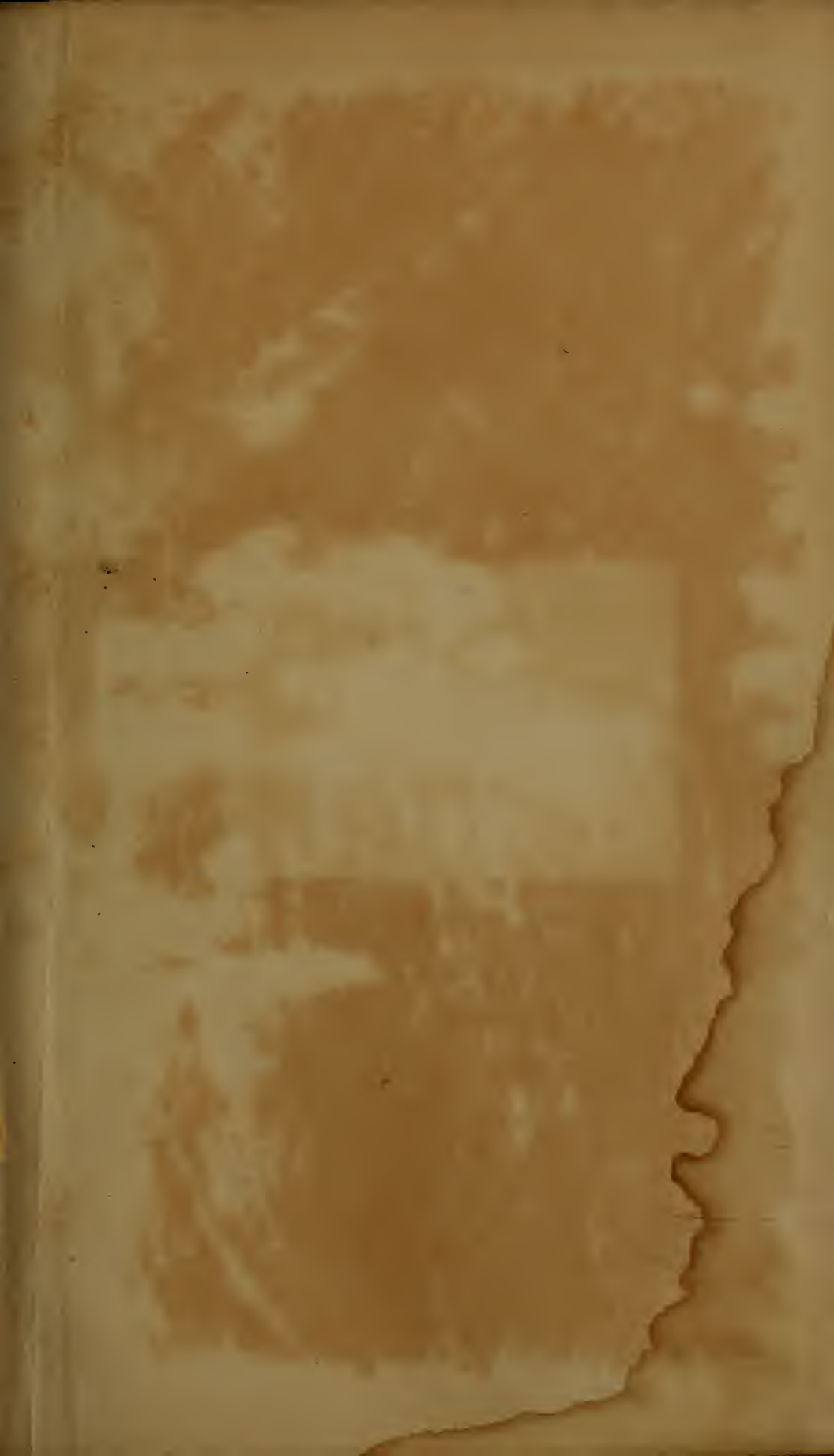


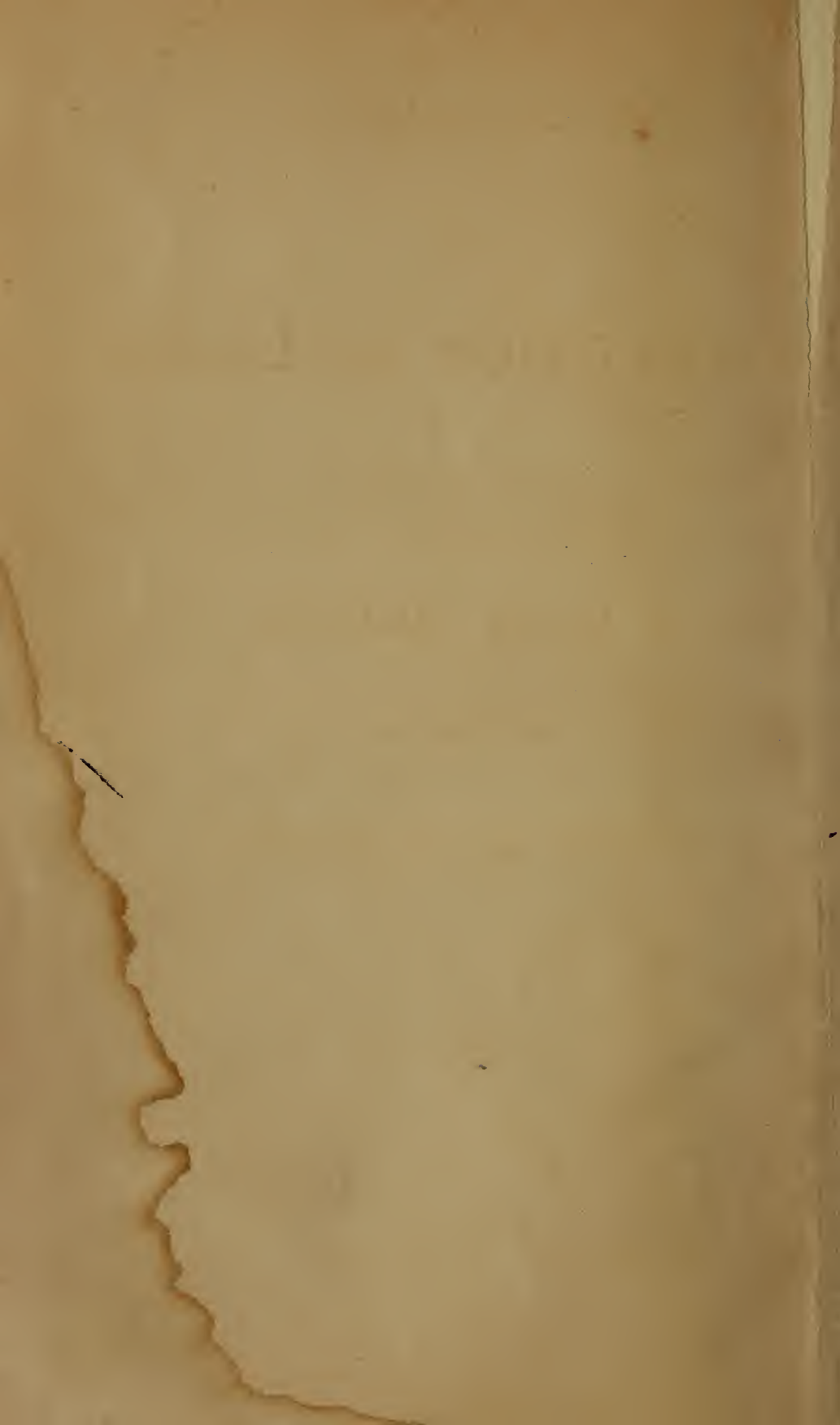
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A MANUAL
OF
INSTRUCTION IN LATIN

ON THE BASIS OF

A LATIN METHOD

PREPARED BY

J. H. ALLEN AND J. B. GREENOUGH

By Joseph Henry Allen

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PREFACE.

THIS Manual retains from the "Latin Method" the general arrangement of topics, the later reading selections, and a few statements in detail, especially the section on reading at sight, with much of what is said on the derivation and meaning of words. In all other respects it is an independent book, and one for which I am solely responsible.

The object in view has been to provide *a full year's course in Latin, which can be studied without the grammar.* The fulness, the general statement, the scientific nomenclature required in a book of reference, ill adapt it to the beginner, bewildering him with theory before his mind is steadied and cleared by knowing the simpler facts. The thirty Lessons of Part First, with the accompanying Exercises, contain, it is believed, all of the forms and constructions needed as a preparation for easy reading. These may be followed directly by the earlier selections of Part Fourth,* before proceeding to the more difficult constructions of Syntax.

The Vocabulary to be used with these selections contains the more useful Roots as a guide to the proper study of words. The sections on the formation and meaning of words, with the illustrative lists on pages 126-128, and those given at the end of the book, will be found of advantage at this stage, for constant reference if not for class study.

In the elementary lessons, and in the vocabularies, the practice has been followed of marking as long all vowels known to have

* Taken from Kühner's "Elementargrammatik," Hannover, 1866, 27th ed.

been so regarded by the Romans. These have been held to include not only those long "by nature" or by "vowel-extension," but also those before the combinations *nf* and *ns*,* together with a few others indicated by analogy, as *amānt*. If a serious attempt is made to pronounce according to the "Roman Method," the best help will be to train the learner's ear to it from the start.

The systematic study of Syntax is provided for in Part Second by very numerous classified illustrations, both in Latin † and English, which may be used for practice in the writing of Latin during a second year's course. The grammar is here referred to, constantly and minutely, as the subject seems to require; but the topics may be treated orally, if preferred, the examples in Latin being taken (at sight) as a guide in the exercises which follow.

The composition of this Manual has been studied wholly from the point of view of the elementary class-room; and, while scientific accuracy has been aimed at, the convenience of teacher or learner has in no case been sacrificed to theoretical completeness. Forms have been very fully indicated in the vocabularies; and occasional references to the grammar in the earlier Lessons will enable the teacher to give such further detail as may here and there be desirable.

My grateful acknowledgments are due to several of our best teachers, who have generously aided me by their counsel in the plan and in numerous details of the book. The entire work has received, in addition, the valuable revision and oversight of Dr. HENSHAW, former Principal of Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts.

It may be worth while to add that the practice of tasking the beginner with a great mass of grammatical detail — which is fast coming to be considered a serious burden and harm to our scholarship — is one of comparatively recent date, and one which is not found (I believe) in any other country. The schoolboys of forty or

* See Cicero, Orator, ch. 48.

† Many of these are taken from Wright's "First Latin Steps." Macmillan, 1871.

fifty years ago, with less of theoretical accuracy and completeness in their studies, were relatively more familiar with the classic authors, and, there is reason to suppose, enjoyed them more, than those of a later day. A scientific etymology, and a syntax expounded on the principles of comparative philology, are a positive and great gain in the newer school. But the detail of these studies appears to belong to the professional scholar; while their results are best seen in making more vivid and clear the forms of ancient thought and expression that have come down to us. They may be of real help to the youngest learner; but only when they make the way easier and brighter in which he has to travel. To smooth that way a little is the best service I can hope to render.

J. H. A.

CAMBRIDGE, August 21, 1876.

“ Thus, upon examination, we find that all that requires un-reasoning memory may be reduced to the following heads : —

1. The five declensions, which include all adjectives and participles ;
2. The rules for gender, and exceptions ;
3. The four conjugations, active and passive, which latter voice includes *sum* ;
4. The irregular verbs, *eo, volo, nolo, malo, possum* ;
5. Syntax : two pages.

All this might easily be comprehended within twenty-four octavo pages.”

D'ARCY W. THOMPSON,

“ *Day-Dreams of a Schoolmaster.* ”

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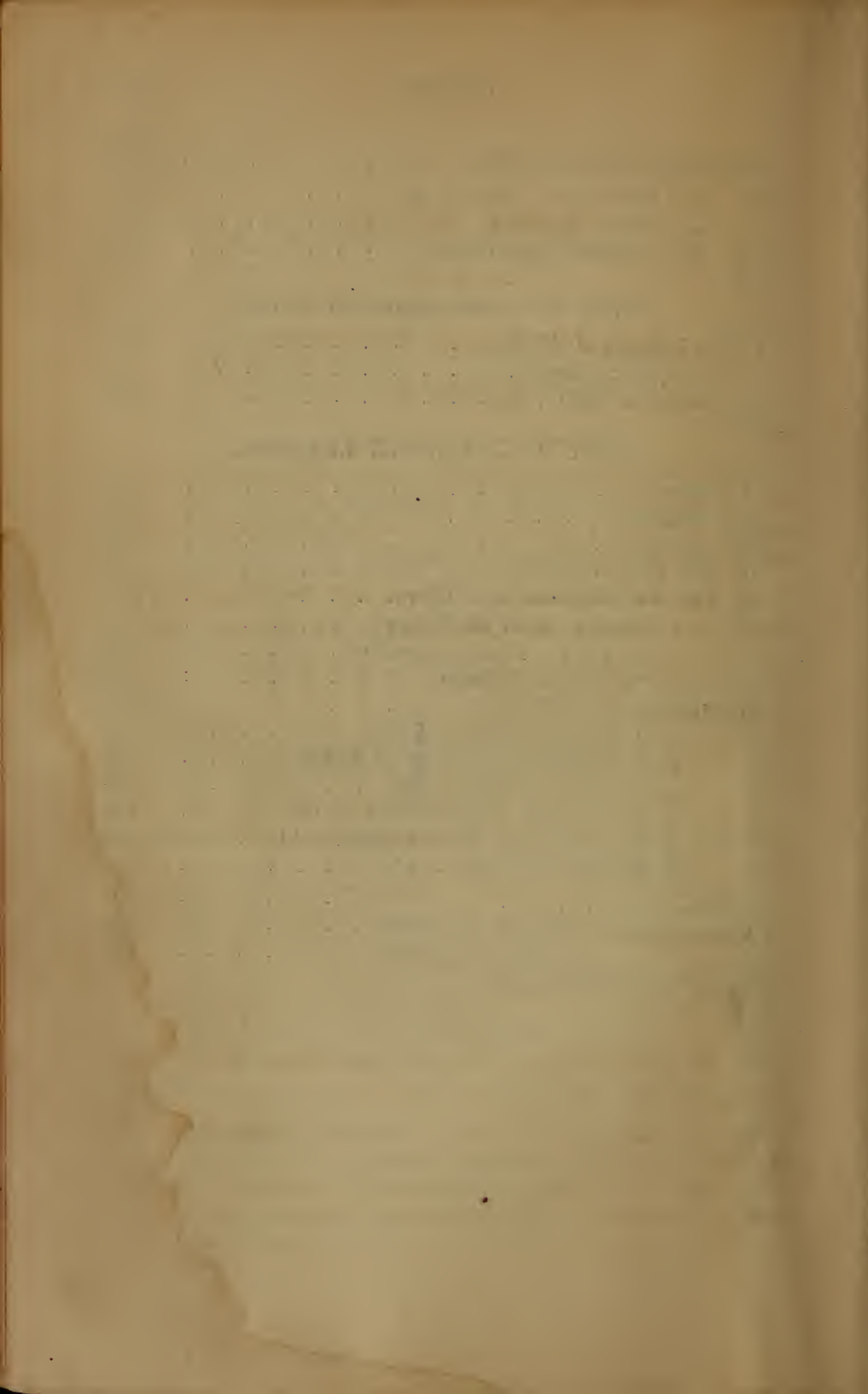
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PART FIRST.

ELEMENTARY LESSONS.

Lesson I.

Pronunciation and Accent.

NOTE. — Pronunciation should be taught orally by the teacher. The pronunciation of Latin is different in different countries. Among us, it usually follows one of two ways, which may be called the *Roman* (or *Phonetic*) and the *English*.

1. By the Roman (or Phonetic) method, *every letter has always the same sound*, as follows:—

VOWELS :	ā as in <i>father</i> ;	ǎ as in <i>fast</i> .
	ē as in <i>rein</i> ;	ě as in <i>met</i> .
	ī as in <i>machine</i> ;	ĩ as in <i>pin</i> or <i>piano</i> .
	ō as in <i>holy</i> ;	ǒ as in <i>wholly</i> .
	ū as in <i>rude</i> (<i>oo</i> in <i>boot</i>);	ũ as in <i>full</i> .

N.B. — Vowels marked thus, ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, are *long*; marked thus, ǎ, ě, ĩ, ǒ, ũ, are *short*. A long syllable is reckoned equal to two short ones.

DIPHTHONGS : **ae** like *ay*; ¹**oe** like *oy*; **au** like *ow*.
ei as in *eight*; **eu** as *ew*; ²**ui** as *we* (*oo'ee*).

CONSONANTS : **c** and **g** are always hard, as in *come*, *get*.
s is always sharp, as in *sea*, *lips*.
j is like **y**; **v** like **w** (or **v**); **qu** as in English.
bs is like **ps**; **ch** like **k**; **ph** like **f**.

2. By the English method, the letters have the same sound as in English; but—

a. There are no silent letters, each word having as many syllables as there are vowels or diphthongs.

b. Final **a** is pronounced as in *America*; but in the mono-syllables ā, dā, quā, stā, the *long* sound is sometimes given.

¹ Particle of Affirmation.

² As in *few*.

c. The diphthongs *ae*, *oe*, are pronounced like *ee*; *au* like *aw*; *eu* like *ew*; *ei* and *ui* like *i* in *kite*; *es* and (in plural words) *os* at the end of a word, as in *disease*, *morose*.

d. The consonants *c* and *g* are made soft (like *s* and *j*) before *e*, *i*, *y*, *ae*, *oe*, *eu*; *ch* is always hard, as in *chasm*, *chemist*.

3. The following are general Rules of Quantity : —

a. A vowel before another vowel or *h* is short : as in *vīa*, *nīhil*.

b. A diphthong is long : as in *aedēs*, *foedus*.

c. A syllable formed by contraction is long : as, *nīl* (*nihil*).

d. A syllable in which a vowel is followed by two consonants, or a double consonant (*x*, *z*), is long : as in *rēctus*, *rēxit*.

e. A syllable in which a short vowel is followed by a mute with *l* or *r* is common ; i. e. it may be long in verse : as in *alacris*.

4. The following are Rules of Accent : —

a. Words of two syllables are always accented on the first syllable.

b. Words of more than two syllables are accented on the Penult, if that is long : as, *amī'cus*; if it is short or common, then on the Antepenult : as, *do'mīnus*, *a'lacris*.

DEFINITION : The Penult is the last syllable but one ; the Antepenult, the last but two.

Lesson 2.

The Inflection of Nouns.

I. Nouns are of three Genders, masculine (M.), feminine (F.), and neuter (N.).

a. Names of *male beings*, *rivers*, *winds*, and *mountains* are Masculine.

b. Names of *female beings*, *cities*, *countries*, and *plants*, are Feminine.

c. Neuter nouns include *indeclinable nouns*, *terms* or *phrases used as nouns*, and *words quoted merely for their form*.

d. Many names of Things — as *lapis* (M.), *a stone*, *mēnsa* (F.), *a table* — are masculine or feminine.

e. Nouns which may be of either gender according to sex are said to be of Common gender (C.) : as, *dux*, *leader*; *bōs*, *ox* or *cow*.

2. Nouns are declined in two Numbers, *singular* and *plural*; and in six Cases, *nominative*, *genitive*, *dative*, *accusative*, *vocative*, *ablative*.

a. The Nominative is the case of the Subject of a sentence (see Lesson 6).

b. The Genitive may generally be translated by the English Possessive, or with the preposition OF.

c. The Dative is the case of the Indirect Object: it may usually be translated with the preposition TO or FOR; but sometimes corresponds to the English Objective.

d. The Accusative is the case of the Direct Object (see Lesson 7): it is used with most of the Latin Prepositions.

e. The Vocative is the case of Direct Address.

f. The Ablative may usually be translated with the prepositions FROM, BY, WITH, IN, or AT.

g. All the cases, except the nominative and vocative, may be used as object-cases; and are sometimes called OBLIQUE CASES.

N. B. — The meanings and uses of the Cases, which are very numerous, will be shown in the “Constructions of Syntax” (pages 75 to 99).

3. Nouns are inflected in five Declensions, which are thus distinguished:—

Decl.	1.	Gen. sing.	ae	Characteristic	ă
”	2.	”	”	”	ŏ
”	3.	”	”	”	ĭ or a Consonant.
”	4.	”	”	”	ŭ
”	5.	”	”	”	ē

a. A syllable having a signification of its own, from which that of a word is derived, is called a ROOT: thus from the root STA, *stand*, is derived the word *unstable* (that which cannot stand).

b. The body of a word, to which the terminations are attached, is called a STEM: thus in *milit-is*, of a soldier, the stem is *milit-*.

c. The last letter of the stem is called the *stem-letter* or *characteristic*; when a vowel, it is often blended with the termination: as, *currūs* for *curru-is*.

NOTE. — In the following Lessons, and in the Vocabularies, only long vowels are, in general, marked. Those not marked, whether or not long by position, are to be considered short or common.

Lesson 3.

First Declension of Nouns.

1. LEARN the inflection of **stella** (F.), giving the name and meaning of all the Cases, as follows (§ 9) :

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
NOMINATIVE.	stellā , <i>a (or the) star.</i>	stellae , <i>stars.</i>
GENITIVE.	stellae , <i>of a star.</i>	stellārum , <i>of stars.</i>
DATIVE.	stellae , <i>to a star.</i>	stellis , <i>to stars.</i>
ACCUSATIVE.	stellam , <i>a star.</i>	stellās , <i>stars.</i>
VOCATIVE.	stellā , <i>thou star!</i>	stellae , <i>ye stars!</i>
ABLATIVE.	stellā , <i>with a star.</i>	stellis , <i>with stars.</i>

2. In like manner decline the following : —

Athēnae (F. plur.), <i>Athens.</i>	patria (F.), <i>native-land.</i>
cōpiaē (F. plur.), <i>forces.</i>	porta (F.), <i>gate.</i>
dea (F.), <i>goddess (a).</i>	Rōma (F.), <i>Rome (b).</i>
filia (F.), <i>daughter (a).</i>	silva (F.), <i>wood, forest.</i>
īnsula (F.), <i>island.</i>	terra (F.), <i>earth, land.</i>
nauta (M.), <i>sailor.</i>	via longa (F.), <i>a long way (c).</i>

a. The dative and ablative plural of **dea**, **filia**, and a few other words, end in **ābus** (see 2. *e*).*

b. The singular form **Rōmae** is used to mean *at Rome*; and the plural form **Athēnis** to mean *at Athens* (2. *c*). These forms are called **LOCATIVE** (see Rule 36, p. 163).

c. Adjectives (as **longa**) are declined like nouns.

3. Decline the following Greek nouns : —

—	<i>comet</i> (M.).	<i>laurel</i> (F.).	<i>Æneas</i> (M.).	<i>Anchises</i> (M.).
NOM.	comētēs (a)	daphnē	Aenēās	Anchīsēs
GEN.	comētae	daphnēs (ae)	Aenēae	Anchīsae
DAT.	comētae	daphnē (ae)	Aenēae	Anchīsae
ACC.	comētēn (am)	daphnēn	Aenēān (am)	Anchīsēn
VOC.	comētā	daphnē	Aenēā (ā)	Anchīsē (ā)
ABL.	comētā (ē)	daphnē (ā)	Aenēā	Anchīsē (ā)

a. These nouns are inflected regularly in the plural.

b. Most nouns of the first declension are Feminine.

See EXERCISE, page 46.

* The References are to Allen and Greenough's Latin Grammar.

Lesson 4.

Second Declension of Nouns.

LEARN the inflection of the following (§ 10) : —

SINGULAR.

	<i>slave</i> (M.).	<i>boy</i> (M.).	<i>book</i> (M.).	<i>man</i> (M.).	<i>war</i> (N.).
NOM.	servūs	puēr	libēr	vir	bellum
GEN.	servī	puerī	librī	virī	bellī
DAT.	servō	puerō	librō	virō	bellō
ACC.	servum	puerum	librum	virum	bellum
VOC.	servē	puer	liber	vir	bellum
ABL.	servō	puerō	librō	virō	bellō

PLURAL.

NOM.	servī	puerī	librī	virī	bellā
GEN.	servōrum	puerōrum	librōrum	virōrum	bellōrum
DAT.	servīs	puerīs	librīs	virīs	bellīs
ACC.	servōs	puerōs	librōs	virōs	bellā
VOC.	servī	puerī	librī	virī	bellā
ABL.	servīs	puerīs	librīs	virīs	bellīs

a. Nouns of this declension ending in **us**, **er**, and **ir**, are masculine; those in **um** are neuter. (For exceptions, see 3. *a*, *b*).

b. All Latin nouns in **um** are declined like **bellum** (N.). In all neuter nouns, the nom. acc. and voc. plural end in **ā**.

c. Notice that nouns in **us** of this declension are the only Latin nouns which have the vocative different from the nominative.

d. Proper names in **ius**, with **filius**, *son*, lose **e** in the vocative (so **mī** from **meus**, *my*): as, **mī fili**, *my son* (4. *c*).

e. The vocative of **deus** is **deus**; the plural nom. and voc. are **deī**, **dīi**, or **dī**; dat. and abl. **deīs**, **dīis**, or **dīs** (4. *f*).

f. The Locative form is like the genitive in the singular: as, **Corinthī**, *at Corinth*; **humī**, *on the ground*; **vesperī**, *at evening*. In the plural it is like the ablative: as, **Gabiīs**, *at Gabii* (4. *a*).

g. A few Greek nouns end in **os**, **on**, instead of **us**, **um**. Names ending in **eus** (like **Orpheus**) are declined thus (7. *a*): —

NOM.	Orpheus	DAT.	Orpheī	VOC.	Orpheu
GEN.	Orpheī (or eos)	ACC.	Orphea	ABL.	Orpheō

h. Decline together **servus bonus**, *a good slave*; **puer miser**, *unhappy boy*.

See EXERCISE, page 46.

Lesson 5.

Adjectives of the First and Second Declensions.

PART FIRST.

LEARN the inflection of the following : —

		MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
SING.	NOM.	bonus	bonā	bonum, <i>Good.</i>
	GEN.	bonī	bonae	bonī
	DAT.	bonō	bonae	bonō
	ACC.	bonum	bonam	bonum
	VOC.	bonē	bonā	bonum
	ABL.	bonō	bonā	bonō
PLUR.	NOM.	bonī	bonae	bonā
	GEN.	bonōrum	bonārum	bonōrum
	DAT.	bonīs	bonīs	bonīs
	ACC.	bonōs	bonās	bonā
	VOC.	bonī	bonae	bonā
	ABL.	bonīs	bonīs	bonīs

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Miser, wretched.</i>			<i>Niger, black.</i>		
N., V.	miser	misera	miserum	niger	nigra	nigrum
GEN.	miserī	miserae	miserī	nigrī	nigrae	nigrī
DAT.	miserō	miserae	miserō	nigrō	nigrae	nigrō
ACC.	miserum	miseram	miserum	nigrum	nigram	nigrum
ABL.	miserō	miserā	miserō	nigrō	nigrā	nigrō

The plural of these adjectives is declined like that of *bonus*.

Observe that the declension of Adjectives of this form is precisely the same as that of the corresponding nouns, *servus*, *puer*, *liber* (M.); *stella* (F.), *bellum* (N.).

RULE. — *Adjectives agree with their nouns in gender, number, and case.*

Decline together the following, making the Adjective agree with the Noun in gender, number, and case : —

<i>vir bonus, a good man ;</i>	<i>hasta valida, a strong spear ;</i>
<i>taurus niger, a black bull ;</i>	<i>bellum longum, a long war ;</i>
<i>servus miser, a wretched slave ;</i>	<i>filius meus, my son (d. p. 5).</i>

ADVERBS are formed from these adjectives by changing the case-ending to *ē* : as, *validē, strongly*; *miserē, wretchedly*.

PART SECOND.

I. Decline the singular of the following : —

	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
NOM.	ūnus	ūna	ūnum	uter	utra	utrum
GEN.	ūnīus	ūnīus	ūnīus	utrīus	utrīus	utrīus
DAT.	ūnī	ūnī	ūnī	utrī	utrī	utrī
ACC.	ūnum	ūnam	ūnum	utrum	utram	utrum
ABL.	ūnō	ūnā	ūnō	utrō	utrā	utrō
NOM.	alius	alia	aliud	alter	altēra	alterum
GEN.	alius	alius	alius	alterius	alterius	alterius
DAT.	aliī	aliī	aliī	alterī	alterī	alterī
ACC.	aliūm	aliām	aliud	alterum	alteram	alterum
ABL.	aliō	aliā	aliō	alterō	alterā	alterō

The plural is declined regularly, like that of *bonus*.

The following are declined as above : —

alius (N. *aliud*), *other*. *nullus*, *none*. *ullus*, *any* (with negatives).
alter, *other* (of two). *sōlus*, *alone*. *ūnus*, *one*.
neuter, *-trīus*, *neither*. *tōtus*, *whole*. *ūter*, *-trīus*, *which* (of two).

Observe that these, except *alius*, differ from the regular declension only in the genitive and dative singular, which end in *īus* and *ī* for all the genders. In the plural, all are declined like *bonus*. From their signification they are rarely or never found in the vocative.

Duo, *two*, and *ambo*, *both*, are thus declined : —

NOM.	duo	duae	duo
GEN.	duōrum	duārum	duōrum
DAT.	duōbus	duābus	duōbus
ACC.	duōs (duo)	duās	duo
ABL.	duōbus	duābus	duōbus

2. Many adjectives in the singular, and most adjectives in the plural, may be used as Nouns : thus,

<i>liber</i> , a free man.	<i>bona</i> , good things (property).
<i>amicus</i> , a friend.	<i>Latīni</i> , the Latins.
<i>Rōmānus</i> , a Roman.	<i>Sabīnae</i> , the Sabine women.

RULE. — *A noun used to describe another, and meaning the same thing, agrees with it in case : as,*

Homērus poēta; *Rōma patria nōstra*; *Gabiī oppidum*.

See EXERCISE, page 47.

Lesson 6.

Simple Sentence: 1. Subject and Predicate.

DEFINITION. — *The SUBJECT of a sentence is the person or thing spoken of: the PREDICATE is that which is stated of the subject (§ 45, 2).*

1. Every complete sentence must contain a Subject and a Verb. The Subject is in the NOMINATIVE CASE (§ 49, 2): as,

equus currit, the horse runs.
rēgīna sedet, the queen sits.

NOTE. — In certain constructions, a verb is put in the Infinitive mood, in which case its subject becomes the Accusative (Less. 21).

2. In Latin, the subject may be a personal pronoun contained in the termination of the verb itself: as,
aro, I plough (am ploughing); sedēmus, we sit; curritis, you run.

NOTE. — This is true, in general, only when the verb is of the first or second person. With the third person, a definite subject must be expressed, unless implied in what goes before or follows.

3. Learn the following forms of the verb *esse, to be*: —

PRESENT.

<i>sum, I am.</i>	<i>sumus, we are.</i>
<i>es, thou art (you are).</i>	<i>estis, you are.</i>
<i>est, he (she, it) is.</i>	<i>sunt, they are.</i>

IMPERFECT.

<i>eram, I was.</i>	<i>erāmus, we were.</i>
<i>erās, thou wast (you were).</i>	<i>erātis, you were.</i>
<i>erat, he (she, it) was.</i>	<i>erānt, they were.</i>

Upon comparing these forms, the learner will notice that the terminations are alike for each person: thus,

SINGULAR 1. - m	PLURAL 1. - mus
2. - s	2. - tis
3. - t	3. - nt

RULE. — *The case of the Predicate, after esse, is the same with that of the Subject.*

Examples.

1. Pueri sūmus, *we are boys.*
2. Stellae lūcidae erānt, *the stars were bright.*
3. Parāti nōn erāmus, *we were not ready.*
4. Virī boni sunt,¹ *they are good men.*
5. Rōma patria est nōstra, *Rome is our native city.*
6. Priscī Rōmāni erānt agricolae, *the early Romans were farmers.*

¹ This sentence may be translated *they* (some persons previously referred to, and implied in the termination) *are good men*; or, *the men are good*; also (considering **sunt** as a substantive verb), *there are good men*. In the first case, **boni** and **virī** are both predicate; in the second, **virī** is subject and **boni** predicate; in the third, both are in the subject.

See EXERCISE, page 48.

Lesson 7.

Simple Sentence : 2. Object Accusative.

DEFINITION. — *The OBJECT of a verb is that on which its action is exerted.*

RULE. — *The Accusative is the case of the DIRECT OBJECT of a transitive verb.*

1. The action of many verbs (called Transitive verbs) *passes over* upon an object, which must be expressed to complete the sense: as,

vocat filium, *he calls* (his) son.

vidēmus lūnam et stellās, *we see the moon and stars.*

a. With certain verbs, the genitive, dative, or ablative may be used as an object-case, where the corresponding English verbs require the objective (see p. 75).

b. Many verbs transitive in Latin are translated in English by a verb requiring a preposition (intransitive): as,

pecūniam postulo, *I ask for* (demand) money.

petit aprum, *he aims at the boar.*

2. Learn the following verb-forms of the First and Second conjugations : —

	I.	
voco , <i>I call.</i>		vocāmus , <i>we call.</i>
vocās , <i>you call (thou callest).</i>		vocātis , <i>you call.</i>
vocat , <i>he (she, it) calls.</i>		vocānt , <i>they call.</i>
	II.	
video , <i>I see.</i>		vidēmus , <i>we see.</i>
vidēs , <i>you see (thou seest).</i>		vidētis , <i>you see.</i>
videt , <i>he (she, it) sees.</i>		vidēnt , <i>they see.</i>

Upon comparing these forms, the learner will notice that the first has *ā* and the second *ē* before the terminations. These vowels are characteristic of two different conjugations called the *first* and *second*. In the first person singular, **voca-o** has been contracted into **voco**.

Like **voco** inflect the following : —

amo , ¹ <i>love.</i>	do , ¹ <i>give.</i>	laudo , ¹ <i>praise.</i>
aro , ¹ <i>plough.</i>	juvo , ¹ <i>help.</i>	pugno , ¹ <i>fight.</i>

Like **video** inflect the following : —

doceo , ² <i>teach.</i>	noceo , ² <i>injure.</i>	timeo , ² <i>fear.</i>
habeo , ² <i>have.</i>	sedeo , ² <i>sit.</i>	valeo , ² <i>be strong.</i>

See EXERCISE, page 49.

Lesson 8.

Simple Sentence : 3. Special Forms.

I. QUESTIONS. — Questions in Latin are introduced by Interrogative Pronouns, Adverbs, or Particles, and are not distinguished by the order of the words, as in English.

a. A Question of *simple fact*, requiring the answer *yes* or *no*, is formed in Latin by adding the syllable *-ne* (*enclitic*) to the emphatic word : as,

erāsne **Caesaris** **amicus**? *were you (in fact) Cæsar's friend?*
tūne **erās** **Caesaris** **amicus**? *were YOU a friend of Cæsar?*

NOTE. — Sometimes the interrogative particle is omitted, when no sign of a question appears except in the punctuation (§ 71, I. R).

b. A Question asking of some circumstance about the fact is formed by prefixing to the sentence an interrogative word. Such words are —

quis? *who?* *ubi?* *where?* *quando?* *when?* *quārē?* *why?*
quōmodō? *how?* *quālis?* *of what sort?* *quantus?* *how great?*

NOTE. — A Question of this form becomes an exclamation by omitting the mark of interrogation, or (in speech) by changing the inflection of the voice.

c. When the syllable *-ne* is added to a negative word, — as *nōne*, — an affirmative answer is expected. The particle *num* implies a *negative* answer: as,

nōne erās Caesaris amīcus? *were you not Cæsar's friend?*

num erās Caesaris inimīcus? *were you an enemy of Cæsar's?*

(surely not): i.e. *you were not, were you?*

d. A double or alternative question is usually asked by *utrum* and *an* (see § 71, 2): as, *utrum amīcus Caesaris an inimīcus erās*, *were you a friend or an enemy of Cæsar?*

e. There is no word in Latin meaning simply *yes* or *no*. Hence, in answering a question, the verb is generally repeated: as,

valēsne? *are you well?* *valeo*, *yes* ("I am well").

aderāsne? *were you there?* *nōn aderam*, *no*.

2. CONJUNCTIONS. — Two simple sentences are often connected by Conjunctions, and make a single sentence.

a. The commonest Conjunctions are the following: —

<i>et</i> , <i>and</i> .	<i>aut</i> , <i>vel</i> , <i>or</i> .	<i>nec</i> (<i>neque</i>), <i>nor</i> = <i>and not</i> .
<i>sed</i> , <i>but</i> .	<i>-que</i> (<i>enclitic</i>), <i>and</i> .	<i>atque</i> (sometimes <i>ac</i> before a
<i>at</i> , <i>but yet</i> .	<i>quoque</i> , <i>also</i> .	consonant), <i>and besides</i> .

b. The following are often repeated in the different parts of the sentence, for the sake of distinction or emphasis: —

et or *-que*, *both . . . and*. *nec* or *neque*, *neither . . . nor*.

aut (*vel*), *either . . . or* (compare *utrum . . . an*, *whether . . . or*).

c. It is very common, in sentences thus made up of two or more members, to express in one part what must be understood in the rest (*ellipsis*): as,

C. *Gracchus amīcus plēbis erat*, *Scīpiōnēs inimīci* [*plēbis erānt*], *Caius Gracchus was a friend of the commons, the Scīpios* [were their] *enemies*.

See EXERCISE, page 50.

Lesson 9.

Third Declension of Nouns.

PART FIRST.

1. Decline the following (§ 11, iii.).

SING.	<i>help</i> (F.).	<i>king</i> (M.).	<i>light</i> (F.).	<i>soldier</i> (M.).	<i>head</i> (N.)
N., V.	[ops]	rēx	lūx	miles	caput
GEN.	opis	rēgis	lūcis	militis	capitis
DAT.	opī	rēgī	lūcī	militī	capitī
ACC.	opem	rēgem	lūcem	militem	caput
ABL.	ope	rēge	lūce	milite	capite
PLUR.	<i>wealth.</i>				
N., V.	opēs	rēgēs	lūcēs	militēs	capita
GEN.	opum	rēgum	lūcum	militum	capitum
DAT.	opibus	rēgibus	lūcibus	militibus	capitibus
ACC.	opēs	rēgēs	lūces	militēs	capita
ABL.	opibus	rēgibus	lūcibus	militibus	capitibus

2. In like manner decline : —

princeps, ipis (C.), *chief.*apex, icis (M.), *peak.*custōs, ōdis (M.), *guard.*cor, cordis (N.), *heart.*aestās, ātis (F.), *summer.*poēma, atis (N.), *poem.*a. In these nouns, the Stem ends in a *mute consonant.*b. The nominative singular of masculine and feminine nouns is formed by *adding s to the stem*; sometimes (as in *miles*) with a change of vowel.c. The letter *t* or *d* is lost before *s*; *c* or *g* is joined with *s* and becomes *x*.d. In Neuter nouns, *the accusative is always the same as the nominative.*e. In a few Greek nouns (as *lampas*), the genitive singular ends in *ōs*, and the accusative in *a*; and the accusative plural in *ās*.

Examples.

- Opēs¹ amplās philosophus habet.
- Nōn est vēra voluptās sine virtute.
- Fāta nullae precēs commovēnt.
- Nōn hospes ab hospite tūtus erat.

¹ The singular (meaning *help*) is not used in the Nominative.

PART SECOND.

1. Decline the following : —

SING.	<i>consul</i> (M.).	<i>lion</i> (M.).	<i>maiden</i> (F.).	<i>name</i> (N.).	<i>body</i> (N.).
N., V.,	cōnsul	leo	virgo	nōmen	corpus
GEN.	cōnsulis	leōnis	virginis	nōminis	corporis
DAT.	cōnsulī	leōnī	virginī	nōminī	corporī
ACC.	cōnsulem	leōnem	virginem	nōmen	corpus
ABL.	cōnsule	leōne	virgine	nōmine	corpore
PLUR.					
N., V.	cōnsulēs	leōnēs	virginēs	nōmina	corpora
GEN.	cōnsulum	leōnum	virginum	nōminum	corporum
DAT.	cōnsulibus	leōnibus	virginibus	nōminibus	corporibus
ACC.	cōnsulēs	leōnēs	virgines	nōmina	corpora
ABL.	cōnsulibus	leōnibus	virginibus	nōminibus	corporibus

2. In like manner decline : —

homo, inis (C.), <i>man.</i>	ōrātiō, ōnis (F.), <i>discourse.</i>
mulier, eris (F.), <i>woman.</i>	fulgur, uris (N.), <i>lightning.</i>
pulvis, eris (M.), <i>dust.</i>	fulmen, inis (N.), <i>thunderbolt.</i>
honor (ōs), ōris (M.), <i>honor.</i>	genus, eris (N.), <i>race, birth.</i>
pater, tris (M.), <i>father.</i>	iter, itineris , (N.), <i>journey.</i>

a. In these nouns the Stem ends in a *liquid* (l, n, r).

b. The nominative is *the same as the stem* (sometimes changing the vowel) ; but **n** in masculine and feminine nouns is dropped in the nominative, and some *apparently* r-stems have **s** (§ 11, ii. d).

c. Nouns in **o**, **ōnis** (as **leo**), are Masculine. Those in **io**, **iōnis**, are also masculine in many names of *visible objects*, as **scīpio**, *a staff*; but when *abstract* or *collective* — as **prōditio**, *treason*; **legio**, *legion* — they are Feminine.

d. These four, **imber**, **linter**, **ūter**, **venter**, with **glīs**, **mās**, **mūs**, **rēn**, have the genitive plural in **ium** (see page 14).

Examples.

1. **Hominēs vāna gloriæ imāgo tenet.**
2. **Nēmo vērē aestimat tempus.**
3. **Genus ex altō sanguine deōrum habēmus.**
4. **Mira fulminis opera sunt. Fulmina fātōrum ordinem nuntiānt ; oleī et unguentī teter post fulmen odor est.**

PART THIRD.

1. Decline the following : —

SING.	<i>tower</i> (F.).	<i>cloud</i> (F.).	<i>sea</i> (N.).	<i>animal</i> (N.).	<i>city</i> (F.).
N., V.	turris	nūbēs	mare	animal	urbs
GEN.	turris	nūbis	maris	animālis	urbis
DAT.	turrī	nūbī	marī	animālī	urbī
ACC.	turrem (im)	nūbem	mare	animal	urbem
ABL.	turre (i)	nūbe	marī	animālī	urbe
PLUR.					
N., V.	turrēs	nūbēs	maria	animālia	urbēs
GEN.	turrium	nūbium	marium	animālium	urbium
DAT.	turribus	nūbibus	maribus	animālibus	urbibus
ACC.	turrēs (īs)	nūbēs (īs)	maria	animālia	urbēs (īs)
ABL.	turribus	nūbibus	maribus	animālibus	urbibus

2. In like manner decline : —

ovis, is (F.), <i>sheep.</i>	calcar, āris (N.), <i>spur.</i>
clādēs (F.), <i>disaster.</i>	pars, partis (F.), <i>part.</i>
imber, bris (M.), <i>rain-storm.</i>	mūs, mūris (M.), <i>mouse.</i>

a. Nouns of this class are called *vowel* or *i-stems*. They are,

1. Those in **is, ēs** (mostly F.), with neuters in **e, al, ar**; 2. Monosyllables with *stem ending in two consonants*; 3. Most nouns in **ns** or **rs**, some in **ās**, with a few of one syllable. They are thus distinguished : —

1. All have the gen. plur. in *ium*; 2. Neuters have nom. and acc. plur. in *ia*; 3. The acc. plur. (M. or F.) is often written *īs*; 4. A few in the acc. sing. end in *im*; 5. The abl. sing. of all neuters, and of many M. or F., ends in *ī*. (Gr. p. 18).

b. Masculine endings of this declension are **or, ōs, er, ěs**; feminine are **ās, ēs, is, ys, x**; **do, go, io, ūs**; neuter are **a, e, i, y**; **c, t, l**; **men, ar, ur ūs**.

3. Decline the following, of peculiar inflection : —

SING.	<i>ox, C.</i>	<i>old man, M.</i>	<i>flesh, F.</i>	<i>bone, N.</i>	<i>force, F.</i>	<i>swine, C.</i>
N., V	bōs	sēnex	cāro	ōs	vīs	sūs
GEN.	bōvis	senis	cārnis	ossis	vīs (rare)	suis
DAT.	bovī	senī	cārnī	ossī	—	suī
ACC.	bovem	senem	cārnem	os	vim	suem
ABL.	bove	sene	cārne	osse	vī	sue
PLUR.	<i>cattle.</i>				<i>strength.</i>	
N., A., V.	bovēs	senēs	cārnēs	ossa	vīrēs	suēs
GEN.	bovm	senum	—	ossium	vīrium	suum
DAT., ABL.	bōbus (būbus)	senibus	cārnibus	ossibus	vīribus	sūbus (suibus)

See EXERCISE, page 51.

Lesson 10.

Adjectives of the Third Declension.

PART FIRST.

LEARN the following inflections : —

SING.	M., F. <i>light.</i>	N.	M. <i>keen.</i>	F.	N.
N., V.	lĕvis	lĕve	ācer	ācris	ācre
GEN.	levis	levis	ācris	ācris	ācris
DAT.	levī	levī	ācrī	ācrī	ācrī
ACC.	levem	leve	ācrem	ācrem	ācre
ABL.	levī	levī	ācrī	ācrī	ācrī
PLUR.					
N., V.	levēs	levia	ācrēs	ācrēs	ācria
GEN.	levium	levium	ācrium	ācrium	ācrium
DAT.	levibus	levibus	ācribus	ācribus	ācribus
ACC.	levēs (īs)	levia	ācrēs (īs)	ācrēs (īs)	ācria
ABL.	levibus	levibus	ācribus	ācribus	ācribus

Adjectives declined like **levis** are called *adjectives of two terminations*.

Twelve adjectives, — **ācer**, *alācer*, *campester*, *celeber*, *equester*, *palūster*, *puter*, *salūber*, *silvester*, *terrester*, *volūcer*, with *celer*, *celeris*, *celere* — are declined like **levis**, except that the masculine nominative and vocative singular end in **er**. They are called *adjectives of three terminations*.

PART SECOND.

Decline the following adjectives of *consonant stems* :

SING.	M., F. <i>fierce.</i>	N.	M., F. <i>needy.</i>	N.
N., V.	atrōx		egēns	
GEN.	atrōcis		egēntis	
DAT.	atrōcī		egēntī	
ACC.	atrōcem	atrōx	egēntem	egēns
ABL.	atrōce or atrōcī		egēnte or egēntī	
PLUR.				
N., V.	atrōcēs	atrōcia	egēntēs	egēntia
GEN.	atrōcium		egēntium	
DAT.	atrōcibus		egēntibus	
ACC.	atrōcēs (īs)	atrōcia	egēntēs (īs)	egēntia
ABL.	atrōcibus		egēntibus	

SING.	M., F. <i>rich.</i>	N.	M., F. <i>fertile.</i>	N.	M., F. <i>old.</i>	N.
N., V.	<i>dīves</i>		<i>ūber</i>		<i>vetus</i>	
GEN.	<i>dīvitis</i>		<i>ūberis</i>		<i>veteris</i>	
DAT.	<i>dīvī</i>		<i>ūberī</i>		<i>veterī</i>	
ACC.	<i>dīvitem dīves</i>		<i>ūberem ūber</i>		<i>veterem vetus</i>	
ABL.	<i>dīvite (ī)</i>		<i>ūbere (i)</i>		<i>vetere (i)</i>	
PLUR.						
N., V.	<i>dīvītēs [dītia]</i>		<i>ūberēs ūbera</i>		<i>veterēs vetera</i>	
GEN.	<i>dīvitum</i>		<i>ūberum</i>		<i>veterum</i>	
DAT.	<i>dīvītibus</i>		<i>ūberibus</i>		<i>veteribus</i>	
ACC.	<i>dīvītēs [dītia]</i>		<i>ūberēs ūbera</i>		<i>veterēs vetera</i>	
ABL.	<i>dīvītibus</i>		<i>ūberibus</i>		<i>veteribus</i>	

a. These are called *adjectives of one termination*, having only one form in the nominative singular.

b. When used as nouns, they have the ablative singular in *e*; otherwise more commonly in *ī*.

c. Adverbs are formed from adjectives of the third declension by adding *ter* to the stem: as, *leviter*, *lightly*; *atrōciter*, *fiercely*.

2. Decline the following Comparatives:—

SING.	M., F. <i>better.</i>	N.	M., F. <i>more.</i>	N.
N., V.	<i>melior</i>	<i>melius</i>	—	<i>plūs</i>
GEN.	<i>meliōris</i>		—	<i>plūris</i>
DAT.	<i>meliōrī</i>		—	—
ACC.	<i>meliōrem</i>	<i>melius</i>	—	<i>plūs</i>
ABL.	<i>meliōre</i> or <i>ī</i>		—	<i>plūre</i>
PLUR.				
N., V.	<i>meliōrēs</i>	<i>meliōra</i>	<i>plūrēs</i>	<i>plūra (ia)</i>
GEN.	<i>meliōrum</i>		<i>plūrium</i>	
DAT.	<i>meliōribus</i>		<i>plūribus</i>	
ACC.	<i>meliōrēs</i>	<i>meliōra</i>	<i>plūrēs</i>	<i>plūra (ia)</i>
ABL.	<i>meliōribus</i>		<i>plūribus</i>	

a. The singular *plūs* is only used as a neuter noun; the genitive (rarely ablative), as an expression of value.

b. The neut. sing. acc. of comparatives is used as an adverb: as, *levius*, *more lightly*; *atrōcius*, *more fiercely*.

Examples.

1. Virī fortēs perīcula nōn timēnt.
2. Nōn omnis via brevis est facilis.
3. Custōs es pauperis hortī.

See EXERCISE, page 53.

Lesson 11.

Comparison of Adjectives.

1. The Comparative is formed by adding **ior**, and the Superlative by adding **issimus**, to the stem of the positive: as,

altus, *high*; **altior**, *higher*; **altissimus**, *highest*.

levis, *light*; **levior**; **levissimus**.

atrōx, *fierce*; **atrōcior**; **atrōcissimus**.

egēns, *needy*; **egēntior**; **egēntissimus**.

N. B. If the stem ends in a vowel, this vowel is dropped before these terminations. For the inflection of comparatives, see p. 16.

a. Adjectives in **er** form the superlative by adding **-rimus**: as,

miser, **miserior**, **miserrimus**; also,

vetus, [**vetustior**] **veterrimus**.

b. The following form the superlative by adding **-limus**: *facilis*, *difficilis*, *similis*, *dissimilis*, *gracilis*, *humilis*: as,

similis, *like*; **similior**, **simillimus**.

c. The following are compared irregularly: —

bonus, **melior**, **optimus**, *good*, *better*, *best*.

malus, **pējor** (**pēior**), **pessimus**, *bad*, *worse*, *worst*.

magnus, **mājor** (**māior**), **maximus**, *great*, *greater*, *greatest*.

parvus, **minor**, **minimus**, *small*, *smaller*, *smallest*.

multum (N.), **plūs**, **plūrimum**, *much*, *more*, *most*.

multī, **plūrēs**, **plūrimī**, *many*, *more*, *most*.

For other irregular and defective forms, see Grammar, pp. 39, 40.

2. Adverbs formed from adjectives are compared as follows: —

altus, *high*: **altē**, **altius**, **altissimē**.

miser, *wretched*: **miserē**, **miserius**, **miserrimē**.

levis, *light*: **leviter**, **levius**, **levissimē**.

similis, *like*: **similiter**, **similius**, **simillimē**.

bonus, *good*: **benē**, **melius**, **optimē**.

malus, *bad*: **malē**, **pējus**, **pessimē**.

RULE. — *The comparative degree may be followed by the ablative*: as,

ēloquentior **Cicerōne**, *more eloquent than Cicero*.

See EXERCISE, page 54.

Lesson 12.

Fourth and Fifth Declensions.

