Comparison of the Use of the Future Participle in the works of Pliny and Juvenal

by Agnes Thompson

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Master Thesis
Latin
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Comparison of the use of
the Future participle in
the works of Pliny and
Juvenal.

The dominant use of the Future Participle in classical Latin is in the imperativistic conjugation in combination with the verb sum. As the gap began to expand, it was filled as an adjectival noun which became common in the post-Augustan Latin. The logic of the evolution does not seem obscure in English, at least the Senecianistic "I am about to do" have taken a variety of motives. "I am about to do because I am compelled - because I wish - because I am able."

The aim of this paper is to show the Development of the Future Participle in late Latin, and to ascertain if the Departmental influence largely affects any visible mark on the use of short and long. Since the two tenses are contemporaneous, the grafted use is the same. However, Latin is much more restricted in its range of subject matter.
There is a collection of letters, and in the
life degre, other things being equal,
the speedilay of the letter is limited.
That is, a man of a great degree of
expressiveness in writing his things of
which he wishes to get from words in writing
Latin, then another man of the
same attainment, would be in writing
a collection of letters, certain to confine
to one set of subjects. A letter
may flow upon any subject, and is
limited by the writer's knowledge.
In the case of...
Futuri (and substantively)

Ep. I. 5. 16: futura

III. 20. 9: futantis

V. 5. 2: futurum

VII. 27. 2: futurum

VII. 2. 3: futura

VIII. 2. 7: futurum

VIII. 14. 1: futurum

IX. 13. 11: futurum

IX. 27. 11: futurum

(Futurum (and adjectively)

Ep. III. 18. 2: futuri

VIII. 6. 14: futantis

IX. 3. 1: futura

IX. 13. 10: futuris

Pan. 20. 22: futurum

20. 32: futuri

26. 32: futurum

53. 36: futurum

59. 9: futurum

73. 23: futurum

81. 31: futurum
6. 

Vertus: 

IV. 428: pasturus 
V. 144: pasturus 
XI. 95: pasturus

Primi 

Ep. V. 21. 4: conservum 

Ep. V. 37. 3: infestum 

An. 722. super 

Ep. I. 12. 8: mortuus 

IV. 16. 2: victus 

V. 16. 2: manum 

VI. 2. 1: pene 

VII. 9. 2: perceptum 

VII. 17. 2: datum 

VII. 19. 4: ocus 

VII. 19. 8: nira 

VII. 26. 2: victus 

VII. 27. 14: fortunum 

VIII. 3. 3: plasturum 

IX. 19. 31: virtus 

Pan. 7. 25: imperatorem 

II. 26. 16: datums 

II. 29. 32: potestas 

III. 20. 4: usura 

III. 48. 7: adritis 

IV. 24: opussero
In both contexts two future participles show the use of two forces, in *Journal* that of mixed intention and acting, in *Phinx* that of mixed intention and capacity.

*Journal*
I. 44: actiunis
XI. 8: circumans

*Phinx*
Ep. IV. 12-2: antum (intention & acting)
Ep. V. 0.2: antum (intention & capacity)
From the foregoing list the following statistics have been compiled:

<table>
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It will be seen equally well in citing another that these laws of the future animate follow certain natural laws, the physics of syntax.

The adjective free in English depends not upon the meaning of the word but is given to it by the context. Animating standing alone signifies nothing but simple infamy. Yet the aid of the context may have an additional concept of casting in tendency on any word if the person of a finite particle. Particles expressing intention are used of sentient beings acting of their own free will, and hence embrace the largest number of verbs and give the most frequent examples. Particles of acting are, through
Their inherent nature, used in the following circumstances: (1) of non-continent words, which bring about if not, some, are necessarily under the domain of being, and (2) of continent kings under the power of another will for engaged in it is beyond their control. In the expression of capability and tendency the natural forces are still felt. What is capability in an animate being is similarly in an inanimate thing logically and historically there is no difference. French participle expressing intention and those of motion. Syntactically the former are attributable while the latter are predicative and historically the former participate often vice versa of motion is given to its role as a verbal adjective. The purpose is seen in found in lines, later in the past to use this of the manner under discussion in this paper departmental, dissimilarities and similarities in the use of the future participle the order as given above the following conjunctions are shown: in proportion to the amount of the same number.
of participles as some adjectives as being in an original
absolute construction. An 
absolute absolute
with a future participle is very unusual.
Pliny says within the word for the
construction.
In the expression of purpose Pliny
loosely. The instances are few. But can be determined
in regard to the departmental influence
in this usage. The same word is used
twice (and 
instances Ep. I. 9. and Ys. I. 31. 9.)
in the twelve example from Pliny, but
the other instances have no connecting
line other than similarity of usage.
In expression of intention Pliny has
in copious few instances, but a wide
range of uses. In several of his instances
is just the first 
season while in 
walking a

