

LATIN FOR BEGINNERS

BENJAMIN L. D'OUGE

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LATIN FOR BEGINNERS

BY

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PREFACE

To make the course preparatory to Cæsar at the same time systematic, thorough, clear, and interesting is the purpose of this series of lessons.

The first pages are devoted to a brief discussion of the Latin language, its history, and its educational value. The body of the book, consisting of seventy-nine lessons, is divided into three parts.

Part I is devoted to pronunciation, quantity, accent, and kindred introductory essentials.

Part II carries the work through the first sixty lessons, and is devoted to the study of forms and vocabulary, together with some elementary constructions, a knowledge of which is necessary for the translation of the exercises and reading matter. The first few lessons have been made unusually simple, to meet the wants of pupils not well grounded in English grammar.

Part III contains nineteen lessons, and is concerned primarily with the study of syntax and of subjunctive and irregular verb forms. The last three of these lessons constitute a review of all the constructions presented in the book. There is abundant easy reading matter; and, in order to secure proper concentration of effort upon syntax and translation, no new vocabularies are introduced, but the vocabularies in Part II are reviewed.

It is hoped that the following features will commend themselves to teachers:

The forms are presented in their natural sequence, and are given, for the most part, in the body of the book as well as in a grammatical appendix. The work on the verb is intensive in character, work in other directions being reduced to a minimum while this is going on. The forms of the subjunctive are studied in correlation with the subjunctive constructions.

The vocabulary has been selected with the greatest care, using Lodge's "Dictionary of Secondary Latin" and Browne's "Latin Word List" as a basis. There are about six hundred words, exclusive of proper names, in the special vocabularies, and these are among the simplest and commonest words in the language. More than ninety-five per cent of those chosen are Cæsarian, and of these more than ninety per cent are used in Cæsar five or more times. The few words not Cæsarian are of such frequent occurrence in Cicero, Vergil, and other authors as to justify their appearance here. But teachers desiring to confine word study to Cæsar can easily do so, as the Cæsarian words are printed in the vocabularies in distinctive type. Concrete nouns have been preferred to abstract, root words to compounds and derivatives, even when the latter were of more frequent occurrence in Cæsar. To assist the memory, related English words are added in each special vocabulary. To insure more careful preparation, the special vocabularies have been removed from their respective lessons and placed by themselves. The general vocabulary contains about twelve hundred words, and of these above eighty-five per cent are found in Cæsar.

The syntax has been limited to those essentials which recent investigations, such as those of Dr. Lee Byrne and his collaborators, have shown to belong properly to the work of the first year. The constructions are presented, as far as possible, from the standpoint of English, the English usage being given first and the Latin compared or contrasted with it. Special attention has been given to the constructions of participles, the gerund and gerundive, and the infinitive in indirect statements. Constructions having a logical connection are not separated but are treated together.

Exercises for translation occur throughout, those for translation into Latin being, as a rule, only half as long as those for translation into English. In Part III a few of the commoner idioms in Cæsar are introduced and the sentences are drawn mainly from that author. From first to last a consistent effort is made to instill a proper regard for Latin word order, the first principles of which are laid down early in the course.

Selections for reading are unusually abundant and are introduced from the earliest possible moment. These increase in number and length as the book progresses, and, for the most part, are made an integral part of the lessons instead of being massed at the end of the book. This arrangement insures a more constant and thorough drill in forms and vocabulary, promotes reading power, and affords a breathing spell between succeeding subjects. The material is drawn from historical and mythological sources, and the vocabulary employed includes but few words not already learned. The book closes with a continued story which recounts the chief incidents in the life of a Roman boy. The last chapters record his experiences in Cæsar's army, and contain much information that will facilitate the interpretation of the Commentaries. The early emphasis placed on word order and sentence structure, the simplicity of the syntax, and the familiarity of the vocabulary, make the reading selections especially useful for work in sight translation.

Reviews are called for at frequent intervals, and to facilitate this branch of the work an Appendix of Reviews has been prepared, covering both the vocabulary and the grammar.

The illustrations are numerous, and will, it is hoped, do much to stimulate interest in the ancient world and to create true and lasting impressions of Roman life and times.

A consistent effort has been made to use simple language and clear explanation throughout.

As an aid to teachers using this book a "Teacher's Manual" has been prepared, which contains, in addition to general suggestions, notes on each lesson.

The author wishes to express his gratitude to the numerous teachers who tested the advance pages in their classes, and, as a result of their experience, have given much valuable aid by criticism and suggestion. Particular acknowledgments are due to Miss A. Susan Jones of the Central High School, Grand Rapids, Michigan; to Miss Clara Allison of the High School at Hastings, Michigan; and to Miss Helen B. Muir and Mr. Orland O. Norris, teachers of Latin in this institution.

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LATIN FOR BEGINNERS

TO THE STUDENT—BY WAY OF INTRODUCTION

What is Latin? If you will look at the map of Italy on the opposite page, you will find near the middle of the peninsula and facing the west coast a district called Latium,¹ and Rome its capital. The Latin language, meaning the language of Latium, was spoken by the ancient Romans and other inhabitants of Latium, and Latin was the name applied to it after the armies of Rome had carried the knowledge of her language far beyond its original boundaries. As the English of to-day is not quite the same as that spoken two or three hundred years ago, so Latin was not always the same at all times, but changed more or less in the course of centuries. The sort of Latin you are going to learn was in use about two thousand years ago. And that period has been selected because the language was then at its best and the greatest works of Roman literature were being produced. This period, because of its supreme excellence, is called the Golden Age of Roman letters.

The Spread of Latin. For some centuries after Rome was founded, the Romans were a feeble and insignificant people, their territory was limited to Latium, and their existence constantly threatened by warlike neighbors. But after the third century before Christ, Rome's power grew rapidly. She conquered all Italy, then reached out for the lands across the sea and beyond the Alps, and finally ruled over the whole ancient world. The empire thus established lasted for more than four

¹ Pronounce *Lă'shĭ-ăm*.

hundred years. The importance of Latin increased with the growth of Roman power, and what had been a dialect spoken by a single tribe became the universal language. Gradually the language changed somewhat, developing differently in different countries. In Italy it has become Italian, in Spain Spanish, and in France French. All these nations, therefore, are speaking a modernized form of Latin.

The Romans and the Greeks. In their career of conquest the Romans came into conflict with the Greeks. The Greeks were inferior to the Romans in military power, but far superior to them in culture. They excelled in art, literature, music, science, and philosophy. Of all these pursuits the Romans were ignorant until contact with Greece revealed to them the value of education and filled them with the thirst for knowledge. And so it came about that while Rome conquered Greece by force of arms, Greece conquered Rome by force of her intellectual superiority and became her schoolmaster. It was soon the established custom for young Romans to go to Athens and to other centers of Greek learning to finish their training, and the knowledge of the Greek language among the educated classes became universal. At the same time many cultured Greeks — poets, artists, orators, and philosophers — flocked to Rome, opened schools, and taught their arts. Indeed, the preëminence of Greek culture became so great that Rome almost lost her ambition to be original, and her writers vied with each other in their efforts to reproduce in Latin what was choicest in Greek literature. As a consequence of all this, the civilization and national life of Rome became largely Grecian, and to Greece she owed her literature and her art.

Rome and the Modern World. After conquering the world, Rome impressed her language, laws, customs of living, and modes of thinking upon the subject nations, and they became Roman; and the world has remained largely Roman ever since. Latin continued to live, and the knowledge of Latin was the only light of learning that burned steadily through the dark ages that followed the downfall of the Roman Empire. Latin was the common language of scholars and remained so even down to the days of Shakespeare. Even yet it is

more nearly than any other tongue the universal language of the learned. The life of to-day is much nearer the life of ancient Rome than the lapse of centuries would lead one to suppose. You and I are Romans still in many ways, and if Cæsar and Cicero should appear among us, we should not find them, except for dress and language, much unlike men of to-day.

Latin and English. Do you know that more than half of the words in the English dictionary are Latin, and that you are speaking more or less Latin every day? How has this come about? In the year 1066 William the Conqueror invaded England with an army of Normans. The Normans spoke French—which, you remember, is descended from Latin—and spread their language to a considerable extent over England, and so Norman-French played an important part in the formation of English and forms a large proportion of our vocabulary. Furthermore, great numbers of almost pure Latin words have been brought into English through the writings of scholars, and every new scientific discovery is marked by the addition of new terms of Latin derivation. Hence, while the simpler and commoner words of our mother tongue are Anglo-Saxon, and Anglo-Saxon forms the staple of our colloquial language, yet in the realms of literature, and especially in poetry, words of Latin derivation are very abundant. Also in the learned professions, as in law, medicine, and engineering, a knowledge of Latin is necessary for the successful interpretation of technical and scientific terms.

Why study Latin? The foregoing paragraphs make it clear why Latin forms so important a part of modern education. We have seen that our civilization rests upon that of Greece and Rome, and that we must look to the past if we would understand the present. It is obvious, too, that the knowledge of Latin not only leads to a more exact and effective use of our own language, but that it is of vital importance and of great practical value to any one preparing for a literary or professional career. To this it may be added that the study of Latin throws a flood of light upon the structure of language in general and lays an excellent foundation for all grammatical study.

Finally, it has been abundantly proved that there is no more effective means of strengthening the mind than by the earnest pursuit of this branch of learning.

Review Questions. Whence does Latin get its name? Where is Latium? Where is Rome? Was Latin always the same? What sort of Latin are we to study? Describe the growth of Rome's power and the spread of Latin. What can you say of the origin of Italian, French, and Spanish? How did the ancient Greeks and Romans compare? How did Greece influence Rome? How did Rome influence the world? In what sense are we Romans still? What did Latin have to do with the formation of English? What proportion of English words are of Latin origin, and what kind of words are they? Why should we study Latin?

PART I

THE PRONUNCIATION OF LATIN

THE ALPHABET

1. The Latin alphabet contains the same letters as the English except that it has no *w* and no *j*.

2. The vowels, as in English, are *a, e, i, o, u, y*. The other letters are consonants.

3. *I* is used both as a vowel and as a consonant. Before a vowel in the same syllable it has the value of a consonant and is called *I consonant*.

Thus in *Iū-li-us* the first *i* is a consonant, the second a vowel.

SOUNDS OF THE LETTERS¹

4. Latin was not pronounced like English. The Romans at the beginning of the Christian era pronounced their language substantially as described below.

5. The vowels have the following sounds:

VOWELS ²	LATIN EXAMPLES
ā as in <i>father</i>	<i>hāc, stās</i>
ǎ like the first <i>a</i> in <i>ahā'</i> , never as in <i>hat</i>	<i>ǎ'-māt, cǎ'-nās</i>
ē as in <i>they</i>	<i>tē'-lǎ, mē'-tǎ</i>
ě as in <i>met</i>	<i>tě'-nět, měr'-cēs</i>
ī as in <i>machine</i>	<i>sěr'-tī, prǎ'-tī</i>

¹ N.B. The sounds of the letters are best learned by hearing them correctly pronounced. The matter in this section is, therefore, intended for reference rather than for assignment as a lesson. As a first step it is suggested that the teacher pronounce the examples in class, the pupils following.

² Long vowels are marked $\bar{\quad}$, short ones $\acute{\quad}$.

VOWELS	LATIN EXAMPLES
ī as in <i>bit</i>	sī'-tīs, bī'-bī
ō as in <i>holy</i>	Rō'-mā, ō'-rīs
ǒ as in <i>wholly</i> , never as in <i>hot</i>	mǒ'-dō, bǒ'-nōs
ū as in <i>rude</i> , or as <i>oo</i> in <i>boot</i>	ū'-mōr, tū'-bēr
ǔ as in <i>full</i> , or as <i>oo</i> in <i>foot</i>	ūt, tū'-tūs

NOTE. It is to be observed that there is a decided difference in sound, except in the case of *a*, between the long and the short vowels. It is not merely a matter of *quantity* but also of *quality*.

6. In **diphthongs** (two-vowel sounds) both vowels are heard in a single syllable.

DIPHTHONGS	LATIN EXAMPLES
ae as <i>ai</i> in <i>aisle</i>	tæ'-dae
au as <i>ou</i> in <i>out</i>	gau'-dēt
ei as <i>ei</i> in <i>eight</i>	dein'-dē
eu as <i>ē'ō</i> (a short <i>e</i> followed by a short <i>u</i> in one syllable)	seu
oe like <i>oi</i> in <i>toil</i>	foe'-dūs
ui like <i>ō'ī</i> (a short <i>u</i> followed by a short <i>i</i> in one syllable. Cf. English <i>we</i>)	cui, huic

NOTE. Give all the vowels and diphthongs their proper sounds and do not slur over them in unaccented syllables, as is done in English.

7. **Consonants** are pronounced as in English, except that

CONSONANTS	LATIN EXAMPLES
c is always like <i>c</i> in <i>cat</i> , never as in <i>cent</i>	cā'-dō, cī'-būs, cē'-nā
g is always like <i>g</i> in <i>get</i> , never as in <i>gem</i>	gē'-mō, gīg'-nō
i consonant is always like <i>y</i> in <i>yes</i>	iām, iō'-cūs
n before <i>c</i> , <i>qu</i> , or <i>g</i> is like <i>ng</i> in <i>sing</i> (compare the sound of <i>n</i> in <i>anchor</i>)	ān'-cō-rā (ang'-ko-ra)
qu, gu, and sometimes su before a vowel have the sound of <i>qw</i> , <i>gw</i> , and <i>sw</i> . Here <i>u</i> has the value of consonant <i>v</i> and is not counted a vowel	īn'-quīt, quī, līn'-guā, sān'-guīs, suā'-dē-ō
s is like <i>s</i> in <i>sea</i> , never as in <i>ease</i>	rō'-sā, īs
t is always like <i>t</i> in <i>native</i> , never as in <i>nation</i>	rā'-tī-ō, nā'-tī-ō

CONSONANTS

LATIN EXAMPLES

-v is like <i>w</i> in <i>wine</i> , never as in <i>vine</i>	vī'-nūm, vīr
x has the value of two consonants (<i>cs</i> or <i>gs</i>) and is like <i>x</i> in <i>extract</i> , not as in <i>exact</i>	ĕx'-trā, ĕx-āc'-tūs
bs is like <i>ps</i> and bt like <i>pt</i>	ūrbs, ōb-tī'-nē-ō
ch, ph, and th are like <i>c</i> , <i>p</i> , <i>t</i>	pūl'-chēr, Phoe'-bē, thē-ā'-trūm

a. In combinations of consonants give each its distinct sound. Doubled consonants should be pronounced with a slight pause between the two sounds. Thus pronounce *tt* as in *rat-trap*, not as in *rattle*; *pp* as in *hop-pole*, not as in *upper*. Examples, mīt'-tō, Āp'pī-ūs, bēl'-lūm.

SYLLABLES

8. A Latin word has as many syllables as it has vowels and diphthongs. Thus *aes-tā'-tē* has three syllables, *au-dī-ĕn'-dūs* has four.

a. Two vowels with a consonant between them never make one syllable, as is so often the case in English. Compare English *inside* with Latin *in-sī'-dē*.

9. Words are divided into syllables as follows:

1. A single consonant between two vowels goes with the second. Thus *ā-mā'-bī-līs*, *mē-mō'-rī-ā*, *in-tē'-rē-ā*, *ā'-bēst*, *pē-rē'-gīt*.¹

2. Combinations of two or more consonants:

a. A consonant followed by *l* or *r* goes with the *l* or *r*. Thus *pū'-blī-cūs*, *ā'-grī*.

EXCEPTION. Prepositional compounds of this nature, as also *ll* and *rr*, follow rule *b*. Thus *āb'-lū-ō*, *āb-rūm'-pō*, *īl'-lē*, *fēr'-rūm*.

b. In all other combinations of consonants the first consonant goes with the preceding vowel.² Thus *māg'-nūs*, *ĕ-gēs'-tās*, *vīc-tō'-rī-ā*, *hōs'-pēs*, *ān'-nūs*, *sū-bāc'-tūs*.

3. The last syllable of a word is called the *ul'-ti-ma*; the one next to the last, the *pe-nult'*; the one before the penult, the *an'-te-pe-nult'*.

¹ In writing and printing it is customary to divide the parts of a compound, as *inter-eā*, *ab-est*, *sub-actus*, *per-ēgit*, contrary to the correct phonetic rule.

² The combination *nc* is divided *nc-t*, as *fūnc-tūs*, *sānc-tūs*.

10.

EXERCISE

Divide the words in the following passage into syllables and pronounce them, placing the accent as indicated :

Vādē ād förmícām, Ō píger, ēt cōnsidērā vīās ēiūs ēt dīscē sāpiēntiām : quae cūm nōn hábēāt dūcēm nec praecēptōrēm nec príncípēm, párat in aestátē cibūm síbī ēt cōngrēgāt in mēssē quōd cōmēdāt.

[Go to the ant, thou sluggard ; consider her ways, and be wise : which, having no guide, overseer, or ruler, provideth her meat in the summer and gathereth her food in the harvest.]

QUANTITY

11. The quantity of a vowel or a syllable is the time it takes to pronounce it. Correct pronunciation and accent depend upon the proper observance of quantity.

12. **Quantity of Vowels.** Vowels are either long (—) or short (˘). In this book the long vowels are marked. Unmarked vowels are to be considered short.

1. A vowel is short before another vowel or *h* ; as pŏ-ē'-ta, trā'-hō.

2. A vowel is short before *nt* and *nd*, before final *m* or *t*, and, except in words of one syllable, before final *l* or *r*. Thus a'-mānt, a-mān'-dus, a-mā'-bām, a-mā'-bāt, a'-ni-māl, a'-mōr.

3. A vowel is long before *nf*, *ns*, *nx*, and *nt*. Thus in'-fe-rō, re'-gēns, sān'-xī, sānc'-tus.

4. Diphthongs are always long, and are not marked.

13. **Quantity of Syllables.** Syllables are either long or short, and their quantity must be carefully distinguished from that of vowels.

1. **A syllable is short,**

a. If it ends in a short vowel ; as ā'-mō, pī'-grī.

NOTE. In final syllables the short vowel may be followed by a final consonant. Thus the word mē-mō'-rī-ām contains four short syllables. In the first three a short vowel ends the syllable, in the last the short vowel is followed by a final consonant.

2. A syllable is long,

a. If it contains a long vowel or a diphthong, as *cū'-rō*, *poe'-nae*, *aes-tā'-te*.

b. If it ends in a consonant which is followed by another consonant, as *cor'-pus*, *mag'-nus*.

NOTE. The vowel in a long syllable may be either long or short, and should be pronounced accordingly. Thus in *ter'-ra*, *in'-ter*, the first syllable is long, but the vowel in each case is short and should be given the short sound. In words like *saxum* the first syllable is long because *x* has the value of two consonants (*cs* or *gs*).

3. In determining quantity *h* is not counted a consonant.

NOTE. Give about twice as much time to the long syllables as to the short ones. It takes about as long to pronounce a short vowel plus a consonant as it does to pronounce a long vowel or a diphthong, and so these quantities are considered equally long. For example, it takes about as long to say *cūr'-rō* as it does *cū'-rō*, and so each of these first syllables is long. Compare *mōl'-lis* and *mō'-lis*, *ā-mīs'-sī* and *ā-mī'-sī*.

ACCENT

14. Words of two syllables are accented on the first, as *mēn'-sa*, *Cae'-sar*.

15. Words of more than two syllables are accented on the penult if the penult is long. If the penult is short, accent the antepenult. Thus *mo-nē'-mus*, *re'-gi-tur*, *a-gri'-co-la*, *a-man'-dus*.

NOTE. Observe that the position of the accent is determined by the length of the *syllable* and not by the length of the vowel in the syllable. (Cf. § 13. 2, Note.)

16. Certain little words called *enclitics*,¹ which have no separate existence, are added to and pronounced with a preceding word. The most common are *-que*, *and*; *-ve*, *or*; and *-ne*, the question sign. The syllable before an enclitic takes the accent, regardless of its quantity. Thus *populus'que*, *dea'que*, *rēgnā've*, *audit'ne*.

¹ Enclitic means *leaning back*, and that is, as you see, just what these little words do. They cannot stand alone and so they lean back for support upon the preceding word.

HOW TO READ LATIN

17. To read Latin well is not so difficult, if you begin right. Correct habits of reading should be formed now. Notice the quantities carefully, especially the quantity of the penult, to insure your getting the accent on the right syllable. (Cf. § 15.) Give every vowel its proper sound and every syllable its proper length. Then bear in mind that we should read Latin as we read English, in phrases rather than in separate words. Group together words that are closely connected in thought. No good reader halts at the end of each word.

18. Read the stanzas of the following poem by Longfellow, one at a time, first the English and then the Latin version. The syllables inclosed in parentheses are to be slurred or omitted to secure smoothness of meter.

EXCELSIOR [HIGHER]!¹

The shades of night were falling fast,
As through an Alpine village passed
A youth, who bore, 'mid snow and ice,
A banner with the strange device,
Excelsior!

Cadēbant noctis umbrae, dum
Ībat per vīcum Alpicum
Gelū nivequ(e) adolēscēns,
Vēxillum cum signō ferēns,
Excelsior!

His brow was sad; his eye beneath,
Flashed like a falchion from its sheath,
And like a silver clarion rung
The accents of that unknown tongue,
Excelsior!

Frōns trīstis, micat oculus
Velut ē vāgīnā gladius;
Sonantque similēs tubae
Accentūs lingu(ae) incognitae,
Excelsior!

In happy homes he saw the light
Of household fires gleam warm and bright;
Above, the spectral glaciers shone,
And from his lips escaped a groan,
Excelsior!

In domibus videt clārās
Focōrum lūcēs calidās;
Relūcet glaciēs ācris,
Et rumpit gemitūs labrīs,
Excelsior!

"Try not the Pass!" the old man said;
"Dark lowers the tempest overhead,

Dīcit senex, "Nē trānseās!
Suprā nigrēscit tempestās;

¹ Translation by C. W. Goodchild in *Praeco Latinus*, October, 1898.

PART II

WORDS AND FORMS

LESSON I

FIRST PRINCIPLES

19. Subject and Predicate. 1. Latin, like English, expresses thoughts by means of sentences. A sentence is a combination of words that expresses a thought, and in its simplest form is the statement of a single fact. Thus,

Galba is a farmer

Galba est agricola

The sailor fights

Nauta pugnat

In each of these sentences there are two parts :

SUBJECT	{	<i>Galba</i>	{	<i>is a farmer</i>
		Galba		est agricola
		<i>The sailor</i>		<i>fights</i>
		Nauta		pugnat

2. The subject is that person, place, or thing about which something is said, and is therefore a *noun* or some word which can serve the same purpose.

a. Pronouns, as their name implies (*pro*, "instead of," and *noun*), often take the place of nouns, usually to save repeating the same noun, as, *Galba is a farmer; he is a sturdy fellow.*

3. The predicate is that which is said about the subject, and consists of a verb with or without modifiers.

a. A verb is a word which asserts something (usually an act) concerning a person, place, or thing.

The roaring torrent is deep and wide!"
 And loud that clarion voice replied,
 Excelsior!

Lātus et altus est torrēns."
 Clāra vēnit vōx respondēns,
 Excelsior!

At break of day, as heavenward
 The pious monks of Saint Bernard
 Uttered the oft-repeated prayer,
 A voice cried through the startled air,
 Excelsior!

Iam lūcēscēbat, et frātrēs
 Sāctī Bernardī vigīlēs
 Ōrābant precēs solitās,
 Cum vōx clāmāvit per aurās,
 Excelsior!

A traveler, by the faithful hound,
 Half-buried in the snow was found,
 Still grasping in his hand of ice
 That banner with the strange device,
 Excelsior!

Sēmi-sepultus viātor
 Can(e) ā fidō reperitur,
 Comprēndēns pugnō gelidō
 Illud vēxillum cum signō,
 Excelsior!

There in the twilight cold and gray,
 Lifeless, but beautiful, he lay,
 And from the sky, serene and far,
 A voice fell, like a falling star,
 Excelsior!

Iacet corpus exanimū
 Sed lūce frīgīdā pulchrū;
 Et caelō procūl exiēns
 Cadit vōx, ut stella cadēns,
 Excelsior!

20. The Object. In the two sentences, *The boy hit the ball* and *The ball hit the boy*, the same words are used, but the meaning is different, and depends upon the order of the words. The **doer** of the act, that about which something is said, is, as we have seen above, the **subject**. **That to which something is done** is the **direct object** of the verb. *The boy hit the ball* is therefore analyzed as follows :

SUBJECT	PREDICATE
<i>The boy</i>	$\overbrace{\text{hit the ball}}$ (verb) (direct object)

a. A verb whose action passes over to the object directly, as in the sentence above, is called a **transitive verb**. A verb which does not admit of a direct object is called **intransitive**, as, *I walk, he comes*.

21. The Copula. The verb *to be* in its different forms—*are, is, was, etc.*—does not tell us anything about the subject; neither does it govern an object. It simply connects the subject with the word or words in the predicate that possess a distinct meaning. Hence it is called the **copula**, that is, the *joiner* or *link*.

22. In the following sentences pronounce the Latin and name the *nouns, verbs, subjects, objects, predicates, copulas* :

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <i>America est patria mea</i>
<i>America is fatherland my</i> | 2. <i>Agricola filiam amat</i>
<i>(The) farmer (his) daughter loves</i> |
| 3. <i>Filia est Iulia</i>
<i>(His) daughter is Julia</i> | 4. <i>Iulia et agricola sunt in insula</i>
<i>Julia and (the) farmer are on (the) island</i> |
| 5. <i>Iulia aquam portat</i>
<i>Julia water carries</i> | 6. <i>Rosam in comis habet</i>
<i>(A) rose in (her) hair (she) has</i> |
| 7. <i>Iulia est puella pulchra</i>
<i>Julia is (a) girl pretty</i> | 8. <i>Domina filiam pulchram habet</i>
<i>(The) lady (a) daughter beautiful has</i> |

a. The sentences above show that Latin does not express some words which are necessary in English. First of all, *Latin has no article the or a*; thus *agricola* may mean *the farmer, a farmer, or simply farmer*. Then, too, the personal pronouns, *I, you, he, she, etc.*, and the possessive pronouns, *my, your, his, her, etc.*, are not expressed if the meaning of the sentence is clear without them.

LESSON II

FIRST PRINCIPLES (*Continued*)

23. Inflection. Words may change their forms to indicate some change in sense or use, as, *is, are; was, were; who, whose, whom; farmer, farmer's; woman, women*. This is called **inflection**. The inflection of a noun, adjective, or pronoun is called its **declension**, that of a verb its **conjugation**.

24. Number. Latin, like English, has two numbers, singular and plural. In English we usually form the plural by adding *-s* or *-es* to the singular. So Latin changes the singular to the plural by changing the ending of the word. Compare

Naut-a pugnat	<i>The sailor fights</i>
Naut-ae pugnant	<i>The sailors fight</i>

25. RULE. *Nouns that end in -a in the singular end in -ae in the plural.*

26. Learn the following nouns so that you can give the English for the Latin or the Latin for the English. Write the plural of each.

agri'cola, <i>farmer</i> (agriculture) ¹	fuga, <i>flight</i> (fugitive)
aqua, <i>water</i> (aquarium)	iniū'ria, <i>wrong, injury</i>
causa, <i>cause, reason</i>	lūna, <i>moon</i> (lunar)
do'mina, <i>lady of the house,</i> <i>mistress</i> (dominate)	nauta, <i>sailor</i> (nautical)
filia, <i>daughter</i> (filial)	puel'la, <i>girl</i>
fortū'na, <i>fortune</i>	silva, <i>forest</i> (silvan)
	terra, <i>land</i> (terrace)

27. Compare again the sentences

Nauta pugna-t	<i>The sailor fights</i>
Nautae pugna-nt	<i>The sailors fight</i>

In the first sentence the verb pugna-t is in the third person singular, in the second sentence pugna-nt is in the third person plural.

¹ The words in parentheses are English words related to the Latin. When the words are practically identical, as *causa, cause*, no comparison is needed.

28. RULE. Agreement of Verb. *A finite verb must always be in the same person and number as its subject.*

29. RULE. *In the conjugation of the Latin verb the third person singular active ends in -t, the third person plural in -nt. The endings which show the person and number of the verb are called personal endings.*

30. Learn the following verbs and write the plural of each. The personal pronouns *he, she, it*, etc., which are necessary in the inflection of the English verb, are not needed in the Latin, because the personal endings take their place. Of course, if the verb's subject is expressed we do not translate the personal ending by a pronoun; thus *nauta pugnat* is translated *the sailor fights*, not *the sailor he fights*.

ama-t	he (she, it) loves, is loving, does love (amity, amiable)
labō'ra-t	" " " labors, is laboring, does labor
nūntia-t ¹	" " " announces, is announcing, does announce
porta-t	" " " carries, is carrying, does carry (porter)
pugna-t	" " " fights, is fighting, does fight (pugnacious)

31.

EXERCISES

I. 1. The daughter loves, the daughters love. 2. The sailor is carrying, the sailors carry. 3. The farmer does labor, the farmers labor. 4. The girl is announcing, the girls do announce. 5. The ladies are carrying, the lady carries.

II: -1. *Nauta pugnat, nautae pugnant.* 2. *Puella amat, puellae amant.* 3. *Agricola portat, agricolae portant.* 4. *Filia labōrat, filiae labōrant.* 5. *Nauta nūntiat, nautae nūntiant.* 6. *Dominae amant, domina amat.*

¹ The *u* in *nūntiō* is long by exception. (Cf. § 12. 2.)



DOMINA

LESSON III

FIRST PRINCIPLES (*Continued*)

32. Declension of Nouns. We learned above (§§ 19, 20) the difference between the subject and object, and that in English they may be distinguished by the order of the words. Sometimes, however, the order is such that we are left in doubt. For example, the sentence *The lady her daughter loves* might mean either that the lady loves her daughter, or that the daughter loves the lady.

1. If the sentence were in Latin, no doubt could arise, because the subject and the object are distinguished, not by the order of the words, but by the endings of the words themselves. Compare the following sentences:

Domina filiam amat	}	<i>The lady loves her daughter</i>
Filiam domina amat		
Amat filiam domina		
Domina amat filiam		
Filia dominam amat	}	<i>The daughter loves the lady</i>
Dominam filia amat		
Amat dominam filia		
Filia amat dominam		

a. Observe that in each case the subject of the sentence ends in -a and the object in -am. The *form* of the noun shows how it is used in the sentence, and the order of the words has no effect on the essential meaning.

2. As stated above (§ 23), this change of ending is called **declension**, and each different ending produces what is called a **case**. When we decline a noun, we give all its different cases, or changes of endings. In English we have three cases, — nominative, possessive, and objective; but, in nouns, the nominative and objective have the same form, and only the possessive case shows a change of ending, by adding 's or the apostrophe. The interrogative pronoun, however, has the fuller declension, *who? whose? whom?*

33. The following table shows a comparison between English and Latin declension forms, and should be thoroughly memorized :

ENGLISH CASES		LATIN CASES		
Declension of <i>who?</i>	Name of case and use	Declension of <i>domina</i> and translation	Name of case and use	SINGULAR
Who?	Nominative — case of the subject	<i>do'min-a</i> <i>the lady</i>	Nominative — case of the subject	
Whose?	Possessive — case of the possessor	<i>domin-ae</i> <i>the lady's</i> <i>of the lady</i>	Genitive — case of the possessor	
Whom?	Objective — case of the object	<i>domin-am</i> <i>the lady</i>	Accusative — case of the direct object	
Who?	Nominative — case of the subject	<i>domin-ae</i> <i>the ladies</i>	Nominative — case of the subject	PLURAL
Whose?	Possessive — case of the possessor	<i>domin-ā'rum</i> <i>the ladies'</i> <i>of the ladies</i>	Genitive — case of the possessor	
Whom?	Objective — case of the object	<i>domin-ās</i> <i>the ladies</i>	Accusative — case of the direct object	

When the nominative singular of a noun ends in *-a*, observe that

a. The nominative plural ends in *-ae*.

b. The genitive singular ends in *-ae* and the genitive plural in *-ārum*.

c. The accusative singular ends in *-am* and the accusative plural in *-ās*.

d. The genitive singular and the nominative plural have the same ending.

34.

EXERCISE

Pronounce the following words and give their general meaning. Then give the number and case, and the use of each form. Where the same form stands for more than one case, give all the possible cases and uses.

- Silva, silvās, silvam.
- Fugam, fugae, fuga.
- Terrārum, terrae, terrās.
- Aquās, causam, lūnās.
- Filiae, fortūnae, lūnae.
- Iniūriās, agricolārum, aquārum.
- Iniūriārum, agricolae, puellās.
- Nautam, agricolās, nautās.
- Agricolam, puellam, silvārum.

LESSON IV

FIRST PRINCIPLES (*Continued*)

35. We learned from the table (§ 33) that the Latin nominative, genitive, and accusative correspond, in general, to the nominative, possessive, and objective in English, and that they are used in the same way. This will be made even clearer by the following sentence:

Filia agricolae nautam amat, the farmer's daughter (or the daughter of the farmer) loves the sailor

What is the subject? the direct object? What case is used for the subject? for the direct object? What word denotes the possessor? In what case is it?

36. RULE. **Nominative Subject.** *The subject of a finite verb is in the Nominative and answers the question Who? or What?*

37. RULE. **Accusative Object.** *The direct object of a transitive verb is in the Accusative and answers the question Whom? or What?*

38. RULE. **Genitive of the Possessor.** *The word denoting the owner or possessor of something is in the Genitive and answers the question Whose?*



DIANA SAGITTAS PORTAT ET FERAS NECAT

39.

EXERCISES

First learn the special vocabulary, p. 283.

I. 1. Diāna est dea. 2. Lātōna est dea. 3. Diāna et Lātōna sunt deae. 4. Diāna est dea lūnae. 5. Diāna est filia Lātōnae. 6. Lātōna Diānam amat. 7. Diāna est dea silvārum. 8. Diāna silvam amat. 9. Diāna sagittās portat. 10. Diāna ferās silvae necat. 11. Ferae terrārum pugnant.

For the order of words imitate the Latin above.

II. 1. The daughter of Latona does love the forests. 2. Latona's daughter carries arrows. 3. The farmers' daughters do labor. 4. The farmer's daughter loves the waters of the forest. 5. The sailor is announcing the girls' flight. 6. The girls announce the sailors' wrongs. 7. The farmer's daughter labors. 8. Diana's arrows are killing the wild beasts of the land.

40.

CONVERSATION

Translate the questions and answer them in Latin. The answers may be found in the exercises preceding.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Quis est Diāna? | 4. Quis silvam amat? |
| 2. Cuius filia est Diāna? | 5. Quis sagittās portat? |
| 3. Quis Diānam amat? | 6. Cuius filiae labōrant? |

LESSON V

FIRST PRINCIPLES (*Continued*)

41. The Dative Case. In addition to the relationships between words expressed by the nominative, genitive (possessive), and accusative (objective) cases, there are other relationships, to express which in English we use such words as *from*, *with*, *by*, *to*, *for*, *in*, *at*.¹

Latin, too, makes frequent use of such prepositions; but often it expresses these relations without them by means of case forms which

¹ Words like *to*, *for*, *by*, *from*, *in*, etc., which define the relationship between words, are called **prepositions**.

English does not possess. One of the cases found in the Latin declension and lacking in English is called the *dative*.

42. When the nominative singular ends in *-a*, the dative singular ends in *-ae* and the dative plural in *-īs*.

NOTE. Observe that the *genitive singular*, the *dative singular*, and the *nominative plural* all have the same ending, *-ae*; but the uses of the three cases are entirely different. The general meaning of the sentence usually makes clear which case is intended.

a. Form the dative singular and plural of the following nouns: *fuga, causa, fortūna, terra, aqua, puella, agricola, nauta, domina*.

43. The Dative Relation. The dative case is used to express the relations conveyed in English by the prepositions *to, towards, for*.

These prepositions are often used in English in expressions of motion, such as *She went to town, He ran towards the horse, Columbus sailed for America*. In such cases the dative is not used in Latin, as *motion through space* is foreign to the dative relation. But the dative is used to denote that *to* or *towards* which a benefit, injury, purpose, feeling, or quality is directed, or that *for* which something serves or exists.

a. What dative relations do you discover in the following?

The teacher gave a prize to John because he replied so promptly to all her questions — a good example for the rest of us. It is a pleasure to us to hear him recite. Latin is easy for him, but it is very hard for me. Some are fitted for one thing and others for another.

44. The Indirect Object. Examine the sentence

Nauta fugam nūntiat, the sailor announces the flight

Here the verb, *nūntiat*, governs the direct object, *fugam*, in the accusative case. If, however, we wish to mention the persons **to whom** the sailor announces the flight, as, *The sailor announces the flight to the farmers*, the verb will have two objects:

1. Its direct object, *flight (fugam)*
2. Its indirect object, *farmers*

According to the preceding section, *to the farmers* is a relation covered by the dative case, and we are prepared for the following rule:

45. RULE. Dative Indirect Object. *The indirect object of a verb is in the Dative.*

a. The indirect object usually stands before the direct object.

46. We may now complete the translation of the sentence *The sailor announces the flight to the farmers*, and we have

Nauta agricolis fugam nūntiat

47.

EXERCISES

First learn the special vocabulary, p. 283.

Point out the direct and indirect objects and the genitive of the possessor.

I. 1. Quis nautis pecuniam dat? 2. Filiae agricolae nautis pecuniam dant. 3. Quis fortunam pugnae nūntiat? 4. Galba agricolis fortunam pugnae nūntiat. 5. Cui domina fabulam nārrat? 6. Filiae agricolae domina fabulam nārrat. 7. Quis Diānae coronam dat? 8. Puella Diānae coronam dat quia Diānam amat. 9. Dea lunae sagittas portat et ferās silvarum necat. 10. Cuius victoriam Galba nūntiat? 11. Nautae victoriam Galba nūntiat.

Imitate the word order of the preceding exercise.

II. 1. To whom do the girls give a wreath? 2. The girls give a wreath to Julia, because Julia loves wreaths. 3. The sailors tell the ladies¹ a story, because the ladies love stories. 4. The farmer gives his (§ 22. a) daughter water. 5. Galba announces the cause of the battle to the sailor. 6. The goddess of the moon loves the waters of the forest. 7. Whose wreath is Latona carrying? Diana's.

¹ Observe that in English the indirect object often stands without a preposition *to* to mark it, especially when it precedes the direct object.

LESSON VI

FIRST PRINCIPLES (*Continued*)

48. The Ablative Case. Another case, lacking in English but found in the fuller Latin declension, is the *ab'la-tive*.

49. When the nominative singular ends in *-a*, the ablative singular ends in *-ā* and the ablative plural in *-īs*.

a. Observe that the final *-ā* of the nominative is short, while the final *-ā* of the ablative is long, as,

Nom. filiā

Abl. filiā

b. Observe that the ablative plural is like the dative plural.

c. Form the ablative singular and plural of the following nouns: *fuga, causa, fortūna, terra, aqua, puella, agricola, nauta, domina*.

50. The Ablative Relation. The ablative case is used to express the relations conveyed in English by the prepositions *from, with, by, at, in*. It denotes

1. That from which something is separated, from which it starts, or of which it is deprived — generally translated by *from*.

2. That with which something is associated or by means of which it is done — translated by *with* or *by*.

3. The place where or the time when something happens — translated by *in* or *at*.

a. What ablative relations do you discover in the following?

In our class there are twenty boys and girls. Daily at eight o'clock they come from home with their books, and while they are at school they study Latin with great zeal. In a short time they will be able to read with ease the books written by the Romans. By patience and perseverance all things in this world can be overcome.

51. Prepositions. While, as stated above (§ 41), many relations expressed in English by prepositions are in Latin expressed by case forms, still prepositions are of frequent occurrence, but only with the accusative or ablative.

52. RULE. Object of a Preposition. *A noun governed by a preposition must be in the Accusative or Ablative case.*

53. Prepositions denoting the ablative relations *from, with, in, on*, are naturally followed by the ablative case. Among these are

\bar{a} ¹ or ab , <i>from, away from</i>	cum , <i>with</i>
dē , <i>from, down from</i>	in , <i>in, on</i>
\bar{e} ¹ or ex , <i>from, out from, out of</i>	

1. *Translate into Latin, using prepositions.* In the water, on the land, down from the forest, with the fortune, out of the forests, from the victory, out of the waters, with the sailors, down from the moon.

54. Adjectives. Examine the sentence

Puella parva bonam deam amat, the little girl loves the good goddess

In this sentence **parva** (*little*) and **bonam** (*good*) are not nouns, but are descriptive words expressing quality. Such words are called *adjectives*,² and they are said to belong to the noun which they describe.

You can tell by its ending to which noun an adjective belongs. The ending of **parva** shows that it belongs to **puella**, and the ending of **bonam** that it belongs to **deam**. Words that belong together are said to agree, and the belonging-together is called *agreement*. Observe that *the adjective and its noun agree in number and case*.

55. Examine the sentences

Puella est parva, the girl is little

Puella parva bonam deam amat, the little girl loves the good goddess

In the first sentence the adjective **parva** is separated from its noun by the verb and stands in the predicate. It is therefore called a *predicate adjective*. In the second sentence the adjectives **parva** and

¹ \bar{a} and \bar{e} are used only before words beginning with a consonant; **ab** and **ex** are used before either vowels or consonants.

² *Pick out the adjectives in the following:* "When I was a little boy, I remember that one cold winter's morning I was accosted by a smiling man with an ax on his shoulder. 'My pretty boy,' said he, 'has your father a grindstone?'—'Yes, sir,' said I.—'You are a fine little fellow,' said he. 'Will you let me grind my ax on it?'"

bonam are closely attached to the nouns **puella** and **deam** respectively, and are called *attributive adjectives*.

a. Pick out the attributive and the predicate adjectives in the following:

Do you think Latin is hard? Hard studies make strong brains. Lazy students dislike hard studies. We are not lazy.

56.

DIALOGUE

JULIA AND GALBA

First learn the special vocabulary, p. 283.

I. Quis, Galba, est Diāna?

G. Diāna, Iūlia, est pulchra dea lūnae et silvārum.

I. Cuius filia, Galba, est Diāna?

G. Lātōnae filia, Iūlia, est Diāna.

I. Quid Diāna portat?

G. Sagittās Diāna portat.

I. Cūr Diāna sagittās portat?

G. Diāna sagittās portat, Iulia, quod malās ferās silvae magnae necat.

I. Amatne Lātōna filiam?

G. Amat, et filia Lātōnam amat.

I. Quid filia tua parva portat?

G. Corōnās pulchrās filia mea parva portat.

I. Cui filia tua corōnās pulchrās dat?

G. Diānae corōnās dat.

I. Quis est cum filiā tuā? Estne sōla?

G. Sōla nōn est; filia mea parva est cum ancillā meā.

a. When a person is called or addressed, the case used is called the *vocative* (Latin *vocāre*, "to call"). In form the *vocative* is regularly like the *nominative*. In English the name of the person addressed usually stands first in the sentence. *The Latin vocative rarely stands first.* Point out five examples of the vocative in this dialogue.

b. Observe that questions answered by *yes* or *no* in English are answered in Latin by repeating the verb. Thus, if you wished to answer in Latin the question *Is the sailor fighting?* **Pugnatne nauta?** you would say **Pugnat**, *he is fighting*, or **Nōn pugnat**, *he is not fighting*.

LESSON VII

THE FIRST OR \bar{A} -DECLENSION

57. In the preceding lessons we have now gone over all the cases, singular and plural, of nouns whose nominative singular ends in *-a*. All Latin nouns whose nominative singular ends in *-a* belong to the First Declension. It is also called the \bar{A} -Declension because of the prominent part which the vowel *a* plays in the formation of the cases. We have also learned what relations are expressed by each case. These results are summarized in the following table :

CASE	NOUN	TRANSLATION	USE AND GENERAL MEANING OF EACH CASE
SINGULAR			
<i>Nom.</i>	do'min-a	<i>the lady</i>	The subject
<i>Gen.</i>	domin-ae	<i>of the lady, or the lady's</i>	The possessor of something
<i>Dat.</i>	domin-ae	<i>to or for the lady</i>	Expressing the relation <i>to</i> or <i>for</i> , especially the indirect object
<i>Acc.</i>	domin-am	<i>the lady</i>	The direct object
<i>Abl.</i>	domin-ā	<i>from, with, by, in, the lady</i>	Separation (<i>from</i>), association or means (<i>with, by</i>), place where or time when (<i>in, at</i>)
PLURAL			
<i>Nom.</i>	domin-ae	<i>the ladies</i>	The same as the singular
<i>Gen.</i>	domin-ā'rum	<i>of the ladies, or the ladies'</i>	
<i>Dat.</i>	domin-is	<i>to or for the ladies</i>	
<i>Acc.</i>	domin-ās	<i>the ladies</i>	
<i>Abl.</i>	domin-is	<i>from, with, by, in, the ladies</i>	

58. **The Base.** That part of a word which remains unchanged in inflection and to which the terminations are added is called the **base**.

Thus, in the declension above, **domin-** is the base and **-a** is the termination of the nominative singular.

59. Write the declension of the following nouns, separating the base from the termination by a hyphen. Also give them orally.

pugna, terra, lūna, ancil'la, corō'na, in'sula, silva

60. **Gender.** In English, names of living beings are either masculine or feminine, and names of things without life are neuter. This is called **natural gender**. Yet in English there are some names of things to which we refer as if they were feminine; as, "Have you seen my yacht? *She* is a beauty." And there are some names of living beings to which we refer as if they were neuter; as, "Is the baby here? No, the nurse has taken *it* home." Some words, then, have a gender quite apart from sex or real gender, and this is called **grammatical gender**.

Latin, like English, has three genders. Names of males are usually masculine and of females feminine, but *names of things have grammatical gender and may be either masculine, feminine, or neuter*. Thus we have in Latin the three words, **lapis**, a stone; **rūpēs**, a cliff; and **saxum**, a rock. **Lapis** is masculine, **rūpēs** feminine, and **saxum** neuter. The gender can usually be determined by the ending of the word, and *must always be learned*, for without knowing the gender it is impossible to write correct Latin.

61. **Gender of First-Declension Nouns.** Nouns of the first declension are feminine unless they denote males. Thus **silva** is feminine, but **nauta**, sailor, and **agricola**, farmer, are masculine.

62.

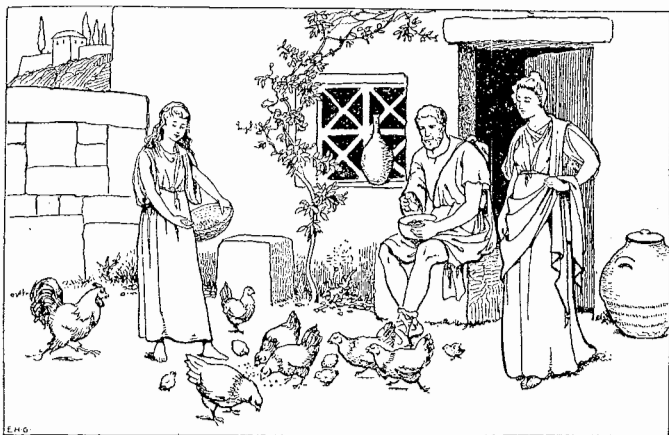
EXERCISES

First learn the special vocabulary, p. 284.

I. 1. Agricola cum filiā in casā habitat. 2. Bona filia agricolae cēnam parat. 3. Cēna est grāta agricolae¹ et agricola bonam filiam laudat. 4. Deinde filia agricolae gallinās ad cēnam vocat. 5. Gallinae filiam agricolae amant. 6. Malae filiae bonās cēnās nōn parant. 7. Filia agricolae est grāta dominae. 8. Domina in insulā magnā habitat. 9. Domina bonae puellae parvae pecūniam dat.

¹ Note that the relation expressed by the dative case covers that *to which a feeling is directed*. (Cf. § 43.)

- II. 1. Where does the farmer live? 2. The farmer lives in the small cottage. 3. Who lives with the farmer? 4. (His) little daughter lives with the farmer. 5. (His) daughter is getting (*parat*) a good dinner for the farmer. 6. The farmer praises the good dinner. 7. The daughter's good dinner is pleasing to the farmer.



What Latin words are suggested by this picture?

63.

CONVERSATION

Answer the questions in Latin.

1. Quis cum agricolā in casā habitat?
2. Quid bona filia agricolae parat?
3. Quem agricola laudat?
4. Vocatne filia agricolae gallinās ad cēnam?
5. Cuius filia est grāta dominae?
6. Cui domina pecūniam dat?

LESSON VIII

FIRST DECLENSION (*Continued*) •

64. We have for some time now been using adjectives and nouns together, and you have noticed an agreement between them in *case* and in *number* (§ 54). They agree also in *gender*. In the phrase *silva magna*, we have a feminine adjective in *-a* agreeing with a feminine noun in *-a*.

65. **RULE. Agreement of Adjectives.** *Adjectives agree with their nouns in gender, number, and case.*

66. Feminine adjectives in *-a* are declined like feminine nouns in *-a*, and you should learn to decline them together as follows:

NOUN		ADJECTIVE	
domina (base domin-), f., lady		bona (base bon-), good	
SINGULAR			
			TERMINATIONS
<i>Nom.</i>	do'mina	bona	-a
<i>Gen.</i>	dominae	bonae	-ae
<i>Dat.</i>	dominae	bonae	-ae
<i>Acc.</i>	dominam	bonam	-am
<i>Abl.</i>	dominā	bonā	-ā
PLURAL			
<i>Nom.</i>	dominae	bonae	-ae
<i>Gen.</i>	dominā'rum	bonā'rum	-ārum
<i>Dat.</i>	dominīs	bonīs	-īs
<i>Acc.</i>	dominās	bonās	-ās
<i>Abl.</i>	dominīs	bonīs	-īs

a. In the same way decline together *puella mala*, the bad girl; *ancil'la parva*, the little maid; *fortū'na magna*, great fortune.

67. The words *dea*, goddess, and *filia*, daughter, take the ending *-ābus* instead of *-īs* in the *dative and ablative plural*. Note the *dative and ablative plural* in the following declension:

dea bona (bases de- bon-)

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
<i>Nom.</i>	dea bona	deae bonae
<i>Gen.</i>	deae bonae	deā'rum bonā'rum
<i>Dat.</i>	deae bonae	deā'bus bonīs
<i>Acc.</i>	deam bonam	deās bonās
<i>Abl.</i>	deā bonā	deā'bus bonīs

a. In the same way decline together *filia parva*.

68. Latin Word Order. The order of words in English and in Latin sentences is not the same.

In English we arrange words in a fairly fixed order. Thus, in the sentence *My daughter is getting dinner for the farmers*, we cannot alter the order of the words without spoiling the sentence. We can, however, throw emphasis on different words by speaking them with more force. Try the effect of reading the sentence by putting special force on *my, daughter, dinner, farmers*.

In Latin, where the office of the word in the sentence is shown by its *ending* (cf. § 32. 1), and not by its *position*, the order of words is more free, and position is used to secure the same effect that in English is secured by emphasis of voice. To a limited extent we can alter the order of words in English, too, for the same purpose. Compare the sentences

I saw a game of football at Chicago last November (normal order)
Last November I saw a game of football at Chicago
At Chicago, last November, I saw a game of football

1. In a Latin sentence the most emphatic place is the *first*; next in importance is the *last*; the weakest point is the *middle*. Generally the *subject* is the most important word, and is placed *first*; usually the *verb* is the next in importance, and is placed *last*. The other words of the sentence stand between these two in the order of their importance. Hence the normal order of words — that is, where no unusual emphasis is expressed — is as follows:

subject — modifiers of the subject — indirect object — direct object — adverb — verb

Changes from the normal order are frequent, and are due to the desire for throwing emphasis upon some word or phrase. *Notice the order of the*

Latin words when you are translating, and imitate it when you are turning English into Latin.

2. Possessive pronouns and modifying genitives normally stand after their nouns. When placed before their nouns they are emphatic, as *filia mea*, *my daughter*; *mea filia*, *my daughter*; *casa Galbae*, *Galba's cottage*; *Galbae casa*, *Galba's cottage*.

Notice the variety of emphasis produced by writing the following sentence in different ways:

Filia mea agricolis cēnam parat (normal order)

Mea filia agricolis parat cēnam (*mea* and *cēnam* emphatic)

Agricolis filia mea cēnam parat (*agricolis* emphatic)

3. An adjective placed before its noun is more emphatic than when it follows. When great emphasis is desired, the adjective is separated from its noun by other words.

Filia mea casam parvam nōn amat (*parvam* not emphatic)

Filia mea parvam casam nōn amat (*parvam* more emphatic)

Parvam filia mea casam nōn amat (*parvam* very emphatic)

4. Interrogative words usually stand first, the same as in English.

5. The copula (as *est*, *sunt*) is of so little importance that it frequently does not stand last, but may be placed wherever it sounds well.

69.

EXERCISE

First learn the special vocabulary, p. 284.

Note the order of the words in these sentences and pick out those that are emphatic.

1. Longae nōn sunt tuae viae. 2. Suntne tubae novae in meā casā? Nōn sunt. 3. Quis lātā in silvā habitat? Diāna, lūnae clārae pulchra dea, lātā in silvā habitat. 4. Nautae altās et lātās amant aquās. 5. Quid ancilla tua portat? Ancilla mea tubam novam portat. 6. Ubi sunt Lesbia et Iūlia? In tuā casā est Lesbia et Iūlia est in meā. 7. Estne Italia lāta terra? Longa est Italia, nōn lāta. 8. Cui Galba agricola fābulam novam nārrat? Filiabus dominae clārae fābulam novam nārrat. 9. Clāra est insula Sicilia. 10. Quem laudat Lātōna? Lātōna laudat filiam.


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First Review of Vocabulary and Grammar, §§ 502-505

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LESSON IX

THE SECOND OR O-DECLENSION

70. Latin nouns are divided into five declensions.

The declension to which a noun belongs is shown by the ending of the genitive singular. This should always be learned along with the nominative and the gender.

71. The nominative singular of nouns of the Second or *O*-Declension ends in **-us**, **-er**, **-ir**, or **-um**. The genitive singular ends in **-ī**.

72. Gender. Nouns in **-um** are neuter. The others are regularly masculine.

73. Declension of nouns in **-us** and **-um**. Masculines in **-us** and neuters in **-um** are declined as follows:

dominus (base **domin-**), m., *master* **pīlum** (base **pīl-**), n., *spear*

SINGULAR

		TERMINATIONS		TERMINATIONS
<i>Nom.</i>	do'minus ¹	-us	pīlum	-um
<i>Gen.</i>	dominī	-ī	pīlī	-ī
<i>Dat.</i>	dominō	-ō	pīlō	-ō
<i>Acc.</i>	dominum	-um	pīlum	-um
<i>Abl.</i>	dominō	-ō	pīlō	-ō
<i>Voc.</i>	domine	-e	pīlum	-um

PLURAL

<i>Nom.</i>	dominī	-ī	pīla	-a
<i>Gen.</i>	dominō'rum	-ōrum	pīlō'rum	-ōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	dominīs	-īs	pīlīs	-īs
<i>Acc.</i>	dominōs	-ōs	pīla	-a
<i>Abl.</i>	dominīs	-īs	pīlīs	-īs

¹ Compare the declension of *domina* and of *dominus*.

a. Observe that the masculines and the neuters have the same terminations excepting in the nominative singular and the nominative and accusative plural.

b. The vocative singular of words of the second declension in -us ends in -ē, as *domine, O master; serve, O slave.* This is the most important exception to the rule in § 56. *a.*

74. Write side by side the declension of *domina, dominus,* and *pīlum.* A comparison of the forms will lead to the following rules, which are of great importance because they apply to all five declensions:

a. The vocative, with a single exception (see § 73. *b.*), is like the nominative. That is, the vocative singular is like the nominative singular, and the vocative plural is like the nominative plural.

b. The nominative, accusative, and vocative of neuter nouns are alike, and in the plural end in -a.

c. The accusative singular of masculines and feminines ends in -m and the accusative plural in -s.

d. The dative and ablative plural are always alike.

e. Final -i and -o are always *long*; final -a is *short*, except in the ablative singular of the first declension.

75. Observe the sentences

Lesbia est bona, Lesbia is good

Lesbia est ancilla, Lesbia is a maidservant

We have learned (§ 55) that *bona*, when used, as here, in the predicate to describe the subject, is called a *predicate adjective*. Similarly a *noun*, as *ancilla*, used in the *predicate* to define the subject is called a *predicate noun*.

76. RULE. Predicate Noun. *A predicate noun agrees in case with the subject of the verb.*



PILA

77.

DIALOGUE

GALBA AND MARCUS

First learn the special vocabulary, p. 285.

G. Quis, Mārce, est
lēgātus cum pilō et tubā?

M. Lēgātus, Galba,
est Sextus.

G. Ubi Sextus habi-
tat?¹

M. In oppidō Sextus
cum filiābus habitat.

G. Amantne oppidānī
Sextum?

M. Amant oppidānī
Sextum et laudant, quod
magnā cum cōstantiā
pugnat.

G. Ubi, Mārce, est
ancilla tua? Cūr nōn
cēnam parat?

M. Ancilla mea, Galba,
equō lēgātī aquam et
frūmentum dat.

G. Cūr nōn servus Sextī equum dominī cūrat?

M. Sextus et servus ad mūrū oppidi properant. Oppidānī bellum
parant.²



LEGATUS CUM PILO ET TUBA

¹ *habitat* is here translated *does live*. Note the *three* possible translations of the Latin present tense :

<i>habitat</i>	{	<i>he lives</i> <i>he is living</i> <i>he does live</i>
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Always choose the translation which makes the best sense.

² Observe that the verb *parō* means not only *to prepare* but also *to prepare for*, and governs the accusative case.

78.

CONVERSATION

Translate the questions and answer them in Latin.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Ubi filiae Sexti habitant? | 4. Cuius equum ancilla cūrat? |
| 2. Quem oppidāni amant et laudant? | 5. Quis ad mūrum cum Sexto properat? |
| 3. Quid ancilla equō lēgātī dat? | 6. Quid oppidāni parant? |

LESSON X

SECOND DECLENSION (*Continued*)

79. We have been freely using feminine adjectives, like *bona*, in agreement with feminine nouns of the first declension and declined like them. *Masculine* adjectives of this class are declined like *dominus*, and *neuters* like *pīlum*. The adjective and noun, masculine and neuter, are therefore declined as follows:

MASCULINE NOUN AND ADJECTIVE

dominus bonus, the good master

BASES *domin-* *bon-*

NEUTER NOUN AND ADJECTIVE

pīlum bonum, the good spear

BASES *pīl-* *bon-*

SINGULAR

	TERMINATIONS		TERMINATIONS	
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>do'minus bonus</i>	<i>-us</i>	<i>pīlum bonum</i>	<i>-um</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>dominī bonī</i>	<i>-ī</i>	<i>pīlī bonī</i>	<i>-ī</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>dominō bonō</i>	<i>-ō</i>	<i>pīlō bonō</i>	<i>-ō</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>dominum bonum</i>	<i>-um</i>	<i>pīlum bonum</i>	<i>-um</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>dominō bonō</i>	<i>-ō</i>	<i>pīlō bonō</i>	<i>-ō</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>domine bone</i>	<i>-e</i>	<i>pīlum bonum</i>	<i>-um</i>

PLURAL

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>dominī bonī</i>	<i>-ī</i>	<i>pīla bona</i>	<i>-a</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>dominō'rum bonō'rum</i>	<i>-ōrum</i>	<i>pīlō'rum bonō'rum</i>	<i>-ōrum</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>dominis bonīs</i>	<i>-īs</i>	<i>pīlis bonīs</i>	<i>-īs</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>dominōs bonōs</i>	<i>-ōs</i>	<i>pīla bona</i>	<i>-a</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>dominīs bonīs</i>	<i>-īs</i>	<i>pīlis bonīs</i>	<i>-īs</i>

Decline together *bellum longum, equus parvus, servus malus, mīrus altus, frūmentum novum.*

80. Observe the sentences

Lesbia ancilla est bona, Lesbia, the maidservant, is good

Filia Lesbiae ancillae est bona, the daughter of Lesbia, the maidservant, is good

Servus Lesbiam ancillam amat, the slave loves Lesbia, the maidservant

In these sentences *ancilla, ancillae, and ancillam* denote the class of persons to which *Lesbia* belongs and explain who she is. Nouns so related that the second is only another name for the first and explains it are said to be in apposition, and are always in the same case.

81. RULE. **Apposition.** *An appositive agrees in case with the noun which it explains.*

82.

EXERCISES

First learn the special vocabulary, p. 285.

I. 1. *Patria servī bonī, vicus servōrum bonōrum, bone popule.*
 2. *Populus oppidī magnī, in oppidō magnō, in oppidīs magnīs.*
 3. *Cum pilīs longīs, ad pila longa, ad mūrōs lātōs.* 4. *Lēgāte male, amici lēgātī malī, cēna grāta dominō bonō.* 5. *Frūmentum equōrum parvōrum, domine bone, ad lēgātōs clārōs.* 6. *Rhēnus est in Germāniā, patriā meā.* 7. *Sextus lēgātus pilum longum portat.* 8. *Oppidānī bonī Sextō lēgātō clārō pecūniam dant.* 9. *Malī servī equum bonum Mārcī dominī necant.* 10. *Galba agricola et Iūlia filia bona labōrant.* 11. *Mārcus nauta in insulā Siciliā habitat.*

II. 1. *Wicked slave, who is your friend? Why does he not praise Galba, your master?* 2. *My friend is from (ex) a village of Germany, my fatherland.* 3. *My friend does not love the people of Italy.* 4. *Who is caring for¹ the good horse of Galba, the farmer?* 5. *Mark, where is Lesbia, the maidservant?* 6. *She is hastening¹ to the little cottage² of Julia, the farmer's daughter.*

¹ See footnote 1, p. 33. Remember that *cūrat* is transitive and governs a direct object.

² Not the dative. (Cf. § 43.)

LESSON XI

ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS

83. Adjectives of the first and second declensions are declined in the three genders as follows :

SINGULAR			
	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
<i>Nom.</i>	bonus	bona	bonum
<i>Gen.</i>	bonī	bonae	bonī
<i>Dat.</i>	bonō	bonae	bonō
<i>Acc.</i>	bonum	bonam	bonum
<i>Abl.</i>	bonō	bonā	bonō
<i>Voc.</i>	bone	bona	bonum
PLURAL			
<i>Nom.</i>	bonī	bonae	bona
<i>Gen.</i>	bonōrum	bonārum	bonōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	bonīs	bonīs	bonīs
<i>Acc.</i>	bonōs	bonās	bona
<i>Abl.</i>	bonīs	bonīs	bonīs

a. Write the declension and give it orally *across the page*, thus giving the three genders for each case.

b. Decline *grātus, -a, -um; malus, -a, -um; altus, -a, -um; parvus, -a, -um.*

84. Thus far the adjectives have had the same terminations as the nouns. However, the agreement between the adjective and its noun does *not* mean that they must have the same termination. If the adjective and the noun belong to different declensions, the terminations will, in many cases, not be the same. For example, *nauta, sailor*, is masculine and belongs to the first declension. The masculine form of the adjective *bonus* is of the second declension. Consequently, *a good sailor* is *nauta bonus*. So, *the wicked farmer* is *agricola malus*. Learn the following declensions :

85. nauta bonus (bases naut- bon-), m., *the good sailor*

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
<i>Nom.</i>	nauta	bonus	nautae	bonī
<i>Gen.</i>	nautae	bonī	nautārum	bonōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	nautae	bonō	nautīs	bonīs
<i>Acc.</i>	nautam	bonum	nautās	bonōs
<i>Abl.</i>	nautā	bonō	nautīs	bonīs
<i>Voc.</i>	nauta	bone	nautae	bonī

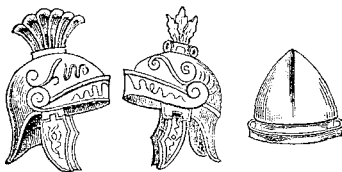
86. EXERCISES

First learn the special vocabulary, p. 285.

I. 1. Est¹ in vicō nauta bonus. 2. Sextus est amicus nautae bonī.
 3. Sextus nautae bonō galeam dat. 4. Populus Rōmānus nautam bonum laudat. 5. Sextus cum nautā bonō praedam portat. 6. Ubi, nauta bone, sunt arma et tēla lēgātī Rōmānī? 7. Nautae bonī ad bellum properant. 8. Fāma nautārum bonōrum est clāra. 9. Pugnae sunt grātae nautīs bonīs. 10. Oppidānī nautās bonōs cūrant. 11. Cūr, nautae bonī, malī agricolae ad Rhēnum properant? 12. Malī agricolae cum bonīs nautīs pugnant.

II. 1. The wicked farmer is hastening to the village with (his) booty. 2. The reputation of the wicked farmer is not good. 3. Why does Galba's daughter give arms and weapons to the wicked farmer? 4. Lesbia invites the good sailor to dinner. 5. Why is Lesbia with the good sailor hastening from the cottage? 6. Sextus, where is my helmet? 7. The good sailors are hastening to the toilsome battle. 8. The horses of the wicked farmers are small. 9. The Roman people give money to the good sailors. 10. Friends care for the good sailors. 11. Whose friends are fighting with the wicked farmers?

¹ Est, beginning a declarative sentence, *there is*.



GALEAE

LESSON XII

NOUNS IN *-IUS* AND *-IUM*

87. Nouns of the second declension in *-ius* and *-ium* end in *-ī* in the genitive singular, *not* in *-iī*, and the accent rests on the penult; as, *fili* from *filius* (*son*), *praesi'dī* from *praesi'dium* (*garrison*).

88. Proper names of persons in *-ius*, and *filius*, end in *-ī* in the vocative singular, *not* in *-ē*, and the accent rests on the penult; as, *Vergi'li*, *O Vergil*; *fili*, *O son*.

a. Observe that in these words the vocative and the genitive are alike.

89. *praesidium* (base *praesidi-*), n., *garrison* *filius* (base *fili-*), m., *son*

SINGULAR

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>praesidium</i>	<i>filius</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>praesi'dī</i>	<i>fili</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>praesidiō</i>	<i>filiō</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>praesidium</i>	<i>filium</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>praesidiō</i>	<i>filiō</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>praesidium</i>	<i>fili</i>

The plural is regular. Note that the *-i-* of the base is lost only in the genitive singular, and in the vocative of words like *filius*.

Decline together *praesidium parvum*; *filius bonus*; *fluvius longus*, *the long river*; *proelium clārum*, *the famous battle*.

90.

EXERCISES

First learn the special vocabulary, p. 285.

I. 1. Frūmentum bonae terrae, gladi mali, belli longī. 2. Cōstantia magna, praesidia magna, clāre Vergi'li. 3. Male serve, Ō clārum oppidum, male fili, filii mali, fili mali. 4. Fluvī longī, fluvii longī, fluviorum longōrum, fāma praesi'di magnī. 5. Cum gladiis parvis, cum deābus clārīs, ad nautās clārōs. 6. Multōrum proeliōrum, praedae magnae, ad proelia dūra.

GERMĀNIA

II. Germānia, patria Germānōrum, est clāra terra. In Germāniā sunt fluvii multī. Rhēnus magnus et lātus fluvius Germāniae est. In silvis lātis Germāniae sunt ferae multae. Multī Germānī in oppidīs magnīs et in vicīs parvīs habitant et multi sunt agricolae boni. Bella Germānōrum sunt magna et clāra. Populus Germāniae bellum et proelia amat et saepe cum finitimīs pugnat. Fluvius Rhēnus est finitimus oppidīs¹ multīs et clārīs.

LESSON XIII

SECOND DECLENSION (*Continued*)

91. Declension of Nouns in *-er* and *-ir*. In early Latin all the masculine nouns of the second declension ended in *-os*. This *-os* later became *-us* in words like *servus*, and was dropped entirely in words with bases ending in *-r*, like *puer*, *boy*; *ager*, *field*; and *vir*, *man*. These words are therefore declined as follows:

92.	<i>puer</i> , m., <i>boy</i>	<i>ager</i> , m., <i>field</i>	<i>vir</i> , m., <i>man</i>	
	BASE <i>puer-</i>	BASE <i>agr-</i>	BASE <i>vir-</i>	
		SINGULAR		TERMINATIONS
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>puer</i>	<i>ager</i>	<i>vir</i>	—
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>puerī</i>	<i>agrī</i>	<i>virī</i>	<i>-ī</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>puerō</i>	<i>agrō</i>	<i>virō</i>	<i>-ō</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>puerum</i>	<i>agrum</i>	<i>virum</i>	<i>-um</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>puerō</i>	<i>agrō</i>	<i>virō</i>	<i>-ō</i>
		PLURAL		
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>puerī</i>	<i>agrī</i>	<i>virī</i>	<i>-ī</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>puerōrum</i>	<i>agrōrum</i>	<i>virōrum</i>	<i>-ōrum</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>puerīs</i>	<i>agrīs</i>	<i>virīs</i>	<i>-īs</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>puerōs</i>	<i>agrōs</i>	<i>virōs</i>	<i>-ōs</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>puerīs</i>	<i>agrīs</i>	<i>virīs</i>	<i>-īs</i>

¹ Dative with *finitimus*. (See § 43.)

a. The vocative case of these words is like the nominative, following the general rule (§ 74. a).

b. The declension differs from that of *servus* only in the nominative and vocative singular.

c. Note that in *puer* the *e* remains all the way through, while in *ager* it is present only in the nominative. In *puer* the *e* belongs to the base, but in *ager* (base *agr-*) it does not, and was inserted in the nominative to make it easier to pronounce. Most words in *-er* are declined like *ager*. *The genitive shows whether you are to follow puer or ager.*

93. Masculine adjectives in *-er* of the second declension are declined like nouns in *-er*. A few of them are declined like *puer*, but most of them like *ager*. The feminine and neuter nominatives show which form to follow, thus,

MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.		
<i>liber</i>	<i>libera</i>	<i>liberum</i>	(<i>free</i>)	is like <i>puer</i>
<i>pulcher</i>	<i>pulchra</i>	<i>pulchrum</i>	(<i>pretty</i>)	is like <i>ager</i>

For the full declension in the three genders, see § 469. *b. c.*

94. Decline together the words *vir liber*, *terra libera*, *frumentum liberum*, *puer pulcher*, *puella pulchra*, *oppidum pulchrum*.

95.

ITALIA¹

First learn the special vocabulary, p. 286.

Magna est Italiae fama, patriae Rōmānōrum, et clara est Rōma, domina orbis terrarum.² Tiberim,³ fluvium Rōmānum, quis nōn laudat et pulchrōs fluvio finitimōs agrōs? Altōs mūrōs, longa et dura bella, clarās victōriās quis nōn laudat? Pulchra est terra Italia. Agrī bonī
5 agricolis praemia dant magna, et equī agricolārum cōpiam frumentī ad oppida et vicōs portant. In agrīs populi Rōmānī labōrant multī servī. Viae Italiae sunt longae et latae. Finitima Italiae est insula Sicilia.

¹ In this selection note especially the emphasis as shown by the order of the words. ² orbis terrarum, of the world. ³ Tiberim, the Tiber, accusative case.

96.

DIALOGUE

MARCUS AND CORNELIUS

C. Ubi est, Mārce, filius tuus? Estne in pulchrā terrā Italiā?

M. Nōn est, Cornēli, in Italiā. Ad fluvium Rhēnum properat cum cōpiis Rōmānis quia est¹ fāma novī bellī cum Germānis. Liber Germāniae populus Rōmānōs nōn amat.

C. Estne filius tuus cōpiārum Rōmānārum lēgātus?

M. Lēgātus nōn est, sed est apud legiōnāriōs.

C. Quae² arma portat³?

M. Scūtum magnum et lōricam dūram et galeam pulchram portat.

C. Quae tēla portat?

M. Glādiū et pilū longūm portat.

C. Amatne lēgātus filium tuum?

M. Amat, et saepe filiō meō praemia pulchra et praedam multam dat.

C. Ubi est terra Germānōrum?

M. Terra Germānōrum, Cornēli, est finitima Rhēnō, fluviō magnō et altō.



LEGIONARIUS

¹ est, before its subject, *there is*; so *sunt*, *there are*. ² Quae, *what kind of*, an interrogative adjective pronoun. ³ What are the three possible translations of the present tense?

LESSON XIV

THE POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS

97. Observe the sentences

This is my shield
This shield is mine

In the first sentence *my* is a possessive adjective; in the second *mine* is a possessive pronoun, for it takes the place of a noun, *this shield is mine* being equivalent to *this shield is my shield*. Similarly, in Latin the possessives are sometimes *adjectives* and sometimes *pronouns*.

98. The possessives *my*, *mine*, *your*, *yours*, etc. are declined like adjectives of the first and second declensions.

SINGULAR

1st Pers. meus, mea, meum	<i>my, mine</i>
2d Pers. tuus, tua, tuum	<i>your, yours</i>
3d Pers. suus, sua, suum	<i>his (own), her (own), its (own)</i>

PLURAL

1st Pers. noster, nostra, nostrum	<i>our, ours</i>
2d Pers. vester, vestra, vestrum	<i>your, yours</i>
3d Pers. suus, sua, suum	<i>their (own), theirs</i>

NOTE. **Meus** has the irregular vocative singular masculine **mī**, as **mī fili**, *O my son*.

a. The possessives agree with the name of the *thing possessed* in gender, number, and case. Compare the English and Latin in

<i>Sextus is calling his boy</i>	Sextus	} suum puerum vocat
<i>Julia is calling her boy</i>	Iūlia	

Observe that **suum** agrees with **puerum**, and is unaffected by the gender of **Sextus** or **Julia**.

b. When *your*, *yours*, refers to *one* person, use **tuus**; when to *more than one*, **vester**; as,

<i>Lesbia, your wreaths are pretty</i>	Corōnae tuae, Lesbia, sunt pulchrae
<i>Girls, your wreaths are pretty</i>	Corōnae vestrae, puellae, sunt pulchrae

c. **Suus** is a *reflexive* possessive, that is, it usually stands in the predicate and regularly refers back to the *subject*. Thus, **Vir suōs servōs vocat** means *The man calls his (own) slaves*. Here *his* (**suōs**) refers to *man* (**vir**), and could not refer to any one else.

d. Possessives are used much less frequently than in English, being omitted whenever the meaning is clear without them. (Cf. § 22. *a.*) This is especially true of **suus**, **-a**, **-um**, which, when inserted, is more or less emphatic, like our *his own*, *her own*, etc.

99.

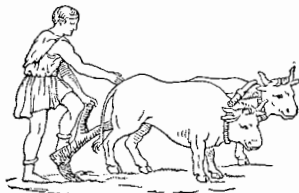
EXERCISES

First learn the special vocabulary, p. 286.

I. 1. **Mārcus amīcō Sextō cōnsilium suum nūntiat.** 2. **Est cōpia frūmentī in agrīs nostrīs.** 3. **Amīcī meī bonam cēnam ancillae vestrae laudant.** 4. **Tua lōrica, mī fili, est dūra.** 5. **Scūta nostra et tēla, mī amice, in castrīs Rōmānis sunt.** 6. **Suntne virī patriae tuae liberī? Sunt.** 7. **Ubi, Cornēli, est tua galea pulchra?** 8. **Mea galea, Sexte, est in casā meā.** 9. **Pilum longum est tuum, sed gladius est meus.** 10. **Iūlia gallinās suās pulchrās amat et gallinae dominam suam amant.** 11. **Nostra castra sunt vestra.** 12. **Est cōpia praediae in castrīs vestris.** 13. **Amīcī tuī miserīs et aegrīs cibum et pecūniam saepe dant.**

II. 1. Our teacher praises Mark's industry. 2. My son Sextus is carrying his booty to the Roman camp.¹ 3. Your good girls are giving aid to the sick and wretched.² 4. There are³ frequent battles in our villages. 5. My son, where is the lieutenant's food? 6. The camp is mine, but the weapons are yours.

¹ Not the dative. Why? ² Here the adjectives *sick* and *wretched* are used like nouns. ³ Where should **sunt** stand? Cf. I. 2 above.



AGRICOLA ARAT

LESSON XV

THE ABLATIVE DENOTING *WITH*

100. Of the various relations denoted by the ablative case (§ 50) there is none more important than that expressed in English by the preposition *with*. This little word is not so simple as it looks. It does not always convey the same meaning, nor is it always to be translated by *cum*. This will become clear from the following sentences :

- a.* Mark is feeble *with* (*for* or *because of*) want of food
- b.* Diana kills the beasts *with* (or *by*) her arrows
- c.* Julia is *with* Sextus
- d.* The men fight *with* great steadiness

a. In sentence *a*, *with want (of food)* gives the **cause** of Mark's feebleness. This idea is expressed in Latin by the ablative without a preposition, and the construction is called the **ablative of cause** :

Mārcus est infirmus inopiā cibī

b. In sentence *b*, *with (or by) her arrows* tells **by means of what** Diana kills the beasts. This idea is expressed in Latin by the ablative without a preposition, and the construction is called the **ablative of means** :

Dīāna sagittīs suīs ferās necat

c. In sentence *c* we are told that Julia is not alone, but **in company with** Sextus. This idea is expressed in Latin by the ablative with the preposition *cum*, and the construction is called the **ablative of accompaniment** :

Iūlia est cum Sextō

d. In sentence *d* we are told **how** the men fight. The idea is one of **manner**. This is expressed in Latin by the ablative with *cum*, unless there is a modifying adjective present, in which case *cum* may be omitted. This construction is called the **ablative of manner** :

Virī (cum) cōstantiā magnā pugnant

101. You are now able to form four important rules for the ablative denoting *with* :

102. RULE. Ablative of Cause. *Cause is denoted by the ablative without a preposition. This answers the question Because of what?*

103. RULE. Ablative of Means. *Means is denoted by the ablative without a preposition. This answers the question By means of what? With what?*

N.B. *Cum* must never be used with the ablative expressing cause or means.

104. RULE. Ablative of Accompaniment. *Accompaniment is denoted by the ablative with cum. This answers the question With whom?*

105. RULE. Ablative of Manner. *The ablative with cum is used to denote the manner of an action. Cum may be omitted, if an adjective is used with the ablative. This answers the question How? In what manner?*

106. What uses of the ablative do you discover in the following passage, and what question does each answer?

The soldiers marched to the fort with great speed and broke down the gate with blows of their muskets. The inhabitants, terrified by the din, attempted to cross the river with their wives and children, but the stream was swollen with (or by) the rain. Because of this many were swept away by the waters and only a few, almost overcome with fatigue, with great difficulty succeeded in gaining the farther shore.

107.**EXERCISES**

First learn the special vocabulary, p. 286.

I. *The Romans prepare for War.* Rōmānī, clārus Italiae populus, bellum parant. Ex agrīs suis, vicīs, oppidisque magnō studiō virī validī ad arma properant. Iam lēgātī cum legiōnāriīs ex Italiā ad Rhēnum, fluvium Germāniae altum et lātum, properant, et servī equīs et carrīs cibum frūmentumque ad castra Rōmāna portant. Inopiā bonōrum 5 tēlōrum infirmī sunt Germānī, sed Rōmānī armātī galeīs, lōricīs, scūtīs, gladiīs, pilīsque sunt validī.

II. 1. The sturdy farmers of Italy labor in the fields with great diligence. 2. Sextus, the lieutenant, and (his) son Mark are fighting with the Germans. 3. The Roman legionaries are armed with long spears. 4. Where is Lesbia, your maid, Sextus? Lesbia is with my friends in Galba's cottage. 5. Many are sick because of bad water and for lack of food. 6. The Germans, with (their) sons and daughters, are hastening with horses and wagons.

LESSON XVI

THE NINE IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES

108. There are nine irregular adjectives of the first and second declensions which have a peculiar termination in the genitive and dative singular of all genders :

	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
<i>Gen.</i>	-īus	-īus	-īus
<i>Dat.</i>	-ī	-ī	-ī

Otherwise they are declined like *bonus*, -a, -um. Learn the list and the meaning of each :

<i>alius, alia, aliud, other, another</i> (of several)	<i>nūllus, -a, -um, none, no</i>
<i>alter, altera, alterum, the one, the other</i> (of two)	<i>sōlus, -a, -um, alone</i>
<i>ūnus, -a, -um, one, alone;</i> (in the plural) <i>only</i>	<i>tōtus, -a, -um, all, whole, entire</i>
<i>ūllus, -a, -um, any</i>	<i>uter, utra, utrum, which?</i> (of two)
	<i>neuter, neutra, neutrum, neither</i> (of two)

109.

PARADIGMS

	SINGULAR					
	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i>	nūllus	nūlla	nūllum	alius	alia	aliud
<i>Gen.</i>	nūllī'us	nūllī'us	nūllī'us	alī'us	alī'us	alī'us
<i>Dat.</i>	nūllī	nūllī	nūllī	alī	alī	alī
<i>Acc.</i>	nūllum	nūllam	nūllum	alium	aliam	aliud
<i>Abl.</i>	nūllō	nūllā	nūllō	aliō	aliā	aliō

THE PLURAL IS REGULAR

a. Note the peculiar neuter singular ending in *-ā* of *alius*. The genitive *alius* is rare. Instead of it use *alterius*, the genitive of *alter*.

b. These peculiar case endings are found also in the declension of pronouns (see § 114). For this reason these adjectives are sometimes called the pronominal adjectives.

110. Learn the following idioms :

alter, -era, -erum . . . alter, -era, -erum, the one . . . the other (of two)
alius, -a, -ud . . . alius, -a, -ud, one . . . another (of any number)
alii, -ae, -a . . . alii, -ae, -a, some . . . others

EXAMPLES

1. *Alterum oppidum est magnum, alterum parvum, the one town is large, the other small* (of two towns).

2. *Aliud oppidum est validum, aliud infirmum, one town is strong, another weak* (of towns in general).

3. *Alii gladiōs, alii scūta portant, some carry swords, others shields.*

111.

EXERCISES

I. 1. In utrā casā est Iūlia? Iūlia est in neutrā casā. 2. Nūllī malō puerō praemium dat magister. 3. Alter puer est nauta, alter agricola. 4. Alii viri aquam, alii terram amant. 5. Galba ūnus (*or sōlus*) cum studiō labōrat. 6. Estne ūllus carrus in agrō meō? 7. Lesbia est ancilla alterius domini, Tullia alterius. 8. Lesbia sōla cēnam parat. 9. Cēna nūllius alterius ancillae est bona. 10. Lesbia nūllī alii virō cēnam dat.

NOTE. The pronominal adjectives, as you observe, regularly stand before and not after their nouns.

II. 1. The men of all Germany are preparing for war. 2. Some towns are great and others are small. 3. One boy likes chickens, another horses. 4. Already the booty of one town is in our fort. 5. Our whole village is suffering for (i.e. *weak because of*) lack of food. 6. The people are already hastening to the other town. 7. Among the Romans (there) is no lack of grain.

LESSON XVII

THE DEMONSTRATIVE *IS, EA, ID*

112. A demonstrative is a word that points out an object definitely, as *this, that, these, those*. Sometimes these words are pronouns, as, *Do you hear these?* and sometimes adjectives, as, *Do you hear these men?* In the former case they are called **demonstrative pronouns**, in the latter **demonstrative adjectives**.

113. Demonstratives are similarly used in Latin both as *pronouns* and as *adjectives*. The one used most is

is, masculine ; *ea*, feminine ; *id*, neuter

SINGULAR	{	<i>this</i> <i>that</i>		PLURAL	{	<i>these</i> <i>those</i>
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114. *Is* is declined as follows. Compare its declension with that of *alius*, § 109.

BASE e-

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i>	is	ea	id	eī (or iī)	eae	ea
<i>Gen.</i>	eius	eius	eius	eōrum	eārum	eōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	eī	eī	eī	eīs (or iīs)	eīs (or iīs)	eīs (or iīs)
<i>Acc.</i>	eum	eam	id	eōs	eās	ea
<i>Abl.</i>	eō	eā	eō	eīs (or iīs)	eīs (or iīs)	eīs (or iīs)

Note that the base *e-* changes to *i-* in a few cases. The genitive singular *eius* is pronounced *eh'yus*. In the plural the forms with two *i*'s are preferred and the two *i*'s are pronounced as one. Hence, pronounce *iī* as *ī* and *iīs* as *īs*.

115. Besides being used as demonstrative pronouns and adjectives the Latin demonstratives are regularly used for the personal pronoun *he, she, it*. As a personal pronoun, then, *is* would have the following meanings :

SING.	Nom.	is, he; ea, she; id, it
	Gen.	eius, of him or his; eius, of her, her, or hers; eius, of it or its
	Dat.	eī, to or for him; eī, to or for her; eī, to or for it
	Acc.	eum, him; eam, her; id, it
	Abl.	eō, with, from, etc., him; eā, with, from, etc., her; eō, with, from, etc., it
PLUR.	Nom.	eī or iī, eae, ea, they
	Gen.	eōrum, eārum, eōrum, of them, their
	Dat.	eīs or iīs, eīs or iīs, eīs or iīs, to or for them
	Acc.	eōs, eās, ea, them
	Abl.	eīs or iīs, eīs or iīs, eīs or iīs, with, from, etc., them

116. Comparison between *suus* and *is*. We learned above (§ 98. c) that *suus* is a reflexive possessive. When *his*, *her* (poss.), *its*, *their*, do not refer to the subject of the sentence, we express *his*, *her*, *its* by *eius*, the genitive singular of *is*, *ea*, *id*; and *their* by the genitive plural, using *eōrum* to refer to a masculine or neuter antecedent noun and *eārum* to refer to a feminine one.

EXAMPLES

Galba calls his (own) son, Galba suum filium vocat

Galba calls his son (not his own, but another's), Galba eius filium vocat

Julia calls her (own) children, Iūlia suos liberōs vocat

Julia calls her children (not her own, but another's), Iūlia eius liberōs vocat

The men praise their (own) boys, virī suos puerōs laudant

The men praise their boys (not their own, but others'), virī eōrum puerōs laudant

117.

EXERCISES

First learn the special vocabulary, p. 287.

1. He praises her, him, it, them. 2. This cart, that report, these teachers, those women, that abode, these abodes. 3. That strong garrison, among those weak and sick women, that want of firmness, those frequent plans.

4. The other woman is calling her chickens (*her own*). 5. Another woman is calling her chickens (*not her own*). 6. The Gaul praises

his arms (*his own*). 7. The Gaul praises his arms (*not his own*). 8. This farmer often plows their fields. 9. Those wretched slaves long for their master (*their own*). 10. Those wretched slaves long for their master (*not their own*). 11. Free men love their own fatherland. 12. They love its villages and towns.

118.

DIALOGUE¹

CORNELIUS AND MARCUS

M. Quis est vir, Cornēli, cum puerō parvō? Estne Rōmānus et liber?

C. Rōmānus nōn est, Mārce. Is vir est servus et eius domicilium est in silvis Galliae.

M. Estne puer filius eius servī an alterius?

C. Neutrīus filius est puer. Is est filius lēgātī Sextī.

M. Quō puer cum eō servō properat?

C. Is cum servō properat ad lātōs Sextī agrōs.² Tōtū frūmentum est iam mātūrum et magnus servōrum numerus in Italiae³ agris labōrat.

M. Agricolaene sunt Gallī et patriae suae agrōs arant?

C. Nōn agricolae sunt. Bellum amant Gallī, nōn agrī cultūram. Apud eōs virī pugnant et fēminae auxiliō liberōrum agrōs arant parantque cibum.

M. Magister noster puerīs puellisque grātās Gallōrum fābulās saepe nārrat et laudat eōs saepe.

C. Mala est fortūna eōrum et saepe miserī servī multīs cum lacrimīs patriam suam dēsiderant.

¹ There are a number of departures from the normal order in this dialogue. Find them, and give the reason.

² When a noun is modified by both a genitive and an adjective, a favorite order of words is *adjective, genitive, noun*.

³ A modifying genitive often stands between a preposition and its object.

LESSON XVIII

CONJUGATION

THE PRESENT, IMPERFECT, AND FUTURE TENSES OF SUM

119. The inflection of a verb is called its *conjugation* (cf. § 23). In English the verb has but few changes in form, the different meanings being expressed by the use of personal pronouns and auxiliaries, as, *I am carried, we have carried, they shall have carried*, etc. In Latin, on the other hand, instead of using personal pronouns and auxiliary verbs, the form changes with the meaning. In this way the Romans expressed differences in *tense, mood, voice, person, and number*.

120. **The Tenses.** The different forms of a verb referring to different times are called its *tenses*. The chief distinctions of time are present, past, and future:

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1. The present , that is, <i>what is happening now</i> , or <i>what usually happens</i> , is expressed by | } | THE PRESENT TENSE |
| 2. The past , that is, <i>what was happening, used to happen, happened, has happened, or had happened</i> , is expressed by | } | THE IMPERFECT, PERFECT, AND PLUPERFECT TENSES |
| 3. The future , that is, <i>what is going to happen</i> , is expressed by | } | THE FUTURE AND FUTURE PERFECT TENSES |

121. **The Moods.** Verbs have inflection of *mood* to indicate the manner in which they express action. The moods of the Latin verb are the *indicative, subjunctive, imperative, and infinitive*.

a. A verb is in the *indicative* mood when it makes a statement or asks a question about something assumed as a fact. All the verbs we have used thus far are in the present indicative.

122. **The Persons.** There are three persons, as in English. The first person is the person speaking (*I sing*); the second person the person spoken to (*you sing*); the third person the person spoken of

(*he sings*). Instead of using personal pronouns for the different persons in the two numbers, singular and plural, the Latin verb uses the personal endings (cf. § 22 a; 29). We have already learned that *-t* is the ending of the third person singular in the active voice and *-nt* of the third person plural. The complete list of personal endings of the active voice is as follows:

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
<i>1st Pers. I</i>		<i>-m</i> or <i>-ō</i>	<i>we</i>	<i>-mus</i>
<i>2d Pers. thou or you</i>		<i>-s</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>-tis</i>
<i>3d Pers. he, she, it</i>		<i>-t</i>	<i>they</i>	<i>-nt</i>

123. Most verbs form their moods and tenses after a regular plan and are called *regular* verbs. Verbs that depart from this plan are called *irregular*. The verb *to be* is irregular in Latin as in English. The present, imperfect, and future tenses of the indicative are inflected as follows:

PRESENT INDICATIVE

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
<i>1st Pers. I am</i>	<i>su-m, I am</i>	<i>su-mus, we are</i>
<i>2d Pers. e-s, you¹ are</i>	<i>e-s, you¹ are</i>	<i>es-tis, you¹ are</i>
<i>3d Pers. e-s-t, he, she, or it is</i>	<i>es-t, he, she, or it is</i>	<i>su-nt, they are</i>

IMPERFECT INDICATIVE

<i>1st Pers. er-a-m, I was</i>	<i>er-a-m, I was</i>	<i>er-ā'-mus, we were</i>
<i>2d Pers. er-ā-s, you were</i>	<i>er-ā-s, you were</i>	<i>er-ā'-tis, you were</i>
<i>3d Pers. er-a-t, he, she, or it was</i>	<i>er-a-t, he, she, or it was</i>	<i>er-a-nt, they were</i>

FUTURE INDICATIVE

<i>1st Pers. er-ō, I shall be</i>	<i>er-ō, I shall be</i>	<i>er'-i-mus, we shall be</i>
<i>2d Pers. er-i-s, you will be</i>	<i>er-i-s, you will be</i>	<i>er'-i-tis, you will be</i>
<i>3d Pers. er-i-t, he will be</i>	<i>er-i-t, he will be</i>	<i>er-u-nt, they will be</i>

a. Be careful about vowel quantity and accent in these forms, and consult §§ 12. 2; 14; 15.

¹ Observe that in English *you are, you were*, etc. may be either singular or plural. In Latin the singular and plural forms are never the same.

124.

DIALOGUE

THE BOYS SEXTUS AND MARCUS

First learn the special vocabulary, p. 287.

S. Ubi es, Mārce? Ubi est Quīntus? Ubi estis, amīcī?

M. Cum Quīntō, Sexte, in silvā sum. Nōn sōlī sumus; sunt in silvā multī aliī puerī.

S. Nunc laetus es, sed nūper nōn laetus erās. Cūr miser erās?

M. Miser eram quia amīcī meī erant in aliō vicō et eram sōlus. Nunc sum apud sociōs meōs. Nunc laetī sumus et erimus.

S. Erātisne in lūdō hodiē?

M. Hodiē nōn erāmus in lūdō, quod magister erat aeger.

S. Eritisne mox in lūdō?

M. Amīcī meī ibi erunt, sed ego (*I*) nōn erō.

S. Cūr nōn ibi eris? Magister, saepe irātus, inopiam tuam studiī diligentiaeque nōn laudat.

M. Nūper aeger eram et nunc infirmus sum.

125.

EXERCISE

1. You are, you were, you will be, (*sing. and plur.*). 2. I am, I was, I shall be. 3. He is, he was, he will be. 4. We are, we were, we shall be. 5. They are, they were, they will be.

6. Why were you not in school to-day? I was sick. 7. Lately he was a sailor, now he is a farmer, soon he will be a teacher. 8. To-day I am happy, but lately I was wretched. 9. The teachers were happy because of the boys' industry.



PUERI ROMANI IN LUDO

LESSON XIX

THE FOUR REGULAR CONJUGATIONS · PRESENT ACTIVE
INDICATIVE OF *AMŌ* AND *MONEŌ*

126. There are four conjugations of the regular verbs. These conjugations are distinguished from each other by the final vowel of the present conjugation-stem.¹ This vowel is called the *distinguishing vowel*, and is best seen in the present infinitive.