1. Decline the following : —

SING.	<i>hand</i> (F.).	<i>lake</i> (M.).	<i>house</i> (F.)	<i>knee</i> (N.).	<i>day</i> (M.).
N., V.	manus	lacus	domus	genū	diēs
GEN.	manūs	lacūs	domūs	genū (ūs)	diēi
DAT.	manuī	lacuī	domuī	genū	diēi
ACC.	manum	lacum	domum	genū	diem
ABL.	manū	lacū	domō	genū	diē
PLUR.					
N., V.	manūs	lacūs	domūs	genua	diēs
GEN.	manuum	lacuum	domōrum	genuum	diērum
DAT.	manibus	lacubus	domibus	genibus	diēbus
ACC.	manūs	lacūs	domōs	genua	diēs
ABL.	manibus	lacubus	domibus	genibus	diēbus

a. The following nouns of the fourth declension have the dative and ablative plural in **-ubus**: *artus*, *partus*, *portus*, *tribus*, *veru*; with dissyllables in **-cus** (as *lacus*). Most in **us** are masculine.

b. **Domus**, *house*, has all the forms of the fourth declension; but the most usual are those given above. It has also the locative **domī** (sometimes **domuī**), *at home*.

c. Most nouns of the Fifth Declension want the plural. The only ones complete in their inflection are **diēs**, *day*, and **rēs**, *thing*. All are feminine except **diēs**, (generally masc.), and **merīdiēs** (M.).

See EXERCISE, page 56.

Lesson 13.

Pronouns: 1. Personal and Demonstrative.

PART FIRST.

The Personal Pronouns are thus declined: —

	FIRST PERSON.		SECOND PERSON.	
NOM.	ego , <i>I</i>	nōs , <i>we</i>	tū , <i>thou</i>	vōs , <i>ye or you</i>
GEN.	meī , <i>of me</i>	nōstrum , trī = <i>of us</i>	tuī	vēstrum , trī
DAT.	mihi , <i>to me</i>	nōbīs , <i>to us</i>	tibi	vōbīs
ACC.	mē , <i>me</i>	nōs , <i>us</i>	tē	vōs
VOC.	—	—	tū	vōs
ABL.	mē , <i>by me</i>	nōbīs , <i>by us</i>	tē	vōbīs

a. These are also used reflexively: as, **tē laudās**, *you praise yourself*.

b. The pronouns of the Third Person — *he, she, it, they* — are wanting in Latin ; a demonstrative being sometimes used.

c. The Reflexive pronoun of the third person is the same in the singular and plural: viz.,

GEN.	suī,	<i>of himself, herself, themselves.</i>				
DAT.	sibi,	to	”	”	”	”
ACC.	sē or sēsē	”	”	”	”	”
ABL.	”	”	with	”	”	”

N. B.—The Reflexive pronoun should not be confounded with the *intensive ipse* ; thus, *ipse sē laudat, he [himself] praises himself.*

d. The genitives *nōstrum, vēstrum*, are used *partitively* : as, *ūnus nōstrum, one of us* ; while *meī, tuī, suī, nōstri, vēstri*, are used *objectively* : as, *memor es nōstri, be mindful of us.*

e. For the genitive of *possession*, the adjectives *meus, tuus, suus, nōster, vēster*, are always used. They may stand in apposition with a genitive in any case : as,

nōstra omnium patria, the country of us all.

f. The preposition *cum, with*, is joined *enclitically* with the ablative of the personal pronouns : as,

vōbiscum loquitur, he speaks with you.

g. The personal or demonstrative pronouns are in general used only for the sake of distinction or emphasis : as,

tē voco, I call you ; but —

quis mē vocat ? ego tē voco : who calls me ? it is I.

PART SECOND.

The Demonstrative Pronouns are thus declined : —

	<i>this.</i>			<i>that.</i>		
SING.	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
NOM.	hīc	haec	hōc	is	ea	id
GEN.	hūjus	hūjus	hūjus	ējus	ējus	ējus
DAT.	huic	huic	huic	eī	eī	eī
ACC.	hunc	hanc	hōc	eum	eam	id
ABL.	hōc	hāc	hōc	eō	eā	eō
PLUR.	<i>these.</i>			<i>those.</i>		
NOM.	hī	hae	haec	iī (eī)	eae	ea
GEN.	hōrum	hārum	hōrum	eōrum	eārum	eōrum
DAT.	hīs	hīs	hīs		eīs or iīs	
ACC.	hōs	hās	haec	eōs	eās	ea
ABL.	hīs	hīs	hīs		eīs or iīs	

	<i>that.</i>			<i>self.</i>		
SING.	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
NOM.	ille	illa	illud	ipse	ipsa	ipsum
GEN.	illius	illius	illius	ipsius	ipsius	ipsius
DAT.	illī	illī	illī	ipsī	ipsī	ipsī
ACC.	illum	illam	illud	ipsum	ipsam	ipsum
VOC.		—		ipse	ipsa	ipsum
ABL.	illō	illā	illō	ipsō	ipsā	ipsō

Like *ille* decline *iste*, *ista*, *istud*, *that* (*yonder*).

The Plural of these words is regular, like that of *bonus*: as,
illī, *illae*, *illa*, *those*, &c.

	SING.		<i>the same.</i>		PLUR.	
N.	<i>īdem</i>	<i>eādem</i>	<i>īdem</i>	<i>iīdem</i>	<i>eaedem</i>	<i>eādem</i>
G.	<i>ējusdem</i>	<i>ējusdem</i>	<i>ējusdem</i>	<i>eōrundem</i>	<i>eārundem</i>	<i>eōrundem</i>
D.	<i>eīdem</i>	<i>eīdem</i>	<i>eīdem</i>	<i>eīdem</i> or <i>iīdem</i>		
A.	<i>eundem</i>	<i>eandem</i>	<i>īdem</i>	<i>eōsdem</i>	<i>eāsdem</i>	<i>eādem</i>
A.	<i>eōdem</i>	<i>eādem</i>	<i>eōdem</i>	<i>eīdem</i> or <i>iīdem</i>		

The demonstrative pronouns are often used in the oblique cases as personal pronouns of the third person: as,

*eum et frātre*m *ējus* *video*, *I see him and his brother*.

See EXERCISE, page 57.

Lesson 14.

Pronouns: Relative, Interrogative, &c.

1. The Relative Pronoun is thus declined: —

	SINGULAR.			<i>who, which.</i>			PLURAL.		
NOM.	<i>quī</i>	<i>quae</i>	<i>quod</i>	<i>quī</i>	<i>quae</i>	<i>quae</i>	<i>quī</i>	<i>quae</i>	<i>quae</i>
GEN.	<i>cūjus</i>	<i>cūjus</i>	<i>cūjus</i>	<i>quōrum</i>	<i>quārum</i>	<i>quōrum</i>	<i>quōrum</i>	<i>quārum</i>	<i>quōrum</i>
DAT.	<i>cui</i>	<i>cui</i>	<i>cui</i>	<i>quibus</i>	<i>quibus</i>	<i>quibus</i>	<i>quibus</i>	<i>quibus</i>	<i>quibus</i>
ACC.	<i>quem</i>	<i>quam</i>	<i>quod</i>	<i>quōs</i>	<i>quās</i>	<i>quae</i>	<i>quōs</i>	<i>quās</i>	<i>quae</i>
ABL.	<i>quō</i>	<i>quā</i>	<i>quō</i>	<i>quibus</i>	<i>quibus</i>	<i>quibus</i>	<i>quibus</i>	<i>quibus</i>	<i>quibus</i>

a. The affix *-cumque* (or *-cunque*), *-soever*, may be added to any relative word: as, *quicumque*, *whoever*; *ubicumque*, *wherever*; *quālisicumque*, *of whatever sort*.

b. The preposition *cum* is affixed to the ablative of *quī* as to the personal pronouns: as, *quōcum*, *quibuscum*, *with whom*.

c. The forms of the Relative are also Interrogative, as in English; but when used *substantively*, *quis* is used for *quī*, and *quid* for *quod*: as,

quis *vocat*? *who calls*? *quid* *vidēs*? *what do you see*? but —
quī (or *quis*) *homo* *vocat*? *quod* *templum* *vidēs*?

2. COMPOUNDS of *quī* or *quis* are thus declined :—

a. In the compounds *quīdam*, *some one* ; *quicumque*, *whoever* ; *quīvis*, *quilibet*, *quispiam*, *quisquam*, *any one* ; the former part is declined like *quī* or *quis*.

b. The compounds *aliquis*, *some* ; *siquis*, *if any* ; *nēquis*, *lest any* ; *ecquis*, *numquis*, *whether any*, are declined as follows :—

	SINGULAR.		<i>some.</i>	PLURAL.	
N.	<i>aliquis</i>	<i>aliqua</i>	<i>aliquid</i>	<i>aliquī</i>	<i>aliquae aliqua</i>
G.		<i>alicūjus</i>		<i>aliquōrum</i>	<i>aliquārum aliquōrum</i>
D.		<i>alicui</i>			<i>aliquibus</i>
A.	<i>aliquem</i>	<i>aliquam</i>	<i>aliquid</i>	<i>aliquōs</i>	<i>aliquās aliqua</i>
A.	<i>aliquō</i>	<i>aliquā</i>	<i>aliquō</i>		<i>aliquibus</i>

c. Of *quisquis*, *whoever*, both parts are declined ; but the feminine and most plural forms are wanting.

3. CORRELATIVES. — Many *pairs of words*, demonstrative and relative, are used in corresponding parts of a sentence (see the lists in § 22) : as,

tantus . . . quantus, as great . . . as.

tālis . . . quālis, such . . . as.

tot . . . quot, as many . . . as.

RULE. — *A Relative agrees with its Antecedent in GENDER and NUMBER ; but its CASE depends on the construction of the clause in which it stands.*

See EXERCISE, page 59.

Lesson 15.

Numerals.

The following list of Cardinal and Ordinal numbers should be gradually committed to memory :—

CARDINAL.	ORDINAL.	ROMAN NUMERALS.
1. <i>ūnus, ūna, ūnum, one.</i>	<i>primus, a, um, first.</i>	I.
2. <i>duo, duæ, duo, two.</i>	<i>secundus (alter), second.</i>	II.
3. <i>trēs, tria, three, &c.</i>	<i>tertius, third, &c.</i>	III.
4. <i>quattuor</i>	<i>quartus</i>	IV.
5. <i>quinque</i>	<i>quintus</i>	V.
6. <i>sex</i>	<i>sextus</i>	VI.
7. <i>septem</i>	<i>septimus</i>	VII.
8. <i>octo</i>	<i>octāvus</i>	VIII.
9. <i>novem</i>	<i>nōnus</i>	IX.
10. <i>decem</i>	<i>decīmus</i>	X.

CARDINAL.	ORDINAL.	ROMAN NUMERALS.
11. undĕcim	ūndecimus	XI.
12. duodecim	duodecimus	XII.
13. tredecim	tertius decimus	XIII.
14. quattuordecim	quartus decimus	XIV.
15. quindecim	quintus decimus	XV.
16. sēdecim	sextus decimus	XVI.
17. septendecim	septimus decimus	XVII.
18. duodēvigintī (octōdecīm)	duodēvicesimus	XVIII.
19. ūndēvigintī (novendecim)	undēvicesimus	XIX.
20. vīgintī	vīcēsimus (vīgēsimus)	XX.
30. trigintā	trīcēsimus	XXX.
40. quadrāgintā	quadrāgēsimus	XL.
50. quinquāgintā	quinquāgēsimus	L.
60. sexāgintā	sexāgēsimus	LX.
70. septuāgintā	septuāgēsimus	LXX.
80. octōgintā	octōgēsimus	LXXX.
90. nōnāgintā	nōnāgēsimus	XC.
100. centum	centēsimus	C.
200. ducentī, æ, a	ducentēsimus	CC.
300. trecentī	trecentēsimus	CCC.
400. quadringentī	quadringentēsimus	CCCC.
500. quingentī	quingentēsimus	ID, or D.
600. sexcentī	sexcentēsimus	DC.
700. septingentī	septingentēsimus	DCC.
800. octingentī	octingentēsimus	DCCC.
900. nōngentī	nōngentēsimus	DCCCC.
1000. mille	millēsimus	CID, or M.

a. The inflection of **ūnus** and **duo** will be found in Lesson 5. That of **trēs** is like the plural of **levis**. The other Cardinal numbers, up to 100, are not declined; the hundreds, up to 1000, are declined like the plural of **bonus**.

b. **Mille**, a *thousand*, is not declined; **millia** (*mīlia*), *thousands*, is declined as a noun, like the plural of **mare**. Thus we say —

cum mille hominibus, *with a thousand men*; but —
cum duobus millibus (*mīlibus*) **hominum**; or,
cum bis mille hominibus, *with two thousand men*.

c. The following are called **DISTRIBUTIVE NUMERALS**, and are inflected like the plural of **bonus** : —

1. singulī, <i>one by one.</i>	5. quīnī	9. novēnī
2. bīnī, <i>two-and-two.</i>	6. sēnī	10. dēnī
3. ternī, trīnī, <i>by threes.</i>	7. septēnī	11. ūndēnī
4. quaternī, <i>by fours, &c.</i>	8. octōnī	12. duodēnī

For the use of Distributives, see § 18, 2. a, b, c, d.

d. The following are Numeral Adverbs : —

1. semel , <i>once.</i>	3. ter	5. quinqūēs (<i>ēns</i>)
2. bis , <i>twice.</i>	4. quater	6. sexiēs (<i>ēns</i>), etc.

Lesson 16.

Verbs: 1. Moods and Tenses.

1. There are four MOODS of the Latin verb: —

a. The INDICATIVE is used for *direct assertions* or *interrogations*: as, **vēnī, vidī, vīcī**, *I came, saw, conquered*.

b. The SUBJUNCTIVE is used chiefly in *commands, conditions, and dependent clauses*; as, **eāmus**, *let us go*; **sī adessēs**, *if you were here*; **adsum ut videam**, *I am here that I may see*.

N. B. — For the special uses of the Subjunctive, see “Constructions of Syntax,” pages 99–119.

c. The IMPERATIVE is used for *exhortation* or *command*: as, **adeste puerī**, *come, boys!* but its place is often supplied by the Subjunctive; in *prohibitions*, the perf. subj. is used with **nē**.

d. The INFINITIVE is used chiefly as the subject or object of another verb; as, **hūmānum est errāre**, *to err is human*; **volo vidēre**, *I wish to see*; **jubeo tē venīre**, *I bid you come*.

2. There are four PARTICIPLES: —

a. The PRESENT participle ends in **āns** or **ēns**: as, **vocāns**, *calling*; **legēns**, *reading*.

b. The FUTURE participle ends in **ūrus**, and is used to express purpose: as, **vēnit audītūrus**, *he came to hear*. As an adjective, it expresses what is likely or about to happen: as, **urbs est cāsūra**, *the city is about to fall*.

c. The PERFECT participle ends in **tus** or **sus**: as, **tectus**, *sheltered*. It is chiefly used with **esse** to form certain tenses in the passive: as, **vocātus est**, *he has been called, or was called*.

d. The GERUNDIVE ends in **ūsus**, and is used in the oblique cases in such phrases as —

pācis petendae causā, *for the sake of seeking peace* (§ 73, 3).

As an adjective, it expresses that which ought to be or must be done: as, **dēlēnda est Karthāgo**, *Carthage must be destroyed*.

3. The verb has also the following noun-forms: —

a. The GERUND is a verbal noun, in **dī, dō, dum**, corresponding to the English participial noun in -ING: as, **loquendī causā**, *for the sake of speaking*.

b. The SUPINES are verbal nouns ending in **um** and **ū**, usually translated by the English infinitive: as, **vēnit spectātum**, *he came to look*; **mīrābile dictū**, *wonderful to tell*.

4. There are six TENSES; three of *incomplete* and three of *completed action*: viz.,

a. PRESENT: as, *adsum, here I am; diū aegrōto, I am* [and have long been] *sick*.

b. The IMPERFECT is used chiefly for *description*, or for *continued or repeated action*; as, *dīcēbat, he said, was saying, or used to say; mōns impendēbat, a mountain overhung*.

c. FUTURE: as, *veniet, he will come*.

d. The PERFECT is either *definite* or *historical*: as, *vocāvit, he has called* (definite); or, *he called* (historical).

e. PLUPERFECT: as, *vēnerat, he had come*.

f. FUTURE PERFECT: as, *cum vēnero scrībam, when I come* (shall have come), *I will write*.

NOTE. — The Future and Future Perfect are wanting in the Subjunctive; but are sometimes supplied by the future participle with the tenses of *esse*.

Lesson 17.

Verbs: 2. The verb ESSE, *to be*.

PRESENT. INFIN. PERF. FUT. PART.

PRINCIPAL PARTS: **sum esse fuī futūrus**

	INDICATIVE.	PRESENT.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
SING. 1.	sum, I am.	sim, may I be! * (<i>I am, may or</i>	
2.	ēs, thou art (you are).	sīs, may you be. [<i>would be, &c.</i>]	
3.	est, he (she, it) is.	sit, let him be (may he be).	
PLUR. 1.	sumus, we are.	sīmus, let us be.	
2.	estis, you are.	sītis, may ye be.	
3.	sunt, they are.	sīnt, let them be (may they be).	

IMPERFECT.

SING. 1.	eram, I was.	essem
2.	erās, thou wast (you were).	essēs
3.	erat, he (she, it) was.	esset
PLUR. 1.	erāmus, we were.	essēmus
2.	erātis, you were.	essētis
3.	erānt, they were.	essēnt

* This is the most frequent meaning of this form *when used independently*. For the numerous *dependent* meanings of the subjunctive, see Syntax.

FUTURE.

SING. 1.	ero, <i>I shall be.</i>	[futūrus sim]
2.	eris, <i>thou wilt be (you will be).</i>	
3.	erit, <i>he will be.</i>	
PLUR. 1.	erimus, <i>we shall be.</i>	
2.	eritis, <i>you will be.</i>	
3.	erunt, <i>they will be.</i>	

PERFECT.

SING. 1.	fuī, <i>I was (have been).</i>	fuerim
2.	fuistī, <i>you were.</i>	fueris
3.	fuit, <i>he was.</i>	fuerit
PLUR. 1.	fuimus, <i>we were.</i>	fuerimus
2.	fuistis, <i>you were.</i>	fueritis
3.	fuērunt, <i>they were.</i>	fuerint
	or fuēre.	

PLUPERFECT.

SING. 1.	fueram, <i>I had been</i>	fuissem
2.	fuerās, <i>you had been.</i>	fuissēs
3.	fuerat, <i>he had been.</i>	fuisset
PLUR. 1.	fuerāmus, <i>we had been.</i>	fuissēmus
2.	fuerātis, <i>you had been.</i>	fuissētis
3.	fuerānt, <i>they had been.</i>	fuissēnt

FUTURE PERFECT.

SING. 1.	fuero, <i>I shall have been.</i>
2.	fueris, <i>you will have been.</i>
3.	fuerit, <i>he will have been.</i>
PLUR. 1.	fuerimus, <i>we shall have been.</i>
2.	fueritis, <i>you will have been.</i>
3.	fuerint, <i>they will have been.</i>

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT.	ēs, <i>be thou.</i>	este, <i>be ye.</i>
FUTURE.	esto, <i>thou shalt be.</i>	estōte, <i>ye shall be.</i>
	esto, <i>he shall be.</i>	sunto, <i>they shall be.</i>

INFINITIVE.

PRESENT.	esse, <i>to be.</i>
PERFECT.	fuisse, <i>to have been.</i>
FUTURE.	fōre or futūrus esse, <i>to be about to be.</i>
FUTURE PARTICIPLE.	futūrus, a, um, <i>about to be.</i>

The verb *esse* is joined with the adjective *potis*, *able*, making the compound *possum*, *I can (am able)*. It is also compounded with *prō* (*prōd*), *for*, in *prōsum*, *I benefit or help*, and with several other prepositions. These compounds are inflected as follows : —

PRESENT.			
INDIC.	SUBJ.	INDIC.	SUBJ.
possum, <i>I can.</i>	possim	prōsum, <i>I help.</i>	prōsim
potes, <i>you can.</i>	possis	prōdes	prōsis
potest, <i>he can.</i>	possit	prōdest	prōsit
possumus, <i>we can.</i>	possimus	prōsumus	prōsimus
potestis, <i>you can.</i>	possitis	prōdestis	prōsitis
possunt, <i>they can.</i>	possint	prōsunt	prōsint
IMPERFECT.			
poteram, <i>I could.</i>	possem	prōderam	prōdessem
FUTURE.			
potero, <i>I shall be able.</i>		prōdero, <i>I shall help.</i>	
PERFECT.			
potuī, <i>I could.</i>	potuerim	prōfui, <i>I helped.</i>	prōfuerim
PLUPERFECT.			
potueram	potuissem	prōfueram	prōfuissem
FUTURE PERFECT.			
potuēro, <i>I shall have been able.</i>		prōfuēro, <i>I shall have helped.</i>	
IMPERATIVE.			
—		prōdes, prōdesto, &c.	
INFINITIVE.			
PR. posse	PERF. potuisse	PR. prōdesse	PERF. prōfuisse
PARTICIPLES.			
potēns (adj.), <i>powerful.</i>		prōfutūrus, <i>about to help.</i>	

Lesson 18.

Verbs : 3. The Four Conjugations.

1. VERBS are inflected in four regular Conjugations, distinguished by the vowel before *-re* in the Infinitive : viz., 1. *āre*; 2. *ēre*; 3. *ěre*; 4. *ire*.

2. The Principal Parts of the verb, from which all the others are found, are —

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. The PRESENT INDICATIVE ; | 3. The PERFECT INDICATIVE ; |
| 2. The PRESENT INFINITIVE ; | 4. The SUPINE. |

a. The regular forms of conjugation are these : —

1. amo, amāre, amāvī, amātum, *to love.*
2. dēleo, dēlēre, dēlēvī, dēlētum, *to destroy.*
3. carpo, carpēre, carpsī, carptum, *to pluck.*
4. audio, audīre, audīvī, audītum, *to hear.*

b. In the second conjugation, a more common form is the following (omitting ē in the perfect and supine) : —

moneo, monēre, monuī, monitum, to warn.

c. The Perfect stem is sometimes the same as the present ; but it is usually changed in one of the following ways : —

1. By lengthening the vowel : as, lego, lēgī ; capio, cēpī.
2. By reduplication : as, cado, cecidī ; tondeo, totondī.
3. By adding s : as, carpo, carpsī ; dūco, dūxī ; tego, texī.
4. By adding u : as, domo, domuī ; aperio, aperuī.

5. By adding v (u) preceded by the vowel of conjugation (see page 10) : as, amo, amāvī ; audio, audīvī. This is found in almost all verbs of the first and fourth conjugations ; but the v is often dropped and the syllable contracted : as, amārat, audierat, for amāverat, audiverat ; amāsse, audīsse (or audiisse), for amāvisse, audīvisse.

d. The Supine stem is generally formed by adding t or s : as, dīco, dictum ; cado, cāsum.

e. The SYNOPSIS of a verb consists of the *first person singular* of each tense, with infinitive and participles, given in regular order : as of *āmo, I love* —

(Present Stem.)

ACTIVE VOICE.

(Perfect Stem.)

INDIC.	amo, amābam, amābo.	amāvī, amāveram, amāvero
SUBJ.	amem, amārem	amāverim, amāvissem
IMPER.	amā, amāto	—
INFIN.	amāre	amāvisse

PASSIVE VOICE.

(Supine Stem.)

INDIC.	amor, amābar, amābor	amātus sum, — eram, — ero
SUBJ.	amer, amārer,	amātus sim, — essem
IMPER.	amāre, amātor	—
INFIN.	amārī	amātus esse, amātum irī

PARTICIPLES.

ACT.	amāns	amātūrus
PASS.	amāndus	amātus

Lesson 19.

Regular Verb ; First Conjugation.

I. ACTIVE VOICE.

PRESENT. INFIN. PERFECT. SUPINE.

PRINCIPAL PARTS: **amo** **amāre** **amāvī** **amātum**

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT, *I love, or am loving.*

SING. 1.	amo , <i>I love.</i>	amem
2.	amās , <i>you love.</i>	amēs
3.	amat , <i>he (she, it) loves.</i>	amet
PLUR. 1.	amāmus , <i>we love.</i>	amēmus
2.	amātis , <i>you love.</i>	amētis
3.	amānt , <i>they love.</i>	ament

IMPERFECT, *I loved (used to love).*

SING. 1.	amābam , <i>I loved.</i>	amārem
2.	amābās , <i>you loved.</i>	amārēs
3.	amābat , <i>he loved.</i>	amāret
PLUR. 1.	amābāmus , <i>we loved.</i>	amārēmus
2.	amābātis , <i>you loved.</i>	amārētis
3.	amābānt , <i>they loved.</i>	amārent

FUTURE, *I shall love.*

SING. 1.	amābo , <i>I shall love,</i>
2.	amābis , <i>you will love.</i>
3.	amābit , <i>he will love.</i>
PLUR. 1.	amābimus , <i>we shall love.</i>
2.	amābitis , <i>you will love.</i>
3.	amābunt , <i>they will love.</i>

PERFECT, *I loved (have loved.)*

SING. 1.	amāvī , <i>I loved.</i>	amāverim
2.	amāvistī , <i>you loved.</i>	amāveris
3.	amāvit , <i>he loved.</i>	amāverit
PLUR. 1.	amāvimus , <i>we loved.</i>	amāverimus
2.	amāvistis , <i>you loved.</i>	amāveritis
3.	amāvērunt (ēre), <i>they loved.</i>	amāverint

PLUPERFECT, *I had loved.*

SING. 1.	amāveram , <i>I had loved.</i>	amāvissem
2.	amāverās , <i>you had loved.</i>	amāvissēs
3.	amāverat , <i>he had loved.</i>	amāvisset
PLUR. 1.	amāverāmus , <i>we had loved.</i>	amāvissēmus
2.	amāverātis , <i>you had loved.</i>	amāvissētis
3.	amāverānt , <i>they had loved.</i>	amāvissēnt

FUTURE PERFECT, *I shall have loved.*

SING. 1.	amāvero, <i>I shall have loved.</i>		
2.	amāveris, <i>you will have loved.</i>		
3.	amāverit, <i>he will have loved.</i>		
PLUR. 1.	amāverimus, <i>we shall have loved.</i>		
2.	amāveritis, <i>you will have loved.</i>		
3.	amāverint, <i>they will have loved.</i>		
	SINGULAR.	IMPERATIVE.	PLURAL.
PRES. 2.	amā, <i>love thou.</i>	amāte, <i>love ye.</i>	
FUT. 2.	amāto, <i>thou shalt love.</i>	amātote, <i>ye shall love.</i>	
3.	amāto, <i>he shall love.</i>	amānto, <i>they shall love.</i>	

Noun and Adjective Forms.

INFINITIVE.

PRESENT.	amāre, <i>to love.</i>
PERFECT.	amāvisse, or amāsse, <i>to have loved.</i>
FUTURE.	amātūrus esse, <i>to be about to love.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT.	amāns, āntis, <i>loving.</i>
FUTURE.	amātūrus, a, um, <i>about to love.</i>

GERUND.

G.	amāndī, <i>of [the act or state of] loving.</i>
D.	amāndō, <i>for loving (with adjectives).</i>
Ac.	amāndum, <i>loving (with ad and inter).</i>
Ab.	amāndō, <i>by loving.</i>

SUPINE.

ACC.	amātum, <i>to love (with verbs of motion).</i>
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First Periphrastic Conjugation.

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRES.	amātūrus sum . . .	sim, <i>I am about to love.</i>
IMPERF.	amātūrus eram . . .	essem, <i>I was about to love.</i>
FUT.	amātūrus ero	
PERF.	amātūrus fuī . . .	fuerim
PLUP.	amātūrus fueram . . .	fuissem

Second Periphrastic Conjugation.

PRES.	amāndus sum . . .	sim, <i>I am to be loved.</i>
IMPERF.	amāndus eram . . .	fuerim, <i>I was to be loved.</i>
FUT.	amāndus ero . . .	essem
PERF.	amāndus fuī . . .	
PLUP.	amāndus fueram . . .	fuissem

See EXERCISE, page 60.

Lesson 20.

Regular Verb: First Conjugation.

2. PASSIVE VOICE.

PRESENT. INFINITIVE. PERFECT.

PRINCIPAL PARTS: **amor** **amārī** **amātus sum**

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT, *I am loved.*

SING. 1.	amor , <i>I am loved.</i>	amer
2.	amāris (re), <i>you are loved.</i>	amēris (re)
3.	amātur , <i>he is loved.</i>	amētur
PLUR. 1.	amāmur , <i>we are loved.</i>	amēmur
2.	amāmini , <i>you are loved.</i>	amēmini
3.	amāntur , <i>they are loved.</i>	amēntur

IMPERFECT, *I was loved.*

SING. 1.	amābar , <i>I was loved.</i>	amārer
2.	amābāris (re), <i>you were loved.</i>	amārēris (re)
3.	amābātur , <i>he was loved.</i>	amārētur
PLUR. 1.	amābāmur , <i>we were loved.</i>	amārēmur
2.	amābāmini , <i>you were loved.</i>	amārēmini
3.	amābāntur , <i>they were loved.</i>	amārēntur

FUTURE, *I shall be loved.*

SING. 1.	amābor , <i>I shall be loved.</i>
2.	amāberis (re), <i>thou wilt (you will) be loved.</i>
3.	amābitur , <i>he will be loved.</i>
PLUR. 1.	amābimur , <i>we shall be loved.</i>
2.	amābimini , <i>you will be loved.</i>
3.	amābuntur , <i>they will be loved.</i>

PERFECT, *I was (have been) loved.*

SING. 1.	amātus sum , <i>I was loved.</i>	amātus sim
2.	amātus es , <i>you were loved.</i>	amātus sis
3.	amātus est , <i>he was loved.</i>	amātus sit
PLUR. 1.	amātī sumus , <i>we were loved.</i>	amātī simus
2.	amātī estis , <i>you were loved.</i>	amātī sitis
3.	amātī sunt , <i>they were loved.</i>	amātī sint

PLUPERFECT, *I had been loved.*

SING. 1.	amātus eram , <i>I had been loved.</i>	amātus essem
2.	amātus erās , <i>you had been loved.</i>	amātus essēs
3.	amātus erat , <i>he had been loved.</i>	amātus esset
PLUR. 1.	amātī erāmus , <i>we had been loved.</i>	amātī essēmus
2.	amātī erātis , <i>you had been loved.</i>	amātī essētis
3.	amātī erānt , <i>they had been loved.</i>	amātī essēt

FUTURE PERFECT, *I shall have been loved.*

- SING. 1. amātus ero, *I shall have been loved.*
 2. amātus eris, *you will have been loved.*
 3. amātus erit, *he will have been loved.*
- PLUR. 1. amātī erimus, *you shall have been loved.*
 2. amātī eritis, *you will have been loved.*
 3. amātī erunt, *they will have been loved.*

PASSIVE VOICE.

- | | SINGULAR. | IMPERATIVE. | PLURAL. |
|----------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|
| PRES. 2. | amāre, <i>be thou loved.</i> | amāminī, <i>be ye loved.</i> | |
| FUT. 2. | amātor, <i>thou shalt be loved.</i> | — | |
| 3. | amātor, <i>he shall be loved.</i> | amāntor, <i>they shall be loved.</i> | |

Noun and Adjective Forms.

INFINITIVE.

- PRESENT. amārī, *to be loved.*
 PERFECT. amātus esse, *to have been loved.*
 FUTURE. amātum irī (amātus fore), *to be about to be loved.*

PARTICIPLES.

- PERFECT. amātus, *loved (beloved, or having been loved).*
 GERUNDIVE. amāndus, a, um, *to-be-loved (lovely).*

SUPINE.

Abl. amātū, *to love or to be loved (with adjectives).*

a. In the tenses of *completed action* in the passive, — the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect, — the participle (amātus, &c.) is treated as an adjective, agreeing in gender and number with the subject of the verb : as,

bellum parātum est, *war has been prepared.*

Gallī domitī erānt, *the Gauls had been subdued.*

nāvēs dēpressae sunt, *the ships were sunk.*

b. In the passive construction, the object of the action becomes subject, while the subject (or agent), if a person, or treated as a person (personified), is put in the ablative with the preposition ā or ab, BY ; if not a person, in the ablative alone : as,

Caesar domuit Gallōs, *Cæsar subdued the Gauls ;*

Gallī a Caesare domitī sunt, *the Gauls were subdued by Cæsar ;*

famēs necat homines, *hunger destroys men ;*

hominēs famē necantur, *men are destroyed by hunger.*

c. An Intransitive verb may be used *impersonally*, in the third person singular of the passive : as,

pugnātum est, *there was fighting ; lit. it [a battle] was fought.*

See EXERCISE, page 62.

Lesson 21.

Regular Verb: First Conjugation.

3. NOUN AND ADJECTIVE FORMS.

1. The following are the uses of the Infinitive: —

a. The Infinitive is used with verbs where the sense would be incomplete without another action *of the same subject*: as,

cōnsilia nōn possum mūtāre, *I cannot change [my] plans.*

Such verbs are *to be able, dare, begin, cease, wish*, and the like.

b. The Infinitive is used *like the nominative of a neuter noun*, in such sentences as —

scrībere est ūtile, *to write (writing) is useful.*

c. It is used *like the accusative of a neuter noun*, in such sentences as —

hostēs parānt expugnāre oppidum, *the enemy prepare to storm the town.*

d. In either of these uses, it may take as subject the accusative of a noun or pronoun: as,

senem saltāre indecōrum est, *for an old man to dance is unbecoming.*

video tē esse claudum, *I see that you are lame.*

Here the object of **video**, i.e. the thing seen, is really the substantive clause **tē esse claudum**, not the simple accusative **tē**.

RULE. — *The infinitive with subject-accusative is used as the object of verbs or other expressions of knowing, thinking, telling, or perceiving: as,*

rūmor erat Catilinam servōs armāsse, *there was a report that Catiline had armed the slaves.*

2. The Gerund and Supine are used as follows: —

a. The Gerund is used *in the oblique cases* as a participial noun, of which the Infinitive serves as nominative or accusative (as in *b, c*, above): as,

ars scrībendī, *the art of writing.*

b. The Supine is a noun of the fourth declension in the accusative and ablative cases, but having only special uses (see § 74). It may always be translated by the English Infinitive.

For the use of the Participles, see Lessons 16, 19, and 20.

See EXERCISE, page 63.

Lesson 22.

Regular Verb : Second Conjugation.

PRINCIPAL PARTS : ACT. moneo monēre monuī monitum

PASS. moneor monērī monitus sum

INDIC.	ACTIVE.	SUBJ.	INDIC.	PASSIVE.	SUBJ.
PRESENT, <i>I warn.</i>			<i>I am warned.</i>		
moneo, <i>I warn.</i>	moneam		moneor	monear	
monēs, <i>you warn.</i>	moneās		monēris (re)	moneāris (re)	
monet, <i>he warns.</i>	moneat		monētur	moneātur	
monēmus	moneāmus		monēmur	moneāmur	
monētis	moneātis		monēmini	moneāmini	
monēnt	moneānt		monēntur	moneāntur	
IMPERFECT, <i>I warned (was warning).</i>			<i>I was warned.</i>		
monēbam	monērem		monēbar	monērer	
monēbās	monērēs		monēbāris (re)	monērēris (re)	
monēbat	monēret		monēbātur	monērētur	
monēbāmus	monērēmus		monēbāmur	monērēmur	
monēbātis	monērētis		monēbāmini	monērēmini	
monēbānt	monērēnt		monēbāntur	monērēntur	
FUTURE, <i>I shall warn.</i>			<i>I shall be warned.</i>		
monēbo			monēbor		
monēbis			monēberis (re)		
monēbit			monēbitur		
monēbimus			monēbimur		
monēbitis			monēbimini		
monēbunt			monēbuntur		
PERFECT, <i>I warned (have warned).</i>			<i>I was (have been) warned.</i>		
monuī	monuerim		monitus sum	monitus sim	
monuistī	monueris		monitus es	monitus sis	
monuit	monuerit		monitus est	monitus sit	
monuimus	monuerimus		monitī sumus	monitī simus	
monuistis	monueritis		monitī estis	monitī sitis	
monuērunt (re)	monuerint		monitī sunt	monitī sint	
PLUPERFECT, <i>I had warned.</i>			<i>I had been warned.</i>		
monueram	monuissem		monitus eram	monitus essem	
monuerās	monuissēs		monitus erās	monitus essēs	
monuerat	monuisset		monitus erat	monitus esset	
monuerāmus	monuissēmus		monitī erāmus	monitī essēmus	
monuerātis	monuissētis		monitī erātis	monitī essētis	
monuerānt	monuissēnt		monitī erānt	monitī essēnt	
FUT. PERF., <i>I shall have warned.</i>			<i>I shall have been warned.</i>		
monuero			monitus ero		
monueris			monitus eris		
monuerit			monitus erit		
monuerimus			monitī erimus		
monueritis			monitī eritis		
monuerint			monitī erunt		

ACTIVE.		IMPERATIVE.		PASSIVE.	
<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	
PR. monē, <i>warn.</i>	monēte	monēre	monēmini		
F. monēto	monētōte	—	—		
monēto	monēnto	monētor	monēntor		
INFINITIVE.					
PR. monēre	PF. monuisse	PR. monērī	PF. monitus esse		
G. monitūrus esse		F. monitum irī (monitus fore)			
PARTICIPLES.					
PR. monēns	FUT. monitūrus	PF. monitus	GER. monēndus		
G. monēndī, dō, dum		SUP. monitum	monitū		
See EXERCISE, page 65.					

Lesson 23.

Regular Verb: Third Conjugation.

PRINCIPAL PARTS: ACT. tego tegere texī tectum
 PASS. tegor tegī tectus sum

INDIC.	ACTIVE.	SUBJ.	INDIC.	PASSIVE.	SUBJ.
PRES., <i>I cover.</i>			<i>I am covered (covering myself).</i>		
tego, <i>I cover.</i>	tegam		tegor	tegar	
tegis, <i>you cover.</i>	tegās		tegeris (re)	tegāris (re)	
tegit, <i>he covers.</i>	tegat		tegitur	tegātur	
tegitur, <i>we cover.</i>	tegāmur		tegitur	tegāmur	
tegitis, <i>you cover.</i>	tegātis		tegitur	tegāmini	
tegitur, <i>they cover.</i>	tegānt		tegitur	tegāntur	
IMP., <i>I covered (was covering).</i>			<i>I was covered (covering myself).</i>		
tegebam	tegerem		tegebar	tegerer	
tegebās	tegerēs		tegebāris (re)	tegerēris (re)	
tegebat	tegeret		tegebātur	tegerētur	
tegebāmus	tegerēmus		tegebāmur	tegerēmur	
tegebātis	tegerētis		tegebāmini	tegerēmini	
tegebānt	tegerēnt		tegebāntur	tegerēntur	
FUT., <i>I shall cover.</i>			<i>I shall be covered.</i>		
tegam			tegar		
tegēs			tegeris (re)		
teget			tegetur		
tegemus			tegemur		
tegetis			tegemini		
tegent			tegentur		
PERF., <i>I covered (have covered).</i>			<i>I was (have been) covered.</i>		
texī	texerim	tectus sum	tectus sim		
textistī	texeris	tectus es	tectus sīs		
textit	texerit	tectus est	tectus sit		
textimus	texerimus	tectī sumus	tectī sīmus		
textistis	texeritis	tectī estis	tectī sītis		
texērunt (re)	texerint	tectī sunt	tectī sīnt		

INDIC. ACTIVE. SUBJ.	INDIC. PASSIVE. SUBJ.
PLUP., <i>I had covered.</i>	<i>I had been covered.</i>
texeram texissem	tectus eram tectus essem
texerās texissēs	tectus erās tectus essēs
texerat texisset	tectus erat tectus esset
texerāmus texissēmus	tectī erāmus tectī essēmus
texerātis texissētis	tectī erātis tectī essētis
texerānt texissēnt	tectī erānt tectī essēnt

FUT. PERF., <i>I shall have covered.</i>	<i>I shall have been covered.</i>
texero	tectus ero
texeris	tectus eris
texerit	tectus erit
texerimus	tectī erimus
texeritis	tectī eritis
texerint	tectī erunt

IMPERATIVE.

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
PR. 2.	tege, <i>cover.</i>	tegite	tegere	tegininī
F. 2.	tegito	tegitōte	—	—
3.	tegito	tegunto	tegitor	teguntor

INFINITIVE.

PR. tegere	PF. texisse	PR. tegī	PF. tectus esse
F. tecturus esse		F. tectum irī (tectus fore)	

PARTICIPLES.

PRES. tegēns	FUT. tectūrus	PERF. tectus	GER. tegendus
GER. tegendī, do, dum		SUP. tectum, tectū	

Verbs ending in *io* of the 3d conj. are inflected thus :—

PRES., <i>I take.</i>		<i>I am taken.</i>	
capio, <i>I take.</i>	capiam	capior	capiar
capis, <i>you take.</i>	capias	caperis (re)	capiaris (re)
capit, <i>he takes.</i>	capiat	capitur	capiatur
capimus, <i>we take.</i>	capiamus	capimur	capiamur
capitis, <i>you take.</i>	capiatīs	capimini	capiamini
capiunt, <i>they take.</i>	capiant	capiuntur	capiantur
IMPERF., <i>I took (was taking).</i>		<i>I was taken.</i>	
capiebam, <i>I took.</i>	caperem	capiebar	caperer
FUT., <i>I shall take.</i>		<i>I shall be taken.</i>	
capiam, iēs, iet, &c.		capiar, iēris (re), &c.	
PERF. cēpi	cēperim	captus sum	captus sim
PLUP. cēperam	cēpisse	captus eram	captus essem
F. P. cēpero		captus ero	
IMP. cape	capite	capere	capimini
capito	capitōte	—	—
capito	capiunto	capitor	capiuntor
INFIN. capere	cēpisse	capī	captus esse
PART. capiēns	captūrus	captus	capendus

See EXERCISE, page 66.

Lesson 24.

Regular Verb: Fourth Conjugation.

PRINCIPAL PARTS: ACT. audio audire audīvī audītum
 PASS. audior audīrī audītus sum

INDIC. ACTIVE. SUBJ.	INDIC. PASSIVE. SUBJ.
PRES., <i>I hear.</i>	<i>I am heard.</i>
audio, <i>I hear.</i> audiam	audior audiar
audīs, <i>you hear.</i> audiās	audīris (re) audiāris (re)
audit, <i>he hears.</i> audiat	audītur audiātur
audīmus, <i>we hear.</i> audiāmus	audīmur audiāmur
audītis, <i>you hear.</i> audiātis	audīmini audiāmini
audiunt, <i>they hear.</i> audiānt	audiuntur audiāntur
IMPERF., <i>I heard (was hearing).</i>	<i>I was heard.</i>
audiēbam audīrem	audiēbār audīrer
audiēbās audīrēs	audiēbāris (re) audīrēris (re)
audiēbat audīret	audiēbātur audīrētur
audiēbāmus audīrēmus	audiēbāmur audīrēmur
audiēbātis audīrētis	audiēbāmini audīrēmini
audiēbānt audīrēnt	audiēbāntur audīrēntur
FUT., <i>I shall hear.</i>	<i>I shall be heard.</i>
audiam	audiar
audiēs	audiēris (re)
audiet	audiētur
audiēmus	audiēmur
audiētis	audiēmini
audiēnt	audiēntur
PERF., <i>I heard (have heard).</i>	<i>I was (have been) heard.</i>
audīvī audīverim	audītus sum audītus sim
audīvistī audīveris	audītus es audītus sis
audīvit audīverit	audītus est audītus sit
audīvimus audīverimus	audītī sumus audītī simus
audīvistis audīveritis	audītī estis audītī sitis
audīvērunt (re) audīverint	audītī sunt audītī sint
PLUP., <i>I had heard.</i>	<i>I had been heard.</i>
audīveram audīvissem	audītus eram audītus essem
audīverās audīvissēs	audītus erās audītus essēs
audīverat audīvisset	audītus erat audītus esset
audīverāmus audīvissēmus	audītī erāmus audītī essēmus
audīverātis audīvissētis	audītī erātis audītī essētis
audīverānt audīvissēnt	audītī erānt audītī essēnt
FUT. PERF., <i>I shall have heard.</i>	<i>I shall have been heard.</i>
audīvero	audītus ero
audīveris	audītus eris
audīverit	audītus erit
audīverimus	audītī erimus
audīveritis	audītī eritis
audīverint	audītī erunt

ACTIVE.		IMPERATIVE.		PASSIVE.
<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
PR. 2.	audī, <i>hear.</i>	audīte	audīre	audīminī
F. 2.	audīto	audītōte	—	—
3.	audīto	audiunto	audītor	audiuntor

INFINITIVE.

PR. audīre	PF. audīvisse	PR. audīrī	PF. audītus esse
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PARTICIPLES.

PR. audiēns	FUT. audītūrus	PF. audītus	GER. audiendus
GER. audiendī, dō, dum		SUP. audītum, audītū	

See EXERCISE, page 68.

Lesson 25.

Deponent Verbs.

I. DEPONENT Verbs have the form of the Passive Voice, with an active or reflexive signification : as,

1. mīror, mīrārī, mīrātus, *admire* ;
2. vereor, verērī, veritus, *fear* ;
3. sequor, sequī, secūtus, *follow* ;
4. potior, potirī, potītus, *possess*.

INDICATIVE.

PRES. mīror	vereor	sequor	potior
IMP'T. mīrābar	verēbar	sequēbar	potiēbar
FUT. mīrābor	verēbor	sequar	potiar
PERF. mīrātus sum	veritus sum	secūtus sum	potītus sum
PLUP. mīrātus eram	veritus eram	secūtus eram	potītus eram
F. P. mīrātus ero	veritus ero	secūtus ero	potītus ero

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRES. mīrer	vereor	sequar	potiar
IMP'T. mīrārer	verērer	sequerer	potīrer
PERF. mīrātus sim	veritus sim	secūtus sim	potītus sum
PLUP. mīrātus essem	veritus essem	secūtus essem	potītus essem
IMP. mīrāre	verēre	sequere	potīre
INFIN. mīrārī	verērī	sequī	potirī

PARTICIPLES.

PRES. mīrāns	verēns	sequēns	potiēns
FUT. mīrātūrus	veritūrus	secūtūrus	potītūrus
PERF. mīrātus	veritus	secūtus	potītus
GER. mīrāndus	verēndus	sequendus	potiendus

- a. Deponents have the participles of both voices ; as, **sequēns**, *following*; **secūtūrus**, *about to follow*; **secūtus**, *having followed*; **sequendus**, *to-be followed*.
- b. The future infinitive is always to be given in the active form : thus of **sequor** it is **secūtūrus esse**, not **secūtum iri**.
- c. The gerundive, being passive in meaning, is found only in transitive verbs, or neuter verbs used impersonally : as, **potienda est tellūs**, *the land must be won*; **moriendum est omnibus**, *all must die*.
- d. The perfect participle is sometimes also passive : as, **mercātus**, *bought*; **adeptus**, *gained* (or, *having gained*).
- e. The following verbs have no perfect active, but form the perfect, &c., like deponents, and are called *semi-deponents* :

audeo,² **ausus**, *dare*; **gaudeo**,² **gāvīsus**, *rejoice*;
fīdo,³ **fīsus**, *trust*; **soleo**,² **solitus**, *be accustomed*.

See EXERCISE, page 70.

Lesson 26.

Irregular and Defective Verbs.

PART FIRST.

Several verbs are irregular in *the tenses of the present stem*. The most common of these are —

1. **volo**, **velle**, **voluī**, *to wish*.
2. **nōlo** (**nōn volo**), **nōlle**, **nōluī**, *to be unwilling*.
3. **mālo** (**magis volo**), **mālle**, **māluī**, *to wish rather*.

These three are inflected as follows : —

INDIC.	SUBJ.	INDIC.	SUBJ.	INDIC.	SUBJ.
PRESENT.					
volo	velim	nōlo	nōlim	mālo	mālim
vis	velis	nōnvis	nōlis	māvis	mālis
vult	velit	nōnvult	nōlit	māvult	mālit
volumus	velimus	nōlumus	nōlimus	mālumus	mālimus
vultis	velitis	nōnvultis	nōlitis	māvultis	mālitis
volunt	velint	nōlunt	nōlint	mālunt	mālint
IMPERFECT.					
volēbam	vellem	nōlēbam	nōllem	mālēbam	māllem
FUTURE.					
volam		nōlam		mālam	
PERFECT.					
voluī	-erim	nōluī	-erim	māluī	-erim
PLUPERFECT.					
volueram	-issem	nōlueram	-issem	mālueram	-issem
FUTURE PERFECT.					
voluero		nōluero		māluero	

IMPERATIVE.

nōlī, nōlite, *do not.*
 nōlitis, nōlitōte, *thou shalt not, ye shall not.*
 nōlīto, nōlunto, *he shall not, they shall not.*

INFINITIVE.

PRES. velle voluisse nolle nōluisse malle māluisse

PARTICIPLE.

PRESENT. volēns, *willing.* nōlēns, *unwilling.*
 GERUND. volendī, volendō nōlendī

4. fero, ferre, tulī, lātum,* *to bear.*

	INDIC. ACTIVE. SUBJ.	INDIC. PASSIVE. SUBJ.
PRES.	fero fers fert ferimus fertis ferunt	feram ferās ferat ferāmus ferātis ferānt
IMPERF.	ferēbam feram	ferer feraris (re) ferātur ferāmur ferāmini ferāntur
FUTURE.	tulī tuleram	ferer lātus sum lātus eram
PERFECT.	tulī tuleram	lātus sum lātus eram
PLUPERF.	tuleram	lātus eram
F. PERF.	tulero	lātus ero
IMPER. PR.	fer ferte	ferre ferimini
FUT. PR.	ferto ferto	ferunt feruntur
INFIN. PR.	ferre	PF. tulisse PR. ferri PF. lātus esse
PART. PR.	ferēns FUT. lātūrus	PF. lātus GER. ferendus

5. eo, ire, ivī (iī), itum, *to go.*

IND., PRES. S.	eo, is, it	SUBJ. eam, eās, eat
P.	imus, itis, eunt	eāmus, eātis, eānt
IMP.	ībam, ības, ībat	irem, īres, īret
FUT.	ībo, ībis, ībit	
PERF.	ivī (iī)	īverim (īerim)
PLUP.	īveram (ieram)	īvissem (īssem)
FUT. P.	īvero	
IMPERAT.	ī, ite; itōte, eunto	
INFIN. PRES.	ire	PERF. īvisse (isse)
PART. PRES.	iens, euntis	FUT. itūrus

6. fīo, fierī, factus: † used as passive of facio,³ *to make.*

PRES. S.	fīo, fīs, fit	fīam, fīās, fīat
P.	fīmus, fītis, fīunt	fīāmus, fīātis, fīānt
IMP.	fīēbam	fīerem
FUT.	fīam, fīēs, &c.	

* Regular of 3d Conjugation, omitting the connecting vowel.

† Regular of 4th Conjugation, except fieri and fierem.

PERF.	factus sum	factus sim
PLUP.	factus eram	factus essem
FUT. P.	factus ero	
IMPERAT.	fī, fīte; fito, fitōte, fiunto	
INFIN. PRES.	fieri	PERF. factus esse
PART. PERF.	factus	GER. faciendus

PART SECOND.

1. The following verbs are defective —

a. *coepī, I began* (for the present, use *incipio*; and with the passive infinitive, the form *coeptus sum*).

b. *ōdī, I hate*, with the participles *ōsus, ōsūrus*.

c. *meminī, I remember*; imperative *memento*.

The above are found only in the tenses of the Perfect.

d. *āio, I say, āis, āit, āiunt, āiēbam, etc.*

e. *inquam, said I; inquit, said he* (only in quotations). A few other forms are rarely used.

f. *queo, I can; nequeo* (or *nōn queo*), *I cannot*. These are inflected like *eo, ire*; but only a few of their forms are in use.

For other forms of defectives, see Gr. § 38.