The manner of time expressing intention
are in the first season. In entire the 

surm-
al thought is observed. While in epistle
composing the personality of the writer is
the most conspicuous characteristic of the
writing. In the expression of capability each
author has their examples during journals
with the more frequent usage
journals use of the participial sentence
under the classification of Pliny is
Noticeable. In thirteen cases of the expression of destiny, present is used as tense. In
journalistic instances of stating the destiny for
ones and so grandly from the meaning of
the word e.g., foreground, background, continued, ground.
In paying on the other hand, the significance
comes from the context, e.g., mannere: Richtun,
notional, purposes.
In the classification of finitude, as in
all the classifications of breathing, there are
many more examples than in the few pages
found in the note. Romantic, writings
of history. In general, then, it is easily seen
that general uses the future participle
with stylistic adjective. Rule, indeed, is true.
In reason for this is not
apparent, as the adjectives will with any
method of their own, only as convenient.
In its use as a pure adjective, the improper
is really the same. The writer would
naturally have as parts to pay containing the
future as the other. So the departmental
rule would both here.
In individual, words the in-
fluence is somewhat felt. Generally digital
repetition of present and future ad
to the fact that we write stories with
the other, a public man, with letters.
By the Furrman.
Master's Thesis

Lyne Thompson

Approved

June 7, 1977
The Future Participle in Oling.

The first use of the future participle was in the subjunctive conjugation in combination with the verb sum. Early futures and veantur were used as adjectives.

The periphrastic use can be instantiated in innumerable places in Caesar and Cicero.

See Cic. Exp. VII 3.7: ""There is an incredible_lstambrum temporis aquitus detrivus ofnumbris. granns retinere (oyen will scarcely believe in how short a time times you left them; public affairs have changed so much in the world.)"

See also Caesar. De Bello Gallico I 35: ""I thought in good hope that civitatea ordinaria ofenmbrum right (especially because he was on the point of obtaining friends of his own state)"

With this the use of the future participle begins to expand. He uses it as an adjective clause the use that became common in the post-Augustan satirist.

The logic of the evolution does not seem obscure. In English, at least, the periphrastic tense "I am about to do" is a variety of motives, "I am about to do" because I am compelled — because I wish — because I am able.

Then in process of time the future was understood then its absence was felt, and the future participle entered upon its sphere, as a verbal adjective.
The future participles in Pliny's writings expressing intention are the following:

Ep. I. 5. 10:  
ipse nihil alterius in partem respondere tibi possit, 
quia nihil ille flerebit.

Ep. II. 15:
Nam cum vobis praeferaris actiones in consuetudine praetoris, hic generosus accepit quaedam 
vindicatae principi gratias habere quasi bona parte condenda cunctus est.

Ep. II. 11. 14:
Ades illa ipsa quae dura et adversa dictae 
videbatur secunda dignitate haud.

Ep. III. 11:  
Nam ego victor in eis cogitationes praecox, 
ingens avidissime at primum ut sitis astat sed terrae
contra permiscit.
(This is the life to which I aspire by prayer and meditation, and which I intend to enter upon most zealously when first my age will permit me to show gray in exclusion.)


Detit enim mihi quantum maximum potuit
datum amplius si potuisse.
(He gave me as much as he could, ready
to give more, had he been able.)

Ep. IV. 1. 2.

Atque adeo cernere simul caelum atque
dies factionis quantum illius ratio permittit.
(And so now we strap up our luggage,
determined to hasten as much as the method of the
journey will permit.)

Ep. V. 9. 5.

Hoc factum Nepote commotus praebet quis
centum Inimibilis spectabat deliberatum non sequitum
exemplum inspiratione nostri altius est.
The praetor who presided over the centum-
inal court was alarmed at this deed of Nepos and
gave us an unexpected vacation, intending to deliberate
whether he should follow the example.)

Ep. VI. 1.

initium magistratuum ina cognitum, analis
consulti legit.
(Intending to become a magistrate, he knew the oaths and had the laws of the Senate.)

Ep. V. 2. 3.

Rerum nostrarum quam publicae cognoscens, adeo ille virtutis fames ut veniret pandens. (About to write a little speech which I may publish, I invited some few friends in whose judgment I trust, that I might hear the truth concerning it.)

Ep. V. 2. 3.

Sam illa fere laura una digestus
quo libera tempora petebat, quod audites inoregalat.
(And it was advantageous to speak in the same case, since he procured ample time and an audience where audites is used substantively.)

Ep. V. 5. 7.

Santæ lograritias amicorum ut homines inopati
id lemma in ignem reddit tamquam comitissat
(To great was the loquacity of their friends that they met as if they had made up their minds to quarrel.)