Below is given the *present infinitive* of a verb of each conjugation, the *present stem*, and the *distinguishing vowel*.

CONJUGATION	PRES. INFIN.	PRES. STEM	DISTINGUISHING VOWEL
I.	amā're, to love	amā-	ā
II.	monē're, to advise	monē-	ē
III.	re'gēre, to rule	regē-	ē
IV.	audī're, to hear	audī-	ī

a. Note that the present stem of each conjugation is found by dropping -re, the ending of the present infinitive.

NOTE. The present infinitive of *sum* is *esse*, and *es-* is the present stem.

127. From the present stem are formed the *present*, *imperfect*, and *future* tenses.

128. The inflection of the Present Active Indicative of the first and of the second conjugation is as follows:

	a'mō, amā're (love)	mo'neō, monē're (advise)	PERSONAL ENDINGS
	PRES. STEM amā-	PRES. STEM monē-	
SING.	1. a'mō, I love	mo'neō, I advise	-ō
	2. a'mās, you love	mo'nēs, you advise	-s
	3. a'mat, he (she, it) loves	mo'net, he (she, it) advises	-t
PLUR.	1. amā'mus, we love	monē'mus, we advise	-mus
	2. amā'tis, you love	monē'tis, you advise	-tis
	3. a'mant, they love	mo'nent, they advise	-nt

¹ The *stem* is the body of a word to which the terminations are attached. It is often identical with the base (cf. § 58). If, however, the stem ends in a vowel, the latter does not appear in the base, but is variously combined with the inflectional terminations. This point is further explained in § 230.

1. The present tense is inflected by adding the personal endings to the present stem, and its first person uses *-ō* and not *-m*. The form *amō* is for *amā-ō*, the two vowels *ā-ō* contracting to *ō*. In *moneō* there is no contraction. *Nearly all regular verbs ending in -eō belong to the second conjugation.*

2. Note that the long final vowel of the stem is shortened before another vowel (*monē-ō = mo'nēō*), and before final *-t* (*amāt, monēt*) and *-nt* (*amānt, monēnt*). Compare § 12. 2.

129. Like *amō* and *moneō* inflect the present active indicative of the following verbs¹:

INDICATIVE PRESENT	INFINITIVE PRESENT
<i>a'rō, I plow</i>	<i>arā're, to plow</i>
<i>cū'rō, I care for</i>	<i>cūrā're, to care for</i>
<i>*dē'leō, I destroy</i>	<i>dēlē're, to destroy</i>
<i>dēsī'derō, I long for</i>	<i>dēsīderā're, to long for</i>
<i>dō,² I give</i>	<i>da're, to give</i>
<i>*ha'beō, I have</i>	<i>habē're, to have</i>
<i>ha'bitō, I live, I dwell</i>	<i>habitā're, to live, to dwell</i>
<i>*iu'beō, I order</i>	<i>iubē're, to order</i>
<i>iabō'rō, I labor</i>	<i>labōrā're, to labor</i>
<i>lau'dō, I praise</i>	<i>laudā're, to praise</i>
<i>mātū'rō, I hasten</i>	<i>mātūrā're, to hasten</i>
<i>*mo'veō, I move</i>	<i>movē're, to move</i>
<i>nār'rō, I tell</i>	<i>nārrā're, to tell</i>
<i>ne'cō, I kill</i>	<i>necā're, to kill</i>
<i>nūn'tiō, I announce</i>	<i>nūntiā're, to announce</i>
<i>pa'rō, I prepare</i>	<i>parā're, to prepare</i>
<i>por'tō, I carry</i>	<i>portā're, to carry</i>
<i>pro'perō, I hasten</i>	<i>properā're, to hasten</i>
<i>pug'nō, I fight</i>	<i>pugnā're, to fight</i>
<i>*vi'deō, I see</i>	<i>vidē're, to see</i>
<i>vo'cō, I call</i>	<i>vocā're, to call</i>

130. The Translation of the Present. In English there are three ways of expressing present action. We may say, for example, *I live*, *I am living*, or *I do live*. In Latin the one expression *habitō* covers all three of these expressions.

¹ The only new verbs in this list are the five of the second conjugation which are starred. Learn their meanings. ² Observe that in *dō, dāre*, the *a* is short, and that the present stem is *dā-* and not *dā-*. The only forms of *dō* that have a long are *dās* (pres. indic.), *dā* (pres. impv.), and *dāns* (pres. part.).

131.

EXERCISES

Give the *voice, mood, tense, person, and number* of each form.

I. 1. Vocāmus, properātis, iubent. 2. Movētis, laudās, vidēs. 3. Dēlētis, habētis, dant. 4. Mātūrās, dēsiderat, vidēmus. 5. Iubet, movent, necat. 6. Nārrāmus, movēs, vident. 7. Labōrātis, properant, portās, parant. 8. Dēlet, habētis, iubēmus, dās.

N.B. Observe that the personal ending is of prime importance in translating a Latin verb form. Give that your first attention.

II. 1. We plow, we are plowing, we do plow. 2. They care for, they are caring for, they do care for. 3. You give, you are having, you do have (*sing.*). 4. We destroy, I do long for, they are living. 5. He calls, they see, we are telling. 6. We do fight, we order, he is moving, he prepares. 7. They are laboring, we kill, you announce.

LESSON XX

IMPERFECT ACTIVE INDICATIVE OF *AMŌ* AND *MONEŌ*

132. **Tense Signs.** Instead of using auxiliary verbs to express differences in tense, like *was, shall, will*, etc., Latin adds to the verb stem certain elements that have the force of auxiliary verbs. These are called *tense signs*.

133. **Formation and Inflection of the Imperfect.** The tense sign of the imperfect is *-bā-*, which is added to the present stem. The imperfect consists, therefore, of three parts:

PRESENT STEM	TENSE SIGN	PERSONAL ENDING
amā-	ba-	m
<i>loving</i>	<i>was</i>	<i>I</i>

The inflection is as follows:

CONJUGATION I	CONJUGATION II	PERSONAL ENDINGS
SINGULAR		
1. amā'bam, <i>I was loving</i>	monē'bam, <i>I was advising</i>	-m
2. amā'bās, <i>you were loving</i>	monē'bās, <i>you were advising</i>	-s
3. amā'bat, <i>he was loving</i>	monē'bat, <i>he was advising</i>	-t

	PLURAL	PERSONAL ENDINGS
1. amābā'mus, we were loving	monēbā'mus, we were advising	-mus
2. amābā'tis, you were loving	monēbā'tis, you were advising	-tis
3. amā'bant, they were loving	monē'bant, they were advising	-nt

a. Note that the ā of the tense sign -bā- is shortened before -nt, and before m and t when final. (Cf. § 12. 2.)

In a similar manner inflect the verbs given in § 129.

134. Meaning of the Imperfect. The Latin imperfect describes an act as *going on* or *progressing in past time*, like the English past-progressive tense (as, *I was walking*). It is the regular tense used to describe a past situation or condition of affairs.

135.**EXERCISES**

I. 1. Vidēbāmus, dēsiderābat, mātūrābās. 2. Dabant, vocābātis, dēlēbāmus. 3. Pugnānt, laudābās, movēbātis. 4. Iubēbant, properābātis, portābāmus. 5. Dabās, nārrābant, labōrābātis. 6. Vidēbant, movēbās, nūntiābāmus. 7. Necābat, movēbam, habēbat, parābātis.

II. 1. You were having (*sing. and plur.*), we were killing, they were laboring. 2. He was moving, we were ordering, we were fighting. 3. We were telling, they were seeing, he was calling. 4. They were living, I was longing for, we were destroying. 5. You were giving, you were moving, you were announcing, (*sing. and plur.*). 6. They were caring for, he was plowing, we were praising.

136.**NI'OBĒ AND HER CHILDREN**

First learn the special vocabulary, p. 287.

Niobē, rēgīna Thēbānōrum, erat pulchra fēmina sed superba. Erat superba nōn solum fōrmā¹ suā maritīque potentiā¹ sed etiam magnō liberōrum numerō.¹ Nam habēbat² septem filiōs et septem filiās. Sed ea superbia erat rēgīnae³ causa magnae trīstītiaē et liberis³ causa dūrae poenae.

NOTE. The words Niobē, Thēbānōrum, and maritī will be found in the general vocabulary. Translate the selection without looking up any other words.

¹ Ablative of cause. ² Translate *had*; it denotes a past situation. (See § 134.) ³ Dative, cf. § 43.

LESSON XXI

FUTURE ACTIVE INDICATIVE OF *AMŌ* AND *MONEŌ*

137. The tense sign of the Future Indicative in the first and second conjugations is *-bi-*. This is joined to the present stem of the verb and followed by the personal ending, as follows :

PRESENT STEM	TENSE SIGN	PERSONAL ENDING
<i>amā-</i>	<i>bi-</i>	<i>s</i>
<i>love</i>	<i>will</i>	<i>you</i>

138. The Future Active Indicative is inflected as follows :

CONJUGATION I	SINGULAR	CONJUGATION II
1. <i>amā'bō, I shall love</i>		<i>monē'bō, I shall advise</i>
2. <i>amā'bis, you will love</i>		<i>monē'bis, you will advise</i>
3. <i>amā'bit, he will love</i>		<i>monē'bit, he will advise</i>
	PLURAL	
1. <i>amā'bimus, we shall love</i>		<i>monē'bimus, we shall advise</i>
2. <i>amā'bitis, you will love</i>		<i>monē'bitis, you will advise</i>
3. <i>amā'bunt, they will love</i>		<i>monē'bunt, they will advise</i>

a. The personal endings are as in the present. The ending *-bō* in the first person singular is contracted from *-bi-ō*. The *-bi-* appears as *-bu-* in the third person plural. Note that the inflection is like that of *erō*, the future of *sum*. *Pay especial attention to the accent.*

In a similar manner inflect the verbs given in § 129.

139.

EXERCISES

I. 1. *Movēbitis, laudābis, arābō.* 2. *Dēlēbitis, vocābitis, dabunt.*
 3. *Mātūrābis, dēsiderābit, vidēbimus.* 4. *Habēbit, movēbunt, necābit.*
 5. *Nārrābimus, monēbis, vidēbunt.* 6. *Labōrābitis, cūrābunt, dabis.*
 7. *Habitābimus, properābitis, iubēbunt, parābit.* 8. *Nūntiābō, portābimus, iubēbō.*

II. 1. We shall announce, we shall see, I shall hasten. 2. I shall carry, he will plow, they will care for. 3. You will announce, you will

move, you will give, (*sing. and plur.*). 4. We shall fight, we shall destroy, I shall long for. 5. He will call, they will see, you will tell (*plur.*). 6. They will dwell, we shall order, he will praise. 7. They will labor, we shall kill, you will have (*sing. and plur.*), he will destroy.

140. NI'OBÉ AND HER CHILDREN (*Concluded*)

First learn the special vocabulary, p. 288.

Apollō et Diāna erant liberī Lātōnae. Iis Thēbānī sacra crēbra parābant.¹ Oppidānī amābant Lātōnam et liberōs eius. Id superbae rēgināe erat molestum. "Cūr," inquit, "Lātōnae et liberis sacra parātis?" Duōs liberōs habet Lātōna; quattuordecim habēō ego. Ubi sunt mea sacra?" Lātōna iis verbis² irāta liberōs suōs vocat. 5 Ad eam volant Apollō Diānaque et sagittis³ suīs miserōs liberōs rēgināe superbae dēlent. Niobē, nūper laeta, nunc misera, sedet apud liberōs interfectōs et cum perpetuīs lacrimis⁴ eōs dēsiderat.

NOTE. Consult the general vocabulary for Apollō, inquit, duōs, and quattuordecim. Try to remember the meaning of all the other words.

LESSON XXII

REVIEW OF VERBS · THE DATIVE WITH ADJECTIVES

141. Review the present, imperfect, and future active indicative, both orally and in writing, of *sum* and the verbs in § 129.

142. We learned in § 43 for what sort of expressions we may expect the dative, and in § 44 that one of its commonest uses is with *verbs* to express the indirect object. It is also very common with *adjectives* to express the object toward which the quality denoted by the adjective is directed. We have already had a number of cases

¹ Observe the force of the imperfect here, *used to prepare, were in the habit of preparing*; so *amābant* denotes a past situation of affairs. (See § 134.) ² Ablative of cause. ³ Ablative of means. ⁴ This may be either manner or accompaniment. It is often impossible to draw a sharp line between means, manner, and accompaniment. The Romans themselves drew no sharp distinction. It was enough for them if the general idea demanded the ablative case.

where *grātus*, *agreeable to*, was so followed by a dative; and in the last lesson we had *molestus*, *annoying to*, followed by that case. The usage may be more explicitly stated by the following rule:

143. RULE. Dative with Adjectives. *The dative is used with adjectives to denote the object toward which the given quality is directed. Such are, especially, those meaning near, also fit, friendly, pleasing, like, and their opposites.*

144. Among such adjectives memorize the following:

<i>idōneus</i> , -a, -um, <i>fit, suitable</i> (for)	<i>molestus</i> , -a, -um, <i>annoying</i> (to), <i>troublesome</i> (to)
<i>amicus</i> , -a, -um, <i>friendly</i> (to)	<i>finitimus</i> , -a, -um, <i>neighboring</i> (to)
<i>inimicus</i> , -a, -um, <i>hostile</i> (to)	<i>proximus</i> , -a, -um, <i>nearest, next</i> (to)
<i>grātus</i> , -a, -um, <i>pleasing</i> (to), <i>agree-</i> <i>able</i> (to)	

145.**EXERCISES**

I. 1. Rōmānī terram idōneam agrī cultūrae habent. 2. Gallī cōpiīs Rōmānīs inimīci erant. 3. Cui dea Lātōna amīca nōn erat? 4. Dea Lātōna superbae rēgīnae amīca nōn erat. 5. Cibus noster, Mārce, erit armātīs virīs grātus. 6. Quid erat molestum populīs Italiae? 7. Bella longa cum Gallis erant molesta populīs Italiae. 8. Agrī Germānōrum fluviō Rhēnō finitīmī erant. 9. Rōmānī ad silvam oppidō proximam castra mōvēbant. 10. Nōn solum fōrma sed etiam superbia rēgīnae erat magna. 11. Mox rēgīna pulchra erit aegra trīstitiā. 12. Cūr erat Niobē, rēgīna Thēbānōrum, laeta? Laeta erat Niobē multis filiīs et filiābus.

II. 1. The sacrifices of the people will be annoying to the haughty queen. 2. The sacrifices were pleasing not only to Latona but also to Diana. 3. Diana will destroy those hostile to Latona. 4. The punishment of the haughty queen was pleasing to the goddess Diana. 5. The Romans will move their forces to a large field¹ suitable for a camp. 6. Some of the allies were friendly to the Romans, others to the Gauls.

¹ Why not the dative?

146.

CORNELIA AND HER JEWELS

First learn the special vocabulary, p. 288.

Apud antiquās dominās, Cornēlia, Āfricānī filia, erat¹ maximē clāra. Filii eius erant Tiberius Gracchus et Gāius Gracchus. Ii pueri cum Cornēliā in oppidō Rōmā, clārō Italiae oppidō, habitābant. Ibi eōs cūrābat Cornēlia et ibi magnō cum studiō eōs docēbat. Bona fēmina erat Cornēlia et bonam disciplinam maximē amābat. 5

NOTE. Can you translate the paragraph above? There are no new words.

LESSON XXIII

PRESENT ACTIVE INDICATIVE OF *REGŌ* AND *AUDIŌ*

147. As we learned in § 126, the present stem of the third conjugation ends in -ĕ, and of the fourth in -ī. The inflection of the Present Indicative is as follows:

CONJUGATION III		CONJUGATION IV	
	re'gō, re'gere (<i>rule</i>)		au'diō, audī're (<i>hear</i>)
PRES. STEM	regĕ-	PRES. STEM	audī-
SINGULAR			
1.	re'gō, <i>I rule</i>		au'diō, <i>I hear</i>
2.	re'gis, <i>you rule</i>		au'dis, <i>you hear</i>
3.	re'git, <i>he (she, it) rules</i>		au'dit, <i>he (she, it) hears</i>
PLURAL			
1.	re'gimus, <i>we rule</i>		audī'mus, <i>we hear</i>
2.	re'gitis, <i>you rule</i>		audī'tis, <i>you hear</i>
3.	re'gunt, <i>they rule</i>		audīunt, <i>they hear</i>

1. The personal endings are the same as before.

2. The final short -e- of the stem regĕ- combines with the -ō in the first person, becomes -u- in the third person plural, and becomes -i- elsewhere. The inflection is like that of erō, the future of sum.

¹ Observe that all the imperfects denote continued or progressive action, or describe a state of affairs. (Cf. § 134.)

3. In *audiō* the personal endings are added regularly to the stem *audi-*. In the third person plural *-u-* is inserted between the stem and the personal ending, as *audi-u-nt*. Note that the long vowel of the stem is shortened before final *-t* just as in *amō* and *moneō*. (Cf. § 12. 2.)

Note that *-i-* is always short in the third conjugation and long in the fourth, excepting where long vowels are regularly shortened. (Cf. § 12. 1, 2.)

148. Like *regō* and *audiō* inflect the present active indicative of the following verbs :

INDICATIVE PRESENT

<i>agō, I drive</i>
<i>dīcō, I say</i>
<i>dūcō, I lead</i>
<i>mittō, I send</i>
<i>mūniō, I fortify</i>
<i>reperiō, I find</i>
<i>veniō, I come</i>

INFINITIVE PRESENT

<i>agere, to drive</i>
<i>dīcere, to say</i>
<i>dūcere, to lead</i>
<i>mittere, to send</i>
<i>mūnīre, to fortify</i>
<i>reperīre, to find</i>
<i>venīre, to come</i>

149.

EXERCISES

I. 1. Quis agit? Cūr venit? Quem mittit? Quem dūcis? 2. Quid mittunt? Ad quem veniunt? Cuius castra mūniunt? 3. Quem agunt? Venimus. Quid puer reperit? 4. Quem mittimus? Cuius equum dūcitis? Quid dīcunt? 5. Mūnimus, venītis, dīcit. 6. Agimus, reperītis, mūnis. 7. Reperis, dūcitis, dīcis. 8. Agitis, audimus, regimus.

II. 1. What do they find? Whom do they hear? Why does he come? 2. Whose camp are we fortifying? To whom does he say? What are we saying? 3. I am driving, you are leading, they are hearing. 4. You send, he says, you fortify (*sing. and plur.*). 5. I am coming, we find, they send. 6. They lead, you drive; he does fortify. 7. You lead, you find, you rule, (*all plur.*).

150.

CORNELIA AND HER JEWELS (*Concluded*)

Proximum domiciliō Cornēliae erat pulchrae Campānae domicilium. Campāna erat superba nōn solum fōrmā suā sed maximē ōrnāmentis suis. Ea¹ laudābat semper. "Habēsne tū ūlla ōrnāmenta, Cornēlia?"

¹Ea, accusative plural neuter.

inquit. "Ubi sunt tua ōrnāmenta?" Deinde Cornēlia filiōs suōs Tiberium et Gāium vocat. "Puerī meī," inquit, "sunt mea ōrnāmenta. Nam bonī liberī sunt semper bonae fēminae ōrnāmenta maximē clāra."

NOTE. The only new words here are Campāna, semper, and tū.



"PUERI MEI SUNT MEA ORNAMENTA"

LESSON XXIV

IMPERFECT ACTIVE INDICATIVE OF *REGŌ* AND *AUDIŌ* · THE DATIVE WITH SPECIAL INTRANSITIVE VERBS

151.

PARADIGMS

CONJUGATION III

SINGULAR

1. regē'bam, *I was ruling*
2. regē'bās, *you were ruling*
3. regē'bat, *he was ruling*

PLURAL

1. regēbā'mus, *we were ruling*
2. regēbā'tis, *you were ruling*
3. regē'bant, *they were ruling*

CONJUGATION IV

- audiē'bam, *I was hearing*
- audiē'bās, *you were hearing*
- audiē'bat, *he was hearing*

- audiēbā'mus, *we were hearing*
- audiēbā'tis, *you were hearing*
- audiē'bant, *they were hearing*

1. The tense sign is **-bā-**, as in the first two conjugations.
2. Observe that the final **-ĕ-** of the stem is lengthened before the tense sign **-bā-**. This makes the imperfect of the third conjugation just like the imperfect of the second (cf. **monēbam** and **regēbam**).
3. In the fourth conjugation **-ē-** is inserted between the stem and the tense sign **-bā-** (**audi-ē-ba-m**).
4. In a similar manner inflect the verbs given in § 148.

152.

EXERCISES

I. 1. Agēbat, veniēbat, mittēbat, dūcēbant. 2. Agēbant, mittēbant, dūcēbās, mūniēbant. 3. Mittēbāmus, dūcēbātis, dicēbant. 4. Mūniēbāmus, veniēbātis, dicēbās. 5. Mittēbās, veniēbāmus, reperiēbat. 6. Reperiēbās, veniēbās, aūdiēbātis. 7. Agēbāmus, reperiēbātis, mūniēbat. 8. Agēbātis, dicēbam, mūniēbam.

II. 1. They were leading, you were driving (*sing. and plur.*), he was fortifying. 2. They were sending, we were finding, I was coming. 3. You were sending, you were fortifying, (*sing. and plur.*), he was saying. 4. They were hearing, you were leading (*sing. and plur.*), I was driving. 5. We were saying, he was sending, I was fortifying. 6. They were coming, he was hearing, I was finding. 7. You were ruling (*sing. and plur.*), we were coming, they were ruling.

153. The Dative with Special Intransitive Verbs. We learned above (§ 20. a) that a verb which does not admit of a direct object is called an *intransitive* verb. Many such verbs, however, are of such meaning that they can govern an indirect object, which will, of course, be in the dative case (§ 45). Learn the following list of intransitive verbs with their meanings. In each case the dative indirect object is the person or thing to which a benefit, injury, or feeling is directed. (Cf. § 43.)

- crēdō, crēdere, *believe* (give belief to)
- faveō, favēre, *favor* (show favor to)
- noceō, nocēre, *injure* (do harm to)
- pāreō, pārēre, *obey* (give obedience to)
- persuādeō, persuādēre, *persuade* (offer persuasion to)
- resistō, resistere, *resist* (offer resistance to)
- studeō, studēre, *be eager for* (give attention to)

154. RULE. Dative with Intransitive Verbs. *The dative of the indirect object is used with the intransitive verbs crēdō, faveō, noceō, pārēō, persuādeō, resistō, studeō, and others of like meaning.*

155.

EXERCISE

1. Crēdisne verbis sociōrum? Multi verbis eōrum nōn crēdunt.
 2. Meī finitimī cōnsiliō tuō nōn favēbunt, quod bellō student. 3. Tiberius et Gāius disciplīnae dūrae nōn resistēbant et Cornēliae pārēbant.
 4. Dea erat inimica septem filiābus rēgīnae. 5. Dūra poena et perpetua trīstitia rēgīnae nōn persuādēbunt. 6. Nūper ea resistēbat et nunc resistit potentiae Lātōnae. 7. Mox sagittae volābunt et liberis miseris nocēbunt.

LESSON XXV

FUTURE ACTIVE INDICATIVE OF REGŌ AND AUDIŌ

156. In the future tense of the third and fourth conjugations we meet with a new tense sign. Instead of using -bi-, as in the first and second conjugations, we use -ā¹ in the first person singular and -ē in the rest of the tense. In the third conjugation the final -ē- of the stem is dropped before this tense sign; in the fourth conjugation the final -ī- of the stem is retained.²

157.

PARADIGMS

CONJUGATION III		CONJUGATION IV
SINGULAR		
1. re'gam, <i>I shall rule</i>		au'diam, <i>I shall hear</i>
2. re'gēs, <i>you will rule</i>		au'diēs, <i>you will hear</i>
3. re'get, <i>he will rule</i>		au'diet, <i>he will hear</i>
PLURAL		
1. regē'mus, <i>we shall rule</i>		audiē'mus, <i>we shall hear</i>
2. regē'tis, <i>you will rule</i>		audiē'tis, <i>you will hear</i>
3. re'gent, <i>they will rule</i>		au'dient, <i>they will hear</i>

¹ The -ā- is shortened before -m final, and -ē- before -t final and before -nt. (Cf. § 12. 2.) ² The -ī- is, of course, shortened, being before another vowel. (Cf. § 12. 1.)

66 VERBS IN -IŌ OF THE THIRD CONJUGATION

1. Observe that the future of the third conjugation is like the present of the second, excepting in the first person singular.

2. In the same manner inflect the verbs given in § 148.

158.

EXERCISES

I. 1. Dicet, dūcētis, mūniēmus. 2. Dicent, dicētis, mittēmus.
3. Mūnient, venient, mittent, agent. 4. Dūcet, mittēs, veniet, aget.
5. Mūniet, reperiētis, agēmus. 6. Mittam, veniēmus, regent. 7. Audiētis, veniēs, reperiēs. 8. Reperiet, agam, dūcēmus, mittet. 9. Vidēbitis, sedēbō, vocābimus.

II. 1. I shall find, he will hear, they will come. 2. I shall fortify, he will send, we shall say. 3. I shall drive, you will lead, they will hear. 4. You will send, you will fortify, (*sing. and plur.*), he will say. 5. I shall come, we shall find, they will send.

6. Who¹ will believe the story? I² shall believe the story. 7. Whose friends do you favor? We favor our friends. 8. Who will resist our weapons? Sextus will resist your weapons. 9. Who will persuade him? They will persuade him. 10. Why were you injuring my horse? I was not injuring your horse. 11. Whom does a good slave obey? A good slave obeys his master. 12. Our men were eager for another battle.

LESSON XXVI

VERBS IN -IŌ OF THE THIRD CONJUGATION · THE IMPERATIVE MOOD

159. There are a few common verbs ending in -iō which do not belong to the fourth conjugation, as you might infer, but to the third. The fact that they belong to the third conjugation is shown by the ending of the infinitive. (Cf. § 126.) Compare

audiō, audī're (*hear*), fourth conjugation

capīō, ca'pere (*take*), third conjugation

¹ Remember that *quis, who*, is singular in number. because it is emphatic.

² Express by *ego*,

160. The present, imperfect, and future active indicative of *capiō* are inflected as follows:

<i>capiō, capere, take</i>		
PRES. STEM <i>cape-</i>		
PRESENT	IMPERFECT	FUTURE
SINGULAR		
1. <i>ca'piō</i>	<i>capiē'bam</i>	<i>ca'pīam</i>
2. <i>ca'pis</i>	<i>capiē'bās</i>	<i>ca'piēs</i>
3. <i>ca'pit</i>	<i>capiē'bat</i>	<i>ca'piēt</i>
PLURAL		
1. <i>ca'pīmus</i>	<i>capiēbā'mus</i>	<i>capiē'mus</i>
2. <i>ca'pītis</i>	<i>capiēbā'tis</i>	<i>capiē'tis</i>
3. <i>ca'piunt</i>	<i>capiē'bant</i>	<i>ca'piēnt</i>

1. Observe that *capiō* and the other *-iō* verbs follow the fourth conjugation wherever in the fourth conjugation *two vowels occur in succession*. (Cf. *capiō, audiō*; *capiunt, audiunt*; and all the imperfect and future.) All other forms are like the third conjugation. (Cf. *capis, regis*; *capit, regit*; etc.)

2. Like *capiō*, inflect

faciō, facere, make, do
fugiō, fugere, flee

iaciō, iacere, hurl
rapiō, rapere, seize

161. **The Imperative Mood.** The imperative mood expresses a command; as, *come! send!* The present tense of the imperative is used only in the second person, singular and plural. *The singular in the active voice is regularly the same in form as the present stem. The plural is formed by adding -te to the singular.*

CONJUGATION	SINGULAR	PLURAL
I.	<i>amā, love thou</i>	<i>amā'te, love ye</i>
II.	<i>monē, advise thou</i>	<i>monē'te, advise ye</i>
III.	(a) <i>rege, rule thou</i>	<i>re'gite, rule ye</i>
	(b) <i>cape, take thou</i>	<i>ca'pīte, take ye</i>
IV.	<i>audī, hear thou</i>	<i>audī'te, hear ye</i>
sum (irregular)	<i>es, be thou</i>	<i>este, be ye</i>

1. In the third conjugation the final *-ē-* of the stem becomes *-ī-* in the plural.

2. The verbs *dīcō*, *say*; *dūcō*, *lead*; and *faciō*, *make*, have the irregular forms *dīc*, *dūc*, and *fac* in the singular.

3. Give the present active imperative, singular and plural, of *veniō*, *dūcō*, *vocō*, *doceō*, *laudō*, *dīcō*, *sedeō*, *agō*, *faciō*, *mūniō*, *mittō*, *rapiō*.

162.

EXERCISES

I. 1. Fugient, faciunt, iaciēbat. 2. Dēlē, nūntiāte, fugiunt. 3. Venīte, dīc, faciētis. 4. Dūcite, iaciam, fugiēbant. 5. Fac, iaciēbāmus, fugimus, rapite. 6. Sedēte, reperī, docēte. 7. Fugiēmus, iacient, rapiēs. 8. Reperient, rapiēbātis, nocent. 9. Favēte, resiste, pārēbitis.

10. Volā ad multās terrās et dā auxilium. 11. Ego tēla mea capiam et multās ferās dēlēbō. 12. Quis fābulae tuae crēdet? 13. Este bonī, puerī, et audīte verba grāta magistrī.

II. 1. The goddess will seize her arms and will hurl her weapons. 2. With her weapons she will destroy many beasts. 3. She will give aid to the weak.¹ 4. She will fly to many lands and the beasts will flee. 5. Romans, tell² the famous story to your children.

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 Third Review, Lessons XVIII-XXVI, §§ 510-512  
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LESSON XXVII

THE PASSIVE VOICE · PRESENT, IMPERFECT, AND FUTURE
 INDICATIVE OF *AMŌ* AND *MONEŌ*

163. **The Voices.** Thus far the verb forms have been in the *active voice*; that is, they have represented the subject as *performing* an action; as,
 The lion → *killed* → the hunter

A verb is said to be in the *passive voice* when it represents its subject as *receiving* an action; as,

The lion ← *was killed* ← by the hunter

Note the direction of the arrows.

¹ Plural. An adjective used as a noun. (Cf. § 99. II. 3.) ² Imperative.
 The imperative generally stands first, as in English.

164. **Passive Personal Endings.** In the passive voice we use a different set of personal endings. They are as follows:

SING.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1. -r, I \\ 2. -ris, -re, you \\ 3. -tur, he, she, it \end{array} \right.$	PLUR.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1. -mur, we \\ 2. -minī, you \\ 3. -ntur, they \end{array} \right.$
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a. Observe that the letter -r appears somewhere in all but one of the endings. This is sometimes called the *passive sign*.

165.

PARADIGMS

		amō, amāre			moneō, monēre
		PRES. STEM amā-			PRES. STEM monē-
		PRESENT INDICATIVE			PERSONAL ENDINGS
SING.	{	amā'mor, <i>I am loved</i>	monē'neor, <i>I am advised</i>		-or ¹
		amā'ris or amā're, <i>you are loved</i>	monē'ris or monē're, <i>you are advised</i>		-ris or -re
		amā'tur, <i>he is loved</i>	monē'tur, <i>he is advised</i>		-tur
PLUR.	{	amā'mur, <i>we are loved</i>	monē'mur, <i>we are advised</i>		-mur
		amā'minī, <i>you are loved</i>	monē'minī, <i>you are advised</i>		-minī
		aman'tur, <i>they are loved</i>	monen'tur, <i>they are advised</i>		-ntur
IMPERFECT INDICATIVE (TENSE SIGN -bā-)					
SING.	{	amā'bar, <i>I was being loved</i>	monē'bar, <i>I was being advised</i>		-r
		amābā'ris or amābā're, <i>you were being loved</i>	monēbā'ris or monēbā're, <i>you were being advised</i>		-ris or -re
		amābā'tur, <i>he was being loved</i>	monēbā'tur, <i>he was being advised</i>		-tur
PLUR.	{	amābā'mur, <i>we were being loved</i>	monēbā'mur, <i>we were being advised</i>		-mur
		amābā'minī, <i>you were being loved</i>	monēbā'minī, <i>you were being advised</i>		-minī
		amāban'tur, <i>they were being loved</i>	monēban'tur, <i>they were being advised</i>		-ntur

¹ In the present the personal ending of the first person singular is -or.

		FUTURE (TENSE SIGN -bi-)	PERSONAL ENDINGS	
SING.	{	amā'bor, <i>I shall be loved</i>	monē'bor, <i>I shall be advised</i>	-r
		amā'beris, <i>or amā'bere, you will be loved</i>	monē'beris <i>or monē'bere, you will be advised</i>	-ris or -re
		amā'bitur, <i>he will be loved</i>	monē'bitur, <i>he will be advised</i>	-tur
PLUR.	{	amā'bimur, <i>we shall be loved</i>	monē'bimur, <i>we shall be advised</i>	-mur
		amā'bi'minī, <i>you will be loved</i>	monē'bi'minī, <i>you will be advised</i>	-minī
		amā'bun'tur, <i>they will be loved</i>	monē'bun'tur, <i>they will be advised</i>	-ntur

1. The tense sign and the personal endings are added as in the active.
2. In the future the tense sign -bi- appears as -bo- in the first person, -be- in the second, singular number, and as -bu- in the third person plural.
3. Inflect *laudō, necō, portō, moveō, dēlēō, iubeō*, in the present, imperfect, and future indicative, active and passive.

166. Intransitive verbs, such as *mātūrō, I hasten; habitō, I dwell*, do not have a passive voice with a personal subject.

167.

EXERCISES

I. 1. *Laudāris or laudāre, laudās, datur, dat.* 2. *Dabitur, dabit, vidēminī, vidētis.* 3. *Vocābat, vocābatur, dēlēbitis, dēlēbiminī.* 4. *Parābatur, parābat, cūrās, cūrāris or cūrāre.* 5. *Portābantur, portābant, vidēbimur, vidēbimus.* 6. *Iubēris or iubēre, iubēs, laudābāris or laudābāre, laudābās.* 7. *Movēberis or movēbere, movēbis, dabantur, dabant.* 8. *Dēlentur, dēlent, parābāmur, parābāmus.*

II. 1. We prepare, we are prepared, I shall be called, I shall call, you were carrying, you were being carried. 2. I see, I am seen, it was being announced, he was announcing, they will order, they will be ordered. 3. You will be killed, you will kill, you move, you are moved, we are praising, we are being praised. 4. I am called, I call,

you will have, you are cared for. 5. They are seen, they see, we were teaching, we were being taught, they will move, they will be moved.



PERSEUS ANDROMEDAM SERVAT

168. PER'SEUS AND ANDROM'EDA

First learn the special vocabulary, p. 288.

Perseus filius erat Iovis,¹ maximī² deōrum. Dē eō multās fābulās nārrant poētae. Ei favent dei, ei magica arma et ālās dant. Eīs tēlis armātus et ālis frētus ad multās terrās volābat et mōnstra saeva dēlēbat et miseris infirmisque auxilium dabat.

¹ Iovis, the genitive of Iuppiter. ² Used substantively, *the greatest*. So below, l. 4, miseris and infirmis are used substantively.

Aethiopia est terra *Āfricae*. Eam terram *Cēpheus*¹ regēbat. Ei² *Neptūnus*, maximus aquarum deus, erat irātus et mittit³ mōnstrum saevum ad Aethiopiam. Ibi mōnstrum nōn solum lātis pulchrisque Aethiopiae agris nocēbat sed etiam domicilia agricolārum dēlēbat, et multōs virōs, fēminās, liberōsque necābat. Populus ex agris fugiēbat et oppida mūrīs validis mūniēbat. Tum *Cēpheus* magnā trīstitiā commōtus ad *Iovis* ōrāculum properat et ita dicit: "Amīci mei necantur; agrī mei vāstantur. Audi verba mea, *Iuppiter*. Dā miseris auxiliū. Age mōnstrum saevum ex patriā."

LESSON XXVIII

PRESENT, IMPERFECT, AND FUTURE INDICATIVE
PASSIVE OF *REGŌ* AND *AUDIŌ*

169. Review the present, imperfect, and future indicative active of *regō* and *audiō*, and learn the passive of the same tenses (§§ 490, 491).

a. Observe that the tense signs of the imperfect and future are the same as in the active voice, and that the passive personal endings (§ 164) are added instead of the active ones.

b. Note the slight irregularity in the second person singular present of the third conjugation. There the final *-e-* of the stem is not changed to *-i-*, as it is in the active. We therefore have *re'geris* or *re'gere*, not *re'giris*, *re'gire*.

c. Inflect *agō*, *dīcō*, *dūcō*, *mūniō*, *reperiō*, in the present, imperfect, and future indicative, active and passive.

170.

EXERCISES

I. 1. *Agēbat*, *agēbātur*, *mittēbat*, *mittēbātur*, *dūcēbat*. 2. *Agunt*, *aguntur*, *mittuntur*, *mittunt*, *mūniunt*. 3. *Mittor*, *mittar*, *mittam*, *dūcēre*, *dūcere*. 4. *Dicēmur*, *dicimus*, *dicēmus*, *dicimur*, *mūniēbāminī*. 5. *Dūcitur*, *dūcimini*, *reperimur*, *reperiar*, *agitur*. 6. *Agēbāmus*, *agēbāmur*, *reperīris*, *reperīēminī*. 7. *Mūnīminī*, *veniēbam*, *dūcēbar*,

¹ Pronounce in two syllables, *Cēpheus*. ² *Eī*, at him, dative with *irātus*.

³ The present is often used, as in English, in speaking of a past action, in order to make the story more vivid and exciting.

dicētur. 8. Mittiminī, mittitis, mittēris, mitteris, agēbāminī. 9. Dicitur, dicit, mūniuntur, reperient, audientur.

II. 1. I was being driven, I was driving, we were leading, we were being led, he says, it is said. 2. I shall send, I shall be sent, you will find, you will be found, they lead, they are led. 3. I am found, we are led, they are driven, you were being led (*sing. and plur.*). 4. We shall drive, we shall be driven, he leads, he is being led, they will come, they will be fortified. 5. They were ruling, they were being ruled, you will send, you will be sent, you are sent, (*sing. and plur.*). 6. He was being led, he will come, you are said (*sing. and plur.*).

171. PERSEUS AND ANDROMEDA (*Continued*)

First learn the special vocabulary, p. 288.

Tum ōrāculum ita respondet: "Mala est fortūna tua. Neptūnus, magnus aquārum deus, terrae Aethiopiae inimicus, eās poenās mittit. Sed parā irātō deō sacrum idōneum et mōnstrum saevum ex patriā tuā agētur. Andromeda filia tua est mōnstrō grāta. Dā eam mōnstrō. Servā cāram patriam et vītam populī tuī." Andromeda autem erat puella pulchra. Eam amābat Cēpheus maximē.

LESSON XXIX

PRESENT, IMPERFECT, AND FUTURE INDICATIVE PASSIVE OF -IŌ VERBS · PRESENT PASSIVE INFINITIVE AND IMPERATIVE

172. Review the active voice of *capīō*, present, imperfect, and future, and learn the passive of the same tenses (§ 492).

a. The present forms *capior* and *capuntur* are like *audior*, *audiuntur*, and the rest of the tense is like *regor*.

b. In like manner inflect the passive of *iaciō* and *rapīō*.

173. **The Infinitive.** The infinitive mood gives the general meaning of the verb without person or number; as, *amāre*, *to love*. Infinitive means *unlimited*. The forms of the other moods, being limited by person and number, are called the *finite*, or limited, verb forms.

174. The forms of the Present Infinitive, active and passive, are as follows :

CONJ.	PRES. STEM	PRES. INFINITIVE ACTIVE	PRES. INFINITIVE PASSIVE
I.	amā-	amā're, <i>to love</i>	amā'rī, <i>to be loved</i>
II.	monē-	monē're, <i>to advise</i>	monē'rī, <i>to be advised</i>
III.	rege- cape-	re'gere, <i>to rule</i> ca'pere, <i>to take</i>	re'gī, <i>to be ruled</i> ca'pī, <i>to be taken</i>
IV.	audī-	audī're; <i>to hear</i>	audī'rī, <i>to be heard</i>

1. Observe that to form the present active infinitive we add -re to the present stem.

a. The present infinitive of *sum* is *esse*. There is no passive.

2. Observe that the present passive infinitive is formed from the active by changing final -e to -ī, except in the third conjugation, which changes final -ere to -ī.

3. Give the active and passive present infinitives of *doceō*, *sedeō*, *volō*, *cūrō*, *mittō*, *dūcō*, *mūniō*, *reperiō*, *iaciō*, *rapiō*.

175. The forms of the Present Imperative, active and passive, are as follows :

CONJ.	ACTIVE ¹		PASSIVE	
	SING.	PLUR.	SING.	PLUR.
I.	a'mā	amā'te	amā're, <i>be thou loved</i>	amā'minī, <i>be ye loved</i>
II.	mo'nē	monē'te	monē're, <i>be thou advised</i>	monē'minī, <i>be ye advised</i>
III.	re'ge	re'gite	re'gere, <i>be thou ruled</i>	re'gīminī, <i>be ye ruled</i>
	ca'pe	ca'pite	ca'pere, <i>be thou taken</i>	ca'pīminī, <i>be ye taken</i>
IV.	au'dī	audī'te	audī're, <i>be thou heard</i>	audī'minī, <i>be ye heard</i>

1. Observe that the second person singular of the present passive imperative is like the present active infinitive, and that both singular and plural are like the second person singular² and plural, respectively, of the present passive indicative.

2. Give the present imperative, both active and passive, of the verbs in § 174. 3.

¹ For the sake of comparison the active is repeated from § 161. ² That is, using the personal ending -re. A form like *amāre* may be either *indicative*, *infinitive*, or *imperative*.

176.

EXERCISES

First learn the special vocabulary, p. 289.

I. 1. Tum Perseus ālis ad terrās multās volābit. 2. Mōnstrum saevum per aquās properat et mox agrōs nostrōs vāstābit. 3. Sī autem Cēpheus ad ōrāculum properābit, ōrāculum ita respondēbit. 4. Quis tēlis Perseī superābitur? Multa mōnstra tēlis eius superābuntur. 5. Cum cūrīs magnīs et lacrimīs multīs agricolae ex domiciliīs cārīs aguntur. 6. Multa loca vāstābantur et multa oppida dēlēbantur. 7. Mōnstrum est validum, tamen superābitur. 8. Crēdēsne semper verbīs ōrāculī? Ego iīs nōn semper crēdam. 9. Pārēbitne Cēpheus ōrāculō? Verba ōrāculī eī persuādēbunt. 10. Sī nōn fugiēmus, oppidum capiētur et oppidānī necābuntur. 11. Vocāte puerōs et nārrāte fābulam clāram dē mōnstrō saevō.

II. 1. Fly thou, to be cared for, be ye sent, lead thou. 2. To lead, to be led, be ye seized, fortify thou. 3. To be hurled, to fly, send thou, to be found. 4. To be sent, be ye led, to hurl, to be taken. 5. Find thou, hear ye, be ye ruled, to be fortified.

LESSON XXX

SYNOPSIS IN THE FOUR CONJUGATIONS · THE ABLATIVE DENOTING FROM

177. You should learn to give rapidly synopses of the verbs you have had, as follows :¹

	CONJUGATION I		CONJUGATION II	
	INDICATIVE			
	ACTIVE	PASSIVE	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
<i>Pres.</i>	a'mō	a'mor	mo'neō	mo'neor
<i>Imperf.</i>	amā'bam	amā'bar	monē'bam	monē'bar
<i>Fut.</i>	amā'bō	amā'bor	monē'bō	monē'bor

¹ Synopses should be given not only in the first person, but in other persons as well, particularly in the third singular and plural.

CONJUGATION I			CONJUGATION II	
			IMPERATIVE	
	ACTIVE	PASSIVE	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
<i>Pres.</i>	a'mā	amā're	mo'nē	monē're
			INFINITIVE	
<i>Pres.</i>	amā're	amā'rī	monē're	monē'rī
CONJUGATION III			CONJUGATION III (-iō verbs)	
			INDICATIVE	
	ACTIVE	PASSIVE	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
<i>Pres.</i>	re'gō	re'gor	ca'piō	ca'pior
<i>Imperf.</i>	regē'bam	regē'bar	capīē'bam	capīē'bar
<i>Fut.</i>	re'gam	re'gar	ca'pīam	ca'pīar
			IMPERATIVE	
<i>Pres.</i>	re'ge	re'gere	ca'pe	ca'pere
			INFINITIVE	
<i>Pres.</i>	re'gere	re'gī	ca'pere	ca'pī
CONJUGATION IV				
INDICATIVE				
	ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
<i>Pres.</i>	au'diō		au'dior	
<i>Imperf.</i>	audiē'bam		audiē'bar	
<i>Fut.</i>	au'dīam		au'dīar	
IMPERATIVE				
<i>Pres.</i>	au'dī		audi're	
INFINITIVE				
<i>Pres.</i>	audi're		audi'rī	

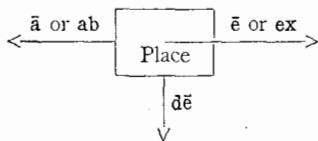
1. Give the synopsis of *rapiō*, *mūniō*, *reperiō*, *doceō*, *videō*, *dicō*, *agō*, *laudō*, *portō*, and vary the person and number.

178. We learned in § 50 that one of the three relations covered by the ablative case is expressed in English by the preposition *from*. This is sometimes called the *separative ablative*, and it has a number of special uses. You have already grown familiar with the first mentioned below.

179. RULE. Ablative of the Place From. *The place from which is expressed by the ablative with the prepositions ā or ab, dē, ē or ex.*

Agricolae ex agrīs veniunt, the farmers come from the fields

a. ā or ab denotes *from near* a place; ē or ex, *out from* it; and dē, *down from* it. This may be represented graphically as follows:



180. RULE. Ablative of Separation. *Words expressing separation or deprivation require an ablative to complete their meaning.*

a. If the separation is *actual* and *literal* of one material thing from another, the preposition ā or ab, ē or ex, or dē is generally used. If no actual motion takes place of one thing from another, no preposition is necessary.

- (a) *Perseus terram ā mōnstrīs liberat*
Perseus frees the land from monsters (literal separation
 — actual motion is expressed)
- (b) *Perseus terram trīstitiā liberat*
Perseus frees the land from sorrow (figurative separation
 — no actual motion is expressed)

181. RULE. Ablative of the Personal Agent. *The word expressing the person from whom an action starts, when not the subject, is put in the ablative with the preposition ā or ab.*

a. In this construction the English translation of ā, ab is *by* rather than *from*. This ablative is regularly used with passive verbs to indicate the *person by whom* the act was performed.

Mōnstrum ā Perseō necātur, the monster is being slain
by (lit. from) Perseus

b. Note that the active form of the above sentence would be **Perseus mōnstrum necat**, *Perseus is slaying the monster*. In the passive the *object* of the active verb becomes the *subject*, and the *subject* of the active verb becomes the *ablative of the personal agent*, with *ā* or *ab*.

c. Distinguish carefully between the ablative of means and the ablative of the personal agent. Both are often translated into English by the preposition *by*. (Cf. § 100. b.) *Means is a thing; the agent or actor is a person*. The ablative of means has no preposition. The ablative of the personal agent has *ā* or *ab*. Compare

Fera sagittā necātur, *the wild beast is killed by an arrow*

Fera ā Diānā necātur, *the wild beast is killed by Diana*

Sagittā, in the first sentence, is the ablative of means; **ā Diānā**, in the second, is the ablative of the personal agent.

182.

EXERCISES

First learn the special vocabulary, p. 289.

I. 1. Virī inopiā cibī dēfessī ab eō locō discēdent. 2. Germānī castris Rōmānīs adpropinquābant, tamen lēgātus cōpiās ā proeliō continēbat. 3. Multa Gallōrum oppida ab Rōmānīs capientur. 4. Tum Rōmānī tōtum populum eōrum oppidōrum gladiīs pilisque interficient. 5. Oppidānī Rōmānīs resistent, sed dēfessī longō proeliō fugient. 6. Multi ex Galliā fugiēbant et in Germānōrum vicis habitābant. 7. Miserī nautae vulnerantur ab inimicīs¹ saevis et cibō egent. 8. Discēdite et date virīs frūmentum et cōpiam vinī. 9. Cōpiae nostrae ā proeliō continēbantur ab Sextō lēgātō. 10. Id oppidum ab prōvinciā Rōmānā longē aberat.

II. 1. The weary sailors were approaching a place dear to the goddess Diana. 2. They were without food and without wine. 3. Then Galba and seven other men are sent to the ancient island by Sextus. 4. Already they are not far away from the land, and they see armed men on a high place. 5. They are kept from the land by the men with spears and arrows. 6. The men kept hurling their weapons down from the high place with great eagerness.

¹ *inimicīs*, here used as a noun. See vocabulary.

LESSON XXXI

PERFECT, PLUPERFECT, AND FUTURE PERFECT OF *SUM*

183. Principal Parts. There are certain parts of the verb that are of so much consequence in tense formation that we call them the *principal parts*.

In English the principal parts are the present, the past, and the past participle; as, *go, went, gone; see, saw, seen*, etc.

The principal parts of the Latin verb are the *first person singular of the present indicative*, the *present infinitive*, the *first person singular of the perfect indicative*, and the *perfect passive participle*.

184. Conjugation Stems. From the principal parts we get three conjugation stems, from which are formed the entire conjugation. We have already learned about the **present stem**, which is found from the present infinitive (cf. § 126. a). The other two stems are the **perfect stem** and the **participial stem**.

185. The Perfect Stem. The perfect stem of the verb is formed in various ways, but may always be *found by dropping -ī from the first person singular of the perfect*, the third of the principal parts. From the perfect stem are formed the following tenses:

THE PERFECT ACTIVE INDICATIVE
 THE PLUPERFECT ACTIVE INDICATIVE (ENGLISH PAST PERFECT)
 THE FUTURE PERFECT ACTIVE INDICATIVE

All these tenses express completed action in present, past, or future time respectively.

186. The Endings of the Perfect. The perfect active indicative is inflected by adding the endings of the perfect to the perfect stem. These endings are different from those found in any other tense, and are as follows:

SING.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1. -\bar{i}, I \\ 2. -\bar{ist}\bar{i}, you \\ 3. -\bar{it}, he, she, it \end{array} \right.$	PLUR.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1. -\bar{imus}, we \\ 2. -\bar{istis}, you \\ 3. -\bar{erunt} \text{ or } -\bar{ere}, they \end{array} \right.$
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187. Inflection of *sum* in the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect indicative :

PRES. INDIC.	PRES. INFIN.	PERF. INDIC.
PRIN. PARTS <i>sum</i>	<i>esse</i>	<i>fuī</i>
PERFECT STEM <i>fu-</i>		
SINGULAR	PERFECT	PLURAL
<i>fuī, I have been, I was</i>	<i>fu'imus, we have been, we were</i>	
<i>fuis'ti, you have been, you were</i>	<i>fuis'tis, you have been, you were</i>	
<i>fu'it, he has been, he was</i>	<i>fuē'runt or fuē're, they have been, they were</i>	
PLUPERFECT (TENSE SIGN <i>-erā-</i>)		
<i>fu'eram, I had been</i>	<i>fuerā'mus, we had been</i>	
<i>fu'erās, you had been</i>	<i>fuerā'tis, you had been</i>	
<i>fu'erat, he had been</i>	<i>fuerant, they had been</i>	
FUTURE PERFECT (TENSE SIGN <i>-eri-</i>)		
<i>fu'erō, I shall have been</i>	<i>fue'rimus, we shall have been</i>	
<i>fu'eris, you will have been</i>	<i>fue'ritis, you will have been</i>	
<i>fu'erit, he will have been</i>	<i>fuerint, they will have been</i>	

1. Note carefully the changing accent in the perfect.

2. Observe that the pluperfect may be formed by adding *eram*, the imperfect of *sum*, to the perfect stem. The tense sign is *-erā-*.

3. Observe that the future perfect may be formed by adding *erō*, the future of *sum*, to the perfect stem. But the third person plural ends in *-erint*, not in *-erunt*. The tense sign is *-eri-*.

4. All active perfects, pluperfects, and future perfects are formed on the perfect stem and inflected in the same way.

188.

DIALOGUE

THE BOYS TITUS, MARCUS, AND QUINTUS

First learn the special vocabulary, p. 289.

M. Ubi fuistis, Tite et Quinte?

T. Ego in meō lūdō fuī et Quintus in suō lūdō fuit. Bonī puerī fuimus. Fuitne Sextus in vicō hodiē?

M. Fuit. Nūper per agrōs proximōs fluviō properābat. Ibi is et Cornēlius habent nāvigium.

T. *Nāvigium* dicis? Alii¹ nārrā eam fābulam!

M. Vērō (*Yes, truly*), pulchrum et novum nāvigium!

Q. Cuius pecūniā² Sextus et Cornēlius id nāvigium parant? Quis iis pecūniam dat?

M. Amīcī Cornēli multum habent aurum et puer pecūniā nōn eget.

T. Quō puerī nāvigābunt? Nāvigābuntne longē ā terrā?

M. Dubia sunt cōnsilia eōrum. Sed hodiē, crēdō, sī ventus erit idō-neus, ad maximam īnsulam nāvigābunt. Iam antēā ibi fuērunt. Tum autem ventus erat perfīdus et puerī magnō in perīculō erant.

Q. Aqua ventō commōta est inimica nautis semper, et saepe perfīdus ventus nāvigia rapit, agit, dēletque. Ii puerī, sī nōn fuerint maximē attentī, irātā aquā et validō ventō superābuntur et ita interficientur.

189.

EXERCISE

1. Where had the boys been before? They had been in school.
2. Where had Sextus been? He had been in a field next to the river.
3. Who has been with Sextus to-day? Cornelius has been with him.
4. Who says so? Marcus.
5. If the wind has been suitable, the boys have been in the boat.
6. Soon we shall sail with the boys.
7. There³ will be no danger, if we are (shall have been) careful.⁴

LESSON XXXII

THE PERFECT ACTIVE INDICATIVE OF THE FOUR REGULAR CONJUGATIONS

190. Meanings of the Perfect. The perfect tense has two distinct meanings. The first of these is equivalent to the English present perfect, or perfect with *have*, and denotes that the action of the verb is complete at the time of speaking; as, *I have finished my work*. As this denotes completed action at a definite time, it is called the **perfect definite**.

¹ Dative case. (Cf. § 109.) ² Ablative of means. ³ The expletive *there* is not expressed, but the verb will precede the subject, as in English. ⁴ This predicate adjective must be nominative plural to agree with *wē*.

The perfect is also used to denote an action that happened *some-time in the past*; as, *I finished my work*. As no definite time is specified, this is called the **perfect indefinite**. It corresponds to the ordinary use of the English past tense.

a. Note carefully the difference between the following tenses:

I { *was finishing*
used to finish } *my work* (imperfect, § 134)
I finished my work (perfect indefinite)
I have finished my work (perfect definite)

When telling a story the Latin uses the *perfect indefinite* to mark the different *forward steps* of the narrative, and the *imperfect* to *describe situations and circumstances* that attend these steps. If the following sentences were Latin, what tenses would be used?

"Last week I went to Boston. I was trying to find an old friend of mine, but he was out of the city. Yesterday I returned home."

191. Inflection of the Perfect. We learned in § 186 that any perfect is inflected by adding the endings of the perfect to the perfect stem. The inflection in the four regular conjugations is then as follows:

CONJ. I	CONJ. II	CONJ. III		CONJ. IV
amāvī	monuī	rēxī	cēpī	audīvī
<i>I have loved</i>	<i>I have advised</i>	<i>I have ruled</i>	<i>I have taken</i>	<i>I have heard</i>
<i>I loved or</i> <i>did love</i>	<i>I advised or</i> <i>did advise</i>	<i>I ruled or</i> <i>did rule</i>	<i>I took or</i> <i>did take</i>	<i>I heard or</i> <i>did hear</i>
PERFECT STEMS				
amāv-	monu-	rēx-	cēp-	audīv-
SINGULAR				
1. amāvī	monuī	rēxī	cēpī	audīvī
2. amāvis'tī	monuis'tī	rēxis'tī	cēpis'tī	audivis'tī
3. amāvit	monuīnit	rēxit	cēpit	audīvit
PLURAL				
1. amāvīmus	monuīmus	rēxīmus	cēpīmus	audīvīmus
2. amāvis'tis	monuis'tis	rēxis'tis	cēpis'tis	audivis'tis
3. amāvē'runt <i>or amāvē're</i>	monuē'runt <i>or monuē're</i>	rēxē'runt <i>or rēxē're</i>	cēpē'runt <i>or cēpē're</i>	audivē'runt <i>or audivē're</i>

1. The first person of the perfect is always given as the third of the principal parts. From this we get the perfect stem. *This shows the absolute necessity of learning the principal parts thoroughly.*

2. Nearly all perfects of the first conjugation are formed by adding -vī to the present stem. Like amāvī inflect parāvī, vocāvī, cūrāvī, laudāvī.

3. Note carefully the changing accent in the perfect. Drill on it.

192. Learn the principal parts and inflect the perfects :

PRES. INDIC.	PRES. INFIN.	PERF. INDIC.	
dō	dāre	dedī	<i>give</i>
dēleō	dēlēre	dēlēvī	<i>destroy</i>
habeō	habēre	habuī	<i>have</i>
moveō	movēre	mōvī	<i>move</i>
pāreō	pārēre	pāruī	<i>obey</i>
prohibeō	prohibēre	prohibuī	<i>restrain, keep from</i>
videō	vidēre	vidī	<i>see</i>
dīcō	dīcere	dīxī	<i>say</i>
discēdō	discēdere	discessī	<i>depart</i>
dūcō	dūcere	dūxī	<i>lead</i>
faciō	facere	fēcī	<i>make, do</i>
mittō	mittere	mīsī	<i>send</i>
mūniō	mūnīre	mūnīvī	<i>fortify</i>
veniō	venīre	venī	<i>come</i>

193. PERSEUS AND ANDROMEDA (*Continued*)

First learn the special vocabulary, p. 290.

Cēpheus, adversā fortunā maximē commōtus, discessit et multis cum lacrimis populō Aethiopiae verba orāculi nārrāvit. Fāta Andromedae, puellae pulchrae, ā tōtō populō dēplōrābantur, tamen nullum erat auxilium. Deinde Cēpheus cum plēnō tristitiae animō cāram suam filiam ex oppidi portā ad aquam dūxit et brachia eius ad saxa dūra revinxit. Tum amīci puellae miserae longē discesserunt et diū mōnstrum saevum expectāvērunt.

Tum forte Perseus, ālis frētus, super Aethiopiam volābat. Vidit populū, Andromedam, lacrimās, et, magnopere attonitus, ad terram dēscendit. Tum Cēpheus eī tōtās cūrās nārrāvit et ita dixit: "Pārēbō verbis orāculi, et prō patriā filiam meam dabō; sed sī id mōnstrum interficiēs et Andromedam servābis, tibi (*to you*) eam dabō."

LESSON XXXIII

PLUPERFECT AND FUTURE PERFECT ACTIVE INDICATIVE
PERFECT ACTIVE INFINITIVE

194.	CONJ. I	CONJ. II	CONJ. III	CONJ. IV	
	amō	moneō	regō	capiō	audiō
PERFECT STEMS	amāv-	monu-	rēx-	cēp-	audīv-

PLUPERFECT INDICATIVE ACTIVE

TENSE SIGN -erā-

SINGULAR

<i>I had loved</i>	<i>I had advised</i>	<i>I had ruled</i>	<i>I had taken</i>	<i>I had heard</i>
1. amā'veram	monu'eram	rē'xeram	cē'peram	audi'veram
2. amā'verās	monu'erās	rē'xerās	cē'perās	audi'verās
3. amā'verat	monu'erat	rē'xerat	cē'perat	audi'verat

PLURAL

1. amā'verā'mus	monuerā'mus	rēxerā'mus	cēperā'mus	audiverā'mus
2. amā'verā'tis	monuerā'tis	rēxerā'tis	cēperā'tis	audiverā'tis
3. amā'verant	monu'erant	rē'xerant	cē'perant	audi'verant

FUTURE PERFECT INDICATIVE ACTIVE

TENSE SIGN -eri-

SINGULAR

<i>I shall have loved</i>	<i>I shall have advised</i>	<i>I shall have ruled</i>	<i>I shall have taken</i>	<i>I shall have heard</i>
1. amā'verō	monu'erō	rē'xerō	cē'perō	audi'verō
2. amā'veris	monu'eris	rē'xeris	cē'peris	audi'veris
3. amā'verit	monu'erit	rē'xerit	cē'perit	audi'verit

PLURAL

1. amā'verimus	monue'rimus	rēxe'rimus	cēpe'rimus	audive'rimus
2. amā'veritis	monue'ritis	rēxe'ritis	cēpe'ritis	audive'ritis
3. amā'verint	monu'erint	rē'xerint	cē'perint	audi'verint

1. Observe that these are all inflected alike and the rules for formation given in § 187. 2-4 hold good here.

2. In like manner inflect the pluperfect and future perfect indicative active of *dō*, *portō*, *dēleō*, *moveō*, *habeō*, *dicō*, *discēdō*, *faciō*, *veniō*, *mūniō*.

195. The Perfect Active Infinitive. The perfect active infinitive is formed by adding *-isse* to the perfect stem.

CONJ.	PERFECT STEM	PERFECT INFINITIVE
I.	amāv-	amāvis'se, to have loved
II.	monu-	monuvis'se, to have advised
III.	(a) rēx-	rēxis'se, to have ruled
	(b) cēp-	cēpis'se, to have taken
IV.	audīv-	audivis'se, to have heard
sum	fu-	fuis'se, to have been

i. In like manner give the perfect infinitive active of *ḍō*, *portō*, *dēleō*, *moveō*, *habeō*, *dicō*, *discēdō*, *faciō*, *veniō*, *mūniō*.

196.

EXERCISES

I. 1. Habuisti, mōvērunt, miserant. 2. Vidit, dixeris, dūxisse. 3. Misisis, pārūrunt, discesserāmus. 4. Mūnivit, dederam, miserō. 5. Habuerimus, dēlēvī, pārūit, fuisse. 6. Dederās, mūniveritis, vērērātis, misisse. 7. Vērērās, fēcisse, dederātis, portāveris.

8. Quem verba ōrāculi mōverant? Populum verba ōrāculi mōverant. 9. Cui Cēpheus verba ōrāculi nārāverit? Perseō Cēpheus verba ōrāculi nārāverit. 10. Amīcī ab Andromedā discesserint. 11. Mōnstrum saevum domicilia multa dēlēverat. 12. Ubi mōnstrum vidistis? Id in aquā vidimus. 13. Quid mōnstrum faciet? Mōnstrum Andromedam interficiet.

II. 1. They have obeyed, we have destroyed, I shall have had. 2. We shall have sent, I had come, they have fortified. 3. I had departed, he has obeyed, you have sent (*sing. and plur.*). 4. To have destroyed, to have seen, he will have given, they have carried. 5. He had destroyed, he has moved, you have had (*sing. and plur.*). 6. I have given, you had moved (*sing. and plur.*), we had said. 7. You will have made (*sing. and plur.*), they will have led, to have given.

8. Who had seen the monster? Andromeda had seen it. 9. Why had the men departed from ¹ the towns? They had departed because the monster had come. 10. Did Cepheus obey ² the oracle ³? He did.

¹ ex. What would ab mean? ² Did . . . obey, perfect tense. ³ What case?

LESSON XXXIV

REVIEW OF THE ACTIVE VOICE

197. A review of the tenses of the indicative active shows the following formation :

TENSES OF THE INDICATIVE	}	PRESENT = First of the principal parts
		IMPERFECT = Present stem + -ba-m
		FUTURE = Present stem + $\begin{cases} -b\bar{o}, \text{ Conj. I and II} \\ -a-m, \text{ Conj. III and IV} \end{cases}$
		PERFECT = Third of the principal parts
		PLUPERFECT = Perfect stem + -era-m
		FUTURE PERFECT = Perfect stem + -erō

198. The synopsis of the active voice of **amō**, as far as we have learned the conjugation, is as follows :

PRINCIPAL PARTS **amō**, **amāre**, **amāvī**

	PRES. STEM amā-		PERF. STEM amāv-	
INDIC.	{	<i>Pres.</i> amō	{	<i>Perf.</i> amāvī
		<i>Imperf.</i> amābam		<i>Pluperf.</i> amāveram
		<i>Fut.</i> amābō		<i>Fut. perf.</i> amāverō
	PRES. INV. amā			
	PRES. INFIN. amāre		PERF. INFIN. amāvisse	

I. Learn to write in the same form and to give rapidly the principal parts and synopsis of **parō**, **dō**, **laudō**, **dēleō**, **habeō**, **moveō**, **pāreō**, **videō**, **dīcō**, **discēdō**, **dūcō**, **mittō**, **capiō**, **mūniō**, **veniō**.¹

199. Learn the following principal parts :²

	PRES. INDIC.	PRES. INFIN.	PERF. INDIC.		
IRREGULAR VERBS	{	sum	esse	fuī	<i>be</i>
		ab'sum	abes'se	ā'fuī	<i>be away</i>
		dō	dare	dedī	<i>give</i>

¹ Learn to give synopses rapidly, and not only in the first person singular but in any person of either number. ² These are all verbs that you have had before, and the perfect is the only new form to be learned.

CONJUGATION II	{	contineō	continēre	continūi	<i>hold in, keep</i>
		doceō	docēre	docuī	<i>teach</i>
		egeō	egēre	egui	<i>need</i>
		faveō	favēre	fāvī	<i>favor</i>
		iubeō	iubēre	iussī	<i>order</i>
		noceō	nocēre	nocuī	<i>injure</i>
		persuādeō	persuādēre	persuāsī	<i>persuade</i>
		respondeō	respondēre	respondī	<i>reply</i>
		sedeō	sedēre	sēdī	<i>sit</i>
studeō	studēre	studuī	<i>be eager</i>		
CONJUGATION III	{	agō	agere	ēgī	<i>drive</i>
		crēdō	crēdere	crēdidī	<i>believe</i>
		fugiō	fugere	fūgī	<i>flee</i>
		iaciō	iacere	iēcī	<i>hurl</i>
		interficiō	interficere	interfēcī	<i>kill</i>
		rapiō	rapere	rapuī	<i>seize</i>
CONJUGATION IV	{	resis'tō	resis'tere	re'stitī	<i>resist</i>
		repe'riō	reperi're	rep'peri	<i>find</i>

200. PERSEUS AND ANDROMEDA (*Concluded*)

First learn the special vocabulary, p. 290. Read the whole story.

Perseus semper proeliō studēbat¹ et respondit,¹ "Verba tua sunt maximē grāta," et laetus arma sua magica parāvit.¹ Subitō mōnstrum vidētur; celeriter per aquam properat et Andromedae adpropinquat. Eius amīcī longē absunt et misera puella est sōla. Perseus autem sine morā super aquam volāvit.¹ Subitō dēscendit¹ et dūrō gladiō saevum mōnstrum graviter vulnerāvit.¹ Diū pugnātur,² diū proelium est dubium. Dēnique autem Perseus mōnstrum interfēcit¹ et victōriam reportāvit.¹ Tum ad saxum vēnit¹ et Andromedam liberāvit¹ et eam ad Cēpheum dūxit.¹ Is, nūper miser, nunc laetus, ita dīxit¹: "Tuō auxiliō, mī amīce, cāra filia mea est libera; tua est Andromeda." Diū Perseus cum Andromedā ibi habitābat¹ et magnopere ā tōtō populō amābātur.¹

¹ See if you can explain the use of the perfects and imperfects in this passage. ² The verb *pugnātur* means, literally, *it is fought*; translate freely, *the battle is fought*, or *the contest rages*. The verb *pugnō* in Latin is intransitive, and so does not have a personal subject in the passive. A verb with an indefinite subject, designated in English by *it*, is called impersonal.

LESSON XXXV

THE PASSIVE PERFECTS OF THE INDICATIVE · THE PERFECT PASSIVE AND FUTURE ACTIVE INFINITIVE

201. The fourth and last of the principal parts (§ 183) is the **perfect passive participle**. *From it we get the participial stem on which are formed the future active infinitive and all the passive perfects.*

1. Learn the following principal parts, which are for the first time given in full:

CONJ.	PRES. INDIC.	PRES. INFIN.	PERF. INDIC.	PERF. PASS. PART.
I.	amō	amā'-re	amā'v-ī	amā't-us
This is the model for all regular verbs of the first conjugation.				
II.	mo'neō	monē'-re	mo'nu-ī	mo'nit-us
III.	regō	re'ge-re	rēx-ī	rēct-us
	ca'piō	ca'pe-re	cēp-ī	capt-us
IV.	au'diō	audī'-re	audī'v-ī	audī't-us

2. The base of the participial stem is found by dropping -us from the perfect passive participle.

202. In English the perfect, past perfect, and future perfect tenses of the indicative passive are made up of forms of the auxiliary verb *to be* and the past participle; as, *I have been loved, I had been loved, I shall have been loved.*

Very similarly, in Latin, the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect passive tenses use respectively the present, imperfect, and future of **sum** as an auxiliary verb with the perfect passive participle, as

Perfect passive, amā'tus sum, *I have been or was loved*

Pluperfect passive, amā'tus eram, *I had been loved*

Future perfect passive, amā'tus erō, *I shall have been loved*

1. In the same way give the synopsis of the corresponding tenses of moneō, regō, capiō, and audiō, and give the English meanings.

203. **Nature of the Participle.** A participle is partly verb and partly adjective. As a verb it possesses tense and voice. As an adjective it

is declined and agrees with the word it modifies in gender, number, and case.

204. The perfect passive participle is declined like **bonus, bona, bonum**, and in the compound tenses (§ 202) it agrees as a predicate adjective with the subject of the verb.

EXAMPLES IN SINGULAR	{	Vir laudātus est, <i>the man was praised, or has been praised</i>
		Puella laudāta est, <i>the girl was praised, or has been praised</i>
		Cōnsilium laudātum est, <i>the plan was praised, or has been praised</i>
EXAMPLES IN PLURAL	{	Virī laudātī sunt, <i>the men were praised, or have been praised</i>
		Puellae laudātae sunt, <i>the girls were praised, or have been praised</i>
		Cōnsilia laudāta sunt, <i>the plans were praised, or have been praised</i>

1. Inflect the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect indicative passive of **amō, moneō, regō, capiō, and audiō** (§§ 488-492).

205. The perfect passive infinitive is formed by adding **esse**, the present infinitive of **sum**, to the perfect passive participle; as, **amāt-us (-a, -um) esse**, *to have been loved*; **mo'nit-us (-a, -um) esse**, *to have been advised*.

1. Form the perfect passive infinitive of **regō, capiō, audiō**, and give the English meanings.

206. The future active infinitive is formed by adding **esse**, the present infinitive of **sum**, to the future active participle. This participle is made by adding **-ūrus, -a, -um** to the base of the participial stem. Thus the future active infinitive of **amō** is **amāt-ū'rus (-a, -um) esse**, *to be about to love*.

a. Note that in forming the three tenses of the active infinitive we use all three conjugation stems:

Present, **amāre** (present stem), *to love*

Perfect, **amāvisse** (perfect stem), *to have loved*

Future, **amātūrus esse** (participial stem), *to be about to love*

1. Give the three tenses of the active infinitive of **laudō, moneō, regō, capiō, audiō**, with the English meanings.

207.

EXERCISES

I. 1. Fābula Andromedae nārrāta est. 2. Multae fābulae ā magistrō nārrātae sunt. 3. Ager ab agricolā validō arātus erat. 4. Agrī ab agricolis validis arāti erant. 5. Aurum ā servō perfidō ad domicilium suum portātum erit. 6. Nostra arma ā lēgātō laudāta sunt. Quis vestra arma laudāvit? 7. Ab ancillā tuā ad cēnam vocātae sumus. 8. Andromeda mōnstrō nōn data est, quia mōnstrum ā Perseō necātum erat.

II. 1. The provinces were laid waste, the field had been laid waste, the towns will have been laid waste. 2. The oracles were heard, the oracle was heard, the oracles had been heard. 3. The oracle will have been heard, the province had been captured, the boats have been captured. 4. The fields were laid waste, the man was advised, the girls will have been advised. 5. The towns had been ruled, we shall have been captured, you will have been heard.

LESSON XXXVI

 REVIEW OF PRINCIPAL PARTS · PREPOSITIONS
 YES-OR-NO QUESTIONS

208. The following list shows the principal parts of all the verbs you have had excepting those used in the paradigms. The parts you have had before are given for review, and the perfect participle is the only new form for you to learn. Sometimes one or more of the principal parts are lacking, which means that the verb has no forms based on that stem. A few verbs lack the perfect passive participle but have the future active participle in *-ūrus*, which appears in the principal parts instead.

IRREGULAR VERBS

sum	esse	fuī	futūrus	<i>be</i>
absum	abesse	āfuī	āfutūrus	<i>be away</i>
dō ¹	dare	dedī	datus	<i>give</i>

¹ dō is best classed with the irregular verbs because of the short a in the present and participial stems.

CONJUGATION I

portō	portāre	portāvī	portātus	<i>carry</i>
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So for all verbs of this conjugation thus far used.

CONJUGATION II

contineō	continēre	continūī	contentus	<i>hold in, keep</i>
dēleō	dēlēre	dēlēvī	dēlētus	<i>destroy</i>
doceō	docēre	docuī	doctus	<i>teach</i>
egeō	egēre	egūī	—	<i>lack</i>
faveō	favēre	fāvī	fautūrus	<i>favor</i>
iubeō	iubēre	iussī	iussus	<i>order</i>
moveō	movēre	mōvī	mōtus	<i>move</i>
noceō	nocēre	nocuī	nocitūrus	<i>injure</i>
pāreō	pārēre	pāruī	—	<i>obey</i>
persuādeō	persuādēre	persuāsī	persuāsus	<i>persuade</i> [<i>from</i>
prohibeō	prohibēre	prohibuī	prohibitus	<i>restrain, keep</i>
respondeō	respondēre	respondī	respōnsus	<i>reply</i>
sedeō	sedēre	sēdī	-sessus	<i>sit</i>
studeō	studēre	studūī	—	<i>be eager</i>
videō	vidēre	vīdī	vīsus	<i>see</i>

CONJUGATION III

agō	agere	ēgī	āctus	<i>drive</i>
crēdō	crēdere	crēdidī	crēditus	<i>believe</i>
dīcō	dīcere	dīxī	dictus	<i>say</i>
discēdō	discēdere	discessī	discessus	<i>depart</i>
dūcō	dūcere	dūxī	ductus	<i>lead</i>
faciō ¹	facere	fēcī	factus	<i>make</i>
fugiō	fugere	fūgī	fugitūrus	<i>flee</i>
iaciō	iacere	iēcī	iactus	<i>hurl</i>
interficiō	interficere	interfēcī	interfectus	<i>kill</i>
mittō	mittere	mīsī	missus	<i>send</i>
rāpiō	rapere	rapuī	raptus	<i>seize</i>
resistō	resistere	restitī	—	<i>resist</i>

CONJUGATION IV

mūniō	mūnīre	mūnivī	mūnītus	<i>fortify</i>
reperiō	reperīre	rep'peri	reperitus	<i>find</i>
veniō	venīre	vēnī	ventus	<i>come</i>

¹ faciō has an irregular passive which will be presented later.

209. Prepositions. 1. We learned in §§ 52, 53 that only the *accusative* and the *ablative* are used with prepositions, and that prepositions expressing ablative relations govern the ablative case. Those we have had are here summarized. The table following should be learned.

<i>ā</i> or <i>ab</i> , <i>from, by</i>	<i>ē</i> or <i>ex</i> , <i>out from, out of</i>
<i>cum</i> , <i>with</i>	<i>prō</i> , <i>before, in front of; for, in behalf of</i>
<i>dē</i> , <i>down from, concerning</i>	<i>sine</i> , <i>without</i>

2. Prepositions not expressing ablative relations must govern the *accusative* (§ 52). Of these we have had the following:

ad, *to*; *apud*, *among*; *per*, *through*

There are many others which you will meet as we proceed.

3. The preposition *in* when meaning *in* or *on* governs the *ablative*; when meaning *to, into, against* (relations foreign to the ablative) *in* governs the *accusative*.

210. Yes-or-No Questions. Questions not introduced by some interrogative word like *who, why, when*, etc., but expecting the answer *yes* or *no*, may take one of three forms:

1. *Is he coming?* (Asking for information. Implying nothing as to the answer expected.)
2. *Is he not coming?* (Expecting the answer *yes*.)
3. *He is n't coming, is he?* (Expecting the answer *no*.)

These three forms are rendered in Latin as follows:

1. *Venitne?* *is he coming?*
2. *Nōne venit?* *is he not coming?*
3. *Num venit?* *he is n't coming, is he?*

a. *-ne*, the question sign, is usually added to the verb, which then stands first.

b. We learned in § 56. *b* that *yes-or-no* questions are usually answered by repeating the verb, with or without a negative. Instead of this, *ita*, *vērō*, *certē*, etc. (*so, truly, certainly*, etc.) may be used for *yes*, and *nōn*, *minimē*, etc. for *no* if the denial is emphatic, as, *by no means, not at all*.

211.

EXERCISES

First learn the special vocabulary, p. 290.

I. 1. Nōnne habēbat Cornēlia ōrnāmenta aurī? Habēbat. 2. Num Sextus lēgātus scūtum in dextrō bracchiō gerēbat? Nōn in dextrō, sed sinistrō in bracchiō Sextus scūtum gerēbat. 3. Frūstrā bella multa ab Gallis gesta erant. 4. Ubi oppidum ā perfidō Sextō occupātum est, oppidānī miserī gladiō interfectī sunt. 5. Id oppidum erat plēnum frūmentī. 6. Nōnne Sextus ab oppidānīs frūmentum postulāvit? Vērō, sed ii recūsāvērunt frūmentum dare. 7. Cūr oppidum ab Sextō dēlētum est? Quia frūmentum recūsātum est. 8. Ea victōria nōn dubia erat. 9. Oppidānī erant dēfessī et armīs egēbant. 10. Num fugam temptāvērunt? Minimē.

II. 1. Where was Julia standing? She was standing where you had ordered. 2. Was Julia wearing any ornaments? She had many ornaments of gold. 3. Did she not attempt flight when she saw the danger? She did. 4. Who captured her? Galba captured her without delay and held her by the left arm. 5. She did n't have the lady's gold, did she? No, the gold had been taken by a faithless maid and has been brought back.

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Fourth Review, Lessons XXVII-XXXVI, §§ 513-516  
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LESSON XXXVII

CONJUGATION OF *POSSUM* · THE INFINITIVE USED
AS IN ENGLISH

212. Learn the principal parts of *possum*, *I am able*, *I can*, and its inflection in the indicative and infinitive. (Cf. § 495.)

a. Possum, I can, is a compound of *potis*, *able*, and *sum*, *I am*.

213. **The Infinitive with Subject Accusative.** The *infinitive* (cf. § 173) is a *verbal noun*. Used as a noun, it has the constructions of a noun. As a verb it can govern a case and be modified by an adverb. The uses of the infinitive are much the same in Latin as in English.

1. In English certain verbs of *wishing, commanding, forbidding*, and the like are used with an object clause consisting of a substantive in the objective case and an infinitive, as, *he commanded the men to flee*. Such object clauses are called infinitive clauses, and the substantive is said to be the subject of the infinitive.

Similarly in Latin, some verbs of *wishing, commanding, forbidding*, and the like are used with an object clause consisting of an infinitive with a subject in the accusative case, as, **Is virōs fugere iussit**, *he commanded the men to flee*.

214. RULE. Subject of the Infinitive. *The subject of the infinitive is in the accusative.*

215. The Complementary Infinitive. In English a verb is often followed by an infinitive to complete its meaning, as, *the Romans are able to conquer the Gauls*. This is called the *complementary infinitive*, as the predicate is not *complete* without the added infinitive.

Similarly in Latin, *verbs of incomplete predication* are completed by the infinitive. Among such verbs are **possum**, *I am able, I can*; **properō, mātūrō**, *I hasten*; **temptō**, *I attempt*; as

Rōmānī Gallōs superāre possunt, *the Romans are able to*
(or *can*) *conquer the Gauls*

Bellum gerere mātūrant, *they hasten to wage war*

a. A predicate adjective completing a complementary infinitive agrees in gender, number, and case with the subject of the main verb.

Malī puerī esse bonī nōn possunt, *bad boys are not able*
to (or cannot) be good

Observe that **bonī** agrees with **puerī**.

216. The Infinitive used as a Noun. In English the infinitive is often used as a pure noun, as the subject of a sentence, or as a predicate nominative. For example, *To conquer (= conquering) is pleasing*; *To see (= seeing) is to believe (= believing)*. The same use of the infinitive is found in Latin, especially with **est**, as

Superāre est grātum, *to conquer is pleasing*

Vidēre est crēdere, *to see is to believe*

a. In the construction above, the infinitive often has a subject, which must then be in the accusative case, as

*Galbam superāre inimicōs est grātum multīs, for Galba
to conquer his enemies is pleasing to many*

b. An infinitive used as a noun is neuter singular. Thus, in the sentence *superāre est grātum*, the predicate adjective *grātum* is in the neuter nominative singular to agree with *superāre* the subject.

217.

EXERCISES

First learn the special vocabulary, p. 291.

I. 1. Magister lūdi liberōs cum diligentīa labōrāre iussit. 2. Egēre cibō et vinō est virīs molestum. 3. Virī armāti vetuērunt Gallōs castra ibi pōnere. 4. Estne lēgātus in castellō an in mūrō? Is est prō portā. 5. Ubi nostrī¹ fugere incēpērunt, lēgātus ab vestrīs¹ captus est. 6. Gallī castellum ibi oppugnāverant ubi praesidium erat infirmum. 7. Alii pugnāre temptābant, aliī portās petēbant. 8. Fēminae prō domiciliīs sedēbant neque resistere validīs Gallīs poterant. 9. Bellum est saevum, nec infirmīs nec miserīs favet. 10. Sed virī arma postulābant et studēbant Gallōs dē mūrīs agere. 11. Id castellum ab Gallīs occupārī Rōmānīs nōn grātum erit. 12. Gallī ubi ā Rōmānīs victi sunt, esse liberī² cessāvērunt. 13. Diū sine aquā vivere nōn potestis.

II. 1. The girl began daily to carry water from the river to the gates. 2. The Gauls had pitched their camp in a place suitable for a battle. 3. For a long time they tried in vain to seize the redoubt. 4. Neither did they cease to hurl weapons against³ the walls. 5. But they were not able to (could not) take the town.

218.

THE FAITHLESS TARPE'IA

Sabīnī ōlim cum Rōmānīs bellum gerēbant et multās victōriās reportāverant. Iam agrōs proximōs mūrīs vāstābant, iam oppidō adpropinquābant. Rōmānī autem in Capitōlium fūgerant et longē periculō

¹ Supply *men*. *nostrī*, *vestrī*, and *suī* are often used as nouns in this way.

² Not *children*. The Romans used *liberī* either as an adjective, meaning *free*, or as a noun, meaning *the free*, thereby signifying their *free-born children*. The word was never applied to children of slaves. ³ in with the accusative.

aberant. Mūris validis et saxis altis crēdebant. Frūstrā Sabīnī tēla iaciēbant, frūstrā portās dūrās petēbant; castellum occupāre nōn poterant. Deinde novum cōnsilium cēpērunt.¹

Tarpēia erat puella Rōmāna pulchra et superba. Cotidiē aquam
5 cōpiis Rōmānis in Capitōlium portābat. Ei² nōn nocēbant Sabīnī,



TARPEIA PUELLA PERFIDA

quod ea sine armis erat neque Sabīnī bellum cum fēminis liberisque gerēbant. Tarpēia autem maximē amābat ōrnāmenta aurī. Cotidiē Sabīnōrum ōrnāmenta vidēbat et mox ea dēsiderāre incipiēbat. Eī
10 unus ex³ Sabīnis dixit, "Dūc cōpiās Sabīnās intrā portās, Tarpēia, et maximā erunt praemia tua."

¹ cōnsilium capere, *to make a plan*. Why is the *perfect* tense used here and the *imperfect* in the preceding sentences? Explain the use of tenses in the next paragraph. ² Dative with *nocēbant*. (Cf. § 154.) ³ *ex*, *out of*, i.e. *from the number of*; best translated *of*.

LESSON XXXVIII

THE RELATIVE PRONOUN AND THE INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN

219. Sentences are *simple*, *compound*, or *complex*.

a. A *simple sentence* is a sentence containing but one statement, that is, one subject and one predicate: *The Romans approached the town.*

b. A *compound sentence* is a sentence containing two or more independent statements: *The Romans approached the town | and | the enemy fled.*

NOTE. An independent statement is one that can stand alone; it does not depend upon another statement.

c. A *complex sentence* is a sentence containing one independent statement and one or more dependent statements: *When the Romans approached the town | the enemy fled.*

NOTE. A dependent or subordinate statement is one that depends on or qualifies another statement; thus *the enemy fled* is independent, and *when the Romans approached the town* is dependent or subordinate.

d. The separate statements in a compound or complex sentence are called *clauses*. In a complex sentence the independent statement is called the *main clause* and the dependent statement the *subordinate clause*.

220. Examine the complex sentence

The Romans killed the men who were taken

Here are two clauses:

a. The main clause, *The Romans killed the men*

b. The subordinate clause, *who were taken*

The word *who* is a pronoun, for it takes the place of the noun *men*. It also connects the subordinate clause *who were taken* with the noun *men*. Hence the clause is an *adjective clause*. A pronoun that connects an *adjective clause* with a substantive is called a *relative pronoun*, and the substantive for which the relative pronoun stands is called its *antecedent*. The relative pronouns in English are *who*, *whose*, *whom*, *which*, *what*, *that*.

221. The relative pronoun in Latin is *quī, quae, quod*, and it is declined as follows:

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>quī</i>	<i>quae</i>	<i>quod</i>	<i>quī</i>	<i>quae</i>	<i>quae</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>cuius</i>	<i>cuius</i>	<i>cuius</i>	<i>quōrum</i>	<i>quārum</i>	<i>quōrum</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>cui</i>	<i>cui</i>	<i>cui</i>	<i>quibus</i>	<i>quibus</i>	<i>quibus</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>quem</i>	<i>quam</i>	<i>quod</i>	<i>quōs</i>	<i>quās</i>	<i>quae</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>quō</i>	<i>quā</i>	<i>quō</i>	<i>quibus</i>	<i>quibus</i>	<i>quibus</i>

1. Review the declension of *is*, § 114, and note the similarity in the endings. The forms *quī, quae*, and *quibus* are the only forms showing new endings.

NOTE. The genitive *cuius* and the dative *cui* are pronounced *cōōi'yōōs* (two syllables) and *cōōi* (one syllable).

222. The Relative Pronoun is translated as follows: ¹

	MASC. AND FEM.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>who, that</i>	<i>which, what, that</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>of whom, whose</i>	<i>of which, of what, whose</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>to or for whom</i>	<i>to or for which, to or for what</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>whom, that</i>	<i>which, what, that</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>from, etc., whom</i>	<i>from, etc., which or what</i>

a. We see from the table above that *quī*, when it refers to a person, is translated by some form of *who* or by *that*; and that when it refers to anything else it is translated by *which, what, or that*.

223. Note the following sentences:

The Romans killed the men who were taken

The Romans killed the woman who was taken

Rōmānī interfēcērunt virōs quī captī sunt

Rōmānī interfēcērunt fēminam quae capta est

In the first sentence *who* (*quī*) refers to the antecedent *men* (*virōs*), and is *masculine plural*. In the second, *who* (*quae*) refers to *woman* (*fēminam*), and is *feminine singular*. From this we learn that the relative must agree

¹ This table of meanings need not be memorized. It is inserted for reference when translating.

with its antecedent in *gender* and *number*. In neither of the sentences are the antecedents and relatives in the same case. *Virōs* and *fēminam* are accusatives, and *quī* and *quae* are nominatives, being the subjects of the subordinate clauses. Hence

224. RULE. Agreement of the Relative. *A relative pronoun must agree with its antecedent in gender and number; but its case is determined by the way it is used in its own clause.*

225. Interrogative Pronouns. An interrogative pronoun is a pronoun that asks a question. In English the interrogatives are *who? which? what?* In Latin they are *quis? quid?* (pronoun) and *quī? quae? quod?* (adjective).

226. Examine the sentences

a. *Who is the man? Quis est vir?*

b. *What man is leading them? Quī vir eōs dūcit?*

In *a*, *who* is an interrogative *pronoun*. In *b*, *what* is an interrogative *adjective*. Observe that in Latin *quis*, *quid* is the *pronoun* and *quī*, *quae*, *quod* is the *adjective*.

227. 1. The interrogative adjective *quī*, *quae*, *quod* is declined just like the relative pronoun. (See § 221.)

2. The interrogative pronoun *quis*, *quid* is declined like *quī*, *quae*, *quod* in the plural. In the singular it is declined as follows:

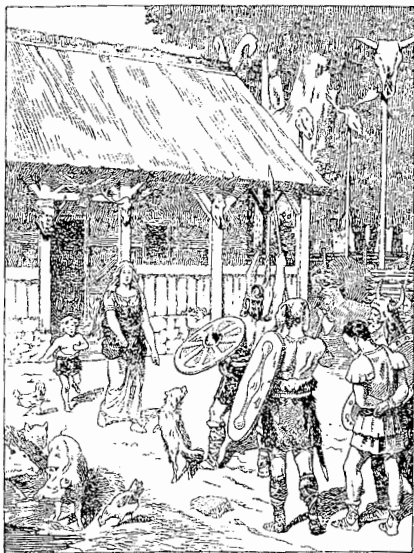
	MASC. AND FEM.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>quis, who?</i>	<i>quid, what? which?</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>cuius, whose?</i>	<i>cuius, whose?</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>cui, to or for whom?</i>	<i>cui, to or for what or which?</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>quem, whom?</i>	<i>quid, what? which?</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>quō, from, etc., whom?</i>	<i>quō, from, etc., which or what?</i>

NOTE. Observe that the masculine and feminine are alike and that all the forms are like the corresponding forms of the relative, excepting *quis* and *quid*.

228.**EXERCISES**

I. 1. *Quis est aeger? Servus quem amō est aeger.* 2. *Cuius scūtum habēs? Scūtum habēō quod lēgātus ad castellum mīsit.* 3. *Cui lēgātus suum scūtum dabit? Filiō meō scūtum dabit.* 4. *Ubi Germānī*

antīquī vivēbant? In terrā quae est proxima Rhēnō Germānī vivēbant. 5. Quibuscum¹ Germānī bellum gerēbant? Cum Rōmānīs, qui eōs superāre studēbant, Germānī bellum gerēbant. 6. Quī virī castra



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pōnunt? Ii sunt virī quōrum armīs Germānī victī sunt. 7. Quibus tēlis cōpiae nostrae eguērunt? Gladiis et tēlis nostrae cōpiae eguērunt. 8. Ā quibus porta sinistra tenēbātur? Ā sociīs porta sinistra tenēbātur. 9. Quae prōvinciae ā Rōmānīs occupātae sunt? Multae prōvinciae ā Rōmānīs occupātae sunt. 10. Quibus virīs deī favēbunt? Bonīs virīs deī favēbunt.

II. 1. What victory will you announce? 2. I will announce to the people the victory which the sailors have won. 3. The men who were pitching camp were

eager for battle. 4. Nevertheless they were soon conquered by the troops which Sextus had sent. 5. They could not resist our forces, but fled from that place without delay.

229. THE FAITHLESS TARPEIA (*Concluded*)²

Tarpēia, commōta ōrnāmentis Sabīnōrum pulchris, diū resistere nōn potuit et respondit: "Date mihi³ ōrnāmenta quae in sinistrīs brachiīs geritis, et celeriter cōpiās vestrās in Capitōlium dūcam." Nec

¹ cum is added to the ablative of relative, interrogative, and personal pronouns instead of being placed before them. ² Explain the use of the tenses in this selection. ³ to me.

Sabīnī recūsāvērunt, sed per dūrās magnāsque castelli portās pro-
perāvērunt quō¹ Tarpēia dūxit et mox intrā validōs et altōs mūrōs
stābant. Tum sine morā in² Tarpēiam scūta graviter iēcērunt; nam
scūta quoque in sinistrīs bracchiīs gerēbant. Ita perfida puella Tar-
pēia interfecta est; ita Sabīnī Capitōlium occupāvērunt.

LESSON XXXIX

THE THIRD DECLENSION · CONSONANT STEMS

230. Bases and Stems. In learning the first and second declen-
sions we saw that the different cases were formed by adding the case
terminations to the part of the word that did not change, which we
called the **base**. If to the base we add *-ā* in the first declension,
and *-o* in the second, we get what is called the **stem**. Thus **porta** has
the base **port-** and the stem **portā-**; **servus** has the base **serv-** and the
stem **servo-**.

These stem vowels, *-ā-* and *-o-*, play so important a part in the
formation of the case terminations that these declensions are named
from them respectively the *Ā-* and *O-*Declensions.

231. Nouns of the Third Declension. The third declension is called
the Consonant or *I-*Declension, and its nouns are classified according
to the way the *stem* ends. If the last letter of the stem is a consonant,
the word is said to have a *consonant stem*; if the stem ends in *-i-*, the
word is said to have an *i-stem*. *In consonant stems the stem is the same
as the base. In i-stems the stem is formed by adding -i- to the base.*
The presence of the *i* makes a difference in certain of the cases, so
the distinction is a very important one.

