

corrects or modifies a previous statement, and in this case it exercises no influence upon the verb.

NOTE 2.—Some writers, especially poets and late prose writers, reversing the above rule, use *quamquam* with the subjunctive, and *quamvis* with the indicative. When *quamvis* is used adverbially, it may of course have the verb in the indicative, as *quamvis multos proferre possum*, I can mention as many as you like.

§ 228. The conjunctions *quasi*, *velut* *si*, *tamquam* *si*, *perinde ac si*, *aeque ac si*, *non secus ac si*, all of which signify "as if," naturally require the verb to be in the subjunctive, as they introduce a clause with the intimation that it is not a fact, but a mere conception of the mind, as :

*Quid ego his testibus utor, quasi res dubia aut obscura sit?* Why do I make use of these witnesses, as if the case were doubtful or obscure?

*Siccogitandum est, tamquam aliquis in pectus intimum inspicere possit.* Our thoughts ought to be such, as if some one could look into our inmost heart.

NOTE.—The tense of the subjunctive introduced by these conjunctions depends upon that of the verb in the leading clause. Compare § 212

§ 229. Relative clauses—that is, such as are introduced by a relative pronoun or relative adverbs (*ubi*, *unde*, *quo*, where; whence, whither)—have the verb in the indicative, when they contain a simple explanation; but when they contain the idea of *cause*, *intention*, *condition*, *possibility*, or *consequence*, they have the verb in the subjunctive, as :

*Cotta, qui cogitasset itinere accidere, nulla in re communi salutis deerat.* Cotta, who had thought (because he had thought) that these things might happen on the march, was not wanting in anything to the common safety.

*O fortunate adolescens, qui tuae virtutis Homerum praeconem inveneris!* O thou fortunate young man, who hast found (because thou hast found) a Homer as the herald of thy valour.

*Legatos ad senatum misit qui auxilium peterent.* He sent ambassadors to the senate who were (intended) to ask for help.

*Nihil bonum est quod hominem non meliorem faciat.* Nothing is good which does not (if it does not) make man better.

*Majus gaudium fuit quam quod homines caperent.* The joy was too great for men to apprehend it (so great that men could not.)