Ep. V. 8. 3.

Quin etiam cum inopанииis criminae timent,
um plebis iudicis securitas, idque interius mihi respondi
(Indeed when he feared the insolence of a certain man (about to be a tribune of the people), and told me so, I responded, "not while I am alive")
Ep. IV. 15. 4:

Saepe sollicitat variables providentiam est non
solum ut genticus singuli hominum, siquidem est genus adhiberet.
Et si vobis melius est, si certarum rogationem vice nosse voluerint.

Ep. V. 20. 20:

Nulla nequamquam historia digna non scriptura.
Leges et belli, aetateque regnorum, iniquitates, si digna
scire volueritis, qaeque visibilis visibiliter.

(These things are by no means worthy of the history
you intend to write, and when you read them, if they do not
seem worthy of a letter even, implicate their existence to your
request.)

Ep. V. 31. 4:

Nupta hanc tribunum militum homines patriae ut
seam et mariti ars instar aeternius anno maius et
saepe est morte, et eum mortuus, quid dignitatis
who is a tribune and intends to seek military advancement

Ep. V. 32. 2:

Et tamen nunc ab illo quae necesse
concordio quinquagesma militibus minimis plus collectione
militibus. Hoc cum, in idem nostris mediocritate minime
institutus esse confiderem neecessaries.

And, as if another parent I gave to her fifty
thousand talents, and would give more, did I not
realize that, on account of your pride you would refuse the gift if it were not small.

Ep. VII. 19. 5:

quarante minorités Metius Caro, an rogasset respondit rogavit, an commentarii scripturae declarat, dedi (and when Metius Carus demanded threateningly whether she asked him, she replied "I did", whether she furnished materials to him intending to write, she again answered "I did").

Ep. IV. 25. 1:

ut vos tantum dictiorem aehid aut lectivi tenemus qui studia sua proficent. (But how much and who intend to speak or read anything, fear those who have advanced in their studies.)

Ep. IV. 25. 3:

ut indiligenter agricultam intuerisci de his locuturus in quibus illum Versari constabam. (How I consider a diligent farmer when I intend of things in which I think he is well versed.)

Ep. VII. 33. 4:

demis, cum explorasset consulam postulativis vocatusss constitut me. (Demis when he learned that the consul intended to hear cases came to me)
Ep. VIII. 14. 5.

inde hucusque petiturum adhaerant curiae foribus et consilii publici spectatores ante quem consentes sunt.

(and then as candidates they stood in the doors of the senate and were spectators of the public workings before they were septantes)


ne interim contra absolutus mortissimae congregarentur.

(ne should those intending to oppose his being freed assemble together)

Ep. VIII. 20. 1.

currunt defenides tarnquam caeca viscere quod

daelin video, quod mihi visor

(sic we part off things, intending to see what can be seen at any time, when we wish.)
L. VIII 21.3:

Sum enim deprecatus me quis ut ineunte operis argument quod veritatem quamquam et animus ut pericid est ita numeius et veritatis et negotiis nonabantem.

I etiam audite, quod nego: ut negotiis nonabantem.

Ut quia me should consider me unmindful of the occasion because when I intended to write to a few friends I did not abstain from business and the affairs.

Ep. X. 33.1:

Is tamen auctor etiam vel historiam scriptus credidisses. (He is an author, however, in whom you would do well to confide, if you intend to write history.)

Ep. X. 34.1:

Cogito ego resitutus familiaribus amicitia, ex- -purini libertum. (I therefore intending to recite to my friends, decided to give my friend a trial.)

Ep. X. 57.1:

Nirn est action simplicitatis mea dissimulare, abbae, hominum quam alter te placitum contemplatur. (It is an action of simplicity to dissimulate my actions to the placentum contemplatur.)

Ep. X. 58.1:

Hinc iterum rudes domine, conventum inchoatus. (When I summoned the judges, when I was...
intending to hold the convention, Flavius Archippeus wished to be excused on the ground that he was a philosopher.

Ov. Met. 11. 1:

Cum Prusa ad Olympum dierne, publicis negotiis intra hospitium dedem die exitumus quam ascendit.

(When at the inn of Prusa near Olympus, Sir,
I was dispatching some public business, intending to depart
that same day.)

Ov. Met. 2. 30:

Minimo quam commune quam ex amico mori solius non velis, felicem illum praeeditas aludibusc esse, sed
prudente, haec audient quaeis non diuturi nisi cerit comprensam

(How commonly, because we are happy we
see that one equally so, and with alternate vows pray that
"he may hear this, do that," as if we would not speak, did
we not do it.)