232. Consonant stems are divided into two classes:

- I. Stems that add *-s* to the base to form the nominative singular.
- II. Stems that add no termination in the nominative singular.

¹ quō = *whither, to the place where*. Here quō is the relative adverb. We
have had it used before as the interrogative adverb, *whither? to what place?*

² upon.

CLASS I

233. Stems that add -s to the base in the nominative singular are either masculine or feminine and are declined as follows :

BASES OR STEMS	} <i>prīnceps</i> , m., <i>chief</i>	} <i>mīles</i> , m., <i>soldier</i>	} <i>lapis</i> , m., <i>stone</i>	
				} <i>prīncip-</i>
SINGULAR			TERMINATIONS M. AND F.	
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>prīnceps</i>	<i>mīles</i>	<i>lapis</i>	-s
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>prīn'cipis</i>	<i>mīlitis</i>	<i>lapidis</i>	-is
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>prīn'cipī</i>	<i>mīlitī</i>	<i>lapidī</i>	-ī
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>prīn'cipem</i>	<i>mīlitem</i>	<i>lapidem</i>	-em
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>prīn'cipe</i>	<i>mīlite</i>	<i>lapide</i>	-e
PLURAL				
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>prīn'cipēs</i>	<i>mīlitēs</i>	<i>lapidēs</i>	-ēs
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>prīn'cipum</i>	<i>mīlitum</i>	<i>lapidum</i>	-um
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>prīnci'pibus</i>	<i>mīlitibus</i>	<i>lapidibus</i>	-ibus
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>prīn'cipēs</i>	<i>mīlitēs</i>	<i>lapidēs</i>	-ēs
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>prīnci'pibus</i>	<i>mīlitibus</i>	<i>lapidibus</i>	-ibus
BASES OR STEMS	} <i>rēx</i> , m., <i>king</i>	} <i>iūdex</i> , m., <i>judge</i>	} <i>virtūs</i> , f., <i>manliness</i>	
				} <i>rēg-</i>
SINGULAR			TERMINATIONS M. AND F.	
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>rēx</i>	<i>iūdex</i>	<i>virtūs</i>	-s
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>rēgis</i>	<i>iūdicis</i>	<i>virtū'tis</i>	-is
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>rēgī</i>	<i>iūdicī</i>	<i>virtū'tī</i>	-ī
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>rēgem</i>	<i>iūdicem</i>	<i>virtū'tem</i>	-em
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>rēge</i>	<i>iūdice</i>	<i>virtū'te</i>	-e
PLURAL				
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>rēgēs</i>	<i>iūdicēs</i>	<i>virtū'tēs</i>	-ēs
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>rēgum</i>	<i>iūdicum</i>	<i>virtū'tum</i>	-um
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>rēgibus</i>	<i>iūdicibus</i>	<i>virtū'tibus</i>	-ibus
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>rēgēs</i>	<i>iūdicēs</i>	<i>virtū'tēs</i>	-ēs
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>rēgibus</i>	<i>iūdicibus</i>	<i>virtū'tibus</i>	-ibus

1. The base or stem is found by dropping -is in the genitive singular.

2. Most nouns of two syllables, like *prīnceps* (*prīncip-*), *mīles* (*mīlit-*), *iūdex* (*iūdic-*), have i in the base, but e in the nominative.

a. *lapis* is an exception to this rule.

3. Observe the consonant changes of the base or stem in the nominative:

a. A final *-t* or *-d* is dropped before *-s*; thus *mīles* for *mīlets*, *lapis* for *lapids*, *virtūs* for *virtūts*.

b. A final *-c* or *-g* unites with *-s* and forms *-x*; thus *iūdec* + *s* = *iūdex*, *rēg* + *s* = *rēx*.

4. Review § 74 and apply the rules to this declension.

In like manner decline *dux*, *ducis*, m., *leader*; *eques*, *equitis*, m., *horseman*; *pedes*, *peditis*, m., *foot soldier*; *pēs*, *pedis*, m., *foot*.

234.

EXERCISES

First learn the special vocabulary, p. 291.

I. 1. Neque *peditēs* neque *equitēs* occupāre castellum Rōmānum poterant. 2. Summā virtūte mūrōs altōs cotidiē oppugnābant. 3. Pedēs militum lapidibus quī dē mūrō iaciēbantur saepe vulnerābantur. 4. Quod novum cōsiliū dux cēpit? 5. Is perfidam puellam pulchris ornāmentis temptāvit. 6. Quid puella fēcit? 7. Puella commōta aurō militēs per portās dūxit. 8. Tamen praemia quae summō studiō petiverat nōn reportāvit. 9. Apud Rōmānōs antiquōs Tarpēia nōn est laudāta.

II. 1. What ship is that which I see? That (*illud*) ship is the *Victory*. It is sailing now with a favorable wind and will soon approach Italy. 2. The judges commanded the savages to be seized and to be killed. 3. The chiefs of the savages suddenly began to flee, but were quickly captured by the horsemen. 4. The king led the foot soldiers to the wall from which the townsmen were hurling stones with the greatest zeal.



NAVIGIUM

LESSON XL

THE THIRD DECLENSION · CONSONANT STEMS (*Continued*)

CLASS II

235. Consonant stems that add no termination in the nominative are declined in the other cases exactly like those that add -s. They may be masculine, feminine, or neuter.

236.

PARADIGMS

MASCULINES AND FEMININES

	cōnsul, m., <i>consul</i>	legiō, f., <i>legion</i>	ōrdō, m., <i>row</i>	pater, m., <i>father</i>	
BASES OR STEMS	} cōnsul-	legiōn-	ōrdin-	patr-	
					TERMINATIONS M. AND F.
					SINGULAR
<i>Nom.</i>	cōnsul	legiō	ōrdō	pater	—
<i>Gen.</i>	cōnsulis	legiōnis	ōrdinis	patris	-is
<i>Dat.</i>	cōnsulī	legiōnī	ōrdinī	patrī	-ī
<i>Acc.</i>	cōnsulem	legiōnem	ōrdinem	patrem	-em
<i>Abl.</i>	cōnsule	legiōne	ōrdine	patre	-e
					PLURAL
<i>Nom.</i>	cōnsulēs	legiōnēs	ōrdinēs	patrēs	-ēs
<i>Gen.</i>	cōnsulum	legiōnum	ōrdinum	patrum	-um
<i>Dat.</i>	cōnsulibus	legiōnibus	ōrdinibus	patribus	-ibus
<i>Acc.</i>	cōnsulēs	legiōnēs	ōrdinēs	patrēs	-ēs
<i>Abl.</i>	cōnsulibus	legiōnibus	ōrdinibus	patribus	-ibus

1. With the exception of the nominative, the terminations are exactly the same as in Class I, and the base or stem is found in the same way.

2. Masculines and feminines with bases or stems in -in- and -ōn- drop -n- and end in -ō in the nominative, as *legiō* (base or stem *legiōn-*), *ōrdō* (base or stem *ōrdin-*).

3. Bases or stems in -tr- have -ter in the nominative, as *pater* (base or stem *patr-*).

4. Note how the genitive singular gives the clue to the whole declension. *Always learn this with the nominative.*

237.

EXERCISES

First learn the special vocabulary, p. 291.

I. 1. Audisne tubās, Mārce? Nōn solum tubās audiō sed etiam ordinēs militum et carrōs impedimentōrum plēnōs vidēre possum.
 2. Quās legiōnēs vidēmus? Eae legiōnēs nūper ex Galliā vēnērunt.
 3. Quid ibi fēcērunt? Studēbantne pugnāre an sine virtūte erant?
 4. Multa proelia fēcērunt¹ et magnās victōriās et multōs captivōs reportāvērunt. 5. Quis est imperātor eārum legiōnum? Caesar, summus Rōmānōrum imperātor. 6. Quis est eques quī pulchram corōnam gerit? Is eques est frāter meus. Eī corōna ā cōsule data est quia summā virtūte pugnāverat et ā barbarīs patriam servāverat.

II. 1. Who has seen my father to-day? 2. I saw him just now (nūper). He was hastening to your dwelling with your mother and sister. 3. When men are far from the fatherland and lack food, they cannot be restrained² from wrong.³ 4. The safety of the soldiers is dear to Cæsar, the general. 5. The chiefs were eager to storm a town full of grain which was held by the consul. 6. The king forbade the baggage of the captives to be destroyed.

LESSON XLI

THE THIRD DECLENSION · CONSONANT STEMS (*Concluded*)

238. Neuter consonant stems add no termination in the nominative and are declined as follows:

	flūmen, n., <i>river</i>	tempus, n., <i>time</i>	opus, n., <i>work</i>	caput, n., <i>head</i>	
BASES OR STEMS	flūmin-	tempor-	oper-	capit-	
			SINGULAR		TERMINATIONS
<i>Nom.</i>	flūmen	tempus	opus	caput	—
<i>Gen.</i>	flūminis	temporis	operis	capitis	-is
<i>Dat.</i>	flūminī	temporī	operī	capitī	-ī
<i>Acc.</i>	flūmen	tempus	opus	caput	—
<i>Abl.</i>	flūmine	tempore	opere	capite	-e

¹ proelium facere = to fight a battle.

² contineō. Cf. § 180.

³ Abl. iniūriā.

	PLURAL			TERMINATIONS	
<i>Nom.</i>	flūmina	tempora	opera	capita	-a
<i>Gen.</i>	flūminum	temporum	operum	capitum	-um
<i>Dat.</i>	flūminibus	temporibus	operibus	capitibus	-ibus
<i>Acc.</i>	flūmina	tempora	opera	capita	-a
<i>Abl.</i>	flūminibus	temporibus	operibus	capitibus	-ibus

1. Review § 74 and apply the rules to this declension.
2. Bases or stems in *-in-* have *-e-* instead of *-i-* in the nominative, as *flūmen*, base or stem *flūmin-*.
3. Most bases or stems in *-er-* and *-or-* have *-us* in the nominative, as *opus*, base or stem *oper-*; *tempus*, base or stem *tempor-*.

239.

EXERCISES

First learn the special vocabulary, p. 292.

I. 1. Barbarī ubi Rōmam cēpērunt, maxima rēgum opera dēlēvērunt. 2. Rōmānī multās calamitatēs ā barbaris accēpērunt. 3. Ubi erat summus terror apud oppidānōs, animi dubiū eōrum ab ōrātōre clārō cōnfirmātī sunt. 4. Rōma est in rīpis flūminis magnī. 5. Ubi Caesar imperātor militēs suōs arma capere iussit, ii ā proeliō continērī nōn potuērunt. 6. Ubi proelium factum est, imperātor reperīrī nōn potuit. 7. Imperātor sagittā in capite vulnerātus erat et stāre nōn poterat. 8. Eum magnō labōre pedes ex proeliō portāvit. 9. Is bracciis suis imperātōrem tenuit et eum ex periculis summis servāvit. 10. Virtūte suā bonus miles ab imperātōre corōnam accēpit.

II. 1. The consul placed a crown on the head of the victor. 2. Before the gates he was received by the townsmen. 3. A famous orator praised him and said, "By your labors you have saved the fatherland from disaster." 4. The words of the orator were pleasing to the victor. 5. To save the fatherland was a great task.



CORONA

LESSON XLII

REVIEW LESSON

240. Review the paradigms in §§ 233, 236, 238; and decline all nouns of the third declension in this selection.

TERROR CIMBRICUS¹

Ōlim Cimbrī et Teutonēs, populī Germāniae, cum fēminis liberisque Italiae adpropinquāverant et cōpiās Rōmānās maximō proeliō vicerant. Ubi fuga legiōnum nūntiāta est, summus erat terror tōtius Rōmae, et Rōmānī, graviter commōtī, sacra crēbra deīs faciēbant et salutem petēbant.

Tum Mānlius ōrātor animōs populī ita cōfirmāvit: — “Magnam 5 calamitātem accēpimus. Oppida nostra ā Cimbris Teutonibusque capiuntur, agricolae interficiuntur, agrī vāstantur, cōpiae barbarōrum Rōmae adpropinquant. Itaque, nisi novis animīs proelium novum faciēmus et Germānōs ex patriā nostrā sine morā agēmus, erit nūlla salūs fēminis nostris liberisque. Servāte liberōs! Servāte patriam! 10 Anteā superātī sumus quia imperātōrēs nostrī fuērunt infirmī. Nunc Marius, clārus imperātor, quī iam multās aliās victōriās reportāvit, legiōnēs dūcet et animōs nostrōs terrōre Cimbricō liberāre mātūrābit.”

Marius tum in Āfricā bellum gerēbat. Sine morā ex Āfricā in Italianam vocātus est. Cōpiās novās nōn solum tōtī Italiae sed etiam 15 prōvinciis sociōrum imperāvit.² Disciplinā autem dūrā labōribusque perpetuis militēs exercuit. Tum cum peditibus equitibusque, quī iam proeliō studēbant, ad Germānōrum castra celeriter properāvit. Diū et ācritēr pugnātum est.³ Dēnique barbarī fūgērunt et multi in fugā ab equitibus sunt interfectī. Marius pater patriae vocātus est. 20

¹ About the year 100 B.C. the Romans were greatly alarmed by an invasion of barbarians from the north known as Cimbrī and Teutons. They were traveling with wives and children, and had an army of 300,000 fighting men. Several Roman armies met defeat, and the city was in a panic. Then the Senate called upon Marius, their greatest general, to save the country. First he defeated the Teutons in Gaul. Next, returning to Italy, he met the Cimbrī. A terrible battle ensued, in which the Cimbrī were utterly destroyed; but the *terror Cimbricus* continued to haunt the Romans for many a year thereafter. ² *He made a levy* (of troops) *upon*, imperāvit with the acc. and the dat. ³ Cf. § 200. n. 2.

LESSON XLIII

THE THIRD DECLENSION · I-STEMS

241. To decline a noun of the third declension correctly we must know whether or not it is an *i*-stem. Nouns with *i*-stems are

1. Masculines and feminines :

a. Nouns in *-ēs* and *-is* with the same number of syllables in the genitive as in the nominative. Thus *caedēs*, *caedis*, is an *i*-stem, but *mīles*, *mīlitis*, is a consonant stem.

b. Nouns in *-ns* and *-rs*.

c. Nouns of one syllable in *-s* or *-x* preceded by a consonant.

2. Neuters in *-e*, *-al*, and *-ar*.

242. The declension of *i*-stems is nearly the same as that of consonant stems. Note the following differences :

a. Masculines and feminines have *-ium* in the genitive plural and *-īs* or *-ēs* in the accusative plural.

b. Neuters have *-ī* in the ablative singular, and an *-i-* in every form of the plural.

243. Masculine and Feminine I-Stems. Masculine and feminine *i*-stems are declined as follows :

	<i>caedēs</i> , f., <i>slaughter</i>	<i>hostis</i> , m., <i>enemy</i>	<i>urbs</i> , f., <i>city</i>	<i>cliēs</i> , m., <i>retainer</i>	
STEMS	<i>caedi-</i>	<i>hosti-</i>	<i>urbi-</i>	<i>clienti-</i>	
BASES	<i>caed-</i>	<i>host-</i>	<i>urb-</i>	<i>client-</i>	
			SINGULAR		TERMINATIONS M. AND F.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>caedēs</i>	<i>hostis</i>	<i>urbs</i>	<i>cliēs</i> ¹	<i>-s, -is, or -ēs</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>caedis</i>	<i>hostis</i>	<i>urbis</i>	<i>clientis</i>	<i>-is</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>caedī</i>	<i>hostī</i>	<i>urbī</i>	<i>clientī</i>	<i>-ī</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>caedem</i>	<i>hostem</i>	<i>urbem</i>	<i>clientem</i>	<i>-em (-im)</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>caede</i>	<i>hoste</i>	<i>urbe</i>	<i>cliente</i>	<i>-e (-ī)</i>

¹ Observe that the vowel before *-ns* is long, but that it is shortened before *-nt*. Cf. § 12. 2, 3.

	PLURAL				TERMINATIONS M. AND F.
<i>Nom.</i>	caedēs	hostēs	urbēs	clientēs	-ēs
<i>Gen.</i>	caedium	hostium	urbium	clientium	-ium
<i>Dat.</i>	caedibus	hostibus	urbibus	clientibus	-ibus
<i>Acc.</i>	caedis, -ēs	hostis, -ēs	urbis, -ēs	clientis, -ēs	-is, -ēs
<i>Abl.</i>	caedibus	hostibus	urbibus	clientibus	-ibus

- avis, civis, finis, ignis, navis have the ablative singular in -ī or -e.
- turris has accusative turrim and ablative turri or turre.

244. Neuter I-Stems. Neuter i-stems are declined as follows :

	īsigne, n., <i>decoratiō</i>	animā, n., <i>animā</i>	calcar, n., <i>spur</i>	
STEMS	īsigni-	animāli-	calcāri-	
BASES	īsign-	animāl-	calcār-	
	SINGULAR			TERMINATIONS
<i>Nom.</i>	īsigne	animā	calcar	-e or —
<i>Gen.</i>	īsignis	animālis	calcāris	-is
<i>Dat.</i>	īsignī	animālī	calcārī	-ī
<i>Acc.</i>	īsigne	animā	calcar	-e or —
<i>Abl.</i>	īsignī	animālī	calcārī	-ī
	PLURAL			
<i>Nom.</i>	īsignia	animālia	calcāria	-ia
<i>Gen.</i>	īsignium	animālium	calcārium	-ium
<i>Dat.</i>	īsignibus	animālibus	calcāribus	-ibus
<i>Acc.</i>	īsignia	animālia	calcāria	-ia
<i>Abl.</i>	īsignibus	animālibus	calcāribus	-ibus

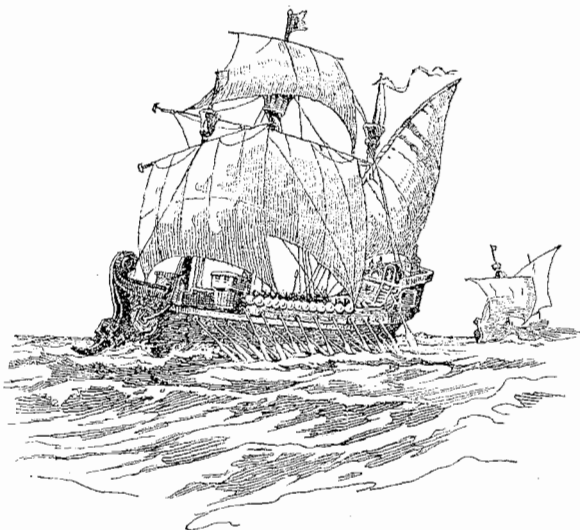
- Review § 74 and see how it applies to this declension.
- The final -i- of the stem is usually dropped in the nominative. If not dropped, it is changed to -e.
- A long vowel is shortened before final -l or -r. (Cf. § 12. 2.)

245.**EXERCISES**

First learn the special vocabulary, p. 292.

1. Quam urbem vidēmus? Urbs quam vidētis est Rōma.
2. Cīvēs Rōmānī urbem suam turribus altis et mūrīs longis mūniverant.
3. Ventī nāvīs longās prohibēbant finibus hostium adpropinquāre.
4. Imperātor ā clientibus suis calcāria aurī et alia īsignia accēpit.
5. Milītēs Rōmānī cum hostibus bella saeva gessērunt et eōs caede

magnā superāvērunt. 6. Alia animālia terram, alia mare amant. 7. Nāvēs longae quae auxilium ad imperātōrem portābant ignī ab hostibus dēlētae sunt. 8. In eō marī avīs multās vīdimus quae longē ā terrā volāverant. 9. Nōnne vīdistis nāvīs longās hostium et ignīs quibus urbs nostra vāstābātur? Certē, sed nec caedem cīvium nec



NAVES LONGAE

fugam clientium vīdimus. 10. Avēs et alia animālia, ubi ignem vīdērunt, salutem fugā petere celeriter incēpērunt. 11. Num iūdex in peditum ōrdinibus stābat? Minimē, iūdex erat apud equitēs et equus eius īnsigne pulchrum gerēbat.

II. 1. Because of the lack of grain the animals of the village were not able to live. 2. When the general¹ heard the rumor, he quickly sent a horseman to the village. 3. The horseman had a beautiful horse and wore spurs of gold. 4. He said to the citizens, "Send your retainers with horses and wagons to our camp, and you will receive an abundance of grain." 5. With happy hearts they hastened to obey his words.²

¹ Place first. ² Not the accusative. Why?

LESSON XLIV

IRREGULAR NOUNS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION · GENDER IN
THE THIRD DECLENSION

246.

PARADIGMS

	vīs, f., <i>force</i>	iter, n., <i>march</i>
BASES	vī- and vīr-	iter- and itiner-
	SINGULAR	
<i>Nom.</i>	vīs	iter
<i>Gen.</i>	vīs (rare)	itineris
<i>Dat.</i>	vī (rare)	itinerī
<i>Acc.</i>	vīm	iter
<i>Abl.</i>	vī	itinere
	PLURAL	
<i>Nom.</i>	vīrēs	itinera
<i>Gen.</i>	vīrium	itinerum
<i>Dat.</i>	vīribus	itineribus
<i>Acc.</i>	vīrīs, or -ēs	itinera
<i>Abl.</i>	vīribus	itineribus

247. There are no rules for gender in the third declension that do not present numerous exceptions.¹ The following rules, however, are of great service, and should be thoroughly mastered:

1. **Masculine** are nouns in -or, -ōs, -er, -ēs (gen. -itis).

a. arbor, *tree*, is feminine; and iter, *march*, is neuter.

2. **Feminine** are nouns in -ō, -is, -x, and in -s preceded by a consonant or by any long vowel but ō.

a. Masculine are collis (*hill*), lapis, mēnsis (*month*), ōrdō, pēs, and nouns in -nis and -guis — as ignis, sanguis (*blood*) — and the four monosyllables

dēns, *a tooth*; mōns, *a mountain*

pōns, *a bridge*; fōns, *a fountain*

3. **Neuters** are nouns in -e, -al, -ar, -n, -ur, -ūs, and caput.

¹ Review § 60. Words denoting males are, of course, masculine, and those denoting females, feminine.

248. Give the gender of the following nouns and the rule by which it is determined :

animal	calamitās	flūmen	lapis	nāvis
avis	caput	ignis	legiō	opus
caedēs	eques	īnsigne	mare	salūs
calcar	finis	labor	mīles	urbs

249.

EXERCISES

First learn the special vocabulary, p. 292.

I. *The First Bridge over the Rhine.* Salūs sociōrum erat semper cāra Rōmānis. Ōlim Galli, amīci Rōmānōrum, multās iniūriās ab Germānis quī trāns flūmen Rhēnum vivēbant accēperant. Ubi lēgātī ab iīs ad Caesarem imperātōrem Rōmānum vērunt et auxilium postulāvērunt, 5 Rōmānī magnīs itineribus ad hostium finis properāvērunt. Mox ad ripās magnī flūminis vērunt. Imperātor studēbat cōpiās suās trāns fluvium dūcere, sed nullā viā¹ poterat. Nullās nāvis habēbat. Alta erat aqua. Imperātor autem, vir clārus, numquam adversā fortūnā commōtus, novum cōnsilium cēpit. Iussit suōs² in³ lātō flūmine facere 10 pontem. Numquam antēā pōns in Rhēnō vīsus erat. Hostēs ubi pontem quem Rōmānī fēcērant vīdērunt, summō terrōre commōtī, sine morā fugam parāre incēpērunt.

II. 1. The enemy had taken (possession of) the top of the mountain. 2. There were many trees on the opposite hills. 3. We pitched our camp near (ad) a beautiful spring. 4. A march through the enemies' country is never without danger. 5. The time of the month was suitable for the march. 6. The teeth of the monster were long. 7. When the foot soldiers⁴ saw the blood of the captives, they began to assail the fortifications with the greatest violence.¹

¹ Abl. of manner. ² suōs, used as a noun, *his men*. ³ We say *buila a bridge over*; the Romans, *make a bridge on*. ⁴ Place first.

LESSON XLV

ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION · I-STEMS

250. Adjectives are either of the first and second declensions (like *bonus*, *aeger*, or *liber*), or they are of the third declension.

251. Nearly all adjectives of the third declension have *i-stems*, and they are declined almost like nouns with *i-stems*.

252. Adjectives learned thus far have had a different form in the nominative for each gender, as, *bonus*, m.; *bona*, f.; *bonum*, n. Such an adjective is called an *adjective of three endings*. Adjectives of the third declension are of the following classes:

- I. Adjectives of three endings —
a different form in the nominative for each gender.
- II. Adjectives of two endings —
masculine and feminine nominative alike, the neuter different.
- III. Adjectives of one ending, —
masculine, feminine, and neuter nominative all alike.

253. Adjectives of the third declension in *-er* have three endings; those in *-is* have two endings; the others have one ending.

CLASS I

254. Adjectives of Three Endings are declined as follows:

ācer, ācris, ācre, keen, eager
STEM *ācri-* BASE *ācr-*

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>ācer</i>	<i>ācris</i>	<i>ācre</i>	<i>ācrēs</i>	<i>ācrēs</i>	<i>ācria</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>ācris</i>	<i>ācris</i>	<i>ācris</i>	<i>ācrium</i>	<i>ācrium</i>	<i>ācrium</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>ācrī</i>	<i>ācrī</i>	<i>ācrī</i>	<i>ācribus</i>	<i>ācribus</i>	<i>ācribus</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>ācrem</i>	<i>ācrem</i>	<i>ācre</i>	<i>ācrīs, -ēs</i>	<i>ācrīs, -ēs</i>	<i>ācria</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>ācrī</i>	<i>ācrī</i>	<i>ācrī</i>	<i>ācribus</i>	<i>ācribus</i>	<i>ācribus</i>

CLASS II

255. Adjectives of Two Endings are declined as follows:

		omnis, omne, every, all ¹	
		STEM omni-	BASE omn-
		SINGULAR	
		PLURAL	
		MASC. AND FEM.	NEUT.
		MASC. AND FEM.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i>	omnis	omne	omnia
<i>Gen.</i>	omnis	omnis	omnium
<i>Dat.</i>	omnī	omnī	omnibus
<i>Acc.</i>	omnem	omne	omnīs, -ēs
<i>Abl.</i>	omnī	omnī	omnibus

CLASS III

256. Adjectives of One Ending are declined as follows:

		pār, equal	
		STEM pari-	BASE par-
		SINGULAR	
		PLURAL	
		MASC. AND FEM.	NEUT.
		MASC. AND FEM.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i>	pār	pār	paria
<i>Gen.</i>	paris	paris	parium
<i>Dat.</i>	parī	parī	paribus
<i>Acc.</i>	parem	pār	paris, -ēs
<i>Abl.</i>	parī	parī	paribus

1. All i-stem adjectives have -ī in the ablative singular.

2. Observe that the several cases of adjectives of one ending have the same form for all genders excepting in the accusative singular and in the nominative and accusative plural.

3. Decline *vir ācer, legiō ācris, animal ācre, ager omnis, scūtum omne, proelium pār*.

257. There are a few adjectives of one ending that have consonant stems. They are declined exactly like nouns with consonant stems.

¹ *omnis* is usually translated *every* in the singular and *all* in the plural.

258.

EXERCISES

First learn the special vocabulary, p. 293.

I. *The Romans invade the Enemy's Country.* Ōlim peditēs Rōmānī cum equitibus vēlōcibus in hostium urbem iter faciēbant. Ubi nōn longē āfuērunt, rapuērunt agricolam, quī eis viam brevem et facilem dēmōnstrāvit. Iam Rōmānī moenia alta, turrīs validās aliaque opera urbis vidēre poterant. In moenibus stābant multī prīncipēs. Prīncipēs 5 ubi vidērunt Rōmānōs, iussērunt cīvīs lapidēs aliaque tēla dē mūrīs iacere. Tum militēs fortēs continērī ā proeliō nōn poterant et ācer imperātor signum tubā darī iussit. Summā vī omnēs mātūrāvērunt. Imperātor Sextō lēgātō impedimenta omnia mandāvit. Sextus impedimenta in summō colle conlocāvit. Grave et ācre erat proelium, sed 10 hostēs nōn parēs Rōmānīs erant. Aliī interfectī, aliī captī sunt. Apud captīvōs erant māter sororque rēgis. Paucī Rōmānōrum ab hostibus vulnerātī sunt. Secundum proelium Rōmānīs erat grātum. Fortūna fortibus semper favet.

II. 1. Some months are short, others are long. 2. To seize the top of the mountain was difficult. 3. Among the hills of Italy are many beautiful springs. 4. The soldiers were sitting where the baggage had been placed because their feet were weary. 5. The city which the soldiers were eager to storm had been fortified by strong walls and high towers. 6. Did not the king intrust a heavy crown of gold and all his money to a faithless slave? Yes, but the slave had never before been faithless.



AQUILA LEGIONIS

LESSON XLVI

THE FOURTH OR U-DECLENSION

259. Nouns of the fourth declension are either masculine or neuter.

260. Masculine nouns end in **-us**, neuters in **-ū**. The genitive ends in **-ūs**.

a. Feminine by exception are **domus**, *house*; **manus**, *hand*; and a few others.

PARADIGMS

		adventus, m., <i>arrival</i>	cornū, n., <i>horn</i>		
BASES		advent-	corn-	TERMINATIONS	
				MASC.	NEUT.
		SINGULAR			
<i>Nom.</i>	adventus	cornū	-us	-ū	
<i>Gen.</i>	adventūs	cornūs	-ūs	-ūs	
<i>Dat.</i>	adventuī (ū)	cornū	-uī (ū)	-ū	
<i>Acc.</i>	adventum	cornū	-um	-ū	
<i>Abl.</i>	adventū	cornū	-ū	-ū	
		PLURAL			
<i>Nom.</i>	adventūs	cornua	-ūs	-ua	
<i>Gen.</i>	adventuum	cornuum	-uum	-uum	
<i>Dat.</i>	adventibus	cornibus	-ibus	-ibus	
<i>Acc.</i>	adventūs	cornua	-ūs	-ua	
<i>Abl.</i>	adventibus	cornibus	-ibus	-ibus	

1. Observe that the base is found, as in other declensions, by dropping the ending of the genitive singular.

2. **lacus**, *lake*, has the ending **-ubus** in the dative and ablative plural; **portus**, *harbor*, has either **-ubus** or **-ibus**.

3. **cornū** is the only neuter that is in common use.

261.

EXERCISES

First learn the special vocabulary, p. 293.

I. 1. Ante adventum Caesaris vēlōcēs hostium equitēs ācrem impetum in castra fēcērunt. 2. Continēre exercitum ā proeliō nōn facile erat. 3. Post adventum suum Caesar iussit legiōnēs ex castris

dūcī. 4. Prō castrīs cum hostium equitātū pugnātum est. 5. Post tempus breve equitātus trāns flūmen fūgit ubi castra hostium posita erant. 6. Tum victor imperātor agrōs vāstāvit et vicōs hostium cremāvit. 7. Castra autem nōn oppugnāvit quia militēs erant dēfessi et locus difficilis. 8. Hostēs nōn cessāvērunt iacere tēla, quae paucīs nocuērunt. 9. Post adversum proelium p̄ncipēs Gallōrum lēgātōs ad Caesarem mittere studēbant, sed populō persuādere nōn poterant.

II. 1. Did you see the man-of-war on the lake? 2. I did not see it (*fem.*) on the lake, but I saw it in the harbor. 3. Because of the strong wind the sailor forbade his brother to sail. 4. Caesar didn't make an attack on the cavalry on the right wing, did he? 5. No, he made an attack on the left wing. 6. Who taught your swift horse to obey? 7. I trained my horse with my (own) hands, nor was the task difficult. 8. He is a beautiful animal and has great strength.

LESSON XLVII

EXPRESSIONS OF PLACE · THE DECLENSION OF *DOMUS*

262. We have become thoroughly familiar with expressions like the following:

Galba ad (or in) oppidum properat
Galba ab (dē or ex) oppidō properat
Galba in oppidō habitat

From these expressions we may deduce the following rules:

263. RULE. Accusative of the Place to. *The place to which is expressed by ad or in with the accusative. This answers the question Whither?*

264. RULE. Ablative of the Place from. *The place from which is expressed by ā or ab, dē, ē or ex, with the separative ablative. This answers the question Whence? (Cf. Rule, § 179.)*

265. RULE. Ablative of the Place at or in. *The place at or in which is expressed by the ablative with in. This answers the question Where?*

a. The ablative denoting the *place where* is called the *locative ablative* (cf. *locus, place*).

266. Exceptions. Names of towns, small islands,¹ *domus, home, rūs, country*, and a few other words in common use omit the prepositions in expressions of place, as,

Galba Athēnās properat, *Galba hastens to Athens*
 Galba Athēnīs properat, *Galba hastens from Athens*
 Galba Athēnīs habitat, *Galba lives at (or in) Athens*
 Galba domum properat, *Galba hastens home*
 Galba rūs properat, *Galba hastens to the country*
 Galba domō properat, *Galba hastens from home*
 Galba rūre properat, *Galba hastens from the country*
 Galba rūrī (less commonly rūre) habitat, *Galba lives in the country*

a. Names of *countries*, like *Germānia, Italia*, etc., do not come under these exceptions. *With them prepositions must not be omitted.*

267. The Locative Case. We saw above that the place-relation expressed by *at* or *in* is regularly covered by the locative ablative. However, Latin originally expressed this relation by a separate form known as the *locative case*. This case has been everywhere merged in the ablative excepting in the singular number of the first and second declensions. The form of the locative in these declensions is like the genitive singular, and its use is limited to names of towns and small islands, *domī, at home*, and a few other words.

268. RULE. Locative and Locative Ablative. *To express the place in which with names of towns and small islands, if they are singular and of the first or second declension, use the locative; otherwise use the locative ablative without a preposition; as,*

Galba Rōmae habitat, *Galba lives at Rome*
 Galba Corinthī habitat, *Galba lives at Corinth*
 Galba domī habitat, *Galba lives at home*

¹ Small islands are classed with towns because they generally have but one town, and the name of the town is the same as the name of the island.

Here *Rōmae*, *Corinthī*, and *domī* are *locatives*, being *singular* and of the first and second declensions respectively. But in

Galba Athēnīs habitat, Galba lives at Athens,
Galba Pompēiīs habitat, Galba lives at Pompeii

Athēnīs and *Pompēiīs* are locative ablatives. These words can have no locative case, as the nominatives *Athēnae* and *Pompēiī* are *plural* and there is no plural locative case form.

269. The word *domus*, *home, house*, has forms of both the second and the fourth declension. Learn its declension (§ 468).

270.**EXERCISES**

First learn the special vocabulary, p. 293.

I. 1. *Corinthī omnia insignia aurī ā ducibus victōribus rapta erant.* 2. *Caesar Genāvam exercitum magnīs itineribus dūxit.* 3. *Quem pontem hostēs cremāverant? Pontem in Rhēnō hostēs cremāverant.* 4. *Pompēiīs multās Rōmānōrum domōs vidēre poteritis.* 5. *Rōmā cōsul equō vēlōcī rūs properāvit.* 6. *Domī cōsulis hominēs multī sedēbant.* 7. *Imperātor iusserat lēgātum Athēnās cum multis nāvibus longīs nāvigāre.* 8. *Ante moenia urbis sunt ōrdinēs arborum altārum.* 9. *Propter arborēs altās nec lacum nec portum reperire potuimus.* 10. *Proeliis crēbris Caesar legiōnēs suās quae erant in Galliā exercēbat.* 11. *Cotidiē in locō idoneō castra pōnēbat et mūniēbat.*

II. 1. *Cæsar, the famous general, when he had departed from Rome, hastened to the Roman province on a swift horse.*¹ 2. *He had heard a rumor concerning the allies at Geneva.* 3. *After his arrival Cæsar called the soldiers together and commanded them to join battle.* 4. *The enemy hastened to retreat, some because*² *they were afraid, others because*² *of wounds.* 5. *Recently I was at Athens and saw the place where the judges used to sit.*³ 6. *Marcus and Sextus are my brothers; the one lives at Rome, the other in the country.*

¹ Latin says "by a swift horse." What construction? ² Distinguish between the English conjunction *because* (*quia* or *quod*) and the preposition *because of* (*propter*). ³ *used to sit*, express by the imperfect.



DAEDALUS ET ICARUS

271.

DAED'ALUS AND IC'ARUS

Crēta est insula antiq̄ua quae aquā altā magni maris pulsatur. Ibi ōlim Mīnōs erat rēx. Ad eum vēnit Daedalus quī ex Graeciā patriā fugiēbat. Eum Mīnōs rēx benignis verbis accēpit et eī domicilium in Crētā dedit. ¹Quō in locō Daedalus sine cūrā vivēbat et rēgī multa et clāra opera faciēbat. Post tempus longum autem Daedalus patriam 5 cāram dēsiderāre incēpit. Domum properāre studēbat, sed rēgī persuādere nōn potuit et mare saevum fugam vetābat.

LESSON XLVIII

THE FIFTH OR \bar{E} -DECLENSION · THE ABLATIVE OF TIME

272. Gender. Nouns of the fifth declension are feminine except *diēs*, *day*, and *merīdiēs*, *midday*, which are usually masculine.

273.

PARADIGMS

	diēs, m., <i>day</i>	rēs, f., <i>thing</i>	
BASES	di-	r-	
		SINGULAR	TERMINATIONS
<i>Nom.</i>	diēs	rēs	-ēs
<i>Gen.</i>	diēi	rei	-ēi
<i>Dat.</i>	diēi	rei	-ēi
<i>Acc.</i>	diem	rem	-em
<i>Abl.</i>	diē	rē	-ē
		PLURAL	
<i>Nom.</i>	diēs	rēs	-ēs
<i>Gen.</i>	diērum	rērum	-ērum
<i>Dat.</i>	diēbus	rēbus	-ēbus
<i>Acc.</i>	diēs	rēs	-ēs
<i>Abl.</i>	diēbus	rēbus	-ēbus

¹ And in this place; quō does not here introduce a subordinate relative clause, but establishes the connection with the preceding sentence. Such a relative is called a *connecting relative*, and is translated by *and* and a demonstrative or personal pronoun.

1. The vowel *e* which appears in every form is regularly long. It is shortened in the ending *-eī* after a consonant, as in *r-ēī*; and before *-m* in the accusative singular, as in *dī-em*. (Cf. § 12. 2.)

2. Only *dīēs* and *rēs* are complete in the plural. Most other nouns of this declension lack the plural. *Acīēs*, *line of battle*, and *spēs*, *hope*, have the nominative and accusative plural.

274. The ablative relation (§ 50) which is expressed by the prepositions *at*, *in*, or *on* may refer not only to place, but also to time, as *at noon*, *in summer*, *on the first day*. The ablative which is used to express this relation is called the *ablative of time*.

275. RULE. The Ablative of Time. *The time when or within which anything happens is expressed by the ablative without a preposition.*

a. Occasionally the preposition *in* is found. Compare the English *Next day we started* and *On the next day we started*.

276.**EXERCISES**

First learn the special vocabulary, p. 294.

I. *Galba the Farmer.* Galba agricola rūri vivit. Cotidiē primā lūce labōrāre incipit, nec ante noctem in studiō suō cessat. Meridiē Iūlia filia eum ad cēnam vocat. Nocte pedēs dēfessōs domum vertit. Aestāte filiī agricolae auxilium patrī dant. Hieme agricola eōs in lūdum mittit. Ibi magister pueris multās fābulās dē rēbus gestis Caesaris nārrat. Aestāte filiī agricolae perpetuīs labōribus exercentur nec grave agrī opus est iīs molestum. Galba sine ūllā cūrā vivit nec rēs adversās timet.

II. 1. In that month there were many battles in Gaul. 2. The cavalry of the enemy made an attack upon Cæsar's line of battle. 3. In the first hour of the night the ship was overcome by the billows. 4. On the second day the savages were eager to come under Cæsar's protection. 5. The king had joined battle, moved by the hope of victory. 6. That year a fire destroyed many birds and other animals. 7. We saw blood on the wild beast's teeth.

277. DAED'ALUS AND IC'ARUS (*Continued*)

Tum Daedalus gravibus cūris commōtus filiō suō Īcarō ita dixit: "Animus meus, Īcare, est plēnus trīstītiaē nec oculī lacrimīs egent. Discēdere ex Crētā, Athēnās properāre, maximē studeō; sed rēx recūsāt audire verba mea et omnem-reditūs spem ēripit. Sed numquam rēbus adversīs vincar. Terra et mare sunt inimīca, sed aliam fugae 5 viam reperiam." Tum in artis ignōtās animum dimittit et mīrum capit cōnsilium. Nam pennās in ōrdine pōnit et vērās ālās facit.

LESSON XLIX

PRONOUNS CLASSIFIED · PERSONAL AND REFLEXIVE
PRONOUNS

278. We have the same kinds of pronouns in Latin as in English. They are divided into the following eight classes:

1. **Personal pronouns**, which show the person speaking, spoken to, or spoken of; as, *ego, I; tū, you; is, he*. (Cf. § 279, etc.)
2. **Possessive pronouns**, which denote possession; as, *meus, tuus, suus*, etc. (Cf. § 98.)
3. **Reflexive pronouns**, used in the predicate to refer back to the subject; as, *he saw himself*. (Cf. § 281.)
4. **Intensive pronouns**, used to emphasize a noun or pronoun; as, *I myself saw it*. (Cf. § 285.)
5. **Demonstrative pronouns**, which point out persons or things; as, *is, this, that*. (Cf. § 112.)
6. **Relative pronouns**, which connect a subordinate adjective clause with an antecedent; as, *quī, who*. (Cf. § 220.)
7. **Interrogative pronouns**, which ask a question; as, *quis, who?* (Cf. § 225.)
8. **Indefinite pronouns**, which point out indefinitely; as, *some one, any one, some, certain ones*, etc. (Cf. § 296.)

279. The demonstrative pronoun *is, ea, id*, as we learned in § 115, is regularly used as the personal pronoun of the third person (*he, she, it, they*, etc.).

280. The personal pronouns of the first person are **ego, I**; **nōs, we**; of the second person, **tū, thou** or *you*; **vōs, ye** or *you*. They are declined as follows:

SINGULAR	
FIRST PERSON	SECOND PERSON
<i>Nom.</i> ego, I	tū, you
<i>Gen.</i> meī, of me	tui, of you
<i>Dat.</i> mihi, to or for me	tibi, to or for you
<i>Acc.</i> mē, me	tē, you
<i>Abl.</i> mē, with, from, etc., me	tē, with, from, etc., you
PLURAL	
<i>Nom.</i> nōs, we	vōs, you
<i>Gen.</i> nostrum or nostrī, of us	vestrum or vestrī, of you
<i>Dat.</i> nōbīs, to or for us	vōbīs, to or for you
<i>Acc.</i> nōs, us	vōs, you
<i>Abl.</i> nōbīs, with, from, etc., us	vōbīs, with, from, etc., you

1. The personal pronouns are not used in the nominative excepting for emphasis or contrast.

281. The Reflexive Pronouns. 1. The personal pronouns **ego** and **tū** may be used in the predicate as reflexives; as,

videō mē, I see myself	vidēmus nōs, we see ourselves
vidēs tē, you see yourself	vidētis vōs, you see yourselves

2. The reflexive pronoun of the third person (*himself, herself, itself, themselves*) has a special form, used only in these senses, and declined alike in the singular and plural.

SINGULAR AND PLURAL	
<i>Gen.</i> suī	<i>Acc.</i> sē
<i>Dat.</i> sibi	<i>Abl.</i> sē

EXAMPLES	Puer sē videt, the boy sees himself
	Puella sē videt, the girl sees herself
	Animal sē videt, the animal sees itself
	Iī sē vident, they see themselves

a. The form **sē** is sometimes doubled, **sēsē**, for emphasis.

3. Give the Latin for

*I teach myself**You teach yourself**He teaches himself**We teach ourselves**You teach yourselves**They teach themselves*

282. The preposition **cum**, when used with the ablative of **ego**, **tū**, or **sui**, is appended to the form, as, **mēcum**, *with me*; **tēcum**, *with you*; **nōbiscum**, *with us*; etc.

283.

EXERCISES

First learn the special vocabulary, p. 294.

I. 1. *Mea māter est cāra mihi et tua māter est cāra tibi.* 2. *Vestrae litterae erant grātae nōbis et nostrae litterae erant grātae vōbis.* 3. *Nūntius rēgis quī nōbiscum est nihil respondēbit.* 4. *Nūntiū pācem amicitiamque sibi et suis sociis postulāvērunt.* 5. *Sī tū arma sūmēs, ego rēgnū occupābō.* 6. *Uter vestrum est civis Rōmānus? Neuter nostrum.* 7. *Eō tempore multī supplicium dedērunt quia rēgnū petierant.* 8. *Sūme supplicium, Caesar, dē hostibus patriae ācribus.* 9. *Primā lūce aliī metū commōtī sēsē fugae mandāvērunt; aliī autem magnā virtūte impetum exercitūs nostrī sustinuerunt.* 10. *Soror rēgis, ubi dē adversō proeliō audivit, sēsē Pompēiis interfecit.*

II. 1. *Whom do you teach? I teach myself.* 2. *The soldier wounded himself with his sword.* 3. *The master praises us, but you he does not praise.* 4. *Therefore he will inflict punishment on you, but we shall not suffer punishment.* 5. *Who will march (i.e. make a march) with me to Rome? 6. I will march with you to the gates of the city.* 7. *Who will show us¹ the way? The gods will show you¹ the way.*

DAED'ALUS AND IC'ARUS (*Concluded*)

284. *Puer Īcarus unā² stābat et mirum patris opus vidēbat. Postquam manus ultima³ ālis imposita est, Daedalus eās temptāvit et similis avi in aurās volāvit. Tum ālās umeris fili adligāvit et docuit eum volāre et dixit, "Tē vetō, mi fili, adpropinquāre aut sōli aut marī. Sī fluctibus adpropinquāveris,⁴ aqua ālis tuis nocēbit, et sī sōli adpropinquāveris,⁴ 5*

¹ Not accusative. ² Adverb, see vocabulary. ³ *manus ultima*, the finishing touch. What literally? ⁴ Future perfect. Translate by the present.

ignis eās cremābit." Tum pater et filius iter difficile incipiunt.) Ālās movent et aurāe sēsē committunt. Sed stultus puer verbis patris nōn pāret. Sōli adpropinquat. Ālae cremantur et Īcarus in mare dēcidit et vītam āmittit. Daedalus autem sine ūllō periculō trāns fluctūs ad 5 insulam Siciliam volāvit.

LESSON L

THE INTENSIVE PRONOUN *IPSE* AND THE DEMONSTRATIVE *ĪDEM*

285. *Ipse* means *-self* (*him-self, her-self, etc.*) or is translated by *even* or *very*. It is used to emphasize a noun or pronoun, expressed or understood, with which it agrees like an adjective.

a. *Ipse* must be carefully distinguished from the reflexive *suī*. The latter is always used as a pronoun, while *ipse* is regularly adjective. . Compare

Homō sē videt, the man sees himself (reflexive)

Homō ipse periculum videt, the man himself (intensive) *sees the danger*

Homō ipsum periculum videt, the man sees the danger itself (intensive)

286. Except for the one form *ipse*, the intensive pronoun is declined exactly like the nine irregular adjectives (cf. §§ 108, 109). Learn the declension (§ 481).

287. The demonstrative *īdem*, meaning *the same*, is a compound of *is*. It is declined as follows :

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>īdem</i>	<i>e'adem</i>	<i>idem</i>	{ <i>iī'dem</i> <i>eī'dem</i>	<i>eaē'dem</i>	<i>e'adem</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>eius'dem</i>	<i>eius'dem</i>	<i>eius'dem</i>	<i>eōrun'dem</i>	<i>eārun'dem</i>	<i>eōrun'dem</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>eī'dem</i>	<i>eī'dem</i>	<i>eī'dem</i>	{ <i>iīs'dem</i> <i>eīs'dem</i>	<i>iīs'dem</i> <i>eīs'dem</i>	<i>iīs'dem</i> <i>eīs'dem</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>eun'dem</i>	<i>ean'dem</i>	<i>idem</i>	<i>eōs'dem</i>	<i>eās'dem</i>	<i>e'adem</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>eō'dem</i>	<i>eā'dem</i>	<i>eō'dem</i>	{ <i>iīs'dem</i> <i>eīs'dem</i>	<i>iīs'dem</i> <i>eīs'dem</i>	<i>iīs'dem</i> <i>eīs'dem</i>

a. From forms like *eundem* (*eum* + *-dem*), *eōrundem* (*eōrum* + *-dem*), we learn the rule that *m* before *d* is changed to *n*.

b. The forms *iīdem*, *iīsdem* are often spelled and pronounced with one *i*.

288.

EXERCISES

First learn the special vocabulary, p. 295.

I. 1. Ego et tū¹ in eādē urbe vivimus. 2. Iter ipsum nōn timēmus sed ferās saevās quae in silvā dēnsā esse dicuntur. 3. Ōlim nōs ipsi idem iter fēcimus. 4. Eō tempore multās ferās vidimus. 5. Sed nōbis nōn nocuerunt. 6. Caesar ipse scūtum dē manibus militis eripuit et in ipsam aciem properāvit. 7. Itaque militēs summā virtūte tēla in hostium corpora iēcērunt. 8. Rōmāni quoque gravia vulnera accēpērunt. 9. Dēnique hostēs terga vertērunt et omnīs in partis² fūgērunt. 10. Eādē hōrā litterae Rōmam ab imperātōre ipsō missae sunt. 11. Eōdem mēse captivī quoque in Italiam missi sunt. 12. Sed multī propter vulnera iter difficile trāns montis facere recūsābant et Genāvae esse dicēbantur.

II. 1. At Pompeii there is a wonderful mountain. 2. When I was in that place, I myself saw that mountain. 3. On the same day many cities were destroyed by fire and stones from that very mountain. 4. You have not heard the true story of that calamity, have you?³ 5. On that day the very sun could not give light to men. 6. You yourself ought to tell (to) us that story.

289.

HOW HORATIUS HELD THE BRIDGE⁴

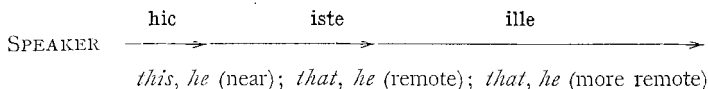
Tarquinius Superbus, septimus et ultimus rēx Rōmānōrum, ubi in exsilium ab irātis Rōmānis ēiectus est, ā Porsenā, rēge Etruscōrum, auxilium petiit. Mox Porsena magnis cum cōpiis Rōmam vēnit, et ipsa urbs summō in periculō erat. Omnibus in partibus exercitus Rōmānus victus erat. Iam rēx montem Iāniculum⁵ occupāverat. Numquam antē Rōmāni tantō metū tenēbantur. Ex agris in urbem properābant et summō studiō urbem ipsam mūniēbant.

¹ Observe that in Latin we say *I and you*, not *you and I*. ² Not *parts*, but *directions*. ³ Cf. § 210. ⁴ The story of Horatius has been made familiar by Macaulay's well-known poem "Horatius" in his *Lays of Ancient Rome*. Read the poem in connection with this selection. ⁵ The Janiculum is a high hill across the Tiber from Rome.

LESSON LI

THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS *HIC, ISTE, ILLE*

290. We have already learned the declension of the demonstrative pronoun *is* and its use. (Cf. Lesson XVII.) That pronoun refers to persons or things either far or near, and makes no definite reference to place or time. If we wish to point out an object definitely in place or time, we must use *hic*, *iste*, or *ille*. These demonstratives, like *is*, are used both as pronouns and as adjectives, and their relation to the speaker may be represented graphically thus:



a. In dialogue *hic* refers to a person or thing near the speaker; *iste*, to a person or thing near the person addressed; *ille*, to a person or thing remote from both. These distinctions are illustrated in the model sentences, § 293, which should be carefully studied and imitated.

291. *Hic* is declined as follows:

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>hic</i>	<i>haec</i>	<i>hoc</i>	<i>hī</i>	<i>hae</i>	<i>haec</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>huius</i>	<i>huius</i>	<i>huius</i>	<i>hōrum</i>	<i>hārum</i>	<i>hōrum</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>huic</i>	<i>huic</i>	<i>huic</i>	<i>hīs</i>	<i>hīs</i>	<i>hīs</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>hunc</i>	<i>hanc</i>	<i>hoc</i>	<i>hōs</i>	<i>hās</i>	<i>haec</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>hōc</i>	<i>hāc</i>	<i>hōc</i>	<i>hīs</i>	<i>hīs</i>	<i>hīs</i>

a. *Huius* is pronounced *hōō'yōōs*, and *huic* is pronounced *hōōic* (one syllable).

292. The demonstrative pronouns *iste*, *ista*, *istud*, and *ille*, *illa*, *illud*, except for the nominative and accusative singular neuter forms *istud* and *illud*, are declined exactly like *ipse*, *ipsa*, *ipsum*. (See § 481.)

293.

MODEL SENTENCES

<i>Is this horse (of mine) strong?</i>	Estne hic equus validus?
<i>That horse (of yours) is strong, but that one (yonder) is weak</i>	Iste equus est validus, sed ille est infirmus
<i>Are these (men by me) your friends?</i>	Suntne hī amīcī tuī?
<i>Those (men by you) are my friends, but those (men yonder) are enemies</i>	Istī sunt amīcī meī, sed illī sunt inimīcī

294.

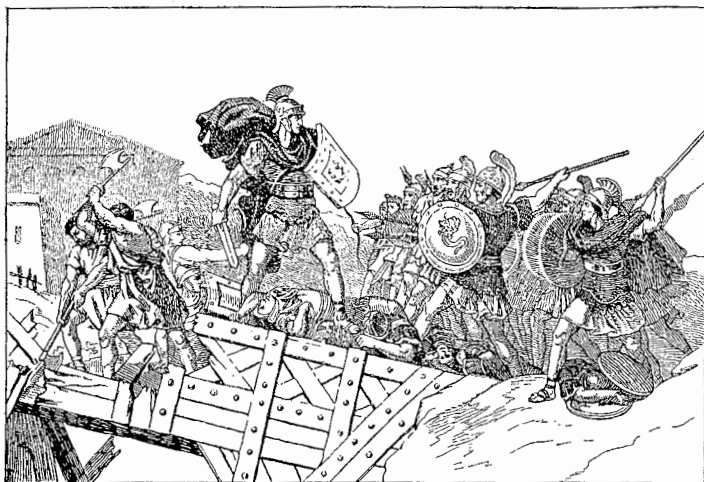
EXERCISES

First learn the special vocabulary, p. 295.

I. *A German Chieftain addresses his Followers.* Ille fortis Germānōrum dux suōs convocāvit et hōc modō animōs eōrum cōnfir-māvit. "Vōs, quī in hīs finibus vīvitis, in hunc locum convocāvi¹ quia mēcum dēbētis istōs agrōs et istās domōs ab iniūriis Rōmānōrum liberāre. Hoc nōbīs nōn difficile erit, quod illi hostēs hās silvās 5 dēnsās, ferās saevās quārum vestīgia vident, montēs altōs timent. Si fortēs erimus, deī ipsī nōbīs viam salūtis dēmōstrābunt. Ille sōl, istī oculī calamitatēs nostrās vīdērunt.¹ Itaque nōmen illius rei pū-blicae Rōmānae nōn solum nōbīs, sed etiam omnibus hominibus quī libertātem amant, est invīsum. Ad arma vōs vocō. Exercēte istam 10 prīstinam virtūtem et vincētis."

II. 1. Does that bird (of yours)² sing? 2. This bird (of mine)² sings both³ in summer and in winter and has a beautiful voice. 3. Those birds (yonder)² in the country don't sing in winter. 4. Snatch a spear from the hands of that soldier (near you)² and come home with me. 5. With those very eyes (of yours)² you will see the tracks of the hateful enemy who burned my dwelling and made an attack on my brother. 6. For (**propter**) these deeds (rēs) we ought to inflict punishment on him without delay. 7. The enemies of the republic do not always suffer punishment.

¹ The perfect definite. (Cf. § 190.) ² English words in parentheses are not to be translated. They are inserted to show what demonstratives should be used. (Cf. § 290.) ³ both . . . and, et . . . et.



HORATIUS PONTEM DEFENDIT

295. HOW HORATIUS HELD THE BRIDGE (*Continued*)

Altera urbis pars mūrīs, altera flūmine satis mūnīrī vidēbātur. Sed erat pōns in flūmine quī hostibus iter paene dedit. Tum Horātius Cocles, fortis vir, magnā vōce dixit, "Rescindite pontem, Rōmānī! Brevī tempore Porsena in urbem cōpiās suās trādūcet." Iam hostēs
 5 in ponte erant, sed Horātius cum duōbus (cf. § 479) comitibus ad extrēmam pontis partem properāvit, et hī sōlī aciem hostium sustinuerunt. Tum vērō civēs Rōmānī pontem ā tergō rescindere incipiunt, et hostēs frūstrā Horātium superāre temptant.

LESSON LII

THE INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

296. The indefinite pronouns are used to refer to *some person* or *some thing*, without indicating which particular one is meant. The pronouns **quis** and **quī**, which we have learned in their interrogative and relative uses, may also be indefinite; and nearly all the other indefinite pronouns are compounds of **quis** or **quī** and declined almost like them. Review the declension of these words, §§ 221, 227.

297. Learn the declension and meaning of the following indefinites :

MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
quis		quid, <i>some one, any one</i> (substantive)
quī	qua or quae	quod, <i>some, any</i> (adjective), § 483
aliquis		aliquid, <i>some one, any one</i> (substantive), § 487
aliquī	aliqua	aliquid, <i>some, any</i> (adjective), § 487
quīdam	quaedam	quoddam, quiddam, <i>a certain, a certain one</i> , § 485
quisquam		quicquam or quidquam (no plural), <i>any one</i> (at all) (substantive), § 486
quisque		quidque, <i>each one, every one</i> (substantive), § 484
quisque	quaeque	quodque, <i>each, every</i> (adjective), § 484

NOTE. The meanings of the neuters, *something*, etc., are easily inferred from the masculine and feminine.

a. In the masculine and neuter singular of the indefinites, **quis**-forms and **quid**-forms are mostly used as substantives, **quī**-forms and **quod**-forms as adjectives.

b. The indefinites **quis** and **quī** never stand first in a clause, and are rare excepting after **sī**, **nisi**, **nē**, **num** (as, **sī quis**, *if any one*; **sī quid**, *if anything*; **nisi quis**, *unless some one*). Generally **aliquis** and **aliquī** are used instead.

c. The forms **qua** and **aliqua** are both feminine nominative singular and neuter nominative plural of the indefinite adjectives **quī** and **aliquī** respectively. How do these differ from the corresponding forms of the relative **quī**?

d. Observe that **quīdam** (**quī** + **-dam**) is declined like **quī**, except that in the accusative singular and genitive plural **m** of **quī** becomes **n** (cf. § 287. a): **quendam**, **quandam**, **quōrundam**, **quārundam**; also that the neuter has **quiddam** (substantive) and **quoddam** (adjective) in the nominative and accusative singular. **Quīdam** is the least indefinite of the indefinite pronouns, and implies that you could name the person or thing referred to if you cared to do so.

e. **Quisquam** and **quisque** (substantive) are declined like **quis**.

f. **Quisquam**, *any one* (**quicquam** or **quidquam**, *anything*), is always used substantively and chiefly in negative sentences. The corresponding adjective *any* is **ūllus**, **-a**, **-um** (§ 108).

298.

EXERCISES

First learn the special vocabulary, p. 295.

I. 1. Aliquis dē ponte in flūmen dēcidit sed sine ūllō periculō servātus est. 2. Est vērō in vitā cuiusque hominis aliqua bona fortūna. 3. Nē militum quidem¹ quisquam in castris mānsit. 4. Sī quem meae domī vidēs, iubē eum discēdere. 5. Sī quis pontem tenet, nē tantus quidem exercitus capere urbem potest. 6. Urbs nōn satis mūnīta erat et merīdiē rēx quīdam paene cōpiās suās trāns pontem, trādūxerat. 7. Dēnique mīles quīdam armātus in fluctūs dēsilit et incolumis ad alteram rīpam oculōs vertit. 8. Quisque illi fortī militī aliquid dare dēbet. 9. Tanta vērō virtūs Rōmānis semper placuit. 10. Ōlim Corinthus erat urbs satis magna et paene pār Rōmae ipsī; nunc vērō moenia dēcidērunt et pauca vestigia urbis illius reperīri possunt. 11. Quisque libertātem amat, et aliquibus vērō nōmen rēgis est invisum.

II. 1. If you see a certain Cornelius at Corinth, send him to me. 2. Almost all the soldiers who fell down into the waves were unharmed. 3. Not even at Pompeii did I see so great a fire. 4. I myself was eager to tell something to some one. 5. Each one was praising his own work. 6. Did you see some one in the country? I did not see any one. 7. Unless some one will remain on the bridge with Horatius, the commonwealth will be in the greatest danger.

299. HOW HORATIUS HELD THE BRIDGE (*Concluded*)

Mox, ubi parva pars pontis mānsit, Horātius iussit comitēs discēdere et sōlus mirā cōstantiā impetum illius tōtius exercitūs sustinēbat. Dēnique magnō fragōre pōns in flūmen dēcidit. Tum vērō Horātius tergum vertit et armātus in aquās dēsilit. In eum hostēs multa tēla iēcērunt; incolumis autem per fluctūs ad alteram rīpam trānāvit. Eī propter tantās rēs gestās populus Rōmānus nōn solum alia magna praemia dedit sed etiam statuam Horāti in locō pūblicō posuit.

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 Sixth Review, Lessons XLV-LII, §§ 521-523  
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¹ Observe that *quīdam* and *quidem* are different words.

LESSON LIII

REGULAR COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

300. The quality denoted by an adjective may exist in either a higher or a lower degree, and this is expressed by a form of inflection called comparison. The mere presence of the quality is expressed by the positive degree, its presence in a higher or lower degree by the comparative, and in the highest or lowest of all by the superlative. In English the usual way of comparing an adjective is by using the suffix *-er* for the comparative and *-est* for the superlative; as, positive *high*, comparative *higher*, superlative *highest*. Less frequently we use the adverbs *more* and *most*; as, positive *beautiful*, comparative *more beautiful*, superlative *most beautiful*.

In Latin, as in English, adjectives are compared by adding suffixes or by using adverbs.

301. Adjectives are compared by using suffixes as follows:

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
clārus, -a, -um (<i>bright</i>) (BASE clār-)	clārior, clārius (<i>brighter</i>)	clārissimus, -a, -um (<i>brightest</i>)
brevis, breve (<i>short</i>) (BASE brev-)	brevior, brevius (<i>shorter</i>)	brevissimus, -a, -um (<i>shortest</i>)
vēlōx (<i>swift</i>) (BASE vēlōc-)	vēlōcior, vēlōcius (<i>swifter</i>)	vēlōcissimus, -a, -um (<i>swiftest</i>)

a. The comparative is formed from the base of the positive by adding *-ior* masc. and fem., and *-ius* neut.; the superlative by adding *-issimus*, *-issima*, *-issimum*.

302. Less frequently adjectives are compared by using the adverbs *magis*, *more*; *maximē*, *most*; as, *idōneus*, *suitable*; *magis idōneus*, *more suitable*; *maximē idōneus*, *most suitable*.

303. Declension of the Comparative. Adjectives of the comparative degree are declined as follows:

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
	MASC. AND FEM.	NEUT.	MASC. AND FEM.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i>	clārior	clārius	clāriōrēs	clāriōra
<i>Gen.</i>	clāriōris	clāriōris	clāriōrum	clāriōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	clāriōrī	clāriōrī	clāriōribus	clāriōribus
<i>Acc.</i>	clāriōrem	clārius	clāriōrēs	clāriōra
<i>Abl.</i>	clāriōre	clāriōre	clāriōribus	clāriōribus

a. Observe that the endings are those of the consonant stems of the third declension.

b. Compare *longus*, *long*; *fortis*, *brave*; *recēns* (base, recent-), *recent*; and decline the comparative of each.

304. Adjectives in *-er* form the comparative regularly, but the superlative is formed by adding *-rimus*, *-a*, *-um* to the nominative masculine of the positive; as,

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
<i>ācer</i> , <i>ācris</i> , <i>ācre</i> (Base <i>ācr-</i>)	<i>ācrior</i> , <i>ācrius</i>	<i>ācerrimus</i> , <i>-a</i> , <i>-um</i>
<i>pulcher</i> , <i>pulchra</i> , <i>pulchrum</i> (Base <i>pulchr-</i>)	<i>pulchrior</i> , <i>pulchrius</i>	<i>pulcherrimus</i> , <i>-a</i> , <i>-um</i>
<i>liber</i> , <i>libera</i> , <i>liberum</i> (Base <i>liber-</i>)	<i>liberior</i> , <i>liberius</i>	<i>liberrimus</i> , <i>-a</i> , <i>-um</i>

a. In a similar manner compare *miser*, *aeger*, *crēber*.

305. The comparative is often translated by *quite*, *too*, or *somewhat*, and the superlative by *very*; as, *altior*, *quite (too, somewhat) high*; *altissimus*, *very high*.

306.

EXERCISES

First learn the special vocabulary, p. 296.

I. 1. Quid explorātōrēs quaerēbant? Explorātōrēs tempus opportunissimum itineri quaerēbant. 2. Mediā in silvā ignis quam crēberimōs fēcimus, quod ferās tam audācis numquam antea viderāmus. 3. Antiquis temporibus Germāni erant fortiōrēs quam Galli. 4. Caesar erat clārior quam inimici¹ qui eum necāvērunt. 5. Quisque scūtum ingēns et pilum longius gerēbat. 6. Apud barbarōs Germāni erant audācissimī et fortissimī. 7. Mēns hominum est celerior quam corpus. 8. Viri aliquārum terrārum sunt miserrimī. 9. Corpora Germānōrum erant ingentiōra quam Rōmānōrum. 10. Acerrimī Gallōrum principēs sine ullā morā trans flūmen quoddam equōs vēlocissimōs trādūxērunt. 11. Aestāte diēs sunt longiōrēs quam hieme. 12. Imperātor quīdam ab explorātōribus dē recentī adventū nāvium longārum quaesivīt.

II. 1. Of all birds the eagle is the swiftest. 2. Certain animals are swifter than the swiftest horse. 3. The Roman name was most

¹ Why is this word used instead of *hostēs*?

hateful to the enemies of the commonwealth. 4. The Romans always inflicted the severest¹ punishment on faithless allies. 5. I was quite ill, and so I hastened from the city to the country. 6. Marcus had some friends dearer than Cæsar.² 7. Did you not seek a more recent report concerning the battle? 8. Not even after a victory so opportune did he seek the general's friendship.

N.B. Beginning at this point, the selections for reading will be found near the end of the volume. (See p. 197.)

LESSON LIV

IRREGULAR COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES · THE ABLATIVE WITH COMPARATIVES WITHOUT QUAM

307. The following six adjectives in *-lis* form the comparative regularly; but the superlative is formed by adding *-limus* to the base of the positive. Learn the meanings and comparison.

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
<i>facilis, -e, easy</i>	<i>facilior, -ius</i>	<i>facillimus, -a, -um</i>
<i>difficilis, -e, hard</i>	<i>difficilior, -ius</i>	<i>difficillimus, -a, -um</i>
<i>similis, -e, like</i>	<i>similior, -ius</i>	<i>simillimus, -a, -um</i>
<i>dissimilis, -e, unlike</i>	<i>dissimilior, -ius</i>	<i>dissimillimus, -a, -um</i>
<i>gracilis, -e, slender</i>	<i>gracilior, -ius</i>	<i>gracillimus, -a, -um</i>
<i>humilis, -e, low</i>	<i>humilior, -ius</i>	<i>humillimus, -a, -um</i>

308. From the knowledge gained in the preceding lesson we should translate the sentence *Nothing is brighter than the sun*

Nihil est clārius quam sōl

But the Romans, especially in negative sentences, often expressed the comparison in this way,

Nihil est clārius sōle

which, literally translated, is *Nothing is brighter away from the sun*; that is, *starting from the sun as a standard, nothing is brighter*. This relation is expressed by the separative ablative *sōle*. Hence the rule

¹ Use the superlative of *gravis*. ² Accusative. In a comparison the noun after *quam* is in the same case as the one before it.

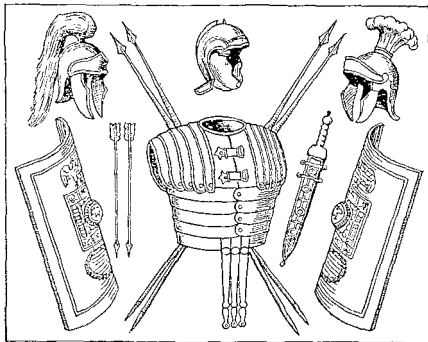
309. RULE. Ablative with Comparatives. *The comparative degree, if quam is omitted, is followed by the separative ablative.*

310.**EXERCISES**

First learn the special vocabulary, p. 296.

I. 1. Nēmō militēs alacriōrēs Rōmānīs vidit. 2. Statim imperātor iussit nūntiōs quam celerrimōs litterās Rōmam portāre. 3. Multa flūmina sunt lēniōra Rhēnō. 4. Apud Rōmānōs quis erat clārior Caesare? 5. Nihil pulchrius urbe Rōmā vidī. 6. Subitō multitudō audācissima magnō clāmōre proelium ācrius commisit. 7. Num est equus tuus tardus? Nōn vērō tardus, sed celerior aquilā. 8. Ubi Rōmae fuī, nēmō erat mihi amīcior Sextō. 9. Quaedam mulierēs cibum militibus dare cupivērunt. 10. Rēx vetuit civīs ex urbe noctū discēdere. 11. Ille puer est gracilior hāc muliere. 12. Explōrātor duās (*two*) viās, alteram facilem, alteram difficiliōrem, dēmōstrāvit.

II. 1. What city have you seen more beautiful than Rome? 2. The Gauls were not more eager than the Germans. 3. The eagle is not slower than the horse. 4. The spirited woman did not fear to make the journey by night. 5. The mind of the multitude was quite gentle and friendly. 6. But the king's mind was very different. 7. The king was not like (similar to) his noble father. 8. These hills are lower than the huge mountains of our territory.



ARMA ROMANA

LESSON LV.

 IRREGULAR COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES (*Continued*)

311. Some adjectives in English have irregular comparison, as *good*, *better*, *best*; *many*, *more*, *most*. So Latin comparison presents some irregularities. Among the adjectives that are compared irregularly are

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
bonus, -a, -um, <i>good</i>	melior, melius	optimus, -a, -um
magnus, -a, -um, <i>great</i>	maior, maius	maximus, -a, -um
malus, -a, -um, <i>bad</i>	peior, peius	pessimus, -a, -um
multus, -a, -um, <i>much</i>	——, plūs	plūrimus, -a, -um
multī, -ae, -a, <i>many</i>	plūrēs, plūra	plūrimī, -ae, -a
parvus, -a, -um, <i>small</i>	minor, minus	minimus, -a, -um

312. The following four adjectives have two superlatives. Unusual forms are placed in parentheses.

exterus, -a, -um, <i>outward</i>	(exterior, -ius, <i>outer</i>)	{ extrēmus, -a, -um } <i>outermost</i> , { (extimus, -a, -um) } <i>last</i>
inferus, -a, -um, <i>low</i>	inferior, -ius, <i>lower</i>	{ infimus, -a, -um } <i>lowest</i> { imus, -a, -um }
posterus, -a, -um, <i>next</i>	(posterior, -ius, <i>later</i>)	{ postrēmus, -a, -um } <i>last</i> { (postumus, -a, -um) }
superus, -a, -um, <i>above</i>	superior, -ius, <i>higher</i>	{ suprēmus, -a, -um } <i>highest</i> { summus, -a, -um }

313. Plūs, *more* (plural *more*, *many*, *several*), is declined as follows:

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
	MASC. AND FEM.	NEUT.	MASC. AND FEM.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i>	———	plūs	plūrēs	plūra
<i>Gen.</i>	———	plūris	plūrium	plūrium
<i>Dat.</i>	———	———	plūribus	plūribus
<i>Acc.</i>	———	plūs	plūrīs, -ēs	plūra
<i>Abl.</i>	———	plūre	plūribus	plūribus

a. In the singular plūs is used only as a neuter substantive.

314.

EXERCISES

First learn the special vocabulary, p. 296.

I. 1. Reliqui hostēs, qui ā dextrō cornū proelium commiserant, dē superiōre locō fūgērunt et sēsē in silvam maximam recēpērunt. 2. In extrēmā parte silvae castra hostium posita erant. 3. Plūrīmī captivī ab equitibus ad Caesarem ductī sunt. 4. Caesar vērō iussit eōs in servitūtem trādī. 5. Posterō diē magna multītūdō mulierum ab Rōmānīs in valle imā reperta est. 6. Hae mulierēs maximē perterritae adventū Caesaris sēsē occīdere studēbant. 7. Eae quoque plūrīs fābulās dē exercitūs Rōmānī sceleribus audiverant. 8. Fāma illōrum militum optima nōn erat. 9. In barbarōrum aedificiis maior cōpia frūmentī reperta est. 10. Nēmō crēbris proeliis contendere sine aliquō periculō potest.

II. 1. The remaining women fled from their dwellings and hid themselves. 2. They were terrified and did not wish to be captured and given over into slavery. 3. Nothing can be worse than slavery. 4. Slavery is worse than death. 5. In the Roman empire a great many were killed because they refused to be slaves. 6. To surrender the fatherland is the worst crime.

LESSON LVI

IRREGULAR COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES (*Concluded*) · ABLATIVE OF THE MEASURE OF DIFFERENCE

315. The following adjectives are irregular in the formation of the superlative and have no positive. Forms rarely used are in parentheses.

COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
citerior, <i>hither</i>	(citimus, <i>hithermost</i>)
interior, <i>inner</i>	(intimus, <i>inmost</i>)
prior, <i>former</i>	prīmus, <i>first</i>
propior, <i>nearer</i>	proximus, <i>next, nearest</i>
ulterior, <i>further</i>	ultimus, <i>furthest</i>

316. In the sentence *Galba is a head taller than Sextus*, the phrase *a head taller* expresses the **measure of difference** in height between

Galba and Sextus. The Latin form of expression would be *Galba is taller than Sextus by a head*. This is clearly an ablative relation, and the construction is called the ablative of the measure of difference.

EXAMPLES	{	Galba est altior capite quam Sextus
		<i>Galba is a head taller (taller by a head) than Sextus.</i>
		Illud iter ad Italiam est multō brevius
		<i>That route to Italy is much shorter (shorter by much)</i>

317. RULE. Ablative of the Measure of Difference. *With comparatives and words implying comparison the ablative is used to denote the measure of difference.*

a. Especially common in this construction are the neuter ablatives

eō, *by this, by that*

nihilō,¹ *by nothing*

hōc, *by this*

paulō, *by a little*

multō, *by much*

318.

EXERCISES

First learn the special vocabulary, p. 297.

I. 1. Barbarī proelium committere statuērunt eō magis quod Rōmānī infirmī esse vidēbantur. 2. Meum cōnsilium est multō melius quam tuum quia multō facilius est. 3. Haec via est multō lātior quam illa. 4. Barbarī erant nihilō tardiōrēs quam Rōmānī. 5. Tuus equus est paulō celerior quam meus. 6. Iī quī paulō fortiōrēs erant prohibuērunt reliquōs aditum relinquere. 7. Inter illās civitatēs Germānia militēs habet optimōs. 8. Propior via quae per hanc vallem dūcit est inter portum et lacum. 9. Servi, quī agrōs citeriōrēs incolēbant, priōrēs dominōs relinquere nōn cupivērunt, quod eōs amābant. 10. Ultimae Germāniae partēs numquam in fidem Rōmānōrum vērunt. 11. Nam trāns Rhēnum aditus erat multō difficilior exercitui Rōmānō.

II. 1. Another way much more difficult (more difficult by much) was left through hither Gaul. 2. In ancient times no state was stronger than the Roman empire. 3. The states of further Gaul did not wish to give hostages to Cæsar. 4. Slavery is no better (better by nothing) than death. 5. The best citizens are not loved by the worst. 6. The active enemy immediately withdrew into the nearest forest, for they were terrified by Cæsar's recent victories.

¹ nihil was originally nihilum and declined like pīlum. There is no plural.

LESSON LVII

FORMATION AND COMPARISON OF ADVERBS

319. Adverbs are generally derived from adjectives, as in English (e.g. adj. *sweet*, adv. *sweetly*). Like adjectives, they can be compared; but they have no declension.

320. Adverbs derived from adjectives of the first and second declensions are formed and compared as follows:

	POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
<i>Adj.</i>	<i>cārus, dear</i>	<i>cārior</i>	<i>cārissimus</i>
<i>Adv.</i>	<i>cārē, dearly</i>	<i>cārius</i>	<i>cārissimē</i>
<i>Adj.</i>	<i>pulcher, beautiful</i>	<i>pulchrior</i>	<i>pulcherrimus</i>
<i>Adv.</i>	<i>pulchrē, beautifully</i>	<i>pulchrius</i>	<i>pulcherrimē</i>
<i>Adj.</i>	<i>liber, free</i>	<i>liberior</i>	<i>liberrimus</i>
<i>Adv.</i>	<i>liberē, freely</i>	<i>liberius</i>	<i>liberrimē</i>

a. The positive of the adverb is formed by adding *-ē* to the base of the positive of the adjective. The superlative of the adverb is formed from the superlative of the adjective in the same way.

b. The comparative of any adverb is the neuter accusative singular of the comparative of the adjective.

321. Adverbs derived from adjectives of the third declension are formed like those described above in the comparative and superlative. The positive is usually formed by adding *-iter* to the base of adjectives of three endings or of two endings, and *-ter* to the base of those of one ending;¹ as,

	POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
<i>Adj.</i>	<i>fortis, brave</i>	<i>fortior</i>	<i>fortissimus</i>
<i>Adv.</i>	<i>fortiter, bravely</i>	<i>fortius</i>	<i>fortissimē</i>
<i>Adj.</i>	<i>audāx, bold</i>	<i>audācior</i>	<i>audācissimus</i>
<i>Adv.</i>	<i>audācter, boldly</i>	<i>audācius</i>	<i>audācissimē</i>

¹ This is a good working rule, though there are some exceptions to it.

322. Case Forms as Adverbs. As we learned above, the neuter accusative of comparatives is used adverbially. So in the positive or superlative some adjectives, instead of following the usual formation, use the accusative or the ablative singular neuter adverbially; as,

<i>Adj.</i> facilis, <i>easy</i>	<i>prīmus, first</i>
<i>Adv.</i> facile (acc.), <i>easily</i>	<i>prīmum</i> (acc.), <i>first</i>
	<i>prīmō</i> (abl.), <i>at first</i>
<i>Adj.</i> multus, <i>many</i>	<i>plūrimus, most</i>
<i>Adv.</i> multum (acc.), <i>much</i>	<i>plūrimum</i> (acc.), <i>most</i>
	<i>multō</i> (abl.), <i>by much</i>

323. Learn the following irregular comparisons :

<i>bene, well</i>	<i>melius, better</i>	<i>optimē, best</i>
<i>diū, long (time)</i>	<i>diūtius, longer</i>	<i>diūtissimē, longest</i>
<i>magnopere, greatly</i>	<i>magis, more</i>	<i>maximē, most</i>
<i>parum, little</i>	<i>minus, less</i>	<i>minimē, least</i>
<i>prope, nearly, near</i>	<i>propius, nearer</i>	<i>proximē, nearest</i>
<i>saepe, often</i>	<i>saepius, oftener</i>	<i>saepissimē, oftenest</i>

324. Form adverbs from the following adjectives, using the regular rules, and compare them : *laetus, superbus, molestus, amicus, ācer, brevis, gravis, recēns.*

325. RULE. Adverbs. *Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs.*

326. EXERCISES

First learn the special vocabulary, p. 297.

I. 1. *Nūlla rēs melius gesta est quam proelium illud¹ ubi Marius multō minōre exercitū multō maiōrēs cōpiās Germānōrum in fugam dedit.* 2. *Audācter in Rōmānōrum cohortīs hostēs impetūs fēcērunt.* 3. *Marius autēm omnēs hōs fortissimē sustinuit.* 4. *Barbarī nihilō fortiorēs erant quam Rōmānī.* 5. *Prīmō barbarī esse superiorēs vidēbantur, tum Rōmānī ācrius contendērunt.* 6. *Dēnique, ubi iam diūtissimē paene aequō proeliō pugnātum est, barbarī fugam petiērunt.* 7. *Quaedam Germānōrum gentēs, simul atque rūmōrem illius calamitātis audivērunt, sēsē in ultimīs regiōnibus finium suōrum abdidērunt.*

¹ *ille* standing after its noun means *that well-known, that famous.*

8. Rōmānī saepius quam hostēs vicērunt, quod meliōra arma habēbant.
 9. Inter omnīs gentis Rōmānī plūrimum valēbant. 10. Hae cohortēs simul atque in aequiōrem regiōnem sē recēpērunt, castra sine ūllā difficultāte posuērunt.

II. 1. Some nations are easily overcome by their enemies. 2. Germany is much larger than Gaul. 3. Were not the Romans the most powerful among the tribes of Italy? 4. On account of (his) wounds the soldier dragged his body from the ditch with the greatest difficulty. 5. He was able neither to run nor to fight. 6. Who saved him? A certain horseman boldly undertook the matter. 7. The rumors concerning the soldier's death were not true.

LESSON LVIII

NUMERALS · THE PARTITIVE GENITIVE

327. The Latin numeral adjectives may be classified as follows:

1. **Cardinal Numerals**, answering the question *how many?* as, **ūnus**, *one*; **duo**, *two*; etc.

2. **Ordinal Numerals**, derived in most cases from the cardinals and answering the question *in what order?* as, **prīmus**, *first*; **secundus**, *second*; etc.

3. **Distributive Numerals**, answering the question *how many at a time?* as, **singulī**, *one at a time*.

328. The Cardinal Numerals. The first twenty of the cardinals are as follows:

1, ūnus	6, sex	11, ūndecim	16, sēdecim
2, duo	7, septem	12, duodecim	17, septendecim
3, trēs	8, octō	13, tredecim	18, duodēvigintī
4, quattuor	9, novem	14, quattuordecim	19, ūndēvigintī
5, quīnque	10, decem	15, quīndecim	20, vīgintī

a. Learn also centum = 100, ducentī = 200, mille = 1000.

329. Declension of the Cardinals. Of the cardinals only **ūnus**, **duo**, **trēs**, the hundreds above one hundred, and **mille** used as a noun, are declinable.

a. **ūnus** is one of the nine irregular adjectives, and is declined like **nūllus** (cf. §§ 109, 470). The plural of **ūnus** is used to agree with a plural noun of a singular meaning, as, **ūna castra**, *one camp*; and with other nouns in the sense of *only*, as, **Gallī ūnī**, *only the Gauls*.

b. Learn the declension of **duo**, *two*; **trēs**, *three*; and **mīlle**, *a thousand*. (§ 479.)

c. The hundreds above one hundred are declined like the plural of **bonus**; as,

ducentī, -ae, -a
ducentōrum, -ārum, -ōrum
etc. etc. etc.

330. We have already become familiar with sentences like the following:

Omnium avium aquila est v̄lōcissima
Of all birds the eagle is the swiftest
Hoc ōrāculum erat omnium cl̄arissimum
This oracle was the most famous of all

In such sentences the genitive denotes the whole, and the word it modifies denotes a part of that whole. Such a genitive, denoting the whole of which a part is taken, is called a **partitive genitive**.

331. RULE. Partitive Genitive. *Words denoting a part are often used with the genitive of the whole, known as the **partitive genitive**.*

a. Words denoting a part are especially pronouns, numerals, and other adjectives. But cardinal numbers excepting **mīlle** regularly take the ablative with **ex** or **dē** instead of the partitive genitive.

b. **Mīlle**, *a thousand*, in the singular is usually an indeclinable adjective (as, **mīlle militēs**, *a thousand soldiers*), but in the plural it is a declinable noun and takes the partitive genitive (as, **decem mīlia militum**, *ten thousand soldiers*).

EXAMPLES:

Fortissimī hōrum sunt Germānī
The bravest of these are the Germans
Decem mīlia hostium interfecta sunt
Ten thousand (lit. thousands) of the enemy were slain
Ūna ex captīvīs erat soror rēgis
One of the captives was the king's sister

332.

EXERCISES

First learn the special vocabulary, p. 297.

I. 1. Caesar maximam partem aedificiōrum incendit. 2. Magna pars mūnitiōnis aquā flūminis dēlēta est. 3. Galli huius regiōnis quīnque milia hominum cōēgerant. 4. Duo ex meis frātribus eundem rūmōrem audivērunt. 5. Quis Rōmānōrum erat clārior Caesare? 6. Quīnque cohortēs ex illā legiōne castra quam fortissimē dēfendēbant. 7. Hic locus aberat aequō spatiō¹ ab castris Caesaris et castris Germānōrum. 8. Caesar simul atque pervēnit, plūs commeātūs ab sociis postulāvit. 9. Nōne mercātōrēs magnitudinem insulae cognōverant? Longitudinem sed nōn lātitudinem cognōverant. 10. Pauci hostium obtinēbant collem quem explorātōrēs nostrī vidērunt.

II. 1. I have two brothers, and one of them lives at Rome. 2. Cæsar stormed that very town with three legions. 3. In one hour he destroyed a great part of the fortification. 4. When the enemy could no longer² defend the gates, they retreated to a hill which was not far distant.³ 5. There three thousand of them bravely resisted the Romans.⁴

LESSON LIX

NUMERALS (*Continued*) · THE ACCUSATIVE OF EXTENT

333. Learn the first twenty of the ordinal numerals (§ 478).

The ordinals are all declined like **bonus**.

334. The distributive numerals are declined like the plural of **bonus**.

The first three are

singulī, -ae, -a, *one each, one by one*
 binī, -ae, -a, *two each, two by two*
 ternī, -ae, -a, *three each, three by three*

335. We have learned that, besides its use as object, the accusative is used to express space relations not covered by the ablative. We have had such expressions as **per plūrimōs annōs**, *for a great many*

¹ Ablative of the measure of difference. ² Not *longius*. Why? ³ Latin, *was distant by a small space*. ⁴ Not the accusative.

years; *per tōtum diem*, for a whole day. Here the space relation is one of *extent of time*. We could also say *per decem pedēs*, for ten feet, where the space relation is one of *extent of space*. While this is correct Latin, the usual form is to use the accusative with no preposition, as,

Vir tōtum diem cucurrit, the man ran for a whole day

Caesar mūrum decem pedēs mōvit, Caesar moved the wall ten feet

336. RULE. Accusative of Extent. *Duration of time and extent of space are expressed by the accusative.*

a. This accusative answers the questions *how long? how far?*

b. Distinguish carefully between the accusative of time *how long* and the ablative of time *when*, or *within which*.

Select the accusatives of time and space and the ablatives of time in the following :

When did the general arrive? He arrived at two o'clock. How long had he been marching? For four days. How far did he march? He marched sixty-five miles. Where has he pitched his camp? Three miles from the river, and he will remain there several days. The wall around the camp is ten feet high. When did the war begin? In the first year after the king's death.

337.**EXERCISES**

First learn the special vocabulary, p. 298.

I. *Cæsar in Gaul.* *Caesar bellum in Galliã septem annōs gessit. Primō annō Helvētiōs vicit, et eōdem annō multae Germānōrum gentēs eī sēsē dēdidērunt. Multōs iam annōs Germānī Gallōs vexābant¹ et ducēs Germānī cōpiās suās trāns Rhēnum saepe trādūcēbant.¹ Nōn singulī veniēbant, sed multa milia hominum in Galliam contendēbant. Quā dē causā prīncipēs Galliae concilium convocāvērunt atque statuērunt lēgātōs ad Caesarem mittere. Caesar, simul atque hunc rūmōrem audivit, cōpiās suās sine morā coēgit. Primā lūce fortiter cum Germānīs proelium commisit. Tōtum diem ācritēr pugnātum est. Caesar ipse ā dextrō cornū aciem dūxit. Magna pars exercitūs Germānī cecidit. Post magnam caedem paucī multa milia passuum ad flūmen fūgērunt.*

¹ Translate as if pluperfect.

II. 1. Cæsar pitched camp two miles from the river. 2. He fortified the camp with a ditch fifteen feet wide and a rampart nine feet high. 3. The camp of the enemy was a great way off (was distant by a great space). 4. On the next day he hastened ten miles in three hours. 5. Suddenly the enemy with all their forces made an attack upon (*in with acc.*) the rear. 6. For two hours the Romans were hard pressed by the barbarians. 7. In three hours the barbarians were fleeing.

LESSON LX

DEPONENT VERBS

338. A number of verbs are passive in form but active in meaning; as, *hortor, I encourage; vereor, I fear*. Such verbs are called **deponent** because they have laid aside (*dē-pōnere, to lay aside*) the active forms.

a. Besides having all the forms of the passive, deponent verbs have also the future active infinitive and a few other active forms which will be noted later. (See §§ 375, 403. *b.*)

339. The principal parts of deponents are of course passive in form, as,

<i>Conj. I</i>	<i>hortor, hortārī, hortātus sum, encourage</i>
<i>Conj. II</i>	<i>vereor, verērī, veritus sum, fear</i>
<i>Conj. III (a)</i>	<i>sequor, sequī, secūtus sum, follow</i>
	<i>(b) patior, patī, passus sum, suffer, allow</i>
<i>Conj. IV</i>	<i>partior, partīrī, partitus sum, share, divide</i>

Learn the synopses of these verbs. (See § 493.) *Patior* is conjugated like the passive of *capiō* (§ 492).

340. PREPOSITIONS WITH THE ACCUSATIVE

The prepositions with the accusative that occur most frequently are

<i>ante, before</i>	<i>intrā, within</i>
<i>apud, among</i>	<i>ob, on account of (quam ob rem,</i>
<i>circum, around</i>	<i>wherefore, therefore)</i>
<i>contrā, against, contrary to</i>	<i>per, through, by means of</i>
<i>extrā, outside of</i>	<i>post, after, behind</i>
<i>in, into, in, against, upon</i>	<i>propter, on account of, because of</i>
<i>inter, between, among</i>	<i>trāns, across, over</i>

a. Most of these you have had before. Review the old ones and learn the new ones. Review the list of prepositions governing the ablative, § 209.

341.

EXERCISES

First learn the special vocabulary, p. 298.

I. 1. Trēs ex lēgātīs, contrā Caesaris opīniōnem, iter facere per hostiūm finis verēbantur. 2. Quis eōs hortātus est? Imperātor eōs hortātus est et iis persuādēre cōnātus est, sed nōn potuit. 3. Quid lēgātōs perterruit? Aut timor hostiūm, quī undique premēbant, aut longitūdō viae eōs perterruit. 4. Tamen omnēs ferē Caesarem multō magis quam hostis veritī sunt. 5. Fortissimae gentēs Galliae ex Germanīs oriēbantur. 6. Quam ob rem tam fortēs erant? Quia nec vinum nec alia quae virtūtem dēlent ad sē portārī patiēbantur. 7. Caesar ex mercātōribus dē insulā Britannīā quaesivit, sed nihil cognōscere potuit. 8. Itaque ipse statuit hanc terram petere, et mediā ferē aestāte cum multīs nāvibus longīs profectus est. 9. Magnā celeritāte iter confēcit et in opportūnissimō locō ēgressus est. 10. Barbarī summīs viribus eum ab insulā prohibēre cōnātī sunt. 11. Ille autem barbarōs multa milia passuum īsecūtus est; tamen sine equitatū eōs cōnsequī nōn potuit.

II. 1. Contrary to our expectation, the enemy fled and the cavalry followed close after them. 2. From all parts of the multitude the shouts arose of those who were being wounded. 3. Cæsar did not allow the cavalry to pursue too far.¹ 4. The cavalry set out at the first hour and was returning² to camp at the fourth hour. 5. Around the Roman camp was a rampart twelve feet high. 6. Cæsar will delay three days because of the grain supply. 7. Nearly all the lieutenants feared the enemy and attempted to delay the march.

¹ Comparative of longē. ² Will this be a deponent or an active form?



PART III

CONSTRUCTIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The preceding part of this book has been concerned chiefly with forms and vocabulary. There remain still to be learned the forms of the Subjunctive Mood, the Participles, and the Gerund of the regular verb, and the conjugation of the commoner irregular verbs. These will be taken up in connection with the study of constructions, which will be the chief subject of our future work. The special vocabularies of the preceding lessons contain, exclusive of proper names, about six hundred words. As these are among the commonest words in the language, *they must be mastered*. They properly form the basis of the study of words, and will be reviewed and used with but few additions in the remaining lessons.

For practice in reading and to illustrate the constructions presented, a continued story has been prepared and may be begun at this point (see p. 204). It has been divided into chapters of convenient length to accompany progress through the lessons, but may be read with equal profit after the lessons are finished. The story gives an account of the life and adventures of Publius Cornelius Lentulus, a Roman boy, who fought in Cæsar's campaigns and shared in his triumph. The colored plates illustrating the story are faithful representations of ancient life and are deserving of careful study.

LESSON LXI

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

342. In addition to the indicative, imperative, and infinitive moods, which you have learned, Latin has a fourth mood called the subjunctive. The tenses of the subjunctive are

PRESENT	} ACTIVE AND PASSIVE
IMPERFECT	
PERFECT	
PLUPERFECT	

343. The tenses of the subjunctive have the same time values as the corresponding tenses of the indicative, and, in addition, *each of them may refer to future time*. No meanings of the tenses will be given in the paradigms, as the translation varies with the construction used.