2. The following are Impersonal: —

a. *pluit, it rains; grandinat, it hails; ningit, it snows; fulgurat, it lightens.*

b. *miseret, it grieves; paenitet, it repents; piget, it disgusts; pudet, it shames; taedet, it wearies*. These take an accusative of the person with a genitive or infinitive: as,

miseret mē tuī, I pity you;

paenitet mē hōc fēcisse, I repent of having done this.

c. *libet, it pleases; licet, it is allowed*, used with the dative of the person: as, *licet mihi loquī, I am permitted to speak*; also *oportet, there is need*: as, *oportet mē scribere, I must write*. These have the regular synopsis in the third person: as, *licet, licēbat, licēbit, licuit, &c.*; also *libitum* and *licitum est, &c.*

d. The third person passive of intransitive verbs (see Lesson 20): as, *pugnātur, there is fighting; mihi invidētur, I am envied*.

e. Several verbs are used impersonally in special meanings: as, *certum est, it is resolved; cōstat, it is clear; placet, vidētur, it seems good; decet, it is becoming; praestat, it is better; interest, rēfert, it concerns* (with genitive); *vacat, there is leisure*; with verbs of *happening* and the like.

See EXERCISE, page 72.

Lesson 27.

Particles.

1. The regular Adverbs of manner are formed from Adjectives, as follows : —

a. Adjectives of the first and second declensions (ending in *us* or *er*) form the adverb in *ē* : as,

callidus (*cunning*), **callidē**; **dexter** (*skilful*), **dextrē**.

b. Those of the third declension form the adverb in *-ter* : as, **fortis** (*brave*), **fortiter**; **prūdēns** (*prudent*), **prūdentē**.

c. Many case forms of adjectives are used as adverbs : as, **multum**, *much*; **falsō**, *falsely*; **rectā**, *straightway*.

For the comparison of adverbs, see Lesson 11; for their classification, see Gr. § 41, 2.

2. The more common prepositions in the following lists should be committed to memory : —

a. The following Prepositions require the *accusative* : —

ad , <i>to</i> .	ergā , <i>towards</i> .	post , <i>after</i> .
adversus , or	extrā , <i>outside</i> .	praeter , <i>beyond</i> .
adversum , <i>towards</i> .	infrā , <i>below</i> .	prope , <i>near</i> .
ante , <i>before</i> .	inter , <i>among</i> .	propter , <i>on account of</i> .
apud , <i>at, near</i> .	intrā , <i>inside</i> .	secundum , <i>next to</i> .
circā , or	juxtā , <i>near</i> .	suprā , <i>above</i> .
circum , <i>around</i> .	ob , <i>on account of</i> .	trans , <i>across</i> .
circiter , <i>about</i> .	penes , <i>in the power</i> .	ultrā , <i>on the farther</i>
cis , <i>citrā</i> , <i>this side</i> .	per , <i>through</i> .	<i>side</i> .
contrā , <i>against</i> .	pōne , <i>behind</i> .	versus , <i>towards</i> .

b. The following require the *ablative* : —

ā , ab , abs , <i>from, by</i> .	ē , ex , <i>out of</i> .
absque , <i>but for, without</i> .	prae , <i>in comparison with</i> .
cōram , <i>in presence of</i> .	prō , <i>in front of, for</i> .
cum , <i>with</i> .	sine , <i>without</i> .
dē , <i>from</i> .	tenus , <i>up to, or as far as</i> .

c. The following may take either case : —

in, *into, in*; **sub**, *under*; **subter**, *beneath*; **super**, *above*.

In and **sub**, when followed by the Accusative, signify *motion to*, when by the Ablative, *rest in*, a place.

Lesson 28.

Formation of Words: 1. Verb Stems.

1. The parts of a word which most commonly determine its meaning are: 1. the **ROOT**; 2. the significant ending found in the **STEM**; 3. the **INFLECTION**; 4. (in compounds) the **PREFIX**.

For example, the noun **flūmen**, *river*, is formed from the root **FLU**, *flow*, and the termination **men**, denoting *act, means, or result*. In the verb **conjēcerat**, *he had hurled*, we find: 1. the root **JAC**, *throw* (lengthened in the perfect to **jēc**); 2. the inflectional ending **erat** of the pluperfect third person (being the imperfect of **esse** added to the perfect stem); 3. the prefix **con**, signifying here the *force or vigor* of an action.

NOTE. — Many words (as most Particles) are primitive; and many others, though derivative, are simple, and do not apparently come under the rules of derivation.

2. The **ROOT** gives a word its *radical* meaning. Roots consist of a single syllable, and have a short vowel. Verb-stems are formed from roots in one of the following ways: —

1. By lengthening the vowel: as, **DIC**, **dīco**.
2. By reduplication: as, **GEN**, **gigno**; **STA**, **sisto**.
3. By inserting **m** or **n**: as, **CUB**, **-cumbo**; **FID**, **findo**.
4. By adding **d** or **n**: as, **TEN**, **tēdo**; **TEM**, **temno**.
5. By doubling final **l** or **r**: as, **FAL**, **fallo**; **VER**, **verro**.
6. By adding **sc** (inceptive): as, **DIC**, **disco** (= **dic****sco**).
7. By adding **t**: as, **MIT**, **mitto**; **PEC**, **pecto**.
8. By adding a vowel: as, **JAC**, **jacio**; **CAP**, **capio**.

N. B. — The added vowel, **a**, **e**, **i**, becomes the vowel of conjugation (characteristic or connecting vowel) in **amo** (= **amao**), **moneo**, **audio**.

For the formation of the Perfect and Supine stems, see Lesson 18.

3. Give the principal parts of the verbs which follow (consulting the Vocabulary), tracing the formation of the different stems from the root, and comparing the appended derivatives: —

N. B. — The small figures 1, 2, 3, 4, represent the conjugations.

1. **voco**¹ (VOC), *call*; **vōx**, *voice*.
2. **seco**¹ (SEC), *cut*; **segmentum**, *slice*.
3. **do**¹ (DA), *give*; **dōnum**, *gift*.
4. **augeo**² (AUG), *increase*; **augustus**, *august*.
5. **suādeo**² (SVAD), *make pleasant*; **suāvis**, *sweet*.
6. **cado**³ (CAD), *fall*; **cāsus**, *accident*.
7. **sisto**³ (STA), *stand* (compare **sto**, **stāre**).
8. **nosco**³ (GNO), *know*; **nōmen**, *name*.
9. **crē-do**³ (DHA), *trust* (*place confidence*).
10. **fīnio**⁴ (from **fīni-**, stem of **fīnis**), *end*.
11. **salic**⁴ (SAL), *leap*; **salto**, *dance*.
12. **eo** (I), *go* (compare **ven-eo**, *to be sold*); **iter**, *way*.

Lesson 29.

Formation of Words : 2. Nouns and Adjectives.

1. The following are some of the more important *significant endings* : —

1. **tor** (M.), **trīx** (F.), DOER OR AGENT : as, **arātor**, *ploughman*; **vīctrīx**, *she that conquers*.

This form is often used as an adjective : as, **victor exercitus**, *a victorious army*; **victricia arma**, *conquering arms*.

2. **men**, **mentum**, **bulum**, **culum** (N.), MEANS : as, **tegmen**, *covering*; **frūmentum**, *corn* (**fruor**, *enjoy*).

3. **ulus** (olus, ellus), **a**, **um**, DIMINUTIVE : as, **rīvulus**, *a brook*; **filiolus**, *a little son*; **capella**, *a she-goat*; **mūnusculum**, *a trifling gift*; **catellus**, *a young puppy* (**catulus**).

4. **āx**, **idus**, **bundus**, ACTIVE VERBAL : as, **pugnāx**, *apt to fight*; **lūcidus**, *shining*; **vagābundus**, *wandering*.

5. **ilis**, **bilis**, **ivus**, **mnus**, PASSIVE VERBAL : as, **fragilis**, *frail* (**frango**); **nōbilis**, *well-known* (**nōsco**); **captivus**, *prisoner* (of war); **alumnus** (alo), *foster-child*.

6. **ia**, **iō**, **tās**, **tūdo** (F.), QUALITY : as, **prūdentia**, *prudence*; **cāritās**, *deariness* : **lātītūdo**, *breadth*.

7. **ālis**, **āris**, **ārius**, **ācius**, **īlis** (adj.), BELONGING TO : **mīlitāris**, *of a soldier*; **hostīlis**, *of the enemy*; **ovīle**, *sheep-fold*; **būbīle** (N.), *a stall for cattle*; **argentārius**, *silversmith* or *money-lender*.

8. **eus**, **āceus**, **ōsus**, **ilus**, denoting MATERIAL OR ABUNDANCE : as, **aureus**, *golden*; **aerumnōsus**, *full of grief*.

9. *ium, ētum*, OFFICE OR GROUP: as, *servitium*, *slavery*, or the *servile class*; *quercētum*, *oak-forest*.

10. *ātus, itus, ūtus*, PARTICIPIAL: as, *galeātus*, *helmeted*; *auritus*, *long-eared*; *cornūtus*, *having horns*.

11. *idēs, adēs*, (M.), as, *is, ēis* (F.), PATRONYMIC: as, *Priamidēs*, *son of Priam*; *Tyndaris*, *daughter of Tyndarus*.

12. *ānus, ēnsis*, PATRIAL: as, *Romānus*, *Roman*; *Athēniēnsis*, *Athenian*.

2. Give the meaning of the following derivatives, as shown by the termination: —

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <i>vēnātrīx</i> : <i>vēnor</i> , ¹ <i>hunt</i> . | 15. <i>facilis</i> : <i>facio</i> , ³ <i>to do</i> . |
| 2. <i>nūbilus</i> : <i>nūbēs</i> , <i>cloud</i> . | 16. <i>edāx</i> : <i>edo</i> , <i>to eat</i> . |
| 3. <i>mōbilis</i> : <i>moveo</i> , ² <i>move</i> . | 17. <i>migrātio</i> : <i>migro</i> , ¹ <i>emigrate</i> . |
| 4. <i>fertilitās</i> : <i>fero</i> , <i>bear</i> . | 18. <i>dūmētum</i> : <i>dūmus</i> , <i>bramble</i> . |
| 5. <i>flāmen</i> : <i>flo</i> , ¹ <i>to blow</i> . | 19. <i>arbustum</i> : <i>arbor</i> , <i>tree</i> . |
| 6. <i>puerulus</i> : <i>puer</i> , <i>boy</i> . | 20. <i>cantus</i> : <i>cano</i> , ³ <i>sing</i> . |
| 7. <i>misellus</i> : <i>miser</i> , <i>wretched</i> . | 21. <i>hospitium</i> : <i>hospes</i> , <i>host</i> . |
| 8. <i>moribundus</i> : <i>morior</i> , ³ <i>to die</i> . | 22. <i>cīvilis</i> : <i>cīvis</i> , <i>citizen</i> . |
| 9. <i>castrēnsis</i> : <i>castra</i> , <i>camp</i> . | 23. <i>urbānus</i> : <i>urbs</i> , <i>city</i> . |
| 10. <i>calidus</i> : <i>caleo</i> , ² <i>to be hot</i> . | 24. <i>nōdōsus</i> : <i>nōdus</i> , <i>knot</i> . |
| 11. <i>fortitūdo</i> : <i>fortis</i> , <i>brave</i> . | 25. <i>absentia</i> : <i>absēns</i> , <i>absent</i> . |
| 12. <i>levitās</i> : <i>levis</i> , <i>light</i> . | 26. <i>Crētēnsis</i> : <i>Crēta</i> (<i>an island</i>). |
| 13. <i>levāmen</i> : <i>levo</i> , ¹ <i>lift</i> . | 27. <i>Atrīdēs</i> : <i>Atreus</i> . |
| 14. <i>mercātor</i> : <i>mercor</i> , ¹ <i>trade</i> . | 28. <i>Nērēis</i> : <i>Nēreus</i> (<i>a sea-god</i>). |

Lesson 30.

Formation of Words: 3. Derivatives and Compounds.

1. The following are the forms of the *derivative verbs*: —

1. *sco*³ (*inceptive* or *inchoative*), BEGINNING: as, *flōresco*, *to put forth flowers*; *calesco*, *to grow warm*.

2. *esso*,³ *isso*³ (*intensive*), ATTEMPT: as, *capesso*, *lay hold on*; *facesso*, *to do* (with energy); *petisso*, *seek* (eagerly).

3. *to*,¹ *ito*¹ (*intensive, frequentative*), FORCE OR REPETITION: as, *jacto*,¹ *to hurl*; *dictito*,¹ *to keep on saying*.

4. *illo*¹ (*diminutive*), FEEBLENESS: as, *cantillo*¹, *to chirp* or *warble*.

5. *urio*⁴ (*desiderative*), DESIRE: as, *ēsurio*,⁴ *I am hungry* (from *edo*,³ *eat*). [The last three are added to the Supine stem.]

6. Many verbs of the first conjugation are formed from nouns or adjectives : as, **mīlito**,¹ *to serve as a soldier* ; **caeco**,¹ *to make blind* ; **vigilo**,¹ *to keep watch* ; **dominor**,¹ *to be master, or tyrant*.

2. COMPOUNDS are formed in two ways :—

a. By joining two or more words in one, each retaining its own meaning : as, **armiger**, *armor-bearer* ; **maledico**,³ *to speak ill* ; **magnanimus**, *great-hearted* ; **tubicen** (*tuba, cano*), *trumpeter* ; **multiformis**, *of many shapes* ; **suōvetaurīlia** (*sūs, ovis, taurus*), a ceremony including the sacrifice of a hog, a sheep, and a bull.

b. By prefixing a Particle : most frequently a Preposition to a Verb. The meaning of the most common prefixes is seen in the following :—

1. **ā, ab**, AWAY : as, **aufero** (*abfero*), *take away*.
2. **ad**, TO, TOWARDS : as, **affero** (*adfero*), *bring*.
3. **ante**, BEFORE : as, **antefero**, *prefer* ; **antecello**,³ *excel*.
4. **circum**, AROUND : as, **circummūnio**,⁴ *fortify completely*.
5. **con**, TOGETHER OR FORCIBLY : as, **cōnfero**, *bring together* ; **colloco**,¹ *to set firm*.
6. **dē**, DOWN, UTTERLY : as, **dēspicio**,³ *despise (look down on)* ; **dēstruo**,³ *destroy*.
7. **dī** or **dis**, ASUNDER : as, **dīdūco**,³ *draw apart* ; **disjungo**,³ *unbind*.
8. **ē, ex**, OUT : as, **effero** (*ecfero*), *carry forth, uplift*.
9. **in** (with nouns or adjectives), NOT : as, **īnfinītus**, *boundless*.
10. **in** (with verbs), IN, ON, AGAINST : as, **īnfero**, *bear against*.
11. **inter**, BETWEEN, TO PIECES : as, **interrumpo**,³ *interrupt*.
12. **ne, nec**, NOT : as, **nequeo**, *cannot* ; **necopinātus**, *unlooked for*.
13. **ob**, TOWARDS, TO MEET : as, **offero**, *offer* ; **obvenio**,⁴ *meet*.
14. **per, prae**, VERY : as, **permagnus**, *very great* ; **praeclārus**, *glorious*.
15. **por**, FORWARD : as, **porrectus**, *outstretched*.
16. **re, red**, BACK, AGAIN : as, **refero**, *report* ; **redeo**, *return*.
17. **sē**, APART : as, **sēparo**,¹ *separate* ; **sēcerno**,³ *put aside*.
18. **sub**, UNDER, in LOW DEGREE : as, **subdolus**, *crafty* ; **substruo**,³ *build beneath*.
19. **super**, UPON, OVER AND ABOVE : as, **superfluo**,³ *overflow* ; **superstes**, *a survivor*.

See EXAMPLES, pp. 126–128.

PARALLEL EXERCISES

ON THE FOREGOING LESSONS.

LESSON 3.

First Declension of Nouns.

Vocabulary.

<i>ā</i> or <i>ab</i> , <i>from</i> (with abl.).	<i>in</i> , <i>in</i> (with abl.).
<i>ad</i> , <i>to</i> (with acc.).	<i>in</i> , <i>into</i> (with acc.).
<i>cum</i> , <i>with</i> (with abl.).	<i>inter</i> , <i>between</i> , <i>among</i> (acc.).
<i>ē</i> or <i>ex</i> , <i>out of</i> (with abl.).	<i>per</i> , <i>through</i> (with acc.).
<i>āla</i> , <i>ae</i> (F.), <i>wing</i> .	<i>nympha</i> , <i>ae</i> (F.), <i>nymph</i> .
<i>aquila</i> , <i>ae</i> (F.), <i>eagle</i> .	<i>umbra</i> , <i>ae</i> (F.), <i>shadow</i> .
<i>et</i> or <i>-que</i> , <i>and</i> ; <i>sed</i> , <i>but</i> ; <i>nōn</i> , <i>not</i> .	

Translate into English.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Nautae filia. | 8. In insula. |
| 2. Nympha aquarum. | 9. Ad portas. |
| 3. Via per silvas. | 10. Cometes inter stellas. |
| 4. Agricola cum filiabus. | 11. Inter lunam et stellas. |
| 5. Amicitia puellarum. | 12. In umbra silvae. |
| 6. Ex aqua. | 13. Ad reginae filias. |
| 7. In aquam. | 14. Aquilae alis. |

Write in Latin.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. The queen's ¹ daughter. | 4. Between Rome and Athens. |
| 2. The wings of eagles. | 5. To the gates of Rome. |
| 3. A way through the wood. | 6. From the island to the land. |

¹ Genitive : observe that "queen's" is the same as "of the queen."

LESSON 4.

Second Declension of Nouns.

Vocabulary.

<i>argentum</i> , <i>i</i> (N.), <i>silver</i> .	<i>mūrus</i> , <i>i</i> (M.), <i>wall</i> .
<i>ager</i> , <i>gri</i> (M.), <i>field</i> .	<i>oculus</i> , <i>i</i> (M.), <i>eye</i> .
<i>folium</i> , <i>i</i> (N.), <i>leaf</i> .	<i>somnus</i> , <i>i</i> (M.), <i>sleep</i> .
<i>hortus</i> , <i>i</i> (M.), <i>garden</i> .	<i>taurus</i> , <i>i</i> (M.), <i>bull</i> .
<i>multum</i> , <i>i</i> (N.), <i>much</i> .	<i>templum</i> , <i>i</i> (N.), <i>temple</i> .

Translate into English.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Servi filius. | 10. Umbrae foliorum. |
| 2. Magistrorum libri. | 11. Bella Romanorum. |
| 3. Tauri oculus. | 12. Magister cum pueris. |
| 4. Cum Marco puero. | 13. Nauta cum filiis. |
| 5. Marce fili. | 14. Multum argenti. ¹ |
| 6. Corinthi murus. | 15. Belli pericula. |
| 7. In somno. | 16. Via ad oppidum. |
| 8. In agris magistri. | 17. Ager inter silvam et oppidum. |
| 9. In agros viri. | |

Write in Latin.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. In the gardens. | 7. Into the town. |
| 2. Into the master's fields. | 8. To the walls of the town. |
| 3. The queen's slaves. | 9. Among the leaves of the forest. |
| 4. The walls of Rome. | 10. In the temples of the gods. |
| 5. In the wars of the Romans. | |
| 6. Between land and water. | |

¹ Words of Quantity, as *much, more, less*, are in Latin used with the genitive: thus, *much silver* is *much* (a great deal) *of silver*, &c.

LESSON 5.

Adjectives of the First and Second Declensions.

Vocabulary.

collum, i (N.), <i>neck</i> .	angustus, a, um, <i>narrow</i> .
pōmum, i (N.), <i>apple, fruit</i> .	fūnestus, a, um, <i>fatal</i> .
socius, i (M.), <i>companion</i> .	mātūrus, a, um, <i>ripe</i> .
tenebrae, ārum (F.), <i>gloom</i> .	sanctus, a, um, <i>holy</i> .
niger, gra, um, <i>black</i> .	pulcher, ¹ cra, crum, <i>beautiful</i> .

Translate into English.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Regina cum parvis filiabus. | 6. In via angusta. |
| 2. In magno funestoque bello. | 7. Niger equus in agro. |
| 3. Templā sanctarum dearum. | 8. Multa folia in silvis. |
| 4. Cum sociis et filio et magnis dis. ² | 9. Sancte deus! |
| 5. Via angusta inter silvam et oppidum. | 10. Roma patria nostra. |
| | 11. Tenebrae sub foliis silvarum. |

¹ Later and commoner form, *pulcher*.

² See page 5, *e*.

Write in Latin.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. My friend (voc.). | 5. Shadows of the dense forests. |
| 2. The long neck of the swan. | 6. A long way through fields and forests. |
| 3. Many gifts in the temples of the gods. | 7. Italy our native-land. |
| 4. Ripe apples in the master's garden. | 8. Seven ¹ black bulls (acc.). |

¹ septem.

LESSON 6.

Simple Sentence: 1. Subject and Predicate.

Vocabulary.

ancōra, ae (F.), *anchor*.cōstāntia, ae (F.), *firmness*.dominus, i (M.), *master, lord*.sōlātium, i (N.), *comfort*.acūtus, a, um, *keen*.apertus, a, um, *open*.arduus, a, um, *difficult*.curvus, a, um, *crooked*.fīdus, a, um, *faithful*.serēnus, a, um, *clear, still*.

Translate into English.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Filia reginae est pulcra. | 11. Magna sunt pericula belli. |
| 2. Ancorae curvae sunt. | 12. Nihil viris bonis arduum est. |
| 3. Portae sunt apertae. | 13. Miseri semper sumus sine beneficiis deorum. |
| 4. In silvis multae erant ferae. | 14. Maximis curis remedium est patientia. |
| 5. Oculi nautarum sunt acuti. | 15. Nullius omnino vita est libera curis. |
| 6. Agricola erat in agro. | 16. In medio templo sedet regina. |
| 7. Lucida est luna in caelo sereno. | 17. Mucius vir erat Romanae constantiae. |
| 8. Corinthi portae altae patient. | |
| 9. Pueri sumus non viri. | |
| 10. Seneca philosophus erat clarus inter Romanos. | |

Write in Latin.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. The son of Aeneas was Ascanius. | 5. Great men [are] the gift of the gods. |
| 2. Anger is a great fault. | 6. The moon and stars were bright in the clear sky. |
| 3. Athens was the native-city of many great men. | 7. You are men, not boys. |
| 4. Few slaves were faithful to [their] masters (dat.). | 8. The forces of the Romans were great. |

LESSON 7.

Simple Sentence: 2. Object-Accusative.

Vocabulary.

fugo, ¹ <i>drive.</i>	mico, ¹ <i>glitter.</i>
fulgeo, ² <i>shine.</i>	minus, <i>less.</i>
garrulus, a, um, <i>chattering.</i>	moveo, ² <i>move.</i>
impleo, ² <i>fill.</i>	placidus, a, um, <i>calm.</i>
intro, ¹ <i>enter.</i>	tener, era, erum, <i>tender.</i>
libum, i (N.), <i>cake.</i>	turbo, ¹ <i>disturb.</i>
liquidus, a, um, <i>transparent.</i>	unda, ae (F.), <i>wave.</i>
magis, <i>more, (adv.).</i>	ventus, i (M.), <i>wind.</i>

Translate into English.

- Lunam et stellas videmus in caelo sereno.
- Magnam periculi procellam Horatius sustinet.
- Silvam magnam, atram tenebris, prope oppidum intramus.
- Ignavus nauta ventos et undas culpat.
- Bona consilia das filio.
- Locum vera gloria habet inter astra.
- Bonos laudamus, improbos vituperamus.
- Aquam liquidam agnus non turbat.
- Atra cura placidum somnum membris non dat.
- Tua fata docet aliorum fortuna.
- Romani castra movent e campo.
- Saevus lupus agnam teneram lacerat.
- Servi pocula magna vino implent.
- Fessi nautae fretum angustum intrant.
- Puellae garrulae multa inter se¹ narrant.
- Poëtae antiqui sapientiam docent.
- Agricola lupos ex agris suis fugat.

Write in Latin.

- Slaves fear a cruel master.
- The black² darkness of the forest terrifies⁵ small boys.
- We give cakes to children.³
- The queen is walking in [the] garden with⁴ [her] two daughters.

¹ among themselves (to one another). ² ater. ³ puer. ⁴ cum.

⁵ Plural.

5. We owe a great [sum of] money to the jeweller.
6. Few [men] love glory more than life.¹
7. We often see wolves in the forest.
8. We praise the good less than we blame the bad.
9. The Tyrians² praise the beautiful queen.
10. We have riches [as] a gift of the bountiful gods.
11. The son of Anchises enters the shades of Avernus.

¹ Accusative.² *Tyrii*.

LESSON 8.

Simple Sentence: 3. Special Forms.

*Vocabulary.*caecus, a, um, *blind*.canōrus, a, um, *melodious*.cygnus, i (M.), *swan*.ergā (with acc.), *towards*.frigidus, a, um, *cold*.ignāvus, a, um, *lazy*.impiger, gra, um, *vigorous*.invideo,² *envy* (with dat.).noceo,² *do harm* (dat.).potius, *rather*.stultus, a, um, *foolish*.valeo,² *prevail, be strong*.

Translate into English.

1. Num tu laudas stultum? nonne potius rides?
2. Ubinam in terris cygnum canorum videmus?
3. Cur pericula belli timetis?
4. O quam frigida est aqua!
5. Et oculis¹ et animo videmus.
6. Quomodo vita tyrannorum veram amicitiam habet?
7. Quanta sunt tua erga me beneficia!
8. Virum bonum inimici non terrent.
9. Inter stultos maxime valet prudentia.
10. Quando eras tu Romae aut Corinthi?
11. Et stultos et caecos saepe videmus multos.
12. Nec nocet inimicis vir bonus nec invidet.
13. Alter puerorum impiger est, alter ignavus.

¹ Translate *with* (ablative of means).

Write in Latin.

1. Do you see a narrow road in the forest? Yes ("I see").
2. How-great are the gifts of the gods!
3. We were both¹ weary and frightened.

¹ *et*.

4. We do not see wholly either with the eyes or with the mind (use *neque . . . nec*).
5. The queen has two slaves, the one² tall, the other stout.
6. We have neither riches nor glory.
7. Does a good man ever envy the bad?
8. The perils of war frighten cowards, but not strong men.
9. How-many fingers have-you on³ the right-hand? how many on the left?
10. Pompey was an honest man, no-doubt,⁴ and a good general; but proud, jealous, sullen, and-not⁵ a true friend.

² *alter* (acc.).³ *in*.⁴ *quidem*.⁵ *neque*.

LESSON 9.

Third Declension of Nouns.

Vocabulary.

<i>cōram</i> (abl.), <i>in presence of</i> .	<i>quiēs, ētis</i> (F.), <i>rest</i> .
<i>hirundo, inis</i> (F.), <i>swallow</i> .	<i>sōl, sōlis</i> (M.), <i>the sun</i> .
<i>iter, itineris</i> (N.), <i>journey, march</i> .	<i>sōlum, i</i> (N.), <i>soil, land</i> .
<i>jūcunditās, ātis</i> (F.), <i>delight</i> .	<i>tempus, oris</i> (N.), <i>time</i> .
<i>latrō, ōnis</i> (M.), <i>robber</i> .	<i>vēnātor, ōris</i> (M.), <i>hunter</i> .
<i>messis, is</i> (F.), <i>harvest</i> .	<i>vēr, vēris</i> (N.), <i>spring</i> .
<i>mūtātio, ōnis</i> (F.), <i>change</i> .	<i>vulnus, eris</i> (N.), <i>wound</i> .

Translate into English.

1. Cantat vacuus coram latrone viator.
2. Milites Romani in hostium finibus pugnant.
3. Mare vastum sub oculis militum patet.
4. Hirundines veris tempore videmus.
5. Virtus in astra spectat; in mortem timor.
6. Nobilitas sola est atque unica virtus.
7. Inter heroas¹ veteres Herculem, Thesea,² Persea,² Iasona,³ Bellerophonta³ memoramus.
8. Somnus est mortis imago.
9. Immensas arbor habet opes.
10. Subita formido occupat corda Romanorum.
11. Rectores civitatis boni strenuique erant multi.
12. Hostes vim legionum atque equitum non sustinent.

¹ page 12. *e*.² page 5. *g*.³ § 11, iii. 6. *c, d*.

13. Homo sum : humani⁴ nihil a me alienum puto.
 14. Fontem liquidum agnus non turbat.
 15. L. Junius Brutus et L. Tarquinius Collatinus primi erant consules Romae.
 16. Lampadas facesque dextris tenemus.
 17. Fortuna spondet multa multis ; praestat nemini.
 18. Senex bubulcus libertatem frustra orat.
 19. Post equitem sedet atra Cura.
 20. Pallida Mors aequo pulsat pede pauperum tabernas regumque turres.
 21. In sōlis defectionibus, sōli luna obstat.
 22. Habet multum jucunditatis sōli caelique mutatio.
 23. Ver praebet flores, formosa est messibus aestas.
 24. Navita de ventis, de tauris narrat arator ;
 Enumerat miles vulnera, pastor oves.
 25. Venator feras canibus agit.
 26. Labor et requies sunt pariter necessaria.⁵
 27. Itinere et frigore et vulneribus fessus erat miles.
 28. Senum multorum consilia sunt sana, corpora infirma.
 29. Agricola laudat nemora sua amoena, et rura plena jucunditatis.
 30. Neque est trepidatio diligentia, neque impudentia fortitudo.
- ⁴ That is, "of what belongs to man." ⁵ Neuter plural (§ 47, 2. b).

Write in Latin.

1. The ramparts¹ of the city are high and long.
2. The boy is in the garden with [his] father and mother.
3. The hunter's dogs are-hastening to the woods.
4. Riches, honor, [and] beauty are uncertain.
5. The enemy (plur.) puts-to-flight² the Roman legions.
6. A fox and a lion were once partners³ in the chase.⁴
7. The virtue of [one's] parents is a great dower.⁵
8. A constant dropping wears-away⁶ a stone.
9. The mind of man (plur.) is ignorant of future destiny.

¹ *moenia.*² *fugo.*¹³ *socius.*⁴ *venatio.*⁵ *dos* (F.).⁶ *cavo.*¹

10. The broad tree of Jove furnishes acorns for swine.⁷
11. The nymphs are guards of the fountains.
12. Vulcan furnishes thunderbolts to-Jove.
13. A thousand shining fishes are-swimming⁸ in the stream.

⁷ page 14, 3.

⁸ nato.¹

LESSON 10.

Adjectives of the Third Declension.

Vocabulary.

adhibeo, ² <i>apply.</i>	ingēns, tis, <i>vast, mighty.</i>
aequor, ōris (N.), <i>level, sea.</i>	iners, tis, <i>idle, inefficient.</i>
cīvitās, ātis (F.), <i>state.</i>	mergus, i (M.), <i>sea-gull.</i>
fallāx, ācis, <i>treacherous.</i>	pauper, eris, <i>poor (not destitute).</i>
fidēlis, e, <i>faithful.</i>	paupertās, ātis (F.), <i>poverty.</i>
ferēns, tis, <i>bringing.</i>	recēns, tis, <i>fresh.</i>
ferōx, ōcis, <i>fierce.</i>	revolo, ¹ <i>fly back.</i>
fortis, e, <i>brave.</i>	scelerātus, a, um, <i>wicked.</i>
impleo, ² <i>fill.</i>	torqueo, ² <i>hurl.</i>

Translate into English.

1. Silvam veterem in montibus videmus.
2. Inertes semper maxime laborant.¹
3. Medio celeres revolant ex aequore mergi.
4. Impia sub dulci melle venena latent.
5. Amicorum omnia² sunt communia.
6. Semper gravis est ira regum.
7. Filius sapiens laetificat patrem.
8. Fortuna fortes³ juvat.
9. Ignis aurum probat, miseria fortes viros.
10. Paupertas omnes artes docet.
11. Alteri⁴ divitiae, alteri ingentes opes sunt.
12. Senex est debilis et annis et morbo.
13. Timeo hostes et⁵ dona ferentes.
14. Servi fideles pocula vino recenti implent.
15. Ferox leo agnum asperis lacerat dentibus.
16. Voluptas fallax est, et inimica virtuti.

¹ i.e. *take most trouble.*

² *all things (every thing).*

³ "*the brave,*" i.e. *brave men.* ⁴ "*to the one are,*" i.e. *the one has.* ⁵ *even.*

17. Salus civitatis est civium virtus.
18. Vires⁶ virorum sunt inter se⁷ dispares.
19. Terribilia sunt fulmina Jovis, et sceleratis inimica.
20. Gravibus morbis⁸ curationes adhibemus periculosas.
21. Tu frigus amabile fessis tauris et pecori vago praebes.
22. Navi fragili omnes venti sunt contrarii.

⁶ See page 14, 3. ⁷ from one another (see § 19, 3. d). ⁸ Dative.

Write in Latin.

1. The lion's strength (plur.) is vast.
2. In the tomb the poor [man] is equal to the rich.
3. With mighty force¹ the soldier hurls [his] spear.
4. The wicked fear the dreadful thunderbolts of Jove.
5. The valor² of general and soldiers is the safety of the state.
6. All good citizens call-on³ the gods with humble prayers.
7. A wise father often has a foolish son.
8. Why do-you-fear the tiger?⁴ Because he has mighty teeth and dreadful claws.
9. The horseman pricks-up⁵ [his] horse with sharp spurs.
10. We fill the bowls daily with fresh milk.
11. In a short time the enemy (plur.) move [their] camp from the plain.

¹ vis. ² virtus. ³ invoco.¹ ⁴ tigris (§ 11, iii. 6. b). ⁵ stimulo.¹

LESSON II.

Comparison of Adjectives.

Vocabulary.

<p>aequālis, e, of one's own age.</p> <p>aequitās, ātis (F.), justice.</p> <p>egēns, tis, needy.</p> <p>facētus, a, um, cheerful, funny.</p> <p>fēlix, icis, fortunate.</p> <p>gravis, e, heavy.</p>	<p>jūcundus, a, um, pleasant</p> <p>plērīque, aequē, aque, most.</p> <p>posterī, ōrum, posterity.</p> <p>sagāx, ācis, sagacious.</p> <p>validus, a, um, strong.</p> <p>vēlōx, ōcis, swift.</p>
--	--

Translate into English.

1. Quid est in otio jucundius quam sermo facetus?
2. Quis animi maximi aequitatem summam non laudat?
3. Labor voluptasque, dissimillima naturā, societate naturali sunt conjuncta.

4. Argentum vilius est auro,¹ virtutibus aurum.
5. Nihil est praestantius sapientiā.
6. Romam, urbem Italiae clarissimam, laudant poëtae.
7. Liberi saepe parentibus sunt simillimi.
8. O matre pulcrā filia pulcrior !
9. Caesarem, et virum fortissimum et imperatorem summum, nos posteri laudamus.
10. P. Clodius erat nequissimus² omnium aequalium.
11. Hostes maximum oppidum Sequanorum oppugnant.
12. Hieme pauperes sunt egentissimi.
13. Senem sapientissimum omnes Catonem vocant.
14. Magister noster omnium est doctissimus.
15. Lupi ferociores sunt quam canes.
16. Feliciores erant filii quam patres.
17. Filia pulchra pulcherrimae matri est simillima.
18. Permulti³ senes validiores sunt quam plerique pueri.
19. Omnium animalium ferocissimus est tigris, sagacissimus elephantus, callidissima vulpes.

¹ *than gold* (abl.).² See § 17, 2.³ See § 17, 5. *d.*

Write in Latin.

1. No one of the Romans was more eloquent than Cicero, no one more wise than Cato.
2. It was a very-heavy¹ load.
3. Care is swifter than the winds.
4. The glory of the Roman people was greatest in war.
5. The deeds of brave men are often very obscure.
6. Dogs are more sagacious than cats.
7. A queen is often the most wretched of all women.
8. Cornelia was the elder of the [two] sisters.
9. Men often dread even the smallest evils.
10. In the forest are very-many fierce animals, among others boars, wolves, and bears.
11. The children were more fortunate than [their] parents.
12. The farmer's servant is-giving very poor fodder² to his cattle.³

¹ Superlative.² *malum pabulum*.³ *boves* (see page 14, 3).

LESSON 12.

Fourth and Fifth Declensions.

Vocabulary.

aciēs, ēi (F.), <i>edge, line-of-battle.</i>	orno, ¹ <i>adorn.</i>
adventus, ūs (M.), <i>coming.</i>	partus, a, um, <i>gotten.</i>
caesariēs, ēi (F.), <i>hair, locks.</i>	pendeo, ² <i>hang, depend.</i>
cōntrā, <i>against.</i>	posterus, a, um, <i>the next.</i>
fluctus, ūs (M.), <i>billow.</i>	praeclārus, a, um, <i>glorious.</i>
glaciēs, ēi (F.), <i>ice.</i>	roscidus, a, um, <i>dewy.</i>
male, <i>ill, badly.</i>	sūdo, ¹ <i>sweat, distil.</i>
mināx, ācis, <i>threatening.</i>	unguis, is (M.), <i>claw.</i>

Translate into English.

1. Ex parvis rebus saepe magnae pendent.
2. Durae quercus sudant roscida mella.
3. Est mihi domi pater, est optima mater.
4. Altas quercus in silvis videmus.
5. In alto lacu plurimi sunt pisces.
6. Puerum minacia tauri cornua terrent.
7. Domus sunt splendidae in oppido.
8. Plurimas naves in portu videmus.
9. In magnis fluctibus maris natant pueri.
10. Validis arcubus Persae pugnant, longissimis hastis Macedōnes.
11. Circiter meridiem milites ad magistratus festinant.
12. Postero die Caesar cum omni equitatu confertissimā acie pugnat.
13. Pecunia male parta materies est plurimorum malorum.
14. Soror fidei est justitia.
15. Solis occasu Caesar aciem Gallorum militibus suis monstrat.
16. Filio suo Aeneae alma Venus caesariem dat decōram.
17. Spes victoriae milites delectat.
18. Tauri contra leones cornibus pugnant.
19. Fortuna est domina rerum humanarum.
20. Cantibus avium parvarum magnopere gaudemus.
21. Non domus nostra corpus est, sed hospitium, et quidem breve.

Write in Latin.

1. The father's coming delights the children.
2. The face of the goddess was most beautiful.
3. Caesar, with all his cavalry, fights against the line-of-battle of the Gauls.
4. We see very-hard ice upon¹ the lake.
5. A good man always keeps his promise.⁵
6. Bulls fight with [their] horns, boars with their tusks, lions with their claws.
7. In the most wretched case,² hope sustains³ [our] minds.
8. About sunset the enemy (plur.) hasten towards⁴ the city.
9. Of all things the sun is most glorious.

¹ *in* (with abl.).

² *status*.⁴

³ *sustento*.¹

⁴ *ad*.

⁵ *fides*.

LESSON 13.

Pronouns: Personal and Demonstrative.

Vocabulary.

artifex, icis (M.), *craftsman*.

collēga, ae (M.), *colleague*.

formīca, ae (F.), *ant*.

frūgī (indecl. § 17, 2), *thrifty*.

mandātum, i (N.), *command*.

nonnullus, a, um, some (§ 41, 2. e, R.).

occāsus, ūs (M.), *setting*.

ortus, ūs (M.), *rising*.

par, paris, equal (§ 16, 3. a),

poēma, atis (N.), *poem*.

respondeo,² *answer*.

rīdeo,² *laugh, laugh at*.

seges, etis (F.), *standing corn*.

vehementer, exceedingly.

Translate into English.

1. Horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgae.
2. Saepe eadem mandata servis suis dat artifex.
3. Cur stulta ista rana bovi magnitudinem¹ invidet?
4. Nemo hanc animi maximi aequitatem in ipsā morte² non laudat.
5. Pastor canisque ejus sunt fessi.
6. Ego et tu et frater tuus unā ambulamus.
7. Et tu et nonnulli collegae tui vehementer erratis.
8. Formīca cibum sibi aestate parat.

¹ *envy to the ox his size, i.e. envy the ox for his size.*

² *at the very point of death.*

9. Labor voluptasque, dissimillima naturā, societate inter se naturali sunt juncta.

10. Ranae stultae regem a Jove orant. Pater deorum ridet, atque eis dat parvum tigillum.

11. Illa seges votis respondet frugi agricolae.

12. Sol nobis signa dat, sive ortu sive occasu.

13. Nemo hostis nobiscum³ paribus armis pugnat.

14. Ille dies erat tristissimus; haec nox est laetissima.

15. Omnia mea⁴ mecum porto.

16. Vos vobiscum⁵ pugnatis.

17. Stultus sibi est inimicus.

18. Virtus vitiumque semper inter se⁶ pugnant.

19. Ista poëmata nobis sunt grata.

20. Non omnes eadem laudamus.

³ See p. 19, f. ⁴ my possessions. ⁵ Less. 13, a. ⁶ See § 19, 3. d.

Write in Latin.

1. Fools and the impatient are always fighting with themselves.¹

2. These apples are sweet, those [are] sour.

3. We are wretched, you are happy.

4. Covetous [men] are hostile to themselves.

5. You² praise yourself too-much.

6. These songs are most pleasing to us.

7. I am a shepherd, you are a robber.

8. He has his brother with him at-home.

9. One of these boys is diligent, the other lazy.

¹ *secum, or inter se.*

² *ipse.*

LESSON 14.

Pronouns: Relative, Interrogative, and Indefinite.

Vocabulary.

aestus, ūs (M.), *tide.*

aliquamdiū, *for some time.*

auctōritās, ātis (F.), *authority.*

cruor, ōris (M.), *blood (when shed).*

fīnitimus, a, um, *neighboring.*

īnsto,¹ *to be at hand.*

maritīmus, a, um, *of the sea.*

obtineo,² *hold, keep.*

ōra, ae (F.), *shore.*

postulo,¹ *claim, demand.*

quīvis (§ 21, 2. c), *any, every.*

sanguis, inis (M.), *blood.*

tolero,¹ *endure.*

tumultus, ūs (M.), *confusion.*

Translate into English.

1. Cuivis dolori remedium est patientia.
2. Num quod¹ eloquentiae vestigium in Numa Pompilio appāret?
3. Miles quem laudas fidem non servat.
4. Quem deorum non invocamus?
5. Omnia animalia quae sanguinem habent, habent etiam cor.
6. Dies instat, quo die populus Romanus magistratus quotannis creat.
7. Bestiae in quo loco natae sunt, se ex eo² non comōvent.
8. Erat luna plena, quo die maximi sunt aestus maritimi.
9. Sunt nonnulli, quorum auctoritas apud³ plebem plurimum valet.
10. Milites, quibus rex gratissimus erat, maestum aliquamdiu silentium obtinent.
11. Hic quoque sunt matres miserorum et parvuli liberi, quorum utrorumque⁴ aetas laborem meum postulat.
12. Thebae ipsae, quod Boeotiae caput est, in magno tumultu erant.⁵
13. Ibi vides quicquid⁶ habeo copiarum.
14. Res Romana cuilibet finitimarum civitatum par erat.
15. Quo⁷ major exercitus, eo⁷ gravior clades est.
16. Ut quisque est exercitus maximus,⁸ ita gravissima clades.
17. Quibus precibus virgines sanctae Vestam fatigant!
18. Quae caret⁹ ora cruore nostro?
19. Quem virum aut heroa¹⁰ lyrā celebramus?
20. Tu, quae¹¹ tua est fortitudo, adversam fortunam facillime toleras.

¹ any (§ 21, 1. a).² Supply *loco*, and translate before *in quo*.³ *with*.⁴ *of both of whom* (§ 21, 2. e).⁵ Translate *was*, as to us the name *Thebes* is singular.⁶ See § 21, 2. b.⁷ See § 22, c.⁸ i.e. *the greater any army is* (See § 17, 5. d).⁹ *is without*, i.e. *is clear from the stain*.¹⁰ See § 11, iii. 6. f.¹¹ *such is*, &c.

21. Estne quisquam¹² (*or*, num quis est) omnium mortali-
 lium justior ac fortior quam hic, quem merito laudas?
 22. Quemcumque¹³ videmus amicum, eum gratum habemus.

¹² § 21, 2. *h.*

¹³ See p. 20, *a.*

Write in Latin.

1. The boys whom you praise are very idle.
2. What was the cause of the war? Who is-tending¹ the wounded² soldiers?
3. Those are good citizens who adorn the state by their warlike³ glory, and their own homes by their virtues.
4. Whatever I have of riches, I give all to you.
5. We honor Rome, which⁴ is the head of all Italy.
6. There was war between the Romans and Samnites, both of whom⁵ were brave and warlike people.⁶
7. Anybody⁷ enters the town in-the-day-time.⁸
8. Which do you consider the greatest general, Cæsar, Scipio, or Hannibal? Which the better⁹ orator, Cicero or Demosthenes?

¹ *curo.*

² *vulneratus*

³ *bellicus.*

⁴ Neuter.

⁵ Nominative.

⁶ Plural.

⁷ *quivis.*

⁸ *interdiu.*

⁹ § 17, 5. *a.*

LESSON 19.

Regular Verb: First Conjugation (*Active*).

Vocabulary.

āvoco,¹ *call away.*

cānus, *a, um*, *gray, hoary.*

colōnus, *i* (M.), *farmer (colonist).*

ēgregius, *a, um*, *remarkable.*

foedus, *a, um*, *disgraceful.*

gēns, *gentis* (F.), *race, nation.*

illūstro,¹ *make famous.*

lītus, *oris* (N.), *shore.*

lūctus, *ūs* (M.), *grief.*

lūstro,¹ *purify.*

nex, *necis* (F.), *death.*

occupo,¹ *seize.*

quondam, *once, formerly.*

vehementer, *exceedingly.*

Translate into English.

1. In medio campo errabant timidæ oves.
2. Ferox lupus agnum nece injusta laceravit, nam fontem liquidum agnus miser non turbaverat.

3. Lauda mare : litus ama.
4. Humida solstitia atque hiemes orate serenas,
Agricolae.
5. Me ne commendaveris¹ Caesari tuo.
6. Et tu et nonnulli collegae tui vehementer erravistis.
7. Nihil sine magno labore vita dedit mortalibus.
8. Magna fuit quondam capitis reverentia cani.
9. Foedus hostium timor omnem exercitum occupaverat.
10. Sulpiciorum² familiam egregia juris scientia illustravit.
11. Filium meum a conjunctione Caesaris³ avocavi.
12. Luctus filii⁴ mortui animum patris agitabat.
13. Me vexant luctus et longae taedia vitae.
14. Suevi,⁵ Germanorum gens bellicosissima, fertilissima Germaniae loca occupaverant.
15. Cum hostes agros devastaverint, urbem ipsam oppug-
nabunt.

¹ Prohibition (see p. 23, I. c).² *The Sulpicii*, a Roman family.³ Translate *with Caesar*.⁴ Translate *for*, &c.⁵ *The Suevi*, or Swabians.

Write in Latin.

1. The enemy had seized¹ the camp by night.
2. You had asked, I refused.
3. If the enemy are-holding² the woods, they will easily drive our cavalry.
4. The soldiers carry ladders with them,³ and easily enter the town.
5. Let⁴ the soldiers carry⁴ corn with them into the camp.
6. A stag praised his branching horns, but blamed the extreme thinness⁵ of his legs.
7. Citizen (plur.) strove with citizen in valor.⁶
8. Do not carry all the corn with you.
9. Let us take-a-walk⁷ in the garden.
10. The farmer sailed-over⁸ the fields which he lately ploughed.

¹ *occupo*.² *teneo*.³ *secum*.⁴ Present subj.⁵ *nimia tenuitas*.⁶ *virtus*.⁷ *deambulo*.⁸ *navigo*.

LESSON 20.

Regular Verb: First Conjugation (*Passive*).

Vocabulary.

appello, ¹ <i>call, address.</i>	oppugno, ¹ <i>attack.</i>
domo, ¹ <i>ui, itum, subdue.</i>	perturbo, ¹ <i>alarm.</i>
effēmino, <i>enfeeble.</i>	repudio, ¹ <i>reject.</i>
extrā, <i>outside of.</i>	trepido, ¹ <i>tremble.</i>
fautor, ōris (M.), <i>partisan.</i>	voluntās, ātis (F.), <i>will.</i>
honorificus, a, um, <i>honorable.</i>	vulnero, ¹ <i>wound.</i>

Translate into English.

1. Agnus miser nece injusta laceratus est a lupo.
2. Monstrum ingens a virgine domitum est.
3. Nos omnium miserrimae virginum appellatae sumus.
4. Vos a Senatu honorificentissime¹ appellati estis.
5. Totis² trepidatum est³ castris.²
6. Diu a Gallis acerrime¹ pugnabatur.
7. Illis locis⁴ extra moenia non habitatur.
8. Haec urbs nostra a Gallis oppugnata est.
9. Regio imperio⁵ duo sunt, iique consules appellantur.
10. Illius viri voluntati semper obtemperatur.⁶
11. Cur tantum perturbamini, cives?
12. Maria magna a Carthaginiensibus navigabantur.
13. A fautoribus utriusque poëtae⁷ diu disputatum est.
14. De agro cum regis legatis disceptatum est.
15. Ea quae animos effeminant non importantur.
16. Vera gloria nunquam a bonis viris repudiatur.
17. Ab omnibus promissa perpetuo servantur.
18. A dis quoque habitabuntur silvae.
19. Templis⁸ deorum a Romanis temperatum est.

¹ See § 17, I. c.; 4. ² Translate, *throughout the camp* (see § 55, 3, f).

³ *there was terror.*

⁴ *in, &c.*

⁵ *of royal power.*

⁶ Translate *is heeded*, taking *the will* as subject.

⁷ *of both poets.*

⁸ See Note 6.

Write in Latin.

1. All the soldiers will be wounded.
2. The faithful¹ guards were praised by all the citizens.

¹ *fidus.*

3. The nightingale² is charmed³ by her-own songs.
4. Wreaths had been given to the victorious⁴ soldiers.
5. Let the mountain be occupied⁵ by our [men].
6. [A battle] will be fought to-morrow.⁶
7. Between the wolf and dog there was a long⁷ dispute.⁸
8. Are you alarmed, Romans, at⁹ the dangers of war?
9. There was-terror⁸ throughout¹⁰ the city.

² *luscinia.* ³ *delecto.* ⁴ *victor.* ⁵ *occupo.* ⁶ *cras.*
⁷ *diu.* ⁸ Verb, impers. passive. ⁹ Ablative. ¹⁰ *totus.*

LESSON 21.

Regular Verb: First Conjugation (*Noun and Adjective Forms*).

Vocabulary.

aedifico, ¹ <i>build.</i>	quamvis, <i>however.</i>
apto, ¹ <i>fit.</i>	redundo, ¹ <i>overflow.</i>
calco, ¹ <i>tread.</i>	vacat, ¹ <i>there is leisure.</i>
dēbeo, ² <i>owe, ought.</i>	vasto, ¹ <i>ravage.</i>
jubeo, ² jussi, <i>command.</i>	veto, ¹ ui, itum, <i>forbid.</i>
maneo, ² <i>wait, await.</i>	virilis, e, <i>manly.</i>
numero, ¹ <i>count.</i>	volo, ¹ <i>fly.</i>

Translate into English.

1. Turpe est terga¹ hostibus dare in armis.
2. Beatus esse sine virtute nemo potest.
3. Aut prodesse volunt, aut delectare poëtae.
4. Aptari onus viribus debet.
5. Sine pennis volare haud facile est.
6. Ciconiae, in alienas terras migraturae, in unum locum congregantur.
7. Ager quamvis fertilis sine cultura fructuosus esse non potest.
8. Neque abesse quicquam debet, neque redundare.
9. Arandi an² navigandi ars utilior est?
10. Omnes una manet nox, et calcanda³ semel via leti.⁴
11. Animo cupido nihil satis festinatur.⁵

¹ *show the back to, i.e. retreat before.*

² *or (§ 71, 2).*

³ *i.e. we must tread.*

⁴ *Understand est.*

⁵ *i.e. goes fast enough.*

12. Num potest esse bonus imperator sine usu rei-militaris,⁴ aut sine scientia regionum terrestrium⁵ aut maritimarum?
13. Summae dementiae⁶ est in vitiis perseverare.
14. Aequam memento rebus in arduis servare mentem.
15. Divitem me esse vicini falso existimant.
16. Leges duo ex una familia magistratus creari vetuerunt.
17. Contra libidines est pugnandum.⁷
18. Te hilari esse animo valde me juvat.
19. Inchoare (*or*, incohare) haec studia non vacabit.
20. Armatos video stantes in limine primo.
21. Magna pars hominum, navigatura,⁸ de tempestate non cogitat.
22. Anco regnante⁹ Lucumo Roman¹⁰ commigravit.
23. Hannibal ad vastandam Italiam paratus erat.
24. Infandum, regina, jubes renovare dolorem.

⁴ *soldiership.*

⁵ See § 16, 2. a.