Ov. Met. 3. 34:

Magna et immaculata principis aliorum, cum
gratias artusum non tanu vider in me in subitibus
barum quem ne nimium viset.

(Which is the extraordinary glory of our prince, to
whom I intend to give thanks that I do not so much fear
that he will think me flattering as that he will
think I flatter.)

Ov. Met. 4. 9:

In mea e magis collemne et necessarium est...
good, quæcum recte privatas gratiam actimes exhibes e consensu, testimoniae etiam publicis, si permittas eis vitare
quam multo inaudit. (Now so much the more is it sufficiently necessary
that our fathers should restrain our private thank offerings, and
should even be ready to integral in our public acts, if he
permits himself to forbid what the senate orders.)

Cam. 5. 9.

Nam ete intellige melior; necas eum im-
pulser, necas, quod bene erat insipienti.
(In you yourself were unwilling to understand
it: you refused to rule; you refused because it was the
past of one intending to rule well.)

Cam. 1. 19:

An senatum populiique Romani,
vertere, provincias, locis transmissum, hanc, aecessum
et suis repis occipias?
(Intending to turn over the senate, the
Roman people, the army, the provinces and dependents to
another, would you receive as your successor your own son?)

Cam. 20. 30:

Advocavit imperator eum imperio calcare;
esse exspectavit; domum, contumeliam autem, etiam qui
absumpserit.
(The emperor is accustomed to calculate when in
power; thus it is expected theyretains, as if he intended to
render an account; he shows what he has spent.)
Pan. 23. 14:

Ut quidem idem vestigii instituti quibus pater
fuisse ingens illud lumen potestatur aereum, quod circin-
stantium qiuedia.

(How great was the joy of your friends when you
determined to follow in the footsteps of your father, about to
bring to light the secret of the gods.)

Pan. 26. 7:

Interius et enim magnas præcipue immortality
minuunt impendii genus digniss quam quod vestigia in posteros
(There is no kind of expenditure more worthy a
great prince and one purposing to merit immortality, than that
which is paid out for future generations)

Pan. 38. 2:

Harremus ille: parce postea quam alienit
optimum princepin sed non feruis quam optimum patrum
qui optimum adaptatus
(He did this lately: perhaps more sparingly
than becomes a good prince, but not more sparingly than
becomes a good father who intends to adopt a good
successor.)

Pan. 65. 38:

Hanc ut abintem consulatique invasti te
vindicet contra leges Frisec.
(And, so intending to retire from the consul-
ship, you would do nothing contrary to the laws.)
Pam. 77. i: Intending to appoint consuls he instructed them and persuaded those who were to accept that they should know what they were to give.

A special phase of the future participle of intention, deserving of a special category, is the first expression of purpose after verbs of motion. This is illustrated in the following passage from Ostian.

Ep. 34. 21: Lucum publicum ego mea pernum inchoavimus in Iutus equitumius accepto ut praefectus urani communit legati provinciae Bactriae aequitatis de praesidibus Caracilii Classicii advocationem me a senatu petierunt. (When I made a journey into Iutus to undertake a public benefit at my own expense as prefect of the treasury, legates from the province of Bactria came to complain of the procurator Callidius Classius, and to seek me from the senate as consul in his place.)

Ep. 59. 11: Des cendarem in basilicam Julianum audientes gilum proxima comprehendinione respondere debemus.

(I had gone down to the Julian court to attend a case in which at the next sitting I was to take the other side.)

seduit quadririmes ascendent ipsae, non Rutilae modas sed multis (quidnam frequent annentias oleae) letam angillum.

(He launched the quadririmes and went on board himself to bring aid not only to Rutilia but also to many other places; for there are many resorts along that shore.)

Ep. VI. 20. 4.

suumplex curriculum meum mater. hanc habem virilem. si quiescet, stagnationes.
(My mother hastened to my couch; I in turn had arisen to awake her if the sleep.)

Ep. VI. 31. 9.

tunc est tamen utentibus dilatationem crinis tempore exacto consederat auditis.
(However he granted a postponement to the parties involved and when the time had expired took his seat to hear the case.)

Ep. VII. 4. 4.

sine cum meridi (erat enim aestas)

dominium nec necessitatem nec obrepit annus coelestis
reportant maximos oratorem.
(Then at noon—for it was summer—when I left off myself to sleep, ships would not come; I commenced to consider the great orators.)
Ep. Irae. 39. 6:

Thus far a te non solum of theatrum. verum etiam de hast palines missas architectum dis-
sectum. utrum eis utilius post sumptum qui factus 
est quos convivio summare otiosas.

I ask you, not only on account of the theatre, but also of the facts, that you send an architect to see if it is better to finish the work after what has been done, in the same manner.