344. The present subjunctive is inflected as follows :

CONJ. I	CONJ. II	CONJ. III		CONJ. IV
ACTIVE VOICE				
SINGULAR				
1. a'mem	mo'neam	re'gam	ca'piam	au'diam
2. a'mēs	mo'neās	re'gās	ca'piās	au'diās
3. a'met	mo'neat	re'gat	ca'piat	au'diat
PLURAL				
1. amē'mus	moneā'mus	regā'mus	capiā'mus	audiā'mus
2. amē'tis	moneā'tis	regā'tis	capiā'tis	audiā'tis
3. a'ment	mo'neant	re'gant	ca'piant	au'diant
PASSIVE VOICE				
SINGULAR				
1. a'mer	mo'near	re'gar	ca'piar	au'diar
2. amē'ris (-re)	moneā'ris (-re)	regā'ris (-re)	capiā'ris (-re)	audiā'ris (-re)
3. amē'tur	moneā'tur	regā'tur	capiā'tur	audiā'tur

		PLURAL		
1. amē'mur	moneā'mur	regā'mur	capiā'mur	audiā'mur
2. amē'minī	moneā'minī	regā'minī	capiā'minī	audiā'minī
3. amen'tur	monean'tur	regan'tur	capian'tur	audian'tur

a. The present subjunctive is formed from the present stem.

b. The mood sign of the present subjunctive is -ē- in the first conjugation and -ā- in the others. It is shortened in the usual places (cf. § 12), and takes the place of the final vowel of the stem in the first and third conjugations, but not in the second and fourth.

c. The personal endings are the same as in the indicative.

d. In a similar way inflect the present subjunctive of cūrō, iubeō, sūmō, iaciō, mūniō.

345. The present subjunctive of the irregular verb sum is inflected as follows:

SING.	{	1. sīm	PLUR.	{	1. sīmus
		2. sīs			2. sītis
		3. sit			3. sint

346. The Indicative and Subjunctive Compared. 1. The two most important of the finite moods are the indicative and the subjunctive. The indicative deals with facts either real or assumed. If, then, we wish to assert something as a fact or to inquire after a fact, we use the indicative.

2. On the other hand, if we wish to express a *desire* or *wish*, a *purpose*, a *possibility*, an *expectation*, or some such notion, we must use the subjunctive. The following sentences illustrate the difference between the indicative and the subjunctive ideas.

INDICATIVE IDEAS

1. *He is brave*
Fortis est
2. *We set out at once*
Statim proficiscimur
3. *You hear him every day*
Cotidiē eum audīs

SUBJUNCTIVE IDEAS

1. *May he be brave*
Fortis sit (idea of wishing)
2. *Let us set out at once*
Statim proficiscāmur (idea of willing)
3. *You can hear him every day*
Cotidiē eum audiās (idea of possibility)

INDICATIVE IDEAS

4. *He remained until the ship arrived*

Mānsit dum nāvis pervēnit

5. *Cæsar sends men who find the bridge*

Caesar mittit hominēs quī pontem reperiunt

SUBJUNCTIVE IDEAS

4. *He waited until the ship should arrive*

*Exspectāvit dum nāvis perveniret*¹ (idea of expectation)

5. *Cæsar sends men who are to find (or to find) the bridge*

Caesar hominēs mittit quī pontem reperiunt (idea of purpose)

NOTE. From the sentences above we observe that the subjunctive may be used in either independent or dependent clauses; but it is far more common in the latter than in the former.

347.

EXERCISE

Which verbs in the following paragraph would be in the indicative and which in the subjunctive in a Latin translation?

There have been times in the history of our country when you might be proud of being an American citizen. Do you remember the day when Dewey sailed into Manila Bay to capture or destroy the enemy's fleet? You might have seen the admiral standing on the bridge calmly giving his orders. He did not even wait until the mines should be removed from the harbor's mouth, but sailed in at once. Let us not despair of our country while such valor exists, and may the future add new glories to the past.

LESSON LXII

THE SUBJUNCTIVE OF PURPOSE

348. Observe the sentence

Caesar hominēs mittit quī pontem reperiunt, Cæsar sends men to find the bridge

The verb *reperiunt* in the dependent clause is in the subjunctive because it tells us what Cæsar wants the men to do; in other words, it expresses his will and the purpose in his mind. Such a use of the subjunctive is called the subjunctive of purpose.

¹ *perveniret*, imperfect subjunctive.

3. Mittit nūntiōs { dicant, audiant, veniant,
quī { nārrent, audiantur, in conciliō sedeant.
4. Castra mūniunt { sēsē dēfendant, impetum sustineant,
quō facilius { hostis vincant, salūtem petant.

II. 1. The Helvetii send ambassadors to seek¹ peace. 2. They are setting out at daybreak in order that they may make a longer march before night. 3. They will hide the women in the forest (*acc. with in*) that they may not be captured. 4. The Gauls wage many wars to free¹ their fatherland from slavery. 5. They will resist the Romans² bravely lest they be destroyed.

LESSON LXIII

INFLECTION OF THE IMPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE

THE SEQUENCE OF TENSES

354. The imperfect subjunctive may be formed by adding the personal endings to the present active infinitive.

CONJ. I	CONJ. II	CONJ. III		CONJ. IV
ACTIVE				
1. amā'rem	monē'rem	re'gerem	ca'perem	audī'rem
2. amā'rēs	monē'rēs	re'gerēs	ca'perēs	audī'rēs
3. amā'ret	monē'ret	re'geret	ca'peret	audī'ret
1. amārē'mus	monērē'mus	regerē'mus	caperē'mus	audirē'mus
2. amārē'tis	monērē'tis	regerē'tis	caperē'tis	audirē'tis
3. amā'rent	monē'rent	re'gerent	ca'perent	audī'rent
PASSIVE				
1. amā'rer	monē'rer	re'gerer	ca'perer	audī'rer
2. amārē'ris(-re)	monērē'ris(-re)	regerē'ris(-re)	caperē'ris(-re)	audirē'ris(-re)
3. amārē'tur	monērē'tur	regerē'tur	caperē'tur	audirē'tur
1. amārē'mur	monērē'mur	regerē'mur	caperē'mur	audirē'mur
2. amārē'minī	monērē'minī	regerē'minī	caperē'minī	audirē'minī
3. amāren'tur	monēren'tur	regeren'tur	caperen'tur	audiren'tur

α. In a similar way inflect the imperfect subjunctive, active and passive, of cūrō, iubeō, sūmō, iaciō, mūniō.

¹ Not infinitive. ² Not accusative.

355. The imperfect subjunctive of the irregular verb **sum** is inflected as follows :

SING.	{	1. es'sem	PLUR.	{	1. essē'mus
		2. es'sēs			2. essē'tis
		3. es'set			3. es'sent

356. The three great distinctions of time are *present*, *past*, and *future*. All tenses referring to present or future time are called **primary tenses**, and those referring to past time are called **secondary tenses**. Now it is a very common law of language that in a complex sentence the tense in the dependent clause should be of the same kind as the tense in the principal clause. In the sentence *He says that he is coming*, the principal verb, *says*, is present, that is, is in a primary tense; and *is coming*, in the dependent clause, is naturally also primary. If I change *he says* to *he said*, — in other words, if I make the principal verb secondary in character, — I feel it natural to change the verb in the dependent clause also, and I say, *He said that he was coming*. This following of a tense by another of the same kind is called *tense sequence*, from *sequi*, "to follow."

In Latin the law of tense sequence is obeyed with considerable regularity, especially when an indicative in the principal clause is followed by a subjunctive in the dependent clause. Then a primary tense of the indicative is followed by a primary tense of the subjunctive, and a secondary tense of the indicative is followed by a secondary tense of the subjunctive. Learn the following table :

357. TABLE FOR SEQUENCE OF TENSES

		PRINCIPAL VERB IN THE INDICATIVE	DEPENDENT VERBS IN THE SUBJUNCTIVE	
			<i>Incomplete or Continuing Action</i>	<i>Completed Action</i>
SECONDARY	PRIMARY	Present Future Future perfect	Present	Perfect
	SECONDARY	Imperfect Perfect Pluperfect	Imperfect	Pluperfect

358. RULE. Sequence of Tenses. *Primary tenses are followed by primary tenses and secondary by secondary.*

359.

EXAMPLES

I. Primary tenses in principal and dependent clauses :

	Mittit	}						
	Mittet		hominēs ut agrōs vāstent					
	Miserit							
He	{	sends	}	men	{	that they may	}	lay waste the fields
	will send	in order to		to				
	will have sent							

II. Secondary tenses in principal and dependent clauses :

	Mittēbat	}						
	Mīsīt		hominēs ut agrōs vāstārent					
	Miserat							
He	{	was sending	}	men	{	that they might	}	lay waste the fields
	sent or has sent	in order to		to				
	had sent							

360.

EXERCISES

I.

1. Vēnerant ut { dūcerent, mitterent, vidērent, audirent,
dūcerentur, mitterentur, vidērentur, audirentur.
2. Fugiēbat nē { caperētur, trāderētur, vidērētur,
necārētur, raperētur, resisteret.
3. Mīsīt nūntiōs quī { dicerent, audirent, venirent,
nānārent, audirentur, in conciliō sedērent.
4. Castra mūnivērent { sēsē dēfenderent, impetum sustinērent,
quō facilius { hostis vincerent, salūtem peterent.

II. 1. Cæsar encouraged the soldiers in order that they might fight more bravely. 2. The Helvetii left their homes to wage war. 3. The scouts set out at once lest they should be captured by the Germans. 4. Cæsar inflicted punishment on them in order that the others might be more terrified. 5. He sent messengers to Rome to announce the victory.

LESSON LXIV

THE PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE
SUBSTANTIVE CLAUSES OF PURPOSE

361. The perfect and the pluperfect subjunctive active are inflected as follows :

CONJ. I	CONJ. II	CONJ. III	CONJ. IV	
PERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE ACTIVE				
SINGULAR				
1. amā'verim	monu'erim	rē'xerim	cē'perim	audī'verim
2. amā'veris	monu'eris	rē'xeris	cē'peris	audī'veris
3. amā'verit	monu'erit	rē'xerit	cē'perit	audī'verit
PLURAL				
1. amā'verimus	monue'rimus	rēxe'rimus	cēpe'rimus	audīve'rimus
2. amā'veritis	monue'ritis	rēxe'ritis	cēpe'ritis	audīve'ritis
3. amā'verint	monu'erint	rē'xerint	cē'perint	audī'verint
PLUPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE ACTIVE				
SINGULAR				
1. amāvis'sem	monuis'sem	rēxis'sem	cēpis'sem	audīvis'sem
2. amāvis'sēs	monuis'sēs	rēxis'sēs	cēpis'sēs	audīvis'sēs
3. amāvis'set	monuis'set	rēxis'set	cēpis'set	audīvis'set
PLURAL				
1. amāvissē'mus	monuissē'mus	rēxissē'mus	cēpissē'mus	audīvissē'mus
2. amāvissē'tis	monuissē'tis	rēxissē'tis	cēpissē'tis	audīvissē'tis
3. amāvis'sent	monuis'sent	rēxis'sent	cēpis'sent	audīvis'sent

a. Observe that these two tenses, like the corresponding ones in the indicative, are formed from the perfect stem.

b. Observe that the perfect subjunctive active is like the future perfect indicative active, excepting that the first person singular ends in **-m** and not in **-ō**.

c. Observe that the pluperfect subjunctive active may be formed by adding **-issem**, **-issēs**, etc. to the perfect stem.

d. In a similar way inflect the perfect and pluperfect subjunctive active of **cūrō**, **iubeō**, **sūmō**, **iaciō**, **mūniō**.

362. The passive of the perfect subjunctive is formed by combining the perfect passive participle with **sim**, the present subjunctive of **sum**.

CONJ. I	CONJ. II	CONJ. III	CONJ. IV	
PERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE PASSIVE				
SINGULAR				
1. amā'tus sim	mo'nitus sim	rēc'tus sim	cap'tus sim	audī'tus sim
2. amā'tus sīs	mo'nitus sīs	rēc'tus sīs	cap'tus sīs	audī'tus sīs
3. amā'tus sit	mo'nitus sit	rēc'tus sit	cap'tus sit	audī'tus sit
PLURAL				
1. amā'tī simus	mo'nitī simus	rēc'tī simus	cap'tī simus	audī'tī simus
2. amā'tī sītis	mo'nitī sītis	rēc'tī sītis	cap'tī sītis	audī'tī sītis
3. amā'tī sint	mo'nitī sint	rēc'tī sint	cap'tī sint	audī'tī sint

363. The passive of the pluperfect subjunctive is formed by combining the perfect passive participle with **essem**, the imperfect subjunctive of **sum**.

CONJ. I	CONJ. II	CONJ. III	CONJ. IV	
PLUPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE PASSIVE				
SINGULAR				
1. amā'tus essem	monitus essem	rēc'tus essem	captus essem	audītus essem
2. amā'tus essēs	monitus essēs	rēc'tus essēs	captus essēs	audītus essēs
3. amā'tus esset	monitus esset	rēc'tus esset	captus esset	audītus esset
PLURAL				
1. amā'tī essēmus	monitī essēmus	rēc'tī essēmus	captī essēmus	audītī essēmus
2. amā'tī essētis	monitī essētis	rēc'tī essētis	captī essētis	audītī essētis
3. amā'tī essent	monitī essent	rēc'tī essent	captī essent	audītī essent

a. In a similar way inflect the perfect and pluperfect subjunctive passive of **cūrō**, **iubeō**, **sūmō**, **iaciō**, **mūniō**.

364. The perfect and pluperfect subjunctive of the irregular verb **sum** are inflected as follows:

PERFECT		PLUPERFECT	
fu'erim	fue'rimus	fuis'sem	fuisse'mus
fu'eris	fue'ritis	fuis'sēs	fuisse'tis
fu'erit	fu'erint	fuis'set	fuisse'sent

365. A substantive clause is a clause used like a noun, as,
That the men are afraid is clear enough (clause as subject)
 He ordered *them to call on him* (clause as object)

We have already had many instances of infinitive clauses used in this way (cf. § 213), and have noted the similarity between Latin and English usage in this respect. But the Latin often uses the *subjunctive* in substantive clauses, and this marks an important difference between the two languages.

366. RULE. **Substantive Clauses of Purpose.** *A substantive clause of purpose with the subjunctive is used as the object of verbs of commanding, urging, asking, persuading, or advising, where in English we should usually have the infinitive.*

EXAMPLES

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <i>The general ordered the soldiers to run</i> | Imperātor mīlitibus imperāvit ut currerent |
| 2. <i>He urged them to resist bravely</i> | Hortātus est ut fortiter resisterent |
| 3. <i>He asked them to give the children food</i> | Petivit ut liberis cibum darent |
| 4. <i>He will persuade us not to set out</i> | Nōbīs persuādēbit nē proficiscāmur |
| 5. <i>He advises us to remain at home</i> | Monet ut domī maneāmus |

a. The object clauses following these verbs all express the purpose or will of the principal subject that something be done or not done. (Cf. § 348.)

367. The following verbs are used with object clauses of purpose. Learn the list and the principal parts of the new ones.

hortor, <i>urge</i>	petō, quærō, rogō, <i>ask, seek</i>
imperō, <i>order</i> (with the <i>dative</i> of the person ordered and a <i>subjunctive clause</i> of the thing ordered done)	persuādēō, <i>persuade</i> (with the same construction as imperō)
moneō, <i>advise</i>	postulō, <i>demand, require</i>
	suādēō, <i>advise</i> (cf. persuādēō)

N.B. Remember that iubeō, *order*, takes the infinitive as in English. (Cf. § 213. 1.) Compare the sentences

Iubeō eum venīre, *I order him to come*

Imperō eī ut veniat, *I give orders to him that he is to come*

We ordinarily translate both of these sentences like the first, but the difference in meaning between *iubeō* and *imperō* in the Latin requires the *infinitive* in the one case and the *subjunctive* in the other.

368.

EXERCISES

I. 1. Petit atque hortātur ut ipse dicat. 2. Caesar Helvētiis imperāvit nē per prōvinciam iter facerent. 3. Caesar nōn iussit Helvētiōs per prōvinciam iter facere. 4. Ille cīvibus persuāsit ut dē finibus suis discēderent. 5. Caesar principēs monēbit nē proelium committant. 6. Postulāvit nē cum Helvētiis aut cum eōrum sociis bellum gererent. 7. Ab iis quaesivī nē proficiscerentur. 8. Iis persuādēre nōn potuī ut domī manērent.

II. 1. Who ordered Cæsar to make the march? (*Write this sentence both with imperō and with iubeō.*) 2. The faithless scouts persuaded him to set out at daybreak. 3. They will ask him not to inflict punishment. 4. He demanded that they come to the camp. 5. He advised them to tell everything (*omnia*).

NOTE. Do not forget that the English infinitive expressing purpose must be rendered by a Latin subjunctive. Review § 352.



LEGIO ITER FACIT

LESSON LXV

THE SUBJUNCTIVE OF POSSUM · VERBS OF FEARING

369. Learn the subjunctive of **possum** (§ 495), and note especially the position of the accent.

370. Subjunctive after Verbs of Fearing. We have learned that what we want done or not done is expressed in Latin by a subjunctive clause of purpose. In this class belong also *clauses after verbs of fearing*, for we fear either that something will happen or that it will not, and we either want it to happen or we do not. If we want a thing to happen and fear that it will not, the purpose clause is introduced by **ut**. If we do not want it to happen and fear that it will, **nē** is used. Owing to a difference between the English and Latin idiom we translate **ut** after a verb of fearing by *that not*, and **nē** by *that* or *lest*.

371.

EXAMPLES

timeō	}	ut	{	veniat
timēbō				venerit
timuerō				

*I fear, shall fear, shall have feared, that he will not come,
has not come*

timēbam	}	ut	{	veniret
timuī				venisset
timueram				

*I was fearing, feared, had feared, that he would not come,
had not come*

The same examples with **nē** instead of **ut** would be translated *I fear that or lest he will come, has come, etc.*

372. RULE. Subjunctive after Verbs of Fearing. *Verbs of fearing are followed by a substantive clause of purpose introduced by ut (that not) or nē (that or lest).*

373.

EXERCISES

I. 1. Caesar verēbātur ut supplicium captīvōrum Gallis placēret. 2. Rōmānī ipsī magnopere verēbantur nē Helvētīi iter per prōvinciam facerent. 3. Timēbant ut satis rei frūmentāriae mittī posset. 4. Vereor ut hostium impetum sustinēre possim. 5. Timuit nē impedimenta ab hostibus capta essent. 6. Caesar numquam timuit nē legiōnēs vincerentur. 7. Legiōnēs pugnāre nōn timuērunt.¹

II. 1. We fear that they are not coming. 2. We fear lest they are coming. 3. We feared that they had come. 4. We feared that they had not come. 5. They feared greatly that the camp could not be defended. 6. Almost all feared¹ to leave the camp.

LESSON LXVI

THE PARTICIPLES

374. The Latin verb has the following Participles:²

	CONJ. I	CONJ. II	CONJ. III	CONJ. IV	
	ACTIVE				
PRESENT	{ amāns <i>loving</i>	{ monēns <i>advising</i>	{ regēns <i>ruling</i>	{ capiēns <i>taking</i>	{ audiēns <i>hearing</i>
FUTURE	{ amātūrus <i>about to love</i>	{ monitūrus <i>about to advise</i>	{ rēctūrus <i>about to rule</i>	{ captūrus <i>about to take</i>	{ auditūrus <i>about to hear</i>
	PASSIVE				
PERFECT	{ amātus <i>loved, hav- ing been loved</i>	{ monitus <i>advised, hav- ing been advised</i>	{ rēctus <i>ruled, hav- ing been ruled</i>	{ captus <i>taken, hav- ing been taken</i>	{ auditus <i>heard, hav- ing been heard</i>
FUTURE ³	{ amandus <i>to be loved</i>	{ monendus <i>to be advised</i>	{ regendus <i>to be ruled</i>	{ capiendus <i>to be taken</i>	{ audiendus <i>to be heard</i>

¹ Distinguish between what one is afraid *to do* (complementary infinitive as here) and what one is afraid *will take place* or *has taken place* (substantive clause with the subjunctive). ² Review § 203. ³ The future passive participle is often called the *gerundive*.

a. The present active and future passive participles are formed from the present stem, and the future active and perfect passive participles are formed from the participial stem.

b. The present active participle is formed by adding *-ns* to the present stem. In *-iō* verbs of the third conjugation, and in the fourth conjugation, the stem is modified by the addition of *-ē-*, as *capi-ē-ns*, *audi-ē-ns*. It is declined like an adjective of one ending of the third declension. (Cf. § 256.)

amāns, loving

BASE <i>amant-</i>		STEM <i>amanti-</i>	
SINGULAR		PLURAL	
MASC. AND FEM.	NEUT.	MASC. AND FEM.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i> <i>amāns</i>	<i>amāns</i>	<i>amantēs</i>	<i>amantia</i>
<i>Gen.</i> <i>amantis</i>	<i>amantis</i>	<i>amantium</i>	<i>amantium</i>
<i>Dat.</i> <i>amantī</i>	<i>amantī</i>	<i>amantibus</i>	<i>amantibus</i>
<i>Acc.</i> <i>amantem</i>	<i>amāns</i>	<i>amantis or -ēs</i>	<i>amantia</i>
<i>Abl.</i> <i>amantī or -e</i>	<i>amantī or -e</i>	<i>amantibus</i>	<i>amantibus</i>

(1) When used as an adjective the ablative singular ends in *-ī*; when used as a participle or as a substantive, in *-e*.

(2) In a similar way decline *monēns*, *regēns*, *capiēns*, *audiēns*.

c. The future active participle is formed by adding *-ūrus* to the base of the participial stem. We have already met this form combined with *esse* to produce the future active infinitive. (Cf. § 206.)

d. For the perfect passive participle see § 201. The future passive participle or gerundive is formed by adding *-ndus* to the present stem.

e. All participles in *-us* are declined like *bonus*.

f. Participles agree with nouns or pronouns like adjectives.

g. Give all the participles of the following verbs: *cūrō*, *iubeō*, *sūmō*, *iaciō*, *mūniō*.

375. Participles of Deponent Verbs. Deponent verbs have the participles of the active voice as well as of the passive; consequently every deponent verb has four participles, as,

<i>Pres. Act.</i>	<i>hortāns, urging</i>
<i>Fut. Act.</i>	<i>hortātūrus, about to urge</i>
<i>Perf. Pass. (in form)</i>	<i>hortātus, having urged</i>
<i>Fut. Pass. (Gerundive)</i>	<i>hortandus, to be urged</i>

a. Observe that the perfect participle of deponent verbs is passive in form but *active* in meaning. *No other verbs have a perfect active participle.* On the other hand, the future passive participle of deponent verbs is passive in meaning as in other verbs.

b. Give the participles of *cōnor*, *vereor*, *sequor*, *patior*, *partior*.

376. Tenses of the Participle. The tenses express time as follows:

1. The present active participle corresponds to the English present active participle in *-ing*, but can be used only of an action occurring at the same time as the action of the main verb; as, *militēs insequentēs cēpērunt multōs*, *the soldiers, while pursuing, captured many.* Here the pursuing and the capturing are going on together.

2. The perfect participle (excepting of deponents) is regularly passive and corresponds to the English past participle with or without the auxiliary *having been*; as, *auditus*, *heard* or *having been heard.*

3. The future active participle, translated *about to*, etc., denotes time after the action of the main verb.

377. Review §§ 203, 204, and note the following model sentences:

1. *Militēs currentēs erant dēfessī*, *the soldiers who were running (lit. running) were weary.*

2. *Caesar profectūrus Rōmam nōn exspectāvit*, *Cæsar, when about to set out (lit. about to set out) for Rome, did not wait.*

3. *Oppidum captum vīdimus*, *we saw the town which had been captured (lit. captured town).*

4. *Imperātor trīduum morātus profectus est*, *the general, since (when, or after) he had delayed (lit. the general, having delayed) three days, set out.*

5. *Militēs victī terga nōn vertērunt*, *the soldiers, though they were conquered (lit. the soldiers conquered), did not retreat.*

In each of these sentences the literal translation of the participle is given in parentheses. We note, however, that its proper translation usually requires a clause beginning with some conjunction (*when, since, after, though, etc.*), or a relative clause. Consider, in each case, what translation will best bring out the thought, and do not, as a rule, translate the participle literally.

378.

EXERCISES

I. 1. Puer timēns nē capiātur fugit. 2. Aquila frā commōta avis reliquās interficere cōnāta erat. 3. Militēs ab hostibus pressī tēla iacere nōn potuerunt. 4. Caesar decimam legiōnem laudāturus ad primum agmen prōgressus est. 5. Imperātor hortātus equitēs ut fortiter pugnārent signum proeliō dedit. 6. Militēs hostīs octō milia passuum inse-cūti multīs cum captivīs ad castra revertērunt. 7. Sōl oriēs multōs interfectōs vidit. 8. Rōmāni cōsilium audāx suspicātī barbaris sēsē nōn commiserunt. 9. Nāvis ē portū ēgressa nullō in periculō erat.

II.¹ 1. The army was in very great danger while marching through the enemy's country. 2. Frightened by the length of the way, they longed for home. 3. When the scouts were about to set out, they heard the shouts of victory. 4. When we had delayed many days, we set fire to the buildings and departed. 5. While living at Rome I heard orators much better than these. 6. The soldiers who are fighting across the river are no braver than we.

LESSON LXVII

THE IRREGULAR VERBS *VOLŌ, NŌLŌ, MĀLŌ* · THE ABLATIVE WITH A PARTICIPLE, OR ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE

379. Learn the principal parts and conjugation of *volō, wish*; *nōlō (ne + volō), be unwilling*; *mālō (magis + volō), be more willing, prefer* (§ 497). Note the irregularities in the present indicative, subjunctive, and infinitive, and in the imperfect subjunctive. (Cf. § 354.)

a. These verbs are usually followed by the infinitive with or without a subject accusative; as, *volunt venīre, they wish to come*; *volunt amīcōs venīre, they wish their friends to come*. The English usage is the same.²

380. Observe the following sentences:

1. *Magistrō laudante omnēs puerī diligenter labōrant, with the teacher praising, or since the teacher praises, or the teacher praising, all the boys labor diligently.*

¹ In this exercise use participles for the subordinate clauses. ² Sometimes the subjunctive of purpose is used after these verbs. (See § 366.)

2. *Caesare dūcente nēmō prōgredī timet*, with *Cæsar leading*, or when *Cæsar leads*, or if *Cæsar leads*, or *Cæsar leading*, no one fears to advance.
3. *His rēbus cognitis militēs fūgērunt*, when this was known, or since this was known, or these things having been learned, the soldiers fled.
4. *Proeliō commissō multī vulnerātī sunt*, after the battle had begun, or when the battle had begun, or the battle having been joined, many were wounded.

a. One of the fundamental ablative relations is expressed in English by the preposition *with* (cf. § 50). In each of the sentences above we have a noun and a participle in agreement in the ablative, and the translation shows that in each instance the ablative expresses *attendant circumstance*. For example, in the first sentence the circumstance attending or accompanying the diligent labor of the boys is the praise of the teacher. This is clearly a *with* relation, and the ablative is the case to use.

b. We observe, further, that the ablative and its participle are absolutely independent grammatically of the rest of the sentence. If we were to express the thought in English in a similar way, we should use the nominative independent or absolute. In Latin the construction is called the Ablative Absolute, or the Ablative with a Participle. This form of expression is exceedingly common in Latin, but rather rare in English, so we must not, as a rule, employ the English absolute construction to translate the ablative absolute. The attendant circumstance may be one of *time* (when or after), or one of *cause* (since), or one of *concession* (though), or one of *condition* (if). In each case try to discover the precise relation, and translate the ablative and its participle by a clause which will best express the thought.

381. RULE. Ablative Absolute. *The ablative of a noun or pronoun with a present or perfect participle in agreement is used to express attendant circumstance.*

NOTE 1. The verb *sum* has no present participle. In consequence we often find two nouns or a noun and an adjective in the ablative absolute with no participle expressed; as, *tē duce*, you (being) leader, with you as leader; *patre infirmō*, my father (being) weak.

NOTE 2. Be very careful not to put in the ablative absolute a noun and participle that form the subject or object of a sentence. Compare

- a. *The Gauls, having been conquered by Cæsar, returned home*
 b. *The Gauls having been conquered by Cæsar, the army returned home*

In a the subject is *The Gauls having been conquered by Cæsar*, and we translate,

Galli ā Caesare victī domum revertērunt

In *b* the subject is *the army*. *The Gauls having been conquered by Cæsar* is nominative absolute in English, which requires the ablative absolute in Latin, and we translate,

Gallīs ā Caesare victīs exercitus domum revertit

NOTE 3. The fact that only deponent verbs have a perfect active participle (cf. § 375. *a*) often compels a change of voice when translating from one language to the other. For example, we can translate *Cæsar having encouraged the legions* just as it stands, because *hortor* is a deponent verb. But if we wish to say *Cæsar having conquered the Gauls*, we have to change the voice of the participle to the passive because *vincō* is not deponent, and say, *the Gauls having been conquered by Cæsar* (see translation above).

382.

EXERCISES

I. 1. Māvis, nōn vis, vultis, nōlumus. 2. Ut nōlit, ut vellēmus, ut mālit. 3. Nōli, velle, nōluisse, mälle. 4. Vult, māvultis, ut nōllet, nōlite. 5. Sōle oriente, avēs cantāre incēpērunt. 6. Clāmōribus audītis, barbarī prōgredi recūsābant. 7. Caesare legiōnēs hortātō, militēs paulō fortius pugnāvērunt. 8. Hīs rēbus cognitīs, Helvētī finitimīs persuāsērunt ut sēcum iter facerent. 9. Labōribus cōfectīs, militēs ā Caesare quaerēbant ut sibi praemia daret. 10. Conciliō convocātō, principēs ita respondērunt. 11. Dux plūris diēs in Helvētiorum finibus morāns multōs vicōs incendit. 12. Magnitūdine Germānōrum cognitā, quidam ex Rōmānis timēbant. 13. Mercātōribus rogātis, Caesar nihil plūs reperire potuit.

II. 1. He was unwilling, lest they prefer, they have wished. 2. You prefer, that they might be unwilling, they wish. 3. We wish, they had preferred, that he may prefer. 4. Cæsar, when he heard the rumor (*the rumor having been heard*), commanded (*imperāre*) the legions to advance more quickly. 5. Since Cæsar was leader, the men were willing to make the journey. 6. A few, terrified¹ by the reports which they had heard, preferred to remain at home. 7. After these had been left behind, the rest hastened as quickly as possible. 8. After Cæsar had undertaken the business (*Cæsar, the business having been undertaken*), he was unwilling to delay longer.²

¹ Would the ablative absolute be correct here?

²Not *longius*. Why?

LESSON LXVIII

THE IRREGULAR VERB *FĪŌ* · THE SUBJUNCTIVE OF RESULT

383. The verb *fiō*, *be made, happen*, serves as the passive of *faciō*, *make*, in the present system. The rest of the verb is formed regularly from *faciō*. Learn the principal parts and conjugation (§ 500). Observe that the *i* is long except before *-er* and in *fit*.

a. The compounds of *faciō* with prepositions usually form the passive regularly, as,

<i>Active</i>	<i>cōficiō, cōficere, cōfēcī, cōfectus</i>
<i>Passive</i>	<i>cōficior, cōfici, cōfectus sum</i>

384. Observe the following sentences :

1. *Terror erat tantus ut omnēs fugerent, the terror was so great that all fled.*

2. *Terror erat tantus ut nōn facile militēs sēsē reciperent, the terror was so great that the soldiers did not easily recover themselves.*

3. *Terror fēcit ut omnēs fugerent, terror caused all to flee (lit. made that all fled).*

a. Each of these sentences is complex, containing a principal clause and a subordinate clause.

b. The principal clause names a cause and the subordinate clause states the *consequence* or *result* of this cause.

c. The subordinate clause has its verb in the subjunctive, though it is translated like an indicative. The construction is called the *subjunctive of consequence or result*, and the clause is called a *consecutive* or *result* clause.

d. In the last example the clause of result is the object of the verb *fēcit*.

e. The conjunction introducing the consecutive or result clause is *ut* = *so that*; negative, *ut nōn* = *so that not*.

385. RULE. *Subjunctive of Result. Consecutive clauses of result are introduced by ut or ut nōn and have the verb in the subjunctive.*

386. RULE. *Object clauses of result with ut or ut nōn are found after verbs of effecting or bringing about.*

387. Purpose and Result Clauses Compared. There is great similarity in the expression of purpose and of result in Latin. If

the sentence is affirmative, both purpose and result clauses may be introduced by *ut*; but if the sentence is negative, the purpose clause has *nē* and the result clause *ut nōn*. Result clauses are often preceded in the main clause by such words as *tam*, *ita*, *sīc* (*so*), and these serve to point them out. Compare

- a. *Tam graviter vulnerātus est ut caperētur* *He was so severely wounded that he was captured*
 b. *Graviter vulnerātus est ut caperētur* *He was severely wounded in order that he might be captured*

Which sentence contains a result clause, and how is it pointed out?

388.

EXERCISES

I. 1. *Fit, fiet, ut fiat, fiēbāmus.* 2. *Fiō, fiēs, ut fierent, fieri, fiunt.*
 3. *Fiētis, ut fiāmus, fis, fiēmus.* 4. *Militēs erant tam tardī ut ante noctem in castra nōn pervenirent.* 5. *Sōl facit ut omnia sint pulchra.*
 6. *Eius modi perīcula erant ut nēmō proficīscī vellet.* 7. *Equitēs hostium cum equitātū nostrō in itinere contendērunt, ita tamen¹ ut nostrī omnibus in partibus superiōrēs essent.* 8. *Virtūs militum nostrōrum fēcit ut hostēs nē ūnum quidem² impetum sustinērent.* 9. *Hominēs erant tam audācēs ut nūllō modō continēri possent.* 10. *Spatium erat tam parvum ut militēs tēla iacere nōn facile possent.* 11. *Hōc proeliō factō barbarī ita perterriti sunt ut ab ultimis gentibus lēgātī ad Caesarem mitterentur.* 12. *Hoc proelium factum est nē lēgātī ad Caesarem mitterentur.*

II. 1. It will happen, they were being made, that it may happen.
 2. It happens, he will be made, to happen. 3. They are made, we were being made, lest it happen. 4. The soldiers are so brave that they conquer. 5. The soldiers are brave in order that they may conquer. 6. The fortification was made so strong that it could not be taken. 7. The fortification was made strong in order that it might not be taken. 8. After the town was taken,³ the townsmen feared that they would be made slaves. 9. What state is so weak that it is unwilling to defend itself?

¹ *ita tamen*, with such a result however. ² *nē . . . quidem*, not even. The emphatic word is placed between. ³ Ablative absolute.

LESSON LXIX

THE SUBJUNCTIVE OF CHARACTERISTIC OR DESCRIPTION
THE PREDICATE ACCUSATIVE

389. Akin to the subjunctive of consequence or result is the use of the subjunctive in clauses of characteristic or description.

This construction is illustrated in the following sentences :

1. *Quis est quī suam domum nōn amet?* *who is there who does not love his own home?*

2. *Erant quī hoc facere nōllent,* *there were (some) who were unwilling to do this.*

3. *Tū nōn is es quī amīcōs trādās,* *you are not such a one as to, or you are not the man to, betray your friends.*

4. *Nihil videō quod timeam,* *I see nothing to fear (nothing of such a character as to fear it).*

a. Each of these examples contains a descriptive relative clause which tells what kind of a person or thing the antecedent is. To express this thought the subjunctive is used. A relative clause that merely states a fact and does not describe the antecedent uses the indicative. Compare the sentences

Cæsar is the man who is leading us, Cæsar est is quī nōs dūcit
(mere statement of fact, no description, with the indicative)

Cæsar is the man to lead us, Cæsar est is quī nōs dūcat (descriptive relative clause with the subjunctive)

b. Observe that in this construction a demonstrative pronoun and a relative, as *is quī*, are translated *such a one as to, the man to*.

c. In which of the following sentences would you use the indicative and in which the subjunctive?

These are not the men who did this

These are not the men to do this

390. RULE. Subjunctive of Characteristic. *A relative clause with the subjunctive is often used to describe an antecedent. This is called the subjunctive of characteristic or description.*

391. Observe the sentences

1. Rōmānī Caesarem cōnsulem fēcērunt, *the Romans made Cæsar consul.*

2. Caesar cōsul ā Rōmānīs factus est, *Cæsar was made consul by the Romans.*

a. Observe in 1 that the transitive verb *fēcērunt*, *made*, has two objects: (1) the direct object, *Caesarem*; (2) a second object, *cōnsulem*, referring to the same person as the direct object and completing the predicate. The second accusative is called a Predicate Accusative.

b. Observe in 2 that when the verb is changed to the passive both of the accusatives become nominatives, the *direct object* becoming the *subject* and the *predicate accusative* the *predicate nominative*.

392. RULE. Two Accusatives. *Verbs of making, choosing, calling, showing, and the like, may take a predicate accusative along with the direct object. With the passive voice the two accusatives become nominatives.*

393. The verbs commonly found with two accusatives are

creo, creāre, creāvī, creātus, <i>choose</i>	}	<i>call</i>
appellō, appellāre, appellāvī, appellātus		
nōminō, nōmināre, nōmināvī, nōminātus		
vocō, vocāre, vocāvī, vocātus		
faciō, facere, fēcī, factus, <i>make</i>		

394.

EXERCISES

I. 1. In Germāniae silvīs sunt¹ multa genera ferārum quae reliquīs in locis nōn visa sint. 2. Erant¹ itinera duo quibus Helvētīi domō discēdere possent. 3. Erat¹ manus nūlla, nūllum oppidum, nūllum prae-sidium quod sē armīs dēfenderet. 4. Tōtō frūmentō raptō, domī nihil erat quō mortem prohibēre possent. 5. Rōmānī Galbam ducem cre-āvērunt et summā celeritāte profectī sunt. 6. Neque erat¹ tantae multitudinis quisquam quī morārī vellet. 7. Germānī nōn īi sunt quī adventum Caesaris vereantur. 8. Cōnsulibus occīsīs erant quī² vellent

¹ Remember that when the verb *sum* precedes its subject it is translated *there is, there are, there were*, etc. ² *erant quī, there were (some) who*. A wholly indefinite antecedent of *quī* does not need to be expressed.

eum rēgem creāre. 9. Pāce factā erat nēmō quī arma trādere nōllet.
10. Inter Helvētiōs quis erat quī nōbilior illō esset ?

II. 1. The Romans called the city Rome. 2. The city was called Rome by the Romans. 3. The better citizens wished to choose him king. 4. The brave soldier was not the man to run. 5. There was no one ¹to call me friend. 6. These are not the men to² betray their friends. 7. There were (some) who called him the bravest of all.

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Eighth Review, Lessons LXI-LXIX, §§ 527-528  
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LESSON LXX

THE CONSTRUCTIONS WITH THE CONJUNCTION *CUM*
THE ABLATIVE OF SPECIFICATION

395. The conjunction *cum* has the following meanings and constructions :

cum TEMPORAL = *when*, followed by the indicative or the subjunctive

cum CAUSAL = *since*, followed by the subjunctive

cum CONCESSIVE = *although*, followed by the subjunctive

As you observe, the mood after *cum* is sometimes indicative and sometimes subjunctive. The reason for this will be made clear by a study of the following sentences :

1. *Caesarem vidī tum cum in Galliā eram, I saw Cæsar at the time when I was in Gaul.*

2. *Caesar in eōs impetum fēcit cum pācem peterent, Cæsar made an attack upon them when they were seeking peace.*

3. *Hoc erat difficile cum paucī sine vulneribus essent, this was difficult, since only a few were without wounds.*

4. *Cum primī ōrdinēs fūgissent, tamen reliquī fortiter cōsistēbant, though the front ranks had fled, yet the rest bravely stood their ground.*

a. The underlying principle is one already familiar to you (cf. § 389. *a*). When the *cum* clause states a fact and simply *fixes the time* at which the main action took place, the indicative mood is used. So, in the first example, *cum in Galliā eram* fixes the time when I saw Cæsar.

¹ A relative clause of characteristic or description.

² See § 389. *b*.

b. On the other hand, when the *cum* clause describes the circumstances under which the main act took place, the subjunctive mood is used. So, in the second example, the principal clause states that Cæsar made an attack, and the *cum* clause describes the circumstances under which this act occurred. The idea of *time* is also present, but it is subordinate to the idea of *description*. Sometimes the descriptive clause is one of *cause* and we translate *cum* by *since*; sometimes it denotes *concession* and *cum* is translated *although*.

396. RULE. Constructions with Cum. *The conjunction cum means when, since, or although. It is followed by the subjunctive unless it means when and its clause fixes the time at which the main action took place.*

NOTE. *Cum* in clauses of description with the subjunctive is much more common than its use with the indicative.

397. Note the following sentences :

1. Oppidum erat parvum magnitudine sed magnum multitudine hominum, *the town was small in size but great in population.*

2. Homō erat corpore infirmus sed validus animō, *the man was weak in body but strong in courage.*

a. Observe that *magnitudine*, *multitudine*, *corpore*, and *animō* tell in what respect something is true. The relation is one covered by the ablative case, and the construction is called the *ablative of specification*.

398. RULE. Ablative of Specification. *The ablative is used to denote in what respect something is true.*

399.

IDIOMS

aliquem certiorē facere, *to inform some one (lit. to make some one more certain)*

certior fieri, *to be informed (lit. to be made more certain)*

iter dare, *to give a right of way, allow to pass*

obsidēs inter sē dare, *to give hostages to each other*

400.

EXERCISES

I. 1. Helvētī cum patrum nostrōrum tempore domō profecti essent, cōsulis exercitum in fugam dederant. 2. Cum Caesar in Galliam vēnit, Helvētī aliōs agrōs petēbant. 3. Caesar cum in citiorē Galliā esset, tamen dē Helvētīōrum cōsiliis certior fiēbat.

4. Cum Helvētii bellō clārissimī essent, Caesar iter per prōvinciam dare recūsāvit. 5. Lēgātus cum haec audīisset, Caesarem certiorē fēcit. 6. Cum prīncipēs inter sē obsidēs darent, Rōmānī bellum parāvērunt. 7. Caesar, cum id nūntiātum esset, mātūrat ab urbe proficisci. 8. Nē virtūte quidem Gallī erant parēs Germānis. 9. Caesar neque corpore neque animō infirmus erat. 10. Illud bellum tum incēpit cum Caesar fuit cōsul.

Observe in each case what mood follows *cum*, and try to give the reasons for its use. In the third sentence the *cum* clause is concessive, in the fourth and sixth causal.

II. 1. That battle was fought at the time when (**tum cum**) I was at Rome. 2. Though the horsemen were few in number, nevertheless they did not retreat. 3. When the camp had been sufficiently fortified, the enemy returned home. 4. Since the tribes are giving hostages to each other, we shall inform Cæsar. 5. The Gauls and the Germans are very unlike in language and laws.

LESSON LXXI

VOCABULARY REVIEW · THE GERUND AND GERUNDIVE THE PREDICATE GENITIVE

401. Review the word lists in §§ 510, 511.

402. **The Gerund.** Suppose we had to translate the sentence

By overcoming the Gauls Cæsar won great glory

We can see that *overcoming* here is a verbal noun corresponding to the English infinitive in *-ing*, and that the thought calls for the ablative of means. To translate this by the Latin infinitive would be impossible, because the infinitive is indeclinable and therefore has no ablative case form. Latin, however, has another verbal noun of corresponding meaning, called the **gerund**, declined as a neuter of the second declension in the *genitive, dative, accusative, and ablative singular*, and thus supplying the cases that the infinitive lacks.¹ Hence, to

¹ Sometimes, however, the infinitive is used as an accusative.

decline in Latin the verbal noun *overcoming*, we should use the infinitive for the nominative and the gerund for the other cases, as follows:

<i>Nom.</i>	superāre	{ <i>overcoming</i> <i>to overcome</i> }	INFINITIVE
<i>Gen.</i>	superandī	<i>of overcoming</i>	} GERUND
<i>Dat.</i>	superandō	<i>for overcoming</i>	
<i>Acc.</i>	superandum	<i>overcoming</i>	
<i>Abl.</i>	superandō	<i>by overcoming</i>	

Like the infinitive, the gerund governs the same case as the verb from which it is derived. So the sentence given above becomes in Latin

Superandō Gallōs Caesar magnam glōriam reportāvit

403. The gerund¹ is formed by adding *-ndī*, *-ndō*, *-ndum*, *-ndō*, to the present stem, which is shortened or otherwise changed, as shown below:

PARADIGM OF THE GERUND

	CONJ. I	CONJ. II	CONJ. III	CONJ. IV	
<i>Gen.</i>	amandī	monendī	regendī	capiendī	audiendī
<i>Dat.</i>	amandō	monendō	regendō	capiendō	audiendō
<i>Acc.</i>	amandum	monendum	regendum	capiendum	audiendum
<i>Abl.</i>	amandō	monendō	regendō	capiendō	audiendō

- a. Give the gerund of *cūrō*, *dēlēō*, *sūmō*, *iaciō*, *veniō*.
 b. Deponent verbs have the gerund of the active voice (see § 493). Give the gerund of *cōnor*, *vereor*, *sequor*, *patior*, *partior*.

404. **The Gerundive.** The gerundive is the name given to the future passive participle (§ 374. *d*) when the participle approaches the meaning of a verbal noun and is translated like a gerund. It is the adjective corresponding to the gerund. For example, to translate *the plan of waging war*, we may use the gerund with its direct object and say *cōnsilium gerendī bellum*; or we may use the gerundive and say *cōnsilium bellī gerendī*, which means, literally, *the plan of the war to be waged*, but which came to have the same force as the gerund with its object, and was even preferred to it.

¹ The gerund is the neuter singular of the future passive participle used as a noun, and has the same formation. (Cf. § 374. *d*.)

405. Compare the following parallel uses of the gerund and gerundive:

GERUND	GERUNDIVE
<i>Gen.</i> Spēs faciendī pācem <i>The hope of making peace</i>	Spēs faciendae pācis <i>The hope of making peace</i>
<i>Dat.</i> Locus idōneus pugnandō <i>A place suitable for fighting</i>	Locus idōneus castrīs pōnendīs <i>A place suitable for pitching camp</i>
<i>Acc.</i> Mīsīt equitēs ad insequendum <i>He sent horsemen to pursue</i>	Mīsīt equitēs ad insequendōs hostis <i>He sent horsemen to pursue the enemy</i>
<i>Abl.</i> Nārrandō fābulās magister puerīs placuit <i>The teacher pleased the boys by telling stories</i>	Nārrandīs fābulīs magister puerīs placuit <i>The teacher pleased the boys by telling stories</i>

a. We observe

- (1) That the gerund is a noun and the gerundive an adjective.
- (2) That the gerund, being a noun, may stand alone or with an object.
- (3) That the gerundive, being an adjective, is used only in agreement with a noun.

406. RULE. Gerund and Gerundive. 1. *The Gerund is a verbal noun and is used only in the genitive, dative, accusative, and ablative singular. The constructions of these cases are in general the same as those of other nouns.*

2. *The Gerundive is a verbal adjective and must be used instead of gerund + object excepting in the genitive and in the ablative without a preposition. Even in these instances the gerundive construction is more usual.*

407. RULE. Gerund or Gerundive of Purpose. *The accusative of the gerund or gerundive with ad, or the genitive with causā¹ (= for the sake of), is used to express purpose.*

GERUND	GERUNDIVE
Ad audiendum vēnērunt or Audiendī causā vēnērunt <i>They came to hear</i>	Ad urbem videndam vēnērunt or Urbis videndae causā vēnērunt <i>They came to see the city</i>

¹ causā always follows the genitive.

NOTE. These sentences might, of course, be written with the subjunctive of purpose, — *vēnērunt ut audīrent*; *vēnērunt ut urbem vidērent*. In short expressions, however, the gerund and gerundive of purpose are rather more common.

408. We have learned that the word denoting the owner or possessor of something is in the genitive, as, *equus Galbae*, *Galba's horse*. If, now, we wish to express the idea *the horse is Galba's*, Galba remains the possessor, and hence in the genitive as before, but now stands in the predicate, as, *equus est Galbae*. Hence this is called the predicate genitive.

409. RULE. *Predicate Genitive.* *The possessive genitive often stands in the predicate, especially after the forms of sum, and is then called the predicate genitive.*

410.

IDIOMS

alicui negōtium dare, to employ some one (lit. to give business to some one)

novīs rēbus studēre, to be eager for a revolution (lit. to be eager for new things)

reī militāris perītissimus, very skillful in the art of war
sē suaque omnia, themselves and all their possessions

411.

EXERCISES

I. 1. Caesar cum in Galliā bellum gereret, militibus decimae legiōnis maximē fāvit quia reī militāris perītissimī erant. 2. Sociis negōtium dedit reī frūmentāriae cūrandaē. 3. Lēgātī nōn solum audiendī causā sed etiam dicendī causā vēnērunt. 4. Imperātor iussit explorātōrēs locum idōneum mūniendō reperire. 5. Nūper hae gentēs novīs rēbus studēbant; mox iis persuādēbō ut Caesarī sē suaque omnia dēdant. 6. Iubēre est rēgīnae¹ et pārere est multitudinis.¹ 7. Hōc proeliō factō quīdam ex hostibus ad pācem petendam vēnērunt. 8. Erant quī arma trādere nōllent. 9. Hostēs tam celeriter prōgressī sunt ut spatium pīla in hostis iaciendī nōn darētur. 10. Spatium neque arma capiendī² neque auxili petendī² datum est.

¹ Predicate genitive. ² Which of these expressions is gerund and which gerundive?

II. 1. These ornaments ¹belong to Cornelia. 2. Men very skillful in the art of war were sent ²to capture the town. 3. The scouts found a hill suitable for fortifying very near to the river. 4. Soon the cavalry will come ³to seek supplies. 5. The mind of the Gauls is eager for revolution and for undertaking wars. 6. To lead the line of battle ⁴belongs to the general. 7. ⁵Whom shall we employ to look after the grain supply?

LESSON LXXII

THE IRREGULAR VERB *EŌ* · INDIRECT STATEMENTS

412. Learn the principal parts and the conjugation of *eō*, *go* (§ 499).

a. Notice that *i-*, the root of *eō*, is changed to *e-* before a vowel, excepting in *iēns*, the nominative of the present participle. In the perfect system *-v-* is regularly dropped.

413. Learn the meaning and principal parts of the following compounds of *eō* with prepositions:

ad'eō, *ad'i're*, *ad'ii*, *ad'itus*, *go to, visit*, with the accusative
ex'eō, *ex'i're*, *ex'ii*, *ex'itus*, *go forth*, with *ex* or *dē* and the abla-
 tive of the place from which
in'eō, *in'i're*, *in'ii*, *in'itus*, *begin, enter upon*, with the accusative
red'eō, *red'i're*, *red'ii*, *red'itus*, *return*, with *ad* or *in* and the accu-
 sative of the place to which
trāns'eō, *trāns'i're*, *trāns'ii*, *trāns'itus*, *cross*, with the accusative

414. Indirect Statements in English. Direct statements are those which the speaker or writer makes himself or which are quoted in his exact language. Indirect statements are those reported in a different form of words from that used by the speaker or writer. Compare the following direct and indirect statements:

Direct statements	{	1. The Gauls are brave
		2. The Gauls were brave
		3. The Gauls will be brave

¹ *belong to* = *are of*. ² Use the gerundive with *ad*. ³ Use the genitive with *causā*. Where should *causā* stand? ⁴ Compare the first sentence.

⁵ Compare the second sentence in the Latin above.

Indirect statements { 1. *He says* that the Gauls *are* brave
after a verb in { 2. *He says* that the Gauls *were* brave
the present tense { 3. *He says* that the Gauls *will be* brave

Indirect statements { 1. *He said* that the Gauls *were* brave
after a verb in { 2. *He said* that the Gauls *had been* brave
a past tense { 3. *He said* that the Gauls *would be* brave

We see that in English

a. The indirect statement forms a clause introduced by the conjunction *that*.

b. The verb is finite (cf. § 173) and its subject is in the nominative.

c. The tenses of the verbs originally used are changed after the past tense, *He said*.

415. Indirect Statements in Latin. In Latin the direct and indirect statements above would be as follows :

DIRECT STATEMENTS { 1. Gallī sunt fortēs
2. Gallī erant fortēs
3. Gallī erunt fortēs

INDIRECT STATEMENTS { 1. Dicit or Dīxit Gallōs esse fortīs (*He says or He said the Gauls to be brave*)¹
2. Dīcit or Dīxit Gallōs fuisse fortīs (*He says or He said the Gauls to have been brave*)¹
3. Dīcit or Dīxit Gallōs futūrōs esse fortīs (*He says or He said the Gauls to be about to be brave*)¹

Comparing these Latin indirect statements with the English in the preceding section, we observe three marked differences :

a. There is no conjunction corresponding to *that*.

b. The verb is in the infinitive and its subject is in the accusative.

c. The tenses of the infinitive are not changed after a past tense of the principal verb.

416. RULE. Indirect Statements. *When a direct statement becomes indirect, the principal verb is changed to the infinitive and its subject nominative becomes subject accusative of the infinitive.*

¹ These parenthetical renderings are not inserted as translations, but merely to show the literal meaning of the Latin.

417. Tenses of the Infinitive. When the sentences in § 415 were changed from the direct to the indirect form of statement, *sunt* became *esse*, *erant* became *fuisse*, and *erunt* became *futūrōs esse*.

418. RULE. Infinitive Tenses in Indirect Statements. *A present indicative of a direct statement becomes present infinitive of the indirect, a past indicative becomes perfect infinitive, and a future indicative becomes future infinitive.*

NOTE. When translating into Latin an English indirect statement, first decide what tense of the indicative would have been used in the direct form. That will show you what tense of the infinitive to use in the indirect.

419. RULE. Verbs followed by Indirect Statements. *The accusative-with-infinitive construction in indirect statements is found after verbs of saying, telling, knowing, thinking, and perceiving.*

420. Verbs regularly followed by indirect statements are :

a. Verbs of saying and telling :

dīcō, dīcere, dīxī, dictus, say
negō, negāre, negāvī, negātus, deny, say not
nūntiō, nūntiāre, nūntiāvī, nūntiātus, announce
respondeō, respondēre, respondī, respōnsus, reply

b. Verbs of knowing :

cognōscō, cognōscere, cognōvī, cognitus, learn, (in the perf.) know
sciō, scīre, scīvī, scītus, know

c. Verbs of thinking :

arbitror, arbitrārī, arbitrātus sum, think, consider
existimō, existimāre, existimāvī, existimātus, think, believe
iūdicō, iūdicāre, iūdicāvī, iūdicātus, judge, decide
putō, putāre, putāvī, putātus, reckon, think
spērō, spērāre, spērāvī, spērātus, hope

d. Verbs of perceiving :

audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītus, hear
sentiō, sentīre, sēnsī, sēnsus, feel, perceive
videō, vidēre, vidī, vīsus, see
intellegō, intellegere, intellēxī, intellēctus, understand, perceive

Learn such of these verbs as are new to you.

421.

IDIOMS

postrīdiē eius diēi, *on the next day* (lit. *on the next day of that day*)
 initā aestāte, *at the beginning of summer*
 memoriā tenēre, *to remember* (lit. *to hold by memory*)
 per explorātōrēs cognōscere, *to learn through scouts*

422.

EXERCISES

I. 1. It, imus, ite, ire. 2. Euntī, iisse *or* isse, ibunt, eunt. 3. Eundi, ut eant, ibitis, is. 4. Nē irent, ī, ibant, ierat. 5. Caesar per explorātōrēs cognōvit Gallōs flūmen trānsisse. 6. Rōmānī audivērunt Helvētiōs initā aestāte dē finibus suis exitūrōs esse. 7. Lēgātī respondērunt nēminem ante Caesarem illam insulam adisse. 8. Prīncipēs Gallōrum dicunt sē nūllum cōnsilium contrā Caesaris imperium initūrōs esse. 9. Arbitrāmur potentiam rēginae esse maiōrem quam civium. 10. Rōmānī negant sē libertātem Gallis ēreptūrōs esse. 11. His rēbus cognitīs sēnsimus lēgātōs nōn vēnisse ad pācem petendam. 12. Helvētīi sciunt Rōmānōs priōrēs victōriās memoriā tenēre. 13. Socii cum intellegerent multōs vulnerārī, statuērunt in suōs finis redire. 14. Aliquis nūntiāvit Mārcum cōnsulem creatum esse.

II. 1. The boy is slow. He says that the boy is, was, (and) will be slow. 2. The horse is, has been, (and) will be strong. He judged that the horse was, had been, (and) would be strong. 3. We think that the army will go forth from the camp at the beginning of summer. 4. The next day we learned through scouts that the enemy's town was ten miles off.¹ 5. The king replied that the ornaments belonged to² the queen.

¹ to be off, to be distant, abesse.

² Latin, were of (§ 409).



TUBA

LESSON LXXIII

VOCABULARY REVIEW · THE IRREGULAR VERB FERŌ
THE DATIVE WITH COMPOUNDS

423. Review the word lists in §§ 513, 514.

424. Learn the principal parts and conjugation of the verb *ferō*, *bear* (§ 498).

1. Learn the principal parts and meanings of the following compounds of *ferō*, *bear*:

ad'ferō, *adfer're*, *at'tulī*, *adlā'tus*, *bring to; report*
cōn'ferō, *cōnfer're*, *con'tulī*, *conlā'tus*, *bring together, collect*
dē'ferō, *dēfer're*, *dē'tulī*, *dēlā'tus*, *bring to; report; grant, confer*
in'ferō, *infer're*, *in'tulī*, *inlā'tus*, *bring in, bring against*
re'ferō, *refer're*, *ret'tulī*, *relā'tus*, *bear back; report*

425. The dative is the case of the indirect object. Many intransitive verbs take an indirect object and are therefore used with the dative (cf. § 153). Transitive verbs take a direct object in the accusative; but sometimes they have an indirect object or dative as well. *The whole question, then, as to whether or not a verb takes the dative, depends upon its capacity for governing an indirect object.* A number of verbs, some transitive and some intransitive, which in their simple form would not take an indirect object, when compounded with certain prepositions, have a meaning which calls for an indirect object. Observe the following sentences:

1. *Haec rēs exercitū magnam calamitātem attulit, this circumstance brought great disaster to the army.*

2. *Germānī Gallīs bellum inferunt, the Germans make war upon the Gauls.*

3. *Hae cōpiae proeliō nōn intererant, these troops did not take part in the battle.*

4. *Equitēs fugientibus hostibus occurrunt, the horsemen meet the fleeing enemy.*

5. *Galba cōpiīs filium praefēcit, Galba put his son in command of the troops.*

In each sentence there is a dative, and in each a verb combined with a preposition. In no case would the simple verb take the dative.

426. RULE. Dative with Compounds. *Some verbs compounded with ad, ante, con, dē, in, inter, ob, post, prae, prō, sub, super, admit the dative of the indirect object. Transitive compounds may take both an accusative and a dative.*

NOTE 1. Among such verbs are ¹

ad'ferō, adfer're, at'tulī, adlā'tus, *bring to; report*
 ad'sum, ades'se, ad'fuī, adfutū'rus, *assist; be present*
 dē'ferō, dēfer're, dē'tulī, dēlā'tus, *report; grant, confer*
 dē'sum, dees'se, dē'fuī, —, *be wanting, be lacking*
 in'ferō, infer're, in'tulī, inlā'tus, *bring against, bring upon*
 inter'sum, interes'se, inter'fuī, interfutū'rus, *take part in*
 occur'rō, occur're, occur'rī, occur'sus, *run against, meet*
 praef'ciō, praef'cere, praefē'cī, praefec'tus, *appoint over, place*
in command of
 prae'sum, praees'se, prae'fuī, —, *be over, be in command*

427.

IDIOMS

graviter or molestē ferre, *to be annoyed at, to be indignant at*, followed by the accusative and infinitive
 sē cōferre ad or in, with the accusative, *to betake one's self to*
 alicui bellum inferre, *to make war upon some one*
 pedem referre, *to retreat (lit. to bear back the foot)*

428.

EXERCISES

I. 1. Fer, ferent, ut ferant, ferunt. 2. Ferte, ut ferrent, tulisse, tulerant. 3. Tulimus, ferēns, lātus esse, ferre. 4. Cum nāvigia insulae adpropinquārent, barbarī terrōre commōtī pedem referre cōnātī sunt. 5. Gallī molestē ferēbant Rōmānōs agrōs vāstāre. 6. Caesar sociis imperāvit nē finitimis suīs bellum inferrent. 7. Explōrātōrēs, quī Caesarī occur'rerunt, dixerunt exercitum hostium vulneribus dēfessum sēsē in alium locum contulisse. 8. Hostēs sciēbant Rōmānōs frūmentō egēre et hanc rem Caesarī summum periculum adlātūram esse. 9. Impedimentis in ūnum locum cōlātis, aliquī militum flūmen quod nōn longē

¹ But the accusative with ad or in is used with some of these, when the idea of motion to or against is strong.

aberat trānsiērunt. 10. Hōs rēx hortātus est ut ōrāculum adirent et rēs audītās ad sē referrent. 11. Quem imperātor illi legiōnī praefēcit? Pūblius illi legiōnī praecerat. 12. Cum esset Caesar in citeriōre Galliā, crēbrī ad eum¹ rūmōrēs adferēbantur litterisque quoque certior fiēbat Gallōs obsidēs inter sē dare.

II. 1. The Gauls will make war upon Cæsar's allies. 2. We heard that the Gauls would make war upon Cæsar's allies. 3. Publius did not take part in that battle. 4. We have been informed that Publius did not take part in that battle. 5. The man who was in command of the cavalry was wounded and began to retreat. 6. Cæsar did not place you in command of the cohort to bring² disaster upon the army.

LESSON LXXIV

VOCABULARY REVIEW · THE SUBJUNCTIVE IN INDIRECT QUESTIONS

429. Review the word lists in §§ 517, 518.

430. When we report a statement instead of giving it directly, we have an indirect statement. (Cf. § 414.) So, if we report a question instead of asking it directly, we have an indirect question.

DIRECT QUESTION

Who conquered the Gauls?

INDIRECT QUESTION

He asked who conquered the Gauls

a. An indirect question depends, usually as object, upon a verb of asking (as *petō*, *postulō*, *quaerō*, *rogō*) or upon some verb or expression of saying or mental action. (Cf. § 420.)

431. Compare the following direct and indirect questions:

DIRECT

Quis Gallōs vincit?

Who is conquering the Gauls?

INDIRECT

a. Rogat quis Gallōs vincat

He asks who is conquering the Gauls

b. Rogāvit quis Gallōs vinceret

He asked who was conquering the Gauls

¹ Observe that when *adferō* denotes *motion to*, it is not followed by the dative; cf. footnote, p. 182. ² Not the infinitive. (Cf. § 352.)

Ubi est Rōma?
Where is Rome?

- a. Rogat ubi sit Rōma
He asks where Rome is
b. Rogāvit ubi esset Rōma
He asked where Rome was

Caesarne Gallōs vīcit?
Did Caesar conquer the Gauls?

- a. Rogat num Caesar Gallōs vīcerit
He asks whether Caesar conquered
the Gauls
b. Rogāvit num Caesar Gallōs vīcisset
He asked whether Caesar had con-
quered the Gauls

a. The verb in a direct question is in the indicative mood, but the mood is subjunctive in an indirect question.

b. The tense of the subjunctive follows the rules for tense sequence.

c. Indirect questions are introduced by the same interrogative words as introduce direct questions, excepting that *yes-or-no* direct questions (cf. § 210) on becoming indirect are usually introduced by *num*, *whether*.

432. RULE. Indirect Questions. *In an indirect question the verb is in the subjunctive and its tense is determined by the law for tense sequence.*

433.

IDIOMS

dē tertiā vigiliā, *about the third watch*
iniūriās alicui inferre, *to inflict injuries upon some one*
facere verba prō, *with the ablative, to speak in behalf of*
in reliquum tempus, *for the future*

434.

EXERCISES

I. 1. Rēx rogāvit quid lēgātī postulārent et cūr ad sē vēnissent.
2. Quaesīvit quoque num nec recentis iniūriās nec dubiam Rōmānō-
rum amīctiam memoriā tenērent. 3. Vidētisne quae oppida hostēs
oppugnāverint? 4. Nōnne scītis cūr Gallī sub montem sēsē contu-
lerint? 5. Audīvimus quās iniūriās tibi Germānī intulissent. 6. Dē
tertiā vigiliā imperātor mīsīt hominēs quī cognōscerent quae esset
nātūra montis. 7. Prō hīs ōrātor verba fēcīt et rogāvit cūr cōsulēs
nāvis ad plēnum summī periculi locum mittere vellent. 8. Lēgātis
convocātis dēmōnstrāvit quid fierī vellet. 9. Nūntius referēbat quid

in Gallōrum conciliō dē armīs trāndēndīs dictum esset. 10. Moneō nē in reliquum tempus peditēs et equitēs trāns flūmen dūcās.

II. 1. What hill did they seize? I see what hill they seized. 2. Who has inflicted these injuries upon our dependents? 3. They asked who had inflicted those injuries upon their dependents. 4. Whither did you go about the third watch? You know whither I went. 5. At what time did the boys return home? I will ask at what time the boys returned home.

LESSON LXXV

VOCABULARY REVIEW · THE DATIVE OF PURPOSE, OR END FOR WHICH

435. Review the word lists in §§ 521, 522.

436. Observe the following sentences:

1. Explōrātōrēs locum castrīs dēlēgērunt, *the scouts chose a place for a camp.*
2. Hoc erat magnō impedimētō Gallīs, *this was (for) a great hindrance to the Gauls.*
3. Duās legiōnēs praesidiō castrīs reliquit, *he left two legions as (lit. for) a guard to the camp.*

In each of these sentences we find a dative expressing the *purpose or end for which* something is intended or for which it serves. These datives are **castrīs**, **impedimētō**, and **praesidiō**. In the second and third sentences we find a second dative expressing the *person or thing affected* (**Gallīs** and **castrīs**). As you notice, these are true datives, covering the relations of *for which* and *to which*. (Cf. § 43.)

437. RULE. Dative of Purpose or End. *The dative is used to denote the purpose or end for which, often with another dative denoting the person or thing affected.*

438.

IDIOMS

- cōnsilium omittēre, *to give up a plan*
 locum castrīs dēligere, *to choose a place for a camp*
 alicui magnō ūsuī esse, *to be of great advantage to some one* (lit. *for great advantage to some one*)

439.

EXERCISES

I. 1. Rogāvit cūr illae cōpiae relictæ essent. Respondērunt illās cōpiās esse praesidiō castris. 2. Caesar misit explorātōrēs ad locum dēligendum castris. 3. Quisque existimāvit ipsum nōmen Caesaris magnō terrōrī barbaris futurum esse. 4. Prīmā lūce idem exercitus proelium ācre commisit, sed gravia suōrum vulnera magnæ cūrae imperātōrī erant. 5. Rēx respondit amicitiam populī Rōmānī sibi ōrnāmentō et praesidiō dēbere esse. 6. Quis praeerat equitātūi quem auxiliō Caesarī socii miserant? 7. Aliquibus rēs secundae sunt summae calamitātī et rēs adversae sunt mirō ūsuī. 8. Gallis magnō ad pugnam erat impedimentō quod equitātus ā dextrō cornū premēbat. 9. Memoria pristinae virtūtis nōn minus quam metus hostium erat nostris magnō ūsuī. 10. Tam dēnsa erat silva ut prōgredi nōn possent.

II. 1. I advise you ¹to give up the plan ²of making war upon the brave Gauls. 2. Do you know ³where the cavalry has chosen a place for a camp? 3. The fear of the enemy will be of great advantage to you. 4. Cæsar left three cohorts as (for) a guard to the baggage. 5. In winter the waves of the lake are so great ⁴that they are (for) a great hindrance to ships. 6. Cæsar inflicted severe⁵ punishment on those who burned the public buildings.

LESSON LXXVI

VOCABULARY REVIEW · THE GENITIVE AND ABLATIVE OF QUALITY OR DESCRIPTION

440. Review the word lists in §§ 524, 525.

441. Observe the English sentences

- (1) *A man of great courage*, or (2) *A man with great courage*
 (3) *A forest of tall trees*, or (4) *A forest with tall trees*

Each of these sentences contains a phrase of quality or description. In the first two a man is described; in the last two a forest. The descriptive phrases are introduced by the prepositions *of* and *with*.

¹ Subjunctive of purpose. (Cf. § 366.) ² Express by the genitive of the gerundive. ³ Indirect question. ⁴ A clause of result. ⁵ *gravis*, -e.

In Latin the expression of quality or description is very similar. The prepositions *of* and *with* suggest the genitive and the ablative respectively, and we translate the sentences above

(1) *Vir magnae virtūtis*, or (2) *Vir magnā virtūte*

(3) *Silva altārum arborum*, or (4) *Silva altis arboribus*

There is, however, one important difference between the Latin and the English. In English we may say, for example, *a man of courage*, using the descriptive phrase without an adjective modifier. *In Latin, however, an adjective modifier must always be used*, as above.

a. Latin makes a distinction between the use of the two cases in that *numerical descriptions of measure are in the genitive and descriptions of physical characteristics are in the ablative*. Other descriptive phrases may be in either case.

442.

EXAMPLES

1. *Fossa duodecim pedum, a ditch of twelve feet.*
2. *Homō magnis pedibus et parvō capite, a man with big feet and a small head.*
3. *Rēx erat vir summā audāciā* or *rēx erat vir summae audāciae, the king was a man of the greatest boldness.*

443. RULE. Genitive of Description. *Numerical descriptions of measure are expressed by the genitive with a modifying adjective.*

444. RULE. Ablative of Description. *Descriptions of physical characteristics are expressed by the ablative with a modifying adjective.*

445. RULE. Genitive or Ablative of Description. *Descriptions involving neither numerical statements nor physical characteristics may be expressed by either the genitive or the ablative with a modifying adjective.*

446.

IDIOMS

Helvētiis in animō est, the Helvetii intend (lit. *it is in mind to the Helvetians*)

in mātirimōnium dare, to give in marriage

nihil posse, to have no power

fossam perducere, to construct a ditch (lit. *to lead a ditch through*)

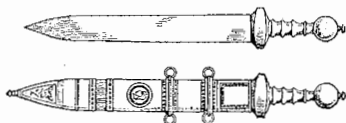
447.

EXERCISES

- I. 1. Militēs fossam decem pedum per eōrum finis perdūxērunt. 2. Princeps Helvētiōrum, vir summae audāciae, principibus gentium finitimārum sorōrēs in mātirimōnium dedit. 3. Eōrum amicitiam cōnfirmāre voluit quō facilius Rōmānis bellum inferret. 4. Germāni et Galli nōn erant eiusdem gentis. 5. Omnēs ferē Germāni erant magnis corporum viribus.¹ 6. Galli quī oppidum fortiter dēfendēbant saxa ingentis magnitudinis dē mūrō iaciēbant. 7. Cum Caesar ab explorātōribus quaereret quī illud oppidum incolerent, explorātōrēs respondērunt eōs esse hominēs summā virtūte et magnō cōnsiliō. 8. Moenia viginti pedum ā sinistrā parte, et ā dextrā parte flūmen magnae altitudinis oppidum dēfendēbant. 9. Cum Caesar in Galliam pervēnisset, erat rūmor Helvētiis in animō esse iter per prōvinciam Rōmānam facere. 10. Caesar, ut eōs ab finibus Rōmānis prohiberet, mūnitiōnem ²multa milia passuum longam fēcit.

II. 1. Cæsar was a general of much wisdom and great boldness, and very skillful in the art of war. 2. The Germans were of great size, and thought that the Romans had no power. 3. Men of the highest courage were left in the camp as (for) a guard to the baggage. 4. The king's daughter, who was given in marriage to the chief of a neighboring state, was a woman of very beautiful appearance. 5. The soldiers will construct a ditch of nine feet around the camp. 6. A river of great width was between us and the enemy.

¹ From *vīs*. (Cf. § 468.) ² Genitives and ablatives of description are adjective phrases. When we use an *adverbial* phrase to tell *how long* or *how high* or *how deep* anything is, we must use the accusative of extent. (Cf. § 336.) For example, in the sentence above *multa milia passuum* is an adverbial phrase (accusative of extent) modifying *longam*. If we should omit *longam* and say *a fortification of many miles*, the genitive of description (an adjective phrase) modifying *mūnitiōnem* would be used, as *mūnitiōnem multōrum milium passuum*.



GLADII

LESSON LXXVII

REVIEW OF AGREEMENT, AND OF THE GENITIVE, DATIVE,
AND ACCUSATIVE

448. There are four agreements:

1. That of the predicate noun or of the appositive with the noun to which it belongs (§§ 76, 81).
2. That of the adjective, adjective pronoun, or participle with its noun (§ 65).
3. That of a verb with its subject (§ 28).
4. That of a relative pronoun with its antecedent (§ 224).

449. The relation expressed by the **genitive** is, in general, denoted in English by the preposition *of*. It is used to express

1. Possession {

{	<i>a.</i> As attributive (§ 38).
}	<i>b.</i> In the predicate (§ 409).
2. The whole of which a part is taken (partitive genitive) (§ 331).
3. Quality or description (§§ 443, 445).

450. The relation expressed by the **dative** is, in general, denoted in English by the prepositions *to* or *for* when they do not imply motion through space. It is used to express

1. The indirect object {

{	<i>a.</i> With intransitive verbs and with transitive verbs in connection with a direct object in the accusative (§ 45).
}	<i>b.</i> With special intransitive verbs (§ 154).
}	<i>c.</i> With verbs compounded with ad , ante , con , dē , in , inter , ob , post , prae , prō , sub , super (§ 426).
2. The object to which the quality of an adjective is directed (§ 143).
3. The purpose, or end for which, often with a second dative denoting the person or thing affected (§ 437).

451. The **accusative** case corresponds, in general, to the English objective. It is used to express

1. The direct object of a transitive verb (§ 37).
2. The predicate accusative together with the direct object after verbs of *making, choosing, calling, showing*, and the like (§ 392).
3. The subject of the infinitive (§ 214).
4. The object of prepositions that do not govern the ablative (§ 340).
5. The duration of time and the extent of space (§ 336).
6. The place to which (§§ 263, 266).

452.**EXERCISES**

I. 1. Militēs quōs vidimus dixērunt imperium bellī esse Caesaris imperātōris. 2. Helvētīi statuērunt quam¹ maximum numerum equōrum et carrōrum cōgere. 3. Tōtius Galliae Helvētīi plūrimum valuērunt. 4. Multās hōrās ācritēr pugnātum est neque quisquam poterat vidēre hostem fugientem. 5. Virī summae virtūtis hostis decem mīlia passuum īsecūtī sunt. 6. Caesar populō Rōmānō persuāsīt ut sē cōnsulem creāret. 7. Victōria exercitūs erat semper imperātōrī grātissima. 8. Trīdūm iter fēcērunt et Genāvam, in oppidum² hostium, pervēnērunt. 9. Caesar audīvit Germānōs bellum Gallis intulisse. 10. Magnō ūsuī militibūs Caesaris erat quod priōribus proeliis sēsē exercuerant.

II. 1. One³ of the king's sons and many of his men were captured. 2. There was no one who wished⁴ to appoint her queen. 3. The grain supply was always a care (for a care) to Cæsar, the general. 4. I think that the camp is ten miles distant. 5. We marched for three hours through a very dense forest. 6. The plan⁵ of making war upon the allies was not pleasing to the king. 7. When he came to the hill he fortified it⁶ by a twelve-foot wall.

¹ What is the force of *quam* with superlatives? ² *urbs* or *oppidum*, appositive to a name of a town, takes a preposition. ³ What construction is used with numerals in preference to the partitive genitive? ⁴ What mood? (Cf. § 390.) ⁵ Use the gerund or gerundive. ⁶ Latin, *by a wall of twelve feet*.

LESSON LXXVIII

REVIEW OF THE ABLATIVE

453. The relations of the ablative are, in general, expressed in English by the prepositions *with* (or *by*), *from* (or *by*), and *in* (or *at*). The constructions growing out of these meanings are

I. Ablative rendered *with* (or *by*):

1. Cause (§ 102).
2. Means (§ 103)
3. Accompaniment (§ 104)
4. Manner (§ 105)
5. Measure of difference (§ 317)
6. With a participle (ablative absolute) (§ 381)
7. Description or quality (§§ 444, 445)
8. Specification (§ 398)

II. Ablative rendered *from* (or *by*):

1. Place from which (§§ 179, 264)
2. Ablative of separation (§ 180)
3. Personal agent with a passive verb (§ 181)
4. Comparison without *quam* (§ 309)

III. Ablative rendered *in* (or *at*):

1. Place at or in which (§§ 265, 266)
2. Time when or within which (§ 275)

454.

EXERCISES

I. 1. Gallī locīs superiōribus occupātis itinere exercitum prohibēre cōnantur. 2. Omnēs oppidānī ex oppidō ēgressī salūtem fugā petere incēpērunt. 3. Caesar docet sē mīlitum vitam suā salūte habēre multō cārīorem. 4. Cum celerius omnium opīniōne pervēnisset, hostēs ad eum obsidēs mīsērunt. 5. Vīcus in valle positus montibus altissimīs undīque continētur. 6. Plūrimum inter Gallōs haec gēns et virtūte et hominum numerō valēbat. 7. Secundā vigiliā nūllō certō ōrdine neque imperiō ē castrīs ēgressī sunt. 8. Duābus legiōnibus Genāvae relictis,

proximō diē cum reliquīs domum profectus est. 9. Erant itinera duo quibus (itineribus) Helvētīū domō exīre possent. 10. Rēx erat summā audāciā et magnā apud populum potentiā. 11. Galli timōre servitūtis commōtī bellum parābant. 12. Caesar monet lēgātōs ut contineant militēs, nē studiō pugnandī aut spē praedae longius¹ prōgrediantur. 13. Bellum ācerrimum ā Caesare in Gallōs gestum est.

II. 1. The lieutenant after having seized the mountain restrained his (men) from battle. 2. All the Gauls differ from each other in laws. 3. This tribe is much braver than the rest. 4. This road is ²ten miles shorter than that. 5. In summer Cæsar carried on war in Gaul, in winter he returned to Italy. 6. At midnight the general set out from the camp with three legions. 7. I fear that you cannot protect³ yourself from these enemies. 8. ⁴After this battle was finished peace was made by all the Gauls.

LESSON LXXIX

REVIEW OF THE GERUND AND GERUNDIVE, THE INFINITIVE, AND THE SUBJUNCTIVE

455. The gerund is a verbal noun and is used only in the genitive, dative, accusative, and ablative singular. The constructions of these cases are in general the same as those of other nouns (§§ 402, 406. 1).

456. The gerundive is a verbal adjective and must be used instead of gerund + object, excepting in the genitive and in the ablative without a preposition. Even in these instances the gerundive construction is more usual (§ 406. 2).

457. The infinitive is used:

I. As in English.

a. As subject or predicate nominative (§ 216).

b. To complete the predicate with verbs of incomplete predication (complementary infinitive) (§ 215).

c. As object with subject accusative after verbs of *wishing, commanding, forbidding*, and the like (§ 213).

¹ longius, too far. (Cf. § 305.)

² Latin, by ten thousands of paces.

³ dēfendere.

⁴ Ablative absolute.

II. In the principal sentence of an indirect statement after verbs of *saying* and *mental action*. The subject is in the accusative (§§ 416, 418, 419).

458. The subjunctive is used :

1. To denote purpose (§§ 349, 366, 372).
2. To denote consequence or result (§§ 385, 386).
3. In relative clauses of characteristic or description (§ 390).
4. In **cum** clauses of time, cause, and concession (§ 396).
5. In indirect questions (§ 432).

459.

EXERCISES

I. 1. Caesar, cum pervēnisset, milītēs hortābātur nē cōsiliū oppidi capiendī omitterent. 2. Rēx, castrīs prope oppidum positīs, misit explorātōrēs quī cognōscerent ubi exercitus Rōmānus esset. 3. Nēmō relinquēbātur quī arma ferre posset. 4. Nūntiī vidērunt ingentem armōrum multitudinem dē mūrō in fossam iactam esse. 5. Dux suōs trānsire flūmen iussit. Trānsire autem hoc flūmen erat difficillimum. 6. Rōmānī cum hanc calamitātem molestē ferrent, tamen terga vertere recūsāvērunt. 7. Hōc rūmōre auditō, tantus terror omnium animōs occupāvit ut nē fortissimī quidem proelium committere vellent. 8. Erant quī putārent tempus anni idōneum nōn esse itinerī faciendō. 9. Tam ācriter ab utrāque parte pugnābātur ut multa milia hominum occiderentur. 10. Quid timēs? Timeō nē Rōmānīs in animō sit tōtam Galliam superāre et nōbīs iniuriās inferre.

II. 1. Do you not see who is standing on the wall? 2. We hear that the plan of taking the town has been given up. 3. Since the Germans thought that the Romans could not cross the Rhine, Cæsar ordered a bridge to be made. 4. When the bridge was finished, the savages were so terrified that they hid themselves. 5. They feared that Cæsar would pursue them. 6. Cæsar ¹asked the traders what the size of the island was. 7. The traders advised him not ²to cross the sea. 8. He sent scouts ³to choose a place for a camp.

¹ quærere ab.

² Not infinitive.

³ Use the gerundive with ad.

READING MATTER

INTRODUCTORY SUGGESTIONS

How to Translate. You have already had considerable practice in translating simple Latin, and have learned that the guide to the meaning lies in the endings of the words. If these are neglected, no skill can make sense of the Latin. If they are carefully noted and accurately translated, not many difficulties remain. Observe the following suggestions:

1. Read the Latin sentence through to the end, noting endings of nouns, adjectives, verbs, etc.

2. Read it again and see if any of the words you know are nominatives or accusatives. This will often give you what may be called the backbone of the sentence; that is, subject, verb, and object.

3. Look up the words you do not know, and determine their use in the sentence from their endings.

4. If you cannot yet translate the sentence, put down the English meanings of all the words *in the same order as the Latin words*. You will then generally see through the meaning of the sentence.

5. Be careful to

a. Translate adjectives with the nouns to which they belong.

b. Translate together prepositions and the nouns which they govern.

c. Translate adverbs with the words that they modify.

d. Make sense. If you do not make sense, you have made a mistake.

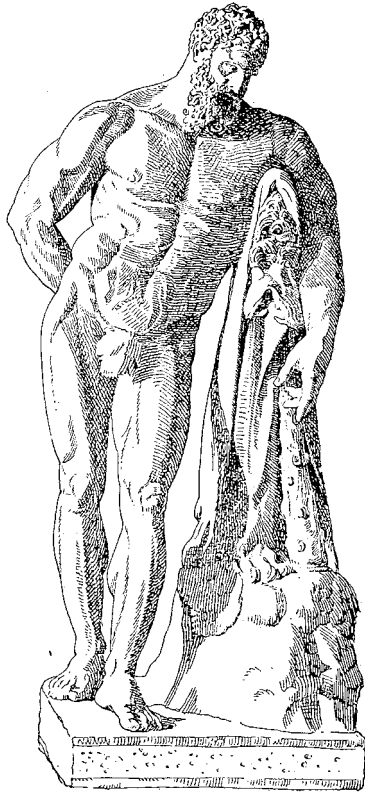
One mistake will spoil a whole sentence.

6. When the sentence is correctly translated, read the Latin over again, and try to understand it as Latin, without thinking of the English translation.

The Parts of a Sentence. You will now meet somewhat longer sentences than you have had before. To assist in translating them, remember, first of all, that every sentence conveys a meaning and either tells us something, asks a question, or gives a command. Every sentence must have a subject and a verb, and the verb may always have an adverb, and, if transitive, will have a direct object.

However long a sentence is, you will usually be able to recognize its subject, verb, and object or predicate complement without any difficulty. These will give you the leading thought, and they must never be lost sight of while making out the rest of the sentence. The chief difficulty in translating arises from the fact that instead of a single adjective, adverb, or noun, we often have a phrase or a clause taking the place of one of these; for Latin, like English, has adjective, adverbial, and substantive clauses and phrases. For example, in the sentence *The idle boy does not study*, the word *idle* is an adjective. In *The boy wasting his time does not study*, the words *wasting his time* form an adjective phrase modifying *boy*. In the sentence *The boy who wastes his time does not study*, the words *who wastes his time* form an adjective clause modifying *boy*, and the sentence is complex. These sentences would show the same structure in Latin.

In translating, it is important to keep the parts of a phrase and the parts of a clause together and not let them become confused with the principal sentence. To distinguish between the subordinate clauses and the principal sentence is of the first importance, and is not difficult if you remember that a clause regularly contains a word that marks it as a clause and that this word usually stands first. These words join clauses to the words they depend on, and are called *subordinate conjunctions*. They are not very numerous, and you will soon learn to recognize them. In Latin they are the equivalents for such words as *when, while, since, because, if, before, after, though, in order that, that*, etc. Form the habit of memorizing the Latin subordinate conjunctions as you meet them, and of noting carefully the mood of the verb in the clauses which they introduce.



HERCULES

THE LABORS OF HERCULES

Hercules, a Greek hero celebrated for his great strength, was pursued throughout his life by the hatred of Juno. While yet an infant he strangled some serpents sent by the goddess to destroy him. During his boyhood and youth he performed various marvelous feats of strength, and on reaching manhood he succeeded in delivering the Thebans from the oppression of the Minyæ. In a fit of madness, sent upon him by Juno, he slew his own children; and, on consulting the Delphic oracle as to how he should cleanse himself from this crime, he was ordered to submit himself for twelve years to Eurystheus, king of Tiryns, and to perform whatever tasks were appointed him. Hercules obeyed the oracle, and during the twelve years of his servitude accomplished twelve extraordinary feats known as the Labors of Hercules. His death was caused, unintentionally, by his wife Deianira. Hercules had shot with his poisoned arrows a centaur named Nessus, who had insulted Deianira. Nessus, before he died, gave some of his blood to Deianira, and told her it would act as a charm to secure her husband's love. Some time after, Deianira, wishing to try the charm, soaked one of her husband's garments in the blood, not knowing that it was poisoned. Hercules put on the robe, and, after suffering terrible torments, died, or was carried off by his father Jupiter.



HERCULES ET SERPENTES

LIII.¹ THE INFANT HERCULES AND THE SERPENTS

Di² grave supplicium sūmunt dē malis, sed ii quī lēgibus³ deōrum pārent, etiam post mortem cūrantur. Illa vīta dīs² erat grātissima quae hominibus miseris ūtilissima fuerat. Omnium autem praemiōrum summum erat immortalitās. Illud praemium Herculi datum est.

Herculis pater fuit Iuppiter, māter Alcēmēna, et omnium hominum 5 validissimus fuisse dīcitur. Sed Iūnō, rēgīna deōrum, eum, adhūc

¹ This number refers to the lesson after which the selection may be read.

² Dī and dīs are from deus. Cf. § 468.

³ lēgibus, § 501. 14.

infantem, interficere studēbat; nam ei¹ et² Herculēs et Alcmēna erant invīsi. Itaque misit duās serpentis, utramque saevissimam, quae mediā nocte domum³ Alcmēnae vērunt. Ibi Herculēs, cum frātre suō, nōn in lectulō sed in scūtō ingentī dormiēbat. Iam audācēs serpentēs
5 adpropinquāverant, iam scūtum movēbant. Tum frāter, terrōre commōtus, magnā vōce mātrem vocāvit, sed Herculēs ipse, fortior quam frāter, statim ingentis serpentis manibus suis rapuit et interfēcit.

LIV. HERCULES CONQUERS THE MINYÆ

Herculēs ā puerō⁴ corpus suum gravissimis et difficillimis labōribus exercēbat et hōc modō virēs⁵ suās cōfirmāvit. Iam adulēscēns
10 Thēbis⁶ habitābat. Ibi Creōn quīdam erat rēx. Minyae, gēns validissima, erant finitimi Thēbānis, et, quia ōlim Thēbānōs vicerant, quotannis lēgātōs mittēbant et vectīgal postulābant. Herculēs autem cōstituit civis suōs hōc vectīgali liberāre et dixit rēgī, "Dā mihi exercitum tuum et ego hōs superbōs hostis superābō." Hanc
15 condiōnem rēx nōn recūsāvit, et Herculēs nūntiōs in omnis partis dīmisit et cōpiās coēgit.⁷ Tum tempore opportūnissimō proelium cum Minyis commisit. Diū pugnātum est, sed dēnique illi impetum Thēbānōrum sustinēre nōn potuerunt et terga vertērunt fugamque cēperunt.

HE COMMITS A CRIME AND GOES TO THE DELPHIAN ORACLE TO SEEK EXPIATION

Post hoc proelium Creōn rēx, tantā victōriā laetus, filiam suam
20 Herculi in mātrimonium dedit. Thēbis Herculēs cum uxōre suā diū vivēbat et ab omnibus magnopere amābātur; sed post multōs annōs subitō⁸ in furōrem incidit et ipse suā manū liberōs suōs interfēcit. Post breve tempus⁹ ad sānitātem reductus tantum scelus expiāre cupiēbat et cōstituit ad ōrāculum Delphicum iter facere. Hoc autem
25 ōrāculum erat omnium clārissimum. Ibi sedēbat fēmina quaedam quae Pŷthia appellābātur. Ea cōsiliū dabat iis quī ad ōrāculum veniēbant.

¹ ei, *to her*, referring to Juno. ² et . . . et, *both . . . and*. ³ domum, § 501. 20. ⁴ ā puerō, *from boyhood*. ⁵ virēs, *from vis*. Cf. § 468. ⁶ Thēbis, § 501. 36. 1. ⁷ coēgit, *from cōgō*. ⁸ in furōrem incidit, *went mad*. ⁹ ad sānitātem reductus, *lit. led back to sanity*. What in good English?

LV. HERCULES BECOMES SUBJECT TO EURYSTHEUS¹
HE STRANGLES THE NEMEAN LION

Itaque Herculēs Pŷthiae tōtam rem dēmōnstrāvit nec scelus suum abdidit. Ubi iam Herculēs finem fēcit, Pŷthia iussit eum ad urbem Tīryntha² discēdere et ibi rēgī Eurystheō sēsē committere. Quae³ ubi audivit, Herculēs ad illam urbem statim contendit et Eurystheō sē in servitūtem trādīdit et dixit, "Quid primum, Ō rēx, mē facere iubēs?" 5



HERCULES LEONEM SUPERAT

Eurystheus, quī perterrēbātur vī et corpore ingentī Herculis et eum occidī⁴ studēbat, ita respondit: "Audī, Herculēs! Multa mīra⁵ nārrantur dē leōne saevissimō quī hōc tempore in valle Nemaēā omnia vāstat. Iubeō tē, virōrum omnium fortissimum, illō mōnstrō hominēs liberāre." Haec verba Herculi maximē placuērunt. "Properābō," inquit, 10

¹ *Eu-rys'theus* (pronounced *U-ris'thūs*) was king of *Tī'ryns*, a Grecian city, whose foundation goes back to prehistoric times. ² *Tīryntha*, the acc. case of *Tīryns*, a Greek noun. ³ *Quae*, obj. of *audivit*. It is placed first to make a close connection with the preceding sentence. This is called a connecting relative. ⁴ *occidī*, pres. pass. infin. ⁵ *mīra*, *marvelous things*, the adj. being used as a noun. Cf. *omnia*, in the next line.

"et pārēbō imperiō¹ tuō." Tum in silvās in quibus leō habitābat statim iter fēcit. Mox feram vidit et plūrīs impetūs fēcit; frūstrā tamen, quod neque sagittis neque ūllō aliō tēlō mōnstrum vulnerāre potuit. Dēnique Herculēs saevum leōnem suis ingentibus bracchiīs 5 rapuit et faucis eius omnibus viribus compressit. Hōc modō brevī tempore eum interfēcit. Tum corpus leōnis ad oppidum in umeris reportāvit et pellem posteā prō² veste gerēbat. Omnēs autem quī eam regiōnem incolēbant, ubi fāmam dē morte leōnis ingentis accēpērunt, erant laetissimī et Herculem laudābant verbīs amplissimīs.

LVI. SLAYING THE LERNEAN HYDRA

10 Deinde Herculēs ab Eurystheō iussus est Hydram occidere. Itaque cum amicō Iolāō³ contendit ad palūdem Lernaeam ubi Hydra incolēbat. Hoc autem mōnstrum erat serpēns ingēns quae novem capita habēbat. Mox is mōnstrum repperit et summō⁴ cum periculō collum eius sinistrā manū rapuit et tenuit. Tum dextrā manū capita novem 15 abscidere incēpit, sed frūstrā labōrābat, quod quotiēns hoc fēcerat totiēns alia nova capita vidēbat. Quod⁵ ubi vidit, statuit capita igni cremāre. Hōc modō octō capita dēlēvit, sed extrēmum caput vulnerārī nōn potuit, quod erat immortāle. Itaque illud sub ingenti saxō Herculēs posuit et ita victōriam reportāvit.

