2. Purpose, intention, or readiness : —

ēgreditur castrīs Rōmānus vāllum invāsūrus (Liv. iii. 60. 8), *the Roman comes out of the camp with the intention of attacking the rampart.*

dispersōs per agrōs mīlitēs equitibus invāsūrīs (id. xxxi. 36), *while the horse were ready to attack the soldiers scattered through the fields.*

sī peritūrus abīs (Aen. ii. 675), *if you are going away to perish.*

3. Apodosis : —

dedit mihi quantum maximum potuit, datūrus amplius sī potuisset (Plin. Ep. iii. 21. 6), *he gave me as much as he could, ready to give me more if he had been able.* [Here datūrus is equivalent to dedisset.]

Gerundive (Future Passive Participle)

Note. — The participle in -dus, commonly called the Gerundive, has two distinct uses : —

(1) Its predicate and attribute use as Participle or Adjective (§ 500).

(2) Its use with the meaning of the Gerund (§ 503). This may be called its *gerundive* use.

500. The Gerundive when used as a Participle or an Adjective is always passive, denoting *necessity*, *obligation*, or *propriety*.

In this use of the Gerundive the following points are to be observed : —

1. The gerundive is sometimes used, like the present and perfect participles, in simple agreement with a noun : —

fortem et cōnservandum virum (Mil. 104), *a brave man, and worthy to be preserved.*

gravis iniūria facta est et nōn ferenda (Flacc. 84), *a grave and intolerable wrong has been done.*

2. The most frequent use of the gerundive is with the forms of esse in the Second (or *passive*) Periphrastic Conjugation (see § 196) : —

nōn agitanda rēs erit (Verr. v. 179), *will not the thing have to be agitated?*

3. The neuter gerundive of both transitive and intransitive verbs may be used impersonally in the second periphrastic conjugation.

With verbs that take the dative or ablative, an object may be expressed in the appropriate case; with transitive verbs, an object in the accusative is sometimes found : —

temporī serviendum est (Fam. ix. 7. 2), *one must obey the time.*

lēgibus pārendum est, *the laws must be obeyed.*

ūtendum exercitātiōnibus modicīs (Cat. M. 36), *we must use moderate exercise.*

agitandumst vigiliās (Pl. Trin. 869), *I have got to stand guard.*

via quam nōbīs ingrediendum sit (Cat. M. 6), *the way we have to enter.*

4. After verbs signifying *to give, deliver, agree for, have, receive, undertake, demand*,[1] a gerundive in agreement with the object is used to express purpose : —

> redēmptor quī columnam illam condūxerat faciendam (Div. ii. 47), *the contractor who had undertaken to make that column.* [The regular construction with this class of verbs.]

> aedem Castoris habuit tuendam (Verr. ii. 1. 150), *he had the temple of Castor to take care of.*

> nāvīs atque onera adservanda cūrābat (id. v. 146), *he took care that the ships and cargoes should be kept.*

GERUND

501. The Gerund is the neuter of the Gerundive, used substantively in the Genitive, Dative, Accusative, and Ablative.

502. The Gerund expresses an action of the verb in the form of a verbal noun.

As a *noun* the gerund is itself governed by other words ; as a *verb* it may take an object in the proper case : —

> ars bene disserendī et vēra ac falsa dīiūdicandī (De Or. ii. 157), *the art of discoursing well, and distinguishing the true and the false.*

Note. — The Nominative of the gerund is supplied by the Infinitive. Thus in the example above, the verbal nouns *discoursing* and *distinguishing*, if used in the nominative, would be expressed by the infinitives disserere and dīiūdicāre.

The Gerund is the neuter of the gerundive used impersonally, but retaining the verbal idea sufficiently to govern an object. It may therefore be regarded as a noun (cf. mātūrātō opus est, § 497. *a*) with a verbal force (cf. istanc tāctiō, p. 240, footnote).

GERUND AND GERUNDIVE

503. When the Gerund would have an object in the Accusative, the Gerundive[2] is generally used instead. The gerundive agrees with its noun, which takes the case that the gerund would have had : —

> parātiōrēs ad omnia perīcula subeunda (B. G. i. 5), *readier to undergo all dangers.* [Here subeunda agrees with perīcula, which is itself governed by ad. The (inadmissible) construction with the gerund would be ad subeundum perīcula ; ad governing the gerund, and the gerund governing the accusative perīcula.] For details, see §§ 504–507.