Ep. Irae. 63. 1:

Certifi, domine, Lyconas liberatus tibi at eum quae legatis a Ponschoro venisset urbem petitaque 
in adventum primum altimetus.

(Lyconas, your freedman, sir, wrote me that if any legation came from the Ponschoros to seek the

Ep. Irae. 91. 4:

ubi num concessisse cognitum idem 
Epaphroditus coactum adiisse parsu induere dilatationem 
petita maestit.

(When I said to try the case, Epaphroditus, 
as if not sufficiently instructed, commenced to seek a
delay.)

Pan. 52. 35:

In delubra non nisi ad Peterson intras. 

(You enter the shrine only to worship.)
C. 54. 31: 

Continuus, haec simpliciatis tuae virtutae

Quaeram partjam Latinam.

We met to thank you for your simplicity and truth.

These are the future participles used as adjectives. In some cases, the adjectives have in turn become substantives.

Ep. I. 6. 16:

Vicin est quavis, providens, multo experimentis

auditis, ut qui notam possit ex praetereu spectuis

Hic a man, great student, learned in many things, and who provides for the future from the past.

Ep. III. 18. 2:

Alumnum, et future, principles, non quasi a magistri, sed tamen eub veritatis praepotentem praestat alium ad hancm quidem abstruam milit.

And to that future princes, not as it by a master, but justified by example might be admitted by what way they might some reach the same glory.

Ep. III. 20. 9:

Und minus efo de latium.

But enough concerning the future.
Ep. IV. 5. 2:

adversus eum legem legem
adversus et auctorisigis inginiendi testibusque

de munitionem potestas est nec legem eam nisi

(For that it be pleasing to add to this
law in the future that there may be an opportunity
to the accused for inquiry and to the witnesses for
replying, so there may be for the accused, also.)

Ep. IV. 7. 7. 2:

sinturito Africi se, uniusse praemunitionem

(he announced her self as a prophet of the
future to the terrified Afric.)

Ep. VII. 7. 3:

haec certe implicitibus morbo futura praestant,
adversa rectius promissus esse nobis nullo sum

He himself certainly seized with illness,
judging the future by the past, the address by the
favourable. He said, 'Fare to no one of his friends the hope
of his recovery.

Ep. VIII. 7. 7. 1:

Per hor unum aptissime ut in praetentia

singulis pro eumque merito gratia referri el in potestas

mula cum ad emptentum tium stiam cad material

alii siletant.
Ep. VIII. 6. 14:


dexterius et celeberrimus locus, in quo legenda praebentibus, legenda putabas prodere

(A most celebrated spot was chosen where it could be read by present and future generations)

Ep. VIII. 14. 1:

cupio ut te potissimum audire. Examin

in amicis praeptam necem, hoc ut in praetextum (lemm

enim) venire ut in posticum, si quidem similis individu

etiam (I am particularly anxious to learn from you

whether I made a mistake in the senate lately, or not, not

that I may rectify the past mistake — it is too late

for that — but what I may learn for the future, if a

similar case arises.)

Ep. V. 3. 1:

Alius alibi, ego quisimsumque exstisio

qui bona manumque praecunctumque perfecerit certum

futurum cum postura gloria vidit;

inde cunctio me me heres adduces et

atque me considera happier, who enjoys the expectation

of a fame, and certain of a future glory in the eyes of

posterity.
Ep. IX. 13. 10: adiet etiam notabiliem me futurius principum.

(he added that he would make myself disliked by
futurum princes.)

Ep. IX. 13. 11: quid presentibus confidis, inquiris futurum
of the future? Why do you confide in the present, inquiris futurum
of the future?

Ep. Tr. 27. 1: In futurum gradum verti velis ego scriba.
(In the future I ask you to write what
you wish preserved.)

Pan. 20. 21: adeo nihil aut certum primam interret inter
imperium et futurum
so that nothing or at least very little
should intervene between one prince and his successor.

Pan. 20. 32: Praterius futurius principes velit non intant
Santi Bonati.
(Praterius future princes whether they wish
not should know.) It is worth this much.

Pan. 20. 20: Adstante congiarii die obseruare principes egresin
in publicum, nisi dea viae examinia infantium futuros
for the public solemnity.

(When the Aaronic day arrived, the flocks of children, a future people, were accustomed to watch the approach of the prince in public, and to infect the streets.)

Pam. 5:3. 35:

quod litter notis et in praeteritum de malis imperitibus est idem vindicari et futuros aut exemplos praeannare multum locum, multum esse tempus quo fundamentum principum moneat a posterum operatibus constitueant.

(because it is permitted us to complain daily concerning the evil rulers of the past, and to ad
gmonish future princes that it is the time, no place where the shades of wicked rulers are free from the operations of posterity.)

Pam. 59:8:

mone voc postulamini ut futuros principes

Access invidiae remantere.

