The second thing is (= consists in) this that you perform services that are great and full of toil." *Objective,* from standpoint of *Narrator.*

106. *Ratio est,* and more especially the phrase, *ratio inita est,* are followed by an *ut* clause, which is the *Complementary Final of Purpose.* The point of view is that of the *Speaker.* The *Objective* standpoint would be unnatural and unusual, even with an associated *demonstrative.*

> Tua *ratio est, ut* secundum binos ludos mihi respondere incipias. Cic. Verr. I. 11, 34.

"Your plan is (= demands) that, &c." *Subjective,* from standpoint of *Speaker,* which is *normal.*

"Your plan is (= so results) that, &c." *Objective,* from standpoint of *Narrator.* Unusual and forced.

> *Hæc* nova *sit ratio* vincendi, *ut* misericordia et liberalitate nos muniamus. Cic. Att. IX. 7.
>
> Mea autem *ratio* in dicendo *hæc* esse solet, ut, &c. . . Cic. Or. II. 72, 292.

Cic. Cæc. 13; Plin. H. N. XI. 46; Plin. H. N. XXVII. 46; Plin. H. N. XVIII. 300; Cæs. Afr. B. 51.

> *Inita* tandem *ratio est, ut* quod viribus deerat, ante æquaretur. Liv. XXVI. 4.
>
> Animadverti enim et didici ex tuis litteris, te omnibus in rebus *habuisse rationem, ut* mihi consuleres. Cic. Fam. III. 5, 1.
>
> Nam et Volusii liberandi meum fuit consilium, et, *ut* multa tam gravis Valerianis prædibus, ipsique T. Mario depelleretur, a me *inita ratio est.* Cic. Fam. V. 20, 4. ˛

Cic. Rep. II. 36, 61; Cic. Att. I. 19, 4.

107. *Rogationem ferre* and *rogationem promulgare* have *ut* clauses, which state the contents of *rogatio.* The standpoint is *Subjective,* and the sequence *Final.* The idea of *willing* is frequently emphasized, and this *emphatic* presentation is marked by the omision of *ut.*

> Ad populum *rogationem tulit, ut* plebei magistratus tributis comitiis fierent. Liv. II. 56.
>
> Et cum *rogationem promulgassent, ut* ager ex hostibus captus viritim divideretur, atrox videbatur esse certamen. Liv. IV. 48.
>
> Noram *rogationem promulgant, ut* pars ex plebe pars ex patribus fiat. Liv. VI. 37.
>
> *Rogationem* ergo *promulgarunt, ut* cum quattuor augures esset, placeretque augeri sacerdotum numerum, quinque augures de plebe omnes adlegerentur. Liv. X. 6.

Liv. XXIV. 25; Liv. XXXI. 6; Liv. XLV. 21.
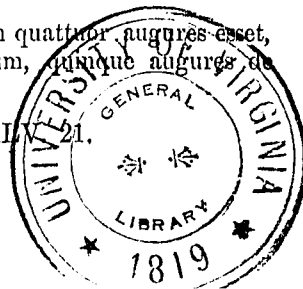
108. *Reliquum est,* "it remains," is employed parallel with *restat* and *relinquitur.* The Subjunctive Sequence is *Final* or *Consecutive,* according to the *point of view.* The natural and normal usage is the *Complementary Result Clause.* But this is not universally the case. The point of view may be that of the *Speaker,* and in *Cicero* the negative *ne* is found. Grammarians refer *reliquum est* to the *Consecutive* Proposition, and contend that it is negatived universally by *ut non,* which position is certainly incorrect.

> *Reliquum est, ne quid* stulte, *ne quid* temere dicam aut faciam contra potentes. Cic. Fam IX, 16.
>
> *Reliquum est, ut* quum cognorim pluribus rebus, quid tu et de bonorum fortuna et de reipublicæ calamitatibus sentires, *nihil* a te petam, *nisi ut* ad eam voluntatem . . . accedat. Cic. Fam. VI. 9.

Observe *ut nihil,* though *nihil* is demanded here by *contrast.* To be carefully noted is the rapid transition to the *imperative* after *reliquum est.* Thus suggests an original *parataxis.* It frequently occurs in *Cicero's Letters.*

> Quod *reliquum est:* tuum munus *tuere,* et me, si, quem esse voluisti, eum exitu rebusque cognoscis, *defende* ac *suscipe.* Cic. Fam. X. 11.