⁶ *a mark of, &c.*

⁷ *i.e. we must, &c.*

⁸ *intending to sail.*

⁹ *in the reign of Ancus.*

¹⁰ *to Rome.*

Write in Latin.

1. We are good men if we help¹ those² whom² we can help.
2. Cæsar denies that he³ can⁴ give to any a way⁵ through the province.
3. No-one beholding the whole⁶ earth will doubt of⁷ divine providence.
4. While fighting,⁸ keep an even temper.
5. I see that you are of a cheerful temper.
6. No one [when] about-to-sail ought to think of storms.
7. Can any-one⁹ be a good commander without knowledge of soldiership?
8. For a soldier¹⁰ to refuse obedience is disgraceful.¹¹
9. The Germans were prepared to ravage Gaul.¹²
10. The ancient laws forbade a plebeian¹³ to be elected consul.
11. We are about-to-remove into the city.

¹ *prosum.*

² *Dative.*

³ *se.*

⁴ *Infinitive.*

⁵ *iter.*

⁶ *universus.*

⁷ *de.*

⁸ *inter* with acc. of gerund.

⁹ *num quis.*

¹⁰ *Accusative.*

¹¹ *turpis* (neut.).

¹² *Gallia.*

¹³ *plebeius.*

LESSON 22.

Regular Verb: Second Conjugation.

Vocabulary.

adflicto, ¹ dash about.	pendeo, ² pependi, hang.
coetus, ūs (M.), assembly.	principium, i (N.), beginning.
dēlectus, ūs (M.), a levy (of troops).	sentes, ium (M.), thorns.
habeo, ² ui, itum, have, hold.	stipula, ae (F.), stubble.
improbus, a, um, wicked.	sustineo, ² ui, tentum, sustain.
inrīdeo, ² rīsi, rīsum, deride.	tondeo, ² totondi, tonsum, cut, mow.
mītis, e, gentle.	vehementer, vigorously.
pāreo, ² ui, itum, obey (with dat.).	vigeo, ² ui, thrive, flourish.

Translate into English.

1. Urbem Romam a principio reges habuēre.
2. Hostes impetum legionum atque equitum non sustinebant.
3. Ne invideris fratri tuo¹
4. In Romana civitate nulla unquam vehementius quam eloquentiae studia viguerunt.
5. Necessitati parere semper sapientis² est habitum.
6. Ille patris magni parere parabat imperio.
7. Nullum ad nocendum tempus angustum³ est improbis.
8. Non mihi quicquam praestabilius videtur quam posse eloquentiā tenere hominum coetus.
9. Impius ne audeto⁴ placare donis iram deorum.
10. Uno tempore longas-naves⁵ aestus complevit, et onerarias⁶ tempestas adflictabat.
11. Non modo non invidetur juventuti, verum etiam favetur.
12. Bonus homo civibus suis gratum se videri studet.
13. Delectum haberi prohibebo.
14. Populi Romani auctoritati parendum est.
15. Nostri milites a pugnando non abhorrebant.
16. Caesar Catonem inridēre visus est.
17. Conscia mens recti famae mendacia ridet.

¹ See p. 23, I. c. ² wise, i.e. the act of a wise man. ³ too-short.

⁴ let not, &c. (see § 35, 2). ⁵ galleys. ⁶ [ships] of burden.

Write in Latin.

1. You seem to me to be of a very cheerful mind.
2. The enemy kept themselves hidden in the woods.
3. The consul forbade the army to move from winter-quarters.¹
4. We shall always obey the laws of the country.
5. Here the soldiers stood, and stoutly² sustained the attack of the enemy.
6. Carthage was destroyed by the younger³ Scipio Africanus.
7. It is difficult for a coward⁴ to appear brave.⁴
8. No one should⁵ envy anybody.⁶
9. Gaul is bounded by the river Rhine and the ocean.
10. The power of the Romans was feared by all nations.
11. Our friends were warned in vain.
12. The frogs were frightened by the sound of the log.
13. A monkey sat [as] judge between a wolf and a fox.

¹ Ablative. ² *fortiter*. ³ *minor*. ⁴ Accusative. ⁵ *debet*.
⁶ *quisquam*.

LESSON 23.

Regular Verb: Third Conjugation.

Vocabulary.

ago, ³ ēgi, actum, <i>pass, act.</i>	peto, ³ petīvi (ii), itum, <i>seek.</i>
cēspes, itis (M.), <i>turf.</i>	rector, ōris (M.), <i>ruler.</i>
cinis, eris (M.), <i>ashes.</i>	rumpo, ³ rūpi, ruptum, <i>break.</i>
exsisto, ³ stiti, stitum, <i>arise.</i>	tango, ³ tetigi, tactum, <i>touch.</i>
mitto, ³ mīsi, missum, <i>send.</i>	tolerābilis, e, <i>passable.</i>
nātus, a, um, <i>born.</i>	traho, ³ xi, ctum, <i>drag, bring.</i>

Translate into English.

1. Rectores civitatis boni sapientesque exstitēre multi ; oratores autem diu nulli boni, vix singulis¹ aetatibus singuli¹ tolerabiles inveniuntur.
2. Incipe, parve puer, risu cognoscere matrem.
3. Ex ducentis viginti navibus triginta fugerunt, nonaginta cum pugnatoribus captae sunt, demersae ceterae.

¹ See Grammar, § 18, 2. a.

4. Ranae ab Jove regem petiēre.² Pater deorum risit, atque illis dedit parvum tiggillum.

5. Homines amplius oculis quam auribus credunt.

6. Vita omnis Germanorum in venationibus atque in rebus militaribus agitur ; ab parvulis labori ac duritiae student.

7. Aratus, homo ignarus astrologiae, optimis versibus de caelo stellisque dixit.

8. Hominis³ est animum praeparare, Dei autem est regere eventus.

9. Cur times flavum Tiberim tangere ?

10. Non vivere bonum est, sed bene vivere.

11. Philosophia ars et ratio est bene vivendi.

12. Ne necesse habueris⁴ epistolam reddere.

13. Homines ad intelligendum et ad agendum nati sumus.

14. Hoc ne⁵ nunc quidem⁵ difficile factu est.

15. Ne sapiens quidem semper sapit ; stultus non semper desipit.

16. Haedui⁶ legatos ad Caesarem miserant rogatum⁷ auxilium.

17. Pontem in Arari Caesar faciendum curat.

18. Non est injussu⁸ imperatoris, id est Dei, de statione vitae decedendum.

19. Veritas et justitia vel⁹ amicitiae sunt anteponenda.

20. Theramenes¹⁰ conjectus in carcerem venenum hilariter ac fortiter bibisse dicitur.

21. Alba ligustra cadunt, vaccinia nigra leguntur.

² See p. 27, c.⁵ ³ man's part. ⁴ do not consider, &c.

⁵ not even. ⁶ The *Ædui*, a people of Gaul. ⁷ Supine.

⁸ See § 12, 4. b. ⁹ even.

¹⁰ *Theramenes*, a politician of Athens, one of the Thirty Tyrants, put to death by his colleagues.

Write in Latin.

1. Cicero wrote many letters to his friend Atticus.

2. Unrelenting¹ labor conquers all [things].

3. Cæsar with all [his] cavalry made an attack² upon³ the Germans, who presently⁴ sent ambassadors to him to-ask peace.

¹ *improbus*.

² *impetus*.⁴

³ *in* (with acc.).

⁴ *mox*.

4. Antony married⁵ Octavia, the sister of Octavianus.
5. Octavia, the sister of Octavianus, married⁶ Antony.⁷
6. The mischievous⁸ boys were-running through my garden.
7. The forces of the Romans were led by Crassus.
8. The [commander's] tent⁹ had been set-on-fire by the barbarians.
9. Two stags of vast size¹⁰ were caught by the hunters.
10. The women weeping threw¹¹ themselves at¹² Cæsar's¹³ feet.
11. After the log, Jupiter sent a water-snake¹⁴ to the wretched frogs, which devoured them daily.
12. The senate decreed rewards to the soldiers who had not betrayed the town.

⁵ *duco*. ⁶ *nubo*. ⁷ Dative. ⁸ *improbus*. ⁹ *praetorium*.
¹⁰ *corpus* (abl.). ¹¹ *projicio*. ¹² *ad*. ¹³ Dative. ¹⁴ *hydrus*.

LESSON 24.

Regular Verb: Fourth Conjugation.

Vocabulary.

<p>ahēneus, a, um, <i>of-brass</i>. aperio,⁴ ui, apertus, <i>open</i>. catēna, ae (F.), <i>chain</i>. coerceo,² ui, itum, <i>check</i>. cōnscio,⁴ <i>be-conscious</i>. inuenio,⁴ vēni, ventum, <i>find</i>, <i>discover</i>. maestus, a, um, <i>sorrowing</i>.</p>	<p>nutrio,⁴ <i>feed, nourish</i>. palūs, ūdis (F.), <i>marsh</i>. salio,⁴ ui, saltum, <i>leap</i>. sentio,⁴ si, sum, <i>feel, judge</i>. ūro,³ ussi, ustum, <i>burn</i>. urtica, ae (F.), <i>nettle</i>. vincio,⁴ vinxi, vinctum, <i>bind</i>. vīnea, ae (F.), <i>trellis</i> (for vines).</p>
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Translate into English.

1. Ubinam in terris cygnum nigrum inueniemus?
2. Ad rivum eundem lupus et agnus venerant.
3. Nutritur vento, vento restinguatur ignis.
4. Saepius¹ ventis agitatur ingens
 Pinus, et celsae graviore casu
 Decidunt turres, feriuntque summos
 Fulgura montes.

¹ See § 17, 5. a.

5. Aliud² est audire, aliud intelligere.
6. Hic murus aheneus esto :
Nil conscire sibi, nullā pallescere culpā.
7. Alius alio³ plura invenire potest, nemo omnia.
8. Athenis summa dicendi vis et inventa est et perfecta.
9. Famē coacta⁴ vulpes uvam altā in vineā pendentem appetebat, summis saliens viribus.
10. Minime sibi quisque notus est, et difficillime de se quisque sentit.
11. Terra salutiferas herbas, eademque nocentes
Nutrit ; et urticae proxima saepe rosa est.
12. Cn.⁵ Julius Agricola primā in juventute studium philosophiae acrius hausit: prudentia matris incensum animum coercuit.
13. Divitis audita est cui⁶ non opulentia Croesi?
14. Ludibrio fratris Remus novos transiliit muros. Inde ab irato Romulo interfectus est.
15. Impium lenite clamorem, sodales.
16. Jugurtha, Numidarum rex, regie vestitus et vinctus catenis, cum duobus filiis, currum victoris antecessit.
17. Hominem mortuum in urbe ne sepelito neve urito.
18. In montibus castellum erat ingens, naturā munitum.
19. Oppidani portas patefaciunt Romanis.
20. Summo labore urbs erat munita.
21. Corneliae filii maximā curā a matre eruditi erant.
22. Militum corpora a sociis sepulta sunt.
23. Vere colles arvaque floribus vestiuntur.
24. Asinus rudit, bos mugit, canis latrat, catulus gannit, equus hinnit, gallus canit, corvus crocit, leo rugit, ovis balat, serpens sibilat, sus grunnit, infans vagit.

² one thing.³ See § 47, 9.⁴ cogo.³⁵ See § 15, 4.⁶ by whom?

Write in Latin.

1. The body of Cæsar was buried by his sorrowing friends.
2. The Roman camp had been fortified by Labienus with great labor.

3. The Helvetii had now¹ arrived-at² the territory³ of the Sequani.

4. A great crash is heard in the woods, from falling trees.⁴

5. The Britons⁵ were clothed with skins, and lived⁶ in the woods and marshes.

6. Those scoundrelly⁷ robbers were severely punished.

7. Let the gates of the city be opened to the conquering army.

8. In spring the trees are clad with blossoms, in summer are laden⁸ with fruits.

9. The soldiers bound the prisoner with chains.

10. In punishing,⁹ anger is by-no-means¹⁰ to-be-admitted.¹¹

11. Let the voice of justice be-heard.¹²

¹ jam.	² pervenio in.	³ fines.	⁴ Genitive.	⁵ Britannus.
⁶ habito. ¹	⁷ scelestus.	⁸ onero. ¹	⁹ Gerund.	¹⁰ minime.
	¹¹ adhibendus.		¹² Pres. subjunctive.	

LESSON 25.

Deponent Verbs.

Vocabulary.

adipiscor, ³ adeptus, gain, get.	loquor, ³ locūtus, speak.
adsequor, ³ secūtus, gain, reach.	māternus, a, um, of a mother.
aggredior, ³ aggressus, attack.	mentior, ⁴ speak falsehood.
arx, arcis (F.), tower.	nascor, ³ nātus, be born.
classis, is (F.), fleet.	polliceor, ² itus, promise.
ēgredior, ³ ēgressus, go out.	pōpuleus, a, um, of the poplar.
frōns, tis (F.), brow.	queror, ³ questus, bewail.
fruur, ³ fructus, enjoy.	sequor, ³ secūtus, follow.
irascor, ³ irātus, be angry.	ūtor, ³ ūsus, use, employ.

Translate into English.

1. Testis fidelis non mentitur.
2. Nunquam sapiens irascitur.
3. De multis rebus locuti sumus.
4. Subita tempestas morabatur classem.
5. Saepe suas Liber¹ miratus-est uvas.
6. Vocalem Orphea² insecutae-sunt silvae.

¹ A name of Bacchus.

² See p. 5, g.

7. Improbis plurima pollicetur, pauca perficit.
8. Populeā Philomela³ sub umbrā
Amissos queritur pullos.
9. Nemo potentes aggreditur tutus.⁴
10. Sine studio et ardore quodam amoris nihil egregium
quisquam adsequetur.
11. Cur stulta ista rana bovem imitatur?
12. Frons, oculi, vultus, saepe mentiuntur.
13. Nox atque praeda hostes remorata sunt.
14. Deos deasque omnes ne eveniat⁵ precamur.
15. Omnia vetustate labuntur, nec quicquam tutum a
senectute est.
16. Aliquando oculi suo munere non funguntur.
17. Omnibus in vita commodis⁶ unā cum amicis frueri.⁷
18. Puppibus egressus Latiā stetit exsul in herbā.
19. Deos solos venerabantur Germani Solem et Vulcanum
et Lunam. In fluminibus saepe lavabantur, et pellibus aut
parvis tegumentis utebantur.
20. Sine ullo vulnere victoriā Cæsar potitur.
21. Tu voluptate frueris, ego utor.
22. Senectutem omnes sperant, eandem accusant adeptam.⁸
23. Orpheus arte maternā⁹ rapidos fluminum lapsus mora-
batur.
24. Non rastros patietur humus, non vinea falcem;
Robustus quoque jam tauris juga solvet arator.
25. Nocens omnīs¹⁰ de se loquentes audire videtur.

³ nightingale.⁴ See § 47, 6.⁵ that it may not happen.⁶ advantages (see § 75, 31).⁷ Imperative.⁸ See § 35, 1. g.⁹ with his mother's skill: Orpheus was the son of Apollo and the Muse Calliope.¹⁰ Acc. plur. (see § 16, 3. c²).

Write in Latin.

1. The Rauraci go-forth¹ along with the Helvetii into Gaul.
2. Many of² the Greeks, who had gone forth [to] Troy never returned³ home.
3. Orgetorix persuades Dumnorix to-attempt⁴ the same.

¹ proficiscor.³ ² ex. ³ revertor,³ sus. ⁴ conor (use ut with pres. subj.).

4. Cato the elder died in the eighty-fifth year of his age.

5. On-every-side⁵ flowers sprang-up⁶ in the fields and meadows.

6. A violent storm delayed Cæsar [when] about-to-sail for⁷ Greece.

7. Speak little,⁸ promise with-caution,⁹ and remember always to keep [your] word.¹⁰

8. The lieutenant will measure-out¹¹ corn to the soldiers.

9. I entirely forgot myself.¹²

10. Pity me,¹² pity our hardships.

11. My son has reached¹³ the same grades¹⁴ of honor.

⁵ *undique.* ⁶ *nascor.* ⁷ *in.* ⁸ *pauca* (N. plur.). ⁹ *caute.*
¹⁰ *servare fidem.* ¹¹ *metior.* ¹² Genitive. ¹³ *consequor.*
¹⁴ *gradus.*

LESSON 26.

Irregular, Defective, and Impersonal Verbs.

Vocabulary.

<i>cōnspicio,</i> ³ <i>spexī, ctum, behold.</i>	<i>prōfero, display.</i>
<i>dēmum, in short.</i>	<i>repentinus, a, um, sudden.</i>
<i>fīnio,</i> ⁴ <i>put an end to.</i>	<i>retrō, backward.</i>
<i>īrācundus, a, um, passionate.</i>	<i>supplex, icis, suppliant.</i>
<i>nemus, oris</i> (N.), <i>grove.</i>	<i>vēnor,</i> ¹ <i>hunt.</i>

Translate into English.

1. *Acriores fiebant dux militesque.*
2. *Quid est tam regium quam opem ferre supplicibus?*
3. *Idem¹ velle atque idem nolle, ea demum vera est amicitia.*
4. *Noli esse amicus homini iracundo.*
5. *Virtuti retro ire non licet.*
6. *Potest ex casa magnus vir exire; virtus omni loco nascitur.*
7. *Aut prodesse volunt aut delectare poëtae.*
8. *Non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum.*
9. *Venatum Aeneas unāque miserrima Dido
In nemus ire parant.*

¹ *alike.*

10. Famē coacta vulpes uvam altā in vinea pendentem adpetebat, summis saliens viribus. Tangere autem non potuit. Tunc discedens, “Nondum” inquit “est matura; nolo acerbam sumere.”

11. Ipse animi discessus a corpore fit sine dolore, et fit plerumque sine sensu, nonnunquam etiam cum voluptate.

12. Romani Sabinique in media valle redintegrarunt² proelium. Tum Sabinae mulieres, crinibus passis³ scissāque veste,⁴ ausae sunt se inter tela volantia inferre, hinc patres hinc viros orantes. Movet res cum⁵ multitudinem tum⁵ duces. Silentium et repentina fit quies. Inde duces prodeunt, nec pacem modo sed civitatem unam ex duabus faciunt, regnum consociant, imperium omne conferunt Roman.

² See § 30, 6. a.

³ Participle of *pando*.

⁴ with *dishevelled locks and torn garments*.

⁵ See § 22, d.

Write in Latin.

1. Many cannot bear the pain of sickness.
2. Bad citizens bore arms against [their] country.
3. The river Rhine flows¹ a long distance through the territory of the Germans.
4. The Helvetii wonder that Cæsar² has so-long borne² the wrongs brought on by them.
5. The sapling at length becomes a tree.
6. Do-not³ tell-a-lie.
7. What we wish we gladly believe.
8. Love others, if you wish to be loved yourself.
9. Many will hate you, if you love yourself alone.
10. We⁵ are-allowed⁴ to be free.⁵
11. Remember that you are mortal.
12. Then the god said: “Because you would-not⁶ bear your good, endure⁷ the evil.”
13. At length Cæsar (acc.) was weary of the business.
14. While the greedy dog wishes to grasp the shadow, he lets-fall⁸ the meat from his mouth.

¹ Lit. “is borne.”

² Accus. and infin.

³ *noli* (§ 57, 7. a).

⁴ *licet*.

⁵ Dative.

⁶ *nolo*.

⁷ *perfero*.

⁸ *omitto*.

EXAMPLES IN POETRY.

1. Jam glacialis hiemps squalentia protulit ora,
Terraque marmoreo candida facta gelu est;
Nix jacet, et glaciem nec sol pluviaeve resolvunt,
Indurat Boreas, perpetuamque facit. — *Ovid.*
2. Jam satis terris nivis atque dirae
Grandinis misit Pater, et rubente
Dexterā sacras jaculatus arces
Terruit urbem. — *Horace.*
3. Diffugere nives, redeunt jam gramina campis,
Arboribusque comae;
Mutat terra vices, et decrescentia ripas
Flumina praetereunt;
Frigora mitescunt Zephyris; Ver proterit Aestas. — *Id.*
4. Molli paulatim flavescet campus aristā,
Incultis rubens pendebit sentibus uva,
Et durae quercus sudabunt roscida mella. — *Virgil.*
5. Cespes Tyrio mollior ostro
Solet impavidos ducere somnos:
Aurea rumpunt tecta quietem,
Vigilesque trahit purpura noctes;
Pectora pauper secunda gerit.
6. Beatus ille qui procul negotiis,
Ut prisca gens mortalium,
Paterna rura bubus exercet suis,
Solutus omni fenore;
Neque excitatur classico miles truci,
Neque horret iratum mare;
Forumque vitat, et superba civium
Potentiorum limina. — *Horace.*
7. Justum ac tenacem propositi virum
Non civium ardor prava jubentium,
Non vultus instantis tyranni,
Mente quatit solidā. — *Id.*

PART SECOND.

CONSTRUCTIONS OF SYNTAX.

NOTE. — It may be best to proceed at once from the foregoing lessons to the course of reading provided in Part Fourth, reserving the following section to be studied as the constructions occur in reading, and for systematic practice in writing Latin, once a week or oftener, at the convenience of the teacher. It should be compared with the “Synopsis of Constructions” given at the end of this volume. The letter R. refers to the short rules on pages 162, 163 (Grammar, § 75).

A. — Uses of Cases : 1. As Objects of Verbs.

Notice that all of the four Oblique cases may be used in Latin with different classes of verbs, being represented alike in English by the Objective case. Thus, —

1. **hominem video**, *I see the man* (ACCUSATIVE).
2. **homini servio**, *I serve the man* (DATIVE).
3. **hominis misereor**, *I pity the man* (GENITIVE).
4. **homine amicō ūtor**, *I treat the man as a friend* (ABLATIVE).

I. Accusative as Direct Object.

LEARN § 52, I. (Object-Accusative), with *a*, *b*, *d* (verbs of *feeling*, cognate accusative, and compounds).

a. The accusatives in *a* are usually rendered with a preposition in English, though sometimes a transitive verb may be supplied: as, **ridēre**, *to laugh at* or *ridicule*; **dolēre**, *to grieve at* or *lament*, &c.

b. With the compounds in *d* compare those of § 52, 2. *d*; noticing that there is usually no difference in the translation of the two classes of verbs, which are generally transitive in English: as, **adīre aliquem**, *to approach one*; **obstāre alicui**, *to withstand one*.

Examples.

1. Africano¹ industria virtutem, virtus gloriam, gloria aemulos comparavit.
2. Tres jam copiarum partes Helvetii flumen traduxerant.
3. Saepe suas Liber² miratus est uvas.
4. Rastros non patietur humus.
5. Paulatim Germani Rhenum transire consueverant.
6. Posthac vitam³ tutiorem vivemus.
7. Joca tua plena facetiarum risimus satis.
8. Iram demetitur Deus suam ; clementiam profundit.
9. Suas quisque miserias dolet.⁴
10. Nec te, juvenis memorande, silebo.

¹ Dative. ² A name of Bacchus. ³ Cognate accus. (§ 52, 1. *b*).

Write in Latin.

1. A sudden tempest had delayed the ships.
2. A soft answer subdues¹ wrath.
3. Appius Claudius, the censor, brought² the Appian water into the city, and laid³ the Appian Way.
4. Hannibal had already crossed the Alps.
5. Cæsar led his forces across the Rhine.
6. They afterwards lived a safer life.
7. Poverty teaches all the arts.
8. My son complains¹ [of] his fortune.
9. We shall go once [on] the last journey.
10. All men laugh-at folly : all men grieve-at misery.

¹ *frango*.

² *induco*.

³ *sterno*.

⁴ *queror*.⁵

2. Two Accusatives.

§ 52, 2. with *a* and *c* (appositive and secondary object : R. 25) ; also *b* and *d* (compounds, and verbs of *hiding*).

Examples.

1. Te tua fata docebo.
2. Deos deasque omnes pacem oramus.
3. Quid me ista rogas? Stoicos roga.
4. Iter omnes celabo.

5. Nonnulli utilia solum pueros docent, honesta negligunt.
6. Tu modo posce deos veniam.
7. Juvenes avum Numitorem regem salutabant.
8. Consul primus rogatus est sententiam.
9. Illud puer saepe admonitus erat.
10. Nos hoc diu celamur.
11. Helvetii pacem a Cæsare petierunt.

Write in Latin.

1. I will teach you your destiny.
2. We beseech² peace [of] all the gods and goddesses.
3. I did not hide from you [my] friend's opinion.
4. Why do you ask me that? Ask your father.
5. The consul Nero¹ skilfully concealed his march [from] Hannibal.
6. The senate saluted Cicero [as] father of [his] country.
7. Lucius Junius Brutus was called the liberator of Rome.
8. The people elected Lucius Junius Brutus and Lucius Tarquinius Collatinus [as] first consuls.
9. An old herdsman in vain begged² [his] liberty [of] Vespasian.

¹ Put the name before the title.

² *oro*.

3. Dative of Indirect Object.

§ 51, 1. and 2. with *a* and *d* (R. 14, 16); also *c*, *e*, *f*, reading carefully the classes of verbs in *a* and *b*.

a. These classes of verbs will be learned gradually, in the course of practice. Some of those in *a* (as *to favor*, *envy*, *serve*, &c.) seem to be transitive. In fact, however, the Latin retains a primary meaning which is lost in English: as, **invidēre** (*to envy*) is *to look* [askance] *at one*; **servīre** is *to be a slave*; **suādēre** is *to make* [a thing] *pleasant to any one* (compare **suāvis**, *sweet*). See Remark 1 (page 123), and the second paragraph of the Note on page 121.

b. The verbs in 2. *c* are to be compared with those of Giving; &c., in 1: though different in kind *as seen from the English point of view*, their construction in Latin is the same: thus in the sen-

tence *invidet mihi divitiās*, *he envies me for my riches*, *divitiās* is the direct and *mihi* the indirect object of *invideo*, though the opposite is the case in English.

Examples.

1. Nil pictis timidus navita puppibus fidit.
2. Homines amplius oculis quam auribus credunt.
3. Nonnulli levissimam delectationem gravissimae utilitati anteponunt.
4. Dii immortales hoc tibi delictum ignoscent.
5. Servi dominis suis maledixerunt.
6. Milites integri et recentes fessis succurrunt.
7. Innocentiae nostrae, iudices, subvenite.
8. A bono filio matri semper parebitur.
9. A victore milite templis deorum parcendum est.
10. Uterque consul legioni illi indulserat.
11. Invidetur praestanti florentique fortunae.
12. Mihi numquam persuaderi potuit, animos esse mortales.

Write in Latin.

1. The ant gets itself food in summer-time.
2. The sun shall give thee signs.
3. You pardon yourself ; others you pardon not.
4. Men believe their eyes more than their ears.
5. Patience heals¹ any² pain.
6. He told me every thing.
7. I mercifully spared the wretched man.
8. A faithful soldier serves the state.
9. The soldiers spared³ the temples of the gods.
10. Our men pressed-hard⁴ the flying Gauls.

(Passive.)

11. Your glory is envied.⁵
12. Liars are not believed.
13. The temples of the gods were spared.
14. That age is not envied, but even favored.
15. The authority of the senate will be obeyed.
16. Clodius was distrusted by all good citizens.

¹ *medeor.*

² *quivis.*

³ *tempero.*

⁴ *insto.*

⁵ See Examples 10 and 19, on page 62.

4. *Genitive as Object.*

§ 50, 4. *a*, *b*, *c* (verbs of *memory*, *feeling*, &c.), observing the peculiar genitives of *b*, and the construction of the Impersonals in *c*² and *d*; also *e* (*egeo*).

Examples.

1. Senex veterum meminit dolorum.
2. Hunc puerum ignaviae suae neque pudet neque taedet.
3. Taedet me quotidianarum harum molestiarum.
4. At vos, Arcadii, caeci miserescite regis.
5. Catilina admonebat alium egestatis, alium cupidinis suae.
6. Suae quemque fortunae paenitet.
7. Arguitur Verres repetundarum.
8. Conjurati omnes capitis damnati sunt.
9. Reminiscere, inquit, pristinae virtutis Helvetiorum.

Write in Latin.

1. Cato admonished the judges of the laws and of [their] oath:¹
2. We have-no-need² of your help.
3. I shall always remember this day and place.
4. The man is neither ashamed nor sorry for his cowardice.
5. The Athenians charged Socrates with impiety.
6. Forget slaughter and conflagration.
7. I lack not gold or silver.
8. You have charged me in-my-absence³ with a capital offence.⁵
9. Brutus condemned to death⁴ his two sons.

¹ *religio*.

² *nihil indigere*.

³ *absens*.

⁴ § 50, 4. *b*.

⁵ *res capitalis*.

5. *Ablative as Object.*

§ 54, 6. *d* (ablative with *ūtor*, &c. : R. 31).

Observe that these are in reality ablatives of *means*, and that they may generally be represented in English by a phrase with a preposition : as, *vescitur carne*, *he eats (feeds on) flesh*; *amicitiā meā abūtuntur*, *they abuse (take advantage of) my friendship*.

Examples.

1. Impedimentis castrisque Romani potiti sunt.
2. Aliquando oculi suo munere non funguntur.
3. Omnibus in vita commodis unā cum amicis fruimur.
4. Frater meus omnibus vitae officiis fungitur.
5. Divitiis, nobilitate, viribus male utimini.
6. Britanni aere pro nummo utebantur.
7. Dii nec escis nec potionibus vescuntur.
8. Lacte, caseo, carne vescor, scribit Anacharsis Scythēs.
9. Quo usque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra?

Write in Latin.

1. The ancient Germans fed¹ chiefly on milk and meat.
2. The Macedonian⁷ phalanx employed² very-long³ spears.
3. We deem⁴ Cicero worthy⁴ of the highest praise of eloquence.
4. A brave man bravely performs his duty.
5. A base man takes-advantage-of⁵ the ignorance or folly of-others.
6. We enjoy the gifts of the earth, which therefore we call fruits and crops.
7. The soldiers of-the-legion⁶ used a shield, a javelin, and a short sword.

¹ vescor. ² utor. ³ praelongus. ⁴ dignor.¹ ⁵ abutor. ⁶ legionarius.
⁷ Macedonicus.

B. — Uses of Cases: 2. As Modifying Adjectives.

NOTE. — Some of the following are also to be classed among the adverbial uses of cases; but they are distinguished by being used to *complete the meaning* of the adjective on which they depend.

6. Genitive with Adjectives.

§ 50, 3. *b, c, d* (relative adjectives, genitive of *specification*, adjectives of *likeness*, &c.).

Compare the lists of adjectives in § 50, 3. *d* with that in § 51, 6. *c*. These adjectives, when followed by the genitive, have in fact become nouns (compare § 47, 3): as, *cognātus Cicerōnis*, *Cicero's kinsman*; *Cicerōnī cognātus*, *kindred with Cicero*. [Compare such phrases as *meus aequālis*, *my contemporary*.]

Examples.

1. Galli sunt barbari, et nostrae consuetudinis imperiti.
2. Mens hominum nescia fati est, sortisque futurae.
3. Misi homines earum regionum peritissimos.
4. Habetis ducem memorem vestri oblitum sui.
5. Cassandrae inerat mens provida rerum futurarum.
6. Homini erat mens ferox, impotens irae.
7. Corpus patiens erat inediae, vigiliae, algoris.
8. Nostra vita insidiarum est et metūs plena.
9. Nulla aetas virtutis feracior erat.
10. Orbus auxilii opumque ad te confugio.

Write in Latin.

1. This man is eager¹ for glory and greedy² of praise.
2. Most boys are careless³ about antiquities.
3. Catiline was able-to-endure⁴ fasting, watching, cold.
4. Gaul is full of Roman citizens.
5. Night alone was conscious of this deed.⁵
6. This boy is very like his father.
7. The consul was full of plans, sparing⁶ in words.
8. The river Rhine is common to Gaul and Germany.
9. Achilles, bravest of the Greeks, was ungovernable⁷ in wrath.

¹ cupidus.

² avidus.

³ negligens.

⁴ patiens.

⁵ facinus.

⁶ parcus.

⁷ impotens.

7. Dative of Nearness, &c.

§ 51, 6. (words of *likeness, nearness, fitness, service* or *help*: R. 15), with *a, b* (use of prepositions), and *d* (*propior, &c.*).

Examples.

1. Amara sunt vitiosis, ac male viventibus, praecepta justitiae.
2. Auctumnus gravis est urbi agrisque.
3. Tyrannis aliena virtus semper formidolosa est.
4. Rex infidis consiliis semper est obnoxius.
5. Ista oratio dignitati tuae alienissima est.

6. Mantua, vae, miserae nimium vicina Cremonae.
7. Unicuique virtutum finitimum vitium est.
8. Ceteri filii superstites patri erant.
9. Is dolor communis erat tribus fratribus.
10. Haec virtus fructuosa vobis, mihi periculosa est.
11. Patres filiis suis nonnunquam sunt iniqui.
12. Rara avis in terris, nigroque simillima cygno.

Write in Latin.

1. Death is like a sleep.
 2. To a frail ship all winds are contrary.
 3. The death of Socrates was harmonious¹ with his life.
 4. I have noticed a harbor fit² for our ships.
 5. Livius was of-the-same-age³ with Ennius.
 6. Not even the gods — so they boast — are a-match-for⁴ the Swabians.⁵
 7. Radishes⁶ are bad⁷ for the teeth, says Pliny.⁹
 8. This thing is easy for me, [but] hard for you.
 9. Simple food is good⁸ for children.
 10. The speech of Marius was very pleasing to the people.
- ¹ *consentaneus.* ² *idoneus.* ³ *aequalis.* ⁴ *par.* ⁵ *Suevi.*
⁶ *raphanus, i, M.* ⁷ *inimicus.* ⁸ *utilis.*
⁹ *ait Plinius.*

8. Ablative of Want.

§ 54, I. *c, d* (adjectives of freedom and want, with *opus* and *usus*: R. 28).

Examples.

1. Urbs nuda praesidio poscit opem.
2. Animus per somnum sensibus et curis vacuus est.
3. Nos plerique patriae, sed omnes famā atque fortunis expertes sumus.
4. Auctoritate tua mihi opus est.
5. Etiam sapienti amicis opus est.
6. Priusquam incipias consulto, et ubi consulueris mature facto opus est.
7. Exempla nobis opus sunt.

Write in Latin.

1. What Roman is free from this dishonor¹?
2. The army was in lack² of all necessaries.
3. The common-people were-in-terror [when] deprived of tribunes.
4. Cato, said his friends, was clear³ of every human fault.
5. This counsel is foreign to⁴ the dignity of the empire.
6. The senate was bereft⁵ of counsel and authority.
7. I have need⁶ of your help.

¹ *dedecus.* ² *egens.* ³ *vacuus.* ⁴ *alienus a.* ⁵ *orbis.* ⁶ *opus.*

9. *Ablative of Source.*

§ 54, 2. *a* (participles of birth and origin : R. 29).

Examples.

1. Ti. Gracchus, matre nobilissima genitus.
2. Nate deā, quae nunc animo sententia surgit?
3. Natus erat pulcra origine Cæsar.
4. Consul loco obscuro tenuique fortuna ortus.
5. Non sanguine humano sed stirpe divina satus es.

Write in Latin.

1. Æneas was son¹ of Anchises and Venus.
2. Thou art sprung² not from human blood, but from divine stock.
3. The youth was born of a most noble mother.
4. The consul Marius was sprung from an obscure place and slender fortune.

¹ *natus.*

² *ortus.*

10. *Ablative of Comparison.*

§ 54, 5 (ablative after comparatives : R. 32), with *a, c* (use of *quam*, construction of *plus, etc.*).

Examples.

1. Honestā mors turpi vitā potior est.
2. Quaedam remedia ipsis periculis sunt graviora.
3. Nihil inter homines rarius perfecto oratore inventum est.

4. Humana omnia inferiora virtute ducimus.
5. Non ego hac nocte longiorem vidi.
6. Punico bello secundo nullum neque majus neque periculosius Romani gessere.
7. Saepe dixi Graecam linguam locupletiores esse quam Latinam.
8. Hujus orationes exiliores sunt et redolentes magis antiquitatem quam aut Laelii aut Scipionis.
9. Hispanorum non plus quam quattuor milium effugerunt.
10. Plus septingenti aut in proelio aut in castris capti sunt.
11. Spatium est non amplius pedum DC.
12. Apes nunquam plus unum regem patiuntur.
13. Amplius sunt sex menses (*it is more than, &c.*).
14. Bella fortius quam felicius gerebat.
15. Consilium magis honestum quam utile.

Write in Latin.

1. The earth is larger than the moon, the sun than the earth.
2. Ignorance of future evils is better than knowledge.
3. From¹ the tongue of the old Nestor, says² Homer, flowed speech sweeter than honey.
4. A base escape from death³ is worse than any⁴ death.
5. All riches we hold inferior to wisdom.
6. These things are harder than one would think.⁵
7. In this march the Romans suffered more than usual⁶ from hunger and cold.
8. You have rendered⁷ no man more kindnesses than to me.
9. This thing has in it more joy than grief.
10. In the battle at Cannæ the Romans lost more than 40,000 men.
11. The speech of the consul was more true than pleasing⁸ to the people.
12. A pestilence more threatening than destructive⁹ fell¹⁰ upon the city.
13. There is nothing stupider¹¹ than a stupid laugh.

¹ *ex.* ² *ait.* ³ Genitive. ⁴ *omnis.* ⁵ *opinio.* ⁶ *solitum.* ⁷ *tribuo.*
⁸ Comparative (§ 47, 7). ⁹ *perniciosus.* ¹⁰ *incido.* ¹¹ *ineptus.*

II. *Ablative of Means and Supply.*

§ 54, 6. (accompaniment, means, and instrument: R. 30), with *c* (words of *filling*, &c.).

a. All the words under § 54, 6. *c* are either participles, like *abundāns*, *complētus*; or were originally participles, as *plēnus*. When used as *pure adjectives*, they take the genitive under § 50, 3. *b*.

b. The ablatives under Rule 30 (§ 75) are of various origin, and must be translated according to the English idiom: as, *dignus*, *worthy of*; *praeditus*, *gifted with*, &c. (compare § 54, 3. *a*; 10. *a*).

Examples.

1. Verris domus plena erat raptis ornamentis.
2. Exercitum Ti. Sempronius domum reportavit plenissimum praeda.
3. Erant plena laetitia et gratulatione omnia.
4. Alveus Tiberis completus erat rudibus.
5. Pater ille tuus florebat omni genere virtutis.
6. Sum pecore et multā dives tellure.
7. Macte virtūte diligentiaque esto.
8. Boni homines metuunt vitam plenam et confertam voluptatibus.

Write in Latin.

1. Twelve ships were laden¹ with the spoil.
2. The house of Cræsus was full of treasures.²
3. The city was full of grief and lamentation.³
4. Sulla advanced with his army into a region abounding⁴ in all good things.
5. Corinth was the richest city of Greece in pictures,⁵ statues,⁶ and gold.

¹ *onustus*. ² *divitiae*. ³ *luctus*. ⁴ *abundans*. ⁵ *tabula*. ⁶ *signum*.

12. *Ablative of Difference.*

§ 54, 6. *e*, with Remark (degree of difference).

Notice that § 54, 5 (ablative of comparison) and 6. *e* (ablative of difference), expressing different relations, may be used together with the same adjective: as, *multō dīvitior Crassō*, *much richer than Crassus*.

Examples.

1. Quo occultius est periculum, hoc difficilius vitatur.
2. Recte non credis de numero militum: ipso dimidio¹ plus scripsit Clodia.
3. Hibernia dimidio minor est, ut aestimatur, quam Britannia.
4. Iter alterum per provinciam nostram, multo facilius atque expeditius.
5. Quanto diutius abest, magis cupio tanto.
6. Galli segnius sequebantur, quanto longius ab domo trahebantur.
7. Romani duobus milibus plures erant quam Sabini.
8. Decem post diebus pugnatum est.
9. Catilina paucis ante diebus eruperat ex urbe.
10. Sol multis partibus major atque amplior est, quam terra universa.

¹ *full half.*

Write in Latin.

1. Cicero was six years older than Cæsar.
2. The empire of Rome was much more powerful and lasting than [that] of Athens.
3. The more cautiously you go, the sooner⁷ you will arrive.
4. The greater severity he showed,¹ the more numerous² were the mobs.
5. Veii was³ about twenty miles distant³ from Rome.
6. The battle of Cannæ⁴ was fought seventeen years before⁵ [that] of Zama.⁶

¹ *utor.*

² *creber.*

³ *absum.*

⁴ *Cannensis.*

⁵ Insert *quam.*

⁶ *Zamensis.*

⁷ *citius.*

C.—Uses of Cases: Miscellaneous.**13. Adverbial Accusative.**

§ 52, 3. with *a*, *b*, *c* (use with intransitive verbs, adverbial phrases, Greek accusative: R. 24).

NOTE.—The accusatives under *a* are usually translated as adverbs (see examples). Those under *c* are mostly poetical, and should be avoided in writing Latin prose.

Examples.

1. Suevi maximam partem lacte atque pecore vivunt.
2. Tuam vicem magnopere gaudeo.
3. Nostram vicem indignaris.
4. Vir erat cetera egregius.
5. Id temporis eos venturos esse dixeram.
6. Cum esset illud aetatis, imperator factus est.
7. Dexterum genu lapide ictus est.
8. Os humerosque deo similis.
9. Feminae Germanorum nudae erant brachia et lacertos.

Write in Latin.

1. The Suevi live for-the-greatest-part¹ on milk and meat.
2. I am often sorry on your account.²
3. At that time Romulus was king.
4. A man at that age ought to be more discreet³ than daring.⁴
5. Hannibal was severely wounded right in the thigh⁵ with a dart.⁶
6. They bind their [own] heads with wreaths of-myrtle.
7. The commander exhorted his [men] at-length.⁷
8. The maidens put on a long robe.

¹ plurimum. ² vicis. ³ prudens. ⁴ audax (comparative).
⁵ adversum femur. ⁶ tragula. ⁷ multa.

14. *Accusative of Exclamation.*

§ 52, 4. a.

Examples.

1. Heu dementia hominum !
2. Beatos quondam duces Romanos !
3. In balneis delituerunt : testes egregios !
4. Huncine¹ hominem ! hancine impudentiam, iudices !
 hanc audaciam !
5. O fallacem hominum spem, fragilemque fortunam, et inanes nostras contentiones !

Write in Latin.

1. O the folly² of man, and [his] uncertain fortune, and our idle³ hopes !

¹ See § 20, 1. Note.

² dementia.

³ inanis.

2. A famous³ [set of] doctors !
3. Ah !⁴ the faith of gods and men !
4. What a man ! what impudence ! what audacity !
5. Happy the Roman chiefs of-old.⁵
6. Ah !⁶ unhappy me !

³ *nobilis.*⁴ *pro.*⁵ *quondam.*⁶ *heu.*

15. Dative of Possession, &c.

§ 51, 3. with *a*, *b* (compounds of *esse*; *nomen est*: R. 17).

Examples.

1. Est et fideli tuta silentio merces.
2. En Priamus ! sunt hic etiam sua praemia laudi.
3. Addam cerea pruna : et honos erit huic quoque pomo.
4. Di, quibus imperium est animorum !
5. Est mihi namque domi pater, est injusta noverca.
6. Sunt nobis mitia poma,
Castaneae molles, et pressi copia lactis.
7. Homini cum deo similitudo est.
8. Puero ab inopia Egerio inditum nomen.
9. Hoc mihi volenti est.
10. Sp. Tarpeius Romanae praeerat arci.
11. Nihil tibi meae litterae proderunt.
12. Multis proeliis miles ille interfuit.
13. Druides rebus divinis intersunt.
14. Huic homini virile ingenium inerat.
15. Origini Romanae et dii adfuere et non defuit virtus.

Write in Latin.

1. We have and shall have the same laws.
2. A sick man always has hope.
3. I had a dispute with your friend.
4. The surname of Lucius Scipio was Asiaticus ; of Publius his brother, Africanus.
5. A brave soldier will-be-at-hand¹ in all dangers.

¹ *adsum.*

6. The name of this disease is avarice.
7. In this man was a manly soul.²
8. My letter will do³ you no good.³
9. We used to give him the nickname⁴ of sluggard.
10. Cæsar had been-present-at⁵ many battles.

² *ingenium.*

³ *prosum.*

⁴ *cognomen.*

⁵ *intersum.*

16. *Dative of Service.*

§ 51, 5 (purpose or end: R. 20).

The Dative (of service) under § 51, 5. may sometimes be translated as *predicate nominative*; but more commonly with the preposition OF.

Examples.

1. Mihi ea res curae erit.
2. Magno malo est hominibus avaritia.
3. Is fuit et mihi et liberis meis magno usui.
4. Sic et vobis honori, et amicis utilitati eritis.
5. Ea res magno tibi erit impedimento.
6. Ea gens mihi semper odio erit.
7. Tua amicitia maximo mihi erat detrimento.
8. Testimonio hujus rei sunt clarissimi poëtae.
9. Nos diis immortalibus curae sumus.
10. Consul Hannibali ludibrio erat.
11. Plerumque Gallis brevitatis nostra contemptui est.
12. Veteribus Romanis divitiarum oneri miseriaeque fuere.

Write in Latin.

1. This book was of great service¹ to me.
2. Cæsar left two legions as a guard² to the camp.
3. That thing will be a great hindrance³ to you.
4. We are the care of the immortal gods.
5. We regard this as a fault in Cicero.
6. For whose advantage⁴ is this?
7. The Germans came to our relief.⁵

¹ *usus.*

² *praesidium.*

³ *impedimentum.*

⁴ *bonum.*

⁵ *auxilium.*

17. Dative of Reference.

§ 51, 7 (*dativus commodi et incommodi*).

The Dative (of reference) in § 51, 7. merely expresses a *more remote relation* than those under 2 (indirect object) : compare the first examples under each.

Examples.

1. Quis huic rei testis est?
2. Domus pulcra dominis aedificatur, non muribus.
3. E bestiarum corporibus multa remedia morbis et vulneribus eligimus.
4. Non mihi ex cujusquam amplitudine aut praesidia periculis aut adjumenta honoribus quaero.
5. Duo milites nequaquam visu ac specie aestimantibus pares.
6. Sita Ortygia est in dextra parte portum magnum Syracusarum intransibus.
7. Hic mihi quisquam misericordiam nominat?
8. Quid sibi vult haec oratio?
9. Ova alia sunt candida, ut columbis, perdicibus; alia pallida, ut aquaticis; alia punctis distincta, ut meleagridum; alia rubri coloris, ut phasianis.

Write in Latin.

1. I seek for myself no defence against danger¹ or helps to honors.¹
2. The Germans chose them² a place for an abode.
3. A good man seeks wealth not for himself only, but for his children and friends.
4. The calamity of the Sicilians came-before³ my eyes.
5. [Is it] for Hannibal [that] you have saved this city?
6. Such⁴ lamentation⁵ stirs the temper of the fiery⁶ youth.
7. The wood strews⁷ you wild⁸ leaves⁹ and acorns.
8. We cull¹⁰ many remedies for sickness and wounds.
9. Anticyra is situated¹¹ on the left as you enter the Corinthian gulf.

¹ Dative. ² *sibi*. ³ *obversor*.¹ ⁴ *tantus*. ⁵ *comploratio*.

⁶ *ferox*. ⁷ *spargo*. ⁸ *agrestis*. ⁹ *frons*. ¹⁰ *eligo*. ¹¹ *situs*.

18. *Ablative of Separation.*

§ 54, 1. (verbs meaning *remove, deprive, &c.*), with *a* (compounds), and *e* (*egeo, indigeo*, with genitive). For the translation, see examples.

Examples.

1. L. Brutus civitatem dominatu regio liberavit.
2. Usu urbis prohibere peregrinos sane inhumanum est.
3. Apud veteres Germanos quemcumque mortalium arcere tecto¹ nefas habebatur.
4. Cedo vobis possessione hortorum.
5. Ea philosophia spoliat nos iudicio, privat approbatione.
6. Ne ab obsidibus quidem iram belli hostis abstinuit.
7. Ego te culpā absolvo, supplicio non libero.
8. Ciceroni aquā atque igni interdicitur.
9. Caesaris oratio Helvetios ea spe dejecit.
10. Illa lex tyrannos reditu semper arcebit.
11. Adventus peditatus equites metu levaverat.
12. Desine, quaeso, istis laudationibus.

¹ i.e. to turn any stranger from the door.

Write in Latin.

1. The Helvetii, cast down from that hope, desisted from their attempt.
2. I am quite free from fever, and feel finely.¹
3. The engines³ presently stripped² the wall of its defenders.
4. Cæcilius had cheated⁴ Varius of a large sum-of-money.
5. The barbarians, having caught-sight-of⁵ the standards afar-off,⁶ desist from the attack.
6. Cæsar departed from⁷ Italy, and led his army into Gaul.
7. Sulla laid-down⁸ the dictatorship.⁹
8. The engines drove the enemy from the walls.¹⁰

¹ *belle se habere.* ² *nudo.*¹ ³ *tormenta* (plur.). ⁴ *fraudo.*¹

⁵ *conspicor.*¹ ⁶ *procul.* ⁷ *ex.* ⁸ *se abdicare.* ⁹ *dictatura.*

¹⁰ *moenia.*

19. *Ablative of Cause.*

§ 54, 3. with *a, b, c* (certain verbs and adjectives; *ob* or *propter*; *causa, gratia*).

Examples.

1. Ser. Tullius regnare coepit non jussu sed voluntate atque concessu civium.
2. Quidam morbo aliquo et sensus stupore suavitatem cibi non sentiunt.
3. Quod benevolentiam fit, id odio factum¹ criminariis.
4. Multi homines officia deserunt mollitiam animi.
5. Quam multi luce indigni sunt, et tamen dies oritur!
6. Amplissimis honoribus dignus erat adulescens Scipio.
7. Ignaviam ac stultitiam saepe fit² ut res maximae dilabantur.
8. Haud equidem tali me dignor honore.
9. Non te Romanus populus illo magistratu dignatus est.

¹ as being done.

² happens.

Write in Latin.

1. Tarquin, relying¹ on [his] victories, was-wanton in insolence.
2. For the sake of the republic, I accuse Lucius Catiline.
3. He wept at the grief² of his friends.
4. The Roman people held³ the young Scipio worthy³ of the highest honors.
5. I judge⁴ him most unworthy of every honor.
6. Do this for my sake.
7. Ducks delight⁵ chiefly in marshy⁶ places.

¹ *subnixus*.

² *dolor*.

³ *dignor*.¹

⁴ *aestimo*.¹

⁵ *delector*.¹

⁶ *paluster*.

20. *Ablative of Means.*

§ 54, 6. (accompaniment, means, instrument), with *a, b*, (use of *cum*).

Examples.

1. Venatio et¹ cibi genere et quotidiana exercitatione et libertate vitae vires alit.
2. Non viribus aut celeritate corporum res maximae geruntur.
3. Dei providentiā mundus administratur.
4. Summis suppliciis fures afficiuntor.
5. Caelum hominibus virtute recluditur.
6. Pax ornata venit ramo felicis olivae.
7. Galli huic terrae igni ferroque minitantur.
8. Luctantes ventos vasto rex Aeolus antro
Imperio premit, ac vinclis et carcere frenat.
9. Frondibus et stipula tauri pascuntur, et herba.
10. Armis munimenta, non munimentis arma, tuta esse debent.
11. Nutritur vento, vento restinguitur ignis ;
Lenis alit flammās, grandior aura necat.

¹ both.

Write in Latin.

1. We accomplish more by wisdom than by force.
2. Rome fell by her own strength.
3. Bulls defend themselves with [their] horns, boars with [their] tusks.
4. The priest's head was covered with a long mantle.
5. Great things are done¹ not by strength or speed of body, but by counsel and valor.
6. Links of-steel² are worn-out³ by constant use.

¹ gero.³

² ferreus.

³ contero.³

21. Ablative of Manner and Quality.

§ 54, 7. with *a*, *b* (description ; manner with *cum*) ; compare § 50, 1. *g* (genitive of quality).

Examples.