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[1] Such verbs are accipiō, adnōtō, attribuō, condūcō, cūrō, dēnōtō, dēposcō, dō, dīvidō, dōnō, ēdīcō, ēdoceō, ferō, habeō, locō, mandō, obiciō, permittō, petō, pōnō, praebeō, prōpōnō, relinquō, rogō, suscipiō, trādō, voveō.

[2] The gerundive construction is probably the original one.

NOTE 1.—In this use the gerund and the gerundive are translated in the same way, but have really a different construction. The gerundive is a *passive* participle, and agrees with its noun, though in translation we change the voice, just as we may translate vigiliae agitandae sunt (*guard must be kept*) by *I must stand guard*.

NOTE 2.—In the gerundive construction the verbs ūtor, fruor, etc., are treated like transitive verbs governing the accusative, as they do in early Latin (§ 410. *a*. N. 1): as, —ad perfruendās voluptātēs (Off. i. 25), *for enjoying pleasures*.

a. The following examples illustrate the parallel constructions of Gerund and Gerundive : —

GEN. cōnsilium $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{urbem capiendī} \\ \text{urbis capiendae} \end{array} \right\}$ *a design of taking the city.*

DAT. dat operam $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{agrōs colendō} \\ \text{agrīs colendīs} \end{array} \right\}$ *he attends to tilling the fields.*

Acc. veniunt ad $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{mihi pārendum} \\ \text{pācem petendam} \end{array} \right\}$ *they come* $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{to obey me.} \\ \text{to seek peace.} \end{array} \right.$

ABL. terit tempus $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{scrībendō epistulās} \\ \text{scrībendīs epistulīs} \end{array} \right\}$ *he spends time in writing letters.*

NOTE 1.—The gerund with a direct object is practically limited to the Genitive and the Ablative (without a preposition) ; even in these cases the gerundive is commoner.

NOTE 2.—The gerund or gerundive is often found coördinated with nominal constructions, and sometimes even in apposition with a noun : —

(1) in forō, in cūriā, in amīcōrum perīculīs prōpulsandīs (Phil. vii. 7), *in the forum, in the senate-house, in defending my friends in jeopardy.*

(2) ad rēs dīversissimās, pārendum atque imperandum (Liv. xxi. 4), *for the most widely different things, obeying and commanding.*

Genitive of the Gerund and Gerundive

504. The Genitive of the Gerund and Gerundive is used after nouns or adjectives, either as *subjective* or *objective* genitive : —

vīvendī fīnis est optimus (Cat. M. 72), *it is the best end of living.* [Subjective.]

neque cōnsilī habendī neque arma capiendī spatiō datō (B. G. iv. 14), *time being given neither for forming plans nor for taking arms.* [Objective.]

nōn tam commūtandārum quam ēvertendārum rērum cupidōs (Off. ii. 3), *desirous not so much of changing as of destroying the state.* [Objective.]

NOTE 1.—In these uses the gerund and the gerundive are about equally common.

NOTE 2.—In a few phrases the Infinitive is used with nouns which ordinarily have the genitive of the gerund or gerundive : as, — tempus est abīre, *it is time to go.*

a. The genitive of the gerund sometimes takes a direct object, especially a neuter pronoun or a neuter adjective used substantively : —

nūlla causa iūsta cuiquam esse potest contrā patriam arma capiendī (Phil. ii. 53), *no one can have a just cause for taking up arms against his country.*

artem vēra ac falsa diiūdicandī (De Or. ii. 157), *the art of distinguishing true from false.*

Note 1. — The genitive of the gerund or gerundive is used (especially in later Latin) as a predicate genitive. When so used it often expresses purpose : —

> quae postquam glōriōsa modo neque bellī patrandī cōgnōvit (Iug. 88), *when he perceived that these were only brilliant deeds and not likely to end the war.*
>
> Aegyptum proficīscitur cōgnōscendae antīquitātis (Tac. Ann. ii. 59), *he sets out for Egypt to study old times.*

b. The genitive of the gerund or gerundive with causā or gratiā expresses purpose (§ 533. *b*) : —

