

what was I to do? de dignitate contendas? are you to wrangle about precedence.

(5) The conditional use: si quis hoc faciat: should any one do this; si quis hoc faceret: had any one been doing this; si quis hoc fecisset: had any one done this.

(6) The concessive use: quamvis prudens: be you as sagacious as you may; etsi nihil aliud abstulis setis: even granting that you had take away nothing else.

(7) The "final" use (*i.e.*, the expression of purpose):

facit	ne	profligit:	
	ut		
hoc		bellum	
fecit	ut	profligaret:	
	ne		
he	does	this in order that he	may not end
did			may the
			might not war;
			might not war;

multa quoque et bello passus dum conderet urbem: much in war also he suffered in the effort to found (lit: till he should found) his city.

The definition continues:

Or (β) existing facts looked at in relation to (1) the words or opinions of some particular person: the facts, *i.e.*, are given as "reported" by or as influencing the mind of some one: *i.e.*, the fact is regarded as an assertion made or a question put by a particular person; or as a portion of a particular person's opinions or knowledge; not as a bare fact standing apart from any special mind.

Under this head come all the secondary clauses of reported speeches: *e.g.*, he said that the enemy, of whom there had been two thousand, were slain: dixit hostes, quorum duo millia fuissent, cæsos esse.

The number of the enemy is a fact not stated independently, but reported as forming a part of the information given by the messenger who announced at the same time their defeat.

If, on the contrary, the number be appended as an independent fact appended by the historian, *i.e.*, as a note of his own, and having no connexion with the messenger's testimony, the mood is the indicative: he said that the enemy (there were two thousand

of them) were slain: dixit hostes (quorum duo millia erant) cæsos esse.

If we could use here the same device of inverted commas (which unfortunately are restricted to direct narration) the difference would be made clearer. The first sentence would run: He said that "the enemy, of whom there had been two thousand were slain": dixit hostes, quorum duo millia fuissent cæsos esse. The second would run: He said that "the enemy" (there were two thousand of them) "were slain": dixit "hostes" (quorum duo millia erant) "cæsos esse."

Under this same head come all clauses with a so-called dependent or indirect interrogative:

(1) Quis es? who are you? but: rogo quis sis: I ask who you are.

(2) Nuntiaveram am quis essem: I told who I was.

(3) Notum que furens quid femina possit: and the knowledge of what a desperate woman can do.

(4) Quo statu res sit quid ve sentiant milites cernere est in promptu: it is easy to discern what is the posture of affairs and the temper of the soldiery.

(5) Scire quid tempora ferant prudentis est: a shrewd man sees what the spirit of the age tolerates.

(6) Mirum quantum illi fidei fuerit: it is surprising how much confidence was reposed in him.

In all these sentences the subjunctive mood expresses a fact regarded not as standing by itself and independent, but as forming part of somebody's questions, or assertions, or reflections, or perceptions, or knowledge, or observations: "quis sis" is a reported question; "quis essem" a "reported" announcement; "a desperate woman's resources" are the burden of Æneas' reflections with himself; "the posture of affairs and the temper of the soldiery" is a fact regarded as part of the information within reach of anyone; "what the spirit of the age tolerates" is not a bare fact but a fact regarded as a thought present to the mind of the "prudens"; "how much confidence