

*Iratia subtrahendi sunt ii, in quos impetum conantur facere, dum se ipsi colligant.* From angry persons those whom they attempt to attack ought to be withdrawn, until they recover themselves (which is only possible or desirable, but not a fact).

NOTE.—In the sense of “while” these conjunctions, provided there are no other reasons for the subjunctive, are construed with the indicative; and *dum* in historical narrative is generally construed with the present indicative, whereas in English the past is used, as *dum ea geruntur in Asia*, while these things were going on in Asia.

§ 226. The conjunctions *antequam*, *priusquam* (before), and *postquam* (after), take the subjunctive when introducing an action which did not actually take place before or after another, but is conceived as one that might happen or have happened; otherwise they take the indicative, as:

*Antequam ad sententiam redeo, de me pauca dicam.* Before I return to the resolution, I will say a few words about myself.

*Priusquam de adventu meo audire potuissent, in Macedoniam perrexi.* Before they could have heard of my arrival, I proceeded into Macedonia.

*Prius Placentiam pervenere quam satis sciret Hannibal ab Ticino profectos.* They reached Placentia, before Hannibal could well know that they had left the Ticinus.

NOTE.—Sometimes *antequam* and *priusquam* take the subjunctive, though they refer to actual facts, especially when they express that which usually happens before another event, as *tempestas minatur antequam surgat*, a storm threatens (usually) before it rises.

§ 227. The concessive conjunctions *quamvis*, *licet* (although), *quantumvis* and *quamlibet* (although) are generally construed with the subjunctive, while *quamquam* takes the indicative, as:

*Quamvis Elysios miretur Graecia campos.* Although Greece admires the Elysian plains.

*Licet mihi invidus sit, tamen eum non persequar.* Although he is hateful to me, I will not prosecute him.

*Quamquam satis cautum erat de Saguntinis.* Although sufficient precaution had been taken about the Saguntines.

NOTE 1.—*Quamvis* is a compound of *quam* and *vis* (as much as you like); and *licet* is an impersonal verb, after which *ut* may be used. *Quamquam* is sometimes used in the adverbial sense of “however,” when the speaker