> pābulandī aut frūmentandī causā prōgressī (B. C. i. 48), *having advanced for the purpose of collecting fodder or supplies.*
>
> vītandae suspīcionis causā (Cat. i. 19), *in order to avoid suspicion.*
>
> simulandī grātiā (Iug. 37), *in order to deceive.*
>
> exercendae memōriae grātiā (Cat. M. 38), *for the sake of training the memory.*

c. The genitive of the gerund is occasionally limited by a noun or pronoun (especially a personal pronoun in the plural) in the objective genitive instead of taking a direct object : —

> rêiciendī trium iūdicum potestās (Verr. ii. 77), *the power of challenging three jurors* (of the rejecting of three jurors).
>
> suī colligendī facultās (B. G. iii. 6), *the opportunity to recover themselves.*

Dative of the Gerund and Gerundive

505. The Dative of the Gerund and Gerundive is used in a few expressions after verbs : — [1]

> diem praestitit operī faciendō (Verr. ii. 1. 148), *he appointed a day for doing the work.*
>
> praeesse agrō colendō (Rosc. Am. 50), *to take charge of cultivating the land.*
>
> esse solvendō, *to be able to pay* (to be for paying).

Note. — The dative of the gerund with a direct object is never found in classic Latin, but occurs twice in Plautus.

a. The dative of the gerund and gerundive is used after adjectives,[2] especially those which denote *fitness* or *adaptability:* —

> genus armōrum aptum tegendīs corporibus (Liv. xxxii. 10), *a sort of armor suited to the defence of the body.*
>
> √ reliqua tempora dēmetendīs frūctibus et percipiendīs accommodāta sunt (Cat. M. 70), *the other seasons are fitted to reap and gather in the harvest.*
>
> perferendīs mīlitum mandātīs idōneus (Tac. Ann. i. 23), *suitable for carrying out the instructions of the soldiers.*

Note. — This construction is very common in Livy and later writers, infrequent in classical prose.

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[1] Such are praeesse, operam dare, diem dīcere, locum capere.

[2] Such are accommodātus, aptus, ineptus, bonus, habilis, idōneus, pār, ūtilis, inūtilis. But the accusative with ad is common with most of these (cf. § 385. *a*).

b. The dative of the gerund and gerundive is used in certain legal phrases after nouns meaning *officers, offices, elections*, etc., to indicate the function or scope of the office etc.: —

comitia cōnsulibus rogandīs (Div. i. 33), *elections for nominating consuls.*
triumvir colōniīs dēdūcundīs (Iug. 42), *a triumvir for planting colonies.*
triumvirī reī pūblicae cōnstituendae (title of the Triumvirate), *triumvirs* (a commission of three) *for settling the government.*

Accusative of the Gerund and Gerundive

506. The Accusative of the Gerund and Gerundive is used after the preposition **ad**, to denote Purpose (cf. § 533): —

mē vocās ad scrībendum (Or. 34), *you summon me to write.*
vīvis nōn ad dēpōnendam sed ad cōnfirmandam audāciam (Cat. i. 4), *you live not to put off but to confirm your daring.*
nactus aditūs ad ea cōnanda (B. C. i. 31), *having found means to undertake these things.*

Note 1. — Other prepositions appear in this construction; inter and ob a few times, circā, in, ante, and a few others very rarely: as, inter agendum (Ecl. ix. 24), *while driving.*

Note 2. — The Accusative of the gerund with a preposition never takes a direct object in classic Latin.

Ablative of the Gerund and Gerundive

507. The Ablative of the Gerund and Gerundive is used (1) to express *manner,*[1] *means, cause*, etc.; (2) after Comparatives; and (3) after the propositions ab, dē, ex, in, and (rarely) prō: —

(1) multa pollicendō persuādet (Iug. 46), *he persuades by large promises.*
Latīnē loquendō cuivīs pār (Brut. 128), *equal to any man in speaking Latin.*
hīs ipsīs legendīs (Cat. M. 21), *by reading these very things.*
obscūram atque humilem conciendō ad sē multitūdinem (Liv. i. 8), *calling to them a mean and obscure multitude.*
(2) nūllum officium referendā grātiā magis necessārium est (Off. i. 47), *no duty is more important than repaying favors.*
(3) in rē gerendā versārī (Cat. M. 17), *to be employed in conducting affairs.*

Note 1. — The Ablative of the Gerund and Gerundive is also very rarely used with verbs and adjectives: as, — nec continuandō abstitit magistrātū (Liv. ix. 34), *he did not desist from continuing his magistracy.*

Note 2. — The ablative of the gerund rarely takes a direct object in classic prose.