LVII. THE ARCADIAN STAG AND THE ERYMANTHIAN BOAR

20 Postquam Eurystheō mors Hydrae nūntiāta est, summus terror animum eius occupāvit. Itaque iussit Herculem capere et ad sē reportāre cervum quendam; nam minimē cupīvit tantum virum in rēgnō suō tenēre. Hic autem cervus dicēbātur aurea cornua et pedēs multō⁶ celeriorēs ventō⁷ habēre. Primum Herculēs vestīgia animālis petīvit, 25 deinde, ubi cervum ipsum vidit, omnibus viribus currere incēpit. Per plūrimōs diēs contendit nec noctū cessāvit. Dēnique postquam per

¹ imperiō, § 501. 14. ² prō, *for, instead of.* ³ Iolāō, abl. of *I-o-lā'us*, the hero's best friend. ⁴ Note the emphatic position of this adjective. ⁵ Quod ubi, *when he saw this*, another instance of the connecting relative. Cf. p. 199, l. 3.

⁶ multō, § 501. 27. ⁷ ventō, § 501. 34.

tōtum annum cucurrerat — ita dicitur — cervum iam dēfessum cēpit et ad Eurystheum portāvit.

Tum vērō iussus est Herculēs aprum quendam capere quī illō tempore agrōs Erymanthiōs vāstābat et hominēs illius locī magnopere perterrēbat. Herculēs laetē negōtium suscēpit et in Arcadiam celeriter sē 5 recēpit. Ibi mox aprum repperit. Ille autem; simul atque Herculem vidit, statim quam¹ celerrimē fūgit et metū perterritus in fossam altam sēsē abdidit. Herculēs tamen summā cum difficultāte eum extrāxit, nec aper ūllō modō sēsē liberāre potuit, et vivus ad Eurystheum portātus est. 10

LVIII. HERCULES CLEANS THE AUGEAN STABLES AND
KILLS THE STYMPHALIAN BIRDS

Deinde Eurystheus Herculi hunc labōrem multō graviōrem imperāvit. Augēās² quidam, quī illō tempore rēgnum Ēlidis³ obtinēbat, tria milia boum⁴ habēbat. Hī⁵ ingentī stabulō continēbantur. Hoc stabulum, quod per trīgintā annōs nōn pūrgātum erat, Herculēs intrā spatium ūnius diēi pūrgāre iussus est. Ille negōtium alacriter suscēpit, et prī- 15 mum labōre gravissimō maximam fossam fōdit per quam flūminis aquam dē montibus ad mūrū stabulī dūxit. Tum partem parvam mūrī dēlēvit et aquam in stabulum immisit. Hōc modō finem operis fēcit ūnō diē facillimē.

Post paucōs diēs Herculēs ad oppidum Stympālū iter fēcit; nam 20 Eurystheus iusserat eum avis Stympālīdēs occidere. Hae avēs rōstra ferrea habēbant et hominēs miserōs dēvorābant. Ille, postquam ad locum pervēnit, lacum vidit in quō avēs incolēbant. Nūllō tamen modō Herculēs avibus adpropinquāre potuit; lacus enim nōn ex aquā sed ē līmō cōstitit.⁶ Dēnique autem avēs⁷ dē aliquā causā perterritae in 25 aurās volāvērunt et magna pars eārum sagittis Herculis occisa est.

¹ quam. What is the force of quam with a superlative? ² Augēās, pronounced in English *Aw-jē'as*. ³ Ēlidis, gen. case of Ēlis, a district of Greece. ⁴ boum, gen. plur. of bōs. For construction see § 501. II. ⁵ ingentī stabulō, abl. of means, but in our idiom we should say in a huge stable. ⁶ cōstitit, from cōstō. ⁷ dē aliquā causā perterritae, frightened for some reason.

LIX. HERCULES CAPTURES THE CRETAN BULL AND
CARRIES HIM LIVING TO EURYSTHEUS

Tum Eurystheus iussit Herculem portāre vivum ex insulā Crētā taurum quendam saevissimum. Ille igitur nāvem cōnscendit— nam ventus erat idōneus— atque statim solvit. Postquam trīdium nāvīgāvit, incolumis insulae adpropinquāvit. Deinde, postquam omnia
5 parāta sunt, contendit ad eam regiōnem quam taurus vexābat. Mox taurum vidit ac sine ullō metū cornua eius corripuit. Tum ingentī labōre mōnstrum ad nāvem trāxit atque cum hāc praedā ex insulā discessit.



HERCULES ET TAURUS

THE FLESH-EATING HORSES OF DIOMEDES

Postquam ex insulā Crētā domum pervēnit, Herculēs ab Eurystheō
10 in Thrāciam missus est. Ibi Diomēdēs quīdam, vir saevissimus, rēgnum obtinēbat et omnīs ā finibus suis prohibēbat. Herculēs iussus erat equōs Diomēdis rapere et ad Eurystheum dūcere. Hī autem equī hominēs miserrimōs dēvorābant dē quibus rēx supplicium sūmere cupiēbat. Herculēs ubi pervēnit, prīmum equōs ā rēge postulāvit, sed
15 rēx eōs dēdere recūsāvit. Deinde ille irā commōtus rēgem occīdit et corpus eius equīs trādīdit. Itaque is quī antea multōs necāverat, ipse eōdem suppliciō necātus est. Et equī, nūper saevissima animālia, postquam dominī suī corpus dēvorāvērunt, mānsuētī erant.

LX. THE BELT OF HIPPOLYTE, QUEEN OF THE AMAZONS

Gēns Amāzonum¹ dicitur² omninō ex mulieribus fuisse. Hae cum viris proelium committere nōn verēbantur. Hippolytē, Amāzonum rēgīna, balteum habuit pulcherrimum. Hunc balteum possidēre filia Eurystheī vehementer cupiēbat. Itaque Eurystheus iussit Herculem impetum in Amāzonēs facere. Ille multīs cum cōpiīs nāvem cōnscendit et paucīs diēbus in Amāzonum finīs pervēnit, ac balteum postulāvit. Eum trādere ipsa Hippolytē quidem cupiuit; reliquīs tamen Amāzonibus³ persuādēre nōn potuit. Postridiē Herculēs proelium commisit. Multās hōrās utrimque quam fortissimē pugnātum est. Dēnique tamen mulierēs terga vertērunt et fugā salūtem petiērunt. 10 Multae autem captae sunt, in quō numerō erat ipsa Hippolytē. Herculēs postquam balteum accēpit, omnibus captivīs libertātem dedit.

THE DESCENT TO HADES AND THE DOG CERBERUS

Iamque ūnus modo ē duodecim labōribus relinquēbātur sed inter omnis hic erat difficillimus. Iussus est enim canem Cerberum⁴ ex Orcō in lūcem trahere. Ex Orcō autem nēmō antea reverterat. Praetereā Cerberus erat mōnstrum maximē horribile et tria capita habēbat. Herculēs postquam imperia Eurystheī accēpit, statim profectus est et in Orcum dēscendit. Ibi vērō nōn sine summō periculō Cerberum manibus rapuit et ingentī cum labōre ex Orcō in lūcem et ad urbem Eurystheī trāxit.

Sic duodecim labōrēs illi⁵ intrā duodecim annōs cōnfecti sunt. Dēnum post longam vitam Herculēs ā deīs receptus est et Iuppiter filiō suō dedit immortalitātem.



HERCULES ET CERBERUS

¹ A fabled tribe of warlike women living in Asia Minor. ² omninō, etc., to have consisted entirely of women. ³ Amāzonibus, § 501. 14. ⁴ The dog Cerberus guarded the gate of Orcus, the abode of the dead. ⁵ illi, those famous.

P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS: THE STORY OF A
ROMAN BOY¹

LXI. PUBLIUS IS BORN NEAR POMPEII

P. Cornēlius Lentulus,² adulēscēns Rōmānus, amplissimā familiā³ nātus est; nam pater eius, Mārcus, erat dux pēritissimus, cuius virtūte⁴ et cōsiliō multae victōriae reportātae erant; atque māter eius, Iūlia, ā clārissimis maiōribus orta est. Nōn vērō in urbe sed rūri⁵ Pūblius 5 nātus est, et cum mātre habitābat in villā quae in maris litore et sub rādicibus magnī montis sita erat. Mōns autem erat Vesuvius et parva



PUERI ROMANI

urbs Pompēii octō milia⁶ passuum⁷ aberat. In Italiā antiquā erant plūrimae quidem villae et pulchrae, sed inter hās omnis nūlla erat pulchrior quam villa Mārci Iūliaeque. Frōns villae mūrō ā maris fluctibus 10 mūniēbātur. Hinc mare et litora et insulae longē latēque cōspici⁸ ac saepe nāvēs longae et onerāriae poterant. Ā tergō et ab utrōque latere agrī ferācissimī patēbant. Undique erat magna variōrum flōrum cōpia et multa ingentium arborum genera quae aestāte⁹ umbram

¹ This story is fiction with certain historical facts in Cæsar's career as a setting. However, the events chronicled might have happened, and no doubt did happen to many a Roman youth. ² A Roman had three names, as, Pūblius (given name), Cornēlius (name of the *gēns* or clan), Lentulus (family name). ³ Abl. of source, which is akin to the abl. of separation (§ 501. 32). ⁴ virtūte, § 501. 24. ⁵ rūri, § 501. 36. 1. ⁶ milia, § 501. 21. ⁷ passuum, § 501. 11. ⁸ cōspici, infin. with poterant, § 215. Consult the map of Italy for the approximate location of the villa. ⁹ aestāte, § 501. 35.

dēfessis agricolis grātissimam adferēbant. Praetereā erant¹ in agrīs stabulisque multa animālium genera, nōn solum equī et bovēs sed etiam rārae avēs. Etiam erat¹ magna piscīna plēna piscium; nam Rōmānī piscis diligenter colēbant.

LXII. HIS LIFE ON THE FARM

Huius villae Dāvus, servus Mārci, est vilicus² et cum Lesbiā uxore 5 omnia cūrat. Vilicus et uxor in casā humili, mediīs in agrīs sitā, habitant. Ā primā lūce usque ad vesperum sē³ gravibus labōribus exercent ut omnīs rēs bene gerant.⁴ Plūrima enim sunt officia Dāvī et Lesbiae. Vilicus servōs regit nē tardī sint⁴; mittit aliōs quī agrōs arent,⁴ aliōs 10 quī hortōs inrigent,⁴ et opera in⁵ tōtum diem impōnit. Lesbia autem omnibus vestimenta parat, cibum coquit, pānem facit.

Nōn longē ab hōrum casā et in summō colle situm surgēbat domici- 15 lium ipsius domini dominaeque amplissimum. Ibi plūris annōs⁶ Pūblius cum mātrem vitam fēlicem agēbat; nam pater eius, Mārcus, in terris lōnginquis gravia rei publicae bella gerēbat nec domum⁷ revertī poterat. Neque puerō quidem molestum est rūri⁸ 20 vivere. Eum multae rēs dēlectant. Magnopere amat silvās, agrōs, equōs, bovēs, gallinās, avīs, reliquaque animālia. Saepe plūris hōrās⁹ ad mare sedet quō¹⁰ melius fluctūs et nāvis spectet. Nec omninō sine comitibus erat, quod Lȳdia, Dāvī filia, quae erat eiusdem aetātis, 25 cum eō adhūc infante lūdēbat, inter quōs cum annis amicitia crēscēbat. Lȳdia nūllum alium ducem dēligēbat et Pūblius ab puellae latere rārō



CASA ROMANA

¹ How are the forms of *sum* translated when they precede the subject?
² The *vilicus* was a slave who acted as overseer of a farm. He directed the farming operations and the sale of the produce.

³ *sē*, reflexive pron., object of *exercent*. ⁴ For the construction, see § 501. 40. ⁵ *in*, *for*. ⁶ *annōs*, § 501. 21. ⁷ *domum*, § 501. 20. ⁸ *rūri*, § 501. 36. I. ⁹ *hōrās*, cf. *annōs*, line 17. ¹⁰ *quō* . . . *spectet*, §§ 349, 350.

discēdēbat. Itaque sub clārō Italiae sōle Pūblius et Lȳdia, amīci fidē-
lissimī, per campōs collisque cotidiē vagābantur. Modo in silvā finitimā
lūdēbant ubi Pūblius sagittis¹ celeribus avīs dēficiēbat et Lȳdia corōnis
variōrum flōrum comās suās ōrnābat; modo aquam et cibum portābant
5 ad Dāvum servōsque dēfessōs quī agrōs colēbant; modo in casā parvā
aut hōrās laetās in lūdō cōnsūmēbant aut auxiliū dabant Lesbiae,
quae cibum virō et servīs parābat vel aliās rēs domesticās agēbat.

LXIII. MARCUS LENTULUS, THE FATHER OF PUBLIUS,
IS SHIPWRECKED · JULIA RECEIVES A
LETTER FROM HIM

Iam Pūblius² decem annōs habēbat cum M. Cornēlius Lentulus, pater
eius, quī quinque annōs³ grave bellum in Asiā gerēbat, nōn sine glōriā
10 domum⁴ revertēbātur. Namque multa secunda proelia fēcerat, maximās
hostium cōpiās dēlēverat, multās urbīs populō⁵ Rōmānō inimicās cēperat.
Prīmum nūntius pervēnit quī ā Lentulō⁶ missus erat⁷ ut profectiōnem
suam nūntiāret. Deinde plūris diēs⁸ reditum virī optimī māter filiusque
expectābant et animīs⁹ sollicitis deōs immortalīs frūstrā colēbant. Tum
15 dēmum hās litterās summō cum gaudiō accēperunt:

10 " Mārcus Iūliae suae salūtem dicit. Sī valēs, bene est; ego valeō.
Ex Graeciā, quō¹¹ praeter spem et opiniōnem hodiē pervēnī, hās litterās
ad tē scribō. Namque nāvis nostra frācta est; nōs autem —¹² dis est
grātia — incolumēs sumus. Ex Asiae¹³ portū nāvem lēni ventō solvi-
20 mus. Postquam¹⁴ altum mare tenuimus¹⁵ nec iam ūllae terrae appāru-
ērunt, caelum undique et undique fluctūs, subitō magna tempestās
coorta est et nāvem vehementissimē adflixit. Ventis fluctibusque

¹ sagittis, § 501. 24. ² was ten years old. ³ annōs, § 501. 21. ⁴ domum, § 501. 20. ⁵ populō, dat. with inimicās, cf. § 501. 16. ⁶ Lentulō, § 501. 33.
⁷ ut . . . nūntiāret, § 501. 40. ⁸ diēs, cf. annōs, l. 9. ⁹ animīs, abl. of manner.
Do you see one in line 15? ¹⁰ This is the usual form for the beginning of a Latin letter. First we have the greeting, and then the expression Sī valēs, etc. The date of the letter is usually given at the end, and also the place of writing, if not previously mentioned in the letter. ¹¹ quō, where. ¹² dis est grātia, thank God, in our idiom. ¹³ Asia refers to the Roman province of that name in Asia Minor. ¹⁴ altum mare tenuimus, we were well out to sea. ¹⁵ nec iam, and no longer.

adflictātī¹ nec sōlem discernere nec cursum tenēre poterāmus et omnia praesentem mortem intentābant. Trīs diēs² et trīs noctīs² sine rēmīs vēlisque agimur. Quārtō diē³ primum terra vīsa est et violenter in saxa, quae nōn longē ā litore aberant, dēiecti sumus. Tum vērō maiōra perīcula timēbāmus; sed nauta quīdam, vir fortissimus, 5 ex nāve in fluctūs irātōs dēsiluit⁴ ut fūnem ad litus portāret; quam rem summō labōre vix effēcit. Ita omnēs servatī sumus. Grātiās igitur et honōrem Neptūnō dēbēmus, quī deus nōs ē periculō ēripuit. Nunc Athēnis⁵ sum, quō cōnfūgī ut mihi paucās hōrās ad quīetem darem.⁶ Quam primum autem aliam nāvem condūcam ut iter ad 10 Italiam reliquum cōnficiam et domum⁷ ad meōs cārōs revertar. Salūtā nostrum Pūblium amīcissimē et valētūdinem tuam cūrā diligenter. ⁸Kalendīs Mārtiis.”

LXIV. LENTULUS REACHES HOME · PUBLIUS VISITS POMPEII
WITH HIS FATHER

Post paucōs diēs nāvis M. Cornēli Lentuli portum Misēni⁹ petiit, quī portus nōn longē ā Pompēiis situs est; quō in portū classis Rōmāna 15 pōnēbātur et ad pugnās nāvālis ornābātur. Ibi nāvēs omnium generum cōnspici poterant. Iamque incrēdibili celeritāte nāvis longa quā Lentulus vehēbātur litorī adpropinquāvit; nam nōn solum ventō sed etiam rēmīs impellēbātur. In altā puppe stābat gubernātor et nōn procul aliqui militēs Rōmāni cum armīs splendidīs, inter quōs clārissimus erat 20 Lentulus. Deinde servī rēmīs contendere cessāvērunt¹⁰; nautae vēlum contrāxērunt et ancorās iēcērunt. Lentulus statim ē nāvī ēgressus est et ¹¹ad villam suam properāvit. Eum Iūlia, Pūblius, tōtaque familia excēpērunt. ¹²Quī complexūs, quanta gaudia fuērunt!

Postridiē eius diēi Lentulus filiō suō dixit, “ Veni, mī Pūbli, mēcum. 25

¹ adflictātī, perf. passive part. *tossed about*. ² What construction? ³ diē, § 501. 35. ⁴ ut . . . portāret, § 501. 40. ⁵ Athēnis, § 501. 36. I. ⁶ darem, cf. portāret, l. 6. ⁷ Why not ad domum? ⁸ Kalendīs Mārtiis, *the Calends* or *first of March*; abl. of time, giving the date of the letter. ⁹ Misenum had an excellent harbor, and under the emperor Augustus became the chief naval station of the Roman fleet. See map of Italy. ¹⁰ Why is the infinitive used with *cessāvērunt*? ¹¹ See Plate I, Frontispiece. ¹² Observe that these words are exclamatory.

Pompēiōs iter hodiē faciam. Māter tua suādet¹ ut frūctūs et cibāria emam. Namque plūris amicōs ad cēnam vocāvimus et multīs rēbus² egēmus. Ea hortātur ut quam primum proficiscāmur." "Liberter, mī pater," inquit Pūblius. "Tēcum esse mihi semper est grātum; nec Pompēiōs unquam vidi. Sine morā proficiscī parātus sum." Tum celeriter currum cōnscederunt et ad urbis mūrōs vectī sunt. Stabiānā portā³ urbem ingressī sunt. Pūblius strātās viās mirātur et saxa altiōra quae in mediō disposita erant et altās orbitās quās rotae inter haec saxa fēcerant. Etiam strepitum mirātur, multitudinem, car-
10 rōs, fontis, domōs, tabernās, forum⁴ cum statuīs, templīs, reliquisque aedificiīs publicis.

LXV. A DAY AT POMPEII

Apud forum ē currū dēscenderunt et Lentulus dixit, "Hic sunt multa tabernārum genera, mī Pūbli. Ecce, trāns viam est popīna!⁵ Hoc genus tabernārum cibāria vēndit. Frūctūs quoque ante iānuam
15 stant. Ibi cibāria mea emam." "Optimē," respondit Pūblius. "At ubi, mī pater, crūstula emere possumus? Namque māter nōbīs imperāvit⁶ ut haec quoque parārēmus. Timeō ut⁷ ista popīna vēndat crūstula." "Bene dīcis," inquit Lentulus. "At nōnne vidēs illum fontem ā dextrā ubi aqua per leōnis caput fluit? In illō ipsō locō est taberna
20 pīstōris quī sine dubiō vēndit crūstula."

Brevi tempore⁸ omnia erant parāta, iamque⁹ quīnta hōra erat. Deinde Lentulus et filius ad caupōnam properāverunt, quod famē¹⁰ et

¹ What construction follows *suādet*? § 501. 41. ² *rēbus*, § 501. 32. ³ This is the abl. of the *way by which* motion takes place, sometimes called the abl. of route. The construction comes under the general head of the abl. of means. For the scene here described, see Plate II, p. 53, and notice especially the stepping-stones for crossing the street (*saxa quae in mediō disposita erant*). ⁴ The forum of Pompeii was surrounded by temples, public halls, and markets of various sorts. Locate Pompeii on the map. ⁵ We say, *this kind of shop*; Latin, *this kind of shops*. ⁶ *ut . . . parārēmus*, § 501. 41. ⁷ How is *ut* translated after a verb of fearing? How *nē*? Cf. § 501. 42. ⁸ *tempore*, § 501. 35. ⁹ *quīnta hōra*. The Romans numbered the hours of the day consecutively from sunrise to sunset, dividing the day, whether long or short, into twelve equal parts. ¹⁰ *famē* shows a slight irregularity in that the abl. ending *-e* is long.

siti¹ urgēbantur. Ibi sub arboris umbrā sēdērunt et puerō imperāvērunt ut sibi² cibum et vīnum daret. Huic imperiō³ puer celeriter pāruiit. Tum laeti sē⁴ ex labōre refēcērunt.

Post prandium profecti sunt ut alia urbis spectacula vidērent. Illō tempore fuērunt Pompēiis⁵ multa templa, duo theātra, thermae mag- 5 numque amphitheātrum, quae omnia post paucōs annōs flammis atque incendiis Vesuvī et terrae mōtū dēlēta sunt. Ante hanc calamitatem autem hominēs⁶ nihil dē monte veriti sunt. In amphitheātrō quidem Pūblius morārī cupivīt ut spectacula gladiātōria vidēret, quae in⁷ illum ipsū diem prōscripta erant et iam⁸ rē vērā incēperant. Sed Lentu- 10 lus dīxit, "Morārī, Pūbli, vereor ut possimus. Iam decima hōra est et via est longa. Tempus suādet ut quam primum domum revertāmur." Itaque servō imperāvīt ut equōs iungeret, et sōlis occāsū¹⁰ ad villam pervēnērunt.

LXVI. LENTULUS ENGAGES A TUTOR FOR HIS SON

Ā primis annis quidem Iūlia ipsa filium suum docuerat, et Pūblius 15 nōn solum¹¹ purē et Latinē loqui poterat sed etiam commodē legēbat et scribēbat. Iam Ennium¹² aliōsque poetās lēgerat. Nunc vērō Pūblius¹³ duodecim annōs habēbat; itaque eī pater bonum magistrum, ¹⁴virum omnī doctrinā et virtūte ornātissimum, parāvīt, ¹⁵quī Graeca, mūsicam, aliāsque artis doceret. ¹⁶Namque illis temporibus omnēs ferē 20 gentēs Graecē loquēbantur. Cum Pūbliō aliī puerī, Lentulī amicōrum

¹ sitis, *thirst*, has -im in the acc. sing., -ī in the abl. sing., and no plural.
² Observe that the reflexive pronoun sibi does not here refer to the subject of the subordinate clause in which it stands, but to the subject of the main clause. This so-called *indirect* use of the reflexive is often found in object clauses of purpose. ³ What case? Cf. § 501. 14. ⁴ sē, cf. p. 205, l. 7, and note.
⁵ Pompēiis, § 501. 36. 1. ⁶ nihil . . . veriti sunt, *had no fears of the mountain*.
⁷ in, *for*. ⁸ rē vērā, *in fact*. ⁹ vereor ut, § 501. 42. ¹⁰ occāsū, § 501. 35.
¹¹ purē . . . poterat, *freely, could speak Latin well*. What is the literal translation? ¹² Ennium, the father of Latin poetry. ¹³ duodecim . . . habēbat, cf. p. 206, l. 8, and note. ¹⁴ virum, etc., *a very well-educated and worthy man*. Observe the Latin equivalent. ¹⁵ quī . . . doceret, a relative clause of purpose. Cf. §§ 349, 350. ¹⁶ In Cæsar's time Greek was spoken more widely in the Roman world than any other language.

filii,¹ discēbant. Nam saepe apud Rōmānōs mōs erat ²nōn in lūdum filiōs mittere sed domī per magistrum docēre. Cotidiē discipulī cum magistrō in peristylō³ Mārci domūs sedēbant. Omnēs puerī bullam auream, orīginis honestae signum, in collō gerēbant, et omnēs togā
5 praetextā amictī erant, ⁴quod nōndum sēdecim annōs⁵ nātī sunt.

SCENE IN SCHOOL · AN EXERCISE IN COMPOSITION

DISCIPULĪ. Salvē, magister.

MAGISTER. Vōs quoque omnēs, salvēte. ⁶Tabulāsne portāvistis et stilōs?

10 D. Portāvimus.

M. Iam fābulam Aesōpī⁷ discēmus. Ego legam, vōs in tabulis scribite. Et tū, Pūbli, dā mihi ē capsā⁸ Aesōpī volūmen.⁹ Iam
15 audite omniēs: *Vulpēs et Ūva*.

Vulpēs ōlim famē coācta ūvam dēpendentem vidit. Ad ūvam salībat, sūmere cōnāns. Frūstrā diū cōnāta, tandem irāta erat et salire cessāns dixit: "Illa ūva est acerba; acerbam ūvam ¹⁰nihil moror."

20 Omnia¹ne scrīpsistis, puerī?

D. Omnia, magister.



TABULA ET STILUS

¹ filii, in apposition with pueri. ² nōn . . . mittere. This infinitive clause is the subject of erat. Cf. § 216. The same construction is repeated in the next clause, domī . . . docēre. The object of docēre is filiōs understood.

³ The peristyle was an open court surrounded by a colonnade. ⁴ At the age of sixteen a boy laid aside the *bullā* and the *toga praetexta* and assumed the *toga virilis* or manly gown. ⁵ annōs, § 501. 21. The expression nōndum sēdecim annōs nātī sunt means literally, *they were born not yet sixteen years*.

This is the usual expression for age. What is the English equivalent?

⁶ Tablets were thin boards of wood smeared with wax. The writing was done with a stylus, a pointed instrument like a pencil, made of bone or metal, with a knob at the other end. The knob was used to smooth over the wax in making erasures and corrections. ⁷ Aesōpī, the famous Greek to whom are ascribed most of the fables current in the ancient world. ⁸ A cylindrical box for holding books and papers, shaped like a hatbox. ⁹ Ancient books were written on rolls made of papy'rus. ¹⁰ nihil moror, *I care nothing for*.

LXVII. PUBLIUS GOES TO ROME TO FINISH HIS EDUCATION

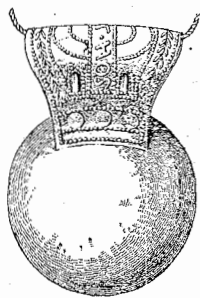
Iamque Pūblius, ¹quīndecim annōs nātus, ²prīmīs litterārum elementis cōfectīs, Rōmam petere voluit ut scholās grammaticōrum et philosophōrum frequentāret. Et facillimē patri³ suō, quī ipse philosophiae studiō tenēbātur, persuāsit. Itaque ⁴omnibus rēbus ad profectiōnem comparātis, pater filiusque equis animōsis vecti⁵ ad magnam urbem profecti sunt. Eōs proficiscentis Iūlia tōtaque familia vōtīs precibusque prōsecūtāe sunt. Tum per loca⁶ plāna et collis silvīs vestītōs viam ingressi sunt ad Nōlam, quod oppidum eōs hospitio modicō excēpit. Nōlae⁷ duās hōrās morāti sunt, quod sōl meridiānus ārdēbat. Tum rēctā viā⁸ circiter vīginti milia⁹ passuum⁹ Capuam,⁹ ad insignem Campāniae urbem, contendērunt. Eō¹⁰ multā nocte dēfessī pervēnērunt. ¹¹Postridiē eius diēi, somnō et cibō recreātī, Capuā discessērunt et ¹²viam Appiam ingressi, quae Capuam tangit et ūsque ad urbem Rōmam dūcit, ante meridiem Sinuessam pervēnērunt, quod oppidum tangit mare. Inde primā lūce proficiscentēs ¹³Formiās¹³ properāvērunt, ubi Cicerō, orātor clārissimus, quī forte apud villam suam erat, eōs benignē excēpit. Hinc ¹⁴itinere vīginti quinque milium passuum factō, Tarracīnam, oppidum in saxīs altissimis situm, vidērunt. Iamque nōn longē aberant palūdēs magnae, quae multa milia passuum undique patent. Per eās pedestris via est gravis et in nāve ²⁰viātōrēs vehuntur. Itaque ¹⁵equis relictis Lentulus et Pūblius nāvem cōnscondērunt, et, ūnā nocte in trānsitū cōnsūptā, Forum Appi vērunt. Tum brevī tempore Arīcia eōs excēpit. Hoc oppidum, in colle

¹ quīndecim, etc., cf. p. 210, l. 5, and note. ² prīmīs . . . cōfectīs, abl. abs. Cf. § 501. 28. ³ patri, dat. with persuāsit. ⁴ omnibus . . . comparātis, cf. note 2. ⁵ vecti, perf. pass. part. of vehō. ⁶ What is there peculiar about the gender of this word? ⁷ Nōlae, locative case, § 501. 36. 2. ⁸ viā, cf. portā, p. 208, l. 7, and note. ⁹ What construction? ¹⁰ Eō, adv. there. ¹¹ Postridiē eius diēi, on the next day. ¹² viam Appiam, the most famous of all Roman roads, the great highway from Rome to Tarentum and Brundisium, with numerous branches. Locate on the map the various towns that are mentioned in the lines that follow. ¹³ Formiās, *Formia*, one of the most beautiful spots on this coast, and a favorite site for the villas of rich Romans. ¹⁴ itinere . . . factō, abl. abs. The gen. *mīlium* modifies *itinere*. ¹⁵ equis relictis. What construction? Point out a similar one in the next line.

situm, ab urbe Rōmā sēdecim mīlia passuum abest. Inde dēclīvis via ūsque ad lātum campum dūcit ubi Rōma stat. Quem ad locum ubi Pūblius vēnit et Rōmam adhūc remōtam, maximam tōtius orbis terrarum urbem, cōspēxit, summā admirātiōne et gaudiō adfectus est.
 5 Sine morā dēscendērunt, et, mediō intervāllō quam celerrimē superatō, urbem portā Capēnā ingressī sunt.

LXVIII. PUBLIUS PUTS ON THE TOGA VIRILIS

Pūblius iam tōtum annum Rōmae morābātur¹ multaque urbis spectācula vīderat et multōs sibi² amicōs parāverat. Ei³ omnēs favēbant; ⁴dē eō omnēs bene spērāre poterant. Cotidiē Pūblius
 10 scholās philosophōrum et grammaticōrum tantō studiō frequentābat ⁵ut aliis clārum exemplum praebēret. Saepe erat cum patre in cūriā⁶; quae rēs effēcit ⁷ut summōs rei pūblīcae virōs et audiret et vidēret. Ubi ⁸sēdecim annōs nātus est,
 15 bullam⁹ auream et togam praetextam mōre Rōmānō dēposuit atque virilem togam sūmpsit. Virilis autem toga erat omnīnō alba, sed praetexta clāvum purpureum in margine habēbat. ¹⁰Dēponere togam praetextam et sūmere togam virilem
 20 erat rēs grātissima puerō Rōmānō, quod postea vir et cīvis Rōmānus habēbātur.



BULLA

¹¹His rēbus gestis Lentulus ad uxōrem suam hās litterās scrīpsit:
¹²“Mārcus Iūliae suae salutem dicit. Sī valēs, bene est; ego valeō.
 Accēpī tuās litterās. Hās nunc Rōmā per servum fidēlissimum mittō
 25 ut dē Pūbliō nostrō quam celerrimē sciās. Nam hodiē eī togam virilem dedi. Ante lūcem surrēxi¹³ et primum bullam auream dē collō eius

¹ morābātur, translate as if pluperfect. ² sibi, for himself. ³ Ei, why dat.?
⁴ dē . . . poterant, in English, all regarded him as a very promising youth; but what does the Latin say? ⁵ ut . . . praebēret, § 501. 43. ⁶ cūriā, a famous building near the Roman Forum. ⁷ ut . . . audiret et vidēret, § 501. 44. ⁸ sēdecim, etc., cf. p. 210, l. 5, and note. ⁹ bullam, cf. p. 210, l. 3, and note 4. ¹⁰ These infinitive clauses are the subject of erat. Cf. § 216. ¹¹ His rēbus gestis, i. e. the assumption of the toga virilis and attendant ceremonies. ¹² Compare the beginning of this letter with the one on page 206. ¹³ surrēxi, from surgō.

remōvī. Hāc Laribus¹ cōnsecrātā et sacrīs factīs, eum togā virīli vestīvī. Interim plūrēs amīcī cum multitudine optimōrum civium et honestōrum clientium pervēnerant² quī Pūblium domō in forum dēdūcerent. Ibi in civitātem receptus est et nōmen, Pūblius Cornēlius Lentulus, apud civīs Rōmānōs ascriptum est. Omnēs eī amīcissimī³ fuērunt et magna⁴ de eō praedicunt. Sapientior enim aequālibus⁴ est et magnum ingenium habet. ⁵Cūrā ut valeās."

LXIX. PUBLIUS JOINS CÆSAR'S ARMY IN GAUL

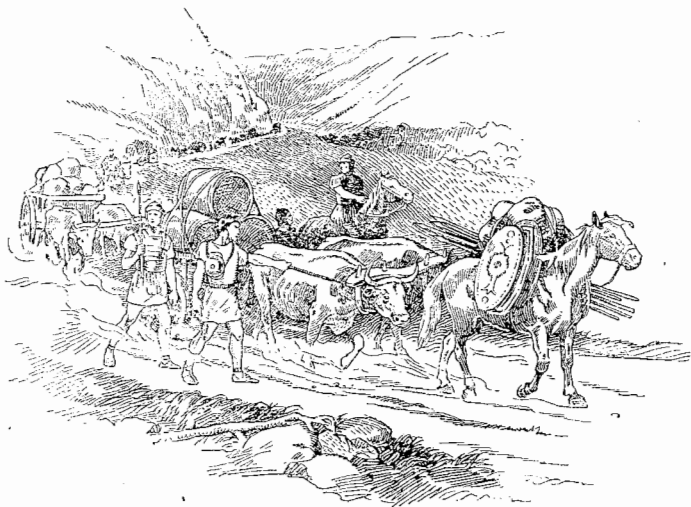
Pūblius iam adulēscēns postquam togam virilem sūmpsit, aliis rēbus studēre incēpit et praesertim ūsū⁶ armōrum sē⁷ diligenter exercuit. Magis magisque amāvit illās artīs quae militārem animum dēlectant. ¹⁰ Iamque erant⁸ quī eī cursum militārem praedīcerent. Nec sine causā, quod certē patris insigne exemplum⁹ ita multum trahēbat. ¹⁰ Paucis ante annīs C. Iūlius Caesar, ducum Rōmānōrum maximus, cōsul creātus erat et hōc tempore in Galliā bellum grave gerēbat. Atque in exercitū eius plūrēs adulēscētēs militābant, apud quōs erat amīcus ¹⁵ quīdam Pūbli. Ille Pūblium crēbrīs litterīs vehementer hortābātur¹¹ ut iter in Galliam faceret. Neque Pūblius recūsāvit, et, multis amīcīs ad portam urbis prōsequentibus, ad Caesaris castra profectus est. Quārtō diē postquam iter ingressus est, ad Alpīs, montis altissimōs, pervēnit. His summā difficultāte superātis, tandem Gallōrum in finibus erat. ²⁰ Primō autem veritus est ut¹² castrīs Rōmānīs adpropinquāre posset, quod Gallī, maximis cōpiīs coāctis, Rōmānōs obsidēbant et viās omnīs iam clauserant. His rēbus commōtus Pūblius vestem Gallicam induit nē ā Gallis caperētur, et ita per hostium cōpiās incolumis ad castra

¹ The Lares were the spirits of the ancestors, and were worshiped as household gods. All that the house contained was confided to their care, and sacrifices were made to them daily. ² quī . . . dēdūcerent, § 350. ³ magna, great things, a neuter adj. used as a noun. ⁴ aequālibus, § 501. 34. ⁵ Cūrā ut valeās, take good care of your health. How does the Latin express this idea? ⁶ Abl. of means. ⁷ sē, reflexive object of exercuit. ⁸ quī . . . praedīcerent, § 501. 45. ⁹ ita multum trahēbat, had a great influence in that direction. ¹⁰ Paucis ante annīs, a few years before; in Latin, before by a few years, ante being an adverb and annīs abl. of degree of difference. ¹¹ ut . . . faceret, § 501. 41. ¹² ut, how translated here? See § 501. 42.

pervenire potuit. Intra munitiōnēs acceptus, ā Caesare benignē exceptus est. Imperātor fortem adulēscēntem amplissimīs verbīs laudāvit et eum ¹tribūnum militum creāvit.

HOW THE ROMANS MARCHED AND CAMPED

Exercitus quī in hostium finibus bellum gerit multis periculis circū datus est. ²Quae pericula ut vitarent, Rōmānī summam cūram



IMPEDIMENTA

adhibere solēbant. Adpropinquantēs cōpiīs hostium agmen ita dispōnēbant ³ut imperātor ipse cum plūribus legiōnibus expeditis⁴ primum agmen dūceret. Post eās cōpiās impedimenta⁵ tōtius exercitūs

¹ The *military tribune* was a commissioned officer nearly corresponding to our rank of colonel. The tribunes were often inexperienced men, so Cæsar did not allow them much responsibility. ² Quae pericula, object of vitarent. It is placed first to make a proper connection with the preceding sentence. ³ ut . . . dūceret, § 501. 43. ⁴ expeditis, i.e. without baggage and ready for action. ⁵ impedimenta. Much of the baggage was carried in carts and on beasts of burden, as is shown above; but, besides this, each soldier (unless expeditus) carried a heavy pack. See also picture, p. 159.

conlocābant. ¹Tum legiōnēs quae proximē cōscriptae erant tōtum agmen claudēbant. Equitēs quoque in omnīs partīs dīmittēbantur quī loca explorārent; et centuriōnēs praemittēbantur ut locum castrīs idōneum dēligerent. Locus habēbatur idōneus castrīs ²quī facile dēfendī posset et prope aquam esset. Quā dē causā castra³ in colle ⁵ ab utrāque parte arduō, ā fronte lēniter dēclivī saepe pōnēbantur; vel locus palūdis cinctus vel in flūminis rīpis situs dēligēbatur. Ad locum postquam exercitus pervēnit, aliī militum ⁴in armīs erant, aliī castra mūnīre incipiēbant. Nam ⁵quō tūtiōrēs ab hostibus militēs essent, nēve incautī et imparātī opprimerentur, castra fossā lātā et ¹⁰ vāllō altō mūniēbant. In castrīs portae quattuor erant ut eruptiō militum omnīs in partīs fierī posset. In angulīs castrōrum erant turrēs dē quibus tēla in hostīs coniciēbantur. ⁶Tālibus in castrīs quālia dēscripsimus Pūblius ā Caesare exceptus est.

LXX. THE RIVAL CENTURIONS

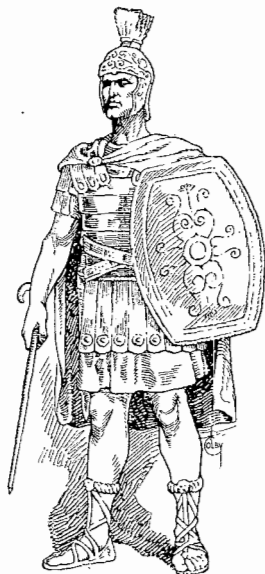
Illis in castrīs erant duo centuriōnēs,⁷ fortissimī virī, T. Pullō et ¹⁵ L. Vorēnus, quōrum neuter alterī virtūte⁸ cēdere volēbat. Inter eōs iam multōs annōs infēnsū certāmen gerēbatur. Tum dēnum finis contrōversiae hōc modō⁹ factus est. Diē tertiō postquam Pūblius pervēnit, hostēs, maiōribus cōpiīs coactīs, ācerimum impetum in castra fēcērunt. Tum Pullō, ²⁰ cum Rōmānī tardiōrēs¹¹ vidērentur, “Cūr dubitās,” inquit, “Vorēne? Quam commodiōrem occāsionem exspectās? Hic diēs dē virtūte nostrā iūdicābit.” Haec¹² cum dixisset,

¹ The newest legions were placed in the rear, because they were the least reliable. ² quī . . . posset . . . esset, § 501. 45. ³ castra, subject of pōnēbantur. ⁴ in armīs erant, stood under arms. ⁵ quō . . . essent. When is quō used to introduce a purpose clause? See § 350. I. ⁶ Tālibus in castrīs quālia, in such a camp as. It is important to remember the correlatives tālis . . . quālis, such . . . as. ⁷ A centurion commanded a company of about sixty men. He was a common soldier who had been promoted from the ranks for his courage and fighting qualities. The centurions were the real leaders of the men in battle. There were sixty of them in a legion. The centurion in the picture (p. 216) has in his hand a staff with a crook at one end, the symbol of his authority. ⁸ virtūte, § 501. 30. ⁹ Abl. of manner. ¹⁰ cum . . . vidērentur, § 501. 46. ¹¹ tardiōrēs, too slow, a not infrequent translation of the comparative degree. ¹² Haec, obj. of dixisset. It is placed before cum to make a close connection with the preceding sentence. What is the construction of dixisset?

extrā mūnitiōnēs prōcessit et in eam hostium partem quae cōnfertissima ¹vidēbātur inrūpit. Neque Vorēnus quidem tum vāllō ²sēsē continet, sed Pullōnem subsequitur. Tum Pullō pilum in hostis immittit atque unum
 5 ex multitudine prōcurrentem trāicit. Hunc percussum et exanimātum hostēs scūtis prōtegunt et in Pullōnem omnēs tēla coniciunt. Eius scūtum trānsfigitur et tēlum in balteō dēfigitur. Hic cāsus vāginam
 10 āvertit et dextram manum eius gladium ēdūcere cōnantis³ morātur. Eum ita impeditum hostēs circumsistunt.

Tum vērō ⁴eī labōrantī Vorēnus, cum sit inimicus, tamen auxilium dat. Ad hunc
 15 cōnfestim ⁵ā Pullōne omnis multitudō sē convertit. Gladiō comminus pugnat Vorēnus, atque, unō interfectō, reliquōs paulum prōpellit. Sed instāns cupidius⁶ infēlix,
⁷pede sē fallente, concidit.

20 Huic rūsus circumventō auxilium dat Pullō, atque ambō incolumēs, plūribus interfectis, summā cum laude intrā mūnitiōnēs sē recipiunt. Sic inimicōrum alter alteri auxilium dedit nec dē eōrum virtūte quisquam iūdicāre potuit.



CENTURIO

LXXI. THE ENEMY BESIEGING THE CAMP ARE REPULSED

25 Cum iam sex hōrās pugnātum esset⁸ ac nōn solum virēs sed etiam tēla Rōmānōs dēficerent,⁸ atque hostēs ācrius instārent,⁸ et vāllum scindere fossamque cōmplēre incēpissent,⁸ Caesar, vir rei militaris peritissimus,

¹ vidēbātur, inrūpit. Why is the imperfect used in one case and the perfect in the other? Cf. § 190. ² vāllō, abl. of means, but in English we should say *within the rampart*. Cf. *ingentī stabulō*, p. 201, l. 13, and note. ³ cōnantis, pres. part. agreeing with eius. ⁴ eī labōrantī, indir. obj. of dat. ⁵ ā Pullōne, from *Pullo*, abl. of separation. ⁶ cupidius, *too eagerly*. ⁷ pede sē fallente, lit. *the foot deceiving itself*; in our idiom, *his foot slipping*. ⁸ pugnātum esset, dēficerent, instārent, incēpissent. These are all subjunctives with *cum*. Cf. § 501. 46.

suīs imperāvit ut proelium paulisper intermitterent,¹ et, signō datō, ex castris ērumperent.¹ ²Quod iussī sunt faciunt, et subitō ex omnibus portis ērumpunt. Atque tam celeriter militēs concurrerunt et tam propinquī erant hostēs³ ut spatium pīla coniciendī⁴ nōn darētur. Itaque reiectis pilis⁵ comminus gladiis pugnātum est. Diū et audācter hostēs⁵ restitērunt et in extrēmā spē salutis tantam virtūtem praestitērunt ut ā dextrō cornū vehementer⁶ multitudīne suōrum aciem Rōmānam premerent. ⁷Id imperātor cum animadvertisset, Pūblium adulēscentem cum equitatū mīsīt quī labōrantibus⁸ auxilium daret. Eius impetum sustinēre nōn potuerunt hostēs⁹ et omnēs terga vertērunt. Eōs in¹⁰ fugam datōs Pūblius subsecūtus est usque ad flūmen Rhēnum, quod ab eō locō quīnque mīlia passuum aberat. Ibi paucī salutem sibi reppererunt. Omnibus reliquīs interfectis, Pūblius et equitēs in castra sēsē recēpērunt. Dē hāc calamitāte finitimae gentēs cum certiorēs factae essent, ad Caesarem lēgātōs mīsērunt et sē suaque omnia dēdidērunt. 15

LXXII. PUBLIUS GOES TO GERMANY · ITS GREAT FORESTS
AND STRANGE ANIMALS

Initā aestāte Caesar litteris certior fiēbat et per explorātōrēs cognōscēbat plūris civitatēs Galliae novis rēbus studere,¹⁰ et contrā populum Rōmānum coniūrāre¹⁰ obsidēsque¹¹ inter sē dare,¹⁰ atque cum his Germānōs quōsdam quoque sēsē coniūctūrōs esse.¹⁰ His litteris nūntiisque commōtus Caesar cōstituit quam celerrimē in Gallōs proficisci,¹² 20 ut eōs inopinantis opprimeret, et Labiēnum lēgātum cum duābus legiōnibus peditum et duōbus milibus equitum in Germānōs mittere.¹²

¹ intermitterent, ērumperent. What use of the subjunctive? ² Quod, etc., *they do as ordered*. The antecedent of quod is id understood, which would be the object of faciunt. ³ ut . . . darētur. Is this a clause of purpose or of result? ⁴ coniciendī, § 402. ⁵ comminus gladiis pugnātum est, *a hand-to-hand conflict was waged with swords*. ⁶ multitudīne suōrum, *by their numbers*. suōrum is used as a noun. What is the literal translation of this expression? ⁷ Id imperātor. Id is the obj. and imperātor the subj. of animadvertisset. ⁸ labōrantibus. This participle agrees with iis understood, the indir. obj. of daret; quī . . . daret is a purpose clause, § 501. 40. ⁹ hostēs, subj. of potuerunt. ¹⁰ Observe that all these infinitives are in indirect statements after certior fiēbat, *he was informed*, and cognōscēbat, *he learned*. Cf. § 501. 48, 49. ¹¹ inter sē, *to each other*. ¹² proficisci, mittere. These infinitives depend upon cōstituit.

¹Itaque rē frūmentāriā comparātā castra mōvit. Ab utrōque² rēs bene gesta est; nam Caesar tam celeriter in hostium finis pervēnit ut spatium³ cōpiās cōgendī nōn darētur⁴; et Labiēnus dē Germānis tam grave supplicium sūmpsit ut nēmō ex eā gente in reliquum tempus
5 Gallīs auxilium dare audēret.⁴

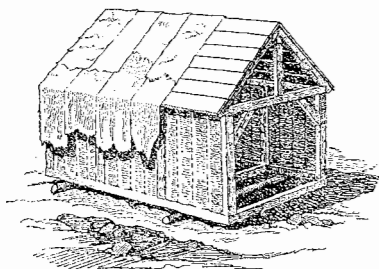
Hoc iter in Germāniam Pūblius quoque fēcit et,⁵ cum ibi morārētur, multa mirābilia vidit. Praesertim vērō ingentem silvam mirābātur, quae tantae magnitudinis esse dicēbātur⁶ ut nēmō eam trānsire posset, nec quisquam scīret aut initium aut finem. Quā dē rē plūra cognō-
10 verat ā milite quōdam quī ōlim captus ā Germānis multōs annōs ibi incoluit. Ille⁷ dē silvā dicēns, "Īnfīnitae magnitudinis est haec silva," inquit; "nec quisquam est⁸ huius Germāniae⁹ quī initium eius sciat aut ad finem adierit. Nāscuntur illic multa tālia animālium genera quālia reliquis in locis nōn inveniuntur. Sunt bovēs quī ūnum¹⁰ cornū
15 habent; sunt etiam animālia quae appellantur alcēs. Hae nullōs crūrum¹¹ articulōs habent. Itaque, sī forte concidērunt, sēsē erigere nullō modō possunt. Arborēs habent prō¹² cubilibus; ad eās sē applicant atque ita reclinātae quiētem capiunt. Tertium est genus eōrum quī ūri appellantur. Hī sunt paulō minōrēs elephantis.¹³ Magna vis eōrum
20 est et magna vēlōcitas. Neque hominī neque ferae parcut.¹⁴"

LXXIII. THE STORMING OF A CITY

Pūblius plūrīs diēs in Germāniā morātus¹⁵ in Galliam rediit, et ad Caesaris castra sē contulit. Ille quia molestē ferēbat Gallōs¹⁶ eius regiōnis obsidēs dare recūsāvisse et exercitū frūmentum praebere

¹ Before beginning a campaign, food had to be provided. Every fifteen days grain was distributed. Each soldier received about two pecks. This he carried in his pack, and this constituted his food, varied occasionally by what he could find by foraging. ² Abl. of personal agent, § 501. 33. ³ cōpiās cōgendī, § 501. 37. 1. ⁴ darētur, audēret, § 501. 43. audēret is not from audiō. ⁵ cum . . . morārētur, § 501. 46. ⁶ ut . . . posset, . . . scīret, § 501. 43. ⁷ Ille, subj. of inquit. ⁸ huius Germāniae, of this part of Germany. ⁹ quī . . . sciat . . . adierit, § 501. 45. ¹⁰ ūnum, only one. ¹¹ crūrum, from crūs. ¹² prō, for, in place of. ¹³ elephantis, § 501. 34. ¹⁴ parcut. What case is used with this verb? ¹⁵ morātus. Is this part. active or passive in meaning? ¹⁶ Gallōs, subj. acc. of the infins. recūsāvisse and nōluisse. The indirect statement depends upon molestē ferēbat.

nōluisse, cōstituit eis¹ bellum inferre. Agris vāstātis, vicis incēnsis, pervēnit ad oppidum validissimum quod et nātūrā et arte mūnitum erat. Cingēbātur mūrō vīginti quīque pedēs² altō. Ā lateribus duōbus marī mūniēbātur; ā tertiō latere collis, in quō oppidum erat situm, praeruptō fastigiō ad plānitē vergēbat; ā quārtō tantum³ latere aditus erat facilis. Hoc oppidum oppugnāre, cum opus esset difficillimum, tamen cōstituit Caesar. Et castris mūntis Pūbliō negōtium dedit ut rēs⁵ ad oppugnandum neces-sāriās parāret.



VINEA

Rōmānōrum autem oppugnātiō est haec.⁶ Primum turrēs

aedificantur quibus militēs in summum mūrū ēvādere possint⁷; vineae⁸ fiunt quibus tēcti militēs ad mūrū succēdant; plutei⁹ parantur post quōs militēs tormenta¹⁰ administrent; sunt quoque arietēs quī mūrū et portās discutiant. His omnibus rēbus comparātis, deinde¹¹ agger ab eā parte ubi aditus est facillimus exstruitur et cum

¹ eis, § 501. 15. ² pedēs, § 501. 21. ³ tantum, adv. *only*. ⁴ cum . . . esset, a clause of concession, § 501. 46. ⁵ ad oppugnandum, a gerund expressing purpose. ⁶ haec, *as follows*. ⁷ possint, subjv. of purpose. Three similar constructions follow.

⁸ vineae. These vineae were wooden sheds, open in front and rear, used to protect men who were working to take a fortification. They were about eight feet high, of like width, and double that length, covered with raw hides to protect them from being set on fire, and moved on wheels or rollers. ⁹ plutei, large screens or shields with small wheels attached to them. These were used to protect besiegers while moving up to a city or while serving the engines of war.

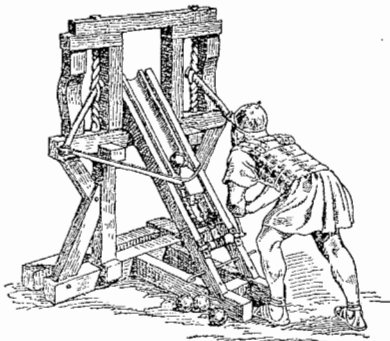
¹⁰ tormenta. The engines of war were chiefly the catapult for shooting great arrows, and the ballista, for hurling large stones. They had a range of about two thousand feet and were very effective. ¹¹ The agger, or mound, was of chief importance in a siege. It was begun just out of reach of the missiles of the enemy, and then gradually extended towards the point to be attacked. At the same time its height gradually increased until on a level with the top of the wall, or even higher. It was made of earth and timber, and had covered galleries running through it for the use of the besiegers. Over or beside the agger a tower was moved up to the wall, often with a battering-ram

(*aries*) in the lowest story. (See picture, p. 221.)

vīneīs ad ipsum oppidum agitur. Tum turrīs in aggere prōmovētur; arietibus quī sub vīneīs conlocātī erant mūrus et portae discutiuntur; ballistīs, catapultīs, reliquisque tormentīs lapidēs et tēla in oppidum coniciuntur. Postrēmō cum iam turrīs et agger altitudinem mūrī
5 adaequant et arietēs moenia perfrēgērunt,¹ signō datō milītēs inruunt et oppidum expugnant.

LXXIV. THE CITY IS TAKEN · THE CAPTIVES ARE QUESTIONED

Omnibus rēbus necessariīs ad oppugnandum ā Pūbliō comparātīs, dēliberātur in conciliō quod cōnsilium ²oppidī expugnandī ineant.³ Tum ūnus⁴ ex centuriōnibus,
10 vir rēi militāris peritissimus, "Ego suādēō," inquit, "ut ab eā parte, ubi aditus sit⁵ facillimus, aggerem exstruāmus⁶ et turrim prōmoveāmus⁶ atque
15 ariete admōtō simul mūrum discutere cōnemur.⁶" ⁷Hoc cōnsilium cum omnibus placēret, Caesar concilium dīmīsit. Deinde milītēs hortātus ut pri-
20 ōrēs victōriās memoriā⁸ tenērent, iussit aggerem exstruī, turrim et arietem admovērī. Neque oppidānis⁹ cōnsilium dēfuit. Aliī ignem et omne genus tēlōrum dē mūrō in turrim coniecērunt, aliī ingentia saxa in vīneās et arietem dēvolvērunt. Diū utrimque ācerrimē



BALLISTA

¹ perfrēgērunt, from perfringō. ² oppidī expugnandī. Is this a gerund or a gerundive construction? Cf. § 501. 37. ³ ineant, § 501. 50. ⁴ ūnus, subj. of inquit. ⁵ sit. This is a so-called subjunctive by attraction, which means that the clause beginning with ubi stands in such close connection with the subjv. clause beginning with ut, that its verb is attracted into the same mood. ⁶ All these verbs are in the same construction. ⁷ Hoc cōnsilium, subj. of placēret. For the order cf. Haec cum, etc., p. 215, l. 22, and note; Id imperātor cum, p. 217, l. 8. ⁸ memoriā, abl. of means. ⁹ oppidānis, § 501. 15.

pugnātum est. Nē vulnerātī quidem pedem rettulērunt. Tandem,
¹dē tertiā vigiliā, Pūblius, quem Caesar illi operi² praefecerat, nūntiāvit
 partem³ mūrī ictibus
 arietis labefactam con-
 cidisse. Quā rē au-
 dītā Caesar signum
 dat; militēs inruunt et
 magnā cum caede hos-
 tium oppidum capiunt.

Postriđiē eius diēi,
 hōc oppidō expugnātō,
⁴captivōrum quī nō-
 bilissimī sunt ad im-
 perātōrem ante prae-
 tōrium⁵ addūcuntur.

Ipse, lōricā aurātā et
 palūdāmentō purpureō insignis, captivōs per interpretem in hunc
 modum interrogat:⁶ Vōs quī estis⁷?

INTERPRES. Rogat imperātōr quī sītis.

CAPTIVĪ. Filii rēgis sumus.

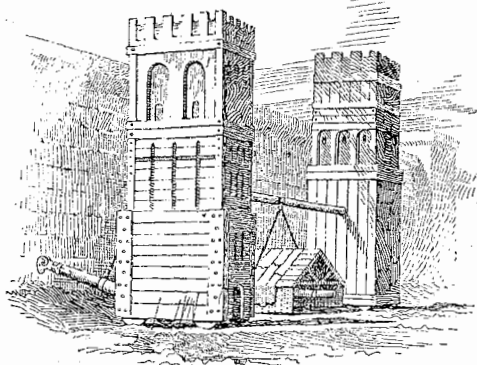
INTERPRES. Dicunt sē filiōs esse rēgis.

IMPERĀTOR. Cūr mihi tantās iniūriās intulistis?

INTERPRES. Rogat cūr sibi tantās iniūriās intuleritis.

CAPTIVĪ. Iniūriās ei nōn intulimus sed prō patriā bellum gessimus.
 Semper volumus Rōmānis esse amīcī, sed Rōmāni sine causā nōs
 domō patriāque expellere cōnātī sunt.

INTERPRES. ⁸Negant sē iniūriās tibi intulisse, sed prō patriā bellum
 gessisse. ⁹Semper sē voluisse amīcōs Rōmānis esse, sed Rōmānōs
 sine causā sē domō patriāque expellere cōnātōs esse.



TURRES, ARIETES, VINEA

¹ Between twelve and three o'clock in the morning. The night was divided into four watches. ² operi, § 501. 15. ³ partem, subj. acc. of concidisse. ⁴ captivōrum . . . sunt, the noblest of the captives. ⁵ The general's headquarters. ⁶ Study carefully these direct questions, indirect questions, and indirect statements. ⁷ See Plate III, p. 148. ⁸ Negant, etc., they say that they have not, etc. Negant is equivalent to dicunt nōn, and the negative modifies intulisse, but not the remainder of the indirect statement. ⁹ Semper, etc., that they have always, etc.

IMPERĀTOR. ¹Manēbitisne in reliquum tempus in fidē, hāc rebellōne condōnātā?

Tum vērō captīvi multis cum lacrimis iūrāvērunt sē in fidē mānsūrōs esse, et Caesar eōs incolumis domum dimisit.

LXXV. CIVIL WAR BREAKS OUT BETWEEN CÆSAR AND POMPEY · THE BATTLE OF PHARSALIA

5 Nē cōfectō² quidem bellō Gallicō, ³bellum cīvile inter Caesarem et Pompēium exortum est. Nam Pompēius, qui summum imperium petēbat, senātuī persuāserat ut Caesarem reī publicae hostem⁴ iudicāret et exercitum eius dimittī iubēret. Quibus cognitis rēbus Caesar exercitum suum dimittere recūsāvit, atque, hortātus militēs ut ducem totiēns
10 victōrem ab inimicōrum iniūriis dēfenderent, imperāvit ut sē Rōmam sequerentur. Summā cum alacritāte militēs pārūrunt, et trānsitō Rubicōne⁵ initium bellī cīvilis factum est.

Italiae urbēs quidem omnēs ferē ⁶rēbus Caesaris favēbant et eum benignē excēpērunt. Quā rē commōtus Pompēius ante Caesaris adven-
15 tum Rōmā excessit et Brundisium⁷ pervēnit, inde ⁸paucis post diēbus cum omnibus cōpiis ad Ēpirum mare trānsiit. Eum Caesar cum septem legiōnibus et quingentis equitibus secūtus est, et insignis inter Caesaris comitātum erat Pūblius.

Plūribus leviōribus proeliis factis, tandem cōpiae adversae ad Pharsalum⁹ in Thessaliā, sitam castra posuērunt. Cum Pompēi exercitus

¹ Manēbitisne in fidē, *will you remain loyal?* ² With nē . . . quidem the emphatic word stands between the two. ³ The Civil War was caused by the jealousy and rivalry between Cæsar and Pompey. It resulted in the defeat and subsequent death of Pompey and the elevation of Cæsar to the lordship of the Roman world. ⁴ hostem, predicate accusative, § 501. 22. ⁵ The Rubicon was a small stream in northern Italy that marked the boundary of Cæsar's province. By crossing it with an armed force Cæsar declared war upon Pompey and the existing government. Cæsar crossed the Rubicon early in the year 49 B.C. ⁶ rēbus Caesaris favēbant, *favoured Cæsar's side*. In what case is rēbus? ⁷ Brundisium, a famous port in southern Italy whence ships sailed for Greece and the East. See map. ⁸ paucis post diēbus, *a few days later*; literally, *afterwards by a few days*. Cf. paucis ante annis, p. 213, l. 12, and note. ⁹ The battle of Pharsalia was fought on August 9, 48 B.C. In importance it ranks as one of the great battles of the world.

esset his tantus quantus Caesaris, tamen erant multī quī veterānās legiōnēs quae Gallōs et Germānōs superāverant vehementer timēbant. Quōs¹ ²ante proelium commissum Labiēnus³ lēgātus, quī ab Caesare nūper dēfēcerat, ita adlocūtus est: “⁴Nōlite existimāre hunc esse exercitum veterānōrum militum. Omnibus interfuī proeliis⁵ neque ⁵temerē incognitam rem prōnūntiō. Perexigua pars illius exercitūs quī Gallōs superāvit adhūc superest. Magna pars occisa est, multī domum discesserunt, multī sunt relictī in Italiā. Hae cōpiae quās vidētis in ⁶citeriōre Galliā nūper cōscrip̄tae sunt.” Haec⁷ cum dīxisset, iūrāvit sē nisi victōrem in castra nōn reversūrum esse. ⁸Hoc ¹⁰idem Pompēius et omnēs reliquī iūrāverunt, et magnā sp̄e et laetitiā, sicut certam ad victōriam, cōpiae ē castrīs exiērunt.

Item Caesar, animō⁹ ad dimicandum parātus, exercitum suum ēdūxit et septem cohortibus ¹⁰praesidiō castrīs relictīs cōpiās triplici acīe instrūxit. Tum, militibus studiō pugnae ārdentibus, tubā signum ¹⁵dedit. Militēs prōcurrerunt et pilīs missis gladiōs strīnxerunt. Neque vērō virtūs hostibus dēfuit. Nam et tēla missa sustinuerunt et impetum gladiōrum excēperunt et ordinēs cōservāverunt. Utrīque diū et ācrit̄er pugnatū est nec quisquam pedem rettulit. Tum equitēs Pompēi aciem Caesaris circumire cōnātī sunt. Quod¹¹ ubi Caesar ²⁰animadvertit, tertiam aciem,¹² quae ad id tempus quiēta fuerat, prōcurrere iussit. Tum vērō integrōrum impetum¹³ dēfessī hostēs sustinere nōn potuerunt et omnēs terga vertērunt. Sed Pompēius dē fortūnis suis dēspērāns sē in castra equō contulit, inde mox cum paucis equitibus effūgit.

25

¹ Quōs, obj. of adlocūtus est. ² ante proelium commissum, *before the beginning of the battle.*

³ Labiēnus, Cæsar's most faithful and skillful lieutenant in the Gallic War. On the outbreak of the Civil War, in 49 B.C., he deserted Cæsar and joined Pompey. His defection caused the greatest joy among the Pompeian party; but he disappointed the expectations of his new friends, and never accomplished anything of importance. He fought against his old commander in several battles and was slain at the battle of Munda in Spain, 45 B.C. ⁴ Nōlite existimāre, *don't think.* ⁵ proeliis, § 501. 15. ⁶ citeriōre Galliā. This name is applied to Cisalpine Gaul, or Gaul south of the Alps.

⁷ Haec, obj. of dīxisset. ⁸ Hoc idem, obj. of iūrāverunt. ⁹ animō, § 501. 30. ¹⁰ praesidiō castrīs, § 501. 17. ¹¹ Quod, obj. of animadvertit. ¹² aciem, subj. of prōcurrere. ¹³ impetum, obj. of sustinere.

LXXVI. THE TRIUMPH OF CÆSAR

Pompēiō amicisque eius superātis atque omnibus hostibus ubique victis, Caesar imperātor Rōmam rediit et ¹extrā moenia urbis in campō

Mārtiō castra posuit. Tum vēō ²amplissimis honōribus adfectus est. Dictātor creātus est, et eī triumphus ā senātū est ³decretus. ⁴Quō

diē dē Gallis triumphum ēgit, tanta multitudō hominum in urbem undique cōflūxit ⁵ut omnia loca essent cōnferta. Tempa patēbant, ārae fūmābant, columnae sertis ⁶ōrnātae erant. ⁷Cum

vēō pompa urbem intrāret, quantus hominum fremitus ortus est! Primum per portam ingressi sunt senātus et magistrātus. Secūti sunt tībicinēs, signiferi, peditēs laureā corōnāti canentēs: "Ecce Caesar nunc triumphat, quī subēgit Galliam," et "Mille, mille, mille, mille Gallōs trucidāvimus."

Multi praedam captarum urbium portābant, arma, omnia belli instrumenta. Secūti sunt equitēs, animōsis atque splendidissimē ⁸ōrnātis equis vecti, inter quōs Pūblius adulēscēns fortissimus habebātur. Ad-

dūcēbantur tauri, arietēs, ⁹quī dis immortalibus immolārentur. Ita longō agmine prōgrediēns exercitus ¹⁰sacrā viā per forum in Capitōlium perrēxit.

Imperātor ipse cum urbem intrāret, undique laetō clāmōre multitudine salūtātus est. Stābat in currū aureō quem quattuor albī equi vehēbant. Indūtus ¹¹togā pictā, alterā manū habēnās et lauream

immolārentur. Ita longō agmine prōgrediēns exercitus ¹²sacrā viā per forum in Capitōlium perrēxit.

Imperātor ipse cum urbem intrāret, undique laetō clāmōre multitudine salūtātus est. Stābat in currū aureō quem quattuor albī equi vehēbant. Indūtus ¹³togā pictā, alterā manū habēnās et lauream

immolārentur. Ita longō agmine prōgrediēns exercitus ¹⁴sacrā viā per forum in Capitōlium perrēxit.

Imperātor ipse cum urbem intrāret, undique laetō clāmōre multitudine salūtātus est. Stābat in currū aureō quem quattuor albī equi vehēbant. Indūtus ¹⁵togā pictā, alterā manū habēnās et lauream

immolārentur. Ita longō agmine prōgrediēns exercitus ¹⁶sacrā viā per forum in Capitōlium perrēxit.

Imperātor ipse cum urbem intrāret, undique laetō clāmōre multitudine salūtātus est. Stābat in currū aureō quem quattuor albī equi vehēbant. Indūtus ¹⁷togā pictā, alterā manū habēnās et lauream

immolārentur. Ita longō agmine prōgrediēns exercitus ¹⁸sacrā viā per forum in Capitōlium perrēxit.

Imperātor ipse cum urbem intrāret, undique laetō clāmōre multitudine salūtātus est. Stābat in currū aureō quem quattuor albī equi vehēbant. Indūtus ¹⁹togā pictā, alterā manū habēnās et lauream

immolārentur. Ita longō agmine prōgrediēns exercitus ²⁰sacrā viā per forum in Capitōlium perrēxit.

Imperātor ipse cum urbem intrāret, undique laetō clāmōre multitudine salūtātus est. Stābat in currū aureō quem quattuor albī equi vehēbant. Indūtus ²¹togā pictā, alterā manū habēnās et lauream



SIGNIFER

¹ A victorious general with his army was not allowed to enter the city until the day of his triumph. A triumph was the greatest of all military honors.

² Quō diē, *on the day that*, abl. of time. ³ ut . . . essent, § 501. 43. ⁴ Cum . . . intrāret, § 501. 46. ⁵ quī . . . immolārentur, § 501. 40. ⁶ The Sacred Way was a noted street running along one side of the Forum to the base of the Capitoline Hill, on whose summit stood the magnificent temple of Jupiter Capitolinus. This route was always followed by triumphal processions. ⁷ The toga picta worn by a general in his triumph was a splendid robe of Tyrian purple covered with golden stars. See Plate IV, p. 213.

tenēbat, alterā eburneum scēptrum. Post eum servus in currū stāns auream corōnam super caput eius tenēbat. Ante currum miserrimī captivī, rēgēs princīpēsque superātārum gentium, catēnis vinctī, prōgrediēbantur; et vīginti quattuor lictōrēs¹ laurea-tās fascis ferentēs et signiferī currum Caesaris comitābantur. Conclūdit agmen multitudō captivōrum, quī, in servitūtem redactī,² dēmīssō vultū, vinctīs³ bracchiīs, sequuntur; quibus-cum veniunt longissimō ōrdine milītēs, etiam hī praedam vel insignia militāria ferentēs.

Caesar cum Capitōlium ascendisset, in templō Iovī Capitōlinō sacra fēcit. ⁴ Simul captivōrum quī nōbillissimī erant, abductī in carcerem,⁵

interfectī sunt. Sacrīs factis Caesar dē Capitōliō dēscendit et in forō militibus suis honōrēs militāris dedit eisque pecūniam ex bellī praedā distribuit.

His omnibus rēbus cōfectis, Pūblius Caesarem ⁶ valēre iussit et quam celerrimē ad villam contendit ut patrem mātremque salūtāret. ²⁵

⁷ Dē rēbus gestis P. Cornēli Lentulī hāctenus.



LICTORES CUM FASCIBUS

¹ The lictors were a guard of honor that attended the higher magistrates and made a way for them through the streets. On their shoulders they carried the *fascis*, a bundle of rods with an ax in the middle, symbolizing the power of the law. ² *dēmīssō vultū*, with downcast countenance. ³ *vinctīs*, from *vincīō*. ⁴ *Simul*, etc., *At the same time those of the captives who were the noblest.* ⁵ The prison was a gloomy dungeon on the lower slopes of the Capitoline Hill. ⁶ *valēre iussit*, *bade farewell to.* ⁷ This sentence marks the end of the story.

APPENDIX I

DECLENSIONS, CONJUGATIONS, NUMERALS, ETC.

NOUNS

460. Nouns are inflected in five declensions, distinguished by the final letter of the stem and by the termination of the genitive singular.

FIRST DECLENSION — \bar{A} -stems, Gen. Sing. -ae

SECOND DECLENSION — **O**-stems, Gen. Sing. -ī

THIRD DECLENSION — Consonant stems and **I**-stems, Gen. Sing. -is

FOURTH DECLENSION — **U**-stems, Gen. Sing. -ūs

FIFTH DECLENSION — \bar{E} -stems, Gen. Sing. -ĕī

461. FIRST DECLENSION. \bar{A} -STEMS

domina, *lady* STEM **dominā-** BASE **domin-**

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
		TERMINATIONS		TERMINATIONS
<i>Nom.</i>	domina	-a	dominae	-ae
<i>Gen.</i>	dominae	-ae	dominārum	-ārum
<i>Dat.</i>	dominae	-ae	dominīs	-īs
<i>Acc.</i>	dominam	-am	dominās	-ās
<i>Abl.</i>	dominā	-ā	dominīs	-īs

a. **Dea** and **filia** have the termination -ābus in the dative and ablative plural.

462.

SECOND DECLENSION. *o*-STEMSa. MASCULINES IN *-us*

	dominus, <i>master</i>		STEM	domino-	BASE	domin-
	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
		TERMINATIONS			TERMINATIONS	
<i>Nom.</i>	dominus	-us		dominī	-ī	
<i>Gen.</i>	dominī	-ī		dominōrum	-ōrum	
<i>Dat.</i>	dominō	-ō		dominīs	-īs	
<i>Acc.</i>	dominum	-um		dominōs	-ōs	
<i>Abl.</i>	dominō	-ō		dominīs	-īs	

1. Nouns in *-us* of the second declension have the termination *-é* in the vocative singular, as *domine*.

2. Proper names in *-ius*, and *filius*, end in *-ī* in the vocative singular, and the accent rests on the penult, as *Vergī'li, fili*.

b. NEUTERS IN *-um*

	pīlum, <i>spear</i>		STEM	pīlo-	BASE	pīl-
	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
		TERMINATIONS			TERMINATIONS	
<i>Nom.</i>	pīlum	-um		pīla	-a	
<i>Gen.</i>	pīlī	-ī		pīlōrum	-ōrum	
<i>Dat.</i>	pīlō	-ō		pīlīs	-īs	
<i>Acc.</i>	pīlum	-um		pīla	-a	
<i>Abl.</i>	pīlō	-ō		pīlīs	-īs	

1. Masculines in *-ius* and neuters in *-ium* end in *-ī* in the genitive singular, *not* in *-iī*, and the accent rests on the penult.

c. MASCULINES IN *-er* AND *-ir*

	puer, <i>boy</i>	ager, <i>field</i>	vir, <i>man</i>
STEMS	puero-	agro-	viro-
BASES	puer-	agr-	vir-
	SINGULAR		TERMINATIONS
<i>Nom.</i>	puer	ager	vir
<i>Gen.</i>	puerī	agrī	virī
<i>Dat.</i>	puerō	agrō	virō
<i>Acc.</i>	puerum	agrū	virum
<i>Abl.</i>	puerō	agrō	virō

	PLURAL			TERMINATIONS
<i>Nom.</i>	puerī	agrī	virī	-ī
<i>Gen.</i>	puerōrum	agrōrum	virōrum	-ōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	puerīs	agrīs	virīs	-īs
<i>Acc.</i>	puerōs	agrōs	virōs	-ōs
<i>Abl.</i>	puerīs	agrīs	virīs	-īs

463.

THIRD DECLENSION

CLASSIFI- CATION	I. CONSONANT STEMS	1. Stems that add -s to the base to form the nominative singular: masculines and feminines only.
		2. Stems that add no termination in the nominative singular: <i>a.</i> masculines and feminines; <i>b.</i> neuters.
	II. I-STEMS	Masculines, feminines, and neuters.

464.

I. CONSONANT STEMS

I. *Nouns that add -s to the base to form the nominative singular: masculines and feminines only*

	prīnceps, m., <i>chief</i>	mīles, m., <i>soldier</i>	lapis, m., <i>stone</i>	
BASES OR STEMS	prīncip-	mīlit-	lapid-	
	SINGULAR			
	TERMINATIONS			
<i>Nom.</i>	prīnceps	mīles	lapis	-s
<i>Gen.</i>	prīncipis	mīlitis	lapidis	-is
<i>Dat.</i>	prīncipī	mīlitī	lapidī	-ī
<i>Acc.</i>	prīncipem	mīlitem	lapidem	-em
<i>Abl.</i>	prīncipe	mīlite	lapide	-e
	PLURAL			
<i>Nom.</i>	prīncipēs	mīlitēs	lapidēs	-ēs
<i>Gen.</i>	prīncipum	mīlitum	lapidum	-um
<i>Dat.</i>	prīncipibus	mīlitibus	lapidibus	-ibus
<i>Acc.</i>	prīncipēs	mīlitēs	lapidēs	-ēs
<i>Abl.</i>	prīncipibus	mīlitibus	lapidibus	-ibus

	<i>rēx</i> , m., <i>king</i>	<i>iūdex</i> , m., <i>judge</i>	<i>virtūs</i> , f., <i>virtue</i>	
BASES OR STEMS	<i>rēg-</i>	<i>iūdic-</i>	<i>virtūt-</i>	
	SINGULAR			TERMINATIONS
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>rēx</i>	<i>iūdex</i>	<i>virtūs</i>	-s
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>rēgis</i>	<i>iūdicis</i>	<i>virtūtis</i>	-is
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>rēgī</i>	<i>iūdicī</i>	<i>virtūtī</i>	-ī
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>rēgem</i>	<i>iūdicem</i>	<i>virtūtem</i>	-em
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>rēge</i>	<i>iūdice</i>	<i>virtūte</i>	-e
	PLURAL			
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>rēgēs</i>	<i>iūdicēs</i>	<i>virtūtēs</i>	-ēs
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>rēgum</i>	<i>iūdicum</i>	<i>virtūtum</i>	-um
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>rēgibus</i>	<i>iūdicibus</i>	<i>virtūtibus</i>	-ibus
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>rēgēs</i>	<i>iūdicēs</i>	<i>virtūtēs</i>	-ēs
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>rēgibus</i>	<i>iūdicibus</i>	<i>virtūtibus</i>	-ibus

NOTE. For consonant changes in the nominative singular, cf. § 233. 3.

2. Nouns that have no termination in the nominative singular

a. MASCULINES AND FEMININES

	<i>cōsul</i> , m., <i>consul</i>	<i>legiō</i> , f., <i>legion</i>	<i>ōrdō</i> , m., <i>row</i>	<i>pater</i> , m., <i>father</i>	
BASES OR STEMS	<i>cōsul-</i>	<i>legiōn-</i>	<i>ōrdin-</i>	<i>patr-</i>	
	SINGULAR				TERMINATIONS
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>cōsul</i>	<i>legiō</i>	<i>ōrdō</i>	<i>pater</i>	—
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>cōsulis</i>	<i>legiōnis</i>	<i>ōrdinis</i>	<i>patris</i>	-is
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>cōsulī</i>	<i>legiōnī</i>	<i>ōrdinī</i>	<i>patrī</i>	-ī
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>cōsulem</i>	<i>legiōnem</i>	<i>ōrdinem</i>	<i>patrem</i>	-em
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>cōsule</i>	<i>legiōne</i>	<i>ōrdine</i>	<i>patre</i>	-e
	PLURAL				
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>cōsulēs</i>	<i>legiōnēs</i>	<i>ōrdinēs</i>	<i>patrēs</i>	-ēs
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>cōsulum</i>	<i>legiōnum</i>	<i>ōrdinum</i>	<i>patrum</i>	-um
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>cōsulibus</i>	<i>legiōnibus</i>	<i>ōrdinibus</i>	<i>patribus</i>	-ibus
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>cōsulēs</i>	<i>legiōnēs</i>	<i>ōrdinēs</i>	<i>patrēs</i>	-ēs
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>cōsulibus</i>	<i>legiōnibus</i>	<i>ōrdinibus</i>	<i>patribus</i>	-ibus

NOTE. For vowel and consonant changes in the nominative singular, cf. § 236. 1-3.

b. NEUTERS

BASES OR STEMS	} flūmen, n., <i>river</i>	tempus, n., <i>time</i>	opus, n., <i>work</i>	caput, n., <i>head</i>	
					flūmin-
					SINGULAR
					TERMINATIONS
<i>Nom.</i>	flūmen	tempus	opus	caput	—
<i>Gen.</i>	flūminis	temporis	operis	capitis	-is
<i>Dat.</i>	flūminī	temporī	operī	capitī	-ī
<i>Acc.</i>	flūmen	tempus	opus	caput	—
<i>Abl.</i>	flūmine	tempore	opere	capite	-e
					PLURAL
<i>Nom.</i>	flūmina	tempora	opera	capita	-a
<i>Gen.</i>	flūminum	temporum	operum	capitum	-um
<i>Dat.</i>	flūminibus	temporibus	operibus	capitibus	-ibus
<i>Acc.</i>	flūmina	tempora	opera	capita	-a
<i>Abl.</i>	flūminibus	temporibus	operibus	capitibus	-ibus

NOTE. For vowel and consonant changes in the nominative singular, cf. § 238. 2, 3.

465.

II. I-STEMS

a. MASCULINES AND FEMININES

	caedēs, f., <i>slaughter</i>	hostis, m., <i>enemy</i>	urbs, f., <i>city</i>	cliēns, m., <i>retainer</i>	
STEMS	caedi-	hosti-	urbi-	clienti-	
BASES	caed-	host-	urb-	client-	
				SINGULAR	
				TERMINATIONS	
<i>Nom.</i>	caedēs	hostis	urbs	cliēns	-s, -is, or -ēs
<i>Gen.</i>	caedis	hostis	urbis	clientis	-is
<i>Dat.</i>	caedi	hostī	urbī	clientī	-ī
<i>Acc.</i>	caedem	hostem	urbem	clientem	-em (-im)
<i>Abl.</i>	caede	hoste	urbe	cliente	-e (-ī)
				PLURAL	
<i>Nom.</i>	caedēs	hostēs	urbēs	clientēs	-ēs
<i>Gen.</i>	caedium	hostium	urbium	clientium	-ium
<i>Dat.</i>	caedibus	hostibus	urbibus	clientibus	-ibus
<i>Acc.</i>	caedis, -ēs	hostis, -ēs	urbis, -ēs	clientis, -ēs	-īs, -ēs
<i>Abl.</i>	caedibus	hostibus	urbibus	clientibus	-ibus

1. Avis, civis, finis, ignis, nāvis, have the abl. sing. in -ī or -e.
2. Turris has accusative *turrim* and ablative *turrī* or *turre*.

b. NEUTERS

	īnsigne, n., <i>decoration</i>	animal, n., <i>animal</i>	calcar, n., <i>spur</i>
STEMS	īnsigni-	animāli-	calcāri-
BASES	īnsign-	animāl-	calcār-

SINGULAR

				TERMINATIONS
<i>Nom.</i>	īnsigne	animal	calcar	-e or —
<i>Gen.</i>	īsignis	animālis	calcāris	-is
<i>Dat.</i>	īsignī	animālī	calcārī	-ī
<i>Acc.</i>	īnsigne	animal	calcar	-e or —
<i>Abl.</i>	īsignī	animālī	calcārī	-ī

PLURAL

<i>Nom.</i>	īsignia	animālia	calcāria	-ia
<i>Gen.</i>	īsignium	animālium	calcārium	-ium
<i>Dat.</i>	īsignibus	animālibus	calcāribus	-ibus
<i>Acc.</i>	īsignia	animālia	calcāria	-ia
<i>Abl.</i>	īsignibus	animālibus	calcāribus	-ibus

466.

THE FOURTH DECLENSION. U-STEMS

	adventus, m., <i>arrival</i>		cornū, n., <i>horn</i>	
STEM	adventu-	BASE	advent-	STEM
			cornu-	BASE
			corn-	
				TERMINATIONS
				MASC.
				NEUT.
		SINGULAR		
<i>Nom.</i>	adventus	cornū	-us	-ū
<i>Gen.</i>	adventūs	cornūs	-ūs	-ūs
<i>Dat.</i>	adventuī (ū)	cornū	-uī (ū)	-ū
<i>Acc.</i>	adventum	cornū	-um	-ū
<i>Abl.</i>	adventū	cornū	-ū	-ū
		PLURAL		
<i>Nom.</i>	adventūs	cornua	-ūs	-ua
<i>Gen.</i>	adventuum	cornuum	-uum	-uum
<i>Dat.</i>	adventibus	cornibus	-ibus	-ibus
<i>Acc.</i>	adventūs	cornua	-ūs	-ua
<i>Abl.</i>	adventibus	cornibus	-ibus	-ibus

467. THE FIFTH DECLENSION. \bar{E} -STEMS

diēs, m., <i>day</i>		rēs, f., <i>thing</i>					
STEM	diē-	BASE	di-	STEM	rē-	BASE	I-
				SINGULAR		TERMINATIONS	
<i>Nom.</i>	diēs			rēs			-ēs
<i>Gen.</i>	diēī			reī			-ēī
<i>Dat.</i>	diēī			reī			-ēī
<i>Acc.</i>	diem			rem			-em
<i>Abl.</i>	diē			rē			-ē
				PLURAL			
<i>Nom.</i>	diēs			rēs			-ēs
<i>Gen.</i>	diērum			rērum			-ērum
<i>Dat.</i>	diēbus			rēbus			-ēbus
<i>Acc.</i>	diēs			rēs			-ēs
<i>Abl.</i>	diēbus			rēbus			-ēbus

468. SPECIAL PARADIGMS

	deus, m., <i>god</i>	domus, f., <i>house</i>	vīs, f., <i>strength</i>	iter, n., <i>way</i>
STEMS	deo-	domu-	vī- and vīri-	iter- and itiner-
BASES	de-	dom-	v- and vīr-	iter- and itiner-

SINGULAR				
<i>Nom.</i>	deus	domus	vīs	iter
<i>Gen.</i>	deī	domūs	vīs (rare)	itineris
<i>Dat.</i>	deō	domuī, -ō	vī (rare)	itinerī
<i>Acc.</i>	deum	domum	vim	iter
<i>Abl.</i>	deō	domō, -ū	vī	itinere
PLURAL				
<i>Nom.</i>	deī, dī	domūs	vīrēs	itinerā
<i>Gen.</i>	deōrum, deum	domuum, -ōrum	vīrium	itinerum
<i>Dat.</i>	deīs, dīs	domibus	vīribus	itineribus
<i>Acc.</i>	deōs	domōs, -ūs	vīrīs, -ēs	itinerā
<i>Abl.</i>	deīs, dīs	domibus	vīribus	itineribus

a. The vocative singular of *deus* is like the nominative.

b. The locative of *domus* is *domī*.

ADJECTIVES

469. FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS. O- AND Ā-STEMS

a. ADJECTIVES IN -us

bonus, good STEMS *bono-* m. and n., *bonā-* f. BASE *bon-*

SINGULAR

	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>bonus</i>	<i>bona</i>	<i>bonum</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>bonī</i>	<i>bonae</i>	<i>bonī</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>bonō</i>	<i>bonae</i>	<i>bonō</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>bonum</i>	<i>bonam</i>	<i>bonum</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>bonō</i>	<i>bonā</i>	<i>bonō</i>

PLURAL

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>bonī</i>	<i>bonae</i>	<i>bona</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>bonōrum</i>	<i>bonārum</i>	<i>bonōrum</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>bonīs</i>	<i>bonīs</i>	<i>bonīs</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>bonōs</i>	<i>bonās</i>	<i>bona</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>bonīs</i>	<i>bonīs</i>	<i>bonīs</i>

b. ADJECTIVES IN -er

liber, free STEMS *libero-* m. and n., *liberā-* f. BASE *liber-*

SINGULAR

	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>liber</i>	<i>libera</i>	<i>liberum</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>liberī</i>	<i>liberae</i>	<i>liberī</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>liberō</i>	<i>liberae</i>	<i>liberō</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>liberum</i>	<i>liberam</i>	<i>liberum</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>liberō</i>	<i>liberā</i>	<i>liberō</i>

PLURAL

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>liberī</i>	<i>liberae</i>	<i>libera</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>liberōrum</i>	<i>liberārum</i>	<i>liberōrum</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>liberīs</i>	<i>liberīs</i>	<i>liberīs</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>liberōs</i>	<i>liberās</i>	<i>libera</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>liberīs</i>	<i>liberīs</i>	<i>liberīs</i>

pulcher, pretty STEMS *pulchro-* m. and n., *pulchrā-* f. BASE *pulchr-*

SINGULAR

	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>pulcher</i>	<i>pulchra</i>	<i>pulchrum</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>pulchrī</i>	<i>pulchrae</i>	<i>pulchrī</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>pulchrō</i>	<i>pulchrae</i>	<i>pulchrō</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>pulchrum</i>	<i>pulchram</i>	<i>pulchrum</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>pulchrō</i>	<i>pulchrā</i>	<i>pulchrō</i>

PLURAL

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>pulchrī</i>	<i>pulchrae</i>	<i>pulchra</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>pulchrōrum</i>	<i>pulchrārum</i>	<i>pulchrōrum</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>pulchrīs</i>	<i>pulchrīs</i>	<i>pulchrīs</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>pulchrōs</i>	<i>pulchrās</i>	<i>pulchra</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>pulchrīs</i>	<i>pulchrīs</i>	<i>pulchrīs</i>

470. THE NINE IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES

alius, another STEMS *alio-* m. and n., *aliā-* f. BASE *ali-*

SINGULAR

PLURAL

	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>alius</i>	<i>alia</i>	<i>aliud</i>	<i>aliī</i>	<i>aliae</i>	<i>alia</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>aliūs</i>	<i>aliūs</i>	<i>aliūs</i>	<i>aliōrum</i>	<i>aliārum</i>	<i>aliōrum</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>aliī</i>	<i>aliī</i>	<i>aliī</i>	<i>aliīs</i>	<i>aliīs</i>	<i>aliīs</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>aliūm</i>	<i>aliām</i>	<i>aliud</i>	<i>aliōs</i>	<i>aliās</i>	<i>alia</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>aliō</i>	<i>aliā</i>	<i>aliō</i>	<i>aliīs</i>	<i>aliīs</i>	<i>aliīs</i>

ūnus, one, only STEMS *ūno-* m. and n., *ūnā-* f. BASE *ūn-*

	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>ūnus</i>	<i>ūna</i>	<i>ūnum</i>	<i>ūnī</i>	<i>ūnae</i>	<i>ūna</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>ūnīus</i>	<i>ūnīus</i>	<i>ūnīus</i>	<i>ūnōrum</i>	<i>ūnārum</i>	<i>ūnōrum</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>ūnī</i>	<i>ūnī</i>	<i>ūnī</i>	<i>ūnīs</i>	<i>ūnīs</i>	<i>ūnīs</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>ūnum</i>	<i>ūnam</i>	<i>ūnum</i>	<i>ūnōs</i>	<i>ūnās</i>	<i>ūna</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>ūnō</i>	<i>ūnā</i>	<i>ūnō</i>	<i>ūnīs</i>	<i>ūnīs</i>	<i>ūnīs</i>

a. For the complete list see § 108.

471. ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION. *I*-STEMS

I. THREE ENDINGS

	<i>ācer, ācris, ācre, keen, eager</i>			STEM <i>ācri-</i>	BASE <i>ācr-</i>	
	SINGULAR				PLURAL	
	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>ācer</i>	<i>ācris</i>	<i>ācre</i>	<i>ācrēs</i>	<i>ācrēs</i>	<i>ācria</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>ācris</i>	<i>ācris</i>	<i>ācris</i>	<i>ācrium</i>	<i>ācrium</i>	<i>ācrium</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>ācrī</i>	<i>ācrī</i>	<i>ācrī</i>	<i>ācribus</i>	<i>ācribus</i>	<i>ācribus</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>ācrem</i>	<i>ācrem</i>	<i>ācre</i>	<i>ācrīs, -ēs</i>	<i>ācrīs, -ēs</i>	<i>ācria</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>ācrī</i>	<i>ācrī</i>	<i>ācrī</i>	<i>ācribus</i>	<i>ācribus</i>	<i>ācribus</i>

II. TWO ENDINGS

	<i>omnis, omne, every, all</i>		STEM <i>omni-</i>	BASE <i>omn-</i>	
	SINGULAR			PLURAL	
	MASC. AND FEM.	NEUT.	MASC. AND FEM.	NEUT.	
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>omnis</i>	<i>omne</i>	<i>omnēs</i>	<i>omnia</i>	
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>omnis</i>	<i>omnis</i>	<i>omnium</i>	<i>omnium</i>	
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>omnī</i>	<i>omnī</i>	<i>omnibus</i>	<i>omnibus</i>	
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>omnem</i>	<i>omne</i>	<i>omnīs, -ēs</i>	<i>omnia</i>	
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>omnī</i>	<i>omnī</i>	<i>omnibus</i>	<i>omnibus</i>	

III. ONE ENDING

	<i>pār, equal</i>		STEM <i>pari-</i>	BASE <i>par-</i>	
	SINGULAR			PLURAL	
	MASC. AND FEM.	NEUT.	MASC. AND FEM.	NEUT.	
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>pār</i>	<i>pār</i>	<i>parēs</i>	<i>paria</i>	
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>paris</i>	<i>paris</i>	<i>parium</i>	<i>parium</i>	
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>parī</i>	<i>parī</i>	<i>paribus</i>	<i>paribus</i>	
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>parem</i>	<i>pār</i>	<i>parīs, -ēs</i>	<i>paria</i>	
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>parī</i>	<i>parī</i>	<i>paribus</i>	<i>paribus</i>	

1. Observe that all *i*-stem adjectives have *-ī* in the ablative singular.

472. PRESENT ACTIVE PARTICIPLES

		amāns, <i>loving</i> STEM amanti-		BASE amant-	
		SINGULAR		PLURAL	
	MASC. AND FEM.	NEUT.		MASC. AND FEM.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i>	amāns	amāns		amantēs	amantia
<i>Gen.</i>	amantis	amantis		amantium	amantium
<i>Dat.</i>	amantī	amantī		amantibus	amantibus
<i>Acc.</i>	amantem	amāns		amantīs, -ēs	amantia
<i>Abl.</i>	amante, -ī	amante, -ī		amantibus	amantibus

		iēns, <i>going</i> STEM ienti-, eunti-		BASE ient-, eunt-	
	MASC. AND FEM.	NEUT.		MASC. AND FEM.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i>	iēns	iēns		euntēs	euntia
<i>Gen.</i>	euntis	euntis		euntium	euntium
<i>Dat.</i>	euntī	euntī		euntibus	euntibus
<i>Acc.</i>	euntem	iēns		euntīs, -ēs	euntia
<i>Abl.</i>	eunte, -ī	eunte, -ī		euntibus	euntibus

473. REGULAR COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE		SUPERLATIVE		
MASC.	MASC. AND FEM.	NEUT.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
altus (alto-)	altior	altius	altissimus	-a	-um
liber (libero-)	liberior	liberius	liberrimus	-a	-um
pulcher (pulchro-)	pulchrior	pulchrius	pulcherrimus	-a	-um
audāx (audāci-)	audāciior	audācius	audācissimus	-a	-um
brevis (brevi-)	brevior	brevius	brevissimus	-a	-um
ācer (ācri-)	ācriior	ācrius	ācerrimus	-a	-um

474. DECLENSION OF COMPARATIVES

		altior, <i>higher</i>			
		SINGULAR		PLURAL	
	MASC. AND FEM.	NEUT.		MASC. AND FEM.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i>	altior	altius		altiōrēs	altiōra
<i>Gen.</i>	altiōris	altiōris		altiōrum	altiōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	altiōrī	altiōrī		altiōribus	altiōribus
<i>Acc.</i>	altiōrem	altius		altiōrēs	altiōra
<i>Abl.</i>	altiōre	altiōre		altiōribus	altiōribus

		plūs, more		
Nom. ———	plūs		plūrēs	plūra
Gen. ———	plūris		plūrium	plūrium
Dat. ———	———		plūribus	plūribus
Acc. ———	plūs		plūrīs (-ēs)	plūra
Abl. ———	plūre		plūribus	plūribus

475. IRREGULAR COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
bonus, -a, -um, <i>good</i>	melior, melius, <i>better</i>	optimus, -a, -um, <i>best</i>
malus, -a, -um, <i>bad</i>	peior, peius, <i>worse</i>	pessimus, -a, -um, <i>worst</i>
magnus, -a, -um, <i>great</i>	maior, maius, <i>greater</i>	maximus, -a, -um, <i>greatest</i>
multus, -a, -um, <i>much</i>	———, plūs, more	plūrimus, -a, -um, <i>most</i>
parvus, -a, -um, <i>small</i>	minor, minus, <i>smaller</i>	minimus, -a, -um, <i>smallest</i>
senex, senis, <i>old</i>	senior	maximus nātū
iuvenis, -e, <i>young</i>	iūnior	minimus nātū
vetus, veteris, <i>old</i>	vetustior, -ius	veterrimus, -a, -um
facilis, -e, <i>easy</i>	facilior, -ius	facillimus, -a, -um
difficilis, -e, <i>difficult</i>	difficilior, -ius	difficillimus, -a, -um
similis, -e, <i>similar</i>	similior, -ius	simillimus, -a, -um
dissimilis, -e, <i>dissimilar</i>	dissimilior, -ius	dissimillimus, -a, -um
humilis, -e, <i>low</i>	humilior, -ius	humillimus, -a, -um
gracilis, -e, <i>slender</i>	gracilior, -ius	gracillimus, -a, -um
exterus, <i>outward</i>	exterior, outer, <i>exterior</i>	extrēmus } <i>outermost</i> , extimus } <i>last</i>
īferus, <i>below</i>	īferior, lower	īnimus } <i>lowest</i> īmus }
posterus, <i>following</i>	posterior, later	postrēmus } <i>last</i> postumus }
superus, <i>above</i>	superior, higher	suprēmus } <i>highest</i> summus }
[cis, citrā, <i>on this side</i>]	citerior, hither	citimus, hithermost
[in, intrā, <i>in, within</i>]	interior, inner	intimus, inmost
[prae, prō, <i>before</i>]	prior, former	prīmus, first
[prope, <i>near</i>]	propior, nearer	proximus, next
[ultrā, <i>beyond</i>]	ulterior, further	ultimus, furthest

476. REGULAR COMPARISON OF ADVERBS

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
cārē (cārus), <i>dearly</i>	cārīus	cārīssimē
miserē (miser), <i>wretchedly</i>	miserīus	miserīssimē
ācritēr (ācer), <i>sharply</i>	ācīus	ācerīssimē
facile (facilis), <i>easily</i>	facīlius	facīllimē

477. IRREGULAR COMPARISON OF ADVERBS

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
diū, <i>long, a long time</i>	diūtīus	diūtīssimē
bene (bonus), <i>well</i>	melīus, <i>better</i>	optimē, <i>best</i>
male (malus), <i>ill</i>	peīus, <i>worse</i>	pessimē, <i>worst</i>
magnopere, <i>greatly</i>	magīs, <i>more</i>	maximē, <i>most</i>
multum (multus), <i>much</i>	plūs, <i>more</i>	plūrimum, <i>most</i>
parum, <i>little</i>	minūs, <i>less</i>	minimē, <i>least</i>
saepe, <i>often</i>	saepius	saeπισsimē

478. NUMERALS

The cardinal numerals are indeclinable excepting ūnus, duo, trēs, the hundreds above one hundred, and mille used as a noun. The ordinals are declined like bonus, -a, -um.