Livy uses *restat,* as a rule; *Cæsar* prefers *relinquitur,* and *Cicero, reliquum est.*

> *Reliquum est,* igitur, *ut* tibi me in omni re eum præbeam. Cic. Fam. IV. 8.
>
> *Reliquum est, ut* te angat, quod absis a tuis tamdin. Cic. Fam. VI. 4, 3.
>
> *Reliquum est, ut* consoler et afferam rationes, quibus te a molestiis coner abducere. Cic. Fam. IV. 13.
>
> *Reliquum est, ut* de me id scribam, quod te ex tuorum litteris et spero et malo cognoscere. Cic. Fam. XI. 8.

Sall. Jug. 31 ; Cic. Fam. XV. 21; Cic. Fam. XVI. 9; Cic. Att. XIV. 13 ; Cic. Att. V. 1 ; Cic. Att. VII. 13 ; Cic. Att. XIII. 29 ; Cic. Att. X. 8 ; Tac. Ann. V. 4 ; Cæs. B. G. V. 19; Cæs. B. C. I. 29; Cæs. B. C. I. 63 ; Cæs. B. C. I. 79 ; Cæs. B. C. III. 44 ; Cæs. B. C. III. 109 ; Nep. Att. 21 ; Hor. Ep. I. 1, 26 ; Cic. Man. 47 ; Cic. Flacc. 14 ; Cic. N. D. II. 154 ; Cic. Acad. II. 6 ; Liv. V. 6 ; Liv. IX. 19; Cic. Man. 50; Liv. VIII. 27; Cic. Imp. Pomp. 20, 59.

109. *Rarum est,* occurs quite often in *Quintilian,* in the sense of *raro fit* (= "it rarely happens"). The *ut* clause is the *Comple-*

mentary Final of *Result.* The *Speaker's* point of view would be un-
natural and would require a forced interpretation. The *negative* has
not been observed.

> *Rarum est* (= raro fit), *ut* satis se quisque vereatur. Quint. X.
> 7, 24.

"It rarely happens that a man fears himself sufficiently." *Con-
secutive*, from standpoint of the *Narrator*.

"It is rarely brought to pass that a man fears himself sufficiently."
Final, and a forced interpretation.

Quint. III. 10, 3; Quint. III. 19, 3; Quint. VI. 3, 38.

110. *Rectum est,* "it is right," very rarely has an *ut* clause, instead
the *Simple Infinitive* or the *Accusative with Infinitive*, which ordinarily
occur. The *ut* dependency is *Subjectively* considered, and the Se-
quence is *Final*. *Rectum est ne* would be an analogical extension of *ius*
(*lex*) *est ne*. It would be difficult to conceive the *narrator's* point of
view. No example of the *negative* has been observed.

> *Rectumst*, ego *ut* faciam; non *est*, te *ut* deterream. Ter.
> Heaut. 79.

"It is right (= right demands) that I shall do it," &c. Cic.
Tusc. III. 73.

111. *Signum dare* is frequently followed by a *Complementary Final
Sentence* of *Purpose*. The negative is *ne*. The *will* is involved, and
the conception is *Subjective*.

> *Signum datum est, ne* quis moram conscendi faceret. Liv.
> XXI. 49.
> *Signum* extemplo *datur, ut* accensis cornibus armenta in ad-
> versos concitentur montes. Liv. XXII. 17.
> *Signum* equitibus *datum est, ut* in hostem admitterent equos.
> Liv. XXV. 19.
> Ceteris *signum dari* iubet, *ut* mature corpora curarent. Liv.
> XXV. 23.

Liv. XXIV. 46; Liv. XXVII. 27; Liv. XXXVII. 43; Liv. XLII.
56; Tac. His. III. 16; Curt. IV. 46; Cic. Verr. V. 88.

112. *Sententia* apparently does not occur as a Substantive Predicate
unless a demonstative is attached. It is employed frequently, how-
ever, in *Phrases*, the force of which is determined by it. The point
of view is that of the *Speaker;* the dependency, *Final*, and the nega-
tive, *ne*.

Stetit in eadem *sententia, ne* qua largitio, cessura in trium gratiam tribunorum, fieret. Liv. IV. 44.

In suam *sententiam* Quinctium traduxit, *ne* in urbem ipsam Argos iret. Liv. XXXII. 39.