[1] In this use the ablative of the gerund is, in later writers nearly, and in mediæval writers entirely, equivalent to a present participle: as, — cum ūnā diērum FLENDŌ sēdisset, quīdam mīles generōsus iūxtā eam EQUITANDŌ vēnit (Gesta Romanorum, 66 [58]), *as one day she sat weeping, a certain knight came riding by* (compare § 507, fourth example). Hence come the Italian and Spanish forms of the present participle (as *mandando, esperando*), the true participial form becoming an adjective in those languages.

SUPINE

508. The Supine is a verbal abstract of the fourth declension (§ 94. *b*), having no distinction of tense or person, and limited to two uses. (1) The form in -um is the Accusative of the *end of motion* (§ 428. *i*). (2) The form in -ū is usually Dative of *purpose* (§ 382), but the Ablative was early confused with it.

509. The Supine in -um is used after verbs of *motion* to express purpose. It may take an object in the proper case : —

> quid est, īmusne sessum? etsī admonitum vēnimus tē, nōn flāgitātum (De Or. iii. 17), *how now, shall we be seated? though we have come to remind, not to entreat you.*

> nūptum dare (collocāre), *to give in marriage.*

> vēnērunt questum iniūriās (Liv. iii. 25), *they came to complain of wrongs.*

NOTE 1. — The supine in -um is especially common with eō, and with the passive infinitive īrī forms the future infinitive passive : —

> fuēre cīvēs quī rem pūblicam perditum īrent (Sall. Cat. 36), *there were citizens who went about to ruin the republic.*

> sī scīret sē trucīdātum īrī (Div. ii. 22), *if he* (Pompey) *had known that he was going to be murdered.* [Rare except in Cicero. For the more usual way of expressing the future passive infinitive, see § 569. 3. *a*.]

NOTE 2. — The supine in -um is occasionally used when *motion* is merely implied.

510. The Supine in -ū [1] is used with a few adjectives and with the nouns fās, nefās, and opus, to denote an action *in reference to which* the quality is asserted : —

> rem nōn modo vīsū foedam, sed etiam audītū (Phil. ii. 63), *a thing not only shocking to see, but even to hear of.*

> quaerunt quid optimum factū sit (Verr. ii. 1. 68), *they ask what is best to do.*

> sī hōc fās est dictū (Tusc. v. 38), *if this is lawful to say.*

> vidētis nefās esse dictū miseram fuisse tālem senectūtem (Cat. M. 13), *you see it is a sin to say that such an old age was wretched.*

NOTE 1. — The supine in -ū is thus in appearance an Ablative of Specification (§ 418).

NOTE 2. — The supine in -ū is found especially with such adjectives as indicate an effect on the senses or the feelings, and those which denote *ease, difficulty,* and the like. But with facilis, difficilis, and iūcundus, and with the gerund is more common : —

> nec vīsū facilis nec dictū adfābilis ūllī (Aen. iii. 621), *he is not pleasant for any man to look at or address.*

> difficilis ad distinguendum similitūdō (De Or. ii. 212), *a likeness difficult to distinguish.*

NOTE 3. — With all these adjectives the poets often use the Infinitive in the same sense: as, — facilēs aurem praebēre (Prop. ii. 21. 15), *indulgent to lend an ear.*

NOTE 4. — The supine in -ū with a verb is extremely rare: as, — pudet dictū (Tac. Agr. 32), *it is a shame to tell.* [On the analogy of pudendum dictū.]

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[1] The only common supines in -ū are audītū, dictū, factū, inventū, memorātū, nātū, vīsū. In classic use this supine is found in comparatively few verbs. It is never followed by an object-case.