CARDINALS (How many)	ORDINALS (In what order)
1, ūnus, -a, -um <i>one</i>	prīmus, -a, -um <i>first</i>
2, duo, duae, duo <i>two</i>	secundus (or alter) <i>second</i>
3, trēs, tria <i>three,</i>	tertius <i>third,</i>
4, quattuor <i>etc.</i>	quārtus <i>etc.</i>
5, quīnque	quīntus
6, sex	sextus
7, septem	septīmus
8, octō	octāvus
9, novem	nōnus
10, decem	decīmus
11, ūndecim	ūndecīmus
12, duodecim	duodecīmus
13, tredecim (decem (et) trēs)	tertius decīmus
14, quattuordecim	quārtus decīmus

CARDINALS	ORDINALS
15, quīndecim	quīntus decimus
16, sēdecim	sextus decimus
17, septendecim	septīmus decimus
18, duodēvīgintī (octōdecim)	duodēvīcēnsimus
19, ūndēvīgintī (novendecim)	ūndēvīcēnsimus
20, vīgintī	vīcēnsimus
21, { vīgintī ūnus <i>or</i> ūnus et vīgintī, etc.	{ vīcēnsimus prīmus <i>or</i> ūnus et vīcēnsimus, etc.
30, trīgintā	trīcēnsimus
40, quadrāgintā	quadrāgēnsimus
50, quīnquāgintā	quīnquāgēnsimus
60, sexāgintā	sexāgēnsimus
70, septuāgintā	septuāgēnsimus
80, octōgintā	octōgēnsimus
90, nōnāgintā	nōnāgēnsimus
100, centum	centēnsimus
101, centum (et) ūnus, etc.	centēnsimus (et) prīmus, etc.
120, centum (et) vīgintī	centēnsimus vīcēnsimus
121, centum (et) vīgintī ūnus, etc.	centēnsimus (et) vīcēnsimus prīmus
200, ducentī, -ae, -a	ducentēnsimus
300, trecentī	trecentēnsimus
400, quadringentī	quadringentēnsimus
500, quīngentī	quīngentēnsimus
600, sescentī	sescentēnsimus
700, septingentī	septingentēnsimus
800, octingentī	octingentēnsimus
900, nōngentī	nōngentēnsimus
1000, mille	millēnsimus

479. Declension of *duo*, *two*, *trēs*, *three*, and *mille*, *a thousand*.

	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	M. AND F.	NEUT.	SING.	PLUR.
<i>N.</i>	duo	duae	duo	trēs	tria	mille	mīlia
<i>G.</i>	duōrum	duārum	duōrum	trium	trium	mille	mīlium
<i>D.</i>	duōbus	duābus	duōbus	tribus	tribus	mille	mīlibus
<i>A.</i>	duōs <i>or</i> duo	duās	duo	trīs <i>or</i> trēs	tria	mille	mīlia
<i>A.</i>	duōbus	duābus	duōbus	tribus	tribus	mille	mīlibus

NOTE. *Mille* is used in the plural as a noun with a modifying genitive, and is occasionally so used in the nominative and accusative singular. For the declension of *ūnus* cf. § 470.

PRONOUNS

480.

PERSONAL

	ego, I		tū, you		suī, of himself, etc.	
	SING.	PLUR.	SING.	PLUR.	SING.	PLUR.
<i>Nom.</i>	ego	nōs	tū	vōs	—	—
<i>Gen.</i>	meī	nostrum, -trī	tuī	vestrum, -trī	suī	suī
<i>Dat.</i>	mihī	nōbīs	tibi	vōbīs	sibi	sibi
<i>Acc.</i>	mē	nōs	tē	vōs	sē, sēsē	sē, sēsē
<i>Abl.</i>	mē	nōbīs	tē	vōbīs	sē, sēsē	sē, sēsē

Note that *suī* is always reflexive.

481.

DEMONSTRATIVE

Demonstratives belong to the first and second declensions, but have the pronominal endings *-ius* and *-ī* in the gen. and dat. sing.

	ipse, self					
	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i>	ipse	ipsa	ipsum	ipsī	ipsae	ipsa
<i>Gen.</i>	ipsī'us	ipsī'us	ipsī'us	ipsōrum	ipsārum	ipsōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	ipsī	ipsī	ipsī	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs
<i>Acc.</i>	ipsum	ipsam	ipsum	ipsōs	ipsās	ipsa
<i>Abl.</i>	ipsō	ipsā	ipsō	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs

hic, this (here), he

<i>Nom.</i>	hic	haec	hoc	hī	hae	haec
<i>Gen.</i>	huīus	huius	huius	hōrum	hārum	hōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	huic	huic	huic	hīs	hīs	hīs
<i>Acc.</i>	hunc	hanc	hoc	hōs	hās	haec
<i>Abl.</i>	hōc	hāc	hōc	hīs	hīs	hīs

iste, this, that (of yours), he

<i>Nom.</i>	iste	ista	istud	istī	istae	ista
<i>Gen.</i>	istī'us	istī'us	istī'us	istōrum	istārum	istōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	istī	istī	istī	istīs	istīs	istīs
<i>Acc.</i>	istum	istam	istud	istōs	istās	ista
<i>Abl.</i>	istō	istā	istō	istīs	istīs	istīs

ille, that (yonder), he

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i>	ille	illa	illud	illī	illae	illa
<i>Gen.</i>	illī'us	illī'us	illī'us	illōrum	illārum	illōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	illī	illī	illī	illīs	illīs	illīs
<i>Acc.</i>	illum	illam	illud	illōs	illās	illa
<i>Abl.</i>	illō	illā	illō	illīs	illīs	illīs

is, this, that, he

<i>Nom.</i>	is	ea	id	iī, eī	eae	ea
<i>Gen.</i>	eius	eius	eius	eōrum	eārum	eōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	eī	eī	eī	iīs, eīs	iīs, eīs	iīs, eīs
<i>Acc.</i>	eum	eam	id	eōs	eās	ea
<i>Abl.</i>	eō	eā	eō	iīs, eīs	iīs, eīs	iīs, eīs

idem, the same

<i>Nom.</i>	idem	e'adem	idem	{ iī'dem eī'dem	eae'dem	e'adem
<i>Gen.</i>	eius'dem	eius'dem	eius'dem	eōrun'dem	eārun'dem	eōrun'dem
<i>Dat.</i>	eī'dem	eī'dem	eī'dem	{ iīs'dem eīs'dem	iīs'dem	iīs'dem
<i>Acc.</i>	eun'dem	ean'dem	idem	eōs'dem	eās'dem	e'adem
<i>Abl.</i>	eō'dem	eā'dem	eō'dem	{ iīs'dem eīs'dem	iīs'dem	iīs'dem

NOTE. In the plural of *is* and *idem* the forms with two i's are preferred, the two i's being pronounced as one.

482.

RELATIVE

quī, who, which, that

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i>	quī	quae	quod	quī	quae	quae
<i>Gen.</i>	cuius	cuius	cuius	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	cui	cui	cui	quibus	quibus	quibus
<i>Acc.</i>	quem	quam	quod	quōs	quās	quae
<i>Abl.</i>	quō	quā	quō	quibus	quibus	quibus

483.

INTERROGATIVE

		quis, substantive, <i>who, what</i>				
		SINGULAR		PLURAL		
		MASC. AND FEM.	NEUT.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i>	quis	quid		qui	quae	quae
<i>Gen.</i>	cuius	cuius		quōrum	quārum	quōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	cui	cui		quibus	quibus	quibus
<i>Acc.</i>	quem	quid		quōs	quās	quae
<i>Abl.</i>	quō	quō		quibus	quibus	quibus

The interrogative adjective **quī, quae, quod**, is declined like the relative.

484.

INDEFINITES

quis and **quī**, as declined above,¹ are used also as indefinites (*some, any*). The other indefinites are compounds of **quis** and **quī**.

		quisque, <i>each</i>				
		SUBSTANTIVE		ADJECTIVE		
		MASC. AND FEM.	NEUT.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i>	quisque	quidque		quisque	quaeque	quodque
<i>Gen.</i>	cuius'que	cuius'que		cuius'que	cuius'que	cuius'que
<i>Dat.</i>	cuique	cuique		cuique	cuique	cuique.
<i>Acc.</i>	quemque	quidque		quemque	quamque	quodque
<i>Abl.</i>	quōque	quōque		quōque	quāque	quōque.

485.

quīdam, *a certain one, a certain*

Observe that in the neuter singular the adjective has **quoddam** and the substantive **quiddam**.

		SINGULAR		
		MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i>	quīdam		quaedam	{ quoddam quiddam (<i>subst.</i>)
<i>Gen.</i>	cuius'dam		cuius'dam	cuius'dam
<i>Dat.</i>	cuidam		cuidam	cuidam
<i>Acc.</i>	quendam		quandam	{ quoddam quiddam (<i>subst.</i>)
<i>Abl.</i>	quōdam		quādam	quōdam

¹ **qua** is generally used instead of **quae** in the feminine nominative singular and in the neuter nominative and accusative plural.

	PLURAL		
<i>Nom.</i>	quīdam	quaedam	quaedam
<i>Gen.</i>	quōrun'dam	quārun'dam	quōrun'dam
<i>Dat.</i>	quibus'dam	quibus'dam	quibus'dam
<i>Acc.</i>	quōsdam	quāsdam	quaedam
<i>Abl.</i>	quibus'dam	quibus'dam	quibus'dam

486. **quisquam**, substantive, *any one* (at all)

	MASC. AND FEM.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i>	quisquam	quicquam (quidquam)
<i>Gen.</i>	cuius'quam	cuius'quam
<i>Dat.</i>	cuiquam	cuiquam
<i>Acc.</i>	quemquam	quicquam (quidquam)
<i>Abl.</i>	quōquam	quōquam

487. **aliquis**, substantive, *some one*. **aliquī**, adjective, *some*

	SINGULAR				
	SUBSTANTIVE		ADJECTIVE		
	MASC. AND FEM.	NEUT.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i>	aliquis	aliquid	aliquī	aliqua	aliquod
<i>Gen.</i>	alicu'ius	alicu'ius	alicu'ius	alicu'ius	alicu'ius
<i>Dat.</i>	alicui	alicui	alicui	alicui	alicui
<i>Acc.</i>	aliquem	aliquid	aliquem	aliquam	aliquod
<i>Abl.</i>	aliquō	aliquō	aliquō	aliquā	aliquō

PLURAL FOR BOTH SUBSTANTIVE AND ADJECTIVE

	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i>	aliquī	aliquae	aliqua
<i>Gen.</i>	aliquō'rum	aliquā'rum	aliquō'rum
<i>Dat.</i>	ali'quibus	ali'quibus	ali'quibus
<i>Acc.</i>	aliquōs	aliquās	aliqua
<i>Abl.</i>	ali'quibus	ali'quibus	ali'quibus

a. quis (quī), *any one, any*, is the least definite (§ 297. *b*). **aliquis (aliquī)**, *some one, some*, is more definite than **quis**. **quisquam**, *any one* (at all), and its adjective **ūllus**, *any*, occur mostly with a negative, expressed or implied, and in clauses of comparison.

REGULAR VERBS

488. FIRST CONJUGATION. Ā-VERBS. AMŌ

PRINCIPAL PARTS amō, amāre, amāvī, amātus

PRES. STEM amā- PERF. STEM amāv- PART. STEM amāt-

ACTIVE

PASSIVE

INDICATIVE

PRESENT

*I love, am loving, do love, etc.**I am loved, etc.*

amō	amāmus
amās	amātis
amat	amant

amor	amāmur
amāris, -re	amāminī
amātur	amantur

IMPERFECT

*I loved, was loving, did love, etc.**I was loved, etc.*

amābam	amābāmus
amābās	amābātis
amābat	amābant

amābar	amābāmur
amābāris, -rē	amābāminī
amābātur	amābantur

FUTURE

*I shall love, etc.**I shall be loved, etc.*

amābō	amābimus
amābis	amābitis
amābit	amābunt

amābor	amābimur
amāberis, -re	amābiminī
amābitur	amābuntur

PERFECT

*I have loved, loved, did love, etc.**I have been (was) loved, etc.*

amāvī	amāvimus
amāvistī	amāvistis
amāvīt	amāvērunt, -re

amātus, {	amātī, {
-a, -um {	-ae, -a {
sum	sumus
es	estis
est	sunt

PLUPERFECT

*I had loved, etc.**I had been loved, etc.*

amāveram	amāverāmus
amāverās	amāverātis
amāverat	amāverant

amātus, {	eram	amātī, {
-a, -um {	erās	-ae, -a {
	erat	
		erāmus
		erātis
		erant

FUTURE PERFECT

*I shall have loved, etc.**I shall have been loved, etc.*

amāverō	amāverimus
amāveris	amāveritis
amāverit	amāverint

amātus, {	erō	amātī, {
-a, -um {	eris	-ae, -a {
	erit	
		erimus
		eritis
		erunt

SUBJUNCTIVE

PRESENT

amem	amēmus	amer	amēmur
amēs	amētis	amēris, -re	amēminī
amet	ament	amētur	amentur

IMPERFECT

amārem	amārēmus	amārer	amārēmur
amārēs	amārētis	amārēris, -re	amārēminī
amāret	amārent	amārētur	amārentur

PERFECT

amāverim	amāverimus	amātus, { sim	amātī, { sīmus
amāveris	amāveritis	-a, -um { sīs	-ae, -a { sītis
amāverit	amāverint	{ sit	{ sint

PLUPERFECT

amāvissē	amāvissēmus	amātus, { essem	amātī, { essēmus
amāvissēs	amāvissētis	-a, -um { essēs	-ae, -a { essētis
amāvissēt	amāvissētint	{ esset	{ essent

IMPERATIVE

PRESENT

amā, <i>love thou</i>	amāre, <i>be thou loved</i>
amāte, <i>love ye</i>	amāminī, <i>be ye loved</i>

FUTURE

amātō, <i>thou shalt love</i>	amātor, <i>thou shalt be loved</i>
amātō, <i>he shall love</i>	amātor, <i>he shall be loved</i>
amātōte, <i>you shall love</i>	_____
amantō, <i>they shall love</i>	amantor, <i>they shall be loved</i>

INFINITIVE

Pres. amāre, <i>to love</i>	amārī, <i>to be loved</i>	[<i>loved</i>]
Perf. amāvisse, <i>to have loved</i>	amātus, -a, -um esse, <i>to have been</i>	
Fut. amātūrus, -a, -um esse, <i>to be about to love</i>	[amātum īrī], <i>to be about to be loved</i>	

PARTICIPLES

Pres. amāns, -antis, <i>loving</i>	Pres. _____
Fut. amātūrus, -a, -um, <i>about to love</i>	Gerundive ¹ amandus, -a, -um, <i>to be loved</i>
Perf. _____	Perf. amātus, -a, -um, <i>having been loved, loved</i>

GERUND

Nom. _____
Gen. amandī, <i>of loving</i>
Dat. amandō, <i>for loving</i>
Acc. amandum, <i>loving</i>
Abl. amandō, <i>by loving</i>

SUPINE (Active Voice)

Acc. [amātum], <i>to love</i>
Abl. [amātū], <i>to love, in the loving</i>

¹ Sometimes called the future passive participle.

489. SECOND CONJUGATION. *Ē*-VERBS. *MONEŌ*PRINCIPAL PARTS *moneō, monēre, monuī, monitus*PRES. STEM *monē-* PERF. STEM *monu-* PART. STEM *monit-*

ACTIVE

INDICATIVE

PASSIVE

PRESENT

*I advise, etc.**I am advised, etc.*

<i>moneō</i>	<i>monēmus</i>
<i>monēs</i>	<i>monētis</i>
<i>monet</i>	<i>monent</i>

<i>moneor</i>	<i>monēmur</i>
<i>monēris, -re</i>	<i>monēmini</i>
<i>monētur</i>	<i>monentur</i>

IMPERFECT

*I was advising, etc.**I was advised, etc.*

<i>monēbam</i>	<i>monēbāmus</i>
<i>monēbās</i>	<i>monēbātis</i>
<i>monēbat</i>	<i>monēbant</i>

<i>monēbar</i>	<i>monēbāmur</i>
<i>monēbāris, -re</i>	<i>monēbāmini</i>
<i>monēbātur</i>	<i>monēbantur</i>

FUTURE

*I shall advise, etc.**I shall be advised, etc.*

<i>monēbō</i>	<i>monēbimus</i>
<i>monēbis</i>	<i>monēbitis</i>
<i>monēbit</i>	<i>monēbunt</i>

<i>monēbor</i>	<i>monēbimur</i>
<i>monēberis, -re</i>	<i>monēbimini</i>
<i>monēbitur</i>	<i>monēbuntur</i>

PERFECT

*I have advised, I advised, etc.**I have been (was) advised, etc.*

<i>monuī</i>	<i>monuimus</i>
<i>monuistī</i>	<i>monuistis</i>
<i>monuit</i>	<i>monuerunt, -re</i>

<i>monitus, -a, -um</i>	{ <i>sum</i> <i>es</i> <i>est</i>	<i>monitī, -ae, -a</i>	{ <i>sumus</i> <i>estis</i> <i>sunt</i>
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PLUPERFECT

*I had advised, etc.**I had been advised, etc.*

<i>monueram</i>	<i>monuerāmus</i>
<i>monuerās</i>	<i>monuerātis</i>
<i>monuerat</i>	<i>monuerant</i>

<i>monitus, -a, -um</i>	{ <i>eram</i> <i>erās</i> <i>erat</i>	<i>monitī, -ae, -a</i>	{ <i>erāmus</i> <i>erātis</i> <i>erant</i>
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FUTURE PERFECT

*I shall have advised, etc.**I shall have been advised, etc.*

<i>monuerō</i>	<i>monuerimus</i>
<i>monueris</i>	<i>monueritis</i>
<i>monuerit</i>	<i>monuerint</i>

<i>monitus, -a, -um</i>	{ <i>erō</i> <i>eris</i> <i>erit</i>	<i>monitī, -ae, -a</i>	{ <i>erimus</i> <i>eritis</i> <i>erunt</i>
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SUBJUNCTIVE

PRESENT

moneam	moneāmus	monear	moneāmur
moneās	moneātis	moneāris, -re	moneāminī
moneat	moneant	moneātur	moneantur

IMPERFECT

monērem	monērēmus	monērer	monērēmur
monērēs	monērētis	monērēris, -re	monērēminī
monēret	monērent	monērētur	monērentur

PERFECT

monuerim	monuerimus	monitus, { -a, -um	monitī, { -ae, -a	sīmus sītis sint
monueris	monueritis			
monuerit	monuerint			

PLUPERFECT

monuissē	monuissēmus	monitus, { -a, -um	monitī, { -ae, -a	essēmus essētis essent
monuissēs	monuissētis			
monuisset	monuissent			

IMPERATIVE

PRESENT

monē, <i>advise thou</i>	monēre, <i>be thou advised</i>
monēte, <i>advise ye</i>	monēminī, <i>be ye advised</i>

FUTURE

monētō, <i>thou shalt advise</i>	monētor, <i>thou shalt be advised</i>
monētō, <i>he shall advise</i>	monētor, <i>he shall be advised</i>
monētōte, <i>you shall advise</i>	_____
monētō, <i>they shall advise</i>	monentor, <i>they shall be advised</i>

INFINITIVE

<i>Pres.</i> monēre, <i>to advise</i>	monērī, <i>to be advised</i>
<i>Perf.</i> monuisse, <i>to have advised</i>	monitus, -a, -um esse, <i>to have been advised</i>
<i>Fut.</i> monitūrus, -a, -um esse, <i>to be about to advise</i>	[monitum irī], <i>to be about to be advised</i>

PARTICIPLES

<i>Pres.</i> monēns, -entis, <i>advising</i>	<i>Pres.</i> _____
<i>Fut.</i> monitūrus, -a, -um, <i>about to advise</i>	<i>Ger.</i> monendus, -a, -um, <i>to be advised</i>
<i>Perf.</i> _____	<i>Perf.</i> monitus, -a, -um, <i>having been advised, advised</i>

GERUND

<i>Nom.</i> _____
<i>Gen.</i> monendī, <i>of advising</i>
<i>Dat.</i> monendō, <i>for advising</i>
<i>Acc.</i> monendum, <i>advising</i>
<i>Abl.</i> monendō, <i>by advising</i>

SUPINE (Active Voice)

<i>Acc.</i> [monitum], <i>to advise</i>
<i>Abl.</i> [monitū], <i>to advise, in the advising</i>

490. THIRD CONJUGATION. Ē-VERBS. REGŌ

PRINCIPAL PARTS regō, regere, rēxī, rēctus

PRES. STEM rege- PERF. STEM rēx- PART. STEM rēct-

ACTIVE

INDICATIVE

PASSIVE

PRESENT

*I rule, etc.**I am ruled, etc.*

regō	regimus
regis	regitis
regit	regunt

re'gor	
re'geris, -re	
re'gitur	

re'gimur	
regi'mini	
regun'tur	

IMPERFECT

*I was ruling, etc.**I was ruled, etc.*

regēbam	regēbāmus
regēbās	regēbātis
regēbat	regēbant

regē'bar	
regēbā'ris, -re	
regēbā'tur	

regēbā'mur	
regēbā'mini	
regēban'tur	

FUTURE

*I shall rule, etc.**I shall be ruled, etc.*

regam	regēmus
regēs	regētis
reget	regent

re'gar	
regē'ris, -re	
regē'tur	

regē'mur	
regē'mini	
regen'tur	

PERFECT

*I have ruled, etc.**I have been ruled, etc.*

rēxī	rēximus
rēxistī	rēxistis
rēxit	rēxerunt, -re

rēctus,	{ sum	rēctī,	{ sumus
-a, -um	{ es	-ae, -a	{ estis
	{ est		{ sunt

PLUPERFECT

*I had ruled, etc.**I had been ruled, etc.*

rēxeram	rēxerāmus
rēxerās	rēxerātis
rēxerat	rēxerant

rēctus,	{ eram	rēctī,	{ erāmus
-a, -um	{ erās	-ae, -a	{ erātis
	{ erat		{ erant

FUTURE PERFECT

*I shall have ruled, etc.**I shall have been ruled, etc.*

rēxerō	rēxerimus
rēxeris	rēxeritis
rēxerit	rēxerint

rēctus,	{ erō	rēctī,	{ erimus
-a, -um	{ eris	-ae, -a	{ eritis
	{ erit		{ erunt

SUBJUNCTIVE

PRESENT

regam	regāmus	regar	regāmur
regās	regātis	regāris, -re	regāminī
regat	regant	regātur	regantur

IMPERFECT

regerem	regerēmus	regerer	regerēmur
regerēs	regerētis	regerēris, -re	regerēminī
regeret	regerent	regerētur	regerentur

PERFECT

rēxerim	rēxerimus	rēctus, { sim	rēctī, { sīmus
rēxeris	rēxeritis	-a, -um { sīs	-ae, -a { sītis
rēxerit	rēxerint		{ sint

PLUPERFECT

rēxissem	rēxissemus	rēctus, { essem	rēctī, { essēmus
rēxissēs	rēxissētis	-a, -um { essēs	-ae, -a { essētis
rēxisset	rēxissent		{ essent

IMPERATIVE

PRESENT

rege, rule thou	regere, be thou ruled
regite, rule ye	regiminī, be ye ruled

FUTURE

regitō, thou shalt rule	regitor, thou shalt be ruled
regitō, he shall rule	regitor, he shall be ruled
regitōte, ye shall rule	
reguntō, they shall rule	reguntor, they shall be ruled

INFINITIVE

Pres. regere, to rule	regī, to be ruled
Perf. rēxisse, to have ruled	rēctus, -a, -um esse, to have been ruled
Fut. rēctūrus, -a, -um esse, to be about to rule	[rēctum īrī], to be about to be ruled

PARTICIPLES

Pres. regēns, -entis, ruling	Pres. _____
Fut. rēctūrus, -a, -um, about to rule	Ger. regendus, -a, -um, to be ruled
Perf. _____	Perf. rēctus, -a, -um, having been ruled, ruled

GERUND

Nom. _____
Gen. regendī, of ruling
Dat. regendō, for ruling
Acc. regendum, ruling
Abl. regendō, by ruling

SUPINE (Active Voice)

Acc. [rēctum], to rule
Abl. [rēctū], to rule, in the ruling

491. FOURTH CONJUGATION. *Ī*-VERBS. *AUDIŌ*PRINCIPAL PARTS *audiŏ, audire, audivī, auditus*PRES. STEM *audi-* PERF. STEM *audiv-* PART. STEM *audit-*

ACTIVE

INDICATIVE

PASSIVE

PRESENT

*I hear, etc.**I am heard, etc.*

<i>audiŏ</i>	<i>audimus</i>	<i>audior</i>	<i>audimur</i>
<i>audis</i>	<i>auditis</i>	<i>audiris, -re</i>	<i>audimini</i>
<i>audit</i>	<i>audiunt</i>	<i>auditur</i>	<i>audiuntur</i>

IMPERFECT

*I was hearing, etc.**I was heard, etc.*

<i>audiēbam</i>	<i>audiēbāmus</i>	<i>audiēbar</i>	<i>audiēbāmur</i>
<i>audiēbās</i>	<i>audiēbātis</i>	<i>audiēbāris, -re</i>	<i>audiēbāmini</i>
<i>audiēbat</i>	<i>audiēbant</i>	<i>audiēbātur</i>	<i>audiēbantur</i>

FUTURE

*I shall hear, etc.**I shall be heard, etc.*

<i>audiam</i>	<i>audiēmus</i>	<i>audiar</i>	<i>audiēmur</i>
<i>audiēs</i>	<i>audiētis</i>	<i>audiēris, -re</i>	<i>audiēmini</i>
<i>audiet</i>	<i>audient</i>	<i>audiētur</i>	<i>audientur</i>

PERFECT

*I have heard, etc.**I have been heard, etc.*

<i>audivī</i>	<i>audivimus</i>	<i>auditus,</i>	<i>audītī,</i>
<i>audivistī</i>	<i>audivistis</i>	<i>-a, -um</i>	<i>-ae, -a</i>
<i>audivīt</i>	<i>audiverunt, -re</i>	<i>{ sum</i>	<i>{ sumus</i>
		<i>{ es</i>	<i>{ estis</i>
		<i>{ est</i>	<i>{ sunt</i>

PLUPERFECT

*I had heard, etc.**I had been heard, etc.*

<i>audiveram</i>	<i>audiverāmus</i>	<i>auditus,</i>	<i>audītī,</i>
<i>audiverās</i>	<i>audiverātis</i>	<i>-a, -um</i>	<i>-ae, -a</i>
<i>audiverat</i>	<i>audiverant</i>	<i>{ eram</i>	<i>{ erāmus</i>
		<i>{ erās</i>	<i>{ erātis</i>
		<i>{ erat</i>	<i>{ erant</i>

FUTURE PERFECT

*I shall have heard, etc.**I shall have been heard, etc.*

<i>audiverō</i>	<i>audiverimus</i>	<i>auditus,</i>	<i>audītī,</i>
<i>audiveris</i>	<i>audiveritis</i>	<i>-a, -um</i>	<i>-ae, -a</i>
<i>audiverit</i>	<i>audiverint</i>	<i>{ erō</i>	<i>{ erimus</i>
		<i>{ eris</i>	<i>{ eritis</i>
		<i>{ erit</i>	<i>{ erunt</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE

PRESENT

audiam	audiāmus	audiar	audiāmur
audiās	audiātis	audiāris, -re	audiāminī
audiat	audiant	audiātur	audiantur

IMPERFECT

audīrem	audīrēmus	audīrer	audīrēmur
audīrēs	audīrētis	audīrēris, -re	audīrēminī
audīret	audīrent	audīrētur	audīrentur

PERFECT

audīverim	audīverimus	audītus, { sim	audītī, { sīmus
audīveris	audīveritis	-a, -um, { sis	-ae, -a { sītis
audīverit	audīverint	{ sit	{ sint

PLUPERFECT

audīvissem	audīvissemus	audītus, { essem	audītī, { essēmus
audīvisēs	audīvisētis	-a, -um, { essēs	-ae, -a { essētis
audīvisset	audīvisset	{ esset	{ essent

IMPERATIVE

PRESENT

audi, <i>hear thou</i>	audi, <i>hear thou</i>
audite, <i>hear ye</i>	audite, <i>hear ye</i>

FUTURE

auditō, <i>thou shalt hear</i>	auditō, <i>thou shalt hear</i>
auditō, <i>he shall hear</i>	auditō, <i>he shall hear</i>
auditōte, <i>ye shall hear</i>	—
audiuntō, <i>they shall hear</i>	audiuntō, <i>they shall hear</i>

INFINITIVE

Pres. audire, <i>to hear</i>	audiri, <i>to be heard</i>
Perf. audivisse, <i>to have heard</i>	auditus, -a, -um esse, <i>to have been heard</i>
Fut. auditūrus, -a, -um esse, <i>to be about to hear</i>	[auditum iri], <i>to be about to be heard</i>

PARTICIPLES

Pres. audiēns, -entis, <i>hearing</i>	Pres. —
Fut. auditūrus, -a, -um, <i>about to hear</i>	Ger. audiendus, -a, -um, <i>to be heard</i>
Perf. —	Perf. auditus, -a, -um, <i>having been heard, heard</i>

GERUND

Nom. —
Gen. audiendī, <i>of hearing</i>
Dat. audiendō, <i>for hearing</i>
Acc. audiendum, <i>hearing</i>
Abl. audiendō, <i>by hearing</i>

SUPINE (Active Voice)

Acc. [auditum], <i>to hear</i>
Abl. [auditū], <i>to hear, in the hearing</i>

492. THIRD CONJUGATION. VERBS IN *-IŌ*. *CAPĪŌ*PRINCIPAL PARTS *capĭō, capere, cēpī, captus*PRES. STEM *cape-* PERF. STEM *cēp-* PART. STEM *capt-*

ACTIVE		INDICATIVE	PASSIVE
PRESENT			
<i>capĭō</i>	<i>capimus</i>	<i>ca'pior</i>	<i>ca'pimur</i>
<i>capis</i>	<i>capitis</i>	<i>ca'peris, -re</i>	<i>cap'i minī</i>
<i>capit</i>	<i>capiunt</i>	<i>ca'pitur</i>	<i>capiu'n'tur</i>
IMPERFECT			
<i>capĭēbam</i>	<i>capĭēbāmus</i>	<i>capĭē'bar</i>	<i>capĭēbā'mur</i>
<i>capĭēbās</i>	<i>capĭēbātis</i>	<i>capĭēbā'ris, -re</i>	<i>capĭēbā'minī</i>
<i>capĭēbat</i>	<i>capĭēbant</i>	<i>capĭēbā'tur</i>	<i>capĭēban'tur</i>
FUTURE			
<i>capĭam</i>	<i>capĭēmus</i>	<i>ca'piar</i>	<i>capĭē'mur</i>
<i>capĭēs</i>	<i>capĭētis</i>	<i>capĭē'ris, -re</i>	<i>capĭē'minī</i>
<i>capĭet</i>	<i>capĭent</i>	<i>capĭē'tur</i>	<i>capĭen'tur</i>
PERFECT			
<i>cēpī, cēpistī, cēpit, etc.</i>		<i>captus, -a, -um</i>	<i>sum, es, est, etc.</i>
PLUPERFECT			
<i>cēperam, cēperās, cēperat, etc.</i>		<i>captus, -a, -um</i>	<i>eram, erās, erat, etc.</i>
FUTURE PERFECT			
<i>cēperō, cēperis, cēperit, etc.</i>		<i>captus, -a, -um</i>	<i>erō, eris, erit, etc.</i>
SUBJUNCTIVE			
PRESENT			
<i>capĭam, capĭās, capĭat, etc.</i>		<i>capĭar, -iāris, -re, -iātur, etc.</i>	
IMPERFECT			
<i>caperem, caperēs, caperet, etc.</i>		<i>caperer, -erēris, -re, -erētur, etc.</i>	
PERFECT			
<i>cēperim, cēperis, cēperit, etc.</i>		<i>captus, -a, -um</i>	<i>sim, sis, sit, etc.</i>
PLUPERFECT			
<i>cēpissē, cēpissēs, cēpisset, etc.</i>		<i>captus, -a, -um</i>	<i>essem, essēs, esset, etc.</i>
IMPERATIVE			
PRESENT			
<i>2d Pers. cape</i>	<i>capite</i>	<i>capere</i>	<i>capimini</i>

FUTURE

<i>2d Pers.</i> capitō	capitōte	capitor	_____
<i>3d Pers.</i> capitō	capiantō	capitor	capiantor

INFINITIVE

<i>Pres.</i> capere	capī
<i>Perf.</i> cēpisse	captus, -a, -um esse
<i>Fut.</i> captūrus, -a, -um esse	[captum irī]

PARTICIPLES

<i>Pres.</i> capiēns, -ientis	<i>Pres.</i> _____
<i>Fut.</i> captūrus, -a, -um	<i>Ger.</i> capiendus, -a, -um
<i>Perf.</i> _____	<i>Perf.</i> captus, -a, -um

GERUND

<i>Gen.</i> capiendī
etc.

SUPINE (Active Voice)

<i>Acc.</i> [captum]
<i>Abl.</i> [captū]

493.

DEPONENT VERBS

PRINCIPAL PARTS	I. hortor, hortārī, hortātus sum, <i>urge</i>
	II. vereor, verērī, veritus sum, <i>fear</i>
	III. sequor, sequī, secūtus sum, <i>follow</i>
	IV. partior, partīrī, partītus sum, <i>share, divide</i>

NOTE. In addition to the passive conjugation, deponent verbs use certain forms from the active. These are marked with a star. Deponent -iō verbs of the third conjugation are inflected like the passive of capiō.

INDICATIVE

<i>Pres.</i> hortor	vereor	sequor	partior
hortāris, -re	verēris, -re	sequeris, -re	partīris, -re
hortātur	verētur	sequitur	partītur
hortāmur	verēmur	sequimur	partīmur
hortāminī	verēminī	sequiminī	partīminī
hortantur	verentur	sequuntur	partiuntur
<i>Impf.</i> hortābar	verēbar	sequēbar	partiēbar
<i>Fut.</i> hortābor	verēbor	sequar	partiar
<i>Perf.</i> hortātus sum	veritus sum	secūtus sum	partītus sum
<i>Plup.</i> hortātus eram	veritus eram	secūtus eram	partītus eram
<i>F. P.</i> hortātus erō	veritus erō	secūtus erō	partītus erō

SUBJUNCTIVE

<i>Pres.</i>	horter	verear	sequar	partiar
<i>Impf.</i>	hortärer	verärer	sequerer	partirer
<i>Perf.</i>	hortātus sim	veritus sim	secūtus sim	partītus sim
<i>Plup.</i>	hortātus essem	veritus essem	secūtus essem	partītus essem

IMPERATIVE

<i>Pres.</i>	hortāre	verēre	sequere	partire
<i>Fut.</i>	hortātor	verētor	sequitor	partitor

INFINITIVE

<i>Pres.</i>	hortārī	verērī	sequī	partīrī
<i>Perf.</i>	hortātus esse	veritus esse	secūtus esse	partītus esse
<i>Fut.</i>	*hortātūrus esse	*veritūrus esse	*secūtūrus esse	*partītūrus esse

PARTICIPLES

<i>Pres.</i>	*hortāns	*verēns	*sequēns	*partiēns
<i>Fut.</i>	*hortātūrus	*veritūrus	*secūtūrus	*partītūrus
<i>Perf.</i>	hortātus	veritus	secūtus	partītus
<i>Ger.</i>	hortandus	verendus	sequendus	partiendus

GERUND

*hortandī, etc.	*verendī, etc.	*sequendī, etc.	*partiendī, etc.
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SUPINE

*[hortātum, -tū]	*[veritum, -tū]	*[secūtum, -tū]	*[partitum, -tū]
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IRREGULAR VERBS

494.

sum, am, be

PRINCIPAL PARTS sum, esse, fui, futūrus

PRES. STEM es- PERF. STEM fu- PART. STEM fut-

INDICATIVE

PRESENT

SINGULAR

sum, *I am*
 es, *thou art*
 est, *he (she, it) is*

PLURAL

sumus, *we are*
 estis, *you are*
 sunt, *they are*

IMPERFECT

eram, *I was*
 erās, *thou wast*
 erat, *he was*

erāmus, *we were*
 erātis, *you were*
 erant, *they were*

FUTURE

<i>erō, I shall be</i>	<i>erimus, we shall be</i>
<i>eris, thou wilt be</i>	<i>eritis, you will be</i>
<i>erit, he will be</i>	<i>erunt, they will be</i>

PERFECT

<i>fuī, I have been, was</i>	<i>fuiimus, we have been, were</i>
<i>fuisti, thou hast been, wast</i>	<i>fuiistis, you have been, were</i>
<i>fuit, he has been, was</i>	<i>fuērunt, } they have been, were</i>
	<i>fuēre, }</i>

PLUPERFECT

<i>fueram, I had been</i>	<i>fuerāmus, we had been</i>
<i>fuerās, thou hadst been</i>	<i>fuerātis, you had been</i>
<i>fuerat, he had been</i>	<i>fuerant, they had been</i>

FUTURE PERFECT

<i>fuerō, I shall have been</i>	<i>fuerimus, we shall have been</i>
<i>fueris, thou wilt have been</i>	<i>fueritis, you will have been</i>
<i>fuerit, he will have been</i>	<i>fuerint, they will have been</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE

PRESENT

SINGULAR	PLURAL
<i>sim</i>	<i>sīmus</i>
<i>sīs</i>	<i>sītis</i>
<i>sit</i>	<i>sint</i>

IMPERFECT

SINGULAR	PLURAL
<i>essem</i>	<i>essēmus</i>
<i>essēs</i>	<i>essētis</i>
<i>esset</i>	<i>essent</i>

PERFECT

<i>fuerim</i>	<i>fuerimus</i>
<i>fueris</i>	<i>fueritis</i>
<i>fuerit</i>	<i>fuerint</i>

PLUPERFECT

<i>fuissem</i>	<i>fuissēmus</i>
<i>fuissēs</i>	<i>fuissētis</i>
<i>fuisset</i>	<i>fuissent</i>

IMPERATIVE

PRESENT

<i>2d Pers. Sing. es, be thou</i>
<i>2d Pers. Plur. este, be ye</i>

FUTURE

<i>2d Pers. Sing. estō, thou shalt be</i>
<i>3d Pers. Sing. estō, he shall be</i>
<i>2d Pers. Plur. estōte, ye shall be</i>
<i>3d Pers. Plur. suntō, they shall be</i>

INFINITIVE

<i>Pres. esse, to be</i>
<i>Perf. fuisse, to have been</i>
<i>Fut. futūrus, -a, -um esse or fore,</i> <i>to be about to be</i>

PARTICIPLE

futūrus, -a, -um, about to be

495.

possum, *be able, can*PRINCIPAL PARTS *possum, posse, potuī, —*

INDICATIVE		SUBJUNCTIVE	
SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
<i>Pres.</i> possum	pos'sumus	possim	possí'mus
potes	potes'tis	possis	possí'tis
potest	possunt	possit	possint
<i>Impf.</i> poteram	poterāmus	possem	possē'mus
<i>Fut.</i> poterō	poterimus	—————	—————
<i>Perf.</i> potuī	potuimus	potuerim	potuerimus
<i>Plup.</i> potueram	potuerāmus	potuissem	potuissēmus
<i>F. P.</i> potuerō	potuerimus	—————	—————

INFINITIVE

Pres. posse*Perf.* potuisse

PARTICIPLE

Pres. potēns, *gen.* -entis, (adjective) *powerful*

496.

prōsum, *benefit*PRINCIPAL PARTS *prōsum, prōdesse, prōfuī, prōfutūrus*PRES. STEM *prōdes-* PERF. STEM *prōfu-* PART. STEM *prōfut-*

INDICATIVE		SUBJUNCTIVE	
SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
<i>Pres.</i> prōsum	prō'sumus	prōsim	prōsímus.
prōdes	prōdes'tis	prōsīs	prōsítis
prōdest	prōsunt	prōsīt	prōsint
<i>Impf.</i> prōderam	prōderāmus	prōdessem	prodessē'mus
<i>Fut.</i> prōderō	prōderimus	—————	—————
<i>Perf.</i> prōfuī	prōfuimus	prōfuerim	prōfuerimus
<i>Plup.</i> prōfueram	prōfuerāmus	prōfuissem	prōfuissemus
<i>F. P.</i> prōfuerō	prōfuerimus	—————	—————

IMPERATIVE

Pres. 2d Pers. prōdes, prōdeste*Fut. 2d Pers.* prōdestō, prōdestōte

INFINITIVE

Pres. prōdesse*Perf.* prōfuisse*Fut.* prōfutūrus, -a, -um esseFUTURE PARTICIPLE *prōfutūrus, -a, -um*

497.	PRINCIPAL PARTS	{	volō, velle, voluī, —, <i>be willing, will, wish</i>
			nōlō, nōlle, nōluī, —, <i>be unwilling, will not</i>
			mālō, mālle, mālūī, —, <i>be more willing, prefer</i>

Nōlō and mālō are compounds of volō. Nōlō is for ne (*not*) + volō, and mālō for mā (from magis, *more*) + volō. The second person vīs is from a different root.

INDICATIVE

SINGULAR

<i>Pres.</i>	volō	nōlō	mālō
	vīs	nōn vīs	māvīs
	vult	nōn vult	māvult
PLURAL			
	volumus	nōlumus	mālumus
	vultis	nōn vultis	māvultis
	volunt	nōlunt	mālunt
<i>Impf.</i>	volēbam	nōlēbam	mālēbam
<i>Fut.</i>	volam, volēs, etc.	nōlam, nōlēs, etc.	mālam, mālēs, etc.
<i>Perf.</i>	voluī	nōluī	mālūī
<i>Plup.</i>	volueram	nōlueram	mālueram
<i>F. P.</i>	voluerō	nōluerō	māluerō

SUBJUNCTIVE

SINGULAR

<i>Pres.</i>	velim	nōlim	mālim
	velīs	nōlīs	mālīs
	velit	nōlit	mālit
PLURAL			
	velī'mus	nōlī'mus	mālī'mus
	velī'tis	nōlī'tis	mālī'tis
	velint	nōlint	mālint
<i>Impf.</i>	vellem	nōllem	māllem
<i>Perf.</i>	voluerim	nōluerim	māluerim
<i>Plup.</i>	voluissē	nōluissē	māluissem

IMPERATIVE

<i>Pres.</i>	————	nōlī	————
		nōlīte	
	<i>Fut.</i>	————	nōlītō, etc.

		INFINITIVE	
<i>Pres.</i>	velle	nōlle	mālle
<i>Perf.</i>	voluisse	nōluisse	māluisse

		PARTICIPLE	
<i>Pres.</i>	volēns, -entis	nōlēns, -entis	_____

498.

*ferō, bear, carry, endure*PRINCIPAL PARTS **ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus**PRES. STEM **fer-** PERF. STEM **tul-** PART. STEM **lāt-**

	ACTIVE		INDICATIVE		PASSIVE	
<i>Pres.</i>	ferō	ferimus	feror	ferimur	feror	ferimur
	fers	fertis	ferris, -re	ferimini	ferris, -re	ferimini
	fert	ferunt	fertur	feruntur	fertur	feruntur
<i>Impf.</i>	ferēbam		ferēbar		ferēbam	
<i>Fut.</i>	feram, ferēs, etc.		ferar, ferēris, etc.		feram, ferēs, etc.	
<i>Perf.</i>	tulī		lātus, -a, -um	sum	lātus, -a, -um	sum
<i>Plup.</i>	tuleram		lātus, -a, -um	eram	lātus, -a, -um	eram
<i>F. P.</i>	tulerō		lātus, -a, -um	erō	lātus, -a, -um	erō

	SUBJUNCTIVE			
<i>Pres.</i>	feram, ferās, etc.		ferar, ferāris, etc.	
<i>Impf.</i>	ferrem	"	ferrer	
<i>Perf.</i>	tulerim		lātus, -a, -um	sim
<i>Plup.</i>	tulissem		lātus, -a, -um	essem

	IMPERATIVE			
<i>Pres. 2d Pers.</i>	fer	ferte	ferre	ferimini
<i>Fut. 2d Pers.</i>	fertō	fertōte	fertor	
<i>3d Pers.</i>	fertō	feruntō	fertor	feruntor

	INFINITIVE			
<i>Pres.</i>	ferre		ferri	
<i>Perf.</i>	tulisse		lātus, -a, -um	esse
<i>Fut.</i>	lāturus, -a, -um	esse	_____	

	PARTICIPLES			
<i>Pres.</i>	ferēns, -entis		<i>Pres.</i>	_____
<i>Fut.</i>	lāturus, -a, -um		<i>Ger.</i>	ferendus, -a, -um
<i>Perf.</i>	_____		<i>Perf.</i>	lātus, -a, -um

	GERUND		SUPINE (Active Voice)	
<i>Gen.</i>	ferendī	<i>Acc.</i> ferendum	<i>Acc.</i>	[lātum]
<i>Dat.</i>	ferendō	<i>Abl.</i> ferendō	<i>Abl.</i>	[lātū]

499. eō, go

PRINCIPAL PARTS eō, ire, iī (īvī), itum (n. perf. part.)

PRES. STEM Ī- PERF. STEM Ī- OF ĪV- PART. STEM it-

	INDICATIVE		SUBJUNCTIVE	IMPERATIVE	
				SING.	PLUR.
<i>Pres.</i>	eō	īmus	eam	<i>2d Pers.</i> ī	īte
	īs	ītis			
	it	eunt			
<i>Impf.</i>	ībam		īrem		
<i>Fut.</i>	ībō		—	{ <i>2d Pers.</i> itō	itōte
<i>Perf.</i>	iī (īvī)		ierim (īverim)	{ <i>3d Pers.</i> itō	euntō
<i>Plup.</i>	ieram (īveram)		īssem (īvissem)		
<i>F. P.</i>	ierō (īverō)				

	INFINITIVE		PARTICIPLES
<i>Pres.</i>	ire	<i>Pres.</i>	iēns, <i>gen.</i> euntis (§ 472)
<i>Perf.</i>	īsse (īvisse)	<i>Fut.</i>	itūrus, -a, -um
<i>Fut.</i>	itūrus, -a, -um esse	<i>Ger.</i>	eundum

	GERUND		SUPINE	
<i>Gen.</i>	eundī	<i>Acc.</i> eundum	<i>Acc.</i>	[itum]
<i>Dat.</i>	eundō	<i>Abl.</i> eundō	<i>Abl.</i>	[itū]

a. The verb eō is used impersonally in the third person singular of the passive, as itur, itum est, etc.

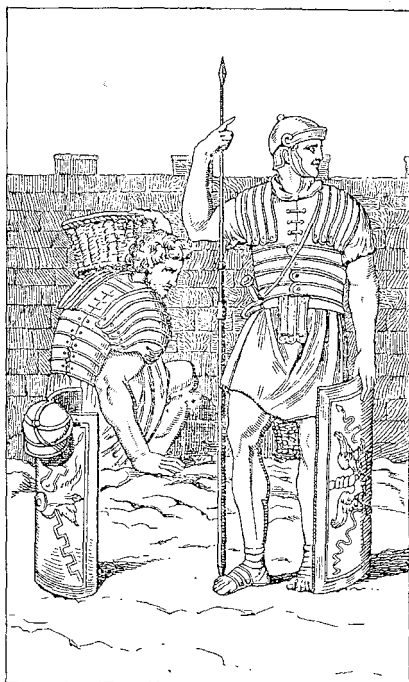
b. In the perfect system the forms with v are very rare.

500. fiō, passive of faciō; be made, become, happen

PRINCIPAL PARTS fiō, fierī, factus sum

	INDICATIVE		SUBJUNCTIVE	IMPERATIVE	
<i>Pres.</i>	fiō	—	fiam	<i>2d Pers.</i> fi	fite
	fis	—			
	fit	fiunt			
<i>Impf.</i>	fiēbam		fierem		
<i>Fut.</i>	fiam		—		

INDICATIVE		SUBJUNCTIVE	
<i>Perf.</i>	factus, -a, -um sum		factus, -a, -um sim
<i>Plup.</i>	factus, -a, -um eram		factus, -a, -um essem
<i>F. P.</i>	factus, -a, -um erō		
INFINITIVE		PARTICIPLES	
<i>Pres.</i>	ferī	<i>Perf.</i>	factus, -a, -um
<i>Perf.</i>	factus, -a, -um esse	<i>Ger.</i>	faciendus, -a, -um
<i>Fut.</i>	[factum irī]		



CASTRAMUROFOSSAQUEMUNIUNTUR

APPENDIX II

501.

RULES OF SYNTAX

NOTE. The rules of syntax are here classified and numbered consecutively. The number of the text section in which the rule appears is given at the end of each.

Nominative Case

1. The subject of a finite verb is in the nominative and answers the question Who? or What? § 36.

Agreement

2. A finite verb must always be in the same person and number as its subject. § 28.

3. A predicate noun agrees in case with the subject of the verb. § 76.

4. An appositive agrees in case with the noun which it explains. § 81.

5. Adjectives agree with their nouns in gender, number, and case. § 65.

6. A predicate adjective completing a complementary infinitive agrees in gender, number, and case with the subject of the main verb. § 215. a.

7. A relative pronoun must agree with its antecedent in gender and number; but its case is determined by the way it is used in its own clause. § 224.

Prepositions

8. A noun governed by a preposition must be in the accusative or ablative case. § 52.

Genitive Case

9. The word denoting the owner or possessor of something is in the genitive and answers the question Whose? § 38.

10. The possessive genitive often stands in the predicate, especially after the forms of *sum*, and is then called the *predicate genitive*. § 409.

11. Words denoting a part are often used with the genitive of the whole, known as the *partitive genitive*. § 331.

12. Numerical descriptions of measure are expressed by the genitive with a modifying adjective. § 443.

Dative Case

13. The indirect object of a verb is in the dative. § 45.

14. The dative of the indirect object is used with the intransitive verbs *crēdō*, *faveō*, *noceō*, *pāreō*, *persuādeō*, *resistō*, *studeō*, and others of like meaning. § 154.

15. Some verbs compounded with *ad*, *ante*, *con*, *dē*, *in*, *inter*, *ob*, *post*, *prae*, *prō*, *sub*, *super*, admit the dative of the indirect object. Transitive compounds may take both an accusative and a dative. § 426.

16. The dative is used with adjectives to denote the object toward which the given quality is directed. Such are, especially, those meaning *near*, also *fit*, *friendly*, *pleasing*, *like*, and their opposites. § 143.

17. The dative is used to denote the *purpose* or *end for which*; often with another dative denoting *the person or thing affected*. § 437.

Accusative Case

18. The direct object of a transitive verb is in the accusative and answers the question Whom? or What? § 37.

19. The subject of the infinitive is in the accusative. § 214.

20. The *place to which* is expressed by *ad* or *in* with the accusative. Before names of towns, small islands, *domus*, and *rūs* the preposition is omitted. §§ 263, 266.

21. *Duration of time* and *extent of space* are expressed by the accusative. § 336.

22. Verbs of *making*, *choosing*, *calling*, *showing*, and the like, may take a *predicate accusative* along with the direct object. With the passive voice the two accusatives become nominatives. § 392.

Ablative Case

23. *Cause* is denoted by the ablative without a preposition. This answers the question Because of what? § 102.

24. *Means* is denoted by the ablative without a preposition. This answers the question By means of what? or With what? § 103.

25. *Accompaniment* is denoted by the ablative with *cum*. This answers the question With whom? § 104.

26. The ablative with *cum* is used to denote the manner of an action. *Cum* may be omitted, if an adjective is used with the ablative. This answers the question How? or In what manner? § 105.

27. With comparatives and words implying comparison the ablative is used to denote the *measure of difference*. § 317.

28. The ablative of a noun or pronoun with a present or perfect participle in agreement is used to express attendant circumstance. This is called the *ablative absolute*. § 381.

29. 1. Descriptions of physical characteristics are expressed by the ablative with a modifying adjective. § 444.

2. Descriptions involving neither numerical statements nor physical characteristics may be expressed by either the genitive or the ablative with a modifying adjective. § 445.

30. The ablative is used to denote *in what respect* something is true. § 398.

31. The *place from which* is expressed by *ā* or *ab*, *dē*, *ē* or *ex* with the separative ablative. This answers the question *Whence?* Before names of towns, small islands, *domus*, and *rūs* the preposition is omitted. §§ 264, 266.

32. Words expressing separation or deprivation require an ablative to complete their meaning. This is called the *ablative of separation*. § 180.

33. The word expressing the person from whom an action starts, when not the subject, is put in the ablative with the preposition *ā* or *ab*. This is called the *ablative of the personal agent*. § 181.

34. The comparative degree, if *quam* is omitted, is followed by the separative ablative. § 309.

35. The *time when or within which* anything happens is expressed by the ablative without a preposition. § 275.

36. 1. The *place at or in which* is expressed by the ablative with *in*. This answers the question *Where?* Before names of towns, small islands, and *rūs* the preposition is omitted. §§ 265, 266.

2. Names of towns and small islands, if singular and of the first or second declension, and the word *domus* express the *place in which* by the locative. § 268.

Gerund and Gerundive

37. 1. The gerund is a verbal noun and is used only in the genitive, dative, accusative, and ablative singular. The constructions of these cases are in general the same as those of other nouns. § 406. 1.

2. The gerundive is a verbal adjective and must be used instead of gerund + object, excepting in the genitive and in the ablative without a preposition. Even in these instances the gerundive construction is more usual. § 406. 2.

38. The accusative of the gerund or gerundive with *ad*, or the genitive with *causā*, is used to express purpose. § 407.

Moods and Tenses of Verbs

39. Primary tenses are followed by primary tenses, and secondary by secondary. § 358.

40. The subjunctive is used in a dependent clause to express the *purpose* of the action in the principal clause. § 349.

41. A *substantive clause of purpose* with the subjunctive is used as object with verbs of *commanding, urging, asking, persuading, or advising*, where in English we should usually have the infinitive. § 366.

42. Verbs of *fearing* are followed by a substantive clause of purpose introduced by *ut* (*that not*) or *nē* (*that or lest*). § 372.

43. *Consecutive clauses of result* are introduced by *ut* or *ut nōn*, and have the verb in the subjunctive. § 385.

44. *Object clauses of result* with *ut* or *ut nōn* are found after verbs of effecting or bringing about. § 386.

45. A relative clause with the subjunctive is often used to describe an antecedent. This is called the *subjunctive of characteristic or description*. § 390.

46. The conjunction *cum* means *when, since, or although*. It is followed by the subjunctive unless it means *when* and its clause fixes the time at which the main action took place. § 396.

47. When a direct statement becomes indirect, the principal verb is changed to the infinitive, and its subject nominative becomes subject accusative of the infinitive. § 416.

48. The accusative-with-infinitive construction in indirect statements is found after verbs of *saying, telling, knowing, thinking, and perceiving*. § 419.

49. A present indicative of a direct statement becomes present infinitive of the indirect, a past indicative becomes perfect infinitive, and a future indicative becomes future infinitive. § 418.

50. In an *indirect question* the verb is in the subjunctive and its tense is determined by the law for tense sequence. § 432.



DOMINA

APPENDIX III

REVIEWS¹

I. REVIEW OF VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR THROUGH LESSON VIII

502. Give the English of the following words :²

NOUNS

agricola	dea	gallīna	pugna
ancilla	domina	iniūria	sagitta
aqua	fābula	īnsula	silva
casa	fera	lūna	terra
causa	filia	nauta	tuba
cēna	fortūna	pecūnia	via
corōna	fuga	puella	victōria

ADJECTIVES

alta	clāra	lāta	magna	nova	pulchra
bona	grāta	longa	mala	parva	sōla

VERBS

amat	est	labōrat	nārrat	nūntiat	portat	sunt
dat	habitat	laudat	necat	parat	pugnat	vocat

PREPOSITIONS	PRONOUNS	ADVERBS	CONJUNCTIONS	INTERROGATIVE PARTICLE
ā or ab	mea	cūr	et	-ne
ad	tua	deinde	quia	
cum	quis	nōn	quod	
dē	cuius	ubi		
ē or ex	cui			
in	quem			
	quid			

¹ It is suggested that each of these reviews be assigned for a written test.

² Proper nouns and proper adjectives are not repeated in the reviews. Words used in Cæsar's "Gallic War" are in heavy type.

503. Give the Latin of the following words :¹

Underline the words you do not remember. Do not look up a single word till you have gone through the entire list. Then drill on the words you have underlined.

<i>flight</i>	tells	<i>goddess</i>	<i>what</i>
story	<i>money</i>	<i>wild beast</i>	<i>way</i>
<i>new</i>	<i>calls</i>	<i>praises</i> (verb)	<i>bad</i>
lives (verb)	<i>with</i>	<i>alone</i>	loves
<i>away from</i>	<i>your</i>	<i>pleasing</i>	<i>pretty</i>
<i>who</i>	<i>then, in the</i>	<i>prepares</i>	<i>water</i>
<i>why</i>	<i>next place</i>	<i>are</i>	<i>great</i>
<i>forest</i>	<i>daughter</i>	<i>to</i>	<i>is</i>
<i>wreath</i>	<i>to whom</i>	<i>because</i>	<i>announces</i>
<i>deep, high</i>	<i>fortune</i>	<i>arrow</i>	<i>injury, wrong</i>
dinner	<i>famous</i>	<i>cottage</i>	<i>battle</i> (noun)
<i>out from</i>	<i>labors</i> (verb)	<i>gives</i>	<i>small</i>
<i>my</i>	<i>kills</i>	girl	<i> fights</i> (verb)
<i>where</i>	<i>not</i>	<i>good</i>	maid
<i>trumpet</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>carries</i>	<i>down from</i>
lady, mistress	<i>and</i>	<i>chicken</i>	<i>long</i>
<i>whom</i>	<i>sailor</i>	<i>victory</i>	<i>cause</i>
<i>island</i>	farmer	<i>land</i>	<i>whose</i>
<i>wide</i>			

504. Review Questions. How many syllables has a Latin word? How are words divided into syllables? What is the ultima? the penult? the antepenult? When is a syllable short? When is a syllable long? What is the law of Latin accent? Define the subject of a sentence; the predicate; the object; the copulâ. What is inflection? declension? conjugation? What is the ending of the verb in the third person singular, and what in the plural? What does the form of a noun show? Name the Latin cases. What case is used for the subject? the direct object? the possessor? What relation is expressed by the dative case? Give the rule for the indirect object. How are questions answered in Latin? What is a predicate adjective? an attributive adjective? What is meant by agreement? Give the rule for the agreement of the adjective. What are the three relations expressed by the ablative? What can you say of the position of the possessive pronoun? the modifying genitive? the adjective? What is the base? What is grammatical gender? What is the rule for gender in the first declension? What are the general principles of Latin word order?

¹ The translations of words used in Cæsar are in italics.

505. Fill out the following summary of the first declension :

THE FIRST OR \bar{A} -DECLENSION	}	1. Ending in the nominative singular	{	a. Singular b. Plural
		2. Rule for gender		
		3. Case terminations		
		4. Irregular nouns		

II. REVIEW OF LESSONS IX-XVII

506. Give the English of the following words :

NOUNS OF THE FIRST DECLENSION

agrī cultūra	cōpia	fāma	galea	lacrima	patria
cōnstantia	dīligentia	fēmina	inopia	lōrica	praeda

NOUNS OF THE SECOND DECLENSION

ager	cibus	frūmentum	oppidānus	scūtum
amicus	cōnsilium	gladius	oppidum	servus
arma (plural)	domicilium	lēgātus	pīlum	studium
auxilium	dominus	liberī	populus	tēlum
bellum	equus	magister	praemium	vīcus
carrus	filius	mūrus	proelium	vir
castrum	fluvius	numerus	puer	

ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS

aeger, aegra, aegrum	neuter, neutra, neutrum
alius, alia, aliud	noster, nostra, nostrum
alter, altera, alterum	nūllus, -a, -um
armātus, -a, -um	pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum
crēber, crēbra, crēbrum	sōlus, -a, -um
dūrus, -a, -um	suus, -a, -um
finitimus, -a, -um	tōtus, -a, -um
īnfirminus, -a, -um	tuus, -a, -um
legiōnārius, -a, -um	ūllus, -a, -um
liber, libera, liberum	ūnus, -a, -um
mātūrus, -a, -um	uter, utra, utrum
meus, -a, -um	validus, -a, -um
miser, misera, miserum	vester, vestra, vestrum
multus, -a, -um	

VERBS	DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN	ADVERBS
arat	is, ea, id	iam
cūrat		quō
dēsīderat	CONJUNCTIONS	saepe
mātūrat	an	
properat	-que	PREPOSITION
	sed	apud

507. Give the Latin of the following words :

<i>sword</i>	<i>war</i>	<i>shield</i> (noun)	<i>plan</i> (noun)
<i>corselet</i>	<i>number</i>	<i>whole</i>	<i>people</i>
<i>man</i>	<i>my</i>	<i>it</i>	<i>beautiful</i>
<i>your</i> (plural)	<i>free</i> (adj.)	<i>aid</i> (noun)	<i>no</i> (adj.)
<i>hasten</i>	<i>children</i>	<i>legionary</i>	<i>our</i>
<i>but</i>	<i>wall</i>	<i>weak</i>	<i>battle</i>
<i>among</i>	<i>grain</i>	<i>arms</i>	<i>spear</i>
<i>tear</i> (noun)	<i>weapon</i>	<i>master</i> (of school)	<i>food</i>
<i>village</i>	<i>one</i>	<i>friend</i>	<i>steadiness</i>
<i>strong</i>	<i>plow</i> (verb)	<i>neighboring</i>	<i>fatherland</i>
<i>long for</i>	<i>this or that</i>	<i>sick</i>	<i>town</i>
<i>and</i> (enclitic)	<i>already</i>	<i>lieutenant</i>	<i>fort</i>
<i>often</i>	<i>helmet</i>	<i>field</i>	<i>camp</i>
<i>want</i> (noun)	<i>river</i>	<i>report, rumor</i>	<i>neither</i> (of two)
<i>which</i> (of two)	<i>zeal</i>	<i>abode</i>	<i>much</i>
<i>care for</i>	<i>any</i>	<i>boy</i>	<i>agriculture</i>
<i>or</i> (in a ques- tion)	<i>he</i>	<i>his own</i>	<i>other</i>
<i>whither</i>	<i>son'</i>	<i>alone</i>	<i>the other</i> (of two)
<i>wagon</i>	<i>slave</i>	<i>prize</i> (noun)	<i>hard</i>
<i>townsman</i>	<i>your</i> (singular)	<i>master</i> (owner)	<i>booty</i>
<i>wretched</i>	<i>she</i>	<i>carefulness</i>	<i>frequent</i>
<i>ripe</i>	<i>woman</i>	<i>plenty</i>	<i>armed</i>
	<i>horse</i>	<i>troops</i>	

508. Review Questions. How many declensions are there? What three things must be known about a noun before it can be declined? What three cases of neuter nouns are always alike, and in what do they end in the plural? What two plural cases are always alike? When is the vocative singular not like the nominative? What is a predicate noun? With what does it agree? What is an appositive? Give the rule for the agreement of an appositive. How can we tell whether a noun in -er is declined like *puer* or like *ager*?

Decline **bonus, liber, pulcher**. How can we tell whether an adjective in **-er** is declined like **liber** or like **pulcher**? Why must we say **nauta bonus** and not **nauta bona**? Name the Latin possessive pronouns. How are they declined? With what does the possessive pronoun agree? When do we use **tuus** and when **vester**? Why is **suus** called a *reflexive* possessive? What is the non-reflexive possessive of the third person? When are possessives omitted? What four uses of the ablative case are covered by the relations expressed in English by *with*? Give an illustration in Latin of the *ablative of manner*; of the *ablative of cause*; of the *ablative of means*; of the *ablative of accompaniment*. What ablative regularly has **cum**? What ablative sometimes has **cum**? What uses of the ablative never have **cum**? Name the nine pronominal adjectives, with their meanings. Decline **alius, nūllus**. Decline **is**. What does **is** mean as a demonstrative adjective or pronoun? What other important use has it?

509. Fill out the following summary of the second declension :

THE SECOND OR O-DECLENSION	}	1. Endings in the nominative
		2. Rule for gender
		3. Case terminations of nouns { <i>a.</i> Singular in -us { <i>b.</i> Plural
		<i>a.</i> The vocative singular of nouns in -us
		4. Case terminations of nouns { <i>a.</i> Singular in -um { <i>b.</i> Plural
		5. Peculiarities of nouns in -er and -ir
		6. Peculiarities of nouns in -ius and -ium

III. REVIEW OF LESSONS XVIII-XXVI

510. Give the English of the following words :

NOUNS OF THE FIRST DECLENSION

disciplīna	poena	rēgīna	trīstītia
fōrma	potentia	superbia	

NOUNS OF THE SECOND DECLENSION

lūdus	ōrnāmentum	sacrum	socius	verbum
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ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS

amicus	grātus	interfectus	molestus	septem
antiquus	idōneus	īrātus	perpetuus	superbus
fīnitimus	inimīcus	laetus	proximus	

ADVERBS		CONJUNCTIONS		PERSONAL PRONOUN
hodiē	mox	etiam		ego
ibi	nunc	nōn solum . . . sed etiam		
maximē	nūper			
VERBS				
CONJ. I	CONJ. II	CONJ. III	CONJ. IV	
volō, -āre	dēleō, -ēre	agō, -ere	audiō, -īre	
	doceō, -ēre	capiō, -ere	mūniō, -īre	
	faveō, -ēre	crēdō, -ere	reperiō, -īre	
	habeō, -ēre	dīcō, -ere	veniō, -īre	
	iubeō, -ēre	dūcō, -ere		
	monēō, -ēre	faciō, -ere		
IRREGULAR VERB	moveō, -ēre	fugiō, -ere		
sum, esse	noceō, -ēre	iaciō, -ere		
	pāreō, -ēre	mittō, -ere		
	persuādeō, -ēre	rapiō, -ere		
	sedeō, -ēre	regō, -ere		
	studeō, -ēre	resistō, -ere		
	videō, -ēre			

511. Give the Latin of the following words. In the case of verbs always give the first form and the present infinitive.

<i>ancient</i>	<i>not only . . .</i>	<i>nearest</i>	<i>move</i>	<i>training</i>
<i>come</i>	<i>but also</i>	<i>sacred rite</i>	<i>soon</i>	<i>take</i>
<i>resist</i>	<i>seven</i>	<i>queen</i>	<i>glad</i>	<i>have</i>
<i>see</i>	<i>ally, companion</i>	<i>flee</i>	<i>punishment</i>	<i>to-day</i>
<i>be</i>	<i>pride</i>	<i>obey</i>	<i>believe</i>	<i>unfriendly</i>
<i>fly</i>	<i>fortify</i>	<i>lately</i>	<i>advise</i>	<i>drive</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>send</i>	<i>constant</i>	<i>especially,</i>	<i>favor (verb)</i>
<i>proud</i>	<i>sit</i>	<i>ornament</i>	<i>most of all</i>	<i>suitable</i>
<i>word</i>	<i>also</i>	<i>power</i>	<i>angry</i>	<i>pleasing</i>
<i>sadness</i>	<i>school</i>	<i>make, do</i>	<i>beauty</i>	<i>teach</i>
<i>find</i>	<i>hear</i>	<i>injure</i>	<i>say</i>	<i>neighboring</i>
<i>rule (verb)</i>	<i>hurl</i>	<i>now</i>	<i>command (verb)</i>	<i>destroy</i>
<i>be eager</i>	<i>persuade</i>	<i>annoying</i>	<i>there</i>	<i>friendly</i>
<i>for</i>	<i>only</i>	<i>lead</i>	<i>slain</i>	<i>seize</i>

512. Review Questions. What is conjugation? Name two important differences between conjugation in Latin and in English. What is tense?

What is mood? What are the Latin moods? When do we use the indicative mood? Name the six tenses of the indicative. What are personal endings? Name those you have had. Inflect *sum* in the three tenses you have learned. How many regular conjugations are there? How are they distinguished? How is the present stem found? What tenses are formed from the present stem? What is the tense sign of the imperfect? What is the meaning of the imperfect? What is the tense sign of the future in the first two conjugations? in the last two? Before what letters is a final long vowel of the stem shortened? What are the three possible translations of a present, as of *pugnō*? Inflect *arō*, *sedēō*, *mittō*, *faciō*, and *veniō*, in the present, imperfect, and future active. What forms of *-iō* verbs of the third conjugation are like *audiō*? what like *regō*? Give the rule for the dative with adjectives. Name the special intransitive verbs that govern the dative. What does the imperative mood express? How is the present active imperative formed in the singular? in the plural? What three verbs have a shortened present active imperative? Give the present active imperative of *portō*, *dēlēō*, *agō*, *faciō*, *mūniō*.

IV. REVIEW OF LESSONS XXVII-XXXVI

513. Give the English of the following words :

NOUNS OF THE FIRST DECLENSION

ālā *cūra* *mora* *porta* *prōvincia* *vīta*

NOUNS OF THE SECOND DECLENSION

animus *bracchium* *locus* *nāvigium* *perīculum* *vīnum*
aurum *deus* *mōnstrum* *ōrāculum* *ventus*

ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS

adversus *commōtus* *dubius* *plēnus*
attentus *dēfessus* *maximus* *saevus*
cārus *dexter* *perfidus* *sinister*

ADVERBS

antēā *diū* *ita* *subitō*
celeriter *frūstrā* *longē* *tamen*
dēnique *graviter* *semper* *tum*

CONJUNCTIONS

autem *sī* *ubi*

PREPOSITIONS				
	dē	per	prō	sine
VERBS				
	CONJ. I		CONJ. II	
adpropinquō	recūsō	superō	contineō	
nāvigō	reportō	temptō	egeō	
occupō	servō	vāstō	prohibeō	
postulō	stō	vulnerō	respondeō	teneō
	CONJ. III		IRREGULAR VERB	
discēdō	gerō	interficiō	absum	

514. Translate the following words. Give the genitive and the gender of the nouns and the principal parts of the verbs.

<i>be away</i>	<i>moreover</i>	<i>boat, ship</i>	<i>without</i>	<i>before,</i>
<i>wind</i>	<i>greatest</i>	<i>sail (verb)</i>	<i>hold</i>	<i>previously</i>
<i>through</i>	<i>oracle</i>	<i>life</i>	<i>suddenly</i>	<i>depart,</i>
<i>if</i>	<i>danger</i>	<i>save</i>	<i>dear</i>	<i>go away</i>
<i>savage</i>	<i>lay waste</i>	<i>full</i>	<i>always</i>	<i>province</i>
<i>wound (verb)</i>	<i>gate</i>	<i>refuse</i>	<i>god</i>	<i>care, trouble</i>
<i>wine</i>	<i>doubtful</i>	<i>heavily</i>	<i>hold in,</i>	<i>kill</i>
<i>delay</i>	<i>opposite,</i>	<i>monster</i>	<i>keep</i>	<i>reply</i>
<i>faithless</i>	<i>adverse</i>	<i>approach</i>	<i>afar</i>	<i>(verb)</i>
<i>right</i>	<i>demand</i>	<i>nevertheless</i>	<i>thus, so,</i>	<i>wing</i>
<i>seize</i>	<i>finally</i>	<i>place</i>	<i>as follows</i>	<i>mind,</i>
<i>quickly</i>	<i>attentive</i>	<i>be without,</i>	<i>arm (noun)</i>	<i>heart</i>
<i>before, in</i>	<i>then, at</i>	<i>lack</i>	<i>when</i>	<i>left (adj.)</i>
<i>behalf of</i>	<i>that time</i>	<i>moved</i>	<i>in vain</i>	<i>bear, carry on</i>
<i>battle</i>	<i>wearry</i>	<i>gold</i>	<i>stand</i>	<i>try</i>
<i>down from or</i>	<i>overcome,</i>	<i>restrain,</i>	<i>bring back,</i>	<i>for a long</i>
<i>concerning</i>	<i>conquer</i>	<i>keep from</i>	<i>win</i>	<i>time</i>

515. Give the principal parts and meaning of the following verbs :

sum	moveō	moneō	pāreō	veniō
dō	crēdō	capiō	dūcō	iaciō
teneō	rapiō	doceō	faciō	videō
iubeō	reperiō	regō	persuādeō	absum
agō	dēleō	faveō	sedeō	egeō
mittō	resistō	noceō	studeō	gerō
mūniō	audiō	dīcō	fugiō	stō

516. Review Questions. What are the personal endings in the passive voice? What is the letter -r sometimes called? What are the distinguishing vowels of the four conjugations? What forms constitute the principal parts? What are the three different conjugation stems? How may they be found? What are the tenses of the indicative? of the infinitive? What tense of the imperative have you learned? What forms are built on the present stem? on the perfect stem? on the participial stem? What are the endings of the perfect active indicative? What is the tense sign of the pluperfect active? of the future perfect active? How is the present active infinitive formed? the present passive infinitive? How is the present active imperative formed? the present passive imperative? How is the perfect active infinitive formed? the perfect passive infinitive? How is the future active infinitive formed? What is a participle? How are participles in -us declined? Give the rule for the agreement of the participle. How are the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect passive indicative formed? Conjugate the verb **sum** in all moods and tenses as far as you have learned it (§ 494). What is meant by the separative ablative? How is the place *from which* expressed in Latin? Give the rule for the ablative of separation; for the ablative of the personal agent. How can we distinguish between the ablative of means and the ablative of the personal agent? What is the perfect definite? the perfect indefinite? What is the difference in meaning between the perfect indefinite and the imperfect? What two cases in Latin may be governed by a preposition? Name the prepositions that govern the ablative. What does the preposition **in** mean when it governs the ablative? the accusative? What are the three interrogatives used to introduce *yes-and-no* questions? Explain the force of each. What words are sometimes used for *yes* and *no*? What are the different meanings and uses of *ubi*?

V. REVIEW OF LESSONS XXXVII-XLIV

517. Give the English of the following words :

NOUNS					
FIRST DECLENSION		SECOND DECLENSION			
	rīpa	barbarī	castellum		
		captīvus	impedimentum		
THIRD DECLENSION					
animal	calamitās	cliēns	dux	fōns	ignis
arbor	calcar	collis	eques	frāter	imperātor
avis	caput	cōnsul	finis	homō	īnsigne
caedēs	cīvis	dēns	flūmen	hostis	iter

iūdex	māter	opus	pēs	sanguis	urbs
labor	mēnsis	ōrātor	pōns	soror	victor
lapis	mīles	ōrdō	prīnceps	tempus	virtūs
legiō	mōns	pater	rēx	terror	vīs
mare	nāvis	pedes	salūs	turris	

ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS

barbarus	dexter	sinister	summus
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PREPOSITIONS

in with the abl.
in with the acc.
trāns

ADVERBS

cotīdiē
numquam

CONJUNCTIONS

nec, neque
nec . . . nec, or neque . . . neque

VERBS

CONJ. I

cessō
cōfirmō

oppugnō
vetō

CONJ. III

accipiō
incipiō

petō
pōnō

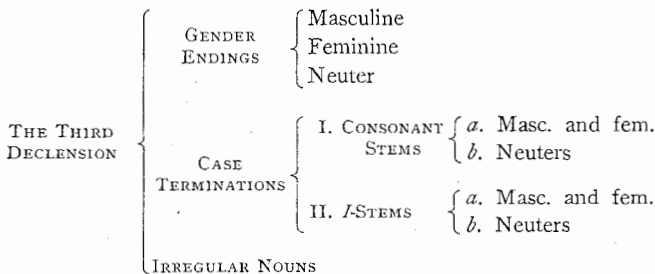
vincō
vivō

518. Translate the following words. Give the genitive and the gender of the nouns and the principal parts of the verbs:

<i>forbid</i>	<i>man-of-war</i>	<i>conquer</i>	<i>redoubt, fort</i>
<i>rank, row</i>	<i>judge</i>	<i>consul</i>	<i>sea</i>
<i>brother</i>	<i>defeat, disaster</i>	<i>mother</i>	<i>tower</i>
<i>force</i>	<i>fire</i>	<i>retainer</i>	<i>drill (verb)</i>
<i>across</i>	<i>tree</i>	<i>citizen</i>	<i>legion</i>
<i>savages</i>	<i>foot soldier</i>	<i>head</i>	<i>terror</i>
<i>horseman</i>	<i>receive</i>	<i>safety</i>	<i>into, to</i>
<i>never</i>	<i>general</i>	<i>assail,</i>	<i>right (adj.)</i>
<i>mountain</i>	<i>highest</i>	<i>storm</i>	<i>in</i>
<i>manliness,</i>	<i>fountain</i>	<i>begin</i>	<i>stone</i>
<i>courage</i>	<i>orator</i>	<i>march</i>	<i>blood</i>
<i>leader</i>	<i>neither . . . nor</i>	<i>decoration</i>	<i>labor (noun)</i>
<i>put, place</i>	<i>and not</i>	<i>bridge</i>	<i>king</i>
<i>time</i>	<i>left</i>	<i>bird</i>	<i>spur</i>
<i>savage, barba-</i>	<i>tooth</i>	<i>cease</i>	<i>chief</i>
<i>rous</i>	<i>soldier</i>	<i>man</i>	<i>slaughter</i>
<i>sister</i>	<i>month</i>	<i>river</i>	<i>strengthen</i>
<i>seek</i>	<i>city</i>	<i>work (noun)</i>	<i>foot</i>
<i>captive</i>	<i>victor</i>	<i>and</i>	<i>enemy</i>
<i>hindrance,</i>	<i>daily</i>	<i>ship</i>	<i>animal</i>
<i>baggage</i>	<i>live (verb)</i>	<i>bank</i>	<i>father</i>

519. Review Questions. Give the conjugation of *possum*. What is an infinitive? What three uses has the Latin infinitive that are like the English? What is the case of the subject of the infinitive? What is meant by a complementary infinitive? In the sentence *The bad boy cannot be happy*, what is the case of *happy*? Give the rule. Decline *quī*. Give the rule for the agreement of the relative. What are the two uses of the interrogative? Decline *quis*. What is the base of a noun? How is the stem formed from the base? Are the stem and the base ever the same? How many declensions of nouns are there? Name them. What are the two chief divisions of the third declension? How are the consonant stems classified? Explain the formation of *lapis* from the stem *lapid-*, *mīles* from *mīlit-*, *rēx* from *rēg-*. What nouns have *i*-stems? What peculiarities of form do *i*-stems have, — masc., fem., and neut.? Name the five nouns that have *-ī* and *-e* in the abl. Decline *turris*. Give the rules for gender in the third declension. Decline *mīles*, *lapis*, *rēx*, *virtūs*, *cōsul*, *legiō*, *homō*, *pater*, *flūmen*, *opus*, *tempus*, *caput*, *caedēs*, *urbs*, *hostis*, *mare*, *animal*, *vīs*, *iter*.

520. Fill out the following scheme :



VI. REVIEW OF LESSONS XLV-LII

521. Give the English of the following words :

NOUNS

FIRST DECLENSION

amīcitiā
hōra
littera

annus
modus
nūntius
oculus

SECOND DECLENSION

rēgnum
signum
supplicium,
 supplicium dare
 supplicium sūmere dē
tergum,
 tergum vertere
vestigium

THIRD DECLENSION

aestās	nox
corpus	pars
hiems	pāx
libertās	rūs
lūx,	sōl
prīma lūx	vōx
nōmen	vulnus

FOURTH DECLENSION

adventus	impetus
cornū	lacus
domus	manus
equitātus	metus
exercitus	portus
fluctus	

FIFTH DECLENSION

aciēs	rēs,	spēs
diēs	rēs gestae	
fidēs,	rēs adversae	
in fidem venīre	rēs secundae	
	rēs pūblica	

INDECLINABLE NOUN

nihil

ADJECTIVES

FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS

dēnsus	prīstinus
invīsus	pūblicus
mīrus	secundus
paucī	tantus
prīmus	vērus

THIRD DECLENSION

ācer, ācris, ācre	gravis, grave
brevis, breve	incolumis, incolume
difficilis, difficile	omnis, omne
facilis, facile	pār, pār
fortis, forte	vēlōx, vēlōx

PRONOUNS

PERSONAL

ego
nōs
suī
tū
vōs

DEMONSTRATIVE

hic
īdem
ille
iste

INTENSIVE

ipse

INDEFINITE

aliquis, aliquī
quīdam
quis, quī
quisquam
quisque

ADVERBS

nē . . . quidem
ōlimpaene
quoquesatis
vērō

CONJUNCTIONS

itaque
nisi

PREPOSITIONS

ante
post
propter

VERBS

CONJ. I

conlocō
convocō
cremō
dēmōnstrō
mandō

CONJ. II

dēbeō
exerceō
maneō
placeō
sustineō

CONJ. III

committō,
committere proelium
dēcidō
ēripiō
sūmō,
sūmere supplicium dē-
trādūcō
vertō

CONJ. IV

dēsiliō

522. Translate the following words. Give the genitive and the gender of the nouns and the principal parts of the verbs.

<i>if not, unless</i>	<i>adversity</i>	<i>burn</i>	<i>peace</i>
<i>on account of</i>	<i>former, old-</i>	<i>that (of yours)</i>	<i>back</i>
<i>unharmed</i>	<i>time</i>	<i>before</i>	<i>turn the back,</i>
<i>public</i>	<i>all, every</i>	<i>you (plur.)</i>	<i>retreat</i>
<i>commonwealth</i>	<i>any one (at all)</i>	<i>light</i>	<i>night</i>
<i>leap down, dis-</i>	<i>this (of mine)</i>	<i>daybreak</i>	<i>hand, force</i>
<i>mount</i>	<i>heavy, serious</i>	<i>winter</i>	<i>lake</i>
<i>lead across</i>	<i>hateful, detested</i>	<i>attack</i>	<i>day</i>
<i>remain</i>	<i>true</i>	<i>line of battle</i>	<i>commit, intrust</i>
<i>call together</i>	<i>burn</i>	<i>army</i>	<i>a few only</i>
<i>friendship</i>	<i>snatch from</i>	<i>drill, train</i>	<i>sharp, eager</i>
<i>footprint, trace</i>	<i>letter</i>	<i>join battle</i>	<i>we</i>
<i>each</i>	<i>punishment</i>	<i>house, home</i>	<i>turn</i>
<i>fear (noun)</i>	<i>inflict punish-</i>	<i>midday</i>	<i>you (sing.)</i>
<i>hope</i>	<i>ment on</i>	<i>wonderful</i>	<i>I</i>
<i>therefore</i>	<i>suffer punish-</i>	<i>brave</i>	<i>signal</i>
<i>behind, after</i>	<i>ment</i>	<i>almost</i>	<i>summer</i>
<i>so great</i>	<i>liberty</i>	<i>the same</i>	<i>cavalry</i>
<i>equal</i>	<i>sun</i>	<i>some, any</i>	<i>wound</i>
<i>in truth, indeed</i>	<i>sustain</i>	<i>if any one</i>	<i>horn, wing</i>
<i>that (yonder)</i>	<i>take up, assume</i>	<i>self, very</i>	<i>country</i>
<i>a certain</i>	<i>hour</i>	<i>not even</i>	<i>second, favor-</i>
<i>fall down</i>	<i>reign, realm</i>	<i>easy</i>	<i>able</i>
<i>owe, ought</i>	<i>messenger</i>	<i>dense</i>	<i>short</i>
<i>measure, mode</i>	<i>part, direction</i>	<i>point out, ex-</i>	<i>voice</i>
<i>eye</i>	<i>body</i>	<i>plain</i>	<i>formerly, once</i>
<i>name</i>	<i>harbor</i>	<i>difficult</i>	<i>arrival</i>
<i>wave, billow</i>	<i>faith, protection</i>	<i>first</i>	<i>come under the</i>
<i>thing, matter</i>	<i>of himself</i>	<i>arrange, station</i>	<i>protection of</i>
<i>exploits</i>	<i>also, too</i>	<i>please</i>	<i>swift</i>
<i>republic</i>	<i>sufficiently</i>	<i>year</i>	<i>nothing</i>
<i>prosperity</i>			

523. Review Questions. By what declensions are Latin adjectives declined? What can you say about the stem of adjectives of the third declension? Into what classes are these adjectives divided? How can you tell to which of the classes an adjective belongs? Decline *acer*, *omnis*, *pār*. What are the nominative endings and genders of nouns of the fourth

or u-declension? What nouns are feminine by exception? Decline **adventus, lacus, cornū, domus**. Give the rules for the ordinary expression of the *place to which*, the *place from which*, the *place in which*. What special rules apply to names of towns, small islands, and **rūs**? What is the locative case? What words have a locative case? What is the form of the locative case? Translate *Galba lives at home, Galba lives at Rome, Galba lives at Pompeii*. What is the rule for gender in the fifth or ē-declension? Decline **diēs, rēs**. When is the long ē shortened? What can you say about the plural of the fifth declension? Decline **tuba, servus, pīlum, ager, puer, mīles, cōsul, flūmen, caedēs, animal**. How is the *time when* expressed? Name the classes of pronouns and define each class. Decline **ego, tū, is**. What are the reflexives of the first and second persons? What is the reflexive of the third person? Decline **it**. Translate *I see myself, he sees himself, he sees him*. Decline **ipse**. How is **ipse** used? Decline **īdem**. Decline **hic, iste, ille**. Explain the use of these words. Name and translate the commoner indefinite pronouns. Decline **aliquis, quisquam, quīdam, quisque**.

VII. REVIEW OF LESSONS LIII-LX

524. Give the English of the following words :

NOUNS

FIRST DECLENSION

aquila fossa

SECOND DECLENSION

aedificium imperium spatium
 captivus negotium vāllum
 concilium

THIRD DECLENSION

agmen	gēns	mors	regiō
celeritās	lātitūdō	mulier	rūmor
cīvitās	longitūdō	multitūdō	scelus
clāmor	magnitūdō	mūnitiō	servitūs
cohors	mēns	nēmō	timor
difficultās	mercātor	obses	vallēs
explōrātor	mille	opiniō	

FOURTH DECLENSION

aditus passus
 commeātus

FIFTH DECLENSION

rēs frūmentāria

ADJECTIVES

FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS

aequus	maximus	plūrimus	singulī
bīnī	medius	posterus	superus
ducentī	minimus	prīmus	tardus
duo	opportūnus	reliquus	ternī
exterus	optimus	secundus	ūnus
īferus	pessimus		

THIRD DECLENSION

alacer, alacris, alacre	humilis, humile	peior, peius
audāx, audāx	ingēns, ingēns	—, plūs
celer, celeris, celere	interior, interius	prior, prius
citerior, citerius	lēnis, lēne	recēns, recēns
difficilis, difficile	maior, maius	similis, simile
dissimilis, dissimile	melior, melius	trēs, tria
facilis, facile	minor, minus	ulterior, ulterius
gracilis, gracile	nōbilis, nōbile	

ADVERBS

ācritēr	magis	optimē	proximē
audāctēr	magnopere	parum	quam
bene	maximē	paulō	statim
facile	melius	plūrimum	tam
ferē	minimē	prope	undique
fortiter	multum	propius	

CONJUNCTIONS

atque, ac	quā dē causā
aut	quam ob rem
aut . . . aut	simul atque or
et . . . et	simul ac
nam	

PREPOSITIONS

circum
contrā
inter
ob
trāns

VERBS

CONJ. I		CONJ. II	
cōnor	moror	obtinēō	valeō
hortor	vexō	perterreō	vereor
CONJ. III			
abdō	dēdō	patior	revertor
cadō	dēfendō	premō	sequor
cognōscō	ēgredior	proficīscor	statuō
cōnsequor	incendō	prōgredior	subsequor
contendō	incolō	quaerō	suscipiō
cupiō	īnsequor	recipiō	trādō
currō	occidō	relinquō	trahō
CONJ. IV			
	orior	pervenīō	

525. Translate the following words. Give the genitive and the gender of the nouns and the principal parts of the verbs :

<i>on account of</i>	<i>width</i>	<i>fear</i> (verb)	<i>leave</i>
<i>nearly</i>	<i>scout</i>	<i>worse</i>	<i>abandon</i>
<i>keenly, sharply</i>	<i>cohort</i>	<i>greater, larger</i>	<i>be strong</i>
<i>thousand</i>	<i>tribe, nation</i>	<i>two by two</i>	<i>receive, recover</i>
<i>two</i>	<i>business</i>	<i>least</i> (adv.)	<i>terrify, frighten</i>
<i>opportune</i>	<i>by a little</i>	<i>opinion, expectation</i>	<i>dwell</i>
<i>remaining</i>	<i>somewhat</i>	<i>approach, entrance</i>	<i>state, citizen-ship</i>
<i>above</i> (adj.)	<i>crime</i>	<i>trader</i>	<i>valley</i>
<i>next</i>	<i>difficult</i>	<i>magnitude, size</i>	<i>slavery</i>
<i>grain supply</i>	<i>equal</i>	<i>council, assembly</i>	<i>greatly</i>
<i>pace</i>	<i>move forward, advance</i>	<i>space, room</i>	<i>best of all</i> (adv.)
<i>shout</i> (noun)	<i>multitude</i>	<i>either . . . or</i>	<i>better</i> (adv.)
<i>from all sides</i>	<i>woman</i>	<i>rise, arise</i> ✓	<i>well</i> (adv.)
<i>against</i>	<i>desire</i> (verb)	<i>suffer, allow</i>	<i>very much</i>
<i>around</i>	<i>give over, surrender</i>	<i>press hard</i>	<i>much</i>
<i>three</i>	<i>kill</i>	<i>fall</i>	<i>unlike</i>
<i>further</i>	<i>overtake</i>	<i>surrender</i>	<i>like</i> (adj.)
<i>line of march</i>	<i>hasten, strive</i>	<i>set fire to</i>	<i>slow</i>
<i>rumor</i>	<i>hide</i>	<i>defend</i>	<i>very greatly, exceedingly</i>
<i>region</i>	<i>one</i>	<i>possess, hold</i>	<i>building</i>
<i>fortification</i>	<i>first</i>	<i>delay</i> (verb) ✓	<i>mind</i> (noun)
<i>eagle</i>	<i>second, favorable</i>	<i>nearest</i> (adv.)	<i>easily</i>
<i>almost</i>	<i>two hundred</i>	<i>nearer</i> (adv.)	<i>easy</i>
<i>boldly</i>	<i>former</i>	<i>better</i> (adj.)	<i>recent</i>
<i>bravely</i>	<i>inner</i>	<i>well known, noble</i>	<i>huge, great</i>
<i>across</i>	<i>middle</i>	<i>mild, gentle</i>	<i>bold</i>
<i>between, among</i>	<i>low</i>	<i>swift</i>	<i>immediately</i>
<i>hither</i> (adj.)	<i>outward</i>	<i>eager</i>	<i>as soon as</i>
<i>so</i>	<i>three by three</i>	<i>low</i> (adj.)	<i>for</i>
<i>less</i>	<i>provisions</i>	<i>slender</i>	<i>than</i>
<i>more</i>	<i>speed</i>	<i>one by one</i>	<i>best</i> (adj.)
<i>most</i>	<i>ditch</i>	<i>no one</i>	<i>greatest</i>
<i>worst</i>	<i>wherefore or therefore</i>	<i>least</i> (adv.)	<i>follow close</i>
<i>difficulty</i>	<i>for this reason</i>	<i>little</i> (adv.)	<i>encourage</i>
<i>hostage</i>	<i>fear</i> (noun)	<i>learn, know</i>	<i>annoy, ravage</i>
<i>death</i>	<i>return</i>	<i>drag</i>	<i>hide</i>
<i>command, power</i>	<i>inquire</i>	<i>undertake</i>	<i>follow</i>
<i>captive</i>	<i>set out</i>	<i>run</i>	<i>pursue</i>
<i>or</i>	<i>move out, disembark</i>	<i>fix, decide</i>	<i>both . . . and</i>
<i>and</i>			<i>rampart</i>
<i>arrive</i>			
<i>attempt, try</i>			
<i>length</i>			

526. Review Questions. What is meant by comparison? In what two ways may adjectives be compared? Compare *clārus*, *brevis*, *vēlōx*, and explain the formation of the comparative and the superlative. What are the adverbs used in comparison? Compare *brevis* by adverbs. Decline the comparative of *vēlōx*. How are adjectives in *-er* compared? Compare *ācer*, *pulcher*, *liber*. What are possible translations for the comparative and superlative? Name the six adjectives that form the superlative in *-limus*. Translate in two ways *Nothing is brighter than the sun*. Give the rule for the ablative with comparatives. Compare *bonus*, *magnus*, *malus*, *multus*, *parvus*, *exterus*, *īferus*, *posterus*, *superus*. Decline *plūs*. Compare *citerior*, *interior*, *propior*, *ulterior*. Translate *That route to Italy is much shorter*. Give the rule for the expression of measure of difference. Name five words that are especially common in this construction. How are adverbs usually formed from adjectives of the first and second declensions? from adjectives of the third declension? Compare the adverbs *cārē*, *liberē*, *fortiter*, *audācter*. What cases of adjectives are sometimes used as adverbs? What are the adverbs from *facilis*? *multus*? *p̄rimus*? *plūrimus*? *bonus*? *magnus*? *parvus*? Compare *prope*, *saepe*, *magnopere*. How are numerals classified? Give the first twenty cardinals. Decline *ūnus*, *duo*, *trēs*, *mille*. How are the hundreds declined? What is meant by the partitive genitive? Give the rule for the partitive genitive. What sort of words are commonly used with this construction? What construction is used with *quidam* and cardinal numbers excepting *mille*? Give the first twenty ordinals. How are they declined? How are the distributives declined? Give the rule for the expression of duration of time and extent of space. What is the difference between the ablative of time and the accusative of time? What is a deponent verb? Give the synopsis of one. What form always has a passive meaning? Conjugate *amō*, *moneō*, *regō*, *capiō*, *audiō*, in the active and passive.