(and now we urge you to announce intolerance.)

Pam. 73. 23:

Prestiti futuros principes sed et posteros

nostros. (You have burdened future princes, and our posteriority.)
Pan. 81. 31:

his estibus futurus dux impetrabatur (未来的领袖应精通这些艺术)

Those participles that express destiny are found in the following passages:

Ep. I. 12. 8:

didit tamquam dies ut sine ille combos ut

iam socius liberat mortuus multa ilia vitae sed minora

retinacula absurdit. (The god answered his prayer, and he was about to die free from care and at peace with all other lesser bonds of life.)

Ep. IV. 12. 2:

Cum in provinciam quaestor sibi quidem

que qui sibi obtestati utique legi, timent

administraret, quod aequus erat judicis decurionum intellectu

statuit auferri aequum de non potenti.

(When he went into the province as quaestor, the scribe whom he had obtained by lot died before his salary was due, and he realized that what he had received to give to the scribe he must not use for himself.)

Ep. VI. 16. 2:

cum multis quae prehenserat satiatus

urbs populi ut urbes, memorabile caro quasi semper virtutis

restitit, quamvis ipse plurima opera et manus condiderit.
(He died in the destruction of a beautiful land and in the death of peoples and cities and seems on this account, destitute to survive in immobility, and yet, he wrote many books that will remain.)

Ep. VII 2.1.

ex scripta nostra decidere, quae vis et otiosis imperat aquae pene turris iuventus?

(and you, with my writings which with difficulty are able to obtain from idlers time that is destined to be wasted.)

Ep. VII 8.2:

Perge ut esquisti vinumque optimum
anam familiarium dilecti magnum volatatem et amicitia
his spectantes me ad fratre, trahens
uturini to become the familiar friend of
this man, and you will surely receive great pleasure from
his friendship, and that shortly)

Ep. VII 18.2:

Nam pro quingenti milibus minimum, quae
in alimenta ingeniis linguis manuscriptorum aquam in mense lange plerumque actores publici municipi:
videm vertigini impedito reduci, tritena mihi annos
continent.

(for I had promised a sum of 50,000
fosteres for the support of children of good families.
I sold a field to the public praetor and received
it back, compelled to pay an annual rent of 2000.)
Ep. III. 19. 4: Deae min. euripam maxinam hipocratis civitatis reseria an aliquid similis visa est. I quidem hoc quod hinc haec hominum haec fuit. (I grieve that this great woman has been snatched from her associates. She was perhaps never to see her equal.)

Ep. IV. 19. 6:

As mihi dixit ipsa morte como scimus aliquem i, euripam supra vitum visitavit, postera postera habit, et igitur inanitem semper habet, et das fata eam perfundere, et das fata eam perfundere, at haec fata eam perfundere.

Ep. III. 26. 2:

Non amovit suis, non acceptit hominum, opes neglect et quantulum cumque et reliquias eam habet. (He is not the slave of love, he does not seek honor, he neglects wealth, and is destined to leave what little he has. Consider it enough.)

Ep. III. 27. 14:

Nihil notabile secutum, nisi soli quod non quis cum suis,أستا. et Domitianus eum quis habeat, ut eum heret. (Nothing notable happened, unless this omen that he was not accused, destined to be had. Domitian, in whose reign these things occurred, lived longer.)

Ep. IIII. 3. 3:

Sestinus tamquam eiusmodum, et fuit esse, quod sitae.
(Meanwhile expect something sure to please, and perhaps it will.)

Ep. Ix. 19.2

[Latin text]

[Latin text]

[Latin text]

Can. 7. 25:

[Latin text]

(He one destined to rule over all, should be chosen from all.)

Can. 26. 17:

[Latin text]

The first words of these small citizens entered your ears when you destined to support them furnished

Can. 29. 31:

[Latin text]

Perhaps not as the stolen crops doomed
to perish in the granaries were carried out to the
issent. (And now he has died in the first flower of his life, capable of the greatest undertakings that he

Ep. VIII. 10. 2: sibi debas ammis gratias quod ita

illos redditis, quamvis nisi aperit certinum (You ought to thank the gods that

they denied you) great-grandchildren now to preserve your

and granddaughter, the gods who are able to give you descendents

of whom there is a more certain hope.)

Ep. Traj. 77. 3: (whence I consider his relations my own,

especially Myskelidius Lylius, his son, a good young man,

industrious and most worthy his excellent father, and

capable of equaling your curiosity.)

Can. 73. 24: The issue has bred no quasi responses

interrogamus sinisterque unquam principii laudantis.

(We ask of this dwelling, as if it could

reply, whether it ever saw the tears of a friend.)
These participles express tendency:

(It is in point to know whether your dreams usually turn at true, or other wise.)