1. Vir acerrimo ingenio civitatem tum regebat.
2. Campi suapte natura humentes inutiles sunt.

3. Regina ad templum formā pulcherrima Dido incessit.
4. Sabini brachio laevo gemmatos magna specie anulos gerebant.
5. Erat inter Labienum atque hostem difficili transitu flumen ripisque praeruptis.
6. Duo viri egregia virtute consulatum eo anno petebant.
7. Haec res immani corporum magnitudine homines efficit.
8. Galli eadem celeritate ad nostra castra contenderunt.
9. Horridiores sunt Britanni in pugna adspectu ; capilloque sunt promisso, atque omni parte corporis rasa praeter caput et labrum superius.
10. Agesilāus et staturā fuit humili, et corpore exiguo, et claudus altero pede.

Write in Latin.

1. The barbarians were of vast size¹ of body (plur.).
2. Three Graces, of exquisite² beauty, wait-on³ Venus.
3. A mountain of great height overhangs⁴ the town.
4. Cæsar was a man of extraordinary force⁵ of intellect,⁶ and of remarkable skill⁷ in-war.⁸
5. A giant of monstrous stature, whose⁷ name was Polyphemus, devoured⁸ the companions of Ulysses.

¹ *magnitudo.* ² *eximius.* ³ *comitor.*¹ ⁴ *impendo.*² ⁵ *vis.*
⁶ *ingenium.* ⁷ *scientia.* ⁸ *rei bellicae.* ⁹ Dative. ¹⁰ *devoro.*¹

22. Ablative of Price.

§ 54, 8. with *a* (genitive of indefinite value : R. 11 ; compare § 50, 1. *i*).

Examples.

1. Viginti talentis unam orationem Isocrates vendidit.
2. Eriphyle auro viri sui vitam vendidit.
3. Hunc fundum maxima pecunia mercatus sum.
4. Duobus milibus nummūm hunc equum emi.
5. Ea Poenis victoria multo sanguine stetit.
6. Tritici modius duobus sestertiis veniit.
7. Domum meam ternis sestertiis locavi.
8. Mea mihi conscientia pluris est quam omnium sermo.

Write in Latin.

1. I have sold my house for fifteen talents.
2. Virtue is not salable¹ for gold or gems.⁵
3. That oration cost² him a-great-deal-of labor.
4. Mean men are bribed³ with money; the ambitious⁴ with honors and vain glory.

¹ *venalis.*

² *sto.*¹

³ *corrumpo.*³

⁴ *ambitiosus.*

⁵ *gemma.*

23. *Ablative of Specification.*

§ 54, 9. (that in respect to which; in accordance with which).

Examples.

1. Specie urbs libera est, non re verā.
2. Ex omnibus filiis natu minimus Marcus erat.
3. Scelere par es Marco, industriā inferior.
4. Iste servus aeger est pedibus.
5. Altero oculo captus erat Hannibal.
6. Tota mente et omnibus artubus contremuit.
7. Omnes Galli lingua institutis legibus inter se differunt.
8. Belgae omnibus Gallis virtute praestant.
9. Latini Trojanis studio ac fide erga regem cessere.
10. Non tu quidem tota re sed temporibus erras.

Write in Latin.

1. In glory Cicero was far inferior to Cæsar,¹ but superior in eloquence and wisdom.

2. In laws and language the Greeks widely² differ from the Romans, but in warlike³ glory they are nearly equal.

3. My brother is lame of the left⁴ foot.

4. The Spartans excelled⁵ all the other Greeks⁶ in fidelity and reverence to the laws.⁷

5. The Germans were a race of tall⁸ stature, fair complexion, blue eyes, courage in war,⁷ and great bodily⁹ strength.

¹ Ablative.

² *multum.*

³ *rei bellicae* (gen.).

⁴ *lævus.*

⁵ *antecello.*³

⁶ Dative.

⁷ Genitive.

⁸ *grandis.*

⁹ *corporis* (gen.).

24. *Locative Ablative.*

§ 54, 10. (idiomatic expressions), with *a* (list of verbs and verbals under this use).

Examples.

1. Castra opportunis locis posita erant.
2. Terra marique res maximae gestae sunt.
3. Meliore loco res nostrae sunt.
4. Parentis loco habebatur patris amicus.
5. Reliquis oppidi partibus acriter pugnatum est.
6. De amicitia alio libro dictum est.
7. Vehementer animo angebar.
8. Silvisque agrisque viisque corpora foeda jacent.
9. Urbe tota gemitus fit.
10. Caesar nuntios tota civitate Aeduorum dimittit.
11. Menippus tota Asia illis temporibus disertissimus erat.
12. Adventu Caesaris in Galliam, Helvetii bellum parabant.
13. Bello Punico secundo, tota Italia Hannibal paene potiebatur.
14. Extrema pueritia, Caesar Cinnae filiam in matrimonium duxit.

Write in Latin.

1. At the death of Cæsar grief and terror prevailed¹ throughout the city.
2. The Romans carried-on² war by land and sea.
3. At this news I was glad at heart.
4. I regard³ my father's brother in the light⁴ of a parent.
5. Cæsar pitched⁵ his camp on favorable ground.⁴
6. Your affairs are in excellent case.⁴
7. This subject⁶ is discussed⁷ in the third book.

¹ *exsisto.*³² *gero.*³³ *habeo.*²⁴ *locus.*⁵ *pono.*³⁶ *de hac re.*⁷ *dissero*³ (impers.).

25. *Predicate Genitive.*

§ 50, 1. *c, d* (for predicate appositive; use of phrase or clause), with Remark (*sapientis, &c.*).

Examples.

1. Omnia quae mulieris fuerant matrimonio viri fiebant.
2. Ego totus Pompeii sum.
3. Hic versus Plauti non est.
4. Thebae populi Romani belli jure factae sunt.
5. Non gloriam meam laborem illorum faciam.
6. Albani dicionis alienae facti sunt.
7. Hoc non est iudicii mei.
8. Marcellus id nec juris nec potestatis suae esse dixit.
9. Boni imperatoris est hostium consilia antecapere.
10. Ut Athenae et Lacedaemon Atheniensium Lacedaemoniorumque causā conditae sunt, omniaque quae sunt in his urbibus eorum populorum recte esse dicuntur, sic quaecumque sunt in omni mundo deorum atque hominum putanda sunt.

Write in Latin.

1. All the property¹ of the father became the son's by inheritance.²
2. That oration is not Cicero's.
3. After the battle of Cannae, Capua became [the possession] of the Carthaginians.
4. The kingdom was [the share] of Numitor; the wealth,³ of Amulius.
5. That is not [an affair] for your decision.⁴
6. Desire⁵ belongs more to the young⁶ than to the old.

¹ *bona* (plur.).

² *hereditas*.

³ *pecunia*.

⁴ *iudicium*.

⁵ *libido*.

⁶ *adulescens*.

26. *Relations of Time and Space.*

§ 55, 1. with *b* (relations of time); 3. with *a, b, c, d* (relations of place, with locative forms) and *f* (locative use of ablative).

Compare the Note, § 55, 3. (relations of Place) with § 42, 1. (on prepositions) and the note on p. 113 (on the use of Cases).

Examples.

1. Proxima nocte Caesar castra movit.
2. Tota aestate vos exspectamus.
3. Quadraginta annis Alba stetit.
4. Frater meus decimo aetatis anno Romā abiit.
5. Vere diffugiunt nives.
6. Primo silentio noctis Tiburtes Romam venerunt.
7. Tertia vigilia Caesar castris excessit.
8. Heroicis aetatibus non multi florebant philosophi.
9. Per decem dies Latini ludos fecerunt.
10. Sum totos dies cum Marco, noctisque saepenumero partem.
11. Hanc urbem decem aestates continuas circumsedimus.
12. Triduo servus miserrime peribit.
13. Paucis diebus ad te veniam.
14. Altero et tricesimo anno aetatis suae Galba mortuus est.
15. Gaia testamentum fecit, atque his paucis diebus obiit.
16. Ab Africa ad Siciliam Aeneas navigavit.
17. Consul legiones per Italiam in Galliam duxit.
18. Ex Hispania per Galliam in Italiam exercitum duxit Hannibal.
19. Servos Romae, Tarenti, Athenis, Veiis, Karthagini, Sardibus alui.
20. Numa Curibus habitabat ; sed postea Romae quadraginta annos regnavit.
21. Delo Rhodum pater meus navigavit.
22. Milites Albae constitere, in oppido munito.
23. Archias Antiochiae vixit, celeberrima quondam urbe.
24. Nunc domi sum : cras rus ibo.
25. Frater meus mox rure domum redibit.
26. M. Regulus Karthagine Romam de pace missus est.
27. Multa corpora fessorum vulneratorumque humi jacebant.
28. Maximam domi militiaeque gloriam Cn. Pompeius adulescens erat adsecutus.
29. Is dies erat ante diem sextum (A. D. vi.) Kalendas Martias (see § 56, 1. *f*).

Write in Latin.

1. In winter and summer the Arabs roam-over¹ the plains.
2. At the beginning of summer the consul passed² into Spain.
3. Agamemnon scarcely in ten years took one city.
4. Within three days I will finish³ the work.
5. Cæsar moves [his] camp, and in about fifteen days arrives at the bounds⁴ of the Belgæ.
6. I was yesterday at Cæsar's house (*apud Caesarem*).
7. That most illustrious⁵ commander had strengthened⁶ the republic at home and abroad by his victories.
8. Brutus learned philosophy at Athens, eloquence in Rhodes.
9. My sisters are passing⁷ their life in the country.⁸
10. I have lived in Rome, Carthage, Athens, Sardis, and Corinth.

11. Arynander sent ambassadors both to Rome to the Senate, and to the Scipios in Asia.⁹

12. Cicero after [his] exile sailed¹⁰ from Greece to Italy, and remained a few days at Brundisium; then, through friendly cities, returned to Rome.

¹ *peragro*.¹ ² *transeo*. ³ *perficio*.³ ⁴ *fines*. ⁵ *clarus*.
⁶ *augeo*.² ⁷ *ago*.³ ⁸ § 55, 3. *d.* ⁹ Accusative. ¹⁰ *navigo*.¹

D. — Use of Moods and Tenses.

27. Independent Uses of the Subjunctive.

§ 57, 2. with *a* (classification: R. 43); 3, 4, 6 (hortatory, optative, dubitative); compare § 60, 2. *a, b* (potential, hypothetical); and § 57, 7. *a* (prohibitions).

Examples.

1. Haec sint falsa sane: invidiosa certe non sunt.
2. Malim te esse bonum quam videri.
3. Hoc vero sine ulla dubitatione confirmaverim, eloquentiam esse rem unam omnium difficillimam.
4. Me quidem eo proficiscentem haud sane quis facile retraxerit.

5. Jam vero quis audeat dicere vera omnia esse somnia?
6. Quid hoc homine faciatis?
7. Felix vivas, moriari felix!
8. Valeant cives mei, valeant! Sint incolumes, sint florentes, sint beati. Stet haec urbs praeclara. Tranquilla republica cives mei perfruantur.

9. Si certum est facere, facias; verum ne post conferas culpam in me.

10. Nihil ignoveris, nihil gratiae causa feceris, misericordia commotus ne sis.

11. Isto bono utare dum adsit; cum absit, ne requiras.

12. Vendat¹ aedes vir bonus propter aliqua vitia, quae ipse norit ceteri ignorent: pestilentes sint¹ et habeantur salubres; ignoretur¹ in omnibus cubiculis apparere serpentes;² male materiatae, ruinosae — sed hoc, praeter dominum, nemo sciat.¹ Quaero, si hoc emptoribus venditor non dixerit, num id injuste fecerit?

¹ Render these subjunctives by "suppose," &c.

² *vermin.*

Write in Latin.

1. Let the advantage¹ of the commonwealth prevail.²
2. Let us accordingly³ bring up⁴ [our] child with every indulgence.
3. Plant⁵ no tree, Varus, sooner⁶ than the sacred vine.
4. This thou shalt do:⁷ this thou shalt not do.⁸
5. Let him write to me what he has done.⁸
6. I could not easily say⁸ that this is better.
7. I wish⁹ [that] Athens may conquer.⁹
8. This thing may [perhaps] seem absurd¹⁰ to you.
9. Some-one¹¹ may [perhaps] think that I am-wrong.¹²
10. No one can easily restrain Cæsar from victory.¹³
11. I would rather¹⁴ be at home than abroad.¹⁵
12. Suppose your friend should fall sick¹⁶ or die, what will you do?
13. Let justice be done [though] heaven fall.

¹ *utilitas.* ² *valeo.*² ³ *proinde.* ⁴ *nutrio.*⁴ ⁵ *sero.*³ ⁶ *prius.*

⁷ Fut. imperat. ⁸ Perf. subj. ⁹ Pres. subj. ¹⁰ *absurdus.*

¹¹ *quispiam.* ¹² *erro*¹ (infin.). ¹³ Compare Latin example 4 (above).

¹⁴ *malim.*

¹⁵ *foris.*

¹⁶ *in morbum cadere.*

28. *Historical Infinitive.*

§ 57, 8. *h*: R. 40. (For other uses of the Infinitive, see page 114.)

Examples.

1. Brevi spatio hostes ex omnibus partibus decurrere, lapides in vallum conjicere ; nostri primo integris viribus fortiter repugnare, neque ullum frustra telum mittere : ut quaeque pars castrorum premi videbatur, eo occurrere et auxilium ferre.

2. Circumspectare tum patriciorum vultus plebei, et inde libertatis captare auram, unde servitutem timuerant. Primores patrum odisse decemviros, odisse plebem.

3. Interea Catilina Romae multa simul moliri : consuli insidias tendere, parare incendia, opportuna loca armatis hominibus obsidere, ipse cum telo esse, item alios jubere ; dies noctisque festinare, vigilare, neque insomniis neque labore fatigari.

Write in Latin.

1. Every single¹ article-of-plate² that³ [man would] take into [his] hands, praise, admire.

2. And now not even the back⁴ was spared :⁵ some⁶ were beaten⁷ with rods,⁸ others brought to the block.⁹

3. Under the dominion¹⁰ of Lucius Sulla, everybody [would] rob, carry-off, covet¹¹ — one man a house, another lands ;¹² the victors kept¹³ no limit¹⁴ or restraint,¹⁵ [but] did shocking¹⁶ and cruel [things] among the citizens.

¹ *unumquodque.*

² *vas.*

³ *iste.*

⁴ Ablative.

⁵ *abstineo* (impers.).

⁶ *alius.*

⁷ *verbero.*¹

⁸ *virga.*

⁹ *securi subijcere.*

¹⁰ *dominatus.*⁴

¹¹ *rapio, traho, cupio.*³

¹² *ager.*

¹³ *habeo.*

¹⁴ *modus.*

¹⁵ *modestia.*

¹⁶ *foedus.*

29. *Sequence of Tenses.*

§ 58, 9, 10. (tenses of the Subjunctive, and rule for Sequence of Tenses), with the classification as given in the Remark (p. 162), which is to be carefully studied, as well as the examples above.

Observe that the general rule for the sequence of tenses is the same as in English; but in Latin a dependent verb is put in a past tense by this rule, when either the principal or a subordinate verb, on which it depends, is in the past, even though the construction may be otherwise in English (see example 7, below).

NOTE. — The imperfect and pluperfect subjunctive under this rule may express *a relatively future action* (see § 59, 4. *f*), as representing in indirect discourse the future and future perfect indicative: as, *sī discessisset* = *if he shall depart (shall have departed)* (CÆSAR, B. G. i. 45).

Examples.

1. Non possunt multi rem amittere, ut non plures secum in eandem calamitatem trahant.
2. Rex adeo saevus erat, ut filio suo non temperaret.
3. Mos est hominum, ut nolint eundem pluribus rebus excellere.
4. Quorum haec est condicio, uti omnibus in vita commodis una cum iis fruuntur, quorum se amicitiae dederint.
5. Singulas naves nostri expugnauerunt, ut perpaucae ex omni numero ad terram pervenerint.
6. Cicero se ex patria excessisse dicit, ut bellum civile averteret.
7. Tantum profecisse videmur, ut a Graecis ne verborum quidem copia vinceremur.¹
8. Omnem coetum hominum vitat, quasi omnibus invisus sit.²

¹ Translate by the present tense.

² Translate by the past tense (see § 61, I. R.).

Write in Latin.

1. I write that I may admonish you.
2. I wrote yesterday that I might inform you.
3. He runs-away¹ as if he were² frightened.
4. He undertook this task as if he were a good workman.³
5. I will come to-morrow to-see⁴ you.
6. We went out yesterday to see⁴ the battle.
7. I have toiled⁵ so-long⁶ that I am completely tired-out.⁷

¹ *effugio*.³

² Present subj.

³ *faber*.

⁴ *ut*, with subj.

⁵ *laboro*.¹

⁶ *tam diu*.

⁷ *defessus*.

8. Cæsar was so merciful⁶ that not even [his] beaten⁷ enemies⁸ feared him.

9. This man is so⁹ just that no one ever feared¹⁰ to confide in him.

⁶ *clemens.* ⁷ *victus.* ⁸ *inimicus.* ⁹ *adeo.* ¹⁰ Perfect subj.

E. — Subordinate Constructions.

30. Conditional Clauses.

§ 59: general definition, with 1. *a, b* (Protasis and Apodosis), and the Classification on page 167 (committing to memory the models, with their meaning); also 3. *a, b*, and 4. *a, b, c* (present, past, and future conditions).

N. B.— Notice the exceptional use of the Indicative in the apodosis *contrary to fact*, as given in 3. *d, e*; comparing these with § 60, 2. *c*, and the Remark.

Examples.

1. *Nisi me animus fallit, haud multum a me aberit infortunium.*

2. *Hoc si tecum patria loquatur, nonne impetrare debeat, etiam si vim adhibere non possit?*

3. *Si scripserim ad fratrem meum, Romam statim properet.*

4. *Si calamus mihi adesset, scriberem ad Marcum.*

5. *Sapientia non expeteretur si nihil efficeret.*

6. *Servi mei si me isto pacto metuerent, ut te metuunt omnes cives tui, domum meam relinquendam putarem.*

7. *Si te parentes timerent atque odissent tui, neque eos ulla ratione placare posses, ab eorum oculis aliquo concederes.*

8. *Si meum consilium auctoritasque valuisset, tu hodie egeres, nos liberi essemus, respublica non tot duces et exercitus amisisset.*

9. *Mens prope uti ferrum est: si exerceas, conteritur; nisi exerceas, rubiginem contrahit.*

10. *Nulla est igitur excusatio peccati, si amici causam peccaveris.*

Write in Latin.

1. If you should see your father to-morrow, what should you say?
2. If I had not known that you would come, I should have written.
3. I should not have gone⁴ yesterday, if I had known.
4. I should go to-day if you wished.
5. I should go to-morrow if you should be ill.¹
6. Hannibal would not have fought at² Zama if he could have helped³ [it].
7. I would not have gone⁴ unless Cæsar had ordered.
8. You can always do that if you try.⁵
9. If it is allowed,⁶ I shall be-glad-to⁷ speak.
10. If it would be allowed, I should be-glad-to⁷ speak.

¹ *aegrotō.*² *ad.*³ *defugio.*⁴ *proficiscor.*⁵ *conor.*⁶ *licet* (fut.).⁷ *libenter* (adv.).31. *Disguised Conditions.*

§ 60, general remark, also 1. with *a* (usual forms of disguised conditions).

Examples.

1. Nemo unquam, sine magna spe immortalitatis, se pro patria offeret ad mortem.
2. Manent ingenia senibus, modo permaneat studium et industria.
3. Tum ego: "Etiamne, si te in Capitolium faces ferre vellet?" "Nunquam" inquit "voluisset."
4. Omnes labores contemnendo fiunt tolerabiles.
5. Nec ego Seriphius nec tu Atheniensis clarus unquam fuisses.
6. Illo tempore aliter sensisses.
7. Neque agricultura neque frugum perceptio et conservatio sine hominum opera esse potuisset.
8. Magnitudo animi, remota a communitate conjunctioneque hominum, feritas sit quaedam et immanitas.
9. Pons sublicius iter paene hostibus dedit, ni unus vir fuisset.

Write in Latin.

1. At another time I might think¹ so.
2. Without friendship no man's life could be truly called happy.
3. [If he were] intending-to-return² home, he would not delay³ so long in business.⁴
4. A life remote from the society of men and the protection of laws would justly⁵ be reckoned⁶ wild⁷ and dreary.⁸
5. Without help of the Gauls, Cæsar could not have overcome⁹ the Germans.
6. In extreme poverty¹⁰ old age cannot be a light [burden].

¹ Present subj.

² Future participle.

³ *moror*.¹

⁴ *negotior*¹ (gerund).

⁵ *recte*.

⁶ Present subj.

⁷ *agrestis*.

⁸ *tristis*.

⁹ *supero*.¹

¹⁰ *summa inopia*.

32. *Comparative Particles.*

§ 61, 1. (particles of comparison introducing conditional clauses); also the Remark, comparing § 59, 3. *b* (condition contrary to fact).

Examples.

1. Sed quid his testibus utor, quasi res dubia aut obscura sit?
2. Me juvat, velut si ipse in parte laboris ac periculi fuerim, ad finem belli Punici pervenisse.
3. Parvi primo ortu jacent, tanquam omnino sine animo sint.
4. Quasi vero haec similia sint!
5. Perinde ac si in hanc formulam omnia judicia legitima comprehensa sint!
6. Quasi vero ego ad illum venire debuerim!

Write in Latin.

1. He walks as if he were lame.¹
2. You speak to me as if you thought I were deceiving² you.

¹ *claudus*.

² *decipio*.³

3. You spoke³ to me yesterday as if you thought I was deceiving you.

4. He spends⁴ [his] money as if he reckoned⁵ himself a rich [man].

5. He looks as if he had lived a year in-the-country.

6. He spoke of the monuments and antiquities as if he had lived a year at Rome.

³ loquor.³

⁴ largior.⁴

⁵ existimo.¹

33. Temporal Clauses.

§ 62, 2. with Note (absolute and relative time); also *a*, *b* (construction of *ubi*, *postquam*, etc., and of *cum* temporal), and *e* (*cum* causal and concessive).

a. **Cum** followed by the present or perfect subjunctive is almost always CAUSAL or CONCESSIVE, and is to be translated *since*, *while*, or *although*.

b. **Cum** followed by the imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive is more commonly TEMPORAL. In this case, it is sometimes to be translated *when*; but is often best rendered by a *participle*, *present* or *perfect*, in English.

Examples.

1. Cum ad villam veni, hoc ipsum *nihil agere* me delectat.
2. Cum fortuna reflavit, affligimur.
3. Ubi id Verres audivit, Diodorum ad se vocavit.
4. Pompeius ut equitatum suum pulsum vidit, acie excessit.
5. Simul ac primum Verri occasio visa est, consulem deseruit.
6. Postquam id difficilius visum est, neque facultas¹ perficiendi dabatur, ad Pompeium transierunt.
7. Ita mulier, dum pauca mancipia retinere vult, fortunas omnes perdidit.
8. Dixerat hoc ille, cum puer rediit.
9. Cum ego illum vidi, jam consilium mutaverat.
10. Cum ver esse coeperat, Verres dabat se labori atque itineribus.

¹ and no opportunity.

11. Jam ver adpetebat, cum Hannibal ex hibernis movet.

12. Argumentum tempestatis nautae putant, cum multae transvolant stellae.

13. Epaminondas cum vicisset Lacedaemonios apud Mantineam, atque ipse gravi vulnere exanimari se videret, quaesivit salvusne esset clipeus.

14. Res cum haec scribebam² erat in extremum adducta discrimen.

15. Cum vita sine amicis insidiarum et metus plena sit, ratio ipsa monet amicitias parare.

16. Homines, cum³ multis rebus infirmiores sint, hac re maxime bestiis praestant, quod loqui possunt.

17. Phocion fuit perpetuo pauper, cum ditissimus esse posset.

18. Cum multae res in philosophia nequaquam satis adhuc explicatae sint, tum perdifficilis et perobscura⁴ quaestio est de natura deorum.

19. Cum sit in nobis consilium, ratio, prudentia, necesse est deum haec ipsa habere majora.

² See § 58, 8.

³ *while*.

⁴ See § 17, 5. *d.*

Write in Latin.

1. When you come (fut. perf.), I shall go away.¹

2. I was asleep² when the doctor came.

3. I had scarcely³ read your letter, when Lentulus approached.⁴

4. When he had said this, he went away.

5. This he had said, when news-was-brought⁵ that the enemy were in sight.⁶

6. When summer had begun,⁷ he used-to-make his quarters⁸ at Syracuse.

7. When I reached home, my father had already gone.⁹

8. While he was speaking thus, his father arrived.¹⁰

9. When I come home at night,¹¹ I take-comfort¹² in-doing¹³ nothing.

¹ *abeo.* ² *dormio.*⁴ ³ *vix.* ⁴ *appropinquo.*¹ ⁵ *nuntio*¹ (impers.).

⁶ *conspectus.* ⁷ Add "to be." ⁸ *stativa.* ⁹ *abeo.*

¹⁰ *venio.*⁴ ¹¹ *vesperi.* ¹² *me delector.* ¹³ Gerund.

10. As soon as he saw his father coming, he ran-away.¹⁴

11. Since the time is-near,¹⁵ it becomes us all to be ready.

12. While I do not believe him to be a robber, yet I distrust him.

13. Will you not believe, when the thing is so plain?¹⁶

14. I congratulate¹⁷ you that¹⁸ you have recovered¹⁹ your property²¹ at-last.²⁰

¹⁴ *effugio*.³

¹⁵ *adsum*.

¹⁶ *manifestus*.

¹⁷ *gratulor*¹ (dat.).

¹⁸ *quod* (followed by indic.).

¹⁹ *recipio*.³

²⁰ *tandem* (before the verb).

²¹ *res*.

34. Purpose and Result.

§ 64, 1. with *a* (Final Clauses, with *ut*, *ne*, *quo*);

§ 65, 1. with *a*, *b* (Consecutive Clauses, with *ut*, *quominus*, *quin*).

a. The clause of Purpose is often to be translated by **THAT**, or *in order that*, with *may* or *might* (English Potential); but oftener by the Infinitive with **TO**: as, **vēnī ut vidērem**, *I came to see (that I might see)*.

b. The clause of Result is expressed in English sometimes by the Infinitive with **TO**, **SO-AS-TO**, or an equivalent: as, **tam longē abfuī ut non vidērem**, *I was so far away that I did not see (too far away to see)*.

c. After verbs of *hindering*, **quominus** is most commonly rendered by **FROM** with the verbal noun in **-ING**: as, **turba impedivit quominus viderem**, *the crowd hindered me from seeing*.

d. But if the verb of hindering is *negatived* by **NOT**, or some equivalent, **quīn** is used instead of **quominus**: as, **turba nōn impedivit quīn vidērem**, *the crowd did not hinder me from seeing*.

e. Purpose is **NEVER** to be expressed in Latin by the simple infinitive, as it often is in English. For the ways in which it may be expressed, see § 64, 2.

NOTE. — Observe that in Latin these two constructions are precisely alike in the affirmative, but that in the negative one takes **nē**, and the other **ut nōn**. Thus, **custōdītus est nē effugeret**, *he was guarded so that he MIGHT not escape*; but **custōdītus est ut nōn effugeret**, *he was guarded so that he DID not escape*.

Examples.

1. Capuam proficiscar, quo facilius de Pompeii rebus *cognoscam*.

2. Ager non semel aratur, sed novatur et iteratur, quo meliores fetus *possit* et grandiores edere.

3. Haec ideo ad te scribebam,¹ ne me oblitum esse mandatorum tuorum *putares*.

4. Quamobrem discede, atque hunc mihi² timorem eripe: si est verus, ne *opprimar*; sin falsus, ut tandem aliquando timere *desinam*.

5. Helvetii legatos ad Caesarem miserunt qui pacem *peterent*.

6. Sunt multi qui eripiunt aliis² quod aliis *largiantur*.

7. Verba reperta sunt quae *indicarent*³ voluntatem.

8. Arria gladium dedit marito quo se *interficeret*.

9. Helvetii diem dicunt,⁴ qua⁵ die ad ripam Rhodani omnes *convenient*.

10. Natura oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit et sepsit, quas primum perlucidas⁶ fecit, ut per eas cerni *posset*, firmas autem, ut *continerentur*; sed lubricos oculos fecit et mobiles, ut et *declinarent* si quid noceret, et aspectum quo vellent facile *converterent*.

11. Non dubito quin hoc nuntio *gaudeas*.

12. In virtute multi sunt adscensus; ut is gloriã maxime *excellat*, qui virtute plurimum praestet.

13. Exspectari diutius non oportuit, quin ad castra *iretur*.

14. Caesar cognovit, per Afranium stare⁷ quominus *dimicaretur*.

15. Non recusabo quominus omnes mea scripta *legant*.

¹ See § 58, 8.

² See § 51, 2. e.

³ See § 66, 2.

⁴ *appoint*.

⁵ See § 13, 2. N.

⁶ See § 17, 5. d.

⁷ *that it was owing to Afranius.*

Write in Latin.

1. Aeneas, that he might win¹ the hearts of the Aborigines, called both the nations Latins.

2. Romulus, lest the greatness of the city should be void,² opened a certain place [as] an asylum.

¹ *sibi conciliare.*

² *vanus.*

3. The Clusians sent ambassadors to Rome, to ask aid from the Senate.
 4. I sent [a man] to Antony, to³ tell [him] this.
 5. A pen⁴ was given me to write with.⁵
 6. He lived honorably, that⁶ he might quit⁷ life with a more calm mind.
 7. Again and again I beg you to do it.
 8. Thrice I have begged you to come as-soon-as-possible.⁸
 9. What prevents you from coming at-once?⁹
 10. I shall not prevent your returning home to-morrow.
- ³ qui. ⁴ calamus. ⁵ quo scriberent. ⁶ quo. ⁷ excedo,³ e.
⁸ quam primum. ⁹ statim.

35. Clause of Characteristic.

§ 65, 2. with *a, b, c, d, e, f* (relative Clauses of Characteristic).

The Clause of Characteristic is to be translated variously, according to the context: see examples in the Grammar, noticing particularly *e* (cause or hindrance).

N. B. — The constructions which have now been given are the only ones in which the Subjunctive affects the translation into English.

Examples.

1. Qui sunt qui *audeant* in provincia contra fortunas praetoris judicare?
2. Nemo fuit quin mala mea *inrideret*.
3. Nulla acies ingenii humani tanta est, quae penetrare in caelum *possit*.
4. Nunc dicis aliquid quod ad rem *pertineat*.
5. Nihil bonum est, quod non eum qui id possideat meliorem *faciat*.
6. Digna res est, quam diu multumque *consideremus*.
7. Nulla mihi videbatur aptior persona quae de senectute *loqueretur*.
8. Major est quam cui nocere *possis*.
9. Miserior erat quam cui invideri *posset*.
10. Voluptas est sola quae nos *vocet* ad se.

11. Nemo est tam senex, qui se annum non *putet* posse vivere.

12. Nemo est quin ubivis, quam ibi ubi est, esse *malit*.

Write in Latin.

1. Innocence is a quality¹ of the mind which harms² no one.

2. Who is there that does not laugh sometimes?³

3. There is no one who has not heard this.

4. He is an honest man, so far as I know.⁴

5. This man is not fit⁵ for you to imitate.⁶

6. The load is too heavy for⁷ a boy to carry.

¹ *affectio*. ² *noceo*.² ³ *aliquando*. ⁴ *quod sciam*.

⁵ *idoneus*. ⁶ *imitor*.¹ ⁷ *quam quod*, &c.

36. *Intermediate Dependent Clauses.*

§ 66 (the general statement, comparing R. 47); 1. with *c*, *d*, and 2. (implied indirect discourse, and dependent subjunctive): compare § 67, 1. (general rule of Indirect Discourse).

Examples.

1. Caesar dat negotium Senonibus, uti ea quae apud Belgas *gerantur* cognoscant, seque de his rebus certiores faciant.

2. Caesar graviter eos accusat *quod* ab iis non *sublevetur*, praesertim *cum* eorum precibus adductus bellum *susceperit*.

3. Laudat Africanum Panaetius *quod fuerit* abstinentis.

4. Quinto die Volusenus ad Caesarem revertitur, quaeque ibi *perspexisset* nuntiat.

5. Ariovistus respondit: "Si quid ipsi a Caesare opus *esset*, sese ad eum venturum fuisse."¹

6. Helvetii, auctoritate Orgetorigis permoti, constituerunt ea quae ad proficiscendum *pertinerent* comparare.

7. Xerxes inflammasse templa Graeciae dicitur, *quod* parietibus *includerent* deos, quibus omnia *deberent* esse patentia ac libera; quorumque hic mundus omnis templum *esset* et domus.

¹ *would have come* (see § 67, 1. c).

Write in Latin.

1. He promised to-give¹ what I had asked.
2. I ordered him to bring² whatever was necessary.³
3. The lieutenant⁴ on-his-return⁵ reported to Cæsar what he had seen in the enemy's camp.
4. Cicero praises Pompey [on the ground] that he was a commander of the highest merit.⁶
5. The ambassador⁴ replied that, if this [demand] were refused,⁷ the Romans would at-once⁸ declare⁹ war.
6. I will declare¹⁰ frankly¹¹ what I think to be for the advantage¹² of the state.

¹ *se daturum.*² *adfero.*³ *opus.*⁴ *legatus.*⁵ *reversus.*⁶ *virtus.*⁷ *nego.*¹⁸ *statim.*⁹ *indico.*³¹⁰ *confirmo.*¹¹¹ *aperte.*¹² *utilitas.*

37. Indirect Discourse.

§ 67, General Definition with Remark ; and 1. (general rule of Indirect Discourse) with *a* and *b* (use of subject-accusative, and of relative clauses).

a. The form of speech called Indirect Discourse, and distinguished by the use of the Infinitive and Subjunctive moods, is constructed as follows : —

1. The leading statement is put in the *main clause*, with its verb in the Infinitive and the subject in the Accusative : it is a SUBSTANTIVE CLAUSE, construed as the Object of some verb or other expression of *knowing, thinking, telling, or perceiving* (see the following section, where examples of it will be given).

2. Subordinate clauses, introduced by Relatives, relative or conditional Particles, and the like, have their verbs in the Subjunctive : these are INTERMEDIATE DEPENDENT CLAUSES (as in the foregoing section).

b. The English word to introduce Indirect Discourse is THAT : as, *dicit scire se hæc esse vëra, he says that he knows that this is true.* But it is frequently well (as in the above example) to omit "that" in translation, or even to change the form to direct discourse, as if the statement were independent, inserting the verb of *saying, &c.* (if necessary) in a parenthetical clause. Thus, in the passage —

P. Scipionem, eum qui primus Africanus appellatus est, dicere solitum, scripsit Cato, qui fuit ejus fere aequalis, nunquam se minus otiosum esse quam cum otiosus, nec minus solum quam cum solus esset. — *Cic. Off.* iii. 1. Publius Scipio, the same who was first called Africanus, used to say — as Cato writes, who was nearly of his time — that he was never less idle than when at leisure, and never less alone than when alone.

An attention to this remark will often make a sentence read easily and clearly in the English idiom, without departing from the order of thought or even of words as found in Latin.

c. The use of tenses in Indirect Discourse may be seen in the following examples : —

- | | | |
|-------------|---|---|
| PRESENT. | { | <i>scribere, he says that he is [now] writing.</i> |
| 1. dicit se | | <i>scripsisse, he says that he wrote (has or had written or was writing).</i> |
| | | <i>scripturum [esse], he says that he will write.</i> |
| PAST. | { | <i>scribere, he said that he was [then] writing.</i> |
| 2. dixit se | | <i>scripsisse, he said that he had written.</i> |
| | | <i>scripturum [esse], he said that he would write.</i> |
| FUTURE. | { | <i>scribere, he will say that he is [then] writing.</i> |
| 3. dicet se | | <i>scripsisse, he will say that he has written, &c.</i> |
| | | <i>scripturum [esse], he will say that he is going to write.</i> |

Observe that in the future of Indirect Discourse, with the participle in *-urus*, the infinitive *esse* is more commonly omitted.

d. With verbs of *hoping, promising, threatening*, and the like, the Latin use differs from English in requiring the subject always to be expressed : as,

1. *spērat sē venturum, he hopes to come* (lit. “he hopes that he shall come”).
2. *minātus est sē urbem dēlēturum, he threatened to destroy the city.*

e. As in English, a double construction is found in the passive of indirect discourse, the verb of *saying, &c.*, being either personal or impersonal. Thus we may say *dicitur Cæsar abiisse, Cæsar is said to have gone*; or, *dicitur Cæsarem abiisse, it is said that Cæsar has gone*. In the former case (as more commonly in Latin), the subject of the verb is *Cæsar*; in the latter, the clause *Cæsarem abiisse* (compare § 70, 2. a).

F. — Substantive Clauses.

38. Infinitive Clauses.

§ 70, 2. (the infinitive clause as Subject and as Object: R. 38, 39), also § 57, 8. *a* and *e*. Compare the illustration and examples in Lesson 21, page 34.

a. In English the sign of the Infinitive is TO. It is often used in such sentences as these: "I think it to be right;" "I know it to be true;" "He is said to be rich;" "You ordered it to be done;" when we might say, "I think *that* it is right," and so on. In Latin the infinitive construction is used in this way after any verb or other expression of *knowing, thinking, telling, or perceiving*.

b. The present infinitive (§ 58, 11. with *a*), when depending on a past tense, is to be translated by a past tense: as, **renuntiāvit hostēs esse in cōspectū**, *he brought word that the enemy WERE in sight*; sometimes by the perfect infinitive: as, **scire potuit**, *he might HAVE KNOWN*; **hōc fierī oportuit**, *this ought TO HAVE BEEN DONE*. In these cases, the past possibility, necessity, &c., are indicated in Latin by the leading verb, as they are not in English.

c. The perfect infinitive in Latin may stand in indirect discourse for *any past tense of the indicative* (see § 58, 11. *b*, with the special use of **meminī**).

Examples.

1. Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.
2. Accusatores multos esse in civitate utile est.
3. Cives civibus parere aequum esse censeo.
4. Magna laus est tantas res solum gessisse.
5. Fama est ludibrio fratris Remum novos transiluisse muros.
6. Renuntiatur Germanos castra tum habuisse juxta Rhenum.
7. Te hilari esse animo valde me juvat.
8. Majori parti exercitus placuit castra defendere.
9. Memini me epistolam scribere cum hic rumor adlatus est.
10. Mihi non licet esse otioso (non licet me esse otiosum).
11. Eum non licet ante tempus consulem fieri.

12. Vestrā interest manus hostium distineri.
 13. Oratorem irasci minime decet, simulare non dedecet.
 14. Senatui placuit C. Cassium proconsulem provinciam Syriam obtinere.
 15. Facinus est vincire civem Romanum ; scelus verberare ; prope parricidium necare : quid dicam in crucem tollere ? verbo satis digno tam nefaria res appellari nullo modo potest.

Write in Latin.

1. It is a grand¹ thing to be made consul.
 2. It is beneficial² for a sick³ man to sleep.
 3. It is-better⁴ to live honorably⁵ than to be born honorably.
 4. It is said that he was writing at the⁶ time.
 5. There was, however, a rumor that the election⁷ would be⁸ put off.⁹
 6. It is lawful for no man to lead an army against [his] country.
 7. The scouts¹⁰ report that the Germans have already crossed¹¹ the Rhine.
 8. It was to the interest of Clodius that Milo should perish.
 9. I hear that Cicero has set out¹² [for] Athens.
 10. Divitiacus said that he knew these things were true.
 11. I remember that [when] a boy I saw the orator Hortensius.
 12. I take it ill¹³ that I am poor.¹⁴

¹ magnificus. ² utilis. ³ aegrotus. ⁴ praestat. ⁵ honeste.
⁶ is. ⁷ comitia (plur.). ⁸ fore ut. ⁹ differo. ¹⁰ explorator.
¹¹ transeo. ¹² proficiscor.³ ¹³ aegre fero. ¹⁴ Compare § 70, 5. b.

39. Substantive Clauses of Purpose.

§ 70, 3. (clauses with **ut** and **ne** developed from *purpose*), with *a, b, c, d, e, f* (clauses of *influence, wish, permission, resolve, effort, and fearing*), with the two Remarks on page 196 (omission of **ut** or **ne**).

The clause of Purpose may be translated by **THAT** with the auxiliaries *may, might, shall, should* (English **POTENTIAL**); but often by the simple **INFINITIVE** (compare 37, above).

Examples.

1. Navem idoneam *ut habeas* diligenter videbis.
2. Videant consules *ne* quid republica detrimenti *capiat*.
3. Satis undique provisum atque praecautum est, *ne* quid adversus vos in pugna praeter hostes *esset*.
4. Jugurtha oppidanos hortatur *ut* moenia *defendant*.
5. Caesar huic imperat *adeat* civitates, *horteturque ut* populi Romani fidem *sequantur*, seque celeriter eo venturum *nuntiet*.
6. Cave enim *putes* me pacem desperare.
7. Galli timebant *ne* Caesar sibi bellum *inferret*.
8. Ornamenta metuo *ut possim* recipere.
9. Vereor *ut* Dolabella ipse satis nobis prodesse *possit*.
10. Tu ad me de istis rebus omnibus *scribas* velim quam diligentissime.
11. Publicola instituit primus, *ut* singulis consulibus alternis mensibus lictores *praerent*.

Write in Latin.

1. He gave-orders¹ that the Senate should return to [their usual] apparel.²
2. The Senate voted³ that the consuls should hold a levy.⁴
3. The general made-proclamation¹ that no one⁵ should fight without his orders.⁶
4. Divitiacus implores⁷ that Cæsar will pardon⁸ his brother⁹ [his] fault.¹⁰
5. I wish you would inquire,¹¹ and write to me.
6. Galba persuaded the soldiers to go away.
7. I fear he will come.
8. I fear he will not come.

¹ edico.³² vestitus.⁴³ decerno.³⁴ delectus.⁴⁵ ne quis.⁶ injussu suo.⁷ imploro.¹⁸ ignosco.³⁹ Dative.¹⁰ peccatum.¹¹ interrogo.¹

40. *Substantive Clauses of Result.*

§ 70, 4. (clauses with **ut** and **ut non**, developed from *result*), with *a, d, e, g* (clauses of *happening, tantum abest ut, facere ut, and hindering*).

The clause of Result may be translated by **THAT**, with or without the auxiliaries *can, could*; occasionally by the simple Infinitive; sometimes by the participial noun in **-ING** (see examples under *g*), especially verbs of hindering.

In general, the learner may be advised to use the Infinitive in rendering a Latin object-clause, *wherever the English idiom permits*.

Examples.

1. Restat *ut* pauca *dicam* de senectute.
2. Reliquum est *ut* officiis *certemus* inter nos.
3. Sequitur *ut* officiorum genera *distingquam*.
4. Facere non possum *quin* quotidie litteras ad te *mittam* ut tuas accipiam.
5. Tantum abest *ut* nostra *miremur, ut* nobis ipse non *satisfaciat* Demosthenes.
6. Non est dubium *quin* totius Galliae plurimum Helvetii *possint*.
7. Sequitur *ut* futurum *sit* ut rex interficiatur.
8. Credidi *fore ut* puerum ignaviae *puderet*.
9. Haec prima lex amicitiae sanciat: ut ab amicis honesta petamus; amicorum causā honesta faciamus; ne exspectemus quidem, dum rogemur; studium semper adsit, cunctatio absit.

Write in Latin.

1. It remains¹ that I speak briefly² concerning peace.
2. It cannot be doubted that³ we ought to obey⁴ the laws of virtue.
3. Dionysius was so far⁵ from being happy, that he was of all men most wretched.
4. The soldiers were hardly⁶ held-back⁷ from⁸ bursting⁹ into the town.

¹ restat. ² pauca. ³ quin. ⁴ pareo.² ⁵ tantum aberat (impers.).
⁶ aegre. ⁷ retineo.² ⁸ quin. ⁹ irrumpo.³

41. Substantive Clauses with *Quod*.

§ 70, 5. with *a* and *b* (indicative clause with **quod**, introducing a *statement of fact, specification, or object of feeling*).

The **quod**-clause is generally to be translated by THAT, or THE-FACT-THAT; occasionally by WHEREAS, or AS-TO-WHAT.

Examples.

1. Non ea res me deterruit, *quod* tu ad me nullas litteras miseris.
2. Percommode¹ factum est, *quod* de morte primo die disputatum est.
3. Non pigritiā facio *quod* non mea manu scribo.
4. Hoc uno praestamus vel maxime feris, *quod* exprimere dicendo sensa possumus.
5. Me una consolatio sustentat, *quod* tibi nullum a me pietatis officium defuit.
6. Quod spiratis, quod vocem mittitis, quod formam hominum habetis, indignantur.

¹ See § 17, 5. *d.*

Write in Latin.

1. It alarms¹ me that I hear nothing from my brother.
2. This² is my chief comfort,³ that I have done no wrong⁴ willingly.⁵
3. The Romans excelled the Greeks in this, — that they knew-how⁶ to give liberty to conquered⁷ states.
4. I am glad¹¹ that you have returned⁸ at length to [your] country.
5. As to what you say of [your] health,⁹ I am glad to hear that you are recovering.¹⁰

¹ *terreo*.²

² *illud*.

³ *solacium*.

⁴ *injuria*.

⁵ *volens*.

⁶ *scio*.⁴

⁷ *victus*.

⁸ *revertor*.

⁹ *valetudo*.

¹⁰ *convalesco*.³

¹¹ *gaudeo*.

42. Indirect Questions.

§ 67, 2. (construction of the Indirect Question), with *a* and *e* (use of the *periphrastic future, nescio quis*, etc.); also the Remark, p. 191 (passive construction).

Observe that an Indirect Question occurs only when an *interrogative clause* (or one introduced by an interrogative word) is made the subject or object of some verb, or equivalent phrase. Thus the words *who is there?* are a DIRECT QUESTION; in the sentence *I do not know* [it is uncertain] *who is there*, the same words are an INDIRECT QUESTION. This form is to be carefully distinguished from dependent RELATIVE clauses under 39, above; also from direct questions in the subjunctive mood (*dubitative subjunctive*): as, *quid faciam?* *what shall I do?* *quid facerem?* *what was I to do?*

Examples.

1. Si quid in mentem venit, velim scribas et ipse quid sis acturus.
2. Caesar ab iis quaesivit, quae civitates quantaeque in armis essent, et quid in bello possent.
3. Incertum est quando domus nostras visuri simus.
4. Videamus deorumne providentiā mundus regatur.
5. Quaero num quando amici novi veteribus sint anteponendi.
6. Deinde ex eo quaesitum est, Archelaum nonne beatum putaret.
7. Quaero utrum Alexandrum an Caesarem magis mireris.
8. Interrogatus scutumne amisisset, respondit id esse tutum.
9. Mihi non minori curae est qualis respublica post mortem meam futura sit, quam qualis hodie sit.

Write in Latin.

1. Do you not remember what I said a-little-while-ago.¹
2. No man knows when he shall die.
3. I wrote what I was going-to-do.²
4. I asked what you were going-to-do:³ what had to be done.⁴
5. You ask me whether I have lost my friend.
6. Bring-me-word⁵ whether your brother is at home.
7. I should-like-to-have-you⁶ inform⁷ me whether you will come or-not.⁸

¹ paulo ante.

² acturus.

³ factururus.

⁴ faciendum esse.

⁵ renuntio.¹

⁶ velim.

⁷ certiozem facere (subj.).

⁸ necne.

G.—Participial Constructions.

43. Participles: Predicate Use.

§ 72, 1. with *b* (use of the participles; perfect of deponents); 2, 3. with Remark and *a* (adjective and predicate use); 4. with *a*, *b* (the future participle in *urus*).

In these constructions, the translation must be varied to conform to the English idiom (see § 72, 3. with the Remark).

Examples.

1. Pastor elatam securim in regis caput dejecit.
2. Catilinam Lentulus et Cethegus deprehensi non terrerunt.
3. Non multo ante urbem captam, exaudita est vox e luco Vestae.
4. Ab orto usque ad occidentem solem pugnatum est.
5. Querimur de Milone per vim expulso.
6. Major ex civibus amissis dolor quam laetitia fuis hostibus fuit.
7. Post expulsos reges consules creati sunt.
8. Aër effluens huc et illuc ventos efficit.
9. Tarquinius elatum e curia regem in inferiorem partem per gradus dejecit.
10. Fugientes Gallos Caesar adsecutus trucidavit.
11. Intentum animum tanquam arcum habebat Appius senex.

Write in Latin.

1. Each man claimed¹ for himself the glory of having slain² the king.
2. From the founding³ of the city to the expulsion⁴ of the kings and the liberation⁵ of the city was two hundred and forty years.
3. Cæsar overtook⁶ the Helvetii in-their-flight,⁷ at⁸ the river Arar.

¹ *expeto*.³² *interficio*.²³ *condo*.³⁴ *exigo*.³⁵ *libero*.¹⁶ *adsequor*.³⁷ *fugio*.³⁸ *ad*.

4. After the storming⁹ of Massilia a league was struck.¹⁰
 5. Six years after the capture⁹ of Veii, Rome was taken by the Gauls.
 6. By the conquest¹¹ of the Veientes, the consul had increased¹² the Roman state.

⁹ *expugno*.¹

¹⁰ *ico*.³

¹¹ *devinco*.³

¹² *augeo*.²

44. Ablative Absolute.

§ 54, 10. *b*, with Note (ablative absolute of *time* or *circumstance*), and *a* (impersonal use of adjective or participle).

a. The Ablative Absolute is very rarely found except with the *present active* and the *perfect passive* participle.

b. As the Nominative Absolute is rarely admissible in English, a change of form is generally required in translation. Thus the present participle is oftenest to be rendered by a relative clause with *when* or *while*; and the perfect passive participle by the perfect active participle in English. These changes may be seen in the following example:—

“At illi, *intermisso spatio, imprudentibus nostris, atque occupatis in munitione castrorum, subito se ex silvis ejecerunt; impetuque in eos facto, qui erant in statione pro castris collocati, acriter pugnaverunt; duabusque missis subsidio cohortibus a Caesare, cum hae (perexiguo intermisso loci spatio inter se) constitissent, novo genere pugnae perterritis nostris, per medios audacissime perupperunt, seque inde incolumes receperunt.*” — CÆSAR, B. G. v. 15.

“But they, *having paused a space while our men were unaware and busied in fortifying the camp, suddenly threw themselves out of the woods; then making an attack upon those who were on guard in front of the camp, fought fiercely; and, though two cohorts had been sent to their relief by Cæsar, after these had taken their position (leaving very little space of ground between them), as our men were alarmed by the strange kind of fighting, they dashed most daringly through the midst of them, and got off safe.*”

Examples.

1. Caesar, confirmata re ab exploratoribus, omnem equitatum praemisit.
2. Paucis a me¹ stantibus, non desperabo.

¹ *on my side*.

3. Non te invito filium tuum Romam mittam.
4. Pythagoras, Tarquinio Superbo rege, in Italiam venit.
5. Latini exercitu a consulibus deleto pacem Romanos poposcerunt.
6. Caesar castris munitis, vineas agere, quaeque ad oppug-
nandum usui erant comparare coepit.
7. Catilina necato filio vacuum domum scelestis nuptiis
fecit.
8. Lysias, filio e civitate pulso, multos annos Sardibus
vixit.
9. Cognito super humeros fratris paludamento sponsi,
quod ipsa confecerat, virgo solvit crines.²

² A sign of mourning.

Write in Latin.

1. After ending¹ the war with the Veneti, Cæsar put² all
the senate to death² [and] sold the rest [of the inhabitants]
at-public-sale.³
2. We strive⁴ in vain when nature opposes.⁵
3. The father, not-expecting⁶ the arrival of his son, set-out⁷
for Rome.
4. The Latins, having lost⁸ [their] army, begged peace of
the Romans.
5. The Romans, when the city was taken by the Gauls,
retreated⁹ to the Capitol.

¹ conficio³ (abl. abs.).

² neco¹ (abl. abs.).

³ sub corona.

⁴ contendo.³

⁵ repugno.¹

⁶ despero.¹

⁷ proficiscor.³

⁸ amitto.³

⁹ se recipere.³

45. Gerundive Constructions.

§ 72, 5. with *e* (participial and adjective use) ; § 73, 1, 2. (Gerund and Gerundive) ; 3. with *a*, *b*, *c*, *d* (the gerundive constructions).