VIII. REVIEW OF LESSONS LXI-LXIX

527. Review the vocabularies of the first seventeen lessons. See §§ 502, 503, 506, 507.

528. Review Questions. Name the tenses of the subjunctive. What time is denoted by these tenses? What are the mood signs of the present subjunctive? How may the imperfect subjunctive be formed? How do the perfect subjunctive and the future perfect indicative active differ in form? How is the pluperfect subjunctive active formed? Inflect the subjunctive active and passive of *cūrō*, *dēleō*, *vincō*, *rapiō*, *mūniō*. Inflect the

subjunctive tenses of **sum**; of **possum**. What are the tenses of the participles in the active? What in the passive? Give the active and passive participles of **amō**, **moneō**, **regō**, **capīō**, **audiō**. Decline **regēns**. What participles do deponent verbs have? What is the difference in meaning between the perfect participle of a deponent verb and of one not deponent? Give the participles of **vereor**. How should participles usually be translated? Conjugate **volō**, **nōlō**, **mālō**, **fiō**.

What is the difference between the indicative and subjunctive in their fundamental ideas? How is purpose usually expressed in English? How is it expressed in Latin? By what words is a Latin purpose clause introduced? When should **quō** be used? What is meant by sequence of tenses? Name the primary tenses of the indicative and of the subjunctive; the secondary tenses. What Latin verbs are regularly followed by substantive clauses of purpose? What construction follows **iubeō**? What construction follows verbs of *fearing*? How is consequence or result expressed in Latin? How is a result clause introduced? What words are often found in the principal clause foreshadowing the coming of a result clause? How may negative purpose be distinguished from negative result? What is meant by the subjunctive of characteristic or description? How are such clauses introduced? Explain the ablative absolute. Why is the ablative absolute of such frequent occurrence in Latin? Explain the predicate accusative. After what verbs are two accusatives commonly found? What do these accusatives become when the verb is passive?



IMPERATOR MILITES HORTATUR

SPECIAL VOCABULARIES

The words in heavy type are used in Cæsar's "Gallic War."

LESSON IV, § 39

NOUNS

dea, goddess (deity)
Diā'na, *Diana*
fera, a wild beast (fierce)
Lātō'na, *Latona*
sagit'ta, arrow

VERBS

est, he (*she, it*) is; **sunt**, they are
necat, he (*she, it*) kills, is killing,
does kill

CONJUNCTION ¹

et, and

PRONOUNS

quis, interrog. pronoun, nom. sing., *who?* **cuius** (pronounced *cōō'i'yōōs*, two syllables), interrog. pronoun, gen. sing., *whose?*

LESSON V, § 47

NOUNS

corō'na, wreath, garland, crown
fā'bula, story (fable)
pecū'nia, money (pecuniary)
pugna, battle (pugnacious)
victō'ria, victory

VERBS

dat, he (*she, it*) gives
nārrat, he (*she, it*) tells (narrate)

CONJUNCTION ¹

quia or **quod**, because

cui (pronounced *cōō'i*, one syllable), interrog. pronoun, dat. sing., *to whom?*
for whom?

LESSON VI, § 56

ADJECTIVES

bona, good
grāta, pleasing
magna, large, great
mala, bad, wicked

parva, small, little
pulchra, beautiful, pretty
sōla, alone

¹ A conjunction is a word which connects words, parts of sentences, or sentences.

NOUNS

ancil'la, *maidservant*
Iūlia, *Julia*

ADVERBS¹

cūr, *why*; nōn, *not*

PRONOUNS

mea, *my*; tua, *thy*, *your* (possessives)
quid, interrog. pronoun, nom. and acc.
sing., *what?*

-ne, the question sign, an enclitic (§ 16) added to the first word, which, in a question, is usually the verb, as amat, *he loves*, but amat'ne? *does he love?* est, *he is*; estne? *is he?* Of course -ne is not used when the sentence contains quis, cūr, or some other interrogative word.

LESSON VII, § 62

NOUNS

casa, -ae, f., *cottage*
cēna, -ae, f., *dinner*
gall'na, -ae, f., *hen, chicken*
in'sula, -ae, f., *island* (pen-insula)

ADVERBS

de-in'de, *then, in the next place*
ubi, *where*

PREPOSITION

ad, *to*, with acc. to express motion
toward

VERBS

ha'bitat, *he (she, it) lives, is living,*
does live (inhabit)
laudat, *he (she, it) praises, is prais-*
ing, does praise (laud)
parat, *he (she, it) prepares, is pre-*
paring, does prepare
vocat, *he (she, it) calls, is calling,*
does call; invites, is inviting,
does invite (vocation)

PRONOUN

quem, interrog. pronoun, acc. sing., *whom?*

LESSON VIII, § 69

NOUNS

Italia, -ae, f., *Italy*
Sicilia, -ae, f., *Sicily*
tuba, -ae, f., *trumpet* (tube)
via, -ae, f., *way, road, street*
(viaduct)

ADJECTIVES

alta, *high, deep* (altitude)
clāra, *clear, bright; famous*
lāta, *wide* (latitude)
longa, *long* (longitude)
nova, *new* (novelty)

¹ An *adverb* is a word used to modify a verb, an adjective, or another adverb; as, She sings *sweetly*; she is *very* talented; she began to sing *very early*.

LESSON IX, § 77

NOUNS

bellum, -ī, n., *war* (re-bel)
 cōstantia, -ae, f., *firmness, constancy, steadiness*
 dominus, -ī, m., *master, lord* (dominate)
 equus, -ī, m., *horse* (equine)
 frūmentum, -ī, n., *grain*
 lēgātus, -ī, m., *lieutenant, ambassador* (legate)
 Mārcus, -ī, m., *Marcus, Mark*

mūrus, -ī, m., *wall* (mural)
 oppidānus, -ī, m., *townsman*
 oppidum, -ī, n., *town*
 pīlum, -ī, n., *spear* (pile driver)
 servus, -ī, m., *slave, servant*
 Sextus, -ī, m., *Sextus*

VERBS

cūrat, *he (she, it) cares for*, with acc.
 properat, *he (she, it) hastens*

LESSON X, § 82

NOUNS

amīcus, -ī, m., *friend* (amicable)
 Germānia, -ae, f., *Germany*
 patria, -ae, f., *fatherland*

populus, -ī, m., *people*
 Rhēnus, -ī, m., *the Rhine*
 vīcus, -ī, m., *village*

LESSON XI, § 86

NOUNS

arma, armōrum, n., plur., *arms, especially defensive weapons*
 fāma, -ae, f., *rumor; reputation, fame*

galea, -ae, f., *helmet*
 praeda, -ae, f., *booty, spoils* (predatory)
 tēlum, -ī, n., *weapon of offense, spear*

ADJECTIVES

dūrus, -a, -um, *hard, rough; unfeeling, cruel; severe, toilsome* (durable)

Rōmānus, -a, -um, *Roman*. As a noun, Rōmānus, -ī, m., *a Roman*

LESSON XII, § 90

NOUNS

filius, filiī, m., *son* (filial)
 fluvius, fluvī, m., *river* (fluent)
 gladius, gladiī, m., *sword* (gladiator)
 praesidium, praesi'dī, n., *garrison, guard, protection*
 proelium, proeliī, n., *battle*

ADJECTIVES

fīnitimus, -a, -um, *bordering upon, neighboring, near to*. As a noun, fīnitimī, -ōrum, m., plur., *neighbors*
 Germānus, -a, -um, *German*. As a noun, Germānus, -ī, m., *a German*
 multus, -a, -um, *much; plur., many*

ADVERB

saepe, *often*

LESSON XIII, § 95

NOUNS

ager, agrī, m., <i>field</i> (acre)	praemium, praemī, n., <i>reward, prize</i> (premium)
cōpia, -ae, f., <i>plenty, abundance</i> (copious); plur., <i>troops, forces</i>	puer, puerī, m., <i>boy</i> (puerile)
Cornēlius, Cornē'li, m., <i>Cornelius</i>	Rōma, -ae, f., <i>Rome</i>
lōrī'ca, -ae, f., <i>coat of mail, corselet</i>	scūtum, -ī, n., <i>shield</i> (escutcheon)
	vir, virī, m., <i>man, hero</i> (virile)

ADJECTIVES

legiōnārius, -a, -um, ¹ <i>legionary, belonging to the legion</i> . As a noun, legiōnāriī, -ōrum, m., plur., <i>legionary soldiers</i>	pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum, <i>pretty, beautiful</i>
liber, libera, liberum, <i>free</i> (liberty). As a noun, libērī, -ōrum, m., plur., <i>children</i> (lit. <i>the freeborn</i>)	PREPOSITION
	apud, <i>among</i> , with acc.
	CONJUNCTION
	sed, <i>but</i>

LESSON XIV, § 99

NOUNS

auxilium, auxiliī, n., <i>help, aid</i> (auxiliary)	cōnsilium, cōnsilī, n., <i>plan</i> (counsel)
castrum, -ī, n., <i>fort</i> (castle); plur., <i>camp</i> (lit. <i>forts</i>)	diligentia, -ae, f., <i>diligence, industry</i>
cibus, -ī, m., <i>food</i>	magister, magistrī, m., <i>master, teacher</i> ²

ADJECTIVES

aeger, aegra, aegrum, <i>sick</i>	miser, misera, miserum, <i>wretched, unfortunate</i> (miser)
crēber, crēbra, crēbrum, <i>frequent</i>	

LESSON XV, § 107

NOUNS

carrus, -ī, m., <i>cart, wagon</i>
inopia, -ae, f., <i>want, lack</i> ; the opposite of cōpia
studium, studī, n., <i>zeal, eagerness</i> (study)

ADJECTIVES

armātus, -a, -um, <i>armed</i>
infirmus, -a, -um, <i>weak, feeble</i> (infirm)
validus, -a, -um, <i>strong, sturdy</i>

¹ The genitive singular masculine of adjectives in -ius ends in -īi and the vocative in -ie; not in -ī, as in nouns. ² Observe that dominus, as distinguished from magister, means *master* in the sense of *owner*.

VERB

mātūrat, *he (she, it) hastens*. Cf. iam, *already, now*
 properat

-que, conjunction, *and*; an enclitic (cf. § 16) and always added to the second of two words to be connected, as arma tēla'que, *arms and weapons*.

ADVERB

LESSON XVII, § 117

NOUNS

agrī cultūra, -ae, f., *agriculture*
 domicilium, domici'li, n., *abode, dwelling place* (domicile)
 fēmina, -ae, f., *woman* (female)

Gallia, -ae, f., *Gaul*
 Gallus, -ī, m., *a Gaul*
 lacrima, -ae, f., *tear*
 numerus, -ī, m., *number* (numeral)

ADJECTIVE

mātūrus, -a, -um, *ripe, mature*

ADVERB

quō, *whither*

VERBS

arat, *he (she, it) plows* (arable)
 dēsīderat, *he (she, it) misses, longs for* (desire), with acc.

CONJUNCTION

an, *or*, introducing the second half of a double question, as *Is he a Roman or a Gaul, Estne Rōmānus an Gallus?*

LESSON XVIII, § 124

NOUNS

lūdus, -ī, m., *school*
 socius, sociī, m., *companion, ally* (social)

ADJECTIVES

īrātus, -a, -um, *angry, furious* (irate)
 laetus, -a, -um, *happy, glad*

ADVERBS

hodiē, *to-day*
 ibi, *there, in that place*
 mox, *presently, soon*, of the immediate future

nunc, *now, the present moment*
 nūper, *lately, recently*, of the immediate past

LESSON XX, § 136

NOUNS

fōrma, -ae, f., *form, beauty*
 pōena, -ae, f., *punishment, penalty*
 potentia, -ae, f., *power* (potent)

rēgīna, -ae, f., *queen* (regal)
 superbia, -ae, f., *pride, haughtiness*
 trīstītia, -ae, f., *sadness, sorrow*

ADJECTIVES

septem, indeclinable, *seven*
 superbus, -a, -um, *proud, haughty* (superb)

CONJUNCTIONS

nōn solum . . . sed etiam, *not only . . . but also*

LESSON XXI, § 140

NOUNS

sacrum, -ī, n., *sacrifice, offering, rite*
 verbum, -ī, n., *word (verb)*

VERBS

sedeō, -ēre, *sit (sediment)*
 volō, -āre, *fly (volatile)*

ego, personal pronoun, *I (egotism)*. Always emphatic in the nominative.

ADJECTIVES

interfectus, -a, -um, *slain*
 molestus, -a, -um, *troublesome, annoy-
 ing (molest)*
 perpetuus, -a, -um, *perpetual, con-
 tinuous*

LESSON XXII, § 146

NOUNS

disciplīna, -ae, f., *training, culture, discipline*
 ōrnāmentum, -ī, n., *ornament, jewel*

Gāius, Gāi, m., *Caius*, a Roman first name
 Tiberius, Tiberī, m., *Tiberius*, a Roman first name

VERB

doceō, -ēre, *teach (doctrine)*

ADVERB

maximē, *most of all, especially*

ADJECTIVE

antīquus, -qua, -quum, *old, ancient (antique)*

LESSON XXVII, § 168

NOUNS

āla, -ae, f., *wing*
 deus, -ī, m., *god (deity)*¹
 mōnstrum, -ī, n., *omen, prodigy; monster*
 ōrāculum, -ī, n., *oracle*

VERB

vāstō, -āre, *lay waste, devastate*

ADJECTIVES

commōtus, -a, -um, *moved, excited*
 maximus, -a, -um, *greatest (maximum)*
 saevus, -a, -um, *fierce, savage*

ADVERBS

ita, *thus, in this way, as follows*
 tum, *then, at that time*

LESSON XXVIII, § 171

VERBS

respondeō, -ēre, *respond, reply*
 servō, -āre, *save, preserve*

ADJECTIVE

cārus, -a, -um, *dear (cherish)*

CONJUNCTION

autem, *but, moreover, now*. Usually stands second, never first

NOUN

vīta, -ae, f., *life (vital)*

For the declension of deus, see § 468

LESSON XXIX, § 176

VERB

ADVERBS

superō, -āre, *conquer, overcome* (insuperable)

semper, *always*
tamen, *yet, nevertheless*

NOUNS

PREPOSITIONS

cūra, -ae, f., *care, trouble*
locus, -ī, m., *place, spot* (location).

dē, with abl., *down from; concerning*

Locus is neuter in the plural and is declined *loca, -ōrum*, etc.

per, with acc., *through*

CONJUNCTION

periculum, -ī, n., *danger, peril*

sī, *if*

LESSON XXX, § 182

VERBS

absum, abesse, irreg., *be away, be absent, be distant*, with separative abl.

discēdō, -ere, *depart, go away, leave*, with separative abl.

adpropinquō, -āre, *draw near, approach* (propinquity), with dative¹

egeō, -ēre, *lack, need, be without*, with separative abl.

contineō, -ēre, *hold together, hem in, keep* (contain)

interficiō, -ere, *kill*

prohibeō, ēre, *restrain, keep from* (prohibit)

vulnerō, -āre, *wound* (vulnerable)

NOUNS

ADJECTIVE

prōvincia, -ae, f., *province*

dēfessus, -a, -um, *weary, worn out*

vīnum, -ī, n., *wine*

ADVERB

longē, *far, by far, far away*

LESSON XXXI, § 188

NOUNS

ADJECTIVES

aurum, -ī, n., *gold* (orirole)

attentus, -a, -um, *attentive, careful*

mora, -ae, f., *delay*

dubius, -a, -um, *doubtful* (dubious)

nāvigium, nāvī'gī, n., *boat, ship*

perfidus, -a, -um, *faithless, treacherous* (perfidy)

ventus, -ī, m., *wind* (ventilate)

VERB

ADVERB

nāvigō, -āre, *sail* (navigate)

anteā, *before, previously*

PREPOSITION

sine, with abl., *without*

¹ This verb governs the dative because the idea of *nearness to* is stronger than that of *motion to*. If the latter idea were the stronger, the word would be used with *ad* and the accusative.

LESSON XXXII, § 193

NOUNS

animus, -ī, m., *mind, heart; spirit, feeling* (animate)
 braccium, braccī, n., *forearm, arm*
 porta, -ae, f., *gate* (portal)

ADJECTIVES

adversus, -a, -um, *opposite; adverse, contrary*
 plēnus, -a, -um, *full* (plenty)

PREPOSITION

prō, with abl., *before; in behalf of; instead of*

ADVERB

diū, *for a long time, long*

LESSON XXXIV, § 200

ADVERBS

celeriter, *quickly* (celerity)
 dēnique, *finally*

graviter, *heavily, severely* (gravity)
 subitō, *suddenly*

VERB

reportō, -āre, -āvī, *bring back, restore; win, gain* (report)

LESSON XXXVI, § 211

dexter, dextra, dextrum, *right* (dextrous)

sinister, sinistra, sinistrum, *left*
 frūstrā, adv., *in vain* (frustrate)

gerō, gerere, gessī, gestus, *bear, carry on; wear; bellum gerere, to wage war*
 occupō, occupāre, occupāvī, occupātus, *seize, take possession of* (occupy)
 postulō, postulāre, postulāvī, postulātus, *demand* (ex-postulate)
 recūsō, recūsāre, recūsāvī, recūsātus, *refuse*
 stō, stāre, stetī, status, *stand*
 temptō, temptāre, temptāvī, temptātus, *try, tempt, test; attempt*
 teneō, tenēre, tenuī, —, *keep, hold* (tenacious)

The word ubi, which we have used so much in the sense of *where* in asking a question, has two other uses equally important:

1. ubi = *when*, as a relative conjunction denoting time; as,
 Ubi mōnstrum audivērunt, fūgērunt, *when they heard the monster, they fled*
2. ubi = *where*, as a relative conjunction denoting place; as,
 Videō oppidum ubi Galba habitat, *I see the town where Galba lives*

Ubi is called a *relative conjunction* because it is equivalent to a relative pronoun. *When* in the first sentence is equivalent to *at the time at which*; and in the second, *where* is equivalent to *the place in which*.

LESSON XXXVII, § 217

neque or nec, conj., *neither, nor*, castellum, -ī, n., *redoubt, fort* (castle)
and . . . not; neque . . . neque, cotīdiē, adv., *daily*
neither . . . nor “

cessō, cessāre, cessāvī, cessātus, *cease*, with the infin.

incipiō, incipere, incēpī, inceptus, *begin* (incipient), with the infin.

oppugnō, oppugnāre, oppugnāvī, oppugnātus, *storm, assail*

petō, petere, petīvī or petiī, petītus, *aim at, assail, storm, attack; seek,*
ask (petition)

pōnō, pōnere, posuī, positus, *place, put* (position); castra pōnere, *to pitch*
camp

possum, posse, potuī, —, *be able, can* (potent), with the infin.

vetō, vetāre, vetuī, vetitus, *forbid* (veto), with the infin.; opposite of iubeō,
command

vincō, vincere, vīcī, victus, *conquer* (in-vincible)

vīvō, vīvere, vīxī, —, *live, be alive* (re-vive)

LESSON XXXIX, § 234

barbarus, -a, -um, *strange, foreign,*
barbarous. As a noun, barbarī,
 -ōrum, m., plur., *savages, barba-*
rians

dux, dūcis, m., *leader* (duke). Cf.
 the verb dūcō

eques, equitis, m., *horseman, cav-*
alryman (equestrian)

iūdex, iūdicis, m., *judge*

lapis, lapidis, m., *stone* (lapidary)

mīles, mīlitis, m., *soldier* (militia)

pedes, peditis, m., *foot soldier* (pe-
 destrian)

pēs, pedis,¹ m., *foot* (pedal)

prīnceps, prīncipis, m., *chief* (prin-
 cipal)

rēx, rēgis, m., *king* (regal)

summus, -a, -um, *highest, greatest*
 (summit)

virtūs, virtūtis, f., *manliness, cour-*
age (virtue)

LESSON XL, § 237

Caesar, -aris, m., *Cæsar*

captīvus, -ī, m., *captive, prisoner*

cōsul, -is, m., *consul*

frāter, frātris, m., *brother* (frater-
 nity)

homō, hominis, m., *man, human*
being

impedīmentum, -ī, n., *hindrance*
 (impediment); plur. impedīmenta,
 -ōrum, *baggage*

imperātor, imperātōris, m., *com-*
mander in chief, general (em-
 peror)

¹ Observe that e is *long* in the nom. sing. and *short* in the other cases.

legiō, legiōnis, f., <i>legion</i>	pater, patris, m., <i>father</i> (paternal)
māter, mātris, f., <i>mother</i> (maternal)	salūs, salūtis, f., <i>safety</i> (salutary)
ōrdō, ōrdinis, m., <i>row, rank</i> (order)	soror, sorōris, f., <i>sister</i> (sorority)

LESSON XLI, § 239

calamitās, calamitātis, f., <i>loss, disaster, defeat</i> (calamity)	ōrātor, ōrātōris, m., <i>orator</i>
caput, capitis, n., <i>head</i> (capital)	rīpa, -ae, f., <i>bank</i> (of a stream)
flūmen, flūminis, n., <i>river</i> (flume)	tempus, temporis, n., <i>time</i> (temporal)
labor, labōris, m., <i>labor, toil</i>	terror, terrōris, m., <i>terror, fear</i>
opus, operis, n., <i>work, task</i>	victor, victōris, m., <i>victor</i>

accipiō, accipere, accēpī, acceptus, *receive, accept*

cōnfirmō, cōnfirmāre, cōnfirmāvī, cōnfirmātus, *strengthen, establish, encourage* (confirm)

LESSON XLIII, § 245

animal, animālis (-ium ¹), n., <i>animal</i>	inimīcus, which means a <i>personal</i> enemy
avis, avis (-ium), f., <i>bird</i> (aviation)	ignis, ignis (-ium), m., <i>fire</i> (ignite)
caedēs, caedis (-ium), f., <i>slaughter</i>	īnsigne, īnsignis (-ium), n., <i>decoration, badge</i> (ensign)
calcar, calcāris (-ium), n., <i>spur</i>	mare, maris (-ium ²), n., <i>sea</i> (marine)
cīvis, cīvis (-ium), m. and f., <i>citizen</i> (civic)	nāvis, nāvis (-ium), f., <i>ship</i> (naval); nāvis longa, <i>man-of-war</i>
cliēns, clientis (-ium), m., <i>retainer, dependent</i> (client)	turris, turris (-ium), f., <i>tower</i> (turret)
fīnis, finis (-ium), m., <i>end, limit</i> (final); plur., <i>country, territory</i>	urbs, urbis (-ium), f., <i>city</i> (suburb).
hostis, hostis (-ium), m. and f., <i>enemy</i> in war (hostile). Distinguish from	An urbs is larger than an oppidum

LESSON XLIV, § 249

arbor, arboris, f., <i>tree</i> (arbor)	mēnsis, mēnsis (-ium), m., <i>month</i>
collis, collis (-ium), m., <i>hill</i>	moenia, -ium, n., plur., <i>walls, fortifications</i> . Cf. mūrus
dēns, dentis (-ium), m., <i>tooth</i> (dentist)	mōns, montis (-ium), m., <i>mountain</i> ; summus mōns, <i>top of the mountain</i>
fōns, fontis (-ium), m., <i>fountain, spring; source</i>	numquam, adv., <i>never</i>
iter, itineris, n., <i>march, journey, route</i> (itinerary)	pōns, pontis, m., <i>bridge</i> (ponton)

¹ The genitive plural ending -ium is written to mark the i-stems. ² The genitive plural of mare is not in use.

sanguis, sanguinis, m., blood (sanguinary)	trāns, prep. with acc., <i>across</i> (transatlantic)
summus, -a, -um, <i>highest, greatest</i> (summit)	vīs (vīs), gen. plur. vīrium, f., <i>strength, force, violence</i> (vim)

LESSON XLV, § 258

ācer, ācris, ācre, <i>sharp, keen, eager</i> (acid)	omnis, omne, <i>every, all</i> (omnibus)
brevis, breve, <i>short, brief</i>	pār, gen. paris, <i>equal</i> (par)
difficilis, difficile, <i>difficult</i>	paucī, -ae, -a, <i>few, only a few</i> (paucity)
facilis, facile, <i>facile, easy</i>	secundus, -a, -um, <i>second; favorable</i> , opposite of adversus
fortis, forte, <i>brave</i> (fortitude)	signum, -ī, n., <i>signal, sign, standard</i>
gravis, grave, <i>heavy, severe, serious</i> (grave)	vēlōx, gen. vēlōcis, <i>swift</i> (velocity)
conlocō, conlocāre, conlocāvī, conlocātus, <i>arrange, station, place</i> (collocation)	
dēmōnstrō, dēmōnstrāre, dēmōnstrāvī, dēmōnstrātus, <i>point out, explain</i> (demonstrate)	
mandō, mandāre, mandāvī, mandātus, <i>commit, intrust</i> (mandate)	

LESSON XLVI, § 261

adventus, -ūs, m., <i>approach, arrival</i> (advent)	impetus, -ūs, m., <i>attack</i> (impetus); impetum facere in, with acc., <i>to make an attack on</i>
ante, prep. with acc., <i>before</i> (antedate)	lacus, -ūs, dat. and abl. plur. lacubus, m., <i>lake</i>
cornū, -ūs, n., <i>horn, wing of an army</i> (cornucopia); ā dextrō cornū, <i>on the right wing</i> ; ā sinistrō cornū, <i>on the left wing</i>	manus, -ūs, f., <i>hand; band, force</i> (manual)
equitātus, -ūs, m., <i>cavalry</i>	portus, -ūs, m., <i>harbor</i> (port)
exercitus, -ūs, m., <i>army</i>	post, prep. with acc., <i>behind, after</i> (post-mortem)
cremō, cremāre, cremāvī, cremātus, <i>burn</i> (cremate)	
exerceō, exercēre, exercuī, exercitus, <i>practice, drill, train</i> (exercise)	

LESSON XLVII, § 270

Athēnae, -ārum, f., plur., <i>Athens</i>	Genāva, -ae, f., <i>Geneva</i>
Corinthus, -ī, f., <i>Corinth</i>	Pompēii, -ōrum, m., plur., <i>Pompeii</i> , a city in Campania. See map
domus, -ūs, locative domī, f., <i>house, home</i> (dome). Cf. domicilium	

- propter, prep. with acc., *on account of, because of*
 rūš, rūris, in the plur. only nom. and acc. rūra, n., *country* (rustic)
 committō, committere, commīsī, commissus, *intrust, commit; proelium committere, join battle*
 convocō, convocāre, convocāvī, convocātus, *call together, summon* (convoke)
 timeō, timēre, timuī, —, *fear; be afraid* (timid)
 vertō, vertere, vertī, versus, *turn, change* (convert); *terga vertere, to turn the backs, hence to retreat*

LESSON XLVIII, § 276

- aciēs, -ēī, f., *line of battle*
 aestās, aestātis, f., *summer*
 annus, -ī, m., *year* (annual)
 diēs, diēī, m., *day* (diary)
 fidēs, fideī, no plur., f., *faith, trust; promise, word; protection; in fidem venire, to come under the protection*
 fluctus, -ūs, m., *wave, billow* (fluctuate)
 hiems, hiemis, f., *winter*
 hōra, -ae, f., *hour*
 lūx, lūcis, f., *light* (lucid); *prīma lūx, daybreak*
 merīdiēs, acc. -em, abl. -ē, no plur., m., *midday* (meridian)
 nox, noctis (-ium), f., *night* (nocturnal)
 prīmus, -a, -um, *first* (prime)
 rēs, rei, f., *thing, matter* (real); *rēs gestae, deeds, exploits* (lit. *things performed*); *rēs adversae, adversity; rēs secundae, prosperity*
 spēs, speī, f., *hope*

LESSON XLIX, § 283

- amīcītia, -ae, f., *friendship* (amicable)
 itaque, conj., *and so, therefore, accordingly*
 littera, -ae, f., *a letter* of the alphabet; plur., *a letter, an epistle*
 metus, metūs, m., *fear*
 nihil, indeclinable, n., *nothing* (nihilist)
 nūntius, nūntī, m., *messenger*. Cf. nūntiō
 pāx, pācis, f., *peace* (pacify)
 rēgnum, -ī, n., *reign, sovereignty, kingdom*
 supplicium, suppli'cī, n., *punishment; supplicium sūmere dē, with abl., inflict punishment on; supplicium dare, suffer punishment*. Cf. poena

- placeō, placēre, placuī, placitus, *be pleasing to, please*, with dative. Cf. § 154
 sūmō, sūmere, sūmpsī, sūmptus, *take up, assume*
 sustineō, sustinēre, sustinuī, sustentus, *sustain*

LESSON L, § 288

corpus, corporis, n., <i>body</i> (corporal)	ōlim, adv., <i>formerly, once upon a time</i>
dēnsus, -a, -um, <i>dense</i>	
īdem, e'adem, īdem, demonstrative pronoun, <i>the same</i> (identity)	pars, partis (-ium), f., <i>part, region, direction</i>
ipse, ipsa, ipsum, intensive pronoun, <i>self; even, very</i>	quoque, adv., <i>also</i> . Stands <i>after</i> the word which it emphasizes
mīrus, -a, -um, <i>wonderful, marvelous</i> (miracle)	sōl, sōlis, m., <i>sun</i> (solar)
	vērūs, -a, -um, <i>true, real</i> (verity)

dēbeō, dēbere, dēbuī, dēbitus, *owe, ought* (debt)
 ēripīō, ēripere, ēripuī, ēreptus, *snatch from*

LESSON LI, § 294

hic, haec, hoc, demonstrative pronoun, <i>this</i> (of mine); <i>he, she, it</i>	nōmen, nōminis, n., <i>name</i> (nominate)
ille, illa, illud, demonstrative pronoun, <i>that</i> (yonder); <i>he, she, it</i>	oculus, -ī, m., <i>eye</i> (oculist)
invisus, -a, -um, <i>hateful, detested</i> , with dative. Cf. § 143	prīstinus, -a, -um, <i>former, old-time</i> (pristine)
iste, ista, istud, demonstrative pronoun, <i>that</i> (of yours); <i>he, she, it</i>	pūblicus, -a, -um, <i>public, belonging to the state; rēs pūblica, rei pūblicaē, f., the commonwealth, the state, the republic</i>
libertās, -ātis, f., <i>liberty</i>	vestigium, vestīgī, n., <i>footprint, track; trace, vestige</i>
modus, -ī, m., <i>measure; manner, way, mode</i>	vōx, vōcis, f., <i>voice</i>

LESSON LII, § 298

incolumis, -e, <i>unharméd</i>	satis, adv., <i>enough, sufficiently</i> (satisfaction)
nē . . . quidem, adv., <i>not even</i> . The emphatic word stands between nē and quidem	tantus, -a, -um, <i>so great</i>
nisi, conj., <i>unless, if . . . not</i>	vērō, adv., <i>truly, indeed, in fact</i> . As a conj. <i>but, however</i> , usually stands second, never first.
paene, adv., <i>almost</i> (pen-insula)	

dēcidō, dēcidere, dēcidī, —, *fall down* (deciduous)
 dēsiliō, dēsilīre, dēsiliui, dēsultus, *leap down, dismount*
 maneō, manēre, mānsī, mānsūrus, *remain*
 trādūcō, trādūcere, trādūxī, trādūctus, *lead across*

LESSON LIII, § 306

aquila, -ae, f., *eagle* (aquiline)
 audāx, gen. audācis, adj., *bold*,
audacious
 celer, celeris, celere, *swift, quick*
 (celerity). Cf. vēlōx
 explōrātor, -ōris, m., *scout, spy*
 (explorer)
 ingēns, gen. ingentis, adj., *huge*,
vast
 mediū, -a, -um, *middle, middle part*
of (medium)

quaerō, quaerere, quaesivī, quaesitus, *ask, inquire, seek* (question). Cf. petō

mēns, mentis (-ium), f., *mind* (mental). Cf. animus
 opportūnus, -a, -um, *opportune*
 quam, adv., *than*. With the superlative *quam* gives the force of *as possible*, as *quam audācissimī virī, men as bold as possible*
 recēns, gen. recentis, adj., *recent*
 tam, adv., *so*. Always with an adjective or adverb, while *ita* is generally used with a verb

LESSON LIV, § 310

alacer, alacris, alacre, *eager, spirited*,
excited (alacrity)
 celeritās, -ātis, f., *speed* (celerity)
 clāmōr, clāmōris, m., *shout, clamor*
 lēnis, lēne, *mild, gentle* (lenient)
 mulier, mulieris, f., *woman*
 multitudō, multitudinis, f., *multitude*
 nēmō, dat. nēminī, acc. nēminem

cupiō, cupere, cupivī, cupitus, *desire, wish* (cupidity)

(gen. nūllūs, abl. nūllō, from nūllus), no plur., m. and f., *no one*
 nōbilis, nōbile, *well known, noble*
 noctū, adv. (an old abl.), *by night*
 (nocturnal)
 statim, adv., *immediately, at once*
 subitō, adv., *suddenly*
 tardus, -a, -um, *slow* (tardy)

LESSON LV, § 314

aedificium, aedificiī, n., *building*,
dwelling (edifice)
 imperium, impe'rī, n., *command*,
chief power; empire
 mors, mortis (-ium), f., *death* (mortal)

reliquus, -a, -um, *remaining, rest of*.
 As a noun, m. and n. plur., *the rest* (relic)
 scelus, sceleris, n., *crime*
 servitūs, -ūtis, f., *slavery* (servitude)
 vallēs, vallis (-ium), f., *valley*

abdō, abdere, abdidī, abditus, *hide*
 contendō, contendere, contendī, contentus, *strain, struggle; hasten* (contend)
 occidō, occidere, occidī, occisus, *cut down, kill*. Cf. necō, interficiō
 perterreō, perterrere, perterrui, perterritus, *terrify, frighten*
 recipiō, recipere, recepī, receptus, *receive, recover; sē recipere, betake one's self, withdraw; retreat*
 trādō, trādere, trādidī, trāditus, *give over, surrender, deliver* (traitor)

LESSON LVI, § 318

aditus, -ūs, m., <i>approach, access; entrance</i>	nam, conj., <i>for</i>
cīvitās, cīvitātis, f., <i>citizenship; body of citizens, state (city)</i>	obses, obsidis, m. and f., <i>hostage</i>
inter, prep. with acc., <i>between; among (interstate commerce)</i>	paulō, adv. (abl. n. of paulus), <i>by a little, somewhat</i>
incolō, incolere, incoluī, —, transitive, <i>inhabit; intransitive, dwell. Cf. habitō, vivō</i>	
relinquō, relinquere, reliquī, relictus, <i>leave, abandon (relinquish)</i>	
statuō, statuere, statuī, statūtus, <i>fix, decide (statute), usually with infin.</i>	

LESSON LVII, § 326

aequus, -a, -um, <i>even, level; equal</i>	gēns, gentis (-ium), f., <i>race, tribe, nation (Gentile)</i>
cohors, cohortis (-ium), f., <i>cohort, a tenth part of a legion, about 360 men</i>	negōtium, negōtī, n., <i>business, affair, matter (negotiate)</i>
currō, currere, cucurri, cursus, <i>run (course)</i>	regiō, -ōnis, f., <i>region, district</i>
difficultās, -ātis, f., <i>difficulty</i>	rūmor, rūmōris, m., <i>rumor, report. Cf. fāma</i>
fossa, -ae f., <i>ditch (fosse)</i>	simul atque, conj., <i>as soon as</i>
suscipiō, suscipere, suscēpī, susceptus, <i>undertake</i>	
trahō, trahere, trāxī, trāctus, <i>drag, draw (ex-tract)</i>	
valeō, valēre, valuī, valitūrus, <i>be strong; plūrimum valēre, to be most powerful, have great influence (value). Cf. validus</i>	

LESSON LVIII, § 332

commeātus, -ūs, m., <i>provisions</i>	mercātor, mercātōris, m., <i>trader, merchant</i>
lātitudō, -inis, f., <i>width (latitude)</i>	mūnitiō, -ōnis, f., <i>fortification (munition)</i>
longitūdō, -inis, f., <i>length (longitude)</i>	spatium, spatī, n., <i>room, space, distance; time</i>
magnitūdō, -inis, f., <i>size, magnitude</i>	
cognōscō, cognōscere, cognōvī, cognitus, <i>learn; in the perfect tenses, know (re-cognize)</i>	
cōgō, cōgere, cōgēī, cōactus, <i>collect; compel (cogent)</i>	
dēfendō, dēfendere, dēfendī, dēfēnsus, <i>defend</i>	

incendō, incendere, incendi, incēsus, *set fire to, burn* (incendiary). Cf. cremō obtineō, obtinēre, obtinui, obtentus, *possess, occupy, hold* (obtain) perveniō, pervenire, pervēni, perventus, *come through, arrive*

LESSON LIX, § 337

agmen, agminis, n., *line of march, column*; primum agmen, *the van*; novissimum agmen, *the rear*

atque, ac, conj., *and*; atque is used before vowels and consonants, ac before consonants only. Cf. et and -que

concilium, concilii, n., *council, assembly*

Helvētii, -ōrum, m., *the Helvetii*, a Gallic tribe

passus, passus, m., *a pace*, five Roman feet; mille passuum, *a thousand (of) paces*, a Roman mile

quā dē causā, *for this reason, for what reason*

vallum, -i, n., *earthworks, rampart*

cadō, cadere, cecidi, cāsurus, *fall* (decadence)

dēdō, dēdere, dēdidi, dēditus, *surrender, give up*; with a reflexive pronoun, *surrender one's self, submit*, with the dative of the indirect object

premō, premere, pressi, pressus, *press hard, harass*

vexō, vexāre, vexāvī, vexātus, *annoy, ravage* (vex)

LESSON LX, § 341

aut, conj., *or*; aut . . . aut, *either . . . or*

causā, abl. of causa, *for the sake of, because of*. Always stands after the gen. which modifies it

ferē, adv., *nearly, almost*

opiniō, -ōnis, f., *opinion, supposition, expectation*

rēs frūmentāria, rei frūmentāriae, f. (lit. *the grain affair*), *grain supply*

timor, -ōris, m., *fear*. Cf. timeō

undique, adv., *from all sides*

cōnor, cōnārī, cōnātus sum, *attempt, try*

ēgredior, ēgredi, ēgressus sum, *move out, disembark*; prōgredior, *move forward, advance* (egress, progress)

moror, morārī, morātus sum, *delay*

orior, orīrī, ortus sum, *arise, spring; begin; be born (from)* (origin)

proficiscor, proficiscī, profectus sum, *set out*

revertor, revertī, reversus sum, *return* (revert). The forms of this verb are usually active, and not deponent, in the perfect system. Perf. act., revertī

sequor, sequī, secūtus sum, *follow* (sequence). Note the following compounds of sequor and the force of the different prefixes: cōnsequor (*follow with*), overtake; īnsequor (*follow against*), pursue; subsequor (*follow under*), follow close after

LATIN-ENGLISH VOCABULARY

Translations inclosed within parentheses are not to be used as such; they are inserted to show etymological meanings.

A

- ā** or **ab**, prep. with abl. *from, by, off*.
Translated on in *ā dextrō cornū, on the right wing; ā fronte, on the front or in front; ā dextrā, on the right; ā latere, on the side; etc.*
- ab-dō**, -ere, -didī, -ditus, *hide, conceal*
- ab-dūcō**, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus, *lead off, lead away*
- abs-cīdō**, -ere, -cīdī, -cīsus [ab(s), *off, + caedō, cut*], *cut off*
- ab-sum**, -esse, āfui, āfutūrus, *be away, be absent, be distant, be off; with ā or ab and abl., § 501. 32*
- ac**, conj., see *atque*
- ac-cipiō**, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptus [ad, *to, + capiō, take*], *receive, accept*
- ācer**, ācris, ācre, adj. *sharp; figuratively, keen, active, eager (§ 471)*
- acerbus**, -a, -um, adj. *bitter, sour*
- aciēs**, -ēī, f. [ācer, *sharp*], *edge; line of battle*
- ācriter**, adv. [ācer, *sharp*], compared
- ācrius**, ācerrimē, *sharply, fiercely*
- ad**, prep. with acc. *to, towards, near*.
With the gerund or gerundive, *to, for*
- ad-aequō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *make equal, make level with*
- ad-dūcō**, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus, *lead to; move, induce*
- ad-eō**, -īre, -īī, -ītus, *go to, approach, draw near, visit, with acc. (§ 413)*
- ad-ferō**, ad-ferre, at-tulī, ad-lātus, *bring, convey; report, announce; render, give (§ 426)*
- ad-ficiō**, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus [ad, *to, + faciō, do*], *affect, visit*
- adflīctātus**, -a, -um, adj. [part. of *adflīctō, shatter*], *shattered*
- ad-flīgō**, -ere, -flīxī, -flīctus, *dash upon, strike upon; harass, distress*
- ad-hibeō**, -ēre, -uī, -ītus [ad, *to, + habeō, hold*], *apply, employ, use*
- ad-hūc**, adv. *hitherto, as yet, thus far*
- adītus**, -ūs, m. [adeō, *approach*], *approach, access; entrance. Cf. adventus*
- ad-ligō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *bind to, fasten*
- ad-loquor**, -loquī, -locūtus sum, dep. verb [ad, *to, + loquor, speak*], *speak to, address, with acc.*
- ad-ministrō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *manage, direct*
- admīrātiō**, -ōnis, f. [admīror, *wonder at*], *admiration, astonishment*
- ad-moveō**, -ēre, -mōvī, -mōtus, *move to; apply, employ*
- ad-propinquō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *come near, approach, with dat.*
- ad-sum**, -esse, -fuī, -futūrus, *be present; assist; with dat., § 426*
- adulēscēns**, -entis, m. and f. [part. of *adolēscō, grow*], *a youth, young man, young person*

adventus

adventus, -ūs, m. [ad, *to*, + veniō, *come*], *approach, arrival* (§ 466)

adversus, -a, -um, adj. [part. of advertō, *turn to*], *turned towards, facing; contrary, adverse. rēs adversae, adversity*

aedificium, aedifi'ci, n. [aedificō, *build*], *building, edifice*

aedificō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [aedēs, *house*, + faciō, *make*], *build*

aeger, aegra, aegrum, adj. *sick, feeble*
aequālis, -e, adj. *equal, like*. As a noun, aequālis, -is, m. or f. *one of the same age*

aequus, -a, -um, adj. *even, level; equal*

Aesōpus, -ī, m. *Aesop*, a writer of fables

aestās, -ātis, f. *summer. initā aestāte, at the beginning of summer*

aetās, -ātis, f. *age*

Aethiopia, -ae, f. *Ethiopia*, a country in Africa

Āfrica, -ae, f. *Africa*

Āfricānus, -a, -um, adj. *of Africa*.

A name given to Scipio for his victories in Africa

ager, agrī, m. *field, farm, land* (§ 462. c)

agger, -eris, m. *mound*

agmen, -inis, n. [agō, *drive*], *an army on the march, column. primum agmen, the van*

agō, -ere, ēgī, āctus, *drive, lead; do, perform. vitam agere, pass life*

agricola, -ae, m. [ager, *field*, + colō, *cultivate*], *farmer*

agrī cultūra, -ae, f. *agriculture*

āla, -ae, f. *wing*

alacer, -cris, -cre, adj. *active, eager*.

Cf. ācer

alacritās, -ātis, f. [alacer, *active*], *eagerness, alacrity*

ancilla

alacriter, adv. [alacer, *active*], comp alacrius, alacerrimē, *actively, eagerly*

albus, -a, -um, adj., *white*

alcēs, -is, f. *elk*

Alcmēna, -ae, f. *Alcmēna*, the mother of Hercules

aliquis (-quī), -qua, -quid (-quod), indef. pron. *some one, some* (§ 487)

alius, -a, -ud (gen. -ius, dat. -ī), adj. *another, other. alius . . . alius, one . . . another. aliī . . . aliī, some . . . others* (§ 110)

Alpēs, -ium, f. plur. *the Alps*

alter, -era, -erum (gen. -ius, dat. -ī), adj. *the one, the other* (of two). alter . . . alter, *the one . . . the other* (§ 110)

altitūdō, -inis, f. [altus, *high*], *height*

altus, -a, -um, adj. *high, tall, deep*

Amāzonēs, -um, f. plur. *Amazons*, a famous tribe of warlike women

ambō, -ae, -ō, adj. (decl. like duo), *both*

amicē, adv. [amicus, *friendly*], superl. amicissimē, *in a friendly manner*

amicō, -īre, —, -ictus [am-, *about*, + iaciō, *throw*], *throw around, wrap about, clothe*

amicitia, -ae, f. [amicus, *friend*], *friendship*

amicus, -a, -um, adj. [amō, *love*], *friendly*. As a noun, amicus, -ī, m. *friend*

ā-mittō, -ere, -mīsī, -missus, *send away; lose*

amō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *love, like, be fond of* (§ 488)

amphitheatrum, -ī, n. *amphitheater*

amplus, -a, -um, adj. *large, ample; honorable, noble*

an, conj. *or*, introducing the second part of a double question

ancilla, -ae, f. *maidservant*

ancora

ancora, -ae, f. *anchor*

Andromeda, -ae, f. *Androm'eda*, daughter of Cepheus and wife of Perseus

angulus, -ī, m. *angle, corner*

anim-advertō, -ere, -tī, -sus [animus, *mind*, + advertō, *turn to*], *turn the mind to, notice*

animal, -ālis, n. [anima, *breath*], *animal* (§ 465. b)

animōsus, -a, -um, adj. *spirited*

animus, -ī, m. [anima, *breath*], *mind, heart; spirit, courage, feeling*, in this sense often plural

annus, -ī, m. *year*

ante, prep. with acc. *before*

anteā, adv. [ante, *before*, *formerly*

antiquus, -a, -um, adj. [ante, *before*], *former, ancient, old*

aper, aprī, m. *wild boar*

Apollō, -inis, m. *Apollo*, son of Jupiter and Latona, brother of Diana

ap-pāreō, -ēre, -uī, — [ad + pāreō, *appear*], *appear*

ap-pellō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *call by name, name*. Cf. nōminō, vocō

Appius, -a, -um, adj. *Appian*

ap-plicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *apply, direct, turn*

apud, prep. with acc. *among; at, at the house of*

aqua, -ae, f. *water*

aquila, -ae, f. *eagle*

āra, -ae, f. *altar*

arbitror, -ārī, -ātus sum, *think, suppose* (§ 420. c). Cf. existimō, putō

arbor, -oris, f. *tree* (§ 247. I. a)

Arcadia, -ae, f. *Arcadia*, a district in southern Greece

ārdeō, -ēre, ārsī, ārsūrus, *be on fire, blaze, burn*

aurātus

arduus, -a, -um, adj. *steep*

Aricia, -ae, f. *Aricia*, a town on the Appian Way, near Rome

ariēs, -etis, m. *battering-ram* (p. 221)

arma, -ōrum, n. plur. *arms, weapons*. Cf. tēlum

armātus, -a, -um, adj. [armō, *arm*], *armed, equipped*

arō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *plow, till*

ars, artis, f. *art, skill*

articulus, -ī, m. *joint*

ascrībō, -ere, -scrīpsī, -scrīptus [ad, *in addition*, + scrībō, *write*], *enroll, enlist*

Āsia, -ae, f. *Asia*, i.e. Asia Minor

at, conj. *but*. Cf. autem, sed

Athēnae, -ārum, f. plur. *Athens*

Atlās, -antis, m. *Atlas*, a Titan who was said to hold up the sky

at-que, ac, conj. *and, and also, and what is more*. atque may be used before either vowels or consonants, ac before consonants only

attentus, -a, -um, adj. [part. of attendō, *direct* (the mind) *toward*], *attentive, intent on, careful*

at-tonitus, -a, -um, adj. *thunderstruck, astounded*

audācia, -ae, f. [audāx, *bold*], *boldness, audacity*

audācter, adv. [audāx, *bold*], compared audācius, audācissimē, *boldly*

audāx, -ācis, adj. *bold, daring*

audeō, -ēre, ausus sum, *dare*

audiō, -īre, -ivī or -iī, -ītus, *hear, listen to* (§§ 420. d, 491)

Augēās, -ae, m. *Augéas*, a king whose stables Hercules cleaned

aura, -ae, f. *air, breeze*

aurātus, -a, -um, adj. [aurum, *gold*], *adorned with gold*

aureus

aureus, -a, -um, adj. [aurum, *gold*],
golden

aurum, -ī, n. *gold*

aut, conj. *or*. aut . . . aut, *either . . . or*

autem, conj., usually second, never
first, in the clause, *but, moreover,*
however, now. Cf. at, sed

auxilium, auxili'ī, n. *help, aid, assist-*
ance; plur. *auxiliaries*

ā-vertō, -ere, -tī, -sus, *turn away, turn*
aside

avis, -is, f. *bird* (§ 243. 1)

B

ballista, -ae, f. *ballista*, an engine for
hurling missiles (p. 220)

balteus, -ī, m. *belt, sword belt*

barbarus, -ī, m. *barbarian, savage*

bellum, -ī, n. *war*. bellum inferre, with
dat. *make war upon*

bene, adv. [for bonē, from bonus], com-
pared melius, optimē, *well*

benignē, adv. [benignus, *kind*], com-
pared benignius, benignissimē, *kindly*

benignus, -a, -um, adj. *good-natured,*
kind, often used with dat.

bīnī, -ae, -a, distributive numeral adj.
two each, two at a time (§ 334)

bis, adv. *twice*

bonus, -a, -um, adj. compared melior,
optimus, *good, kind* (§ 469. a)

bōs, bovis (gen. plur. boum or bovum,
dat. and abl. plur. bōbus or būbus),
m. and f. *ox, cow*

bracchium, bracchī, n. *arm*

brevis, -e, adj. *short*

Brundisium, -ī, n. *Brundisium*, a sea-
port in southern Italy. See map

bullā, -ae, f. *bullā*, a locket made of
small concave plates of gold fas-
tened by a spring (p. 212)

casa

C

C. abbreviation for Gāius, Eng. *Caius*
cadō, -ere, ce'cidī, cāsūrus, *fall*

caedēs, -is, f. [caedō, *cut*], (*a cutting*
down), *slaughter, carnage* (§ 465. a)

caelum, -ī, n. *sky, heavens*

Caesar, -aris, m. *Cæsar*, the famous
general, statesman, and writer

calamitās, -ātis, f. *loss, calamity, defeat,*
disaster

calcar, -āris, n. *spur* (§ 465. b)

Campānia, -ae, f. *Campania*, a dis-
trict of central Italy. See map

Campānus, -a, -um, adj. *of Campania*

campus, -ī, m. *plain, field*, esp. the
Campus Martius, along the Tiber
just outside the walls of Rome

canis, -is, m. and f. *dog*

canō, -ere, ce'cinī, —, *sing*

cantō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [canō, *sing*],
sing

Capēnus, -a, -um, adj. *of Capena*, esp.
the *Porta Capēna*, the gate at Rome
leading to the Appian Way

capiō, -ere, cēpī, captus, *take, seize,*
capture (§ 492)

Capitōlinus, -a, -um, adj. *belonging*
to the Capitol, Capitoline

Capitōlium, Capitō'li, n. [caput,
head], *the Capitol*, the hill at Rome
on which stood the temple of
Jupiter Capitolinus and the citadel

capsa, -ae, f. *box* for books

captivus, -ī, m. [capiō, *take*], *captive*

Capua, -ae, f. *Capua*, a large city of
Campania. See map

caput, -itis, n. *head* (§ 464. 2. b)

carcer; -eris, m. *prison, jail*

carrus, -ī, m. *cart, wagon*

cārus, -a, -um, adj. *dear, precious*

casa, -ae, f. *hut, cottage*

castellum

- castellum, -ī, n. [dim. of castrum, *fort*], *redoubt, fort*
- castrum, -ī, n. *fort*. Usually in the plural, castra, -ōrum, a military camp. castra pōnere, *to pitch camp*
- cāsus, -ūs, m. [cadō, *fall*], *chance; misfortune, loss*
- catapulta, -ae, f. *catapult*, an engine for hurling stones
- catēna, -ae, f. *chain*
- caupōna, -ae, f. *inn*
- causa, -ae, f. *cause, reason*. quā dē causā, *for this reason*
- cēdō, -ere, cessī, cessūrus, *give way, retire*
- celer, -eris, -ere, adj. *swift, fleet*
- celeritās, -ātis, f. [celer, *swift*], *swiftness, speed*
- celeriter, adv. [celer, *swift*], compared celerius, celerrimē, *swiftly*
- cēna, -ae, f. *dinner*
- centum, indecl. numeral adj. *hundred*
- centuriō, -ōnis, m. *centurion, captain*
- Cēpheus (dissyll.), -eī (acc. Cēphea), m. *Cepheus*, a king of Ethiopia and father of Andromeda
- Cerberus, -ī, m. *Cerberus*, the fabled three-headed dog that guarded the entrance to Hades
- certāmen, -inis, n. [certō, *struggle*], *struggle, contest, rivalry*
- certē, adv. [certus, *sure*], compared certius, certissimē, *surely, certainly*
- certus, -a, -um, adj. *fixed, certain, sure*. aliquem certiōrem facere (*to make some one more certain*), *to inform some one*
- cervus, -ī, m. *stag, deer*
- cessō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, *delay, cease*
- cibāria, -ōrum, n. plur. *food, provisions*
- cibus, -ī, m. *food, victuals*

collum

- Cimbri, -ōrum, m. plur. *the Cimbri*
- Cimbricus, -a, -um, adj. *Cimbrian*
- cinctus, -a, -um, adj. [part. of cingō, *surround*], *girt, surrounded*
- cingō, -ere, cinxī, cinctus, *gird, surround*
- circiter, adv. *about*
- circum, prep. with acc. *around*
- circum'dō, -dare, -dedī, -datus, *place around, surround, inclose*
- circum'eō, -īre, -iī, -itus, *go around*
- circum-sistō, -ere, circum'steti, —, *stand around, surround*
- circum-veniō, -īre, -vēnī, -ventus (*come around*), *surround*
- citerior, -ius, adj. in comp., superl. citimus, *hither, nearer* (§ 475)
- civilis, -e, adj. [civis], *civil*
- civis, -is, m. and f. *citizen* (§ 243. 1)
- civitas, -ātis, f. [civis, *citizen*], (*body of citizens*), *state; citizenship*
- clāmor, -ōris, m. *shout, cry*
- clārus, -a, -um, adj. *clear; famous, renowned; bright, shining*
- classis, -is, f. *fleet*
- claudō, -ere, -sī, -sus, *shut, close*
- clāvus, -ī, m. *stripe*
- cliēns, -entis, m. *dependent, retainer, client* (§ 465. a)
- Cocles, -itis, m. (*blind in one eye*), *Cocles*, the surname of Horatius
- co-gnōscō, -ere, -gnōvī, -gnitus, *learn, know, understand*. Cf. sciō (§ 420. b)
- cōgō, -ere, coēgī, coactus [co(m)-, *together, + agō, drive*], (*drive together*), *collect; compel, drive*
- cohors, cohortis, f. *cohort*, the tenth part of a legion, about 360 men
- collis, -is, m. *hill*. in summō colle, *on top of the hill* (§ 247. 2. a)
- collum, -ī, n. *neck*

colō

- colō, -ere, coluī, cultus, cultivate, till; honor, worship; devote one's self to
 columna, -ae, f. column, pillar
 com- (col-, con-, cor-, co-), a prefix, together, with, or intensifying the meaning of the root word
 coma, -ae, f. hair
 comes, -itis, m. and f. [com-, together, + eō, go], companion, comrade
 comitātus, -ūs, m. [comitor, accompany], escort, company
 comitor, -ārī, -ātus sum, dep. verb [comes, companion], accompany
 com-meātus, -ūs, m. supplies
 com-minus, adv. [com-, together, + manus, hand], hand to hand
 com-mittō, -ere, -misi, -missus, join together; commit, intrust. proelium committere, join battle. sē committere with dat., trust one's self to
 commodē, adv. [commodus, fit], compared commodius, commodissimē, conveniently, fitly
 commodus, -a, -um, adj. suitable, fit
 com-mōtus, -a, -um, adj. [part. of com-moveō, move], aroused, moved
 com-parō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [com-, intensive, + parō, prepare], prepare; provide, get
 com-pleō, -ēre, -plēvī, -plētus [com-, intensive, + pleō, fill], fill up
 complexus, -ūs, m. embrace
 com-primō, -ere, -pressī, -pressus [com-, together, + premō, press], press together, grasp, seize
 con-cidō, -ere, -cidi, — [com-, intensive, + cadō, fall], fall down
 concilium, conciliū, n. meeting, council
 con-clūdō, -ere, -clūsī, -clūsus [com-, intensive, + claudō, close], shut up, close; end, finish

cōn-scendō

- con-currō, -ere, -currī, -cursus [com-, together, + currō, run], run together; rally, gather
 condiciō, -ōnis, f. [com-, together, + dicō, talk], agreement, condition, terms
 con-dōnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, pardon
 con-ducō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus, hire
 cōn-ferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus, bring together. sē cōferre, betake one's self
 cōn-fertus, -a, -um, adj. crowded, thick
 cōnfestim, adv. immediately
 cōn-ficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus [com-, completely, + faciō, do], make, complete, accomplish, finish
 cōn-firmō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, make firm, establish, strengthen, affirm, assert
 cōn-fluō, -ere, -flūxī, —, flow together
 cōn-fugiō, -ere, -fūgī, -fugitūrus, flee for refuge, flee
 con-iciō, -ere, -iēcī, -iectus [com-, intensive, + iaciō, throw], hurl
 con-iungō, -ere, -iūnxī, -iūnctus [com-, together, + iungō, join], join together, unite
 con-iūrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [com-, together, + iūrō, swear], unite by oath, conspire
 con-locō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [com-, together, + locō, place], arrange, place, station
 conloquium, conloquī, n. [com-, together, + loquor, speak], conversation, conference
 cōnor, -ārī, -ātus sum, dep. verb, endeavor, attempt, try
 cōn-scendō, -ere, -scendī, -scēnsus [com-, intensive, + scandō, climb], climb up, ascend. nāvem cōnscendere, embark, go on board

cōn-scribō

- cōn-scribō, -ere, -scripsī, -scriptus [com-, together, + scribō, write], (write together), enroll, enlist
- cōn-secrō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [com-, intensive, + sacrō, consecrate], consecrate, devote
- cōn-sequor, -sequī, -secūtus sum, dep. verb [com-, intensive, + sequor, follow], pursue; overtake; win
- cōn-servō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [com-, intensive, + servō, save], preserve, save
- cōnsilium, cōnsili, n. plan, purpose, design; wisdom
- cōn-sistō, -ere, -stitī, -stitus [com-, intensive, + sistō, cause to stand], stand firmly, halt, take one's stand
- cōn-spiciō, -ere, -spēxi, -spectus [com-, intensive, + spiciō, spy], look at attentively, perceive, see
- cōnstantia, -ae, f. firmness, steadiness, perseverance
- cōn-stituō, -ere, -uī, -ūtus [com-, intensive, + statuō, set], establish, determine, resolve
- cōn-stō, -āre, -stitī, -stātūrus [com-, together, + stō, stand], agree; be certain; consist of
- cōnsul, -ulis, m. consul (§ 464. 2. a)
- cōn-sūmō, -ere, -sūmpsī, -sūmptus [com-, intensive, + sūmō, take], consume, use up
- con-tendō, -ere, -dī, -tus, strain; hasten; fight, contend, struggle
- con-tineō, -ēre, -uī, -tentus [com-, together, + teneō, hold], hold together, hem in, contain; restrain
- contrā, prep. with acc. against, contrary to
- con-trahō, -ere, -trāxi, -trāctus [com-, together, + trahō, draw], draw together; of sails, shorten, furl

crēscō

- contrōversia, -ae, f. dispute, quarrel
- con-veniō, -īre, -vēnī, -vēntus [com-, together, + veniō, come], come together, meet, assemble
- con-vertō, -ere, -vertī, -versus [com-, intensive, + vertō, turn], turn
- con-vocō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [com-, together, + vocō, call], call together
- co-orior, -irī, -ortus sum, dep. verb [com-, intensive, + orior, rise], rise, break forth
- cōpia, -ae, f. [com-, intensive, + ops, wealth], abundance, wealth, plenty. Plur. cōpiae, -ārum, troops
- coquō, -ere, coxi, coctus, cook
- Corinthus, -ī, f. Corinth, the famous city on the Isthmus of Corinth
- Cornēlia, -ae, f. Cornelia, daughter of Scipio and mother of the Gracchi
- Cornēlius, Cornēli, m. Cornelius, a Roman name
- cornū, -ūs, n. horn; wing of an army. ā dextrō cornū, on the right wing (§ 466)
- corōna, -ae, f. garland, wreath; crown
- corōnātus, -a, -um, adj. crowned
- corpus, -oris, n. body
- cor-ripiō, -ere, -uī, -reptus [com-, intensive, + rapiō, seize], seize, grasp
- cotidiānus, -a, -um, adj. daily
- cotidiē, adv. daily
- crēber, -bra, -brum, adj. thick, crowded, numerous, frequent
- crēdō, -ere, -didī, -ditus, trust, believe, with dat. (§ 501. 14)
- cremō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, burn
- creō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, make; elect, appoint
- Creōn, -ontis, m. Creon, a king of Corinth
- crēscō, -ere, crēvi, crētus, rise, grow, increase

Crēta

Crēta, -ae, f. *Crete*, a large island in the Mediterranean
 Crētaeus, -a, -um, adj. *Cretan*
 crūs, crūris, n. *leg*
 crūstulum, -ī, n. *pastry, cake*
 cubile, -is, n. *bed*
 cultūra, -ae, f. *culture, cultivation*
 cum, conj. with the indic. or subjv. *when; since; although* (§ 501. 46)
 cum, prep. with abl. *with* (§ 209)
 cupidē, adv. [*cupidus, desirous*], compared *cupidius, cupidissimē, eagerly*
 cupiditās, -ātis, f. [*cupidus, desirous*], *desire, longing*
 cupiō, -ere, -ivī or -iī, -ītus, *desire, wish*. Cf. volō
 cūr, adv. *why, wherefore*
 cūra, -ae, f. *care, pains; anxiety*
 cūria, -ae, f. *senate house*
 cūrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [*cūra, care*], *care for, attend to, look after*
 currō, -ere, cucurrī, cursus, *run*
 currus, -ūs, m. *chariot*
 cursus, -ūs, m. *course*
 custōdiō, -ire, -ivī, -ītus [*custōs, guard*], *guard, watch*

D

Daedalus, -ī, m. *Dad' alus*, the supposed inventor of the first flying machine
 Dāvus, -ī, m. *Davus*, name of a slave
 dē, prep. with abl. *down from, from; concerning, about, for* (§ 209). *quā dē causā, for this reason, wherefore*
 dea, -ae, f. *goddess* (§ 461. a)
 dēbeō, -ēre, -uī, -ītus [*dē, from, + habeō, hold*], *owe, ought, should*
 decem, indecl. numeral adj. *ten*
 dē-cernō, -ere, -crēvī, -crētus [*dē, from, + cernō, separate*], *decide, decree*

dēnsus

dē-cidō, -ere, -cidī, — [*dē, down, + cadō, fall*], *fall down*
 decimus, -a, -um, numeral adj. *tenth*
 dē-clivīs, -e, adj. *sloping downward*
 dē-dō, -ere, -didī, -ditus, *give up, surrender*. *sē dēdere, surrender one's self*
 dē-dūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus [*dē, down, + dūcō, lead*], *lead down, escort*
 dē-fendō, -ere, -dī, -fēnsus, *ward off, repel, defend*
 dē-ferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus [*dē, down, + ferō, bring*], *bring down; report, announce* (§ 426)
 dē-fessus, -a, -um, adj. *tired out, weary*
 dē-ficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus [*dē, from, + faciō, make*], *fail, be wanting; revolt from*
 dē-figō, -ere, -fixī, -fixus [*dē, down, + figō, fasten*], *fasten, fix*
 dē-iciō, -ere, -iēcī, -iectus [*dē, down, + iaciō, hurl*], *hurl down; bring down, kill*
 de-inde, adv. (*from thence*), *then, in the next place*
 dē-lectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *delight*
 dē-leō, -ēre, -ēvī, -ētus, *blot out, destroy*
 dē-liberō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *weigh, deliberate, ponder*
 dē-ligō, -ere, -lēgī, -lēctus [*dē, from, + legō, gather*], *choose, select*
 Delphicus, -a, -um, adj. *Delphic*
 dē-missus, -a, -um [part. of *dēmittō, send down*], *downcast, humble*
 dē-mōnstrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [*dē, out, + mōnstrō, point*], *point out, show*
 dēmum, adv. *at last, not till then*. *tum dēmum, then at last*
 dē-nique, adv. *at last, finally*. Cf. *postrēmō*
 dēns, dentis, m. *tooth* (§ 247. 2. a)
 dēnsus, -a, -um, adj. *dense, thick*

dē-pendeō

dē-pendeō, -ēre, —, — [dē, down, + pendeō, hang], hang from, hang down

dē-plōrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [dē, intensive, + plōrō, wail], bewail, deplore

dē-pōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus [dē, down, + pōnō, put], put down

dē-scendō, -ere, -dī, -scēnsus [dē, down, + scandō, climb], climb down, descend

dē-scribō, -ere, -scripsi, -scriptus [dē, down, + scribō, write], write down

dēsīderō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, long for

dē-siliō, -ire, -uī, -sultus [dē, down, + saliō, leap], leap down

dē-spērō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [dē, away from, + spērō, hope], despair

dē-spiciō, -ere, -spēxi, -spectus [dē, down], look down upon, despise

dē-sum, -esse, -fui, -futūrus [dē, away from, + sum, be], be wanting, lack, with-dat. (§ 426)

deus, -ī, m. god (§ 468)

dē-volvō, -ere, -volvi, -volūtus [dē, down, + volvō, roll], roll down

dē-vorō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [dē, down, + vorō, swallow], devour

dexter, -tra, -trum (-tera, -terum), adj. to the right, right. ā dextrō cornū, on the right wing

Diāna, -ae, f. Diana, goddess of the moon and twin sister of Apollo

dīcō, -ere, dixī, dictus (imv. dīc), say, speak, tell. Usually introduces indirect discourse (§ 420. a)

dictātor, -ōris, m. [dictō, dictate], dictator, a chief magistrate with unlimited power

diēs, -ēī or diē, m., sometimes f. in sing., day (§ 467)

dif-ferō, -ferre, distulī, dīlātus [dis-, apart, + ferō, carry], carry apart ;

dis-tribuō

differ. differre inter sē, differ from each other

dif-ficilis, -e, adj. [dis-, not, + facilis, easy], hard, difficult (§ 307)

difficultās, -ātis, f. [difficilis, hard], difficulty

diligenter, adv. [diligēns, careful], compared diligentius, diligentissimē, industriously, diligently

diligentia, -ae, f. [diligēns, careful], industry, diligence

dī-micō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, fight, struggle

dī-mittō, -ere, -misi, -missus [dī-, off, + mittō, send], send away, dismiss, disband. dīmittere animum in, direct one's mind to, apply one's self to

Diomēdēs, -is, m. Dī-o-mē'dēs, a name

dis-, dī-, a prefix expressing separation, off, apart, in different directions. Often negatives the meaning

dis-cēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessus [dis-, apart, + cēdō, go], depart from, leave, withdraw, go away

dis-cernō, -ere, -crēvi, -crētus [dis-, apart, + cernō, sift], separate; distinguish

disciplīna, -ae, f. instruction, training, discipline

discipulus, -ī, m. [discō, learn], pupil, disciple

discō, -ere, didici, —, learn

dis-cutiō, -ere, -cussi, -cussus [dis-, apart, + quatiō, shake], shatter, dash to pieces

dis-pōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus [dis-, apart, + pōnō, put], put here and there, arrange, station

dis-similis, -e, adj. [dis-, apart, + similis, like], unlike, dissimilar (§ 307)

dis-tribuō, -ere, -uī, -ūtus, divide, distribute

diū

- diū, adv., compared diūtius, diūtissimē, for a long time, long (§ 477)
- dō, dare, dedī, datus, give. in fugam dare, put to flight. alicui negotium dare, employ some one
- doceō, -ēre, -uī, -tus, teach, show
- doctrīna, -ae, f. [doctor, teacher], teaching, learning, wisdom
- dolor, -ōris, m. pain, sorrow
- domesticus, -a, -um, adj. [domus, house], of the house, domestic
- domicilium, domicilii, n. dwelling, house, abode. Cf. domus
- domina, -ae, f. mistress (of the house), lady (§ 461)
- dominus, -ī, m. master (of the house), owner, ruler (§ 462)
- domus, -ūs, f. house, home. domī, locative, at home (§ 468)
- dormiō, -īre, -ivī, -itus, sleep
- dracō, -ōnis, m. serpent, dragon
- dubitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, hesitate
- dubius, -a, -um, adj. [duo, two], (moving two ways), doubtful, dubious
- du-centī, -ae, -a, numeral adj. two hundred
- dūcō, -ere, dūxī, ductus (inv. dūc), lead, conduct
- dum, conj. while, as long as
- duo, duae, duo, numeral adj. two (§ 479)
- duo-decim, indecl. numeral adj. twelve
- dūrus, -a, -um, adj. hard, tough; harsh, pitiless, bitter
- dūx, ducis, m. and f. [cf. dūcō, lead], leader, commander

E

- ē or ex, prep. with abl. out of, from, off, of (§ 209)
- eburneus, -a, -um, adj. of ivory

ēruptiō

- ecce, adv. see! behold! there! here!
- ē-dūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus [ē, out, + dūcō, lead], lead out, draw out
- ef-ficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus [ex, thoroughly, + faciō, do], work out; make, cause
- ef-fugiō, -ere, -fūgī, -fugitūrus [ex, from, + fugiō, flee], escape
- egeō, -ēre, -uī, —, be in need of, lack, with abl. (§ 501. 32)
- ego, pers. pron. I; plur. nōs, we (§ 480)
- ē-gredior, -ī, ēgressus sum, dep. verb [ē, out of, + gradior, go], go out, go forth. ē nāvī ēgredi, disembark
- ē-iciō, -ere, -iēcī, -iectus [ē, forth, + iaciō, hurl], hurl forth, expel
- elementum, -ī, n., in plur. first principles, rudiments
- elephantus, -ī, m. elephant
- Ēlis, Ēliāis, f. Elis, a district of southern Greece
- emō, -ere, ēmī, emptus, buy, purchase
- enim, conj. never standing first, for, in fact, indeed. Cf. nam
- Ennius, Ennī, m. Ennius, the father of Roman poetry, born 239 B.C.
- eō, ire, iī (ivī), itūrus, go (§ 499)
- eō, adv. to that place, thither
- Ēpirus, -ī, f. Ēpirus, a district in the north of Greece
- eques, -itis, m. [equus, horse], horseman, cavalryman
- equitātus, -ūs, m. [equitō, ride], cavalry
- equus, -ī, m. horse
- ē-rigō, -ere, -rēxī, -rēctus [ē, out, + regō, make straight], raise up
- ē-ripiō, -ere, -uī, -reptus [ē, out of, + rapiō, seize], seize; rescue
- ē-rumpō, -ere, -rūpī, -ruptus [ē, forth, + rumpō, break], burst forth
- ēruptiō, -ōnis, f. sally

Erymanthius

Erymanthius, -a, -um, adj. *Erymanthian*, of *Erymanthus*, a district in southern Greece

et, conj. *and, also*. et . . . et, *both . . . and*. Cf. *atque, ac, -que*

etiam, adv. (rarely conj.) [*et, also, + iam, now*], *yet, still; also, besides*. Cf. *quoque*. nōn solum . . . sed etiam, *not only . . . but also*

Etruscī, -ōrum, m. *the Etruscans*, the people of Etruria. See map of Italy

Eurōpa, -ae, f. *Europe*

Eurystheus, -ī, m. *Eurys'theus*, a king of Tiryns, a city in southern Greece

ē-vādō, -ere, -vāsī, -vāsus [*ē, out, + vādō, go*], *go forth, escape*

ex, see ē

exanimātus, -a, -um [part. of *exanimō*, *put out of breath (anima)*], adj. *out of breath, tired; lifeless*

ex-cipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptus [*ex, out, + capiō, take*], *welcome, receive*

exemplum, -ī, n. *example, model*

ex-eō, -īre, -iī, -itūrus [*ex, out, + eō, go*], *go out, go forth* (§ 413)

ex-erceō, -ēre, -uī, -itus [*ex, out, + arceō, shut*], (*shut out*), *employ, train, exercise, use*

exercitus, -ūs, m. [*exerceō, train*], *army*

ex-īstimō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [*ex, out, + aestimō, reckon*], *estimate; think, judge* (§ 420.c). Cf. *arbitror, putō*

ex-orior, -īrī, -ortus sum, dep. verb. [*ex, forth, + orior, rise*], *come forth, rise*

expeditus, -a, -um, adj. *without baggage*

ex-pellō, -ere, -pulī, -pulsus [*ex, out, + pellō, drive*], *drive out*

ex-piō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [*ex, intensive, + piō, atone for*], *make amends for, atone for*

fāma

explōrātor, -ōris, m. [*explōrō, investi-gate*], *spy, scout*

explōrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *examine, explore*

ex-pugnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [*ex, out, + pugnō, fight*], *take by storm, capture*

exsilium, *exsilī*, n. [*exsul, exile*], *banishment, exile*

ex-spectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [*ex, out, + spectō, look*], *expect, wait*

ex-struō, -ere, -strūxī, -strūctus [*ex, out, + struō, build*], *build up, erect*

exterus, -a, -um, adj., compared exterior, *extrēmus* or *extimus*, *outside, outer* (§ 312)

extrā, prep. with acc. *beyond, outside of*

ex-trahō, -ere, -trāxī, -trāctus [*ex, out, + trahō, drag*], *drag out, pull forth*

extrēmus, -a, -um, adj., superl. of *exterus*, *utmost, farthest* (§ 312)

F

fābula, -ae, f. *story, tale, fable*

facile, adv. [*facilis, easy*], compared *facilius, facillimē, easily* (§ 322)

facilis, -e, adj. [cf. *faciō, make*], *easy, without difficulty* (§ 307)

faciō, -ere, *fēcī, factus* (imv. *fac*), *make, do; cause, bring about. impetum facere in, make an attack upon. proelium facere, fight a battle. iter facere, make a march or journey. aliquem certiorē facere, inform some one. facere verba prō, speak in behalf of. Passive fiō, fierī, factus sum, be done, happen. certior fierī, be informed*

fallō, -ere, *fefellī, falsus*, *trip, betray, deceive*

fāma, -ae, f. *report, rumor; renown, fame, reputation*

famēs

famēs, -is (abl. famē), f. *hunger*
 familia, -ae, f. *servants, slaves; household, family*
 fascēs, -ium (plur. of fascis), f. *fascēs*
 (p. 225)
 fastigium, fasti'gī, n. *top; slope, descent*
 fātum, -ī, n. *fate, destiny*
 faucēs, -ium, f. plur. *jaws, throat*
 faveō, -ēre, fāvī, fautūrus, *be favorable to, favor*, with dat. (§ 501. 14)
 fēlix, -icis, adj. *happy, lucky*
 fēmina, -ae, f. *woman*. Cf. mulier
 fera, -ae, f. [ferus, wild], *wild beast*
 ferāx, -ācis, adj. *fertile*
 ferē, adv. *about, nearly, almost*
 ferō, ferre, tuli, lātus, bear. graviter or molestē ferre, *be annoyed*
 (§ 498)
 ferreus, -a, -um, adj. [ferrum, iron], *made of iron*
 fidēlis, -e, adj. [fidēs, trust], *faithful, true*
 fidēs, fideī or fidē, *trust, faith; promise, word; protection*. in fidem venīre, *come under the protection*. in fidē manēre, *remain loyal*
 filia, -ae (dat. and abl. plur. filiābus), f. *daughter* (§ 461. a)
 filius, fili (voc. sing. fili), m. *son*
 finis, -is, m. *boundary, limit, end*; in plur. *territory, country* (§ 243. 1)
 finitimus, -a, -um, adj. [finis, boundary], *adjoining, neighboring*. Plur. finitimī, -ōrum, m. *neighbors*
 fiō, fieri, factus sum, used as passive of faciō. See faciō (§ 500)
 flamma, -ae, f. *fire, flame*
 flōs, flōris, m. *flower*
 fluctus, -ūs, m. [cf. fluō, flow], *flood, wave, billow*

fuga

flūmen, -inis, n. [cf. fluō, flow], *river*
 (§ 464. 2. b)
 fluō, -ere, flūxī, fluxus, *flow*
 fluvius, fluvī, m. [cf. fluō, flow], *river*
 fodiō, -ere, fōdī, fossus, *dig*
 fōns, fontis, m. *fountain* (§ 247. 2. a)
 fōrma, -ae, f. *form, shape, appearance; beauty*
 Formiae, -ārum, f. *Formiae*, a town of Latium on the Appian Way. See map
 forte, adv. [abl. of fors, chance], *by chance*
 fortis, -e, adj. *strong; fearless, brave*
 fortiter, adv. [fortis, strong], compared fortius, fortissimē, *strongly; bravely*
 fortūna, -ae, f. [fors, chance], *chance, fate, fortune*
 forum, -ī, n. *market place*, esp. the Forum Rōmānum, where the life of Rome centered
 Forum Appī, *Forum of Appius*, a town in Latium on the Appian Way
 fossa, -ae, f. [cf. fodiō, dig], *ditch*
 fragor, -ōris, m. [cf. frangō, break], *crash, noise*
 frangō, -ere, frēgī, frāctus, *break*
 frāter, -tris, m. *brother*
 fremitus, -ūs, m. *loud noise*
 frequentō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *attend*
 frētus, -a, -um, adj. *supported, trusting*. Usually with abl. of means
 frōns, frontis, f. *front*. ā fronte, *in front*
 frūctus, -ūs, m. *fruit*
 frūmentārius, -a, -um, adj. *pertaining to grain*. rēs frūmentāria, *grain supplies*
 frūmentum, -ī, n. *grain*
 frūstrā, adv. *in vain, vainly*
 fuga, -ae, f. [cf. fugiō, flee], *flight*. in fugam dare, *put to flight*

fugiō

- fugiō, -ere, fugī, fugitūrus, *flee, run; avoid, shun*
 fūmō, -āre, —, —, *smoke*
 fūnis, -is, m. *rope*
 furor, -ōris, m. [furō, *rage*], *madness*.
 in furōrem incidere, *go mad*

G

- Gāius, Gāī, m. *Gaius*, a Roman name, abbreviated C., English form *Caius*
 Galba, -ae, m. *Galba*, a Roman name
 galea, -ae, f. *helmet*
 Gallia, -ae, f. *Gaul*, the country comprising what is now Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, and France
 Gallicus, -a, -um, adj. *Gallic*
 gallīna, -ae, f. *hen, chicken*
 Gallus, -ī, m. a *Gaul*
 gaudium, gaudī, n. *joy*
 Genāva, -ae, f. *Geneva*, a city in Switzerland
 gēns, gentis, f. [cf. gignō, *beget*], *race, family; people, nation, tribe*
 genus, -eris, n. *kind, variety*
 Germānia, -ae, f. *Germany*
 Germānus, -ī, m. a *German*
 gerō, -ere, gessī, gestus, *carry, wear; wage. bellum gerere, wage war. rēs gestae, exploits. bene gerere, carry on successfully*
 gladiātōrius, -a, -um, adj. *gladiatorial*
 gladius, gladi, m. *sword*
 glōria, -ae, f. *glory, fame*
 Gracchus, -ī, m. *Gracchus*, name of a famous Roman family
 gracilis, -e, adj. *slender* (§ 307)
 Graeca, -ōrum, n. plur. *Greek writings, Greek literature*
 Graecē, adv. *in Greek*
 Graecia, -ae, f. *Greece*
 grammaticus, -ī, m. *grammarian*

honestus

- grātia, -ae, f. *thanks, gratitude*
 grātus, -a, -um, adj. *acceptable, pleasing*. Often with dat. (§ 501. 16)
 gravis, -ē, adj. *heavy; disagreeable; serious, dangerous; earnest, weighty*
 graviter, adv. [gravis, *heavy*], compared gravius, gravissimē, *heavily; greatly, seriously. graviter ferre, bear ill, take to heart*
 gubernātor, -ōris, m. [gubernō, *pilot*], *pilot*

H

- habēna, -ae, f. *halter, rein*
 habeō, -ēre, -uī, -itus, *have, hold; regard, consider, deem*
 habitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [cf. habeō, *have*], *dwell, abide, inhabit*. Cf. incolō, vivō
 hāc-tenus, adv. *thus far*
 Helvētīi, -ōrum, m. *the Helvetii*, a Gallic tribe
 Herculēs, -is, m. *Hercules*, son of Jupiter and Alcmena, and god of strength
 Hesperidēs, -um, f. *the Hesperides*, daughters of Hesperus, who kept the garden of the golden apples
 hic, haec, hoc, demonstrative adj. and pron. *this* (of mine); as pers. pron. *he, she, it* (§ 481)
 hīc, adv. *here*
 hiems, -emis, f. *winter*
 hinc, adv. [hīc, *here*], *from here, hence*
 Hippolytē, -ēs, f. *Hippolyte*, queen of the Amazons
 ho-diē, adv. [modified form of hōc diē, *on this day*], *to-day*
 homō, -inis, m. and f. (*human being*), *man, person*
 honestus, -a, -um, adv. [honor, *honor*], *respected, honorable*

honor

- honor, -ōris, m. *honor*
 hōra, -ae, f. *hour*
 Horātius, Horā'tī, m. *Horatius*, a
 Roman name
 horribilis, -e, adj. *terrible, horrible*
 hortor, -ārī, -ātus sum, dep. verb,
urge, incite, exhort, encourage
 (§ 493)
 hortus, -ī, m. *garden*
 hospitium, hospiti, n. [*hospes, host*],
hospitality
 hostis, -is, m. and f. *enemy, foe*
 (§ 465. a)
 humilis, -e, adj. *low, humble* (§ 307)
 Hydra, -ae, f. *the Hydra*, a mythical
 water snake slain by Hercules

I

- iaciō, -ere, iēcī, iactus, *throw, hurl*
 iam, adv. *now, already. nec iam, and
 no longer*
 Iāniculum, -ī, n. *the Janiculum*, one
 of the hills of Rome
 iānuā, -ae, f. *door*
 ibi, adv. *there, in that place*
 Īcarus, -ī, m. *Icarus*, the son of
 Dædalus
 ictus, -ūs, m. [cf. iēcō, *strike*], *blow*
 idem, e'adem, idem, demonstrative
 pron. [is + dem], *same* (§ 481)
 idōneus, -a, -um, adj. *suitable, fit*
 igitur, conj., seldom the first word,
therefore, then. Cf. itaque
 ignis, -is, m. *fire* (§§ 243. 1; 247. 2. a;
 465. 1)
 ignōtus, -a, -um, adj. [in-, not, +
 (g)nōtus, *known*], *unknown, strange*
 ille, illa, illud, demonstrative adj. and
 pron. *that* (yonder); as pers. pron.
he, she, it (§ 481)
 illic, adv. [cf. ille], *yonder, there*

in-cautus

- im-mittō, -ere, -mīsī, -missus [in,
against, + mittō, send], *send against;*
let in
 immolō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [in, upon, +
 mola, *meal*], *sprinkle with sacrificial
 meal; offer, sacrifice*
 im-mortālis, -e, adj. [in-, not, + mor-
 tālis, *mortal*], *immortal*
 im-mortālītās, -ātis, f. [immortālis,
immortal], *immortality*
 im-parātus, -a, -um, adj. [in-, not, +
 parātus, *prepared*], *unprepared*
 impedīmentum, -ī, n. [impediō, *hin-
 der*], *hindrance*; in plur. *baggage*
 impedītus, -a, -um, adj. [part. of im-
 pediō, *hinder*], *hindered, burdened*
 im-pellō, -ere, -pulī, -pulsus [in,
against, + pellō, strike], *strike
 against; impel, drive, propel*
 imperātor, -ōris, m. [imperō, *com-
 mand*], *general*
 imperium, impe'rī, n. [imperō, *com-
 mand*], *command, order; realm, em-
 pire; power, authority*
 imperō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *command,
 order. Usually with dat. and an ob-
 ject clause of purpose (§ 501. 41).*
 With acc. object, *levy, impose*
 impetus, -ūs, m. *attack. impetum
 facere in, make an attack upon*
 im-pōnō, -ere, -posui, -positus [in, upon,
 + pōnō, *place*], *place upon; impose,
 assign*
 in, prep. with acc. *into, to, against, at,
 upon, towards*; with abl. *in, on. in
 reliquum tempus, for the future*
 in-, inseparable prefix. With nouns
 and adjectives often with a negative
 force, like English *un-, in-*
 in-cautus, -a, -um, adj. [in-, not, +
 cautus, *careful*], *off one's guard*

incendium

- incendium, incendi, *n.* *flame, fire.* Cf. ignis, flamma
- in-cendō, -ere, -dī, -cēnsus, *set fire to, burn*
- in-cidō, -ere, -cidī, — [in, in, on, + cadō, fall], *fall in, fall on; happen.*
in furōrem incidere, *go mad*
- in-cipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptus [in, on, + capiō, take], *begin*
- in-cognitus, -a, -um, adj. [in-, not, + cognitus, known], *unknown*
- in-colō, -ere, -uī, — [in, in, + colō, dwell], *inhabit; live*
- incolumis, -e, adj. *sound, safe, uninjured, unharmed*
- in-crēdibilis, -e, adj. [in-, not, + crēdibilis, to be believed], *incredible*
- inde, *from that place, thence*
- induō, -ere, -uī, -ātus, *put on*
- indūtus, -a, -um, adj. [part. of induō, put on], *clothed*
- in-eō, -īre, -iī, -itus [in, into, + eō, go], *go into; enter upon, begin*, with acc. (§ 413)
- in-fāns, -fantis, adj. [in-, not, + *fāns, speaking], *not speaking.* As a noun, *m. and f. infant*
- in-fēlix, -icis, adj. [in-, not, + fēlix, happy], *unhappy, unlucky*
- in-fēnsus, -a, -um, adj. *hostile*
- in-ferō, infer're, in'tulī, inlātus [in, against, + ferō, bear], *bring against or upon, inflict*, with acc. and dat. (§ 501. 15). *bellum inferre*, with dat., *make war upon*
- inferus, -a, -um, adj. *low, below* (§ 312)
- in-fīnītus, -a, -um, adj. [in-, not, + fīnītus, bounded], *boundless, endless*
- in-fīrmus, -a, -um, adj. [in-, not, + fīrmus, strong], *weak, infirm*

in-struō

- ingenium, inge'nī, *n.* *talent, ability*
- ingēns, -entis, adj. *vast, huge, enormous, large.* Cf. magnus
- in-gredior, -gredī, -gressus sum [in, in, + gradior, walk], *advance, enter*
- inimicus, -a, -um, adj. [in-, not, + amicus, friendly], *hostile.* As a noun, inimicus, -ī, *m. enemy, foe.* Cf. hostis
- initium, ini'tī, *entrance, beginning*
- inītus, -a, -um, part. of ineō. *initā aestāte*, *at the beginning of summer*
- iniūria, -ae, f. [in, against, + iūs, law], *injustice, wrong, injury.* alicui iniūriās inferre, *inflict wrongs upon some one*
- inopia, -ae, f. [inops, needy], *want, need, lack*
- in-opināns, -antis, adj. [in-, not, + opināns, thinking], *not expecting, taken by surprise*
- inquit, *said he, said she.* Regularly inserted in a direct quotation
- in-rigō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *irrigate, water*
- in-rumpō, -ere, -rūpī, -ruptus [in, into, + rumpō, break], *burst in, break in*
- in-ruō, -ere, -ruī, — [in, in, + ruō, rush], *rush in*
- in-sequor, -sequī, -secūtus sum, dep. verb [in, on, + sequor, follow], *follow on, pursue*
- in-signē, -is, *n.* *badge, decoration* (§ 465. 6)
- in-signis, -e, adj. *remarkable, noted*
- in-stāns, -antis, adj. [part. of insto, be at hand], *present, immediate*
- in-stō, -āre, -stitī, -statūrus [in, upon, + stō, stand], *stand upon; be at hand; pursue, press on*
- instrūmentum, -ī, *n.* *instrument*
- in-struō, -ere, -strūxī, -strūctus [in, on, + struō, build], *draw up*

insula

- insula, -ae, f. *island*
 integer, -gra, -grum, *untouched, whole; fresh, new*
 intellegō, -ere, -lēxī, -lēctus [inter, *between, + legō, choose*], *perceive, understand* (§ 420. d)
 intentō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *aim; threaten*
 inter, prep. with acc. *between, among; during, while* (§ 340)
 interfectus, -a, -um, adj. [part. of interficiō, *kill*], *slain, dead*
 inter-ficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus [inter, *between, + faciō, make*], *put out of the way, kill*. Cf. necō, occidō, trucidō
 interim, adv. *meanwhile*
 interior, -ius, adj. *interior, inner* (§ 315)
 inter-mittō, -ere, -mīsī, -missus, *leave off, suspend*
 interpres, -etis, m. and f. *interpreter*
 inter-rogō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *question*
 inter-sum, -esse, -fui, -futūrus [inter, *between, + sum, be*], *be present, take part in*, with dat. (§ 501. 15)
 inter-vāllum, -ī, n. *interval, distance*
 intrā, adv. and prep. with acc. *within, in*
 intrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *go into, enter*
 in-veniō, -īre, -vēnī, -ventus [in, *upon, + veniō, come*], *find*
 invīsus, -a, -um, adj. [part. of invadeō, *envy*], *hated, detested*
 Iolāus, -ī, m. *I-o-lā'us*, a friend of Hercules
 ipse, -a, -um, intensive pron. *that very, this very; self, himself, herself, itself*, (§ 481)
 ira, -ae, f. *wrath, anger*
 irātus, -a, -um, adj. [part. of irāscor, *be angry*], *angered, enraged*
 is, ea, id, demonstrative adj. and pron. *this, that; he, she, it* (§ 481)

lacus

- iste, -a, -ud, demonstrative adj. and pron. *that* (of yours), *he, she, it* (§ 481)
 ita, adv. *so, thus*. Cf. sic and tam
 Italia, -ae, f. *Italy*
 ita-que, conj. *and so, therefore*
 item, adv. *also*
 iter, itineris, n. *journey, march, route; way, passage* (§§ 247. 1. a; 468). iter dare, *give a right of way, allow to pass*. iter facere, *march* (see p. 159)
 iubeō, -ēre, iussī, iussus, *order, command*. Usually with the infin. and subj. acc. (§ 213)
 iūdex, -icis, m. and f. *judge* (§ 464. 1)
 iūdicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [iūdex, *judge*], *judge, decide* (§ 420. c)
 Iūlia, -ae, *Julia*, a Roman name
 Iūlius, Iūli, m. *Julius*, a Roman name
 iungō, -ēre, iūnxī, iūctus, *join; yoke, harness*
 Iūnō, -ōnis, f. *Juno*, the queen of the gods and wife of Jupiter
 Iuppiter, Iovis, m. *Jupiter*, the supreme god
 iūrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *swear, take an oath*
 iussus, -a, -um, part. of iubeō, *ordered*
- L
- L., abbreviation for Lūcius
 labefactus, -a, -um, adj. [part. of labefaciō, *cause to shake*], *shaken, weakened, ready to fall*
 Labiēnus, -ī, m. *La-bi-ē'nus*, one of Cæsar's lieutenants
 labor, -ōris, m. *labor, toil*
 labōrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [labor, *labor*], *labor; suffer, be hard pressed*
 lacrima, -ae, f. *tear*
 lacus, -ūs (dat. and abl. plur. lacubus), m. *lake*

laetē

- laetē, adv. [laetus, glad], compared
 laetius, laetissimē, *gladly*
 laetitia, -ae, f. [laetus, glad], *joy*
 laetus, -a, -um, adj. *glad, joyful*
 lapis, -idis, m. *stone* (§§ 247. 2. a; 464. 1)
 Lār, Laris, m.; plur. Larēs, -um (rarely
 -ium), *the Lares or household gods*
 lātē, adv. [lātus, wide], compared
 lātius, lātissimē, *widely*
 Latīnē, adv. *in Latin*. Latīnē loquī,
to speak Latin
 lātītūdō, -inis, f. [lātus, wide], *width*
 Lātōna, -ae, f. *Latona*, mother of
 Apollo and Diana
 lātus, -a, -um, adj. *wide*
 latus, -eris, n. *side, flank*. ab utroque
 latere, *on each side*
 laudō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [laus, praise],
praise
 laurea, -ae, f. *laurel*
 laureātus, -a, -um, adj. *crowned with
 laurel*
 laus, laudis, f. *praise*
 lectulus, -ī, m. *couch, bed*
 lēgātus, -ī, m. *ambassador; lieutenant*
 legiō, -ōnis, f. [cf. legō, gather], (*body
 of soldiers*), *legion*, about 3600 men
 (§ 464. 2. a)
 legiōnārius, -a, -um, adj. *legionary*.
 Plur. legiōnāriī, -ōrum, m. *the soldiers
 of the legion*
 legō, -ere, lēgī, lēctus, *read*
 lēnis, -e, adj. *gentle, smooth, mild*
 lēniter, adv. [lēnis, gentle], compared
 lēnius, lēnissimē, *gently*
 Lentulus, -ī, m. *Lentulus*, a Roman
 family name
 leō, -ōnis, m. *lion*
 Lernaes, -a, -um, adj. *Lernaean*, of
 Lerna, in southern Greece
 Lesbia, -ae, f. *Lesbia*, a girl's name

magis

- levis, -e, adj. *light*
 lēx, lēgis, f. *measure, law*
 libenter, adv. [libēns, willing], com-
 pared libentius, libentissimē, *will-
 ingly, gladly*
 līber, -era, -erum, adj. *free* (§ 469. b)
 līberī, -ōrum, m. [līber, free], *children*
 līberō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [līber, free], *set
 free, release, liberate*
 lībertās, -ātis, f. [līber, free], *freedom,
 liberty*
 līctor, -ōris, m. *lictor* (p. 225)
 līmus, -ī, m. *mud*
 littera, -ae, f. *a letter of the alphabet*;
 in plur. *a letter, epistle*
 lītus, -oris, n. *seashore, beach*
 locus, -ī, m. (plur. loci and loca, m.
 and n.), *place, spot*
 longē, adv. [longus, long], comp. longi-
 us, longissimē, *a long way off; by far*
 longinquus, -a, -um, adj. [longus, long],
distant, remote
 longitūdō, -inis, f. [longus, long], *length*
 longus, -a, -um, adj. *long*
 loquor, loquī, locūtus sum, dep. verb,
talk, speak
 lōrica, -ae, f. [lōrum, thong], *coat of
 mail, corselet*
 lūdō, -ere, lūsī, lūsus, *play*
 lūdus, -ī, m. *play; school*, the elemen-
 tary grades. Cf. schola
 lūna, -ae, f. *moon*
 lūx, lūcis, f. (no gen. plur.), *light*.
 prīma lūx, *daybreak*
 Lȳdia, -ae, f. *Lydia*, a girl's name