Ep. III. 3. 6: *Nihil ut horti suis fines taurist nisi preservatorem, nihil direct erit, nisi reipublica retinat, ut
Your eyes will hear nothing from this man that does not bring to improvement: he will learn nothing of which he would better be ignorant.

Ep. IX. 3. 1: *Ego beatissimum existimo qui bona manus secue facere manusaeque vanae praesumptiones perfugit.
(I think him most happy who enjoys the anticipation of some likely to survive him.)

Thus now minus alternata tua quam gloria signumquantumque celebritatis tantum utile habuit.
(To me observing your good fortune and magnanimity nothing seems more meet than for me to indicate some views now the less likely to preserve your glory by their beauty than by their utility.)
From the foregoing list the following statistics have been compiled. There are in Pliny's writings one hundred and one (101) future participles used with verbal adjective force.

Of these forty-two (42) express intention, twelve (12) purpose, twenty-five (25) adjectives and nineteen (19) destiny.

It will be found that there was follows certain natural laws. The adjective force is seldom cognate with the meaning of the verb, but is given to it by the context. Participles expressing intention are used of sentient beings acting of their own free will and hence embrace the largest number of verbs, and give the most frequent examples.

Logically and psychologically there is no distinction between participles expressing intention and those expressing purpose after verbs of motion; however, syntactically the former are attributives while the latter are predicatives, and historically the future participle after verbs of motion is prior to its use as verbal adjective. The purpose use is found in Cicero but Dion who wrote some fifty years later is the first to use it in the manner I am discussing in this paper.

Of the two pure adjectives intentions and futures Pliny uses futures only. Participles of destiny are through their inherent nature used in the following circumstances:

(1) of non-existent beings, which being devoid of will power, are necessarily under the domain of destiny.
or (2.) of sentient beings under the power of another's will, or engaged in acts beyond their control.

In the suppression of capability and tendency by the natural laws are again felt. What is capability in an animal? [object] is hindered in one that is immaculate.

The department influence is strongly felt

between the Epicureans and Cynics, principally doubtless because the bulk of the Epicureans is so much the greater.

The department influence over other writers appears chiefly in individual works, but in general it accounts for so many participles and intention in the first person

and for a noticeable strengthening of capability of and tendency into destiny for the sake of enthusiasm. Also:

Ep. VII: 87: Perge neque, erat incognitum quantum quam

familiarissime dilege, magnum voluptatem ex amicitia circa

frequenter, nec ad breve tempus. and

Ep. VIII: 33:

Interrim famem tangimus praestitutum et fortasse

placebit opus.

In individual words the frequent appearance of such participles as 

vindicative, ultimate, decrepit, or

are due to Ching as a literary man, and temperaments

+ petition to Ching as an official.
Future Participle in Pliny

Agnes Thompson

Lofia
The Use of the Future Participle

In the older writers, Cicero (106 B.C. - 43 B.C.) and Sallustius (86 B.C. - 34 B.C.), the future participle was used primarily in the Vergilian ablative conjugation in combination with the aorist tense. It functioned as an adverbial in connection with the action of the finite verb. For instance, examples of this use are: Cicero, 3. 1. 32 = Trevis. 1. 3. 7; and Trevis. 1. 3. 7. the word "incredibile est quanam Troiani fuerunt" might mean: imagine how incredible it was that Trojans were... You will notice that Trevis. 1. 3. 7. have changed so much for the worse.

Cicero: Philipp. 1. 5. 5. Siket eviatur esse princeps et in his linguis obturatus est (Especially because he wanted obtaining control of his own state). Future and aorist tenses alone were used as adjectives.

In later writers, the future participle had a more extended and significant use. It was then employed to express an entire conditional proposition for the sake of convenience. See Pliny, Ep. 11. 21. and Cic. 9. 19. He did what he could, but he would have given me as much as he could, but would have given me as much as he could. Here the future participle is equivalent to it had been done...
participles. (What may be in the future, for

As in the older writers, so in those of later
times the future participle was used as an adjective
true and subtle, instances of which will be
quoted from elsewhere.

Tacitus was the first to use it as a relative.
See his Agricola II. 9. offices of administration;
this, from your expectations.
3.

If these forty-one future participles, twenty are used to express destiny. As follows:

Satie III. 18:

*periculum factura chartae* (paper destined to be wasted)

Satie III. 12:

*visceras magnarum domum domignique nostrae about to become the centre-point and master of great houses*

This participle might be taken to express intention but I think destiny is preferable.

Satie IV. 10:

*audita est*

Satie IV. 98:

*mens qua de filiis uxoribus et acutiis et
tutore hoste cogituri hatum pendebat uxor.* (When he weighed the fate of a friend bound to speak truly concerning the rain, the clouds or the heat.)