Vicit tamen *sententia, ut* mitterentur coloni. Liv. IX. 26.

Sententia eius una atque *eadem* semper *erat*, ut in Italia bellum gereretur. Liv. XXXIV. 60.

Tac. Ann. III. 57; Tac. Ann. I. 77; Tac. Ann. IV. 30; Tac. Ann. IV. 64; Sall. Cat. 51; Tac. Ann. XV. 74; Cic. Fam. I. 2; Cic. Att. IV. 1; Cic. Att. XIII. 18; Cæs. B. G. III. 3; Cæs. B. C. I. 3; Cic. Fin. II. 34; Cic. Fam. XI. 3; Cic. Qu. Fr. II. 1, 2.

With *demonstrative* attached:

Adhuc in *hac sum sententia,* nihil *ut* faciamus, nisi quod maxime Cæsar velle videatur. Cic. Fam. IV. 4, 5.

Cic. Leg. I. 22, 58; Plaut. Curc. 217.

113. *Singulare est,* "it is remarkable," is rarely found with an appositive clause introduced by *ut.* The dependency is viewed generally from the *narrator's* standpoint, and hence is *Consecutive.* The *speaker's* point of view would be unnatural. The *negative* has not been observed.

Quid tam *singulare* quam *ut* ex senatus consulto legibus solutus consul ante fieret, quam ullum alium magistratum per leges capere licuisset. Cic. Man. 62.

114. *Spes est,* "there is the hope," follows the analogy of *Verba Studii et Voluntatis,* and has the *Complementary Final ut of Purpose.*

The force of the combination suggests the existence of an *active, conscious agent* working to a given end. No example of the *negative* has been observed.

Una *spes erat, ut* diversæ legiones pugnarent. Liv. V. 8.

"Their one *hope* was (= their one *desire* was) that the legions should fight in separate divisions."

Ut Neronem flagitiorum pudor caperet, inrita spe agitari. Tac. Ann. XVI. 26.

Summam *spem* nuntiabant fore *ut* Antonius cederet, res conveniret, nostri Romani redirent. Cic. Att. XVI. 7, 1.

Novitates autem, si *spem adferunt, ut* tanquam in herbis non fallacibus fructus appareat, non sunt illæ quidem repudiandæ. Cic. Lael. XIX. 68.

. With a *demonstrative*, the *Consecutive* clause follows:

> Ratio in *istam spem* induxit, *ut* eos tibi fideles putares fore, quos pecunia corrupisses.   Cic. Off. II. 15.

115. *Sors* in conjunction with *evenire*, with the meaning: "duty assigned by lot," has an *ut* dependency, logically *explicative*, and grammatically *Final*.   The standpoint could scarcely be conceived to be that of the *Narrator*.   No example of the *negative* has been observed.

> *Sors ut* dictatorem diceret, Quinctio evenit.   Liv. IV. 26.

"The duty assigned by lot to nominate a dictator fell to Quinctius."   *Subjective*, from standpoint of *Speaker*.

116. *Satis est* (*videtur*), "it is enough," has the force of *satisfieri*. The conception varies.   If the *narrator's* point of view is to be distinctly presented, the *demonstrative* is employed.

> Fabio *visum satis est, ut* ovans urbem iniret.   *Final.*   Liv. VII. 11.
> Quod nisi me Torquati causa tenerat, *satis erat* dierum, *ut* Puteolos excurrere possem et ad tempus redire.   Cic. Att. XIII. 45, 2.   *Consecutive.*
> *Satin ut* quem tu habeas fidelem tibi aut quoi credas nescias? Plaut. Bacch. 491.

> *Satin' est hoc, ut non* deliquisse videantur?   Cic. Off. III. 18.
Cic. Tusc. V. 53.

117. *Status, sapientia* and *scientia*, may be cited as representatives of a great host of words that have an *ut* dependency only when a *demonstrative* is associated.   The *ut* clause is appositive.

> Latio *is status erat* rerum, *ut* neque bellum neque pacem pati possent.   Liv. VIII. 13.
> *Hanc esse* in te *sapientiam* existimant, *ut* . . . . putes.   Cic. Amic. 7.
> *Scientiam, ut* prædici posset.   Cic. Div. I. 2.