M

- M., abbreviation for Mārcus
 magicus, -a, -um, adj. *magic*
 magis, adv. in comp. degree [magnus,
 great], *more, in a higher degree* (§ 323)

magister

- magister, -trī, m. *master, commander; teacher*
- magistrātus, -ūs, m. [magister, *master*], *magistracy; magistrate*
- magnitūdō, -inis, f. [magnus, *great*], *greatness, size*
- magnopere, adv. [abl. of magnum opus], compared magis, maximē, *greatly, exceedingly* (§ 323)
- magnus, -a, -um, adj., compared maior, maximus, *great, large; strong, loud* (§ 311)
- maior, maius, -ōris, adj., comp. of magnus, *greater, larger* (§ 311)
- maiōrēs, -um, m. plur. of maior, *ancestors*
- mālō, mälle, mālūī, — [magis, *more*, + volō, *wish*], *wish more, prefer* (§ 497)
- malus, -a, -um, adj., compared peior, pessimus, *bad, evil* (§ 311)
- mandō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [manus, *hand*, + dō, *put*], (*put in hand*), *intrust; order, command*
- maneō, -ēre, mānsī, mānsūrus, *stay, remain, abide*
- Mānlius, Mānlī, m. *Manlius*, a Roman name
- mānsuētus, -a, -um, adj. [part. of mānsuēscō, *tame*], *tamed*
- manus, -ūs, f. *hand; force, band*
- Mārcus, -ī, m. *Marcus, Mark*, a Roman first name
- mare, -is, n. (no gen. plur.), *sea*. mare tenēre, *be out to sea*
- margō, -inis, m. *edge, border*
- marītus, -ī, m. *husband*
- Marius, Marī, m. *Marius*, a Roman name, esp. *C. Marius*, the general
- Mārtius, -a, -um, adj. *of Mars*, esp. the *Campus Martius*
- māter, -tris, f. *mother*

minimē

- mātrīmōnium, mātrīmō'nī, n. *marriage*. in mātrīmōnium dūcere, *marry*
- mātūrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *hasten*. Cf. contendō, properō
- mātūrus, -a, -um, adj. *ripe, mature*
- maximē, adv. in superl. degree [maximus, *greatest*], compared magnopere, magis, maximē, *especially, very much* (§ 323)
- maximus, -a, -um, adj., superl. of magnus, *greatest, extreme* (§ 311)
- medius, -a, -um, adj. *middle part; middle, intervening*
- melior, -ius, -ōris, adj., comp. of bonus, *better* (§ 311)
- melius, adv. in comp. degree, compared bene, melius, optimē, *better* (§ 323)
- memoria, -ae, f. [memor, *mindful*], *memory*. memoriā tenēre, *remember*
- mēns, mentis, f. *mind*. Cf. animus
- mēnsis, -is, m. *month* (§ 247. 2. a)
- mercātor, -ōris, m. [mercor, *trade*], *trader, merchant*
- merīdiānus, -a, -um, adj. [merīdiēs, *noon*], *of midday*
- merīdiēs, — (acc. -em, abl. -ē), m. [medius, *mid*, + diēs, *day*], *noon*
- metus, -ūs, m. *fear, dread*
- meus, -a, -um, possessive adj. and pron. *my; mine* (§ 98)
- mīles, -itis, m. *soldier* (§ 464. 1)
- militāris, -e, adj. [mīles, *soldier*], *military*. rēs militāris, *science of war*
- militō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [mīles, *soldier*], *serve as a soldier*
- mille, plur. milia, -ium, numeral adj. and subst. *thousand* (§ 479)
- minimē, adv. in superl. degree, compared parum, minus, minimē, *least, very little; by no means* (§ 323)

minimus

minimus, -a, -um, adj. in superl. degree, compared *parvus*, minor, *minimus*, least, smallest (§ 311)

minor, minus, -ōris, adj. in comp. degree, compared *parvus*, minor, *minimus*, smaller, less (§ 311)

Mīnōs, -ōis, m. *Minos*, a king of Crete
minus, adv. in comp. degree, compared *parum*, minus, *minimē*, less (§ 323)

Mīnyae, -ārum, m. the *Minyae*, a people of Greece

mīrābilis, -e, adj. [*mīror*, wonder at], wonderful, marvelous

mīror, -ārī, -ātus sum, dep. verb [*mīrus*, wonderful], wonder, marvel, admire

mīrus, -a, -um, adj. wonderful

Mīsēnum, -ī, *Misenum*, a promontory and harbor on the coast of Campania. See map

miser, -era, -erum, adj. wretched, unhappy, miserable

missus, -a, -um, part. of *mittō*, sent

mittō, -ere, *mīsī*, *missus*, send

modicus, -a, -um [*modus*, measure], modest, ordinary

modo, adv. [abl. of *modus*, measure, with shortened o], only, merely, just now. *modo . . . modo*, now . . . now, sometimes . . . sometimes

modus, -ī, m. *measure*; *manner*, way; kind

moenia, -ium, n. plur. [cf. *mūniō*, fortify], walls, ramparts

molestē, adv. [*molestus*, troublesome], compared *molestius*, *molestissimē*, annoyingly. *molestē ferre*, to be annoyed

molestus, -a, -um, troublesome, annoying, unpleasant (§ 501. 16)

nauta

moneō, -ēre, -uī, -itus, *remind*, *advise*, *warn* (§ 489)

mōns, *montis*, m. *mountain* (§ 247. 2. a)

mōnstrum, -ī, n. *monster*

mora, -ae, f. *delay*

moror, -ārī, -ātus sum, dep. verb [*mora*, delay], *delay*, *linger*; *impede*

mors, *mortis*, f. [cf. *morior*, die], *death*

mōs, *mōris*, m. *custom*, *habit*

mōtus, -ūs, m. [cf. *moveō*, move], *motion*, *movement*. *terrae mōtus*, *earthquake*

moveō, -ēre, *mōvī*, *mōtus*, *move*

mox, adv. *soon*, *presently*

mulier, -eris, f. *woman*

multitūdō, -inis, f. [*multus*, much], *multitude*

multum (*multō*), adv. [*multus*, much], compared *plūs*, *plūrimum*, much (§ 477)

multus, -a, -um, adj., compared *plūs*, *plūrimus*, much; plur. *many* (§ 311)

mūniō, -īre, -ivī or -iī, -itus, *fortify*, *defend*

mūnitiō, -ōnis, f. [*mūniō*, fortify], *defense*, *fortification*

mūrus, -ī, m. *wall*. Cf. *moenia*

mūsica, -ae, f. *music*

N

nam, conj. *for*. Cf. *enim*

nam-que, conj., a strengthened *nam*, introducing a reason or explanation, *for*, and in fact; *seeing that*

nārō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *tell*, *relate*

nāscor, *nāscī*, *nātus* sum, dep. verb, *be born*, *spring from*

nātūra, -ae, f. *nature*

nātus, part. of *nāscor*

nauta, -ae, m. [for *nāvita*, from *nāvis*, ship], *sailor*

nāvālis

nāvālis, -e, adj. [nāvis, *ship*], *naval*
 nāvigium, nāvī'gī, n. *ship, boat*
 nāvīgō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [nāvis, *ship*,
 + agō, *drive*], *sail, cruise*
 nāvis, -is (abl. -ī or -e), f. *ship*
 (§ 243. 1). nāvem cōscendere, *em-
 bark, go on board*. nāvem solvere,
set sail. nāvis longa, *man-of-war*
 nē, conj. and adv. *in order that not,
 that* (with verbs of fearing), *lest*;
not. nē . . . quidem, *not even*
 -ne, interrog. adv., enclitic (see §§ 16,
 210). Cf. nōnne and num
 nec or neque, conj. [nē, *not*, + que,
and], *and not, nor*. nec . . . nec or
 neque . . . neque, *neither . . . nor*
 necessariūs, -a, -um, adj. *needful,
 necessary*
 necō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [cf. nex, *death*],
kill. Cf. interficiō, occidō, trucidō
 negō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *deny, say not*
 (§ 420. a)
 negōtium, negō'ti, n. [nec, *not*, + ōtium,
ease], *business, affair, matter*. alicui
 negōtium dare, *to employ some one*
 Nemaëus, -a, -um, adj. *Neméan, of*
Neméa, in southern Greece
 nēmō, dat. nēmīni (gen. nūllius, abl.
 nūllō, supplied from nūllus), m. and
 f. [nē, *not*, + homō, *man*], (*not a*
man), *no one, nobody*
 Neptūnus, -ī, m. *Neptune*, god of the
 sea, brother of Jupiter
 neque, see nec
 neuter, -tra, -trum (gen. -trius, dat.
 -trī), adj. *neither* (of two) (§ 108)
 nē-ve, conj. adv. *and not, and that not,
 and lest*
 nihil, n. indecl. [nē, *not*, + hīlum, a
whirl], *nothing*. nihil posse, *to have*
no power

num

nihilum, -ī, n., see nihil
 Niobē, -ēs, f. *Niobe*, the queen of
 Thebes whose children were de-
 stroyed by Apollo and Diana
 nisi, conj. [nē, *not*, + sī, *if*], *if not,
 unless, except*
 nōbilis, -e, adj. *well known; noble*
 noceō, -ēre, -uī, -itūrus [cf. necō, *kill*],
hurt, injure, with dat. (§ 501. 14)
 noctū, abl. used as adv. [cf. nox, *night*],
at night, by night
 Nōla, -ae, f. *Nola*, a town in central
 Campania. See map
 nōlō, nōlle, nōluī, — [ne, *not*, + volō,
wish], *not to wish, be unwilling* (§ 497)
 nōmen, -inis, n. [cf. nōscō, *know*],
(means of knowing), name
 nōminō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [nōmen, *name*],
name, call. Cf. appellō, vocō
 nōn, adv. [nē, *not*, + ūnum, *one*], *not*.
 nōn solum . . . sed etiam, *not only*
 . . . but also
 nōn-dum, adv. *not yet*
 nōn-ne, interrog. adv. suggesting an
 affirmative answer, *not?* (§ 210). Cf.
 -ne and num
 nōs, pers. pron. *we* (see ego) (§ 480)
 noster, -tra, -trum, possessive adj.
 and pron. *our, ours*. Plur. nostrī,
 -ōrum, m. *our men* (§ 98)
 novem, indecl. numeral adj. *nine*
 novus, -a, -um, adj. *new*. novae rēs, a
revolution
 nox, noctis, f. *night*. multā nocte, *late*
at night
 nūllus, -a, -um (gen. -ius, dat. -ī) adj.
 [nē, *not*, + ūllus, *any*], *not any, none,
 no* (§ 108)
 num, interrog. adv. suggesting a neg-
 ative answer (§ 210). Cf. -ne and
 nōnne. In indir. questions, *whether*

numerus

- numerus, -ī, m. *number*
 numquam, adv. [nē, *not*, + *umquam*,
ever], *never*
 nunc, adv. *now*. Cf. *iam*
 nūntiō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [nūntius, *mes-*
senger], *report, announce* (§ 420. a)
 nūntius, nūntī, m. *messenger*
 nūper, adv. *recently, lately, just now*
 nymp̄ha, -ae, f. *nymph*

O

- ob, prep. with acc. *on account of*. In
 compounds it often means *in front*
of, against, or is intensive. *quam ob*
rem, for this reason (§ 340)
 obses, -īdis, m. and f. *hostage*
 ob-sideō, -ēre, -sēdī, -sessus [ob, *against*,
 + *sedeō, sit*], *besiege*
 obtineō, -ēre, -uī, -tentus [ob, *against*,
 + *teneō, hold*], *possess, occupy, hold*
 occāsīō, -ōnis, f. *favorable opportunity,*
favorable moment
 occāsus, -ūs, m. *going down, setting*
 occidō, -ere, -cīdī, -cīsus [ob, *down, +*
caedō, strike], *strike down; cut down,*
kill. Cf. *interficiō, necō*
 occupō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [ob, *completely,*
 + *capīō, take*], *seize, take possession*
of, occupy. Cf. *rapīō*
 oc-currō, -ere, -currī, -cursus [ob, *against,*
 + *currō, run*], *run towards; meet,*
 with dat. (§ 426)
 ōceanus, -ī, m. *the ocean*
 octō, indecl. numeral adj. *eight*
 oculus, -ī, m. *eye*
 officium, offī'ci, n. *duty*
 ōlim, adv. *formerly, once upon a time*
 ōmen, -inis, n. *sign, token, omen*
 o-mittō, -ere, -mīsī, -missus [ob, *over,*
past, + mittō, send], *let go, omit.*
 cōsīlium omittēre, *give up a plan*

orior

- omnīnō, adv. [omnis, *all*], *altogether,*
wholly, entirely
 omnis, -e, adj. *all, every*. Cf. *tōtus*
 onerāria, -ae, f. [onus, *load*], with
 nāvis expressed or understood,
merchant vessel, transport
 onus, -eris, n. *load, burden*
 opīniō, -ōnis, f. [opīnor, *suppose*],
opinion, supposition, expectation
 oppidānus, -ī, m. [oppidum, *town*],
townsman
 oppidum, -ī, n. *town, stronghold*
 opportūnus, -a, -um, adj. *suitable,*
opportune, favorable
 op-primō, -ere, -pressī, -pressus [ob,
against, + premō, press], (*press*
against), *crush; surprise*
 oppugnātiō, -ōnis, f. *storming, assault*
 oppugnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [ob, *against,*
 + *pugnō, fight*], *fight against, assault,*
storm, assail
 optimē, adv. in superl. degree, com-
 pared bene, melius, optimē, *very well,*
best of all (§ 323)
 optimus, -a, -um, adj. in superl. de-
 gree, compared bonus, melior, opti-
 mus, *best, most excellent* (§ 311)
 opus, -eris, n. *work, labor, task*
 (§ 464. 2. b)
 ōrāculum, -ī, n. [ōrō, *speak*], *oracle*
 ōrātor, -ōris, m. [ōrō, *speak*], *orator*
 orbis, -is, m. *ring, circle. orbis terrā-*
rum, the earth, world
 orbita, -ae, f. [orbis, *wheel*], *rut*
 Orcus, -ī, m. *Orcus, the lower world*
 ōrdō, -inis, m. *row, order, rank*
 (§ 247. 2. a)
 orīgō, -inis, f. [orior, *rise*], *source,*
origin
 orior, -īrī, ortus sum, dep. verb. *arise,*
rise; begin; spring, be born

ōrnāmentum

- ōrnāmentum, -ī, n. [ōrnō, *fit out*],
ornament, jewel
ōrnātus, -a, -um, adj. [part. of ōrnō,
fit out], *fitted out; adorned*
ōrnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *fit out, adorn*

P

- P., abbreviation for Pūblius
paene, adv. *nearly, almost*
palūdāmentum, -ī, n. *military cloak*
palūs, -ūdis, f. *swamp, marsh*
pānis, -is, m. *bread*
pār, paris, adj. *equal* (§ 471. III)
parātus, -a, -um, adj. [part. of parō,
prepare], *prepared, ready*
parcō, -ere, peper'cī (parsī), parsūrus,
spare, with dat. (§ 501. 14)
pāreō, -ēre, -uī, —, *obey*, with dat.
(§ 501. 14)
parō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *prepare for, pre-
pare; provide, procure*
pars, partis, f. *part, share; side,
direction*
parum, adv., compared minus, minimē,
too little, not enough (§ 323)
parvus, -a, -um, adj., compared minor,
minimus, *small, little* (§ 311)
passus, -ūs, m. *step, pace. mille pas-
sum, thousand paces, mile* (331. b)
pateō, -ēre, patuī, —, *lie open, be
open; stretch, extend*
pater, -tris, m. *father* (§ 464. 2. a)
patior, -ī, passus sum, dep. verb. *bear,
suffer, allow, permit*
patria, -ae, f. [cf. pater, *father*], *father-
land, (one's) country*
paucus, -a, -um, adj. (generally plur.),
few, only a few
paulisper, adv. *for a little while*
paulō, adv. *by a little, little*
paulum adv. *a little, somewhat*

per-suādeō

- pāx, pācis, f. (no gen. plur.), *peace*
pecūnia, -ae, f. [pecus, *cattle*], *money*
pedes, -itis, m. [pēs, *foot*], *foot soldier*
pedester, -tris, -tre, adj. [pēs, *foot*], *on
foot; by land*
peior, peius, -ōris, adj. in comp. de-
gree, compared malus, *peior, pessi-
mus, worse* (§ 311)
pellis, -is, f. *skin, hide*
penna, -ae, f. *feather*
per, prep. with acc. *through, by
means of, on account of*. In com-
position it often has the force of
thoroughly, completely, very (§ 340)
percussus, -a, -um, adj. [part. of per-
cutiō, *strike through*], *pierced*
per-dūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus [per,
through, + dūcō, lead], *lead through.*
fossam perducere, to construct a ditch
per-exiguus, -a, -um, adj. [per, *very, +
exiguus, small*], *very small, very short*
perfidus, -a, -um, adj. *faithless, treach-
erous, false*
per-fringō, -ere, -frēgī, -fractus [per,
through, + frangō, break], *shatter*
pergō, -ere, perrēxī, perrēctus [per,
through, + regō, conduct], *go on,
proceed, hasten*
periculum, -ī, n. *trial, test; danger*
peristylum, -ī, n. *peristyle, an open
court with columns around it*
peritus, -a, -um, adj. *skillful*
perpetuus, -a, -um, adj. *perpetual*
Perseus, -eī, *Perseus, a Greek hero,
son of Jupiter and Danaë*
persōna, -ae, f. *part, character, person*
per-suādeō, -ēre, -suāsī, -suāsus [per,
thoroughly, + suādeō, persuade], *per-
suade, advise*, with dat. (§ 501. 14),
often with an object clause of pur-
pose (§ 501. 41)

per-terreō

per-terreō, -ēre, -uī, -itus [per, *thoroughly*, + terreō, *frighten*], *thoroughly terrify, alarm*

per-veniō, -īre, -vēnī, -ventus [per, *through*, + veniō, *come*], *arrive, reach, come to*

pēs, pedis, m. *foot*. pedem referre, *retreat* (§ 247. 2. a)

pessimus, -a, -um, adj. in superl. degree, compared malus, peior, pessimus, *worst* (§ 311)

petō, -ere, -ivī or -iī, -itus, *strive for, seek, beg, ask; make for, travel to*. Cf. postulō, quaerō, rogō

Pharsālus, -ī, f. *Pharsalus* or *Pharsalia*, a town in Thessaly, near which Cæsar defeated Pompey, 48 B.C.

philosophia, -ae, f. *philosophy*

philosophus, -ī, m. *philosopher*

pictus, -a, -um, adj. [part. of pingō, *paint*], *colored, variegated*

pīlum, -ī, n. *spear, javelin* (§ 462. b)

piscīna, -ae, f. [piscis, *fish*], *fish pond*

piscis, -is, m. *fish*

pīstor, -ōris, m. *baker*

placeō, -ēre, -uī, -itus, *please, be pleasing*, with dat. (§ 501. 14)

plānitīēs, -ēī, f. [plānus, *level*], *plain*

plānus, -a, -um, adj. *level, flat*

plēnus, -a, -um, *full*

plūrimum, adv. in superl. degree, compared multum, plūs, plūrimum, *very much*. plūrimum valēre, *be most influential* (§ 322)

plūrimus, -a, -um, adj. in superl. degree, compared multus, plūs, plūrimus, *most, very many* (§ 311)

plūs, plūris, adj. in comp. degree, compared multus, plūs, plūrimus; sing. n. as substantive, *more*; plur. *more, several* (§ 311)

potentia

pluteus, -ī, m. *shield, parapet*

poena, -ae, f. *punishment, penalty*

poēta, -ae, m. *poet*

pompa, -ae, f. *procession*

Pompēiī, -ōrum, m. *Pompeii*, a city of Campania. See map

Pompēius, Pompēī, m. *Pompey*, a Roman name

pōinum, -ī, n. *apple*

pōnō, -ere, posuī, positus, *put, place*.

castra pōnere, *pitch camp*

pōns, pontis, m. *bridge* (§ 247. 2. a)

popīna, -ae, f. *restaurant*

populus, -ī, m. *people*

Porsena, -ae, m. *Porsena*, king of Etruria, a district of Italy. See map

porta, -ae, f. *gate, door*

portō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *bear, carry*

portus, -ūs, m. [cf. porta, *gate*], *harbor*

possideō, -ēre, -sēdī, -sessus, *have, own, possess*

possum, posse, potuī, —, irreg. verb [potis, *able*, + sum, *I am*], *be able, can* (§ 495). nihil posse, *have no power*

post, prep. with acc. *after, behind* (§ 340)

postea, adv. [post, *after*, + eā, *this*], *afterwards*

(posterus, -a, -um, adj., compared posterior, postrēmus or postumus, *following, next* (§ 312)

postquam, conj. *after, as soon as*

postrēmō, adv. [abl. of postrēmus, *last*], *at last, finally*. Cf. dēmum, dēnique (§ 322)

postrīdiē, adv. [posterō, *next*, + diē, *day*], *on the next day*

postulō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *ask, demand, require*. Cf. petō, quaerō, rogō

potentia, -ae, f. [potēns, *able*], *might, power, force*

prae-beō

prae-beō, -ēre, -uī, -itus [prae, *forth*, + habeō, *hold*], *offer, give*

praeda, -ae, f. *booty, spoil, plunder*

prae-dīcō, -ere, -dīxī, -dictus [prae, *before*, + dīcō, *tell*], *foretell, predict*

prae-ficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus [prae, *before*, + faciō, *make*], *place in command*, with acc. and dat. (§ 501. 15)

prae-mittō, -ere, -mīsī, -missus [prae, *forward*, + mittō, *send*], *send forward*

praemium, praemī, n. *reward, prize*

praeruptus, -a, -um [part. of praerumpō, *break off*], *broken off, steep*

praesēns, -entis, adj. *present, immediate*

praesertim, adv. *especially, chiefly*

praesidium, praesi'dī, n. *guard, garrison, protection*

prae-stō, -āre, -stīti, -stītus [prae, *before*, + stō, *stand*], (*stand before*), *excel, surpass*, with dat. (§ 501. 15); *show, exhibit*

prae-sum, -esse, -fuī, -futūrus [prae, *before*, + sum, *be*], *be over, be in command of*, with dat. (§ 501. 15)

praeter, prep. with acc. *beyond, contrary to* (§ 340)

praetereā, adv. [praeter, *besides*, + eā, *this*], *in addition, besides, moreover*

praetextus, -a, -um, adj. *bordered, edged*

praetōrium, praetō'ri, n. *praetorium*

prandium, prandi, n. *luncheon*

prae-mō, -ere, pressī, pressus, *press hard, compress; crowd, drive, harass* (prex, precis), f. *prayer*

prīmō, adv. [prīmus, *first*], *at first, in the beginning* (§ 322)

prīmum, adv. [prīmus, *first*], *first, quam prīmum, as soon as possible*

prīmus, -a, -um, adj. in superl. degree, compared prior, prīmus, *first* (§ 315)

prō-pellō

prīnceps, -cipis, m. [prīmus, *first*, + capiō, *take*], (*taking the first place*), *chief, leader* (§ 464. 1)

prior, prius, -ōris, adj. in comp. degree, superl. prīmus, *former* (§ 315)

prīstinus, -a, -um, adj. *former, previous*

prō, prep. with abl. *before; for, for the sake of, in behalf of; instead of, as* (§ 209). In composition, *forth, forward*

prō-cēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessūrus [prō, *forward*, + cēdō, *go*], *go forward, proceed*

procul, adv. *far, afar off*

prō-currō, -ere, -currī (-cucurrī), -cur-sus [prō, *forward*, + currō, *run*], *run forward*

proelium, proelī, n. *battle, combat*

proelium committere, *join battle*

proelium facere, *fight a battle*

profectiō, -ōnis, f. *departure*

proficīscor, -ī, -fectus sum, dep. verb, *set out, march*. Cf. ēgredior, exeō

prō-gredior, -ī, -gressus sum, dep. verb [prō, *forth*, + gradior, *go*]; *go forth, proceed, advance*. Cf. pergō, prōcēdō

prōgressus, see prōgredior

prohibeō, -ēre, -uī, -itus [prō, *forth, away from*, + habeō, *hold*], *keep away from, hinder, prevent*

prō-moveō, -ēre, -mōvī, -mōtus [prō, *forward*, + moveō, *move*], *move forward, advance*

prō-nūntiō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [prō, *forth*, + nūntiō, *announce*], *proclaim, declare*

prope, adv., compared propius, proxime, *nearly*. Prep. with acc. *near*

prō-pellō, -ere, -pulī, -pulsus [prō, *forth*, + pellō, *drive*], *drive forth; move, impel*

properō

- properō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [properus, *quick*], *go quickly, hasten*. Cf. contendō, mātūrō
- propinquus, -a, -um, adj. [prope, *near*], *near, neighboring*
- propior, -ius, -ōris, adj. in comp. degree, superl. proximus, *nearer* (§ 315)
- propius, adv. in comp. degree, compared prope, propius, proximē, *nearer* (§ 323)
- propter, prep. with acc. *on account of, because of* (§ 340)
- prō-scribō, -ere, -scripsī, -scriptus [prō, *forth*, + scribō, *write*], *proclaim, publish*. Cf. prōnūntiō
- prō-sequor, -sequī, -secūtus sum, dep. verb [prō, *forth*, + sequor, *follow*], *escort, attend*
- prō-sum, prōdesse, prōfuī, prōfutūrus [prō, *for*, + sum, *be*], *be useful, benefit*, with dat. (§§ 496; 501. 15)
- prō-tegō, -ere, -tēxī, -tēctus [prō, *in front*, + tegō, *cover*], *cover in front, protect*
- prōvincia, -ae, f. *territory, province*
- proximē, adv. in superl. degree, compared prope, propius, proximē, *nearest, next; last, most recently* (§ 323)
- proximus, -a, -um, adj. in superl. degree, compared propior, proximus, *nearest, next* (§ 315)
- pūblicus, -a, -um, adj. [populus, *people*], *of the people, public*. rēs pūblica, *the commonwealth*
- puella, -ae, f. [diminutive of puer, *boy*], *girl, maiden*
- puer, -erī, m. *boy; slave* (§ 462. c)
- pugna, -ae, f. *fight, battle*. Cf. proelium
- pugnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [pugna, *battle*], *fight*. Cf. contendō, dīmīcō

quī

- pulcher, -chra, -chrum, adj. *beautiful, pretty* (§§ 469. b; 304)
- Pullō, -ōnis, m. *Pullo*, a centurion
- pulsō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *strike, beat*
- puppis, -is (acc. -im, abl. -ī), f. *stern of a ship, deck*
- pūrē, adv. [pūrus, *pure*], comp. pūrius, *purely*
- pūrgō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *cleanse, clean*
- purpureus, -a, -um, adj. *purple, dark red*
- putō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *reckon, think* (§ 420. c). Cf. arbitror, existimō
- Pÿthia, -ae, f. *Pythia*, the inspired priestess of Apollo at Delphi

Q

- quā dē causā, *for this reason, wherefore*
- quā rē, *therefore, for this reason*
- quaerō, -ere, -sivī, -sītus, *seek, ask, inquire*. Cf. petō, postulō, rogō
- quālis, -e, interrog. pronom. adj. *of what sort, what kind of*. tālis . . . quālis, *such . . . as*
- quam, adv. *how; after a comparative, than; with a superlative, translated as . . . as possible*. quam primum, *as soon as possible*
- quantus, -a, -um, adj. [quam, *how*], *how great, how much*. tantus . . . quantus, *as great as*
- quārtus, -a, -um, numeral adj. [quattuor, *four*], *fourth*
- quattuor, indecl. numeral adj. *four*
- quattuor-decim, indecl. numeral adj. *fourteen*
- que, conj., enclitic, *and* (§ 16). Cf. ac, atque, et
- quī, quae, quod, rel. pron. and adj. *who, which, what, that* (§ 482)

quia

- quia, conj. *because*. Cf. quod
 quīdam, quaedam, quiddam (quoddam),
 indef. pron. and adj. *a certain one,
 a certain, a* (§ 485)
 quīdem, adv. *to be sure, certainly, in-
 deed*. nē . . . quīdem, *not even*
 quiēs, -ētis, f. *rest, repose*
 quiētus, -a, -um, adj. *quiet, restful*
 quīndecim, indecl. numeral adj. *fifteen*
 quīngenti, -ae, -a, numeral adj. *five
 hundred*
 quīnque, indecl. numeral adj. *five*
 quīntus, -a, -um, numeral adj. *fifth*
 quis (quī), quae, quid (quod), interrog.
 pron. and adj. *who? what? which?*
 (§ 483)
 quis (quī), qua (quae), quid (quod),
 indef. pron. and adj., used after sī,
 nisi, nē, num, *any one, anything, some
 one, something, any, some* (§ 484)
 quisquam, quicquam or quidquam (no
 fem. or plur.), indef. pron. *any one
 (at all), anything (at all)* (§ 486)
 quisque, quaeque, quidque (quodque),
 indef. pron. and adj. *each, each one,
 every* (§ 484)
 quō, interrog. and rel. adv. *whither,
 where*
 quō, conj. *in order to, that*, with comp.
 degree (§ 350)
 quod, conj. *because, in that*. Cf. quia
 quoque, conj., following an emphatic
 word, *also, too*. Cf. etiam
 quot-annis, adv. [*quot, how many +
 annus, year*], *every year, yearly*
 quotiēns, interrog. and rel. adv. *how
 often? as often as*

R

- rādīx, -īcis, f. *root; foot*
 rapiō, -ere, -uī, -tus, *seize, snatch*

re-linquō

- rārō, adv. [rārus, *rare*], *rarely*
 rārus, -a, -um, adj. *rare*
 re- or red-, an inseparable prefix,
again, back, anew, in return
 rebellīō, -ōnis, f. *renewal of war, rebel-
 lion*
 recēns, -entis, adj. *recent*
 re-cipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptus [re-, *back,*
 + capiō, *take*], *take back, receive*. sē
 recipere, *withdraw, retreat*
 re-clīnātus, -a, -um, part. of reclīnō,
leaning back
 re-creātus, -a, -um, part. of recreō,
refreshed
 rēctus, -a, -um, adj. [part. of regō, *keep
 straight*], *straight, direct*
 re-cūsō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *refuse*
 red-āctus, -a, -um, part. of redīgō, *re-
 duced, subdued*
 red-eō, -īre, -iī, -itus [red-, *back,* + eō,
go], *go back, return* (§ 413). Cf. revertō
 reditus, -ūs, m. [cf. redeō, *return*],
return, going back
 re-dūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus [re-, *back,*
 + dūcō, *lead*], *lead back*
 re-ferō, -ferre, rettulī, -lātus [re-, *back,*
 + ferō, *bear*], *bear back; report. pedem
 referre, withdraw, retreat*
 re-ficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus [re-, *again,*
 + faciō, *make*], *make again, repair*.
 sē reficere, *refresh one's self*
 rēgina, -ae, f. [rēx, *king*], *queen*
 regiō, -ōnis, f. *region, district*
 rēgnum, -ī, n. *sovereignty; kingdom*
 regō, -ere, rēxī, rēctus [cf. rēx, *king*],
govern, rule (§ 490)
 re-iciō, -ere, -iēcī, -iectus [re-, *back,* +
 iaciō, *hurl*], *hurl back; throw away*
 re-linquō, -ere, -līquī, -lictus [re-, *be-
 hind,* + līquō, *leave*], *leave behind,
 leave, abandon*

reliquus

- reliquus, -a, -um, adj. [cf. *relinquō*, *leave*], *left over, remaining*. As a noun, plur. *the rest*
- remōtus, -a, -um, adj. [part. of *removeō*, *remove*], *remote, distant*
- re-moveō, -ēre, -mōvī, -mōtus [re-, *back*, + *moveō*, *move*], *remove*
- rēmus, -ī, m. *oar*
- re-periō, -ire, reperī, repertus, *find*
- re-portō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [re-, *back*, + *portō*, *carry*], *carry back, bring back, win, gain*
- rēs, rei, f. *thing, business, matter, deed, event, circumstance* (§ 467). *quam ob rem, for this reason*. *rēs adversae, adversity*. *rēs frumentāria, grain supplies*. *rēs gestae, exploits*. *rēs mīlitāris, science of war*. *rēs pūblica, the commonwealth*. *rēs secundae, prosperity*
- re-scindō, -ere, -scidī, -scissus [re-, *back*, + *scindō*, *cut*], *cut off, cut down*
- re-sistō, -ere, -stiti, — [re-, *back*, + *sistō*, *cause to stand*], *oppose, resist*, with dat. (§ 501. 14)
- re-spondeō, -ēre, -spondī, -spōnsus [re-, *in return*, + *spondeō*, *promise*], *answer, reply* (§ 420. a)
- re-vertō, -ere, -ī, —, or dep. verb re-vertor; -ī, -sus sum [re-, *back*, + *vertō*, *turn*], *turn back, return*. Usually active in the perf. system
- re-vinciō, -ire, -vīnxī, -vīnctus [re-, *back*, + *vinciō*, *bind*], *fasten*
- rēx, rēgis, m. [cf. *regō*, *rule*], *king*
- Rhēnus, -ī, m. *the Rhine*, a river of Germany
- rīpa, -ae, f. *bank*
- rogō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *ask*. Cf. *petō*, *postulō*, *quaerō*

sapiēns

- Rōma, -ae, f. *Rome*. See map
- Rōmānus, -a, -um, adj. [Rōma, *Rome*], *Roman*, follows its noun. As a noun, m. and f. *a Roman*
- rosa, -ae, f. *rose*
- rōstrum, -ī, n. *beak* of a ship. In plur., *the rostra*, the speaker's stand in the Roman Forum
- rota, -ae, f. *wheel*
- Rubicō, -ōnis, m. *the Rubicon*, a river in northern Italy. See map
- rūmor, -ōris, m. *report, rumor*
- rūrsus, adv. [for *reversus*, *turned back*], *again, in turn*
- rūs, rūris (locative abl. rūrī, no gen., dat., or abl. plur.), n. *the country* (§ 501. 36. 1). Cf. *ager, patria, terra*

S

- Sabīnus, -a, -um, adj. *Sabine*. As a noun, m. and f. *a Sabine*. The Sabines were an ancient people of central Italy. See map
- sacrum, -ī, n. [*sacer, consecrated*], *something consecrated, sacrifice*; usually in plur., *religious rites*
- saepe, adv., compared *saepius*, *sae-pissimē*, *often, frequently*
- saevus, -a, -um, adj. *cruel, savage*
- sagitta, -ae, f. *arrow*
- salīō, -ire, -uī, saltus, *jump*
- salūs, -ūtis, f. *safety; health*. *salū-tem dicere, send greetings*
- salūtō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [salūs, *health*], *greet, salute*
- salvē, inv. of *salveō*, *hail, greetings*
- sanguis, -inis, m. *blood* (§ 247. 2. a)
- sānitās, -ātis, f. [sānus, *sound*], *health, sanity*
- sapiēns, -entis, adj. [part. of *sapiō*, *be wise*], *wise, sensible*

satis

- satis, adv. and indecl. noun, *enough, sufficient, sufficiently*
 saxum, -i, n. *rock, stone*
 scelus, -eris, n. *crime, sin*
 scēptrum, -i, n. *scepter*
 schola, -ae, f. *school, the higher grades. Cf. lūdus*
 scientia, -ae, f. [*sciēns, knowing*], *skill, knowledge, science*
 scindō, -ere, scidi, scissus, *cut, tear*
 sciō, -īre, -ivī, -ītus, *know* (§ 420. b).
 Cf. cognōscō
 scribō, -ere, scripsī, scriptus, *write*
 scūtum, -i, n. *shield, buckler*
 sē, see suī
 sēcum = sē + cum
 secundus, -a, -um, adj. [*sequor, follow*], *following, next, second; favorable, successful. rēs secundae, prosperity*
 sed, conj. *but, on the contrary. nōn solum . . . sed etiam, not only . . . but also*
 sēdecim, indecl. numeral adj. *sixteen*
 sedeō, -ēre, sēdī, sessus, *sit*
 semper, adv. *always, forever*
 senātus, -ūs, m. [*cf. senex, old*], *council of elders, senate*
 sentiō, -īre, sēnsī, sēnsus, *feel, know, perceive* (§ 420. d). Cf. intellegō, viāeō
 septem, indecl. numeral adj. *seven*
 septimus, -a, -um, numeral adj. *seventh*
 sequor, -ī, secūtus sum, dep. verb. *follow* (§ 493)
 serpēns, -entis, f. [*serpō, crawl*], *serpent, snake*
 sertae, -ārum, f. plur. *wreaths, garlands*
 servitūs, -ūtis, f. [*servus, slave*], *slavery, servitude*
 servō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *save, rescue, keep*

solvō

- servus, -i, m. *slave*
 sēsē, emphatic for sē
 sex, indecl. numeral adj. *six*
 Sextus, -i, m. *Sextus, a Roman first name*
 sī, conj. *if*
 sīc, adv. *thus, in this way. Cf. ita, tam*
 Sicilia, -ae, f. *Sicily. See map*
 sīc-ut, *just as, as if*
 signifer, -erī, m. [*signum, standard, + ferō, bear*], *standard bearer* (p. 224)
 signum, -i, n. *ensign, standard; signal*
 silva, -ae, f. *wood, forest*
 similis, -e, adj., compared similior, *simillimus, like, similar* (§ 307)
 simul, adv. *at the same time*
 simul ac or simul atque, conj. *as soon as*
 sine, prep. with abl. *without* (§ 209)
 singulī, -ae, -a, distributive numeral adj. *one at a time, single* (§ 334)
 sinister, -tra, -trum, adj. *left*
 Sinuessa, -ae, f. *Sinues'sa, a town in Campania. See map*
 sitis, -is (acc. -im, abl. -i, no plur.), f. *thirst*
 situs, -a, -um, adj. [*part. of sinō, set*], *situated, placed, lying*
 socius, soci, m. *comrade, ally*
 sōl, sōlis (no gen. plur.), m. *sun*
 soleō, -ēre, solitus sum, semi-dep. verb. *be wont, be accustomed*
 sollicitus, -a, -um, adj. *disturbed, anxious*
 solum, adv. [*sōlus, alone*], *alone, only. nōn solum . . . sed etiam, not only . . . but also*
 sōlus, -a, -um (gen. -ius, dat. -i), adj. *alone, only* (§ 108)
 solvō, -ere, solvī, solūtus, *loosen, unbind. nāvem solvere, set sail*

somnus

- somnus, -ī, m. *sleep*
 soror, -ōris, f. *sister*
 spatium, spatī, n. *space, distance; time; opportunity*
 spectāculum, -ī, n. [spectō, *look at*], *show, spectacle*
 spectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *look at, witness*
 spērō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [spēs, *hope*], *hope, expect* (§ 420. c)
 spēs, speī, f. *hope* (§ 273. 2)
 splendīdē, adv. [splendīdus], *compared splendidus, splendidissimē, splendidly, handsomely*
 splendīdus, -a, -um, adj. *brilliant, gorgeous, splendid*
 Stabiānus, -a, -um, *Stabian*
 stabulum, -ī, n. [cf. stō, *stand*], *standing place, stable, stall*
 statim, adv. [cf. stō, *stand*], *on the spot, at once, instantly*
 statua, -ae, f. [sistō, *place, set*], *statue*
 statuō, -ere, -uī, -ūtus [status, *station*], *decide, determine*
 stilus, -ī, m. *iron pencil, style* (p. 210)
 stō, -āre, steti, status, *stand*
 strātus, -a, -um, adj. [part. of sternō, *spread*], *paved* (of streets)
 strepitus, -ūs, m. [strepō, *make a noise*], *noise, din*
 stringō, -ere, strīnxī, strictus, *bind tight; draw, unsheathe*
 studeō, -ēre, -uī, —, *give attention to, be eager*, with dat. (§ 501. 14)
 studium, studī, n. [cf. studeō, *be eager for*], *eagerness, desire, zeal, devotion*
 stultus, -a, -um, adj. *foolish, stupid*
 Stymphālīs, -idis, adj. f. *Stymphalian, of Stymphalus*, a lake in southern Greece

super-sum

- Stymphālus, -ī, m. *Stymphalus*, a district of southern Greece with a town, mountain, and lake, all of the same name
 suādeō, -ēre, -sī, -sus, *advise, recommend*, with subjv. of purpose (§ 501. 41)
 sub, prep. with acc. and abl. *under, below, up to; at or to the foot of*
 sub-igō, -ere, -ēgī, -āctus [sub, *under*, + agō, *drive*], *subdue, reduce*
 subitō, adv. [subitus, *sudden*], *suddenly*
 sub-sequor, -ī, -secūtus sum, dep. verb [sub, *below*, + sequor, *follow*], *follow close after, follow up*
 suc-cēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessus [sub, *below*, + cēdō, *go*], *follow, succeed*
 suī, reflexive pron. *of himself (herself, itself, themselves)* (§ 480). sēcum = sē + cum. sēsē, emphatic form of sē
 sum, esse, fuī, futūrus, irreg. verb, *be; exist* (§ 494)
 summus, -a, -um, adj. in superl. degree, compared superus, superior, suprēmus or summus (§ 312), *supreme, highest; best, greatest. in summō colle, on the top of the hill*
 sūmō, -ere, sūmpsī, sūmptus, *take up; assume, put on. sūmere supplicium dē, inflict punishment on*
 super, prep. with acc. and abl. *over, above*
 superbia, -ae, f. [superbus, *proud*], *pride, arrogance*
 superbus, -a, -um, adj. *proud, haughty*
 superior, comp. of superus
 superō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [superus, *above*], *go over; subdue, overcome; surpass, excel*
 super-sum, -esse, -fuī, —, *be over, survive*, with dat. (§ 501. 15)

superus

superus, -a, -um, adj., compared superior, suprēmus or summus, *above*, *upper* (§ 312)

supplicium, suppli'cī, n. [supplex, *kneeling in entreaty*], *punishment*, *torture*. supplicium sūmere dē, *inflict punishment on*. supplicium dare, *suffer punishment*

surgō, -ere, surrēxī, — [sub, *from below*, + regō, *straighten*], *rise*

sus-cipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptus [sub, *under*, + capiō, *take*], *undertake*, *assume*, *begin*

suspīcor, -ārī, -ātus sum, dep. verb, *suspect*, *surmise*, *suppose*

sus-tineō, -ēre, -tinuī, -tentus [sub, *under*, + teneō, *hold*], *hold up*, *bear*, *sustain*, *withstand*

suus, -a, -um, reflexive possessive adj. and pron., *his*, *her*, *hers*, *its*, *their*, *theirs* (§ 98)

T

T., abbreviation of Titus

taberna, -ae, f. *shop*, *stall*

tabula, -ae, f. *tablet for writing*

tālis, -e, adj. *such*. tālis . . . quālis, *such . . . as*

tām, adv. *so*, *such*. Cf. ita, sic

tamen, adv. *yet*, *however*, *nevertheless*

tandem, adv. *at length*, *finally*

tangō, -ere, tetigī, tāctus, *touch*

tantum, adv. [tantus], *only*

tantus, -a, -um, adj. *so great*, *such*. tantus . . . quantus, *as large as*

tardus, -a, -um, adj. *slow*, *late*; *lazy*

Tarpēia, -ae, f. *Tarpeia* (pronounced *Tar-pē'ya*), the maiden who opened the citadel to the Sabines

Tarquinius, Tarqui'nī, *Tarquin*, a Roman king. With the surname Superbus, *Tarquin the Proud*

timeō

Tarracīna, -ae, f. *Tarracī'na*, a town in Latium. See map

taurus, -ī, m. *bull*

tēctus, -a, -um, adj. [part. of tegō, *cover*], *covered*, *protected*

tēlum, -ī, n. *weapon*

temerē, adv. *rashly*, *heedlessly*

tempestās, -ātis, f. [tempus, *time*] *storm*, *tempest*

templum, -ī, n. *temple*, *shrine*

temptō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, *try*, *test*; *make trial of*, *attempt*

tempus, -oris, n. *time* (§ 464. 2. b). in reliquum tempus, *for the future*

teneō, -ēre, tenui, —, *hold*, *keep*

tergum, -ī, n. *back*. ā tergō, *on the rear*. tergum vertere, *retreat*, *flee*

ternī, -ae, -a, distributive numeral adj. *three each*, *by threes* (§ 334)

terra, -ae, f. *earth*, *ground*, *land*. orbis terrārum, *the whole world*

terror, -ōris, m. [cf. terreō, *frighten*], *dread*, *alarm*, *terror*

tertius, -a, -um, numeral adj. *third*

Teutonēs, -um, m. *the Teutons*

theātrum, -ī, n. *theater*

Thēbae, -ārum, f. *Thebes*, a city of Greece

Thēbānī, -ōrum, m. *Thebans*, the people of Thebes

thermae, -ārum, f. plur. *baths*

Thessalia, -ae, f. *Thessaly*, a district of northern Greece

Thracīa, -ae, f. *Thrace*, a district north of Greece

Tiberius, Tibe'rī, m. *Tiberius*, a Roman first name

tībīcen, -inis, m. [cf. tībia, *pipe*], *piperc*, *flute player*

timeō, -ēre, -uī, —, *fear*, *be afraid of*. Cf. vereor

timor

timor, -ōris, m. [cf. timeō, *fear*], *fear, dread, alarm*. Cf. metus

Tīryns, Tīrynthī, f. *Tīryns*, an ancient town in southern Greece, where Hercules served Eurystheus

toga, -ae, f. [cf. tegō, *cover*], *toga*

tormentum, -ī, n. *engine of war*

totiēns, adv. *so often, so many times*

tōtus, -a, -um (gen. -ius, dat. -ī), adj. *all, the whole, entire* (§ 108)

trā-dō, -ere, -didī, -ditus [trāns, *across*, + dō, *deliver*], *give up, hand over, surrender, betray*

trā-dūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus [trāns, *across*, + dūcō, *lead*], *lead across*

trahō, -ere, trāxī, trāctus, *draw, pull, drag*. multum trahere, *protract, prolong much*

trā-iciō, -ere, -iēcī, -iectus [trāns, *across*, + iaciō, *hurl*], *throw across; transfix*

trā-nō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [trāns, *across*, + nō, *swim*], *swim across*

trāns, prep. with acc. *across, over* (§ 340)

trāns-eō, -īre, -īī, -itus [trāns, *across*, + eō, *go*], *go across, cross* (§ 413)

trāns-figō, -ere, -fixī, -fixus [trāns, *through*, + figō, *drive*], *transfix*

trānsitus, — (acc. -um, abl. -ū), m. [cf. trānseō, *cross over*], *passage across*

trēs, tria, numeral adj. *three* (§ 479)

trīduum, trīduī, n. [trēs, *three*, + diēs, *days*], *three days' time, three days*

trīgintā, indecl. numeral adj. *thirty*

triplex, -icis, adj. *threefold, triple*

trīstis, -e, adj. *sad; severe, terrible*

trīstitia, -ae, f. [trīstis, *sad*], *sadness, sorrow*

triumphō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [triumphus, *triumph*], *celebrate a triumph*

ūsus

triumphus, -ī, m. *triumphal procession, triumph*. triumphum agere, *celebrate a triumph*

trucidō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *cut to pieces, slaughter*. Cf. interficiō, necō, occidō

tū, tuī (plur. vōs), pers. pron. *thou, you* (§ 480)

tuba, -ae, f. *trumpet*

Tullia, -ae, f. *Tullia*, a Roman name

tum, adv. *then, at that time*

turris, -is, f. *tower* (§ 465. 2)

tūtus, -a, -um, adj. *safe*

tuus, -a, -um, possessive adj. and pron. *your, yours* (§ 98)

U

ubi, rel. and interrog. adv. *where, when*

ūllus, -a, -um (gen. -ius, dat. -ī), adj. *any* (§ 108)

ulterior, -ius, -ōris, adj. in comp. degree, superl. ultimus, *farther, more remote* (§ 315)

ultimus, -a, -um, adj. in superl. degree (see ulterior), *farthest* (§ 315)

umbra, -ae, f. *shade*

umerus, -ī, m. *shoulder*

umquam, adv. *ever, at any time*

ūnā, adv. [ūnus, *one*], *in the same place, at the same time*

ūndecimus, -a, -um, numeral adj. [ūnus, *one*, + decimus, *tenth*], *eleventh*

undique, adv. *from every quarter, on all sides, everywhere*

ūnus, -a, -um (gen. -ius, dat. -ī), numeral adj. *one; alone* (§ 108)

urbs, -is, f. *city* (§ 465. a)

urgeō, -ēre, ursī, —, *press upon, crowd, hem in*

ūrus, -ī, m. *wild ox, urus*

ūsque, adv. *all the way, even*

ūsus, -ūs, m. *use, advantage*

ut

ut, conj. with the subjv. *that, in order that, that not* (with verbs of fearing), *so that, to* (§ 350. 1)

uter, -tra, -trum (gen. -ius, dat. -ī), interrog. pron. *which of two? which?* (§ 108)

uterque, utraque, utrumque, indef. pron. *each of two, each, both. ab utrāque parte, on both sides*

ūtilis, -e, adj. [ūtor, *use*], *useful*

utrimque, adv. [uterque, *each of two*], *on each side, on either hand*

ūva, -ae, f. *grape, bunch of grapes*

uxor, -ōris, f. *wife*

V

vāgīna, -ae, *sheath, scabbard*

vagor, -ārī, -ātus sum, dep. verb. *wander*

valeō, -ēre, -uī, -itūrus, *be powerful, be well*; in the imperative as a greeting, *farewell. plūrimum valēre, have the most power*

valētūdō, -inis, f. [valeō, *be well*], *health*

validus, -a, -um, adj. [cf. valeō, *be strong*], *strong, able, well*

vallēs, -is, f. *valley*

vāllum, -ī, n. *rampart, earthworks*

varius, -a, -um, adj. *bright-colored*

vāstō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [vāstus, *empty*], (*make empty*), *devastate, lay waste*

vectīgal, -ālis, n. *tax, tribute*

vehementer, adv. [vehemēns, *eager*], compared *vehementius, vehementissimē, eagerly, vehemently*

vehō, -ere, vexī, vectus, *convey, carry*.

In the passive often in the sense of *ride, sail*

vel, conj. *or. vel . . . vel, either . . . or*

Cf. aut

via

vēlōcītās, -ātis, f. [vēlōx, *swift*], *swiftness*

vēlōx, -ōcis, adj. *swift, fleet*

vēlum, -ī, n. *sail*

vēndō, -ere, vēndidī, vēnditus, *sell*

veniō, -īre, vēnī, ventus, *come, go*

ventus, -ī, m. *wind*

verbum, -ī, n. *word. verba facere prō, speak in behalf of*

vereor, -ērī, -itus sum, dep. verb. *fear; reverence, respect* (§ 493). Cf. timeō

Vergilius, Vergi'li, m. *Vergil, the poet*

vergō, -ere, —, —, *turn, lie*

vērō, adv. [vērus, *true*], *in truth, surely*; conj. *but, however. tum vērō, then you may be sure*, introducing the climax of a story

vertō, -ere, -tī, -sus, *turn, change. tergum vertere, retreat, flee*

vērus, -a, -um, *true, actual*

vesper, -erī, m. *evening*

vester, -tra, -trum, possessive adj. and pron. *your, yours* (§ 98)

vestigium, vesti'gī, n. [cf. vestigō, *track*], *footstep, track, trace*

vestimentum, -ī, n. [vestis, *clothing*], *garment*

vestiō, -īre, -ivī, -itus [vestis, *clothing*], *clothe, dress*

vestis, -is, f. *clothing, attire, garment, robe*

vestitus, -a, -um, adj. [part. of vestiō, *clothe*], *clothed*

Vesuvius, Vesu'vi, m. *Vesuvius, the volcano near Pompeii. See map*

veterānus, -a, -um, adj. *old, veteran*

vetō, -āre, -uī, -itus, *forbid, prohibit*

vexō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *trouble, annoy*

via, -ae, f. *way, road, street; way, manner. Cf. iter*

viātor

- viātor, -ōris, m. [via], *traveler*
 victor, -ōris, m. [vincō, conquer], *conqueror, victor*. In apposition, with adj. force, *victorious*
 victōria, -ae, f. [victor, victor], *victory*
 vīcus, -ī, m. *village*
 videō, -ēre, vīdī, vīsus, *see, perceive*.
 Pass. *be seen; seem* (§ 420. d)
 vigilia, -ae, f. [vigil, awake], *watch*. *dē tertiā vigiliā, about the third watch*
 vīgintī, indecl. numeral adj. *twenty*
 vilicus, -ī, m. [villa, farm], *steward, overseer of a farm*
 villa, -ae, f. *farm, villa*
 vinciō, -īre, vīnxī, vīctus, *bind, tie, fetter*
 vincō, -ere, vīcī, vīctus, *conquer, defeat, overcome*. Cf. subigō, superō
 vīnea, -ae, f. *shed* (p. 219)
 vīnum, -ī, n. *wine*
 violenter, adv. [violentus, violent], compared violentius, violentissimē, *violently, furiously*
 vir, virī, m. *man, husband; hero* (§ 462. c)
 virilis, -e, adj. [vir, man], *manly*
 virtūs, -ūtis, f. [vir, man], *manliness; courage, valor; virtue* (§ 464. 1)

vulpēs

- vīs, (vīs), f. *strength, power, might, violence* (§ 468)
 vīta, -ae, f. [cf. vīvō, live], *life*. vītam agere, *spend or pass life*
 vītō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *shun, avoid*
 vīvō, -ere, vīxī, —, *live*. Cf. habitō, incolō
 vīvus, -a, -um, adj. [cf. vīvō, live], *alive, living*
 vix, adv. *scarcely, hardly*
 vocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *call, summon, invite*. Cf. appellō, nōminō
 volō, -āre, -āvī, -ātūrus, *fly*
 volō, velle, voluī, —, irreg. verb. *will, be willing, wish* (§ 497). Cf. cupiō
 volūmen, -inis, n. *roll, book*
 Vorēnus, -ī, m. *Vorēnus, a centurion*
 vōs, pers. pron. *you* (see tū) (§ 480)
 vōtum, -ī, n. [neut. part. of voveō, vow], *vow, pledge, prayer*
 vōx, vōcis, f. [cf. vocō, call], *voice, cry; word*
 vulnerō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [vulnus, wound], *wound, hurt*
 vulnus, -eris, n. *wound, injury*
 vulpēs, -is, f. *fox*



EQUES ROMANUS

ENGLISH-LATIN VOCABULARY

This vocabulary contains only the words used in the English-Latin exercises. For details not given here, reference may be made to the Latin-English vocabulary. The figures 1, 2, 3, 4, after verbs indicate the conjugation.

A

a, an, *commonly not translated*

able (be), possum, posse, potuī, —

(§ 495)

abode, domicilium, domicīlī, *n.*

about (*adv.*), circiter

about (*prep.*), dē, *with abl.*

about to, *expressed by fut. act. part.*

abundance, cōpia, -ae, *f.*

across, trāns, *with acc.*

active, ācer, ācris, ācre

advance, prōgredior, 3

advantage, ūsus, -ūs, *m.*

advise, moneō, 2

after (*conj.*), postquam; *often expressed by the perf. part.*

after (*prep.*), post, *with acc.*

against, in, contrā, *with acc.*

aid, auxilium, auxiliī, *n.*

all, omnis, -e; tōtus, -a, -um (§ 108)

allow, patior, 3

ally, socius, socī, *m.*

almost, paene; ferē

alone, ūnus, -a, -um; sōlus, -a, -um (§ 108)

already, iam

also, quoque

always, semper

ambassador, lēgātus, -ī, *m.*

among, apud, *with acc.*

ancient, antiquus, -a, -um

and, et; atque (ac); -que

and so, itaque

Andromeda, Andromeda, -ae, *f.*

angry, irātus, -a, -um

animal, animal, -ālis, *n.*

announce, nūntiō, 1

annoying, molestus, -a, -um

another, alius, -a, -ud (§ 109)

any, ūllus, -a, -um (§ 108)

any one, anything, quisquam, quicquam *or* quidquam (§ 486)

appearance, fōrma, -ae, *f.*

appoint, creō, 1

approach, adpropinquō, 1, *with dat.*

are, *used as auxiliary, not translated; as a copula,* sum (§ 494)

arise, orior, 4

arm, braccium, braccī, *n.*

armed, armātus, -a, -um

arms, arma, -ōrum, *n. plur.*

army, exercitus, -ūs, *m.*

around, circum, *with acc.*

arrival, adventus, -ūs, *m.*

arrow, sagitta, -ae, *f.*

art of war, rēs militāris

as possible, *expressed by quam and superl.*

ask, petō, 3; quaerō, 3; rogō, 1

assail, oppugnō, 1

at, in, *with acc. or abl.; with names of towns, locative case or abl. without a preposition* (§ 268); *time when,* abl.

at once

at once, statim
 at the beginning of summer, inīta
 aestāte
 Athens, Athēnae, -ārum, *f.*
 attack, impetus, -ūs, *m.*
 attempt, cōnor, 1; temptō, 1
 away from, ā or ab, *with abl.*

B

bad, malus, -a, -um
 baggage, impedimenta, -ōrum, *n. plur.*
 bank, rīpa, -ae, *f.*
 barbarians, barbarī, -ōrum, *m. plur.*
 battle, proelium, proeli, *n.*; pugna, -ae, *f.*
 be, sum (§ 494)
 be absent, be far, absum (§ 494)
 be afraid, timeō, 2; vereor, 2
 be away, absum (§ 494)
 be in command of, praesum, *with dat.*
 (§§ 494, 426)
 be informed, certior fīō
 be off, be distant, absum (§ 494)
 be without, egeō, *with abl.* (§ 180)
 beast (wild), fera, -ae, *f.*
 beautiful, pulcher, -chra, -chrum
 because, quia; quod
 because of, propter, *with acc.*; or *abl.*

of cause

before, heretofore (*adv.*), antea
 before (*prep.*), ante, *with acc.*; prō,
with abl.
 begin, incipiō, 3
 believe, crēdō, 3, *with dat.* (§ 153)
 belong to, *predicate genitive* (§ 409)
 best, optimus, *superl. of bonus*
 betray, trādō, 3
 better, melior, *comp. of bonus*
 between, inter, *with acc.*
 billow, fluctus, -ūs, *m.*
 bird, avis, -is, *f.* (§ 243. 1)
 blood, sanguis, -inis, *m.*

carry

body, corpus, -oris, *n.*
 bold, audāx, -ācis; fortis, -e
 boldly, audācter; fortiter
 boldness, audācia, -ae, *f.*
 booty, praeda, -ae, *f.*
 both, each (*of two*), uterque, utraque,
 utrumque
 both . . . and, et . . . et
 boy, puer, -erī, *m.*
 brave, fortis, -e
 bravely, fortiter
 bridge, pōns, pontis, *m.*
 bright, clārus, -a, -um
 bring back, reportō, 1
 bring upon, inferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus,
with acc. and dat. (§ 426)
 brother, frāter, -tris, *m.*
 building, aedificium, aedificī, *n.*
 burn, cremō, 1; incendō, 3
 business, negōtium, negōtī, *n.*
 but, however, autem, sed
 by, ā, ab, *with abl.*; *denoting means,*
abl. alone; sometimes implied in a
participle
 by night, noctū

C

Cæsar, Caesar, -aris, *m.*
 calamity, calamitās, -ātis, *f.*
 call, vocō, 1; appellō, 1; nōminō, 1
 call together, convocō, 1
 camp, castra, -ōrum, *n. plur.*
 can, could, possum, posse, potuī,
 — (§ 495)
 capture, capiō, 3; occupō, 1
 care, cūra, -ae, *f.*
 care for, cūrō, 1
 careful, attentus, -a, -um
 carefulness, diligentia, -ae, *f.*
 carry, ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus (§ 498);
 portō, 1

carry on

- carry on, gerō, 3
 cart, carrus, -ī, *m.*
 cause, causa, -ae, *f.*
 cavalry, equitātus, -ūs, *m.*
 cease, cessō, 1
 Cepheus, Cēpheus, -ī, *m.*
 certain (a), quīdam, quaedam, quoddam
 (quiddam) (§ 485)
 chicken, gallīna, -ae, *f.*
 chief, princeps, -cipis, *m.*
 children, liberī, -ōrum, *m. plur.*
 choose, dēligō, 3
 choose, elect, creō, 1
 citizen, civis, -is, *m. and f.* (§ 243. 1)
 city, urbs, urbis, *f.*
 clear, clārus, -a, -um
 cohort, cohors, -rtis, *f.*
 come, veniō, 4
 command, imperō, 1, *with dat.*
 (§ 45); iubeō, 2; praesum, *with*
dat. (§ 426)
 commit, committō, 3
 commonwealth, rēs pūblica, rei pūbli-
 cae
 concerning, dē, *with abl.*
 conquer, superō, 1; vincō, 3
 construct (*a ditch*), perducō, 3
 consul, cōsul, -ulis, *m.*
 contrary to, contrā, *with acc.*
 Corinth, Corinthus, -ī, *f.*
 Cornelia, Cornēlia, -ae, *f.*
 Cornelius, Cornēlius, Cornēlī, *m.*
 corselet, lōrica, -ae, *f.*
 cottage, casa, -ae, *f.*
 country, *as distinguished from the city,*
 rūs, rūris, *n.*; *as territory*, finēs, -ium,
m., plur. of finis
 courage, virtūs, -ūtis, *f.*
 crime, scelus, -eris, *n.*
 cross, trānsēō, 4 (§ 499)
 crown, corōna, -ae, *f.*

dwelling

D

- daily, cotīdiē
 danger, perīculum, -ī, *n.*
 daughter, filia, -ae, *f.* (§ 67)
 day, diēs, -ēī, *m.*
 daybreak, prima lūx
 dear, cārus, -a, -um
 death, mors, mortis, *f.*
 deed, rēs, rei, *f.*
 deep, altus, -a, -um
 defeat, calamitās, -ātis, *f.*
 defend, dēfendō, 3
 delay (*noun*), mora, -ae, *f.*
 delay (*verb*), moror, 1
 demand, postulō, 1
 dense, dēnsus, -a, -um
 depart, discēdō, 3; exeō, 4; profi-
 ciscor, 3
 dependent, cliēns, -entis, *m.*
 design, cōnsilium, consilī, *n.*
 desire, cupiō, 3
 destroy, dēlēō, 2
 Diana, Diāna, -ae, *f.*
 differ, differō, differre, distulī, dilātus
 (§ 498)
 different, dissimilis, -e
 difficult, difficilis, -e
 difficulty, difficultās, -ātis, *f.*
 diligence, diligentia, -ae, *f.*
 dinner, cēna, -ae, *f.*
 disaster, calamitās, -ātis, *f.*
 distant (be), absum, -esse, āfui, āfu-
 tūrus (§ 494)
 ditch, fossa, -ae, *f.*
 do, agō, 3; faciō, 3; *when used as aux-*
iliary, not translated
 down from, dē, *with abl.*
 drag, trahō, 3
 drive, agō, 3
 dwell, habitō, 1; incolō, 3; vīvō, 3
 dwelling, aedificium, aedifīcī, *n.*

each

E

- each, quisque, quaeque, quidque (quodque) (§ 484)
 each of two, uterque, utraque, utrumque
 each other, inter *with acc. of a reflexive*
 eager, ācer, ācris, ācre; alacer, alacris, alacre
 eager (be), studeō, 2
 eagerness, studium, studī, *n.*
 eagle, aquila, -ae, *f.*
 easily, facile
 easy, facilis, -e
 either . . . or, aut . . . aut
 empire, imperium, impe'ri, *n.*
 employ, negōtium dō
 encourage, hortor, 1
 enemy, hostis, -is, *m. and f.*; inimicus, -i, *m.*
 enough, satis
 entire, tōtus, -a, -um (§ 108)
 expectation, opīniō, -ōnis, *f.*
 eye, oculus, -i, *m.*

F

- faithless, perfidus, -a, -um
 famous, clārus, -a, -um
 far, longē
 farmer, agricola, -ae, *m.*
 farther, ulterior, -ius
 father, pater, patris, *m.*
 fatherland, patria, -ae, *f.*
 favor, faveō, 2
 favorable, idōneus, -a, -um; secundus, -a, -um
 fear, metus, -ūs, *m.*; timor, -ōris, *m.*
 fear, be afraid, timeō, 2
 few, paucī, -ae, -a
 field, ager, agrī, *m.*
 fifteen, quīndecim
 fight, contendō, 3; pugnō, 1

full

- find, reperiō, 4
 finish, cōficiō, 3
 fire, ignis, -is, *m.* (§ 243. 1)
 firmness, cōstantia, -ae, *f.*
 first, p'rimus, -a, -um
 flee, fugiō, 3
 flight, fuga, -ae, *f.*
 fly, volō, 1
 foe, see enemy
 follow close after, subsequor, 3
 food, cibus, -i, *m.*
 foot, pēs, pedis, *m.*
 foot-soldier, pedes, -itis, *m.*
 for (*conj.*), enim, nam
 for (*prep.*), sign of dat.; dē, prō, *with abl.*; to express purpose, ad, *with gerundive*; implied in acc. of time and of extent of space
 for a long time, diū
 forbid, vetō, 1
 forces, cōpiae, -ārum, *f.*, plur. of cōpia
 forest, silva, -ae, *f.*
 fort, castellum, -i, *n.*; castrum, -i, *n.*
 fortification, mūnitō, -ōnis, *f.*
 fortify, mūniō, 4
 fortune, fortūna, -ae, *f.*
 fourth, quārtus, -a, -um
 free, liber, -era, -erum
 free, liberate, liberō, 1
 frequent, crēber, -bra, -brum
 friend, amīcus, -i, *m.*
 friendly (*adj.*), amīcus, -a, -um
 friendly (*adv.*), amīcē
 friendship, amīcītia, -ae, *f.*
 frighten, perterreō, 2
 from, ā or ab, dē, ē, ex, *with abl.* Often expressed by the separative ablative without a prep.
 from each other, inter, *with acc. of a reflexive pron.*
 full, plēnus, -a, -um

Galba

G

- Galba, Galba, -ae, *m.*
 garland, corōna, -ae, *f.*
 garrison, praesidium, praesi'dī, *n.*
 gate, porta, -ae, *f.*
 Gaul, Gallia, -ae, *f.*
 Gaul (a), Gallus, -ī, *m.*
 general, imperātor, -ōris, *m.*
 Geneva, Genāva, -ae, *f.*
 gentle, lēnis, -e
 German, Germānus, -a, -um
 Germans (the), Germānī, -ōrum, *m.*
plur.
 Germany, Germānia, -ae, *f.*
 get (*dinner*), parō, 1
 girl, puella, -ae, *f.*
 give, dō, dare, dedi, datus
 give over, surrender, dēdō, 3; tradō, 3
 give up, omittō, 3
 go, eō, 4 (§ 499)
 go forth, prōgredior, 3
 god, deus, -ī, *m.* (§ 468)
 goddess, dea, -ae, *f.* (§ 67)
 gold, aurum, -ī, *n.*
 good, bonus, -a, -um
 grain, frūmentum, -ī, *n.*
 grain supply, rēs frūmentāriā
 great, ingēns, -entis; magnus, -a, -um
 greatest, maximus, -a, -um; summus,
 -a, -um
 guard, praesidium, praesi'dī, *n.*

H

- hand, manus, -ūs, *f.*
 happy, laetus, -a, -um
 harbor, portus, -ūs, *m.*
 hasten, contendō, 3; mātūrō, 1; pro-
 perō, 1
 hateful, invīsus, -a, -um
 haughty, superbus, -a, -um
 have, habēō, 2

in

- have no power, nihil possum
 he, is; hic; iste; ille; *or not expressed*
 head, caput, -itis, *n.*
 hear, audiō, 4
 heart, animus, -ī, *m.*
 heavy, gravis, -e
 Helvetii (the), Helvētīi, -ōrum, *m. plur.*
 hem in, contineō, 2
 hen, gallina, -ae, *f.*
 her, eius; huius; istius; illius; *reflex-*
ive, suus, -a, -um (§ 116)
 hide, abdō, 3
 high, altus, -a, -um
 highest, summus, -a, -um
 hill, collis, -is, *m.*
 himself, suī. See self
 hindrance, impedimentum, -ī, *n.*
 his, eius; huius; istius; illius; *reflexive*,
 suus, -a, -um (§ 116)
 hither, citerior, -ius (§ 315)
 hold, teneō, 2
 home, domus, -ūs, *f.* (§ 468). at home,
 domī (§ 267)
 hope (*noun*), spēs, speī, *f.*
 hope (*verb*), spērō, 1
 horse, equus, -ī, *m.*
 horseman, eques, -itis, *m.*
 hostage, obses, -idis, *m. and f.*
 hostile, inimīcus, -a, -um
 hour, hōra, -ae, *f.*
 house, domicilium, domici'lī, *n.*;
 domus, -ūs, *f.* (§ 468)
 hurl, iaciō, 3

I

- I, ego (§ 280); *or not expressed*
 if, si. if not, nisi
 ill, aeger, -gra, -grum
 immediately, statim
 in (*of place*), in, *with abl.*; (*of time or*
of specification) *abl. without prep.*

in order that

in order that, ut, *with subjv.*; in order that not, lest, nē, *with subjv.*

in vain, frūstrā

industry, diligētia, -ae, *f.*

inflict injuries upon, iniūriās inferō *with dat.* (§ 426)

inflict punishment on, supplicium sūmō de

inform some one, aliquem certiōrem faciō

injure, nocēō, 2, *with dat.* (§ 153)

injury, iniūria, -ae, *f.*

into, in, *with acc.*

intrust, committō, 3; mandō, 1

invite, vocō, 1

is, *used as auxiliary, not translated; as a copula, sum* (§ 494)

island, insula, -ae, *f.*

it, is; hic; iste; ille; *or not expressed*

Italy, Italia, -ae, *f.*

its, eius; huius; istius; illius; *re-flexive, suus, -a, -um* (§ 116)

itself, sui. See self

J

join battle, proelium committō

journey, iter, itineris, *n.* (§ 468)

judge (*noun*), iūdex, -icis, *m.*

judge (*verb*), iūdicō, 1

Julia, Iūlia, -ae, *f.*

just now, nūper

K

keep, contineō, 2; prohibeō, 2; teneō, 2

keep on doing something, *expressed by the impf. indic.*

kill, interficiō, 3; necō, 1; occidō, 3

king, rēx, rēgis, *m.*

kingdom, rēgnum, -ī, *n.*

know, cognōscō, 3, *in perf.*; sciō, 4

love

L

labor (*noun*), labor, -ōris, *m.*

labor (*verb*), labōrō, 1

lack (*noun*), inōpia, -ae, *f.*

lack (*verb*), egeō, 2, *with abl.* (§ 180)

lady, domina, -ae, *f.*

lake, lacus, -ūs, *m.* (§ 260. 2)

land, terra, -ae, *f.*

language, lingua, -ae, *f.*

large, ingēns, -entis; magnus, -a, -um

larger, maior, maius

lately, nūper

Latona, Lātōna, -ae, *f.*

law, lēx, lēgis, *f.*

lay waste, vāstō, 1

lead, dūcō, 3

leader, dux, ducis, *m. and f.*

learn, know, cognōscō, 3

leave, depart from, discēdō, 3

leave behind, abandon, relinquō, 3

left, sinister, -tra, -trum

legion, legiō, -ōnis, *f.*

legionaries, legiōnārii, -ōrum, *m. plur.*

length, longitūdō, -inis, *f.*

lest, nē, *with subjv.*

letter (*of the alphabet*), littera, -ae, *f.*; (*an epistle*) litterae, -ārum, *f. plur.*

lieutenant, lēgātus, -ī, *m.*

light, lūx, lūcis, *f.*

like (*adj.*), similis, -e

like, love, amō, 1

line of battle, aciēs, aciēi, *f.*

little, parvus, -a, -um

live, habitō, 1; incolō, 3; vivō, 3

long, longus, -a, -um

long, for a long time, diū

long for, dēsiderō, 1

look after, cūrō, 1

love, amō, 1

maid

once

M

N

maid, maid servant, ancilla, -ae, *f.*
 make, faciō, 3
 make war upon, bellum inferō *with dat.* (§ 426)
 man, homō, -inis, *m. and f.*; vir, virī, *m.*
 man-of-war, nāvis longa
 many, multī, -ae, -a, *plur. of multus*
 march, iter, itineris, *n.* (§ 468)
 Mark, Mārcus, -ī, *m.*
 marriage, mātrīmōniūm, mātrī-
 mōnī, *n.*
 master, dominus, -ī, *m.*; magīster, -trī, *m.*
 matter, negōtiūm, negō'tī, *n.*; rēs, reī, *f.*
 means, by means of, *the abl.*
 messenger, nūntius, nūntī, *m.*
 midnight, media nox
 mile, mille passuum (§ 331. b)
 miles, milia passuum
 mind, animus, -ī, *m.*; mēns, mentis, *f.*
 mine, meus, -a, -um
 mistress, domina, -ae, *f.*
 money, pecūnia, -ae, *f.*
 monster, mōnstrum, -ī, *n.*
 month, mēnsis, -is, *m.*
 moon, lūna, -ae, *f.*
 more (*adj.*), plūs, plūris (§ 313); *or a comparative. Adverb, magis*
 most (*adj.*), plūrimus, -a, -um; *superl. degree. Adverb, maximē; plūrimum*
 mother, māter, mātris, *f.*
 mountain, mōns, montis, *m.*
 move, moveō, 2
 moved, commōtus, -a, -um
 much (by), multō
 multitude, multitudō, -inis, *f.*
 my, meus, -a, -um
 myself, mē, *reflexive. See self*

name, nōmen, -inis, *n.*
 nation, gēns, gentis, *f.*
 near, propinquus, -a, -um
 nearest, proximus, -a, -um
 nearly, ferē
 neighbor, finitimus, -ī, *m.*
 neighboring, finitimus, -a, -um
 neither, neque *or nec*; neither . . . nor, neque (nec) . . . neque (nec)
 never, numquam
 nevertheless, tamen
 new, novus, -a, -um
 next day, postrīdiē eius diēi
 next to, proximus, -a, -um
 night, nox, noctis, *f.*
 nine, novem
 no, minimē; *or repeat verb with a negative* (§ 210)
 no, none, nullus, -a, -um (§ 109)
 no one, nēmō, nullūs
 nor, neque *or nec*
 not, nōn
 not even, nē . . . quidem
 not only . . . but also, nōn solum . . . sed etiam
 nothing, nihil *or nihilum*, -ī, *n.*
 now, nunc
 number, numerus, -ī, *m.*

O

obey, pāreō, 2, *with dat.* (§ 153)
 of, sign of gen.; dē, *with abl.*; out of, ē *or ex, with abl.*
 often, saepe
 on (*of place*), in, *with abl.*; (*of time*) *abl. without prep.*
 on account of, propter, *with acc.*; *or abl. of cause*
 on all sides, undique
 once (*upon a time*), ōlim

one

one, ūnus, -a, -um (§ 108)
 one . . . another, alius . . . alius
 (§ 110)
 only (*adv.*), solum; tantum
 opportune, opportunus, -a, -um
 opposite, adversus, -a, -um
 oracle, orāculum, -ī, *n.*
 orator, orātor, -ōris, *m.*
 order, imperō, 1; iubeō, 2
 ornament, ornāmentum, -ī, *n.*
 other, alius, -a, -ud (§ 109)
 others (the), reliquī, -ōrum, *m. plur.*
 ought, dēbeō, 2
 our, noster, -tra, -trum
 ourselves, nōs, *as reflexive object.* See
 self

overcome, superō, 1; vincō, 3
 own (his, her, its, their), suus, -a, -um

P

part, pars, partis, *f.*
 peace, pāx, pācis, *f.*
 people, populus, -ī, *m.*
 Perseus, Perseus, -ī, *m.*
 persuade, persuādeō, 2, *with dat.*
 (§ 153)
 pitch camp, castra pōnō
 place (*noun*), locus, -ī, *m.*
 place, arrange, conlocō, 1
 place, put, pōnō, 3
 place in command, praeficiō, 3, *with
 acc. and dat.* (§ 426)
 plan (a), cōnsilium, cōnsilīi, *n.*
 please, placeō, 2, *with dat.* (§ 154)
 pleasing, grātus, -a, -uni
 plow, arō, 1
 Pompeii, Pompēiī, -ōrum, *m. plur.*
 possible (as), *expressed by quam and
 superl.*
 powerful (be), valeō, 2
 praise, laudō, 1

rest

prefer, mālō, mälle, māluī, — (§ 497)
 prepare for, parō, 1, *with acc.*
 press hard, premō, 3
 protection, fidēs, fidei, *f.*
 province, prōvincia, -ae, *f.*
 public, pūblicus, -a, -um
 Publius, Pūblius, Pūbli, *m.*
 punishment, poena, -ae, *f.*; suppli-
 cium, supplīcīi, *n.*
 purpose, for the purpose of, ut, quī,
 or quō, *with subjv.*; ad, *with ger-
 und or gerundive*; causā, *following
 the genitive of a gerund or gerun-
 dive*
 pursue, insequor, 3

Q

queen, rēgīna, -ae, *f.*
 quickly, celeriter
 quite, *expressed by the comp. degree*

R

rampart, vāllum, -ī, *n.*
 rear, novissimum agmen
 reason, causa, -ae, *f.*
 receive, accipiō, 3; excipiō, 3
 recent, recēns, -entis
 recently, nūper
 redoubt, castellum, -ī, *n.*
 refuse, recūsō, 1
 remain, maneō, 2
 remaining, reliquus, -a, -um
 reply, respondeō, 2
 report (*noun*), fāma, -ae, *f.*; rūmor,
 -ōris, *m.*
 report (*verb*), adferō; dēferō; referō
 (§ 498)
 republic, rēs pūblica
 require, postulō, 1
 resist, resistō, 3, *with dat.* (§ 154)
 rest (the), reliquī, -ōrum, *m. plur.*

restrain

restrain, contineō, 2
 retainer, cliēns, -entis, *m.*
 retreat, pedem referō; terga vertō
 return, redeō, 4; revertor, 3
 revolution, rēs novae
 Rhine, Rhēnus, -ī, *m.*
 right, dexter, -tra, -trum
 river, flūmen, -inis, *n.*; fluvius, fluvī, *m.*
 road, via, -ae, *f.*
 Roman, Rōmānus, -a, -um
 Rome, Rōma, -ae, *f.*
 row, ōrdō, -inis, *m.*
 rule, regō, 3
 rumor, fāma, -ae, *f.*; rūmor, -ōris, *m.*
 run, currō, 3

S

sacrifice, sacrum, -ī, *n.*
 safety, salūs, -ūtis, *f.*
 sail, nāvigō, 1
 sailor, nauta, -ae, *m.*
 sake, for the sake of, causā, *following*
a gen.
 same, idem, eadem, idem (§ 287)
 savages, barbarī, -ōrum, *m. plur.*
 save, servō, 1
 say, dicō, 3
 school, lūdus, -ī, *m.*; schola, -ae, *f.*
 scout, explōrātor, -ōris, *m.*
 sea, mare, -is, *n.*
 second, secundus, -a, -um
 see, videō, 2
 seek, petō, 3
 seem, videor, 2, *passive of videō*
 seize, occupō, 1; rapiō, 3
 self, ipse, -a, -um (§ 286); suī (§ 281)
 send, mittō, 3
 set fire to, incendō, 3
 set out, proficiscor, 3
 seven, septem
 Sextus, Sextus, -ī, *m.*

stand

she, ea; haec; ista; illa (§ 115); *or not*
expressed
 ship, nāvis, -is, *f.* (§ 243. 1)
 short, brevis, -e
 shout, clāmor, -ōris, *m.*
 show, dēmōnstrō, 1
 Sicily, Sicilia, -ae, *f.*
 sick, aeger, -gra, -grum
 side, latus, -eris, *n.*
 siege, obsidiō, -ōnis, *f.*
 since, cum, *with subjv.* (§ 396); *the abl.*
abs. (§ 381)
 sing, canō, 3; cantō, 1
 sister, soror, -ōris, *f.*
 sit, sedeō, 2
 size, magnitūdō, -inis, *f.*
 skillful, perītus, -a, -um
 slave, servus, -ī, *m.*
 slavery, servitūs, -ūtis, *f.*
 slow, tardus, -a, -um
 small, parvus, -a, -um
 snatch, rapiō, 3
 so, ita; sic; tam
 so great, tantus, -a, -um
 so that, ut; so that not, ut nōn
 soldier, miles, -itis, *m.*
 some, *often not expressed*; quis (quī),
 qua (quae), quid (quod); aliquī, ali-
 qua, aliquod
 some one, quis; aliquis (§ 487)
 some . . . others, aliī . . . aliī (§ 110)
 something, quid; aliquid (§ 487)
 son, filius, fili, *m.*
 soon, mox
 space, spatium, spatī, *n.*
 spear, pīlum, -ī, *n.*
 spirited, ācer, ācris, ācre; alacer,
 alacris, alacre
 spring, fōns, fontis, *m.*
 spur, calcar, -āris, *n.*
 stand, stō, 1

state

state, cīvitās, -ātis, *f.*
 station, conlocō, *r*
 steadiness, cōnstantia, -ae, *f.*
 stone, lapis, -idis, *m.*
 storm, oppugnō, *r*
 story, fābula, -ae, *f.*
 street, via, -ae, *f.*
 strength, vīs, (vīs), *f.*
 strong, fortis, -e; validus, -a, -um
 sturdy, validus, -a, -um
 such, tālis, -e
 suddenly, subitō
 suffer punishment, supplicium dō
 sufficiently, satis
 suitable, idōneus, -a, -um
 summer, aestās, -ātis, *f.*
 sun, sōl, sōlis, *m.*
 supplies, commeātus, -ūs, *m.*
 surrender, trādō, *3*
 suspect, suspīcor, *r*
 swift, celer, -eris, -ere; vēlōx, -ōcis
 sword, gladius, gladi, *m.*

T

take, capture, capiō, *3*
 take part in, intersum, -esse, -fuī,
 -futurus, *with dat.* (§ 426)
 take possession of, occupō, *r*
 tall, altus, -a, -um
 task, opus, operis, *n.*
 teach, doceō, *2*
 teacher, magister, -trī, *m.*
 tear (*noun*), lacrima, -ae, *f.*
 tell, dīcō, *3*; nārvō, *r*
 ten, decem
 terrified, perterritus, -a, -um
 terrify, perterreō, *2*
 than, quam
 that (*conj.* after verbs of saying and the
like), not expressed
 that (*pron.*), is; iste; ille

tree

that, in order that, *in purpose clauses*,
 ut; after verbs of fearing, nē (§§ 349,
 366, 372)
 that not, lest, *in purpose clauses*, nē;
 after verbs of fearing, ut (§§ 349,
 366, 372)
 the, not expressed
 their, *gen. plur. of is*; reflexive, suus,
 -a, -um (§ 116)
 their own, suus, -a, -um (§ 116)
 then, at that time, tum
 then, in the next place, deinde,
 tum
 there, as expletive, not expressed
 there, in that place, ibi
 therefore, itaque
 they, ī; hī; istī; illī; or not expressed
 think, arbitror, *r*; existimō, *r*; putō, *r*
 third, tertius, -a, -um
 this, hic, haec, hoc; is, ea, id
 though, cum, *with subjv.* (§ 396)
 thousand, mille (§ 479)
 three, trēs, tria (§ 479)
 through, per, *with acc.*
 thy, tuus, -a, -um
 time, tempus, -oris, *n.*
 to, *sign of dat.*; ad, in, *with acc.*; ex-
 pressing purpose, ut, quī, *with subjv.*;
 ad, *with gerund or gerundive*
 to each other, inter, *with acc. of a*
reflexive pron.
 to-day, hodiē
 tooth, dēns, dentis, *m.*
 top of, summus, -a, -um
 tower, turris, -is, *f.* (§ 243. 2)
 town, oppidum, -ī, *n.*
 townsman, oppidānus, -ī, *m.*
 trace, vestigium, vestīgī, *n.*
 trader, mercātor, -ōris, *m.*
 train, exerceō, *2*
 tree, arbor, -oris, *f.*

tribe

tribe, gēns, gentis, *f.*
 troops, cōpia, -ārum, *f. plur.*
 true, vērus, -a, -um
 trumpet, tuba, -ae, *f.*
 try, cōnor, *i*; temptō, *i*
 twelve, duodecim
 two, duo, duae, duo (§ 479)

U

under, sub, *with acc. or abl.*
 undertake, suscipiō, *3*
 unharmed, incolumis, -e
 unless, nisi
 unlike, dissimilis, -e
 unwilling (be), nōlō, nōlle, nōluī, —
 (§ 497)
 up to, sub, *with acc.*
 us, nōs, *acc. plur. of ego*

V

very, *superl. degree*; maximē; ipse, -a,
 -um (§ 285)
 victor, victor, -ōris, *m.*
 victory, victōria, -ae, *f.*
 village, vicus, -ī, *m.*
 violence, vīs, (vīs), *f.*
 violently, vehementer
 voice, vōx, vōcis, *f.*

W

wage, gerō, *3*
 wagon, carrus, -ī, *m.*
 wall, mūrns, -ī, *m.*
 want, inopia, -ae, *f.*
 war, bellum, -ī, *n.*
 watch, vigilia, -ae, *f.*
 water, aqua, -ae, *f.*
 wave, fluctus, -ūs, *m.*
 way, iter, itineris, *n.* (§ 468); via, -ae, *f.*
 way, manner, modus, -ī, *m.*
 we, nōs, *plur. of ego*; or not expressed

woman

weak, infirmus, -a, -um
 weapons, arma, -ōrum, *n. plur.*; tēla,
 -ōrum, *n. plur.*
 wear, gerō, *3*
 weary, dēfessus, -a, -um
 what, quis (quī), quae, quid (quod)
 (§ 483)
 when, ubi; cum (§ 396); *often expressed
 by a participle*
 where, ubi
 which, quī, quae, quod (§ 482); which
 of two, uter, utra, utrum (§ 108)
 while, *expressed by a participle*
 whither, quō
 who (*rel.*), quī, quae (§ 482); (*interrog.*)
 quis (§ 483)
 whole, tōtus, -a, -um (§ 108)
 whose, cuius; quōrum, quārum, quō-
 rum, *gen. of quī, quae, quod, rel.*; or
 of quis, quid, *interrog.*
 why, cūr
 wicked, malus, -a, -um
 wide, lātus, -a, -um
 width, lātitudō, -inis, *f.*
 wild beast, fera, -ae, *f.*
 willing (be), volō, velle, voluī, —
 (§ 497)
 win (*a victory*), reportō, *i*
 wind, ventus, -ī, *m.*
 wine, vinum, -ī, *n.*
 wing, cornū, -ūs, *n.*
 winter, hiems, -emis, *f.*
 wisdom, cōsiliū, consilī, *n.*
 wish, cupiō, *3*; volō, velle, voluī, —
 (§ 497); wish not, nōlō, nōlle, nōluī,
 — (§ 497)
 with, cum, *with abl.*; *sometimes abl.
 alone*
 withdraw, sē recipere
 without, sine, *with abl.*
 woman, fēmina, -ae, *f.*; mulier, -eris, *f.*

wonderful

- wonderful, mīrus, -a, -um
 word, verbum, -ī, *n.*
 work, labor, -ōris, *m.*; opus, -eris, *n.*
 worse, peior, peius, *comp. of malus*
 worst, pessimus, -a, -um, *superl. of malus*
 wound (*noun*), vulnus, -eris, *n.*
 wound (*verb*), vulnerō, *i*
 wreath, corōna, -ae, *f.*
 wretched, miser, -era, -erum
 wrong, iniūria, -ae, *f.*

zeal

Y

- year, annus, -ī, *m.*
 yes, certē; ita; vērō; *or, more usually, repeat the verb (§ 210)*
 yonder (that), ille, -a, -ud
 you, *sing.* tū; *plur.* vōs (§ 480); *or not expressed*
 your, *sing.* tuus, -a, -um; *plur.* vester, -tra, -trum (§ 98. b)

Z

- zeal, studium, studi, *n.*

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