Satie II. 39:

*tolle simul caritate hereditem caritatis
hinc una multopondum pulvis et
constitutum melius. (To think of rear a
father’s heir, destined (if he does) to lose
the thirsty, does the bearded mullet
and the lean legume-hunter.)*

Satie I. 44:

*green lotus tant petrini vixta Latinu
futurum quas ultra the chart of Latinus,
doomed to perish, concealed.)*
He had prejudices and traits of the disapproving sort to the mental "patient." However, the patient's sister, an expert in the "progressive" type of treatment, had managed to move him forward for the improvement. His sister, admitting the wrong direction, wrote to the patient about the treatment. The patient, now almost cured, wrote back saying, "It's really about you. Remember that you are..."
The future participles used to express intention are as follows:

Satire I. 44:

aut inauditiorem rhetor distineo adjuravi (or the orator about to speak at the inauditiorem festival)

Satire I. 70:

quae molle Caleninum poesitque visum
quis est matre uterque (who about to hang the mild Calenian visum to her husband mingles poison with it)

Satire IV. 50:

non dubitatae iuguritum dilecto signum
(they would not hesitate to add that the fish is a fugitive)

Satire IV. 148.

de Chattaliquid touriasen eucaumbri
dictatus (intending to speak concerning the Chatti and the fierce eucaumbri)

Satire V. 32.

III 3/3 visurus

Satire V. 116.

cardiaco rumquam cyathum missum
amicos (never thinking to send the wine thus to a friend who is ill)

poetice

dictatus quibus pro libertate, fratribus
judex, abhors, abhors, inquit, to say fabulous things
for liberty, the brother judge)
Satire VIII. 130: unctuous, pursus, argentum, munina villas (intending to buy slaves, silver vases, villas)

Satire VIII. 130: Iam vasti munimos captura Calenus

Satire VIII. 49: Calenus is prepared to go, intending

it in quaeque orbo tibi nihilius infamis

Satire X. 201: sed pecunia plerumque tibi filius infamis (but your infant son should stand in your way, while you meditate)

Satire X. 201: It se quisquis non sollicitus

Satire X. 29: sine quisquis non sollicitus

Are the future participles used by Juvenal to express tendency:

Satire VI. 201: Si tibi legitimis partem junctam

Satire X. 4: non tuae occupatam (if

Tendere Amici tibi et tuus

nunc turgor, tua pretior sibi

Notiorum tuae notiorum rei situna

militia civil, and military service

is sought, bound to injury)
Satire XII 57:
• quoted previdia afferimus navem
  getting men (when we bring
  that will make the ship lighter)
  haecuram frigidis maculam ficta
  rubus (making a stain that will
  cling to bright things)

Satire XIV 2:
• partie is used three times in Juvenalis as a
  pure adjective and venture once.

Satire III 92: future

Satire III 75:

Satire VIII 353:

It quasi humanum damnat

caligo futuri (and uncertainty in
regard to the future injures the
human race). In this case the adjective is
used substantively.

Nuhervin sic at nihil inte nostro
ludus aetas (I am unwilling that
you yourself should do nothing
worthy of future praise).

This line means futura et uras
(what will the future wife
sia be)
There are substantives that show by their form that they were originally future participles. However, they have lost entirely the verbal element and are nouns simply. Instances of these words in general are:

Satire IV. 59:

In Satire IV. 59:

Prefectura domus Sicula non mittit dolum (the prefecture sends not harm)

Prefectura is derived from prefectio

tribunior numquam praestare paratus

(prepared to pay threefold interest)

Demostratit facile criminis rigidii censura castrum

(great ease for anyone) censura from censio

necessaria et mensura eis spectandaque

(necessary and measured for them)

but in summis minimisque

(especially in large and small)

mensura is derived from metris
Satire XIII 8.

medievis pasturum te mereat mund (the burden of a minor less overwhelms you)
pastura from facts.

Satire XIV 166.

quo hae illust natura est omnibus
and that this one nature is in
all things) nature from never

But two participles express capability, as follow:

Satire I 34.

cito raptum de nobilitate corusa quod
sensorem tantum to match up what remains
of the summoned property of the noble

This participle may express intention, but
I think generally means that he draw attention
to the fact that the one of whom he was speak-
ing was capable of such a base action.

Satire V 428.

cabidum pasturum requiar. Capable of producing

Satire X 144 possibilis meum dux est

Satire X 195. pasturum

There are three tactics: future participles in the Satires.
It generally expressing destiny the verb; being intention; your
bendness good need adjectivally and but two expressing
capability.

It is clearly to be seen that the expression of
destiny was Juvenal’s favorite use of the future participle