NOTE.—In this Gerundive use the form in **du**s is always to be rendered by an ACTIVE form in English (usually by the participial noun in -ING, followed by the objective: see examples 3, 4, 5) ; while in the Predicate use it is always PASSIVE (translated *ought*, *must*, &c. ; see Lesson 21, 2. *f*).

Examples.

1. Vitia senectutis diligentiam compensanda sunt.
2. Rem tibi omittendam esse censeo.
3. Helvetii legatos pacis petendae causam miserunt.
4. Vivis, et vivis non ad deponendam sed ad confirmandam audaciam.
5. Caesar pontem in Arari faciendum curavit.
6. Praetor decemviros agro¹ Samniti metiendo dividendoque creavit.
7. Habenda ratio valetudinis ; utendum exercitationibus modicis ; tantum cibi et potionis adhibendum, ut reficiantur vires non opprimantur.
8. Principes civitatis tuorum consiliorum reprimendorum causam Romam profugerunt.
9. Cretum leges laboribus erudiunt juventutem, venando, currendo, esuriendo, sitiendo, algendo, aestuando.
10. Caesari omnia uno tempore erant agenda : vexillum proponendum, signum tubam dandum, ab opere revocandi milites, acies instruenda, milites cohortandi, signum dandum.

¹ Dative.

Write in Latin.

1. The consul gives heed¹ to propitiating² the gods.
2. All hope of taking the town was lost.
3. Caesar perceives³ that the war must be put-off⁴ till⁵ summer.
4. The consul gave Fabius one legion to lead into Spain.
5. Conon provided-for⁶ the repair⁷ of the walls of Athens.
6. A short time⁸ of life is [long] enough to⁹ live well and happily.
7. By always obeying the magistrates, the youth won¹⁰ [themselves] good fame.
8. The grass here is very convenient¹¹ for sleeping.
9. You have lost much time in play.¹²

¹ *opera.*

² *placo.*¹

³ *animadverto.*³

⁴ *differo.*

⁵ *ad.*

⁶ *curo.*¹

⁷ *reficio.*³

⁸ *spatium*

⁹ *ad.*

¹⁰ *adsequor.*³

¹¹ *commodus.*

¹² *ludo.*³

PART THIRD.

ON READING LATIN.

NOTE. — The following section, consisting chiefly of hints and directions to aid the learner in his subsequent reading, is not designed to be used as *lessons for class instruction*, but to be reserved for reference or occasional use, according to the teacher's judgment. Its chief advantage may perhaps be found at a later period of study than that covered by the Reading Lessons contained in this book.

I. THE MEANING OF WORDS.

In his reading, the learner should always be guided, not merely by the *dictionary meaning* of the words, but by the meaning of the Root, or Stem, and terminations, as explained by the laws of derivation and the groupings of families of words (see pages 42-45). To aid in this, the following illustrations may be of service.

1. Notice the meaning of the *significant endings*, and their force in the derivative words.

As an example of analysis, take the word **pābulātio**. The termination **tio** is seen to be a "verbal abstract;" that is, to express, in a general or abstract way, the action of a verb. The long **ā** points to a verb of the first conjugation, formed from an adjective or noun of the first or second declension. This leads us to the noun **pābulum**; and the verb would signify *doing something* with that noun. In the list (p. 43), **bulum** is found as a termination of nouns of *means*: **pābulum** is the *means* of doing the action expressed in the root **PA**. As roots are not given in our lexicons, we must learn to recognize them in the *present stems* of verbs (see Lesson 28). If the meaning of **pascor** is known, **pābulum** will appear to be a *means of feeding*; **pābulor** (deponent) is *to obtain the means of feeding*; and **pābulātio**, in the connection where we find it, can only mean *foraging*.

Even when the meaning of the root does not appear at all, the grouping of the derivations may still be very instructive. Thus, *humus*, *ground*; *humilis*, *low* (on the ground); *homo* (*homin-*), *man* (creature of earth); *hūmānus*, *gentle*, as belonging to man in distinction from brutes; *hūmānitās*, *gentleness* or *refinement*.

The chief advantage, however, is in the knowledge of immediate and conscious derivatives. Thus, *aedilicius* can only mean *belonging to an ædile*, while *aedilis* itself must have something to do with public *edifices* (*aedi-ficia*); *sermunculus* must mean *a little talk*; *esurio*,⁴ *desire to eat*, hence *to be hungry*; *emāx*, *eager to buy*, and so on. Compare, for illustration, the following words from one root; *medeor*, *medicus*, *medicīna*, *medicīnālis*, *medicor*, *medicāmentum*, *medicāmentārius*, *medicābilis*, *medicāmentōsus*, *meditor* (frequentative, with an earlier meaning preserved). Notice the modes of formation in the foregoing words.

Even if no advantage were gained in acquiring or retaining the meaning, yet the words become more interesting and lively, and the knowledge of them more intelligent and fruitful. Thus in *redintegratio* we have the prefix *red-*, *back again* (to its former state); the ending *-tio* (verbal abstract); the verb is *integer* (*āre*), denominative from *integer*, *whole* or *sound* (*in, not*; TAG, root of *tango*, *touch*; *ra*, participial = *tus* or *nus*): hence the meaning *restoration* (making uninjured again).

In such derivatives as *amputo*, *computo*, the meanings seem absurdly inconsistent. But the verb is a *denominative* from the adjective *putus*, a collateral form of *pūrus*, *clean*. The corresponding verb (which would be *•puo*) is lost; but its original sense appears in *puto*, *to clean up* (as by trimming off a diseased branch), and also *to clear up* (as an account), and so *to reckon*, then *to think*, which meanings are divided between the above compounds.

2. Form words with the following meanings from their primitives, comparing the Vocabulary: —

1. *A reckoning* (*reor*,² *reckon*); 2. *An assembly* (*convenio*, *come together*); 3. *Arrangement* (*dispōno*,³ *distribute*); 4. *A change* (*mūto*,¹ *alter*); 5. *A joining* (*jungo*³); 6. *A breaking* (*frango*³); 7. *Length* (*longus*); 8. *Breadth* (*lātus*); 9. *Power of holding* (*capāx* from *capiō*³, *take*); 10. *Means of teaching* (*doceo*²); 11. *Means of support* (*colo*³); 12. *Means of covering* (*tego*³); 13. *Brightness* (*clārus*); 14. *Softness* (*mollis*, *soft*); 15. *Sweetness*

(suāvis); 16. Means of trying (ex-perior); 17. A tray (for carrying: fero); 18. A piece broken (frango³); 19. Means of feeding (alo³); 20. A bramble-thicket (dūmus); 21. A rose-garden (rosa); 22. A dove-cote (columba); 23. Lamentable (fleo²); 24. Made of flowers (flōs); 25. Blooming (flōreo²); 26. Sickly (morbus); 27. Commerce (mercōr¹); 28. A mingling (misceo²); 29. Belonging to a soldier (mīles); 30. To grow mild (mītis); 31. A little measure (modus); 32. A little pattern (forma); 33. A little man (homo); 34. A little puppy (catulus); 35. A means of defence (mūnio); 36. Changeable (mūto); 37. Teachable (doceo); 38. With a large nose (nāsus); 39. With horns (cornū); 40. Bearded (barba); 41. Belonging to a ship (nāvis); 42. Sinewy (nervus); 43. Snowy (nix); 44. A little eye (oculus); 45. Son of Priam (Priamus).

3. Explain the following phrases from the meaning of the Root prefixed, with the significant ending:—

1. CAD, *fall*: cado,³ accido, etc.

1. Casus est, cum aliquid cecidit, *it is an accident when something befalls.*

2. Calamitas accidit, *a misfortune has happened.*

3. Caduca spes, *a futile hope.*

4. Decidua sidera, *falling stars.*

5. Solis occasus, *sunset.*

6. Ab oriente ad occidentem, *from east to west.*

7. Succidua flamma, *a dying flame.*

8. Occasio pugnandi, *an opportunity for fighting.*

9. Pestis in urbem incidit, *a plague attacked the city.*

10. Post Trojae excidium, *after the destruction of Troy.*

COMPARE the English words *case, accident, deciduous, occasion, incidental, casualty.*

2. CAP, *take*: capio,³ incipio, etc.

1. Litteras tuas accepi, *I got your letter.*

2. Acceptus erat populo, *he was a favorite of the people.*

3. Auceps multos passerēs cepit, *the fowler caught a good many sparrows.*

4. Captator aurae popularis, *one who courts popular favor.*

5. Incidere in captionem, *to be tricked.*

6. Captura magna piscium, *a great haul of fish.*
7. Populus vult decipi, *the people like to be taken in.*
8. Inceptio operis, *undertaking a task.*
9. Manere incepto, *to persevere in an undertaking.*
10. Multa pericula excepi, *I have encountered many a peril.*
11. Frugum fructuumque perceptio, *the gathering of crops and fruits.*
12. Receptui canere, *to sound a retreat.*

ENGLISH: *captive, capture, accept, receive, perception, incipient, except.*

3. FAC, *make*: facio,³ efficio.

1. Dominationem adfectat, *he aims at dominion.*
2. Gaudium dolorque sunt affectus animi, *joy and grief are affections of the mind.*
3. Captivum morte adfecit, *he put the prisoner to death.*
4. Librorum confectio, *the composing of books.*
5. Confector negotiorum, *one who despatches business.*
6. Dolore confectus, *exhausted with grief.*
7. Arma sanguine infecta, *arms stained with blood.*
8. Re infecta, *without success (the thing undone).*
9. Officia perficere, *to fulfil one's duties.*
10. Homo officiosus, *an obliging man.*
11. Facinus atrox hic fecit, *this man has done a violent act.*
12. Res factu facilis, *a thing easy to do.*
13. Per vim et factionem, *by party violence.*
14. Mature facto opus est, *there is need of prompt action.*
15. Praefectus castrorum (or castris), *a quartermaster.*
16. Pecunia multarum effectrix est voluptatum, *money procures many delights.*
17. Pontem reficere conantur, *they try to repair the bridge.*
18. Filius patri suffectus, *a son put in his father's place.*
19. Sufficit hoc dicere, *it is enough to say this.*

ENGLISH: — *fact, factious, effect, efficacious, refection, confecti-
tionery, perfect, sufficient, factitious, facility, difficult, officious,
affectionate, benefit, satisfy.*

4. JAC, *throw* : jacio,³ inicio (inicio).

1. Abjectus animo, *disheartened*.
2. Adjectio caloris, *the application of heat*.
3. Oculum adjecit hereditati, *he cast eyes on the inheritance*.
4. Conjectura judicare, *to judge by guess* (common sense).
5. Conjectus aquae, *a puddle of water*.
6. Conjicere verba, *to bandy words*.
7. Omni spe dējectus, *hopeless and downcast*.
8. Homo ejectus, *a ruined* (shipwrecked) *man*.
9. Ferrati obices (objices), *iron bolts*.
10. Objectus invidiae, *exposed to jealousy*.
11. Projectus in antro, *stretched out in a grotto*.
12. Arma projecerunt, *they surrendered*.
13. Libertatem projecerat, *he had renounced his freedom*.
14. Rejectio judicum, *challenging of the jurymen*.
15. Rejicula vacca, *a worthless cow*.
16. Equitatus rejectus est, *the cavalry were driven back*.

ENGLISH : — *abject, conjecture, reject, projection, object, subject, dejected*.

5. TAG, *touch* : tango,³ contingo.

1. Haec causa te non attingit, *this motive does not touch you*.
2. Versibus rem attingere, *to treat a subject in verse*.
3. Attactu nullo, *with no contact* (Æn. ii. 350).
4. Contactu immundo, *with unclean touch* (id. iii. 227).
5. Contagio sceleris, *a sharing in guilt*.
6. Contagium morbi, *contagion of sickness*.
7. Sanguine se contaminare, *to stain one's self with blood*.
8. Turris contingit vallum, *the tower reaches the palisade*.
9. Romae nutrirī mihi contigit, *I had the luck to be brought up at Rome*.
10. Exercitus integer intactusque, *an army safe and sound*.
11. Homo tagax, *a knavish fellow* (Cic. Att. vi. 3).
12. Simul ac tetigit provinciam, *as soon as he reached the province*.

ENGLISH : — *tact, tangible, contact, contingency, integrity, contagion*.

2. THE LATIN SENTENCE.

IT may now be taken for granted that the learner has become acquainted with the meaning of many words, and has learned to distinguish the case, person, tense, &c., by their inflections, so as to connect them readily in a simple sentence. He will have noticed that, while in English words almost always follow the order of Subject, Verb, and Object or Predicate, in Latin this order is very seldom found ; while Latin has an order of its own (see § 76 of the Grammar), though it is much less rigidly followed than in English. The chief difficulty he will now have to meet will be in the *long and complicated sentences*, which are much more common in Latin than in English. And, before he attempts these, a few points should be carefully observed.

As early as possible, let him accustom himself to follow the thought and the words *in their Latin order*; not to pick out the words here and there, to make a natural (English) order, as if the sentence were a puzzle, to be taken to pieces and put together again. Let him attend carefully to the ideas in the order in which they are expressed, with their relations as denoted by the inflections. After a very little practice — reading over the words several times, if necessary — the meaning will begin to appear *through a kind of broken English*, and a habit can soon be formed of reading in the Latin order almost as well as in our own.*

The following special directions will now be of service : —

1. Read the Latin carefully, noting familiar words, and single out the Nominative (if there is one) and the Verb.

N. B. — All Latin words ending in **t** (exc. *at, sat, et, -met, tot; quot, ut, caput*, or their compounds) are verbs in the third person ; all in **nt** are in the third person plural.

* It will be noticed that English itself often deviates from the established order in its older forms or in poetry, without presenting any difficulty : as in the sentence, “ Whom therefore ye ignorantly worship, him declare I unto you.”

2. Notice *the first word or words*, as these will often hint the gist of the sentence.

3. Note the person, number, and voice of the Verb, before deciding on the relations of the other words.

4. Notice that Correlative expressions — *as . . . as, not only . . . but also, &c.* — immediately precede the same words or phrases which they must precede in English.

5. Translate *by phrases and not by single words*: taking an adjective with its noun, an adverb with its verb, and so on.

N. B. — An adjective usually follows its noun: when it goes before, it is generally for emphasis, and so often gives a hint at the meaning of the sentence.

So much for simple sentences. But Latin has the habit, more than most languages, of inserting Subordinate Clauses (§ 45, 5. *b*) in the body of the sentence. Such clauses are generally introduced by a Relative word or a Subordinate Conjunction (see the list in § 43, 1. *b*). These — which we may call SUBORDINATE CONNECTIVES — suspend the sense, until the subordinate clause is finished; and this, again, may be suspended in the same way. Thus a Latin period often becomes very long and involved. If it gets to be confusing, then a subordinate clause may be dropped entirely, to be taken up afterwards. But generally the following directions will serve: —

6. The words at the beginning of a sentence or clause belong *with the first finite verb*.* But —

7. Any clause, principal or subordinate, is SUSPENDED, when any subordinate connective appears *between the first and last word of that clause*.

* A Finite Verb is one limited by personal endings; neither an Infinitive nor a Participle.

8. In case such a connective appears, the rest of the main clause does not appear *till the whole of the subordinate one is finished*.

9. An Interrogative word often serves as a connective, introducing an Indirect Question.

10. A relative clause in Latin often comes before the principal or antecedent clause (see § 48, 3. *b*, with Rem.).

Thus it will be seen that *the next finite verb after any subordinate connective is the leading verb of that clause, unless the clause itself is suspended*,^a and that *the main verb of the sentence may be known by not being introduced by any such subordinate word*.^b Rarely a verb may be omitted; but the sentence is then easily understood as elliptical (§ 45, 2. *d*).

Take now the following example:—

ATQUE EGO, *ut vidi* **quos** maximo furore et scelere esse inflammatos **sciebam**, *eos* vobiscum esse et Romae remansisse, in eo omnes dies noctesque CONSUMPSI, *ut* quid agerent, quid molirentur, *sentirem ac viderem*.

Here the leading clause *Atque ego* (6) is suspended (7) by the relative clause *ut vidi*, which again is interrupted by the words *quos . . . sciebam*. The latter clause being now complete (8), the object of *vidi* is seen to be the infinitive clause *eos . . . remansisse*, the antecedent coming after the relative (10). The main clause is now resumed, its verb being evidently *consumpsi*, which is the predicate of *ego*. This again is followed by *ut . . . viderem* in apposition with *eo*, this clause being itself suspended by the indirect questions *quid . . . molirentur* (9).

NOTE.— In applying the rule for the suspension of clauses, it should be remembered that *a relative clause is very rarely suspended except by relative pronouns*. In the very common phrases, **quī sī**, **quī cum**, **quem quis**, etc., it is necessary, according to the English idiom, *to translate the relative by a demonstrative word*; as, **qui cum advēnisset**, *when he had arrived*; **cui quis credat?** *who can believe him?* It may be added that the comparative conjunctions, **tamquam**, **quasi**, with **nisi** and some others, are often used without a verb.

The learner is now advised to study carefully the subjoined passages (which may be translated and explained to him by the teacher), comparing the various phrases and subordinate constructions with the foregoing notes. The *figures* in these passages refer to the above points.

1. T. Labienus,⁶ castris hostium potitus,⁶ et ex loco superiore *quae*⁹ res in nostris castris *gererentur* conspicatus,⁶ decimam legionem subsidio nostris misit. Qui *cum* ex equitum et calonum fuga *quo*⁹ in loco res *esset*,⁸ *quantoque*⁹ in periculo et castra et legiones et imperator *versaretur*⁸ *COGNOVISSENT*,⁸ nihil ad celeritatem sibi reliqui fecerunt.^b— CÆSAR, *Bell. Gall.* ii. 26.

2. Occidisse² patrem Sex. Roscius arguitur. Sceleratum, di immortales, ac nefarium facinus! atque ejus modi* quo uno maleficio scelera omnia complexa esse videantur. Etenim si⁷ (id quod praeclare a sapientibus dicitur) vultu saepe laeditur pietas,⁸ quod⁶ supplicium⁶ satis acre reperietur^b in eum qui mortem obtulerit parenti, pro quo mori ipsum, si⁷ res postuleret, jura divina atque humana cogebant?⁸ In hoc tanto, tam atroci, tam singulari maleficio, quod ita raro exstitit ut, si quando auditum sit, portentis ac prodigii simile numeretur,⁸ quibus tandem tu, C. Eruci, argumentis accusatorem censes uti oportere? — CIC. *Rosc. Amer.* 13.

3. Reliquum est ut de Q. Catuli auctoritate et sententia dicendum esse videatur. Qui⁶ cum ex vobis quaereret, si in uno Cn. Pompeio omnia poneretis, si quid eo factum esset, † in quo spem essetis⁹ habituri, ‡ cepit^b magnum suae virtutis fructum ac dignitatis, cum

* The phrase *ejus modi*, "of such a sort," is here equivalent to *tale*.

† *in case any thing should happen to him.*

‡ The clause from *in quo* is the object of *quaereret*, suspended by the two conditional clauses *si . . . poneretis, si . . . esset.*

omnes una prope voce in eo ipso vos spem habituros esse dixistis. Etenim talis est vir, ut nulla res tanta sit ac tam difficilis, quam ille non et consilio regere et integritate tueri et virtute conficere possit. Sed in hoc ipso ab eo vehementissime dissentio, quod, quo⁷ minus certa est hominum ac minus diuturna vita,⁸ hoc magis res publica, dum⁷ per deos immortales licet,⁸ frui debet summi viri vita atque virtute. — CIC. *Manil.* 20.

3. READING AT SIGHT.

The most valuable knowledge we can have of a foreign language, whether for the pleasure and advantage to be derived from it, or for the convenience of a practical acquaintance with its forms, can be had only by the habitual practice of reading at sight. In attempting this, the following directions will be of service : —

1. Look first at *the endings of words*, so as to become instantly aware of their grammatical relations.
2. Observe the *significant endings*, and always connect obvious derivatives with their primitives.
3. Even where derivations are not obvious, *group words in families*, so as to associate their meanings.
4. Associate the Latin words with *English derivatives*, however remote ; and with other languages, if you happen to know any.
5. Use any mechanical device or "thumb-rule" possible, as to *the position of words*, or their probable meanings in such and such connections.
6. Commit to memory phrases, or (if possible) whole passages.
7. Notice constantly such idioms, or modes of expression, as are like or unlike our own.

8. In translating aloud, always use the English idiom; but *take in the Latin first in its own idiom*; if possible, without even thinking of the corresponding English words.

9. In translating any word, always bear in mind its *leading or principal meaning*.

This is not always the etymological meaning, though it may be usually traced to that; but it is the *conscious meaning* (as it were), the notion which the Roman himself attached to it. For example, the leading meaning of **mitto** seems to be *let go*, either with or without accompanying effort: and this meaning the Roman felt in it, though we may translate it by different expressions. Thus, **mittere tēlum**, *to throw a weapon*; **mittere legātōs**, *to send ambassadors*; **mittere aliquam rem** (often), *to let a thing go, to omit or pass over a thing*; hence, **mittere lacrimās**, *to cease weeping*; **mittere dicere**, *to forbear saying* (see **mitto** in Lexicon).

We may even say that this is more necessary in using a good dictionary than in using a poor one; for a good one gives meanings which — being correct in the corresponding English phrase — give a very inaccurate reflection of the true meaning of the word. Thus, **capere poenās** means in English *to inflict punishment*; but to a Roman it meant to *receive or exact the penalty* for a wrong. So also with the relations of words. Cæsar says that Orgetorix was required to plead his cause **ex vinculis**, for which our translation must be *in chains*; though this is exactly the opposite of what Cæsar says, viz. that, standing in chains, he should make his plea *from them*.

A few short passages are here appended, in order to illustrate the foregoing points, and show how to go to work.

1. Matrem^a Phalaridis^b scribit^c Ponticus Heraclides, doctus^d vir, auditor et discipulus Platonis, visam esse^e videre in somnis^f simulacra^g deorum, quae^h ipsa domi consecravisset;ⁱ ex iis^k Mercurium^l e patera,^m quam dextera manu teneret, sanguinem visum esse fundere,ⁿ qui cum terram attigisset,^o refervescere^p videretur, sic ut tota domus sanguine redundaret.^q Quod matris somnium^r immanis^s filii crudelitas comprobavit. — *De Divinatione*, i. 23.

a. Notice that the first word is an accusative, **mātre**m. This must probably be either the object of a verb, or the subject of an infinitive : it can remain in suspense till the verb appears. Its meaning, *mother*, naturally suggests a genitive : This we find in

b. **Phalaridis**, which has the genitive ending of the third declension ; its nominative must be *Phalaris*, obviously a proper name. We may learn elsewhere that it is that of a Sicilian tyrant.

c. The verb **scrībit**, *writes*, from its meaning naturally suggests an object-clause, accusative with infinitive. Such clauses are often best rendered by direct discourse in English. Thus we may translate as if **mātre**m were nominative : *the mother of Phalaris, writes Pontius Heraclides* (obviously a proper name, and subject of **scrībit**).

d. The next words, being nominative, are probably in apposition with the name : **doctus** (participle of **doceo**) is *taught*, but as an adjective must be *learned* ; **audītor** (noun of agency from **audio**) is *hearer* ; **discipulus** (connected with **disco**) is clearly the same as our *disciple* ; **Platōnis** (as *Phalaridis*, above) explains itself.

e. As we have been expecting an infinitive for an object-clause, **vīsam esse** (having its participle in the feminine) is the natural verb for **mātre**m ; and as we have learned that the passive of **video** means *seem*, we may translate (in direct discourse, as above) with **vidēre**, *seemed to see*.

f. In the phrase **in somnīs**, the noun is probably ablative, since the connection requires *in* rather than *into* ; and comes from **somnus**, or **-a**, or **-um**. Some English derivative will probably suggest the meaning *sleep* ; and the plural form, though odd, will give no trouble.

g. The next is a new word, but may be analyzed. The termination **-crum**, denoting *means*, is appended to a verb-stem **simula-** : hence the verb is **simulo**, **āre**, suggesting the English verb *simulate* or perhaps the adjective *similar*. Its meaning will be *something to represent* ; and we may render the phrase **simulācra dēorum**, *images of the gods*.

h. The relative **quae** naturally refers to a noun just preceding : this cannot be **deōrum**, which is masculine, and must be **simulācra** ; **ipsa** might agree with **quae**, but will be more easily taken with the verb next following.

i. This verb, **consecrāvisset**, at once suggests the English *consecrate*. It is evidently a compound with **con** ; and if we remember the common change of vowel in compound verbs, and connect its meaning with **sacer**, *sacred* (already given), this mean-

ing will be confirmed. The subjunctive form (see above, 37) does not affect the translation, which is by the simple indicative, because our idiom does not require any other mood.

k. The ablative **iis** will refer to the last or most important *plural noun*, either **deōrum** or **simulācra**, it will not matter which. The phrase may be rendered *one of these*.

l. **Mercurium** may be assumed to continue the same construction as **mātre**, and will take the infinitive **visum esse**, below.

m. **Patera** may be left as not important for the meaning of the whole: we may, for the present, call it "*something*" which he held in his right hand (the relative clause here explaining itself): in fact, *a shallow bowl*.

n. The infinitive **fundere** must be guessed at from the context or given by the teacher, unless its meaning is known, *to pour*.

o. The verb **attigisset**, as a glance shows, contains the root **TAG** found in **tango**, *touch*; the subjunctive is required by **cum**, and does not affect the translation; its subject is **qui**, referring to the masculine **sanguinem**. But as two relatives cannot come together in English, we translate, *and when this had touched the ground*.

p. The verb **refervēscere** should be seen to be derivative, and compounded from **ferveo**, which associates it with *fervent, fervid*; and its meaning, *to boil up*, is seen from our word *effervescent*.

q. The meaning of **redundāret** (*overflowed*) may perhaps require to be given, though a tolerably close idea may be gained by conjecture. Following **ut**, it is subjunctive expressing a result.

r. The phrase **quod somnium** may be either nominative or accusative; but, as the verb is directly preceded by the nominative **crūdēlitās**, these words must be accusative, and the object of **comprobāvit**. The meaning of **somnium** (*dream*), if not known, may be easily inferred from **somnus**, above.

s. The adjective **immānis** may be either genitive with **filiī** or nominative with **crūdēlitās**: consider which needs an epithet. Its meaning (*monstrous*) will require to be given, as also that of **comprobāvit** (*proved*), which should, however, be explained through the adjective **probus**, and kindred English words.

The above analysis is given in much greater detail than will often be required in practice. When the habit has once been formed, it is followed rapidly and almost unconsciously; in fact, it is impossible, when once the mind has been trained to it, to read a single sentence without deriving help from it. In succeeding passages, only a few hints will be given.

2. Hoc item in Sileni *Graeca historia* est: Hannibalem, cum cepisset Saguntum, visum esse in somnis a Jove in deorum concilium vocari; quo cum venisset, Jovem imperavisse ut Italiae bellum inferret; ducemque ei unum e concilio datum, quo illum utentem cum exercitu progredi coepisse. Tum ei ducem illum praecepisse ne respiceret; illum autem id diutius facere non potuisse, elatumque cupiditate respexisse. Tum visam beluam vastam et immanem, circumplicatam serpentibus, quacumque incederet omnia arbusta, virgulta, tesca pervertere; et eum admiratum quaesisse de deo, quodnam illud esset tale monstrum. Et deum respondisse *Vastitatem esse Italiae*, praecepisseque ut pergeret protinus: quid retro atque a tergo fieret ne laboraret. — *id.* i. 24.

This passage may be somewhat harder than the foregoing, but a little attention will show that it is in the same general construction, — “*Hannibalem . . . visum esse*” like “*matrem . . . visam esse*,” — and that it contains several of the words and phrases already explained. It will greatly simplify the rendering of a passage like this, to drop the form of indirect discourse, beginning with the leading subject: *Hannibal, having taken Saguntum, seemed in his sleep to be summoned, &c.*: all the infinitives being translated by indicatives, and the subjunctive *labōrāret* as an infinitive, *not to trouble himself*. A number of words must of course be suggested.

3. L. Paulus, consul iterum, cum ei bellum^a ut cum rege Perse gereret obtigisset, ut^b ea ipsa die domum ad vesperum rediit,^b filiolarum^c suarum Tertiarum, quae tum erat admodum parva, osculans animum advertit^c tristiculam. ‘Quid est,’ inquit, ‘mea Tertia? quid tristis es?’ ‘Mi pater,’ inquit, ‘Persa periit.’ Tum ille artius puellam complexus, ‘Accipio,’ inquit, ‘mea filia, omen.’ Erat autem mortuus catellus eo nomine. — *id.* i. 46.

a. In this passage, — as we find it hard, with our habit of speech, to carry so many words in the mind undisposed of, — it may be

necessary after **bellum** to look for the verb to which it belongs. As **ut** is a relative word, the nearest verb will belong to that; so that we must take the next following, **obtigisset**, the meaning of which must be given (in connection with the root **TAG**); the object of **gereret** must be supplied from **bellum**; and it will read, *when the war had fallen to his lot to wage with king Perses*. This is not a good translation; but, having seen the Latin idea in this way, you can easily find a corresponding English expression: *It had fallen, &c.*

b. To translate **ut**, notice at once *the mood of its verb*; because the two uses of **ut** have meanings very far apart in English, though the Romans did not probably feel the difference. As the verb is here indicative, **ut** means *as* or *when*: **rediit** (**red**, *back*; **eo**, *go*) signifies *returned*.

c. The word **filiolam**, diminutive of **fīlia**, explains itself; while **animus advertit**, *turned his mind*, is to be rendered as a single transitive verb, *observed*; and its subject is **L. Paulus**.

4. Scipio Nasica cum ad poetam Ennium venisset, eique ab ostio quaerenti^a Ennium ancilla dixisset domi non esse; ^b Nasica sensit, illam domini jussu dixisse et illum intus esse. Paucis post diebus, cum ad Nasicam venisset Ennius, et cum a janua quaereret, exclamat Nasica, se domi non esse. Tum Ennius, ‘Quid,’ inquit, ‘ego non cognosco vocem tuam?’ Hic Nasica, ‘Homo es impudens; ego cum quaererem, ancillae tuae credidi, te^c domi non esse; tu mihi non credis ipsi.’

a. To him inquiring, &c. can only mean *when he inquired for Ennius*.

b. The subject of the infinitive is here wanting, a rare usage in Latin; but it is obviously *Ennius*, to be supplied from the preceding.

c. The clause **tē domī nōn esse** is evidently a secondary object of **crēdidī**; but, as *believe* does not take two objects in English, some word like *saying* must be supplied.

PART FOURTH.

READING LESSONS.

NOTE. — The small figures in the following Lessons refer to the Brief Rules of Syntax, pp. 162, 163.

I. FABLES.

1. *The Wolf and the Goat.*

Lupus capram²¹ conspicatus est, quae in rupe pascebatur. Cum ad eam accedere non posset,⁴⁴ praedicabat apud se mollia prata ac varias herbas esse,³⁹ et eam hortabatur ut de rupe descenderet. Ei autem capra respondit: “Mi amice, non me ad pascua vocas, sed ipse cibi¹² indiges!”

2. *The Fox and the Grapes.*

Vulpes, extrema fame²⁶ coacta, uvam adpetebat, quae ex alta vite dependebat; sed summis viribus saliens eam attingere²⁸ non poterat. Tandem discessit, et, “Nondum matura est,” inquit; “nolo acerbam sumere.” — Sic saepe homines, quae facere non possunt, verbis elevant.

3. *The Farmer and his Dog.*

Rusticus in agros exiit ad opus suum. Filiolum, qui in cunis jacebat, reliquit cani¹⁷ fideli atque valido custodiendum. Adrepsit anguis immanis, qui puerulum exstincturus erat. Sed custos fidelis corripit eum dentibus¹⁹ acutis, et, dum eum necare studet, cunas simul evertit super exstinctum anguem. Paulo³³ post ex arvo rediit agricola; cum cunas eversas cruentumque canis rictum videret, irā accenditur. Temere igitur custodem filioli interficit ligone, quem manibus tenebat. Sed ubi cunas restituit, super anguem occisum reperit puerum vivum et incolumem. — Paenitentia facinoris temere patrati tum sera fuit.

4. *The Farmer and his Sons.*

Inter filios rustici cujusdam grave discidium ortum erat. Diu frustra operam impenderat pater, hortans ut pacem atque concordiam colerent.⁴⁴ Tandem filiis¹⁴ "Virgulas," inquit, "mihi adferte decem, et considite." Tum omnes virgulas in unum fasciculum conligavit, eumque constrictum singulis filiis obtulit, hortans ut frangerent. Illi autem, quamquam vim omnem adhibebant, frustra laborarunt, nec quicquam proferunt. Tum pater nodum discidit, et illis singulas virgulas dedit, quas sine ullo labore confregerunt. Quo facto,³⁵ rusticus filios ita adlocutus est: "Haec res vobis exemplo²⁰ sit. Tuti eritis ab inimicorum injuriis, quamdiu concordēs eritis; at simul ac facta erit dissensio atque discordia, inimici securi in vos inrumpent."

5. *The Boy that cried "Wolf."*

Puer in prato oves pascebat, atque per jocum clamitabat, ut sibi auxilium ferretur, quasi lupus gregem esset adortus. Agricolae undique succurrebant, neque lupum inveniebant. Ita ter quaterque se elusos a puero viderunt. Deinde cum ipse lupus aggredereetur, et puer re vera imploraret auxilium, nemo gregi¹⁸ subvenit, et oves lupi praeda sunt factae. — Mendaci homini non credimus, etiam cum vera dicit.

6. *The Fox and Crow.*

Corvus, cum frustum carnis rapuisset, in arbore quadam consedit. Quo conspecto,³⁵ vulpes, carnem cupiens, accurrit, eumque callidis verbis adoritur: "O corve," inquit, "quam pulcra es avis, quam speciose! Te decebat esse avium regem. Sane omnes aves regiis virtutibus antecederes,⁴⁶ si vocem haberes."⁴⁶ His laudibus corvus inflatus, ne mutus haberetur,⁴⁴ clamorem edidit; sed simul, aperto rostro, carnem amisit; eam vulpes statim rapuit, atque inridens, "Heus," inquit, "corve! Nihil tibi¹⁷ deest praeter mentem."

7. *The trained Monkeys.*

Simiae purpuratae instituebantur ad saltationem. Cujus¹² cum peritae viderentur esse, productae sunt in scenam. Cum

autem saltarent, objecit quidam nuces ; quibus visis, omnibus rebus posthabitis et neglectis,³⁵ ad nuces discurrerunt, et de eis inter se luctari atque depugnare coeperunt.

8. *The Ant and the Dove.*

Formica sitiens descenderat ad fontem ; sed undae eam abripuerunt, nec multum aberat, quin misere periret.⁴⁴ Cum autem columba sortem ejus videret, misericordiā tacta ramulum in aquam injecit. Hunc adsecuta est formica, in eoque natans effugit mortem. Paulo³³ post venator, arcu instructus, illuc venit, columbamque telo²⁶ suo transfixurus fuit. Periculum sentit formica ; et, ut piae columbae opem ferret, accurrit, atque venatoris talum momordit. Dolore impeditus ille telum non recte misit, et columba incolumis avolavit. — Juva et juvabere ; raro beneficium perit.

9. *The Lion and his Troops.*

Leo bellum meditans lustrat aciem suam in ordines divisam. Cum ursus etiam asinum et leporem inter milites videret, hiante ore ridens : “ Piger hic asinus,” inquit, “ galeam et gladium gerat⁴³? belli artes discat? Molae¹⁵ aptior est quam castris. Ecquid autem firmus stabit lepus? proeliabitur?” “ Erras, urse,” inquit leo ; “ asinus portabit onera, machinas, saxa ; et, ubi opus erit, eum tubicinem faciam, qui suo rugitu commilitones in pugnam ciebit ; lepus autem ob pedum pernicitatem celeris tabellarii officio³¹ fungetur.”

10. *The Nightingale and Cuckoo.*

Luscinia verno quodam die³⁴ dulcissime canere coepit. Pueri aliquot haud procul aberant in valle ludentes. Ii, cum lusui¹⁴ essent intenti, lusciniae cantu nihil movebantur. Paulo post cuculus coepit cuculare. Continuo pueri, lusu neglecto,³⁵ ei adclamant, vocemque²¹ cuculi identidem imitantur. “ Audisne, luscinia,” inquit cuculus, “ quanto plausu me isti excipiant,⁴⁵ et quantopere cantu meo delectentur?” Luscinia, quae cum eo altercari nolebat, nihil impediēbat quominus ille suam vocem admiraretur.⁴⁴ Interea pastor fistulā canens cum puella lento gradu²⁶ praeterit. Cuculus iterum vociferatur, novas laudes

captans. At puella pastorem adlocuta: "Male sit,"⁴³ inquit, huic cuculo,¹⁴ qui cantui¹⁷ tuo odiosam vocem intermiscet."

Quo audito,³⁵ cum cuculus, in pudorem conjectus, conticisset, luscinia tam suaviter canere coepit, ut se ipsam superare velle videretur.⁴⁴ Pastor, fistulā depositā: "Considamus,"⁴³ inquit, "hoc loco sub arbore, et lusciniā audiamus!" Tum pastor et puella cantum lusciniæ certatim laudare coeperunt, et diu taciti intentis auribus³⁵ sedent. Ad postremum adeo capta est puella sonorum dulcedine, ut etiam lacrimae erumperent. Tum luscinia ad cuculum conversa: "Videsne," inquit, "quantum ab imperitorum opinionibus prudentiorum iudicia distent?"⁴⁵ Una sane ex istis lacrimis, quanquam muta est, locupletior tamen est artis meae testis quam inconditus iste puerorum clamor, quem tantopere jactabas." — Fabula docet magnorum artificum opera³⁹ non vulgi opinione, sed prudentiorum existimatione esse³⁹ censenda.

II. DIALOGUES.

I. Study and Play.

Carolus. Veni, mi Ludovice!

Ernestus. Quo tandem?

C. In hortum; satis jam legimus et scripsimus; ludamus⁴³ quoque!

E. Ego pensum meum ante absolvam.

C. Nondumne absolvisti?

E. Nondum omnia. Tune jam omnia didicisti et scripsisti, quae praeceptor nos discere³⁸ et scribere jussit?

C. Non omnia.

E. Ergo nondum licet ludere.³⁸

C. Cur non liceat?⁴³ Reliqua discam et scribam post ludum.

E. Sed praestat primum discere, deinde ludere.³⁸

C. Quam morosum sodalem habeo!

E. Non sum morosus, sed facere volo, quae jussa sunt.

C. Ergo unā ediscamus! Ego tibi recitabo, tu mihi. Deinde cum omnia didicerimus, statim ad ludum properabimus.

E. Placet; nam peracti labores jucundi sunt.

2. *Early Rising.*

Fredericus Heus, heus, Carole! Expergiscere! Tempus est surgere. Audisne?

C. Non audio.

F. Ubi ergo habes aures?

C. In lecto.

F. Hoc video. Sed quid facis adhuc in lecto?

C. Quid faciam? Dormio.

F. Dormis? et loqueris tamen mecum?

C. Saltem volo dormire.

F. Nunc autem non est tempus dormiendi,⁴¹ sed surgendi.

C. Quota est hora?

F. Septima.

C. Quando tu surrexisti e lecto?

F. Jam ante duas horas.

C. Num sorores meae jam surrexerunt?

F. Jam pridem.

C. Sed frater meus certe adhuc jacet in lecto?

F. Erras. Cum expergefacerem eum, statim reliquit nidum suum.

C. Mox igitur surgam.

3. *An Afternoon Walk.*

Fredericus. Age, mi frater, ambulemus; ⁴³ tempestas serena est.

Augustus. Placet; sed ubi ambulabimus? In pratisne?

F. Minime; prata enim pluvia inundavit, et viae lutulentae sunt. Placetne adscendere in montem, quem e fenestra prospicimus?

A. Placet; jam pridem enim in monte non fuimus.

F. Hiems nos prohibuit; hieme³⁴ enim mons glacie et nive tectus erat. Quid stas autem?

A. Duae viae ducunt ad montem: altera recta, altera flexuosa. Utram eligamus? ⁴³

F. Flexuosam censeo; est enim umbrosior, et sol fervet. Descendentes alterā ibimus et ambulationem variabimus. Vesperi enim sol minus fervet.

A. Proinde eamus!

4. Sport.

Paullus. Trahit sua quemque voluptas ; mihi¹⁶ placet venatio.

Thomas. Placet etiam mihi ; sed ubi canes, ubi venabula, ubi casses ?

P. Valeant apri, ursi, cervi, vulpes ! nos insidiabimur cuniculis.¹⁸

Vicentius. At ego laqueos injiciam locustis.¹⁸

Laurentius. Ego ranas captabo.

Bartholus. Ego papiliones venabor.

L. Difficile est sectari³⁸ volantia.

B. Difficile, sed pulcrum, nisi pulcrius esse ducis sectari lumbricos aut cochleas, quia carent alis.²³

L. Equidem m̄alo insidiari piscibus ; est mihi¹⁷ hamus elegans.

B. Sed unde parabis escam ?

L. Lumbricorum ubi vis magna est copia.

B. Est, si tibi velint prorepere e terra.

L. At ego mox efficiam, ut multa milia prosiliant.

B. Quo pacto ? incantamentis ?²⁶

L. Videbis artem. Imple hanc situlam aquā.²⁸ Hos juglandium summos cortices virentes confractos immittito. Hac aqua perfunde solum. Nunc observa paulisper. Vides emergentes ?

B. Rem prodigiosam video. Sic olim, opinor, exsiliabant armati viri ex satis serpentis dentibus. Sed plerique pisces delicatioris et elegantioris sunt palati,⁹ quam ut escā tam vulgari capiantur.

L. Nōvi quoddam insecti genus, quo talibus insidiari soleo.

B. Tu vide, possisne⁴⁵ imponere piscibus ; ego ranis¹⁴ facessam negotium.

L. Quomodo ? reti ?²⁶

B. Non ; sed arcu.

L. Novum piscandi genus.

B. At non injucundum. Videbis et fatebere.

V. Quid, si certemus⁴⁶ nucibus ?

P. Nuces pueris relinquamus ; nos grandiores sumus.

V. Et tamen nihil aliud adhuc quam pueri sumus.

P. Sed quibus¹⁶ decorum est ludere nucibus, eisdem non indecorum est equitare³⁸ in arundine longa.

V. Tu igitur praescribito lusūs genus ; sequar, quocumque vocaveris.

P. Et ego futurus sum omnium horarum homo.

5. *A Lesson in Manners.*

Paedagogus. Tu mihi videris non in aula natus, sed in caula ; adeo moribus²⁶ es agrestibus. Puerum ingenuum decent ingenui mores. Quoties adloquitur te quispiam, cui debes honorem, compone te in rectum corporis statum, aperi caput. Vultus sit⁴³ nec tristis nec torvus nec impudens nec protervus nec instabilis, sed hilari modestiā temperatus ; oculi verecundi, semper intenti in eum quocum loqueris ; juncti pedes, quietae manūs. Neve vacillato alternis tibiis, neve manūs agant gestūs, neve mordeto labrum, neve scabito caput, neve fodito aures. Vestis item ad decorum componatur, ut totus cultus, vultus, gestus, habitus corporis ingenuam modestiam et verecundam indolem prae se ferat.⁴⁴

Puer. Quid, si mediter ?⁴⁶

Pae. Fac.

Pu. Sicine satis ?

Pae. Nondum.

Pu. Quid, si sic ?

Pae. Propemodum.

Pu. Quid si sic ?

Pae. Hem satis est ; hoc tene, ne sis⁴⁸ inepte loquax aut praeceps. Neve vagetur animus interim, sed sis attentus, quid alter dicat. Si quid erit respondendum, id facito paucis ac prudenter, interdum praefatus honorem, nonnunquam etiam addito cognomine³⁵ honoris gratiā ; atque identidem modice flectas alterum genu, praesertim ubi responsum absolueris. Neve abito, nisi praefatus veniam aut ab ipso dimissus. Nunc age : specimen aliquod hujus rei nobis praebe !

Quantum temporis abfuisti a maternis aedibus?

Pu. Jam sex ferme menses.²³

Pae. Addendum erat, *domine*.

Pu. Jam sex ferme menses, *domine*.

Pae. Non tangeris desiderio matris?

Pu. Nonnunquam sane.

Pae. Cupisne eam revisere?³³

Pu. Cupio, *domine*, si id pace liceat⁴⁶ tua.

Pae. Nunc flectendum erat genu. Bene se habet. Sic pergito! Cum loqueris, cave, ne praecipites⁴⁴ sermonem aut haesites linguā aut palato murmures, sed distincte, clare, articulatim consuescito proferre verba tua. Si quem praeteribis natu grandem, magistratum, sacerdotem, doctorem aut omnino virum gravem, memento aperire caput. In convivio sic te praebebis hilarem, ut semper memineris, quid deceat⁴⁵ aetatem tuam; postremus omnium admoveto manum patinae.¹⁸ Si quid dabitur lautius, recusato modeste; si instabitur, accipe et age gratias; mox, decerptā particulā,³⁵ quod reliquum est, illi qui tibi obtulit reddito, aut alicui proxime adcumbenti. Si quis praebibet, hilariter illi bene precator, sed ipse bibito modice. Si non sitis, tamen admoveto calicem labris. Adride loquentibus; ipse cave, ne quid loquere, nisi rogatus. Ne cui obtrectato, ne cui temet anteposito, ne tua jactato, ne aliena despicio. Esto comis, etiam erga tenuis fortunae sodales. Ita fiet, ut sine invidia laudem invenias et amicos pares. Si videris convivium extrahi, precatus veniam ac salutatis convivis, subducito te a mensa. Vide, ut horum memineris.

Pu. Dabitur opera, mi praeceptor! Numquid aliud vis?

Pae. Adito nunc libros tuos.

Pu. Fiet.

IV. ANECDOTES.

I. *Themistocles*.

Noctu ambulabat in publico Themistocles, quod somnum capere non posset,⁴⁷ quaerentibusque respondebat *Militadis tropaeis se e somno suscitari*.³⁸

2. Socrates.

Socrates, cum esset ex eo quaesitum, Archelaum, Perdicæ filium, qui tum fortunatissimus haberetur,⁴⁷ nonne beatum putaret :⁸⁵ *Haud scio*, inquit ; *nunquam enim cum eo conlocutus sum*. — Ain tu ? aliter id scire non potes ? — *Nullo modo*. — Tu igitur ne de Persarum quidem rege magno potes dicere, beatusne sit ? — *An ego possim*,⁴⁸ *cum ignorem quam sit*⁴⁵ *doctus, quam vir bonus ?* — Quid ? tu in eo sitam vitam beatam putas ? — *Ita prorsus existimo : bonos beatos ; improbos miseros*. — Miser ergo Archelaus ? — *Certe, si injustus*.

3. Spartan Broth.

Lacedaemone cum tyrannus cenavisset Dionysius, negavit se jure illo nigro, quod cenæ caput erat, delectatum. Tum is, qui illa coxerat : *Minime mirum ; condimenta enim defuerunt*. Quæ tandem ? inquit ille. *Labor in venatu, sudor, cursus ad Eurotam, fames, sitis ; his enim rebus Lacedaemoniorum epulæ condiuntur*.

4. Respect to Age.

Cum Athenis ludis quidam in theatrum grandis natu venisset, in magno consessu locus ei a suis civibus nusquam est datus. Cum autem ad Lacedaemonios accessisset, qui legati cum essent, certo in loco consederant, consurrexerunt omnes et senem illum sessum⁴² receperunt. Quibus cum a cuncto consessu plausus esset multiplex datus, dixit ex eis quidam : *Athenienses sciunt, quæ recta sunt ; sed facere nolunt*.

5. Fabius.

Cum, Tarento amisso,³⁵ arcem tamen Livius Salinator tenuisset, multaque ex eâ proelia praeclara fecisset, cum aliquot post annos Maximus id oppidum recepisset, rogaretque eum Salinator, ut meminisset operâ suâ²⁶ se Tarentum recepisse : *Quidni*, inquit, *meminerim ?*⁴⁸ *nunquam enim recepissem*⁴⁶ *nisi tu perdidisses*.

6. Nasica and Ennius.

Nasica cum ad poëtam Ennium venisset, eique ab ostio quaerenti Ennium ancilla dixisset domi non esse ; Nasica

sensit illam domini jussu dixisse, et illum intus esse. Paucis post diebus, cum ad Nasicam venisset Ennius et eum a janua quaereret, exclamat Nasica se domi non esse. Tum Ennius : "Quid? ego non cognosco vocem," inquit, "tuam?" Hic Nasica : *Homo (inquit) es impudens. Ego cum te quaererem, ancillae tuae¹⁶ credidi te domi non esse; tu mihi non credis ipsi?*

IV. THE KINGS OF ROME.

1. Romanum imperium a ROMULO exordium habet, qui, Rheae Silviae, Vestalis virginis, et Martis filius, cum Remo, fratre gemino, urbem condidit, quam ex nomine suo Romam vocavit (753 a. Chr.). Asylo aperto ad numerum civium augendum, ingens hominum multitudo ex finitimis civitatibus Romam⁸⁶ confluit. At viri non habebant feminas. Itaque Romulus ludos sollennes instituit, invitavitque ad eorum spectaculum vicinas urbis Romae nationes. Cum alii multi convenerunt, tum Sabinorum omnis multitudo cum liberis et conjugibus. Dum ludi eduntur, extemplo Romani discurrunt, magnamque virginum partem rapiunt.

2. Propter raptarum mulierum injuriam Sabini Romanis¹⁸ bellum intulerunt. Res venit ad pugnam. Utrunque acerrime decertatur. In media acie repente raptae mulieres crinibus passis scissaque veste ausae sunt se inter tela volantia inferre, et precibus infestas acies dirimere. Rebus compositis, Romulus centum ex senioribus legit, quorum consilio omnia ageret, quos *senatores* nominavit propter senectutem. Anno³⁴ regni tricesimo septimo, cum orta subito tempestate non comparuisset, ad deos transisse creditus est (716).

3. Postea NUMA POMPILIUS, Curibus, in urbe agri Sabinorum, natus, rex creatus est (715—763). Qui bellum quidem nullum gessit, sed non minus civitati quam Romulus profuit. Nam legibus moribusque et sacris plurimis constitutis³⁵ populi barbari et bellicosi mores mollivit. Etiam annum descripsit in decem menses. Omnia autem, quae faciebat, se nymphae Egeriae jussu facere dictitabat. Regnavit tres et quadraginta annos.²³ — Huic¹⁸ successit TULLUS HOSTILIUS (673—460).

Is bella reparavit. Bellum Albanis inlatum certamine trigeminorum fratrum, qui forte in utroque exercitu erant nec aetate nec viribus dispares, finitum est. Deinde etiam Veientes et Fidenates bello superavit. Cum xxx annos regnasset, fulmine ictus cum domo sua arsit.

4. Post eum ANCUS MARTIUS, Numae ex filia nepos, suscepit imperium (640—616). Contra Latinos dimicavit, apud ostium Tiberis urbem condidit, quam Ostiam vocavit. Vice-simo quarto anno imperii morbo periit.— Deinde regnum TARQUINIUS PRISCUS accepit (616—578). Is numerum senatorum duplicavit; Circum Romae aedificavit; ludos Romanos instituit. Vicit idem etiam Sabinos, nec parum agrorum, eis ademptorum, urbis Romae territorio adjunxit. Muros fecit et cloācas; Capitolium inchoavit. Tricesimo octavo imperii anno per Anci filios occisus est, regis¹ ejus, cui ipse successerat.— Post eum SERVIUS TULLIUS suscepit imperium (578—534). Primus omnium¹⁰ censum ordinavit. Sub eo Roma habuit capitum LXXXIII milia civium, cum eis qui in agris erant. Occisus est XLV imperii anno scelere generi sui Tarquinii, filii¹ ejus regis cui¹⁸ ipse successerat, et filiae,⁹ quam Tarquinius habebat uxorem.