118. *Tesseram dare*, "to give the watchword (signal)," is used in *Livy* and *Suetonius* parallel with *signum dare*.   The *ut* clause gives indirectly the matter of command.   The conception is *Subjective*, and the negative, *ne*.

> Extemplo *tesseram dari* iubet, *ut* miles prandeat.   Liv. IX. 32.

When the command is emphatically presented, the *ut* is omitted.

Tesseram dari iubet, cum silentio ad se convenirent.   Liv. VII. 35.

Tessera per castra a Livio consule *data erat*, ut, . . . &c.   Liv. XXVI. 46, 1.

Suet. Gal. 6.

119. *Tentatio est,* "there is the trial (test)," following the analogy of kindred verbs meaning *"to strive after," "to take care to,"* has a Subjunctive dependency introduced by *ut.*   The clause is the *Complementary Final* of *Purpose.*   The standpoint is *Subjective.*

Tentationem esse aiebant, *ut* terrore incusso belli Romanos se fieri paterentur.   Liv. IX. 45.

The construction is unusual.

120. *Tertium est,* "the third thing is," has an *appositive* clause in *ut,* after the manner of *extremum est, primum est,* and *proximum est.*   The Sequence is *Final,* or *Consecutive,* according to the *point of view.*   The *negative* has not been observed.   There is apparently an ellipsis.

In omni autem actione suscipienda tria *sunt tenenda*: primum, *ut* appetitus rationi pareat: deinde, *ut* animadvertatur quanta illa res sit, quam efficere velimus: *tertium est, ut* caveamus.   Cic. Off. I. 39, 10.

121. *Tempus est,* "it is the fitting (proper) time," rarely has an *ut* dependency instead of the *Simple Infinitive,* or *the Accusative with the Infinitive.*   The conception varies.   When the relation of *Objectivity* is to be made emphatic, the *demonstrative* is attached.

Videtur *tempus esse, ut* eamus ad forum.   Plaut. Mil. I. 1, 72.

"It seems to be high time that we shall go to the forum."

Id erat forte *tempus* anni, *ut* frumentum haberent.   Liv. XXXIV. 9, 12.

Dicas: *tempus* maxume *esse,* ut eat domum.   Plaut. Mil. 1102.

Spero ego, mihi quo *tempus tale* eventurum, *ut* tibi gratiam referam parem.   Plaut. Merc. V. 4, 39.

Titus Larcius non *id tempus esse, ut* merita tantum modo exsolverentur.   Liv. II. 29.

122. With the expression *tritum et celebratum est* is employed an *ut* dependency, which is appositive.   The standpoint is that of the *Narrator.*   The dependency is the *Complementary Consecutive Proposition.*

55

Quid in Græco sermone tam *tritum atque celebratum est* quam *ut. . . .* &c.   Cic. Flacc. 65.

No example of the *negative* has been observed.

123. *Voluntas est,* "there is the wish (desire)," after the analogy of *Verba Studii et voluntatis,* is followed by the *Complementary Final Clause* of *Purpose.*   The point of view is that of the *Speaker.*   Only the presence of a *demonstrative* word can give rise to the relation of *Objectivity.*

> Pompeii *summam esse* ac *fuisse* semper *voluntatem, ut* componerentur atque ab armis discederetur.   Cæs. B. C. III. 16.
> De *voluntate* tua, *ut* simus simul, non dubito.   Cic. Att. XII. 26.

With the *demonstrative:*

> Adduxi in *eam voluntatem, ut* in senatu non semel sed saepe multis que verbis huius mihi salutem imperii atque orbis terrarum adiudicarit.   Cic. Att. I. 19.
> Ea esse vota, *eam esse voluntatem,* omnium, ut qui libertati erit in illa urbe finis, idem urbi sit.   Liv. II. 15.

124. *Votum (vota) est,* "there is the prayer (vow)," is very rarely found with an *ut* dependency.   The point of view is *Subjective,* and the Subjunctive Sequence is the *Complementary Final.*   The association of the *demonstrative* seemingly does not affect the standpoint.

> *Ea vota esse* omnium, *ut* qui libertati erit in illa urbe finis, idem urbi sit.   Liv. II. 15.
> Quod omnium *sit votum* parentum, *ut. . . . .* &c.   Quint. XI. 1, 82.

Votum est, frequently equivalent to *vovendum est* = "it is to be wished."   Cels. VI. 6, 1.