5. Hic TARQUINIUS, qui propter superbiam *Superbi* cognomen accepit, septimus fuit atque ultimus regum¹⁰ (534—509). Multas gentes devicit; templum Jovi¹⁴ in Capitolio aedificavit. Postea Ardeam, urbem Etruriae, oppugnans imperium perdidit. Nam cum filius ejus nobilissimae feminae, Lucretiae,¹⁴ eidemque pudicissimae, vim fecisset, ea, de injuria marito¹⁹ et patri et amicis quæstæ, in omnium conspectu se occidit, postquam eos obtestata est, ut eam injuriam ulciscerentur.⁴⁴ Propter quam causam Marcus Brutus, Tarquinius Collatinus alique in exitium regis conjuraverunt, et, populo concitato, ei¹⁹ imperium ademerunt. Cum uxore et liberis suis fugit, cum xxv annos regnasset. Ita Romae³⁶ regnatum est per septem reges annos²³ CCXLIV.

6. Hinc consules coepti sunt pro uno rege duo hac causa creari, ut, si unus malus esse voluisset, alter eum, habens eandem potestatem, coërceret. Et placuit, ut ne imperium longius quam annum haberent, ne per diuturnitatem potes-

tatis insolentiores fierent, sed aequitatem semper servarent, qui se post annum scirent⁴⁷ futuros esse privatos. Fuerunt igitur anno primo, expulsis regibus, consules L. Junius Brutus, qui maxime egerat ut Tarquinius pelleretur, et Tarquinius Collatinus, maritus Lucretiae. Sed Tarquinio Collatino¹⁹ statim sublata dignitas est. Placuerat enim, ne quisquam in urbe maneret, qui Tarquinius vocaretur.⁴⁷ In ejus locum factus est Valerius Publicola consul.

7. Commovit tamen bellum urbi¹⁴ Romae rex Tarquinius, qui erat expulsus, et, collectis multis gentibus, ut in regnum posset restitui, dimicavit. In prima pugna Brutus consul et Ancus, Tarquini filius, alter alterum occiderunt. Romani tamen ex ea pugna victores discesserunt. Brutum Romanae matronae, defensorem pudicitiae suae, quasi communem patrem, per annum luxerunt. Valerius Publicola Spurium Lucretium, Lucretiae patrem, collegam sibi fecit: quo⁸⁵ morbo²⁶ mortuo, iterum Horatium Pulvillum collegam sibi sumpsit. Ita primus annus quinque consules habuit.

8. Etiam secundo anno iterum Tarquinius, ut reciperetur in regnum, bellum Romanis¹⁸ intulit, auxilium ei ferente Porsenā, Etruscorum rege.¹ Is, ne Tiberim transiret, virtute Horatii Coclitis prohibitus est, qui, dum alii pontem rescindunt, unus Etruscos sustinuit, et, ponte rupto, armatus se in flumen misit, et ad suos transnavit. Cum Porsena urbem obsideret, Gaius Mucius Scaevola, adulescens nobilis, in castra hostium se contulit, ut Porsenam regem occideret. At pro rege scribam obruncat, qui propter eum sedebat pari fere ornatu indutus.² Tum a regiis satellitibus comprehensus ante tribunal regis constitutus est. Qui⁷ cum tormenta minitaretur, Mucius dextrā accenso ad sacrificium foculo injectā: “En tibi,” inquit, “quam vile corpus sit⁴⁵ eis qui magnam gloriam vident!” Qua animi virtute percussus rex juvenem intactum inviolatumque dimisit. Tum Mucius, quasi remunerans beneficium, trecentos principes juventutis Romanae in ejus vitam conjurasse ait. Qua re territus Porsena pacem fecit. Tarquinius autem Tusculum⁸⁶ abiit, ibique cum Romanis privatus cum uxore consenuit.

V. THE WAR WITH PORSENA. — *Livy.*1. *Horatius holds the Bridge.*

1. Jam Tarquinius ad Lartem Porsenam, Clusinum regem, perfugerant. Porsena Romam³⁶ infesto exercitu venit. Non unquam alias ante tantus terror senatum invasit: adeo valida res tum Clusina³ erat, magnumque Porsenae nomen. Nec hostes²¹ modo timebant, sed suosmet ipsi cives, ne Romana plebs, metu percussa, receptis in urbem regibus, vel cum servitute pacem acciperet. Multa igitur blandimenta plebi per id tempus ab senatu data. Haec indulgentia Patrum adeo concordem civitatem tenuit, ut regium³ nomen²¹ non summi magis, quam infimi, horrerent; nec quisquam unus malis artibus postea tam popularis esset, quam tum bene imperando⁴¹ universus senatus fuit.

2. Cum hostes adessent,⁴⁴ pro se quisque in urbem ex agris demigrant:⁶ urbem ipsam sepiunt praesidiis. Alia muris, alia Tiberi objecto videbantur tuta. Pons sublicius iter paene hostibus dedit: ni unus vir fuisset,⁴⁶ Horatius Cocles: qui, positus forte in statione pontis, cum captum repentino impetu Janiculum, atque inde citatos decurrere³⁹ hostes vidisset, trepidamque turbam suorum arma ordinesque relinquere, reprehensans singulos, obsistens, obtestansque deum⁹ et hominum fidem, testabatur: *nequicquam deserto praesidio eos fugere. Si transitum pontem a tergo reliquissent, jam plus hostium in Palatio Capitolioque, quam in Janiculo, fore. Itaque monere, praedicere, ut pontem ferro, igni, quacumque vi possent, interrumpant. Se impetum hostium, quantum corpore uno posset obsisti, excepturum.*³⁹ Vadit inde in primum aditum pontis; insignisque inter conspecta cedentium pugnae terga, ipso miraculo²⁶ audaciae obstupescit hostes.

3. Duos tamen cum eo pudor tenuit, Sp. Lartium ac T. Herminium, ambos claros genere²⁶ factisque. Cum his primam periculi procellam, et quod tumultuosissimum pugnae¹⁰ erat, parumper sustinuit; deinde eos quoque ipsos, exigua parte pontis relicta,³⁵ cedere in tutum coëgit. Circumferens

inde truces minaciter oculos ad proceres Etruscorum, nunc singulos provocare,⁴⁰ nunc increpare omnes: *Servitia regum superborum, suae libertatis¹² immemores, alienam oppugnatum⁴² venire.* Cunctati aliquamdiu sunt, dum alius alium, ut proelium incipiant, circumspectant: pudor deinde commovit aciem, et, clamore sublato, undique in unum hostem tela conjiciunt.

4. Quae cum in objecto cuncta scuto haesissent, neque ille minus obstinatus ingenti pontem obtineret gradu, jam impetu conabantur detrudere³⁸ virum; cum simul fragor rupti pontis, simul clamor Romanorum, alacritate perfecti operis sublatus, pavore subito impetum sustinuit. Tum Cocles, *Tiberine pater, inquit, te sancte precor, haec arma et hunc militem propitio flumine accipias.*⁴³ Ita sic armatus in Tiberim desiluit; multisque superincidentibus telis, incolumis ad suos natavit. Grata erga tantam virtutem civitas fuit: statua⁷ in comitio posita, agri¹⁰ quantum uno die³⁴ circumaravit, datum. Privata quoque inter publicos honores studia eminebant: nam in magna inopia pro domesticis copiis unusquisque ei aliquid, fraudans se ipse victu²⁸ suo, contulit.

2. The Deed of Mucius Scaevola.

1. Obsidio erat nihilo³⁸ minus, et frumenti cum summa caritate inopia; sedendoque expugnaturum³⁹ se urbem spem Porsena habebat: cum C. Mucius, adolescens nobilis, primo sua sponte penetrare³⁸ in hostium castra constituit: dein, metuens ne, si consulum injussu et ignaris omnibus iret,⁴⁷ forte deprehensus a custodibus Romanis retraheretur⁴⁴ ut transfuga, senatum adiit: *Transire Tiberim, inquit, Patres, et intrare, si possim,⁴⁶ castra hostium volo; non praedo, nec populationum in vicem ultor: majus, si dii juvant, in animo est facinus.* Approbant Patres: abdito intra vestem ferro, proficiscitur.

2. Ubi eo venit, in confertissima turba prope regium tribunal constitit. Ibi cum stipendium forte militibus daretur,⁴⁴ et scriba, cum rege sedens pari fere ornatu, multa ageret, eum

milites vulgo adirent, timens sciscitari uter Porsena esset,⁴⁵ ne ignorando regem semet ipse aperiret quis esset,⁴⁵ scribam pro rege obruncat. Vadentem inde, qua per trepidam turbam cruento mucrone²⁶ sibi ipse fecerat viam, cum, concursu ad clamorem facto, comprehensum regii³ satellites retraxissent, ante tribunal regis destitutus, tum quoque, inter tantas fortunae minas, metuendus magis quam metuens:

3. *Romanus sum, inquit, civis: C. Mucium vocant. Hostis hostem occidere volui; nec ad mortem minus animi¹⁰ est, quam fuit ad caedem. Et facere³⁸ et pati fortia, Romanum est. Nec unus in te ego hos animos gessi: longus post me ordo est idem petentium decus. Proinde in hoc discrimen, si juvat, accingere, ut in singulas horas capite dimices tuo; ferrum hostemque in vestibulo habeas regiae. Hoc tibi juventus¹ Romana indicimus bellum. Nullam aciem, nullum proelium timueris. Uni tibi,¹⁷ et cum singulis, res erit.*

4. Cum rex, simul ira infensus, periculoque conterritus, circumdari ignes minitabundus juberet, nisi expromeret⁴⁷ prope quas insidiarum sibi minas per ambages jaceret:⁴⁷ *En tibi, inquit, ut sentias quam vile corpus sit iis qui magnam gloriam vident: dextramque accenso ad sacrificium foculo¹⁸ injicit. Prope attonitus miraculo rex, cum ab sede sua prosiluisset, amoverique ab altaribus juvenem²² jussisset,⁴⁴ Tu vero abi, inquit, in te magis, quam in me, hostilia ausus. Fuberem macte virtute esse, si pro mea patria ista virtus staret.⁴⁶ Nunc jure²⁸ belli liberum te, intactum inviolatumque hinc dimitto.*

5. Tum Mucius, quasi remunerans meritum, *Quandoquidem, inquit, est apud te virtuti¹⁷ honos, ut beneficio tuleris a me, quod minis nequisti; trecenti conjuravimus principes¹ juvenutis Romanae, ut in te hac via grassaremur. Mea prima sors fuit; ceteri, ut cuique ceciderit primo, quoad te opportunum fortuna dederit, suo quisque tempore,³⁴ aderunt. Mucium²¹ dimissum, cui¹⁸ postea Scaevolae a clade dextrae manus cognomen inditum, legati a Porsena Roman secuti sunt. Composita pace, exercitum ab Janiculo deduxit Porsena, et agro Romano excessit. Patres C. Mucio virtutis causa trans Tiberim agrum dono²⁰ dedere, quae postea sunt *Mucia³ Prata* appellata.*

3. *The Escape of Clælia.*

1. Ergo, ita honorata virtute, feminae quoque ad publica decora excitatae. Et Cloelia virgo, una ex obsidibus, cum castra Etruscorum forte haud procul ripa²⁸ Tiberis locata essent, frustrata custodes,²¹ dux¹ agminis virginum inter tela hostium Tiberim tranavit; sospitesque omnes Romam ad propinquos restituit. Quod ubi regi nuntiatum est, primo, incensus ira, oratores Romam misit ad Cloeliam obsidem deprecandam;⁴¹ alias haud magni¹¹ facere:⁴⁰ deinde in admirationem versus, *supra Coclites Muciosque dicere id facinus esse*; et prae se ferre, *quemadmodum, si non dedatur⁴⁷ obses, pro rupto se foedus habiturum*; sic deditam, inviolatam ad suos remissurum.

2. Utrimque constitit fides: et Romani pignus pacis ex foedere restituerunt; et apud regem Etruscum non tuta solum, sed honorata etiam, virtus fuit. Laudatam virginem parte obsidum se donare dixit: ipsa, quos vellet, legeret.⁴³ Productis omnibus, elegisse impubes dicitur: quod et virginitati decorum, et consensu obsidum ipsorum probabile erat, eam aetatem potissimum liberari ab hoste, quae maxime opportuna injuriae esset.⁴⁷ Pace redintegrata, Romani novam in femina virtutem novo genere honoris, statua¹ equestri, donavere. In summa *Sacra Via* fuit posita virgo insidens equo.¹⁸

VI. MISCELLANEOUS SELECTIONS.

1. *A Haunted House.*

1. Erat Athenis³⁶ spatiosa et capax domus, sed infamis et pestilens: per silentium noctis sonus ferri,⁹ et, si attenderes acrius, strepitus vinculorum, longius primo, deinde e proximo, reddebatur: mox apparebat idolon, senex¹ macie et squalore confectus, promissâ barbâ,²⁶ horrenti capillo: cruribus compedes manibus catenas gerebat quatiebatque.

2. Inde inhabitantibus tristes diraeque noctes per metum vigilabantur: vigiliam morbus, et, crescente formidine, mors sequebatur. Nam interdium quoque, quamquam abscesserat imago, memoria imaginis oculis¹⁸ inerrabat; longiorque causis³²

timor erat. Deserta inde et damnata solitudine domus, totaque illi monstro¹⁹ relicta; proscribatur, seu quis emere, seu quis conducere, ignarus tanti mali, vellet.

3. Venit Athenas³⁶ philosophus Athenodorus: legit titulum; auditoque pretio, quia suspecta vilitas, percontatus, omnia²⁵ docetur, ac nihilo minus, immo tanto magis, conducit. Ubi coepit advesperascere, jubet sterni [lectum] sibi prima domus parte: poscit pugillares, stilum, lumen: suos omnes in interiora dimittit; ipse ad scribendum animum, oculos manum intendit, ne vacua mens audita simulacra et inanes sibi metus fingeret.⁴⁴

4. Initio, quale ubique, silentium noctis: deinde concuti⁴⁰ ferrum, vincula moveri. Ille non tollere oculos, non remittere stilum, sed obfirmare animum, auribusque praetendere. Tum crebescere⁴⁰ fragor, adventare, et jam ut in limine, jam ut intra limen, audiri. Respicit: videt agnoscitque narratam sibi effigiem. Stabat, innuebatque digito, similis vocanti.¹⁵ Hic, contra, ut paulum exspectaret manu significat: rursusque ceris¹⁸ et stilo incumbit.

5. Illa scribentis capiti¹⁸ catenis insonabat. Respicit rursus, idem quod prius innuentem: nec moratus, tollit lumen, et sequitur. Ibat illa lento gradu, quasi gravis vinculis. Postquam deflexit in aream domūs, repente dilapsa deserit comitem; desertus herbas et folia concerpta signum¹ loco ponit.

6. Postero die adit magistratus; monet, ut illum locum effodi jubeant. Inveniuntur ossa inserta catenis et implicita, quae corpus aevo terraque putrefactum nuda et exesa reliquerat vinculis: collecta publice sepeliuntur: domus postea, rite conditis manibus,³⁵ caruit. — PLINY, *Epist.* vii. 27.

2. *A Sharper of Syracuse.*

1. C. Canius, eques Romanus, nec infacetus, et satis literatus, cum se Syracusas, otiandi (ut ipse dicere solebat) non negotiandi causa, contulisset, dictitabat se hortulos aliquos velle³⁹ emere, quo invitare amicos, et ubi se oblectare sine interpellatoribus, posset. Quod cum percrebuisset, Pythius

ei¹⁹ quidam, qui argentariam faceret Syracusis, dixit, venales quidem se hortos non habere, sed licere [eis] uti Canio, si vellet,⁴⁷ ut suis: et simul ad cenam hominem in hortos invitavit in posterum diem.

2. Cum ille promisisset, tum Pythius (qui esset,⁴⁴ ut argentarius, apud omnes ordines gratiosus) piscatores ad se convocavit, et ab his petivit, ut ante suos hortulos postridie piscarentur; dixitque quid eos facere vellet.⁴⁵ Ad cenam tempore venit Canius: opipare a Pythio apparatus convivium: cymbarum ante oculos multitudo: pro se quisque, quod ceperat, adferebat: ante pedes Pythii pisces abjiciabantur.

3. Tum Canius 'Quaeso,' inquit, 'quid est hoc, Pythi? tantumne piscium, tantumne cymbarum?' Et ille, 'Quid mirum?' inquit. 'Hoc loco est, Syracusis quicquid est piscium; haec aquatio: hac villa²⁸ isti carere non possunt.' Incensus Canius cupiditate, contendit a Pythio ut venderet. Gravate ille primo. Quid multa? impetrat: emit homo cupidus et locuples, tanti,¹¹ quanti Pythius voluit; et emit instructos: nomina facit; negotium conficit.

4. Invitat Canius postridie familiares suos. Venit ipse mature. Scalmum nullum videt. Quaerit ex proximo vicino, num feriae quaedam piscatorum essent, quod eos nullos videret.⁴⁷ 'Nullae, quod sciam,' inquit ille: 'sed hic piscari nulli solent: itaque heri mirabar, quid accidisset.'⁴⁵

5. Stomachari Canius, sed quid faceret?⁴³ nondum enim Aquillius, collega et familiaris meus, protulerat de dolo malo formulas: in quibus ipsis cum ex eo quaereretur, *Quid esset*⁴⁵ *dolus malus*; respondebat, *Cum esset*⁴⁷ *aliud simulatum, aliud actum*. — CICERO, *De Off.* iii. 14.

3. *The Vale of Enna.*

1. Vetus est haec opinio, iudices, quae constat ex antiquissimis Graecorum literis ac monumentis, insulam Siciliam totam esse Cereri et Liberæ consecratam. Hoc cum ceterae gentes sic arbitrantur, tum ipsis Siculis ita persuasum est, ut in animis eorum insitum atque innatum esse videatur.

Nam et natas esse has in iis locis deas, et fruges in ea terra primum repertas esse arbitrantur, et raptam esse Liberam, quam eandem Proserpinam vocant, ex Hennensium nemore: qui locus, quod in media est insula situs, umbilicus Siciliae nominatur. Quam cum investigare et conquirere Ceres vellet, dicitur inflammasse taedas iis ignibus qui ex Aetnae vertice erumpunt: quas sibi cum ipsa praeferret, orbem omnem peragrasse terrarum.

2. Henna autem, ubi ea quae dico gesta esse memorantur, est loco perexcelso atque edito, quo in summo est aequata agri planities et aquae perennes, tota vero omni aditu circumcisa atque directa est: quam circa lacus lucique sunt plurimi, atque laetissimi flores omni tempore anni, locus ut ipse raptum illum virginis, quem jam a pueris accepimus, declarare videatur.

3. Etenim prope est spelunca quaedam, conversa ad aquilonem, infinitâ altitudine, qua Ditem patrem ferunt repente cum curru exstitisse, abreptamque ex eo loco virginem secum asportasse, et subito non longe a Syracusis penetrasse sub terras, lacumque in eo loco repente exstitisse: ubi usque ad hoc tempus Syracusani festos dies anniversarios agunt celeberrimo virorum mulierumque conventu.

4. Propter hujus opinionis vetustatem, quod horum in iis locis vestigia ac prope incunabula reperiuntur deorum, mira quaedam totâ Siciliâ privatim ac publice religio est Cereris Hennensis.³ Etenim multa saepe prodigia vim ejus numenque declarant: multis saepe in difficillimis rebus praesens auxilium ejus oblatum est, ut haec insula ab ea non solum diligi, sed etiam incolae custodiri que videatur. — *Verr.* v. 48.

4. *The Earth is made for Man.*

1. Terra vero feta frugibus et vario leguminum genere, quae cum maxima largitate fundit, ea ferarumne an hominum causa gignere videtur? Quid de vitibus olivetisque dicam? quarum uberrimi laetissimique fructus nihil omnino ad bestias pertinent. Neque enim serendi neque colendi nec tempestive demetendi percipiendique fructus, neque condendi ac repo-

nendi ulla pecudum⁹ scientia est, earumque omnium rerum hominum est et usus et cura.

2. Ut fides igitur et tibus eorum causa factas dicendum est, qui illis uti possent,⁴⁸ sic ea, quae diximus, iis solis¹⁴ confitendum est esse parata, qui utuntur; nec si quae bestiae furantur aliquid ex iis aut rapiunt, illarum quoque causa ea nata esse dicemus. Neque enim homines murum aut formicarum causā frumentum condunt, sed conjugum et liberorum et familiarum suarum. Itaque bestiae furtim (ut dixi) fruuntur, domini palam et libere.

3. Tantumque abest ut haec bestiarum etiam causa parata sint, ut ipsas bestias hominum gratia generatas esse videamus. Quid enim oves aliud adferunt, nisi ut earum villis confectis atque contextis homines vestiantur? Quae quidem neque ali neque sustentari neque ullum fructum edere ex se sine cultu hominum et curatione potuissent.⁴⁶

4. Canum vero tam fida custodia tamque amans dominorum adulatio tantumque odium in externos et tam incredibilis ad investigandum sagacitas narium, tanta alacritas in venando quid significat aliud, nisi se ad hominum commoditates esse generatos?

5. Quid de bobus loquar? quorum ipsa terga declarant non esse se ad onus accipiendum⁴¹ figurata, cervices autem natae ad jugum, tum vires humerorum et latitudines ad aratra extrahenda. Quibus,¹⁸ cum terrae subigerentur fissione glaebarum, ab illo aureo genere (ut poëtae loquuntur) vis nulla umquam adferebatur.

*Ferrea tum vero proles exorta repente est,
Ausaque funestum prima est fabricarier ense,
Et gustare manu vinctum domitumque juvencum.*

Tanta putabatur utilitas percipi ex bobus, ut eorum visceribus vesci scelus haberetur.

6. Longum est mulorum persequi³⁸ utilitates et asinorum, quae certe ad hominum usum paratae sunt. Sus vero quid habet praeter escam? Cui¹⁹ quidem, ne putresceret, animam ipsam pro sale datam dicit esse Chrysippus. Qua pecude,³²

quod erat ad vescendum hominibus apta, nihil genuit natura fecundius.

7. Quid multitudinem suavitatemque piscium dicam, quid avium? ex quibus tanta percipitur voluptas, ut interdum Pronoea nostra Epicurea fuisse videatur. Atque hae ne caperentur quidem, nisi hominum ratione atque sollertia; quamquam aves quasdam et alites et oscines, ut nostri augures appellant, rerum augurandarum⁴¹ causa esse natas putamus.

8. Jam vero immanes et feras beluas nanciscimur venando, ut et vescamur iis³¹ et exerceamur in venando ad similitudinem bellicae disciplinae, et utamur domitis et condocefactis,³¹ ut elephantis, multaque ex earum corporibus remedia morbis¹⁴ et vulneribus eligamus, sicut ex quibusdam stirpibus et herbis, quarum utilitates longinqui temporis usu²⁶ et periclitatione percepimus.

9. Totam licet animis tamquam oculis lustrare terram mariaque omnia: cernes jam spatia frugifera atque immensa camporum vestitusque densissimos montium, pecudum pastus, tum incredibili cursus maritimos celeritate. Nec vero supra terram, sed etiam in intimis ejus tenebris plurimarum rerum latet utilitas, quae ad usum hominum orta ab hominibus solis invenitur. — *De Naturâ Deorum*, ii. 62–64.

5. *The Heavens declare a Creator.*

1. Praeclare ergo Aristoteles: ‘Si essent,’⁴⁶ inquit, ‘qui sub terra semper habitavissent⁴⁷ bonis et illustribus domiciliis, quae essent⁴⁷ ornata signis atque picturis, instructaque rebus iis omnibus quibus abundant ii qui beati putantur, nec tamen exissent umquam supra terram, accepissent autem fama et auditione, esse quodam numen et vim deorum; deinde aliquo tempore, patefactis terrae faucibus, ex illis abditis sedibus evadere in haec loca, quae nos incolimus, atque exire potuissent: 2. cum repente terram et maria caelumque vidissent, nubium magnitudinem ventorumque vim cognovissent, adspexissentque solem, ejusque tum magnitudinem pulchritudinemque, tum etiam efficientiam cognovissent, quod

is diem efficeret⁴⁷ toto caelo luce diffusa ; cum autem terras nox opacasset,⁴⁴ tum caelum totum cernerent astris distinctum et ornatum, lunaeque luminum varietatem tum crescentis² tum senescentis, eorumque omnium ortus et occasus, atque in omni aeternitate ratos immutabilesque cursus ; haec cum viderent, profecto et esse³⁹ deos et haec tanta opera deorum esse arbitrarentur.' — *id.* ii. 37.

6. An Active Old Age.

1. Nihil necesse est mihi de me ipso dicere,³⁸ quamquam est id quidem senile, aetatique nostrae conceditur. Videtisne ut apud Homerum saepissime Nestor de virtutibus suis praedicet?⁴⁵ Tertiam enim jam aetatem hominum vivebat, nec erat ei verendum ne vera praedicans de se nimis videretur aut insolens aut loquax. Etenim, ut ait Homerus, *ex ejus lingua melle dulcior fluebat oratio*, quam ad suavitatem nullis egebat corporis viribus.²⁸ Et tamen dux ille Graeciae nusquam optat ut Ajacis similis habeat decem, sed ut Nestoris ; quod si sibi acciderit,⁴⁷ non dubitat quin brevi sit⁴⁴ Troja peritura.

2. Sed redeo ad me. Quartum ago annum et octogesimum. Vellem⁴³ equidem idem posse gloriari quod Cyrus ; sed tamen hoc quoque dicere : non me quidem iis esse viribus²⁶ quibus aut miles bello Punico, aut quaestor eodem bello, aut consul in Hispania fuerim, aut quadriennio post, cum tribunus militaris depugnavi apud Thermopylas M'. Glabrione consule ;³⁵ sed tamen, ut vos videtis, non plane me enervavit, non adflixit senectus ; non curia viris meas desiderat, non rostra, non amici, non clientes, non hospites. Nec enim umquam sum adsensus veteri illi laudatoque proverbio,¹⁸ quod monet *mature fieri senem, si diu velis*⁴⁷ *senex esse* : ego vero me minus diu senem esse mallet, quam esse senem ante quam essem.⁴⁸ Itaque nemo adhuc convenire me voluit, cui fuerim⁴⁶ occupatus. — *De Senect.* 10.

N O T E S.

The preceding Lessons consist of —

I. FABLES, taken partly from Æsop, said to have been a Phrygian slave, who lived at Athens about 620 B.C. The shrewd, brief stories which pass under his name have made the basis of most European collections of fables since.

II. DIALOGUES written by different authors, some of them by Erasmus (A.D. 1467–1536), a very learned, witty, and indefatigable scholar, sometimes called the most accomplished of all modern writers of Latin. His *Colloquia*, first published in 1522, are, in part, sharply satirical; in part, like those here given, simply cheerful and amusing.

III. ANECDOTES of celebrated men of antiquity, taken from the miscellaneous writings of Cicero.

IV. THE KINGS OF ROME, chiefly from an epitome written (it is supposed) for the use of schools by Eutropius, secretary of the Emperor Constantine, about the year A.D. 330. The epitome continues the history into the times of the Emperors, and has afforded the staple of many of the popular abridgments. It is given here far enough to serve as an introduction to the narrative of Livy, which follows.

Up to this point, no explanatory notes have been given. There is nothing beyond the ability of any one who has well learned the preceding Lessons; and it is a great loss to the learner to miss the satisfaction of making out the narrative by his own skill and ingenuity. Notes should never be leaned on for help, until the student has done his very best without them; and the habit of doing this should be formed from the very start. A faithful use of the Vocabulary will, it is believed, fully explain every passage that has occurred thus far; and, for the simpler constructions of syntax, reference is made from time to time to the following: —

General Rules of Syntax.

1. Nouns meaning the same thing agree in Case.
2. Adjectives agree with nouns in Gender, Number, and Case.
3. Possessive adjectives are used for the Genitive, and in any case may have a genitive in agreement.
4. Relatives agree with their antecedents in Gender and Number; their Case depending on the construction of their clause.
5. A Verb agrees with its subject in Number and Person.
6. Two or more singular subjects — also collective nouns, with *quisque* and *uterque* — may take a plural verb.
7. The Subject of a finite verb is in the NOMINATIVE.
8. A Noun used to limit or define another, and not meaning the same thing, is put in the GENITIVE.
9. The Genitive is used to denote the author, owner, source, and (with adjectives) measure or quality.
10. Words denoting a Part are followed by the genitive of the word denoting the Whole.
11. Certain genitives of Quantity — as, *magnī, parvī, nihīlī, plūris, minōris* — are used to express indefinite Value.
12. Many words of memory and feeling, knowledge or ignorance, likeness and nearness, fulness and want — also verbals, and participles used as adjectives — take the genitive.
13. Verbs of accusing, condemning, acquitting, and admonishing take the genitive of the Charge or Penalty.
14. The DATIVE is the case of the Indirect Object.
15. Words of likeness, fitness, nearness, service, and help, are followed by the dative.
16. Verbs meaning to favor, help, please, serve, trust, and their contraries; also to believe, persuade, command, obey, envy, resist, threaten, pardon, and spare, take the dative.
17. The dative is used with *esse* to denote the Owner; also with the participle in *du*s to denote the Agent.
18. Most verbs compounded with *ad, ante, con, in, inter, ob, post, prae, prō, sub, super*, take the dative.
19. Verbs of giving, telling, sending, and the like — sometimes of comparing and taking away — take the accusative and dative.
20. The dative is used to denote the Purpose or End; often with another dative of the person or thing affected.
21. The ACCUSATIVE is the case of the Direct Object.
22. The Subject of the Infinitive mood is in the accusative.
23. Duration of time and extent of space are in the accusative.
24. The accusative is used adverbially, or for specification.
25. Verbs of asking and teaching take two accusatives.

26. The ABLATIVE is used of cause, manner, means, instrument, quality, specification, and price.
27. The Voluntary Agent after a passive verb is in the ablative with *ab*.
28. Words denoting separation, and plenty or want, — also *opus* and *usus*, signifying need, — govern the ablative.
29. Participles denoting birth or origin take the ablative.
30. The adjectives *dignus*, *indignus*, with many verbals, as *contentus*, *laetus*, *praeditus*, take the ablative.
31. The deponents *utor*, *fruor*, *fungor*, *potior*, *vescor*, and their compounds, take the ablative.
32. The comparative degree may be followed by the ablative.
33. Degree of difference is put in the ablative.
34. Time at or within which is put in the ablative.
35. A subject and predicate in the ablative are used to define the time or circumstances of an action (*Ablative Absolute*).
36. The name of the town WHERE is in form like the genitive of singular names in *us*, *a*, *um*, otherwise dative or ablative ; of that WHITHER in the accusative, and WHENCE in the ablative.
37. With other words (including names of countries) Prepositions must be used to denote where, whither, or whence.
38. The INFINITIVE is used like a neuter noun, as the Subject or Object, or to complete the action of a verb.
39. The Infinitive is used, with subject-accusative, after expressions of knowing, thinking, telling, or perceiving.
40. The Infinitive is often used for the tenses of the indicative in narration (*Historical Infinitive*).
41. The GERUND, governing the case of its verb, or the Gerundive in agreement with a noun, is construed as a verbal noun.
42. The SUPINE in *um* is used after verbs of motion, to express the purpose of the motion ; the Supine in *ū* with adjectives.
43. The SUBJUNCTIVE is used independently to denote a wish, command, or concession, also in doubtful questions.
44. Relatives or Conjunctions implying purpose or result — also of relative time or characteristic — require the Subjunctive.
45. Indirect Questions take a verb in the Subjunctive.
46. The Subjunctive present and perfect are used in future conditions ; the imperfect and pluperfect, in those contrary to fact.
47. Dependent clauses in Indirect Discourse, or in a subjunctive construction, take the Subjunctive.
48. In the sequence of Tenses, primary tenses are followed in the Subjunctive by primary, and secondary by secondary.

For the government of PREPOSITIONS, see page 41.

For the general meaning and use of CASES, see page 3.

For the rules of SUBJECT and PREDICATE, see Lesson 6.

THE WAR WITH PORSENA.

I. *Horatius holds the Bridge.*

1. **1. Clusinum:** Clusium was an Etruscan town, about eighty miles north of Rome; according to Pliny, the seat of a magnificent court of Porsena.

4. **res Clusina**, *the state of Clusium.* — Understand **adeo** before **magnum**.

5. **suosmet**, *their own:* -**met** is emphatic.

6. **receptis . . . acciperet**, *the kings being taken back, &c., i. e. should take back the kings and accept peace even with slavery.*

8. **data** for **data sunt**. The omission of **esse** is very common in Livy. — **adeo . . . ut . . . horrerent**: observe the relation of these words.

10. **nec quisquam = et nemo.**

11. **bene imperando = by good government.**

12. **Tiberi objecto**, *the Tiber being cast in their way = by the interposition of the Tiber:* observe the force of **ob** (p. 45).

2. **pons sublicius**, built, it was said, by Ancus Martius.

5. **cum . . . vidisset**, *when he saw the Janiculum taken by sudden assault, &c.* The Janiculum was a hill on the further side of the Tiber, on which the Romans had a fort.

7. **turbam relinquere**, depending still on **vidisset**.

9. **deum**, the contracted gen. plur. for **deorum**, very commonly used in such phrases as this.

10. **eos fugere**. The passage in italics is in what is called *indirect discourse* (see pp. 112, 113). In direct discourse, we should change to the second person: *In vain you desert your post and flee*, (lit. "that they fled, the defence being in vain deserted").

11. **plus hostium**, we should expect the plural: it may be rendered *a greater force*; **plus** is subject of **fore**, *there will be*.

13. **monere**, etc., these infinitives have for their subject **se** understood. Changing to first person: "I warn you," &c.

16. **ipso**, etc., *by the very marvel of his bravery.*

3. **tumultuosissimum pugnae = the stormiest onset.**

4. **exiguā . . . relictā**, *while a little part of the bridge was still left* ("a little part being left").

(p. 152). 4. **alius . . . circumspectant**, *one looks to another to begin the battle.*

4. 1. **quae cum cuncta**, *when all of these* (see Note, p. 132). — **objecto**, *held out* before him.

2. **obtineret**, *held against* the enemy.
3. **impetu conabantur**, *were just trying by a rush* (imperfect).
4. **perfecti operis**, *of the finished task* = *at having finished the task*. The genitive is very often used, where we might expect a different case, when two nouns are closely connected, as here.
5. **sustinuit**, *held in check*.
7. **sic armatus**, *armed as he was*.
10. **comitio**: the *comitium* was the place of patrician gatherings. It was an elevated part of the Forum, or public square.
12. **pro**, *in proportion to*.

2. The Deed of Mucius Scævola.

1. 14. **obsidio erat**, *the siege continued*. — **frumenti** limits **inopia**.
2. **expugnaturum** [esse] **se**, *that he should conquer*, depending on **spem habebat**. In the future of indirect discourse, with the participle in **urus**, the infinitive **esse** is more commonly omitted.
5. **ne deprehensus retraheretur**, *lest he should be seized and dragged back* ("lest being seized," &c.).
7. **senatum**, governed by **adiit** as a transitive verb, as often with compounds of *ad*, *trans*, and *circum* (§ 52, 1. d).
8. **si possim**, *if I should be able*: the present subjunctive with **si** is generally to be rendered with *should*.
9. **populationum . . . ultor** = *to avenge in turn the plunder*.
10. **ferro**, *steel*, poetic for **gladio**, *sword*.
2. 2. **daretur**, *was* [in the act of] *being given*.
(p. 153.) 1. **adirent**: observe that this subjunctive depends on **cum**, two lines before.
3. **vadentem**, *as he went*, agreeing with **eum** (understood), object following **cum . . . retraxissent**: *where the king's attendants had seized (comprehensum), and dragged him back* ("him having been seized").
5. **destitutus** = *alone*.
3. 1. **vocant**, *understand me*. — **hostis** is in apposition with **ego**, subject of **volui**.
2. **est**, *understand mihi*: *I have* ("there is to me") *no less courage for death than I had for killing*.
3. **fortia**, translate by an adverb, *bravely*. — **Romanum**, *a Roman virtue*.
4. **petentium**, *of those seeking* (or aiming at). The genitive **petentium** limits **ordo**, to be translated *series* or *succession*.

5. **accingere** (pass. imperat.), *brace yourself up for this conflict if it pleases you.* — **in singulas horas** = *from hour to hour.*

6. **capite tuo**, *for your life*: the stake or prize of the conflict being taken is the abl. of price. — **dimices, habeas**, pres. subj., equivalent to the imperative.

7. **juventus**, in appos. with **nos** (understood), subject of **indicumus**.

8. **nullam timueris** (the perf. subj., used for the imperative in prohibitions: see Lesson 16, 1. c.): *fear no army, &c.*

4. 2. **nisi . . . jaceret**, *unless he should instantly declare plainly the threats of plots against him, which he threw out by dark hints (ambages).* The noun (**minas**) is here, as commonly in Latin, in the relative clause.

3. **en tibi**, *look you!* — **vile**, *worthless.*

8. **in te . . . ausus**, *you who have dared hostile deeds against yourself, &c.*

9. **macte virtute**, a common phrase of encouragement, like *persevere in valor* or *merit.* — **macte** is a vocative (= **magis aucte**), though here used in indirect discourse.

5. 2. **apud te**, *with you.* — **ut . . . tuleris**, *so that you have won from me by kindness what you could not by threats.*

5. **ceciderit**, fut. perfect, to be translated by the simple future, *as it shall fall to each first* [in his turn].

6. **Mucium**, object of **secuti sunt**.

7. **Scævolaë**, dative (see p. 88). — **clade**, *loss.*

9. **agro**, ablative following **ex** in **excessit**.

3. The Escape of Clælia.

1. 2. **una ex obsidibus**, for **una obsidum**: this form is more common than the genitive after numerals (§ 50, 2. e. R.¹).

6. **quod ubi**, *when this, &c.* (see Note, p. 131).

8. **alias . . . facere**, *made the others of no great account.*

10. **præ se ferre**, *asserted or declared.* — **pro rupto**, *as broken.*

11. **sic . . . remissurum**, *so (on the other hand), if surrendered, he would restore her unharmed to her friends (suos).*

2. 1. **constitit**, *remained firm.* — **ex foedere**, *according to the treaty.*

5. **probabile**, etc., *it was approved by the general feeling (consensu) of the hostages themselves, that [the persons of] that age should be released, &c.*

MISCELLANEOUS SELECTIONS.

SELECTION I. — 1. **sonus** is limited by **ferri**, and subject of **reddebatur**. — **longius . . . e, proximo**, at a distance, close by.

2. **inhabitantibus** (dative), translate *by* (strictly *on the part of*). — **vigiliam**, object of **sequebatur**. In English, the passive construction would be more natural: *watching was followed by, &c.* — **causis**, than the cause of it (the fear). — **solitudine**, to solitude. The Latin often uses the ablative to denote the penalty. — **tota**, i. e. *entirely*. — **proscribebatur**: the imperfect means *not it was advertised, but the advertisement was kept up*. — **seu . . . vellet**, in case any one should wish.

3. **quia** gives the reason of **percontatus**. — **audita** is taken with **simulacra**.

4. **ubique**, i. e. *everywhere else*. — **stabat**: the imperfect describes the appearance of the phantom.

5. **capiti**, over the head. — **catenis**: translate as accusative, *rattled the chains*, noticing the difference of idiom. — **idem**, governed by **innuentem**. — **quod prius**, i. e. *innuerat*. — **nec**, and not; as it is very often, much oftener than *nor*. — **desertus**, i. e. after he was thus abandoned. — **signum**, in apposition with **herbas**, etc., as a mark.

6. **quae corpus reliquerat**, i. e. *which had been left by the body* (its decay). — **exesa**, i. e. by rust. — **conditis manibus**, the ghost being laid. — **caruit**, was relieved, i. e. of the disturbance which is implied by the whole of the preceding.

SELECTION II. — 1. **otianđi** depends on **causā**. — **quod cum**, and when this (§ 45, 6). — **Canio**, dative following **licere**, that *Canio might use them*.

2. **qui esset** = *inasmuch as he was*. — **apparatum**, sc. **est**, was got ready.

3. **tantumne**, such a quantity: the **ne** only continues the question. — **gravate**, i. e. *agebat*, a kind of idiom. — **quid multa**, i. e. **dicam**: another common idiom which should be noticed as such. — **impetrat**, i. e. his request. — **instructos**, agreeing with **hortos**. **nomina facit**, makes out the bill (so used on account of the name in the account-book).

4. **scalum nullum**, i. e. *not so much as a thole-pin*. — **eos nullos**, none of them, a regular Latin idiom. — **nullae**, sc. **feriae**. — **quod**, so far as (adverbial accusative.)

SELECTION III. — 1. **constat**, is made out from (lit. holds together). — **hoc . . . persuasum est**, are persuaded of this. Notice

the idiom, which is regular. — **quam eandem**, etc., *the same whom they call*.

SELECTION IV. — I. **ea**, antecedent of **quae**, coming last, as usual in Latin. — **serendi** depends on **scientia**.

5. **se** refers to **terga**. — **latitudines**, plural (as often in Latin) because he is thinking of many cases or examples. — **fissione**, etc.; the early time when the ground had to be broken, and of course cattle were more necessary. — **aureo**, i. e. the golden age. — **fabricarier**: formerly the infinitive passive ended as here (an extract from an old poet) in **er**. — **manu**, connected with **vinctum**. — **vesci**, subj. of **haberetur**.

6. **longum est**: we should say in English *it would take too long* (see Gr. § 60, 2. c). — **pro sale**, *instead of salt*, i. e. merely to keep it from spoiling (**ne putesceret**). — **pecude** depends on **fecundius**.

7. **Pronoea**, *Providence*, in our modern sense; an idea of the Stoics, one of whom is here speaking, hence **nostra**. — **Epicurea** (pred.), *an Epicurean*; fem. on account of the gender of **Pronoea**. The idea is that Providence seems to be an Epicurean in providing so many good things for the appetite.

8. **stirpibus**, *bushes*, that have stems. — **herbis**, *plants*, grasses and the like without woody stems.

9. **licet**, *you may*, taken with **lustrare**. — **plurimarum**, etc., *very many things of use* (lit. *the usefulness of many things*).

SELECTION V. — **essent**, the subject is the implied antecedent of **qui**, *men who*. — **quoddam**, *a*. This word is used because the thing, though only referred to indefinitely, is however definitely known. — **esse deos**, *that there are gods*.

SELECTION VI. — I. **senile**, *characteristic of old men*. — **praedicet**, from **praedico**, *āre*. — **aetatem**, Gr. § 52, 1. b. — **quam** belongs with **suavitatem**: the relative is often displaced in this way by a preposition connected with it. — **dux ille**, Agamemnon, the chief of the Trojan expedition.

2. **equidem**: the force of this word is concessive. The idea is, “though I cannot make the same boast that Cyrus (I wish I could), still this I can say, &c.” The Latin particles have just this kind of force, and we cannot begin too soon to notice them. — **quidem**, again concessive (see preceding note). Translate, *though I have not, &c., still (sed tamen)*. — **ego**: notice that it is emphatic, — *I for my part*. Do not get the habit, because in English the personal pronouns are expressed, whether emphatic or not, of disregarding their emphasis when expressed in Latin.

VOCABULARY.

No. I.—ENGLISH AND LATIN.

NOTE.—For the principal parts of verbs (when not given in full), and for the inflection of some proper names, see Vocabulary No. II. For Numerals, see pages 21, 22. The figures in parenthesis refer to the Table of Synonymes.

A, usually not expressed ; a certain, *quīdam, quaedam, quoddam*.

Abode, *domicilium, ī, N.* ; *habitatio, ōnis, F.* (39).

About (adv.), *circiter, ferē* ; (prep.), *circā, circum*.

Abroad, *forīs* (place where) ; *forās* (whither).

Abundance, *cōpia, ae, F.*

Accomplish, *perficio,³ efficio,³ fēcī, fectum*.

Accuse, *accūso,¹ arguo,³ ī, ūtum*.

Acorn, *glāns, dis, F.*

Across, *trāns* (acc.).

Admire, *mīror,¹ ārī, ātus*.

Admonish, *moneo,² admoneo,² uī, itum*.

Adorn, *orno,¹*

Advance (v.), *progredior,³ gressus*.

Advantage, *ūtilitās, ātis, F.*

Advantageous, *ūtilis, e*.

Affair, *rēs, reī, F.*

After, *post* (acc.).

Afterwards, *postēd*.

Again, *iterum* ; again and again, *etiam atque etiam*.

Against, *contrā, in* (acc.).

Age, *aetās, ātis, F.* (7).

Aid, *auxilium, ī, N.*

Alarmed, *territus, a, um*.

All, every, *omnis, e* ; whole, *tōtus, a, um* (gen. *tōtius*) ; all things, *omnīa* (77).

Allowed, it is —, *licet, uit, itum*.

Alone, *sōlus, a, um* (gen. *sōlius*).

Along with, *ūnā cum* (abl.).

Already, *jam*.

Also, *quoque, etiam*.

Always, *semper*.

Am, see **Be**.

Ambassador, *lēgātus, ī, M.*

Among, *inter* (acc.).

Ancient, *antīquus, a, um*.

And, *et, atque* (ac), *-que*.

Anger, *īra, ae, F.*

Animal, *animal, ālis, N.* (14).

Another, *alius, a, ud* (gen. *aliūs*) ; of two, *alter, era, erum* (p. 7)

Answer (v.), *respondeo,² dē, sum*.

Answer (n.), *responsum, ī, N.*

Ant, *formīca, ae, F.*

Antiquities, *rēs antīquae* (plur.).

Antony, *Antōnius, ī, M.*

Any, *ullus, a, um* (gen. *ūs*) ; after negatives, *quisquam* ; anybody (emphatic), *quīvīs, quacvīs* ; interrog. *numquis* (see § 21, 2. d).

Apparel, *vestitus, ūs, M.*

Appear, *videor,² vīsus* ; *appāreo,² uī*.

Appearance, *spēcīēs, ēī, F.*

Apple, *pōmum*, *ī*, N.
Approve, *probo*.¹
Are, *sumus, estis, sunt*; a sign of the present.
Arms, *arma, ōrum*, N. (16).
Army, *exercitus, ūs*, M. (5).
Arrange, *dispōno*,³ *posuī, positum*.
Arrangement, *dispositio, ōnis*, F.
Arrive, *pervenio*,⁴ *vēnī, ventum*.
Art, *ars, artis*, F.
As, *ut*; as . . . as, *tam . . . quam*; such . . . as, *tālis . . . quālis* (see *quantus, quot, quotiēs*, § 22); as if, *quasi, tamquam*.
Ashamed, usually with *pudet* (impers. see § 50, 4. c²); as, I am ashamed, *mē pudet*.
Aside (in compos.), *sē-*: as, *sē-voco*,¹ *to call aside*.
Ask, *ōro*,¹ *rogo*¹ (two acc.); *peto*,³ *īvī, itum (ab)*, (79).
Asp, *aspis, idis*, F.
Assembly, *conventus, ūs*, M.
Asylum, *asylum, ī*, N.
At, locative (see § 55, 3. c, d); = near, *ad*; = on account of, on occasion of, *ad* (acc.); at last, *dēmum*; at length, *tandem*.
Attack (v.), *aggredior*,³ *oppugno*.¹
Attack (n.), *impetus, ūs*, M.
Attempt (v.), *cōnor*.¹
Attempt (n.), *cōnātus, ūs*, M.
Attention, to give, *operam dare*.
Audacity, *audācitās, ātis*, F.
Authority, *auctōritās, ātis*, F.
Avarice, *avāritia, aē*, F.
Axle, *axis, is*, M.

B.

Back (n.), *tergum, ī*, N.
Back (adv.), *retro, re-* (in compos., as, *re-fero*).

Bad, *malus, a, um*; bad people, *improbī* (66).
Barbarian, *barbarus, a, um*.
Barbarous (in character), *im-mānis, e* (93).
Base (adj.), *turpis, e*.
Battle, *proelium, ī*, N. (22).
Be, *esse (sum, fuī, futūrus)*.
Bear (v.), *fero, ferre, tulī, lātum*; (suffer), *patior*,³ *passus*.
Bear (n.), *ursus, ī*, M.; *ursa, ae*, F.
Beard, *barba, ae*, F.; bearded, *barbātus, ī*.
Beautiful, *pulcher (or cer), cra, crum* (91).
Beauty, *pulcritūdo, inis*, F.; *decor, ōris*, M.
Because, *quia, quod*.
Become, *fīo, fierī, factus*; it is becoming, *decet* (acc.).
Before, as prepos., *ante* (acc.); as conj., *ante . . . quam*.
Beg, *ōro*,¹ *implōro*,¹ *peto*³ (79).
Beginning, *initium, ī*, N.; in the — of summer, *primā aestāte*.
Behalf (in behalf of), *prō* (abl.).
Behold, *specto*.¹
Beseech, *implōro*¹ (acc. of thing and abl. of person with *ab*); *ōro*.
Betray, *prōdo*,³ *didī, ditum*.
Betrothed, *spōnsus, ī*, M.; *spōnsa, ae*, F.
Better, *melior, melius*.
Between, *inter* (acc.).
Bind, *necto*,³ *xuī, ctum*; *vincio*,⁴ *nxī, nctum* (63).
Bitter, *acerbus, a, um*.
Bitterness, *acerbitās, ātis*, F.
Blame (v.), *culpo*,¹ *vitupero*,¹ *reprehendo*,³ *dī, sum*.
Blame (n.), *culpa, ae*, F.
Blessing, *bonum, ī*, N.
Blood, *sanguis, inis*, M.; when shed, *cruor, ōris*, M.

Blooming, *flōrēns, tis*.
Blossom, *flōs, flōris*, M.
Boar, *aper, aprī*, M.
Boast (v.), *glōrior*.¹
Boast (n.), *glōria, ae*, F.
Body, *corpus, oris*, N.
Bond, *vinculum, ī*, N.
Book, *liber, librī*, M.
Border, *finis, is*, M. (rarely F.).
Born, to be, *nascor*,³ *nātus*.
Both, *ambo, ae, a*; *uterque, utraque, utrumque* (gen. *utrūsusque*); — of whom, *quī utrīque*; both . . . and, *et . . . et*; on both sides, *utrimque*.
Bound (v.), *contineo*,² *uī, tentum*.
Bountiful, *beneficus, a, um*.
Bounty, *beneficium, ī*, N.
Bowl, *pōculum, ī*, N.
Boy, *puer, puerī*, M.
Bramble-thicket, *dūmētum, ī*, N.
Branching, *rāmōsus, a, um*.
Brave, *fortis, e*.
Bravely, *fortiter*.
Breadth, *lātītudo, inis*, F.
Break, *frango*,³ *frēgī, fractum*.
Breaking, *fractūra, ae*, F.
Brevity, *brevitās, ātis*, F.
Brief, *brevis, e*.
Bright, *clārus, lūcidus, a, um*.
Brightness, *clāritās, ātis*, F.
Bring, *adfero (affero)*; bring on (cause), *efficio*,³ *infero*.
Broad, *lātus, a, um*.
Broken, *fractus, a, um*; — piece, *fragmentum, ī*, N.
Brother, *frāter, tris*, M.
Bull, *taurus, ī*, M.
Burdensome, *gravis, e*; less —, *levior, us*.
Business, *negōtium, ī*, N.
Busy, *occupātus, a, um*.
But, *sed*; *autem* (following one or more words).

By (agent after passives), *ā, ab* (abl.); by no means, *nullō modō, nequāquam*; by day, *interdiū*; by night, *noctū*; of means, abl.

C.

Caius, *Gāius, ī*, M. (initial, C.).
Cake, *libum, ī*, N.
Calamity, *calamitās, ātis*, F.
Call, *voco*,¹ *appello*.¹
Camp, *castra, ōrum*, N. plur.
Can, *possum, posse, potuī*; cannot, *non possum, nequeo, īre, vī, itum* (87).
Cannae, at —, *Cannēnsis, e* (adj.).
Capital (chief town), *caput, itis*, N.
Capitol, *Capitōlium, ī*, N.
Care, *cūra, ae*, F. (38).
Carry, *porto*,¹ *fero* (irr.).
Carthage, *Carthāgo, inis*, F.
Cast down (v.), *dējicio*³ (*dēicio*), *jēcī, jectum*.
Cat, *fēlis, is*, M. or F.
Catch, *capio*,³ *excipio*³ (25).
Cautious, *cautus, a, um*; *prūdēns*.
Cautiously, *cautē, ius, issimē*.
Cavalry, *equitātus, ūs*, M.
Censor, *cēnsor, ōris*, M.
Certain(a), *quīdam* (see A.).
Chain, *catēna, ae*, F.
Change (v.), *mūto*.¹
Change (n.), *versūra, ae*; *mūtātio, ōnis*, F.
Changeable, *mūtābilis, e*.
Charge (v.), *arguo*,³ *accūso*¹ (acc and gen.); = attack, *impetum facere in* (acc.).
Charge (n.), *crīmen, inis*, N. (32).
Charm (v.), *dēlecto*.¹
Cheerful, *hilaris, e*.
Chief (n.), *dux, ducis*, M. or F. (42).
Chief (adj.), *maximus, a, um*.