125. *Verum est* in the sense of *vera re fit* = "it truly happens," has a *Complementary Result Clause.*   The use of the *tenses* of the *subjunctive* in the *ut* clause points to the *Consecutive Proposition.*   The *negative* has not been observed.   *Verum est* as an extension of *Rectum est* would seem to demand *ne.*   The *demonstrative* is sometimes attached.

> Si *verum est* (= vera re fit), quod nemo dubitat, *ut* Romanus populus superarit.   Nep. Hann. I. 1.
> Concedetur profecto *verum esse, ut* bonos boni diligant, adsciscantque sibi quasi propinquitate coniunctos atque natura.   Cic. Amic. 14, 3.

In this example *either point of view* is allowable.

Cic. Tusc. 3, 73; Plaut. Mo. 13.

126. *Usus est,* parallel with *opus est,* is chiefly ante-Classical with an *ut* proposition. The matter needed is incorporated in the *ut* clause. Grammarians refer the Subjunctive Sequence to the *Consecutive* Proposition. But the *examples* point to the *Speaker's* standpoint, and the force of the expression would seem to demand the *Final* Proposition. No example of the *negative* has been observed. *Usus est* is not common anywhere, the usage being *opus est.*

> Nunc ad me, *ut* veniat, *usust.* Plaut. Mil. IV. 3, 39.
> Au cuiquam est *usus est* homini, se *ut* cruciet? Ter. Heaut. 83.

Quint. VIII. 6, 56; Plaut. Epid. 166.

127. *Utile est,* "it is useful," involves the idea of a rule of action, or the fulfillment of obligation, and with an *ut* clause is nearly equivalent to *usus est.* The *point of view* is usually that of the *Speaker.*

> Id arbitror adprime in vita *esse utile, ut ne* quid nimis. Ter. And. I. 1, 34.

128. *Verbum (verba)* occurs chiefly in the phrase *verba facere,* which combination follows the analogy of *Verba declarandi* and has the *Accusative with the Infinitive;* yet rarely an *ut* clause is found when the *force* of the phrase is that of a verb of *Will.*

> Quas ob res quod tribuni plebis *verba fecerunt uti* senatus Kalendis Januariis tuto haberi sententiæque de summa republica libere dici possint. Cic. Phil. III. 37.

Nep. Them. 10.

129. *Non verisimile est,* "it is not probable (reasonable)," is used with an *ut* clause in a sense closely equivalent to *non integrum est.* The point of view is that of the *Narrator* usually, as in the case of *verum est.* The *negative* has not been observed.

> Au *verisimile est, ut* civis Romanus aut liber homo quisquam cum gladio in forum ante lucem descenderit. Cic. Iest. 78.
> *Verisimile non est, ut* quam in secundis rebus . . . ab se dimitterent. Cic. Sull. 57.

Cic. Ros. Am. 141; Plaut. Mo. 13; Cic. Verr. 4, 11; Sen. Ben. 4, 32.

130. *Vox est,* following the analogy of a large number of *Substantiva Declarandi,* as *clamor, exclamatio,* &c., has an *ut* clause (Complementary Final) when it assumes the force of a *Substantivum Studii et*

Voluntatis. *Vox* as a simple Substantive Predicate has not been observed. It occurs in *Phrases.*

> Adiecta etiam *illa vox,* bono animo regem *ut* iuberet. Liv.
> XXXIII. 11. Liv. XXXVII. 24.

131. *Vitium est,* "there is the fault," is cited as a Substantive
Predicate, but so far as observed occurs only with a *demonstrative.*

> *Est* enim *hoc* commune *vitium* in magnis civitatibus *ut* invidia
> gloriæ comes sit. Nep. XII. 23. Hor. Sat. I. 3, 1.

The discussion of the Substantive and Adjective Predicates in the
foregoing pages is based upon an extended reading of every prominent
writer in the different periods of the language, embracing the *Patristic*
literature. We have endeavored to ascertain the facts as they exist
in the language as determining the nature of the Subjunctive Sequence
with these Predicates, and to advance some reasonable hypothesis to
explain them. It is certainly unsatisfactory to dismiss the whole
question, as many have urged, on the ground that there are so many
inconsistencies and irregularities that no hypothesis can be established.
Irregularities may exist in some individual case, yet there is method in
the minutest detail of every example, so far as our observation has
extended.

<div align="right">GEORGE H. DENNY.</div>