Chiefly, *maximē*.

Child, *puer, erī*, M.; children (of the family), *liberī, ōrum*; (in general), *puerī*.

Choose (prefer), *mālo* (irreg.); (select), *dēligo*,³ *lēgī, lectum*; (elect), *creo*.¹

Citadel, *arx, arcis*, F.

Citizen, *cīvis, is*, M. or F.

City (buildings, &c.), *urbs, is*, F.; (as organized state), *cīvitās, ātis*

Clad, *vestītus, a, um*. [(98.)

Claw, *unguis, is*, M.

Clear (as the sky, weather, &c.), *serēnus, a, um*; (transparent), *lūcidus, liquidus*.

Clothe, *vestio*.⁴

Clothing, *vestītus, ūs*, M.; *vestis, is*, F. (99).

Cold (n.), *frīgus, oris*, N.; *algor, ōris*, M.

Cold (adj.), *frīgīdus, a, um*.

Clusians, *Clūsīnī, ōrum*, M.

Come, *venio*,⁴ *vēnī, ventum*.

Comedy, *comoedia, ae*, F.

Coming, *adventus, ūs*, M.

Command (v.), *jubeo*,² *jussī, jussum* (acc. and inf.); *impero*¹ (dat. and *ut* with subj.).

Commander, *imperātor, ōris*, M.

Commend, *commendo*.¹

Commerce, *mercātūra, ae*, F.

Common, *commūnis, e*; common people, *plēbs, bis*, F.; common-wealth, *rēs publica*.

Companion, *socius, ī*, M; *comes, itis*, C. (29).

Compare, *comparo*.¹

Complain, *queror*,³ *questus*.

Complete, *perfectus, a, um*.

Completely, *omnīno, penitus*.

Complexion, *color, ōris*, M.

Conceal, *cēlo*¹ (two acc.: 2).

Concerning, *dē* (abl.).

Condemn, *damno*.¹

Confess, *fateor*,² *fassus*.

Confide, *fīdo*³ (*confīdo*), *fīsus* (dat. or abl.).

Conflagration, *incendium, ī*, N.

Conquer, *vinco*,³ *vīcī, victum*.

Conquering (adj.), *victor, ōris*, M.; *victrīx, īcis*, F.

Conscious, *consciūs, a, um*; to be —, *sibi conscīre*.

Consent, *consēnsio, ōnis*, F.; *consēnsus* (*adsēnsus*), *ūs*, M.

Consider, *existimo*¹ (92).

Conspicuous, to be —, *emineo*,² *uī*.

Conspiracy, *conjūrātio, ōnis*, F.

Conspirator, *conjūrātus, ī*, M.

Conspire, *conjūro*.¹

Constant, *perpetuus, a, um*; as moral quality, *constāns, tis*.

Consul, *cōnsul, ulis*, M.

Corinth, *Corinthus, ī*, F.; adj. *-ius*.

Corn, *frūmentum, ī*, N. (94).

Could, past tenses of *possum*.

Counsel, *cōnsilium, ī*, N. (31).

Countenance, *vultus, ūs*, M.

Country (native), *patria, ae*, F.; (opposed to city), *rūs, rūris*, N.; in the —, *rūrī*; from the —, *rūre*; to the —, *rūs* (acc.).

Courage, *virtūs, ūtis*; *fortitūdo, inis*, F.

Court (pay respect to), *colo*.³

Cover, *tego*,³ *texī, tectum*; *operio*,⁴ *uī, opertum*.

Covered, *opertus*.

Covering (means of), *tegmentum, ī*, N.

Covetous, *avārus, a, um* (20).

Cow, *vacca, ae*, F.

Coward, *ignāvus, a, um* (adj.).

Cowardice, *ignāvia, ae*, F.

Crash, *fragor, ōris*, M. (97).

Creature, *animal, ālis*, N. (14).

Crocodile, *crocodilus, ī*, M.

Crops, *frūgēs, um*, F. plur. (94).
 Cross (v.), *trānseo* (irreg.).
 Cruel, *crūdēlis, e*; *sævus, a, um*,
 Cure, *remēdium, ī, N.* [(93).
 Custom, *mōs, mōris, M.* (70).

D.

Daily, *quotīdiē*; adj. *quotīdiānus, a, um*.
 Danger, *perīculum, ī, N.*
 Darkness, *tenebrae, ārum, F.*
 Dated, *datus, a, um* (of a letter;
 i. e. given to the messenger).
 Daughter, *fīlia, ae, F.* (p. 4. a).
 Day, *diēs, ēī, M.* (§ 13, 2. N.; p. 18)
 by day, *interdiū*; in one day,
ūnō diē; every day, *quotīdiē*.
 Deal (a great), *multum, plurimum*.
 Dear, *cārus, a, um*.
 Death, *mors, tis, F.*; condemn to
 —, *capitis damnāre* (§ 50, 4. b).
 Deceitful, *fallāx, ācis*.
 Deceive, *fallo, fefelli, falsum* (45).
 Decree (v.), *dēcerno, crevī, crētum*.
 Decree (n.), *dēcrētum, ī, N.*
 Deed, *factum, ī, N.*; *facinus, oris, N.*
 Deeds, *res gestae, F.*
 Defence, *praesidium, ī, N.*; means
 of —, *mūnimentum, ī, N.*
 Defend, *dēfendo, dī, sum*; *tueor, 2*
 Defender, *dēfēnsor, ōris, M.*
 Delay (v.), *moror, 1*
 Delay (n.), *morā, ae, F.*
 Delight (v.), trans. *dēlecto, 1*; in-
 trans. *gaudeo, 2 gāvīsus*.
 Delight (n.), *gaudium, ī, N.*
 Dense, *dēnsus, a, um*.
 Deny, *nego, 1 recūso, 1*
 Depart, *dēcēdo, cēsī, cēssum*; (set
 out), *proficiscor, 3 fectus* (3).
 Departure, *profectio, ōnis, F.*
 Deprive, *prīvo, 1*
 Desire (v.), *cupio, 3 ivī, itum* (33).
 Desire (n.), *cupīdo, inis, F.*
 Desist, *dēsisto, 3 stitī, stitum*.
 Destiny, *fātum, ī, N.*
 Destroy, *dēleo, 2 ēvī, ētum*; *perdo, 3*
didī, ditum.
 Devour, *voro, 1 dēvoro, 1*
 Die, *morior, 3 mortuus*.
 Differ, *disto, 1* (no perf.), *differo*
 (irr.) *ab*; — in opinion, *dissen-*
tio, 4 sī, sum.
 Difficult, *difficilis, e*.
 Difficulty, *difficultās, ātis, F.*
 Dignity, *dignitās, ātis, F.*
 Diligent, *diligēns, tis*.
 Disaster, *clādēs, is, F.* (24).
 Discussion, *disputātio, ōnis, F.*
 Disease, *morbis, ī, M.*
 Dispute (v.), *disputo, 1*
 Dispute (n.), *disputātio, ōnis, F.*
 Distance, *spatium, intervallum, ī,*
N.; at a —, *procul*.
 Distrust, *diffīdo, 3 fīsus* (dat.).
 Divine, *dīvīnus, a, um*; or expr.
 by the gen. *deōrum*.
 Do, *facio, 3 fecī, factum*; *ago, 3 ēgī,*
actum; as auxiliary, in questions
 or commands, not translated; to
 be done, *fieri*; do not, *nōlī, nē*.
 Doctor, *medicus, ī, M.*
 Doe, *cerva, ae, F.*
 Dog, *canis, is, C.* (gen. plur. *um*).
 Doubt (v.), *dubito, 1*
 Doubt (n.), *dubitātio, ōnis, F.*
 Doubtful, *dubius, a, um*.
 Doubtless, *sānē*.
 Dove, *columba, ae, F.*
 Dove-cot, *columbārium, ī, N.*
 Dread, *reformīdo, 1* (69).
 Dreadful, *terribilis, e*; *formīdo-*
lōsus, a, um.
 Drive (in defeat), *fugo, 1*
 Dropping, *gutta, ae, F.*
 Duck, *anas, atis, C.*
 Duty, *officium, ī, N.* (57).

E.

Each, *quisque, quaeque, quodque*; (of two), *uterque, traque, trumque*.
Eagle, *aquila, ae, F*.
Early, *priscus, a, um* (100).
Earth, *terra, ae, F*.
Easily, *facile, facilius, facillimē*.
Either, *uter, utra, utrum* (gen. *ūs*); either . . . or, *aut . . . aut, vel . . . vel*; not —, *nec, neque*.
Elder, *major nātū* (§ 17, 3. b).
Elect, *creo*.¹
Eloquence, *ēloquentia, ae, F*.
Eloquent, *ēloquēns, tis* (72).
Empire, *imperium, ī, N*.
End, *finis, is, M*. (rarely F.).
Endure, *tolero*.¹
Enemy (public), *hostis, is, M*.; (personal), *inimicus, ī, M*. (54).
Enjoy, *fruor*,³ *fructus* (abl.).
Enter, *intro*.¹
Entirely, *omnino, plānē*.
Envy (v.), *invideo*,² *dī, sum* (dat.).
Envy (n.), *invidia, ae, F*.
Equal, *par, paris*; (well-balanced) *aequus, a, um* (6).
Escape (v.), *effugio*,³ *fūgī, fugitum*.
Escape (n.), *fuga, ae, F*.; *effugium, ī, N*.
Even, *et, etiam, vel*; not —, *ne . . . quidem*.
Even (adj.), *aequus, a, um* (6).
Ever, *unquam (umquam)*.
Every, *omnis, e*; — thing, *omnia*.
Evil, *malus, a, um* (66); as noun, *malum, ī, N*.
Excel, *praesto*,¹ *stītī, stitum*; *antecello*³ (dat.).
Excellent, *excellēns, tis*; *praestāns, tis*.
Exhort, *hor'or*.¹
Exile, *exsilium, ī, N*.

Extraordinary, *singulāris, e*; *eximius (egregius), a, um*.

Extreme, *summus, a, um*.

F.

Face, *vultus, ūs, M*.
Fair, *serēnus, a, um*; *albus*.
Faith, *fīdēs, eī, F*.
Faithful, *fīdus, a, um*; *fidēlis, e*.
Fall, *cado*,³ *cecidī, cāsum*; *ruo*.³
Fame, *fāma, ae*; *glōria, ae, F*. (46).
Famous, *ēgregius, a, um*; *nobilis, e*.
Far, *longē*.
Farmer, *agricola, ae, M*.
Fasting, *inedia, ae, F*.
Father, *pater, tris, M*.
Fatherland, *patria, ae, F*.
Fault, *vitium, ī, N*.; *culpa, ae, F*.
Favor (v.), *faveo*,² *fāvī, fautum* (dat.).
Favor (n.), *grātia, ae, F*.
Favorable, *secundus, a, um*.
Fear (v.), *timeo*,² *uī*; *metuo*,³ *uī*; *vereor*,² *itus* (69).
Fear (n.), *timor, ōris, M*.
Fertile, *fertilis, e*.
Fever, *febris, is (im, ī), F*.
Few, *paucī, ae, a*.
Fidelity, *fidēlitās, ātis*; *fidēs, eī, F*.
Field, *ager, agrī, M*. (8).
Fierce, *ferōx, ōcis* (93).
Fight, *pugno*¹ (90), *cōnfligo*.
Fill, *compleo (impleo)*,² *ēvī, ētum*.
Finger, *digitus, ī, M*.
Fire, *ignis, is, M*.; set on —, *incendo*,³ *dī, sum*.
Fish, *piscis, is, M*.
Fit, *idōneus, a, um* (30).
Flattery, *adsentātio, ōnis, F*.
Flock, *pecus, oris, N*. (51).
Flow, *fluo*,³ *fluxī, fluxum*.
Flower, *flōs, flōris, M*.; made of flowers, *flōreus, a, um*.

Fly (flee), *fugio*,³ *fūgī*, *fugitum*.
Follow, *sequor*,³ *secūtus* (95).⁴
Folly, *stultitia*, *ae*, F.
Food, *cibus*, *ī*, M. (36).
Fool, *stultus*, *ī*, M. (adj. as noun).
Foolish, *stultus*, *a, um*.
Foot, *pēs*, *pedis*, M.
Footstep, *vestigium*, *ī*, N.
For (conj.), *nam*, *enim*; (prep.), *prō* (abl.); often expressed by dative.
Forbid, *veto*,¹ *uī*, *itum* (acc. and inf.); *prohibeo*,² *uī*, *itum* (with *nē* and subj.).
Force, *vīs*, *vim*, *vī*; pl., *vīrēs*, F. (p. 14).
Forces (troops), *cōpīae*, *ārum*, F.
Foreign, *externus* (*aliēnus*), *a, um*.
Foreigner, *peregrīnus*, *ī*, M.
Forest, *silva*, *ae*, F. (96).
Forget, *oblīviscor*,³ *oblītus*.
Forgetful, *oblītus*, *a, um*.
Fortify, *mūnio*.⁴
Fortunate, *fēlix*, *īcis*; *fortūnātus*, *a, um* (47).
Fortune, *fortūna*, *ae*, F.
Fountain, *fōns*, *fontis*, M.
Fox, *vulpēs*, *is*, F.
Frail, *fragilis*, *e*.
Free, *liber*, *era*, *erum* (62).
Frequent, *frequēns*, *tis*.
Fresh, *recēns*, *tis*.
Friend, *amicus*, *ī*, M.
Friendly, *amicus*, *a, um*.
Friendship, *amicītia*, *ae*, F.
Frighten, *terreo*,² *uī*, *itum*.
Frightened, *terrītus*, *a, um*.
Frog, *rāna*, *ae*, F.
From, away from, *ā*, *ab* (abl.); out of, *ē*, *ex*; as denoting cause, express by ablative (I).
Fruit, *frūctus*, *ūs*, M.
Full, *plēnus*, *a, um* (gen. or abl.).

Furnish, *praeebo*,² *uī*, *itum*; *ministro*.¹
Future, *futūrus*, *a, um*.

G.

Garb, *habitus*, *ūs*, M.
Garden, *hortus*, *ī*, M.
Gate, *porta*, *ae*, F. (86).
Gathering, *conventus*, *ūs*, M.
Gaul, the country, *Gallia*, *ae*, F.; the people, *Gallus*, *ī*, M.
General, *imperator*, *ōris*, M.
Get together, *comparo*.¹
Giant, *gigās*, *antis*, M.
Gift, *dōnum*, *ī*; *beneficium*, *ī*, N.
Give, *do*,¹ *dedī*, *datum* (37).
Glad, *laetus*, *a, um*; I am — to hear, *libenter audio*; to be, *gaudeo*.
Gladly, *libenter*.
Glorious, *clārus* (*praeclārus*), *a, um*.
Glory, *glōria*, *ae*, F. (46).
Go, *eo*, *īre*, *īvī* (*īvī*), *itum* (§ 37, 6); — away, *abeo*, *discēdo*³; — out or forth, *exeo*, *proficiscor*,³ *fectus* (3).
God, *deus*, *ī*, M. (p. 5. e).
Goddess, *dea*, *ae*, F. (p. 4. a).
Gold, *aurum*, *ī*, N.
Good, *bonus*, *a, um* (p. 6).
Goose, *anser*, *eris*, M.
Grace, *grātia*, *ae*, F.
Grasp, *prehendo* (*comprehendo*),³ *dīsum*; grasp at, *adripio*.³
Great, *magnus*, *a, um*; *major*, *maximus*.
Greatness, *magnitūdo*, *inis*, F.
Greece, *Graecia*, *ae*, F.
Greedy, *avidus*, *a, um*.
Greek (Grecian), *Graecus*, *a, um*.
Grief, *dolor*, *ōris*; *lūctus*, *ūs*, M. (38).
Grieve, *doleo*,² *uī*; *lūgeo*,² *xī*, *ctum*.
Gulf, *gurgēs*, *itis*, M.; *sinus*, *ūs*.

H.

Hand, *manus*, *ūs*, F. (p. 18).
Happily, *beātē*.
Happy, *beātus*, *a*, *um* (47).
Harbor, *portus*, *ūs*, M.
Hard, *dūrus*, *a*, *um*.
Hardship, *labor*, *ōris*, M. (58).
Hasten, *festīno*,¹ (*propero*).¹
Hate (v.), *ōdī*, *ōsus* (§ 38, I. b).
Hate (n.), *ōdium*, *ī*, N. (76).
Have, *habeo*;² I —, *est mihi*.
He, *is*, *ille*; but generally implied in 3d person (52).
Head, *caput*, *itis*, N.
Health, *salūs*, *ūtis*, F.; state of, *valētūdo*, *inis*, F.
Healthful, *salūber*, *bris*, *bre*.
Heart, *cōr*, *cordis*, N.; *animus*, *ī*.
Heaven, *caelum*, *ī*, N.; plur., *caelī*.
Hear, *audio*.⁴
Heavy, *gravis*, *e*.
Height, *altitūdo*, *inis*, F.
Helm, *gūbernāculum*, *ī*, N.
Help (v.), *prōsum*, *prōdesse*, *prōfui*; *subvenio*,⁴ *vēnī*, *ventum* (dat.).
Help (n.), *auxilium*, *ī*, N.
Hence, *hinc*.
Her (obj.), *eam*; (poss.), *ejus*; her own (emph.), *ipsius*; (refl.), *suus*, *a*, *um*.
Herdsmān, *bubulcus*, *ī*, M.
Here, *hīc*.
Hidden, *occultus*, *a*, *um*.
Hide, *cēlo*¹ (2 acc.); *occūlo*,³ *uī*, *occultum*.
High, *altus*, *a*, *um* (10).
Highest, *summus*, *a*, *um*.
Himself (emph.), *ipse*; (refl.), *sē*.
His, *ejus* (gen. of *is*); his own (emph.), *ipsius*; (refl.), *suus*, *a*, *um*: omitted when it is implied from the context.

Hold, *teneo* (*obtineo*),² *uī*, *tentum*; *habeo*,² *uī*, *itum*; (regard), *dūco*.³
Holding, power of, *capācitās*, *ātis*, F.
Home, *domus*, *ūs*, F. (p. 18); at —, *domi*; towards —, *domum*; from —, *domō*.
Honey, *mel*, *mellis*, N.
Honest, *probus*, *a*, *um* (23).
Honesty, *probītās*, *ātis*, F.
Honor (v.: do honor to), *honōro*.¹
Honor (n.), *honor*, *ōris*, M. (46).
Honorably, *honestē*.
Hope (v.), *spēro*¹ (acc.).
Hope (n.), *spēs*, *speī*, F.
Horn, *cornū*, *ūs*, N.; with horns (horned), *cornūtus*, *a*, *um*.
Horse, *equus*, *ī*, M.
Horseman, *eques*, *itis*, M.
Hostile, *infēnsus*, *inimīcus*, *a*, *um*.
Hotly, *ācritēr*.
House, *domus*, *ūs*, F. (p. 18: 39).
How? *quōmodō*; however, *quāvis* (= yet, *tamen*); how great, *quantus*, *a*, *um*; how many, *quot*.
Human, *hūmānus*, *a*, *um*.
Humble, *dēmīssus*, *a*, *um*.
Hunger, *famēs*, *is*, F.
Hunter, *vēnātor*, *ōris*, M.
Hurl, *torqueo*,² *sī*, *tum*; *jacio* (*con-jicio*)³, *jēcī*, *jactum* (*jectum*).

I.

I, *ego*, *meī*, *mihi*, *mē* (§ 19, I).
Ibis, *ibis*, *is* (*idis*), F.
Ice, *glaciēs*, *ēī*, F.
Ides, *idūs*, *uum*, F.
Idle, *ignāvus*, *a*, *um*; *iners*, *tis*.
Ignorance, *ignōrantia*, *ae*, F.
Ignorant, *ignārus*, *a*, *um*.
Immortal, *immortālis*, *e*.
Impatient, *impatīens*, *tis*.
Impiety, *impiētās*, *ātis*, F.

Implore, *implōro*¹ (79).
Impudence, *impudentia*, *ae*, F.
In, *in* (abl.); often by abl. alone.
Inconstant, *levis*, *e*.
Indulgence, *indulgentia*, *ae*, F.
Inferior, *inferior*, *us* (with abl.).
Inform, *certiōrem facere (dē)*.
Innocence, *innocentia*, *ae*, F.
Insolence, *īnsolentia*, *ae*, F.
Intending to, express by future participle.
Interest, it is one's, *interest* (gen.); it is my —, *meā interest*.
Into, *in* (acc.).
It, *id*, *illud*; it is, *est*; itself (for itself), *sibi*.
Italy, *Italia*, *ae*, F.

J.

Javelin, *pīlum*, *ī*, N. (16).
Jealous, *invidus*, *a*, *um*.
Jeweller, *gemmārius*, *ī*, M.
Joining, *junctūra*, *ae*, F.
Journey, *iter*, *itineris*, N. (56).
Jove, *Juppiter*, *Jovis*, M.
Joy, *gaudium*, *ī*, N.
Judge (v.), *jūdico*¹ *aestimo*¹.
Judge (n.), *jūdex*, *icis*, M.
June (of), *Jūnius*, *a*, *um*.
Justice, *jūstitia*, *ae*, F.
Just, *jūstus*, *aequus*, *a*, *um*.

K.

Keep, *servo*¹ *teneo*² *uī*.
Kindness, *beneficium*, *ī*, N. (40).
King, *rex*, *rēgis*, M.
Kingdom, *regnum*, *ī*, N.
Know (know how), *scio*⁴.
Knowledge, *scientia*, *ae*, F.

L.

Labor, *labor*, *ōris*, M. (58).
Lack, *egēo (indigeo)*² *uī* (gen. or abl.); *careo*² *uī* (abl.: 26).
Ladder, *scala*, *ae*, F.
Lake, *lacus*, *ūs*, M.
Lame, *claudus*, *a*, *um*; *aeger (gragrum) pedibus*.
Land, *terra*; native —, *patria*, *ae*, F.; by — and sea, *terrā marīque*.
Language, *lingua*, *ae*, F.
Large, *magnus*, *a*, *um* (65).
Last, *ultimus*, *a*, *um*; at —, *dēmum*.
Lasting, *diūturnus*, *a*, *um*.
Lately, *nūper*, *paulō ante*.
Latin, *Latīnus*, *a*, *um*.
Laugh (v.), *rīdeo*² *rīsī*, *rīsum*.
Laugh (n.), *rīsus*, *ūs*, M.
Law, *lex*, *lēgis*, F. (57).
Lawful, *fās* (indecl.), *lēgitimus*, *a*, *um*.
Lay aside, *dēpōno*³ *posuī*, *situm*.
Lazy, *piger*, *gra*, *grum*; *iners*, *tis*.
Lead, *dūco*³ *xī*, *ctum*.
Leader, *dux*, *ducis*, C.
Leaf, *folium*, *ī*, N.
League, *foedus*, *eris*, N.
Learn, *disco*; ³ learned, *doctus*.
Leave, *relinquo*³ *līquī*, *lictum*.
Left hand, *sinistra*, *ae*, F.; (adj.), *laevus*; on the —, *ad laevum*.
Leg, *crūs*, *crūris*, N.
Legion, *legio*, *ōnis*, F. (61).
Length, *longitūdo*, *inis*, F.; at —, *tandem*.
Less, *minor*, *minus* (§ 17, 2).
Lest, *nē* (followed by subjunctive).
Letter, *epistola*, *ae*, F.; letters (literature), *litterae*, *arum*, F.
Liar, *mendāx*, *ācis*.
Liberator, *liberātor*, *ōris*, M.
Liberty, *libertās*, *ātis*, F.

Lie (speak falsely), *mentior*.⁴
Lieutenant, *lēgātus*, *ī*, M.
Life, *vīta*, *ae*, F. [*inis*, N.
Light (n.), *lux*, *lūcis*, F.; *lūmen*,
Light (adj.), *levis*, *e*.
Like, *similis*, *e* (gen. or dat.);
 very —, *consimilis* (6).
Line-of-battle, *aciēs*, *ēī*, F. (5).
Link, *hamus*, *ī*, M.
Lion, *leo*, *ōnis*, M.
Live, *vīvo*,³ *vīxī*, *victum*.
Log, *tignum* (*tigillum*), *ī*, N.
Load, *onus*, *oneris*, N.
Long, *longus*, *a*, *um*; (time), *diū*;
 so —, *tamdiū*.
Longer, *diūtius*; no —, *nōn jam*.
Look, *videor*,² *vīsus*.
Love (v.), *amo*.¹
Love (n.), *amor*, *ōris*, M.

M.

Magistrate, *magistrātus*, *ūs*, M.
Maiden, *puella*, *ae*; *virgo*, *inis*, F.
Maintain (keep), *teneo*,² *uī*, *ten-*
tum; (hold an opinion), *dis-*
puto.¹
Make, *facio*,³ *fēcī*, *factum*; passive,
fīo, *fierī*, *factus* (§ 37, 7.)
Man, *vir*, *virī*, M. (53); a person
 in general, *homo*, *inis*; a little —,
homunculus, *ī*, M.; meaning per-
 sons of a certain quality or de-
 scent, expressed by adjectives.
Manly, *virīlis*, *e*; *fortis*, *e* (23).
Mantle, *amictus*, *ūs*, M.; *pallium*,
ī, N. (99). [*rimī*.
Many, *multī*, *ae*, *a*; very —, *plū-*
March, *iter*, *itineris*, N. (56).
March (of), *Martius*, *a*, *um*.
Marsh, *palūs*, *ūdis*, F.
Master (teacher), *magister*, *trī*;
 (of property), *dominus*, *ī*, M.

May (it is permitted), *licet*, § 39, *d*;
 in purpose clauses, *ut* with subj.;
 of wish, pres. subj.
Meadow, *prātum*, *ī*, N. (8).
Mean, *vīlis*, *e*; *abjectus*, *a*, *um*.
Means: by no —, *nullō modō*, *nē-*
quāquam.
Measure (v.), *metior*,⁴ *mēnsus*.
Measure (n.), *modus*, *ī*, M.; a
 little —, *modulus*, *ī*, M.
Meat, *cāro*, *cārnis*, F.
Meeting, *conventus*, *ūs*, M.
Merciful, *clēmēns*, *tis*.
Mercifully, *clēmēnter*. [*tis* (65).
Mighty, *magnus*, *a*, *um*; *ingēns*,
Mild: to grow —, *mītesco*.³
Mile, *mille passuum*.
Milk, *lāc*, *lactis*, N.
Mind, *animus*, *ī*, M. (13).
Mindful, *memor*, *oris*.
Mingling, *mixtura*, *ae*, F.
Misery, *miseria*, *ae*, F. (38).
Mob, *turba*, *ae*, F.; *tumultus*, *ūs*, M.
Money, *pecūnia*, *ae*, F.
Monkey, *simia*, *ae*, F.
Monstrous, *immānis*, *e* (93).
Monument, *monumentum*, *ī*, N.
Moon, *lūna*, *ae*, F.
More, *plūs*, *plūris* (§ 16, 3. *b*); adv.,
magis; also, sign of comparative.
Mortal, *mortalis*, *e*.
Most (men), *plērīque*; adv., *plūri-*
 mum, *maximē*; sign of superl.
Mother, *māter*, *tris*, F.
Mountain, *mōns*, *montis*, M.
Mourn, *lūgeo*,² *lūxī*, *lūctum*.
Mournful, *tristis*, *e*.
Mouth, *ōs*, *ōris*, N.
Move, *moveo*,² *mōvī*, *mōtum*; in-
 trans., use passive.
Much, *multum*; by —, *multō*.
Must, generally by part. in *du*s.
My, *meus*, *a*, *um*; voc. M., *mī*.
Myrtle (of), *myrteus*, *a*, *um*.

N.

Narrow, *angustus*, *a*, *um*.
Name, *nōmen*, *inīs*, N. (74).
Nation, *gēns*, *tis*; *nātio*, *ōnis*, F.
Native land, {
Native city, { *patria*, *ae*, F.
Near, *prope* (acc.); nearly, *ferē*.
Necessary, *opus* (§ 54, I. d); necessities, *res necessariae*.
Neck, *collum*, *ī*, N. [a, *um*.
Neighbor, *proximus*, *fīnitimus*,
Neither (of two), *neuter*, *tra*, *trum* (gen. *trūs*); neither . . . nor, *nec* . . . *nec*.
Never, *nunquam*.
New, *novus*, *a*, *um*.
News, *nuntius*, *ī*, M.; *fāma*, *ae*, F.
Night, *nox*, *noctis*, F.; by —, *noctū*.
Nightly, *nocturnus*, *a*, *um*.
No (adj.), *nullus*, *a*, *um* (gen. *īus*); no man, no one, *nēmo*, *inīs*, C. (for gen. and abl., *nullius*, *nullō*).
Noise, *strepitus*, *ūs*, M. (97).
Nor, *neque*, *nec* (see **neither**).
North wind, *Aquilo*, *ōnis*, M.
Nose, *nāsus*, *ī*, M.
Not, *nōn*; interrog. *nōnne*; not even, *nē* . . . *quidem*; imperat., *nē*.
Nothing, *nihil*, *nihilum*, *ī*, N.
Notice, *animadverto*,³ *tī*, *sum*.
Now, *nunc*; = already, *jam*.
Number, *numerus*, *ī*, N.
Nymph, *nympha*, *ae*, F.

O.

Obedience, *obēdientia*, *ae*, F.
Obey, *pareo*,² *uī*, *itum* (dat.).
Obscure, *obscurus*, *a*, *um*.
Ocean, *ōceanus*, *ī*, M.
Of, expressed by genitive; of separation, by ablative; = concerning, *dē* (abl.).

Offence, *injūria*, *ae*, F.
Often, *saepe*; very —, *saepissimē*.
Old, *vetus*, *eris*, (100); — man, *senex*, *is*, M.; — age, *senectūs*, *ūtis*, F.; older, *major natū*.
Older, *senior* (§ 17, 3. b).
Omen, *ōmen*, *inīs*, N.
On, *in* (abl.); of time or instrument, expressed by ablative.
Once, *semel*; (formerly), *quondam*.
One, *ūnus*, *a*, *um* (gen. *īus*); any one, *quis*, *aliquis*; one . . . another, *alius* . . . *alius*; one . . . the other, *alter* . . . *alter*; no one, *nēmo*.
Open (v.), *aperio*,⁴ *uī*, *apertum*.
Open (adj.), *apertus*; be —, *pateo*.²
Opinion, *sententia*, *ae*, F. (31).
Opportunity, *occāsio*, *ōnis*, F.
Or, *aut*, *vel*; either . . . or, *aut* (*vel*) . . . *aut* (*vel*); whether . . . or, *utrum* . . . *an*.
Oration, *ōrātiō*, *ōnis*, F.
Orator, *ōrātor*, *ōris*, M.
Order, *jubeo*,² *jussī*, *jussum*.
Other, *alius*, *a*, *ud*; — of two, *alter*; of others, *aliēnus*, *a*, *um*.
Ought, *dēbeo*,² *uī*, *itum*.
Our, *nōster*, *tra*, *trum*.
Ourselves (emph.), *īpsī* (with verb in 1st pers. plur.); refl., *nōs*.
Owe, *dēbeo*,² *uī*, *itum*.
Own, *proprius*, *a*, *um*; *suus* or gen. of *ipse* (89).
Ox, *bōs*, *bovis* (d. plur. *bōbus*).

P.

Pain, *dolor*, *ōris*, M. (38).
Pardon, *ignosco*,³ *nōvī*, *nōtum* (dat.).
Parent, *parēns*, *tis*, M. or F.
Partner, *socius*, *ī*, M. (29).
Patience, *patientia*, *ae*, F.
Pattern, *forma*, *ae*, F.; a little —, *formula*, *ae*, F.

Peace, *pax*, *pācis*, F.
 People, *populus*, *ī*, M.; common —, *plēbs*, *plēbis*, F. (85).
 Perform, *fungor*,³ *functus* (abl.).
 Peril, *periculum*, *ī*, M.
 Perish, *pereo*, *īre*, *ivī* (*iī*), *itum*.
 Persuade, *persuādeo*,² *sī*, *sum* (dat. and *ut* with subj.).
 Pestilence, *pestis*, *is*, F.
 Phalanx, *phalanx*, *angis*, F. (61).
 Philosopher, *philosophus*, *ī*, F.
 Philosophy, *philosophia*, *ae*, F.
 Physician, *medicus*, *ī*, M.
 Pity, *misereor*,² *misertus* (gen.).
 Place, *locus*, *ī*, M.; pl., *loca*, N.
 Plain (n.), *campus*, *ī*, M. (8).
 Plain (adj.), *plānus*, *aequus*, *a*, *um*.
 Plan, *cōsiliūm*, *ī*, N. (31).
 Plaything, *lūdibriūm*, *ī*, N.
 Please, *placeo*,² *uī*, *itum* (dat.).
 Pleasing, *grātus*, *a*, *um*.
 Plough, *aro*.¹
 Point (spot, place), *locus*, *ī*, M.
 Politics, *rēs publica*.
 Pompey, *Pompēius*, *ī*, M.
 Poor, *pauper*, *eris*.
 Possession, take — of, *occupo*.¹
 Poverty, *paupertās*, *ātis*, F.
 Power, *potestās*, *ātis*, F.; *potentia*, *ae*, F. (88).
 Powerful, *potēns*, *tis*.
 Powers, *vīrēs*, *vīrūm*, F.
 Praise (v.), *laudo*.¹
 Praise (n.), *laus*, *laudis*, F. (46).
 Prayer, *precis*, *em*, *e* (no nom.), F.
 Precept, *praeceptum*, *ī*, M.
 Prepare, *paro*.¹
 Prepared, *parātus*, *a*, *um*.
 Presently, *mox*.
 Prevent, *impedio* ⁴ (with *quōminus* or *quīn*).
 Priam, son of, *Priamidēs*, *is*.
 Priest, *sacerdōs*, *ōtis*, C.
 Prisoner, *captīvus*, *ī*, M.

Proconsul, *procōnsul*, *is*, M.
 Promise, *promitto*,³ *mīsī*, *missum*; *polliceor*,² *citus* (84). [*eī*, F.]
 Protection, *praesidiūm*, *ī*, N.; *fidēs*,
 Proud, *superbus*, *a*, *um*.
 Prove, *probo*.¹
 Province, *prōvincia*, *ae*, F.
 Providence, *prōvidentia*, *ae*, F.
 Punish, *punio*,⁴ *castigo*; ¹ *supplicium sumere de* (abl.).
 Puppy, *catulus*; dim., *catellus*, *ī*, M.
 Put on, *induo*,³ *uī*, *ūtum* (on one's self, pass. with abl.); — to flight, *fugo*.¹

Q.

Quarrel, *rixa*, *ae*, F.
 Queen, *rēgīna*, *ae*, F.
 Quite, *prorsus*, *omnīno*.

R.

Race, *gēns*, *gentis*, F. (50).
 Rampart, *vallum*, *ī*, N.
 Rarely, *rārō*.
 Ravage, *vasto*.¹
 Reach, *pervenio*,⁴ *vēnī*, *ventum* (*ad*).
 Read, *lego*,³ *lēgī*, *lectum*.
 Ready, *parātus*, *a*, *um*.
 Recall, *revoco*.¹
 Receive, *accipio*,³ *cēpī*, *ceptum* (25).
 Reckon, *puto*,¹ *existimo*¹ (92).
 Reckoning, *ratio*, *ōnis*, F.
 Refuse, *recūso*,¹ *nego*.¹
 Regard, *existimo*,¹ *dūco*³ (92).
 Region, *locus*, *ī*, M.; pl., *loca*, N.
 Reign, *regno*.¹
 Remain, *maneo*,¹ *mānsī*, *mānsūm*.
 Remarkable, *īnsignis*, *e*; *eximius*.
 Remedy, *remediūm*, *ī*, N.
 Remember, *meminī* (§ 38, 1); imperat., *memento*.
 Remote, *remōtus*, *longinquus*, *a*, *um*.

Remove, *migro*;¹ *discēdo*,³ *cēssī*,
cēssum; *abeo* (irr.).
 Reply, *respondeo*,² *dī*, *sum*.
 Report, *renuntio*.¹
 Republic, *res publica* (§ 14, 2. d).
 Restrain, *cohibeo*,² *uī*, *itum*.
 Return, *revertor*,³ *sus*.
 Reverence, *reverentia*, *ae*, F.
 Reward, *praemium*, *ī*, N. (40).
 Rhine, *Rhēnus*, *ī*, M.
 Rhodes, *Rhodus*, *ī*, F.
 Rhone, *Rhodanus*, *ī*, M.
 Rich, *dīves*, *dīvitis* (p. 16); superl.
 more commonly *dītissimus*.
 Riches, *dīvitiae*, *ārum*, F. (78).
 Right, *jūs*, *jūris*, N. (57); — hand,
dextra (*tera*), *ae*, F.
 Ripe, *mātūrus*, *a*, *um*.
 River, *flūmen*, *inis*, N. (49).
 Road, *via*, *ae*, F. (56).
 Robber, *latro*, *ōnis*, M.
 Robe, *vestis*, *is*, F. (99).
 Royal, *rēgius*, *a*, *um*.
 Rumor, *fāma*, *ae*, F. (46).
 Run, *curro*,³ *cucurrī*, *cursum*.

S.

Sacred, *sacer*, *cra*, *crum*.
 Sad, *tristis*, *e*.
 Safe, *tūtus*, *a*, *um*.
 Safety, *salūs*, *ūtis*, F.
 Sagacious, *sagāx*, *ācis*.
 Sage, *sapiēns*, *īs*.
 Sail (v.), *nāvigo*.¹
 Sake (for the sake of), *causā*.
 Salute, *salūto*.¹
 Same, *īdem*, *eadem*, *idem*.
 Samnite, *Samnīs*, *ītis*.
 Sapling, *surculus*, *ī*, M.
 Save, *servo*.¹
 Say, *dīco*,³ *āio*, *inquam* (64).
 Scarcely, *vix*.
 Scream, *clāmo*.¹

Sea, *mare*, *maris*, N. (67).
 See, *video*,² *vīdī*, *vīsum*.
 Seek, *quaero*,³ *sūvī*, *sītum* (79).
 Seem, *videor*,² *vīsus*.
 Seize, *prehendo*,³ *dī*, *sum*.
 Self, *emph.*, *ipse*; *refl.*, *se*, *sūī*.
 Sell, *vendo*,³ *didī*, *dītum*.
 Senate, *senātus*, *ūs*, M.
 Send, *mitto*,³ *mīsī*, *missum*.
 Serious, *gravis*, *e*; *sevērus*, *a*, *um*.
 Seriousness, *gravitās*, *ātis*; *sevēr-*
itās, *ātis*, F.
 Servant, *servus*, *villicus*, *ī*, M.
 Serve, *servio*⁴ (*dat.*).
 Set out, *proficiscor*,³ *profectus*.
 Severe, *sevērus*, *a*, *um*; *tristis*, *e*.
 Severely, *ācriter*, *graviter*.
 Severity, *sevērītās*, *ātis*, F.
 Shade, shadow, *umbra*, *ae*, F.
 Shall, sign of fut. or imperat.
 Sharer, *particeps*, *cipīs*.
 Sharp, *acūtus*, *a*, *um*.
 Sheep, *ovis*, *is*, F.
 Shepherd, *pastor*, *ōris*, M. [(28).
 Shield, *scūtum*, *ī*, N.; *clipeus*, *ī*, M.
 Shining, *fulgēns*, *tis*; *nitidus*, *a*,
um.
 Ship, *nāvis*, *is*, F. (73); belonging
 to —, *nāvālis*, *e*.
 Short, *brevis*, *e*.
 Should, sign of mood or tense.
 Shoulder, *humerus*, *ī*, M.
 Sicilian, *Siculus*, *a*, *um*.
 Sicily, *Sicilia*, *ae*, F.
 Sick, *aegrōtus*, *a*, *um*.
 Sickly, *morbīdus*, *a*, *um*.
 Sickness, *morbū*, *ī*, M.
 Sides: on both —, *utrimque*; on
 all —, *undique*.
 Sign, *signum*, *ī*, N.
 Silence, *silentium*, *ī*, N.
 Silly, *stultus*, *a*, *um*.
 Silver, *argentum*, *ī*, N.
 Simple, *simplex*, *icis*.

- Since**, *cum* (with subj.); *quoniam*.
Sinew, *nervus*, *ī*, M.
Sinewy, *nervōsus*, *a*, *um*.
Sing, *cano*,³ *cecini*, *cantum*.
Sister, *soror*, *ōris*, F.
Sit, *sedeo*,² *sēdī*, *sessum*.
Size, *magnitūdo*, *inis*, F.
Skilfully, *scienter*, *prūdentē*.
Skin, *pellis*, *is*, F. (34).
Sky, *caelum*, *ī*, N.
Slaughter, *clādēs*, *is*, F.
Slave, *servus*, *ī*, M.
Slay, *interficio*,³ *fēcī*, *fectum*.
Sleep, *somnus*, *ī*, M.
Slender, *tenuis*, *e*.
Sluggard, *ignāvus*, *ī*, M. (adj.).
Small, *parvus*, *a*, *um* (*minor*, *mini-*
Snow, *nix*, *nivis*, F. [mus).
Snowy, *nivōsus*, *a*, *um*.
So, *ita*, *sic*; so great, *tantus*; so
many, *tot*; so . . . as, *tam* . . .
quam; so long, *tamdiū*.
Society, *societās*, *ātis*, F.
Soft, *mollis*, *e*.
Softness, *mollitia*, *ae*, F.
Soldier, *miles*, *itis*, M.; belonging
to —, *militāris*, *e*.
Soldiership, *rēs militāris*.
Some time, *aliquando*; (duration),
aliquamdiū.
Son, *filius*, *ī*, M.; voc., *fīlī*.
Song, *cantus*, *ūs*, M.; (the words),
carmen, *inis*, N. (27).
Soon, *mox*; as — as, *simul atque*.
Sorrow, *dolor*, *ōris*; *lūctus*, *ūs*, M.
Sorrowing, *maestus*, *a*, *um*. [(38).
Sorry: to be —, *doleo*,² *uī*; I am
—, *me paenitet*; *aegrē fero* (with
quod or acc. and infin.).
Sound, in general, *sonus*, *ī*, M.; —
of voice, *vox*, *vōcis*, F.; — of
arms, &c., *sonitus*, *ūs*, M. (97).
Sour, *acerbus*, *a*, *um*.
South-east wind, *Eurus*, *ī*, M.
- Spain**, *Hispania*, *ae*, F. [(81).
Spare, *parco*,³ *pepercī*, *parciturum*.
Speak, *loquor*,³ *locūtus* (*ad* or *cum*).
Spear, *hasta*, *ae*, F. (16).
Speech, *contio* (*ōrātio*), *ōnis*, F.;
sermo, *ōnis*, M.
Speed, *celeritās*, *ātis*, F.
Spirited, *fortis*, *e*.
Spoil, *praeda*, *ae*, F.
Spring (v.), *salio*,⁴ *uī*, *saltum*.
Spring (n.), *vēr*, *vērīs*, N.
Sprung, *ortus* (part. of *orior*).
Spur, *calcar*, *āris*, N.
Stag, *cervus*, *ī*, M.
Stand, *sto*,¹ *stetī*, *statum*.
Standard, *signum*, *ī*, N.
Star, *stella*, *ae*, F.
State, *civitās*, *ātis*, F.
Stature, *statūra*, *ae*, F.
Stir up, *cieo*,² *civī*, *citum*.
Stock, *stirps*, *stirpis*, F.
Stoic, *Stoicus*, *ī*, M.
Stone, *lapis*, *idis*, M. (59).
Storm, *hiems*, *is*, F.; *tempestas*, *ātis*.
Stout (thick-set), *crassus*, *a*, *um*.
Stream, *flūmen*, *inis*, N. (49).
Strength, *vīrēs*, *iūm*, F., plur.
Strive (to do a thing), *nītor*
(*ēnītor*), *nīsus*; (contend), *certo*,¹
contendo,³ *dī*, *tum*.
Strong, *validus*, *a*, *um*.
Sudden, *subitus*, *a*, *um*.
Suffer, *patior*,³ *passus*.
Sullen, *mōrōsus*, *a*, *um*.
Summer, *aestās*, *ātis*, F.; adj., *aes-*
tīvus, *a*, *um*.
Sun, *sōl*, *sōlis*, M.
Sunset, *solis occāsus*, *ūs*.
Superior, *praestāntior*, *us*. [um.
Superstitious, *superstitiōsus*, *a*,
Support (means), *colūmen*, *inis*, N.
Suppose, *puto*¹ (or subj., p. 100).
Sure, *certus*, *a*, *um*.
Surname, *cognōmen*, *inis*, N. (74).

Sustain, *sustineo*,² *uī*, *tentum*.
Swan, *cygnus*, *ī*, M.
Sweet, *dulcis*, *suāvis*, *e* (41).
Sweetness, *suāvitās*, *ātis*, F.
Swift, *vēlōx*, *ōcis*; *celer*, *eris*, *ere*.
Swine, *sūs*, *suis*, C.
Sword, *gladius*, *ī*, M.

T.

Take, *capio*,³ *cēpī*, *captum* (25).
Talent, *talentum*, *ī*, N.
Tall, *prōcērus*, *a*, *um*.
Task, *opus*, *eris*, N. (58).
Teach, *doceo*,² *uī*, *doctum*.
Teaching, means of, *documentum*.
Tell, *nuntio*,¹ *dīco*,³ *xī*, *ctum*; —
 a lie, *mentior*.⁴
Temper, *animus*, *ī*, M. (13).
Tempest, *tempestās*, *ātis*, F.
Temple, *templum*, *ī*, N.
Tend, *cūro*.¹
Terrify, *terreo*,² *uī*, *itum*.
Territory, *fīnēs*, *ium*, M. (plur.).
Terror, *terror*, *ōris*; *metus*, *ūs*, M.;
 be in —, *trepidō*,¹ there is —,
trepidātur.
Than, *quam* (or abl. after comp.).
That, *ille*, *illa*, *illud*; conj., *quod*;
 purpose, *ut* (subj.); — not, *quān*.
Themselves, see **Self**.
Then (at that time), *tum*; (there-
 upon), *deinde*. [estne?]
There, *ibi*; there is, *est*; is there?
Therefore, *itaque*, *igitur*.
Thin, *tenuis*, *e*; *gracilis*, *e* (44).
Thing, *rēs*, *reī*, F.; good things,
bona, N.
Think, *puto*,¹ (reflect), *cōgito*.¹
Thinness, *tenuitās*, *ātis*, F.
This, *hīc*, *haec*, *hōc* (p. 19: 52).
Those, *illī*, *ae*, *a*.
Threatening, *mināx*, *ācis*.
Thrice, *ter*.

Through, *per* (acc.); abl. (cause).
Throughout, express by *tōtus*.
Thunderbolt, *fulmen*, *inis*, N. (75).
Thus, *ita*, *sīc*.
Time, *tempus*, *oris*, N.; for some
 —, *aliquamdiu*; times, see p. 22.
Timorous, *pavidus*, *a*, *um*.
To, of motion, *ad* (acc.); of rela-
 tion, *dat.*; before a verb, *infin*.
To-day, *hodiē*; *adj.*, *hodiernus*.
Tomb, *sepulcrum*, *ī*, N.
To-morrow, *crās*; *adj.*, *crāstinus*,
a, *um*.
Tongue, *lingua*, *ae*, F.
Too much, *nimis*, *nimumum*.
Tooth, *dēns*, *dentis*, M.
Town, *oppidum*, *ī*, N. (98).
Tray, *ferculum*, *ī*, N.
Treat, *cūro*.¹
Tree, *arbor*, *oris*, F. (15).
Tribune, *tribūnus*, *ī*, M.
Trophy, *tropaeum*, *ī*, N.
Troy, *Trōja*, *ae*, F.
True, *vērus*, *a*, *um*.
Truly, *rectē*.
Truth, *vēritās*, *ātis*, F.
Try, *experior*,⁴ *expertus*.
Trying, means of, *experimentum*.
Tusk, *dēns*, *dentis*, M.

U.

Ulysses, *Ulixēs*, *is* or *ī*.
Under, *sub* (acc. or abl.).
Uncertain, *incertus*, *a*, *um*. [(25).
Undertake, *suscipio*,³ *cēpī*, *ceptum*
Uneasy, *sollicitus*, *a*, *um*. [*erum*.
Unhappy, *īnfēlix*, *īcis*; *miser*, *era*,
Unless, *nisi*.
Untimely, *immātūrus*, *a*, *um*.
Unworthy, *indignus*, *a*, *um* (abl.).
Upon, *in* (acc. or abl.).
Use (v.), *ūtor*,³ *ūsus*.
Use (n.), *ūtilitās*, *ātis*, F.

V.

Vain : in —, *frustrā*.
 Valiant, *strenuus* ; *fortis*, *e*.
 Valor, *virtūs*, *ūtis*, *F*.
 Vast, *ingēns*, *tis* (65).
 Very, expr. by superl. or *per-*.
 Vespasian, *Vespasiānus*, *ī*, *M*.
 Vile, *vitium*, *ī*, *N*.
 Victor, victorious, *victor*, *trix*.
 Victory, *victoria*, *ae*, *F*.
 Vine, *vītis*, *is*, *F*.
 Violent, *violēns*, *ingens*, *entis*.
 Virtue, *virtūs*, *ūtis*, *F*.
 Voice, *vōx*, *vōcis*, *F*.

W.

Wake, *vigilo*.¹
 Walk, *ambulo*.¹
 Wall, *mūr*, *ī*, *M*.
 Wanton : to be —, *lūdo*,³ *lascīvio*.⁴
 War, *bellum*, *ī*, *N*. (22).
 Warlike, *bellicōsus*, *a*, *um*.
 Warn, *moneo* (*admoneo*),² *uī*, *itum*.
 Watching, *vigilāns*, *tis*.
 Water, *aqua*, *ae*, *F*.
 Way, *via*, *ae*, *F*. (56).
 We, *nōs* (expr. only for emphasis).
 Wealth, *dīvitiae*, *ārum*, *F*. (78).
 Weary : I am —, *me taedet*, *uit*.
 Weep, *fleo*,² *flēvī*, *flētum*.
 What, *quod*, *id quod* ; interr. *quid* ?
 Whatever, *quicquid* (*quidquid*).
 When, *ubi*, *cum* (see p. 106).
 Where, *ubi*. [an.
 Whether, *an* ; — . . or, *utrum* . .
 Which ? *quis* ? — of two, *uter* ?
 While, *cum* ; *dum* (pres. indic.).
 Where, *torqueo*,² *torsī*, *tortum*.
 Who, which, *quī*, *quae*, *quod*.
 Who ? what ? *quis*, *quae*, *quid* ?
 Wholly, *omnīno*.
 Why, *cur*, *quamobrem*.
 Wicked, *improb*, *a*, *um* (66).

Wild, *ferus*, *a*, *um* ; *agrestis*, *e*.
 Will (v.), *volo*, *velle*, *voluī* (or fut.).
 Will (n.), *voluntās*, *ātis*, *F*.
 Wind, *ventus*, *ī*, *M*. (19).
 Winter, *hiems* (*hiemps*), *is*, *F*. ; adj.,
hibernus, *a*, *um* ; — quarters, *hiberna*,
ōrum, *N*. pl.
 Wing, *āla*, *ae*, *F*. ; of army, *cornū*, *N*.
 Wisdom, *sapientia*, *ae*, *F*.
 Wise, *sapiēns*, *tis*.
 Wish, *volo*, *velle*, *voluī* ; *cupio*³ (33).
 With (accompaniment), *cum* ; instrum.,
 express by abl.
 Within, *intrā* (acc.) ; abl. of time.
 Without, *sine* (abl.).
 Wolf, *lupus*, *ī*, *M*. ; *lupa*, *ae*, *F*.
 Woman, *mulier*, *eris*, *F*.
 Wonder, *mīror*.¹
 Wood (forest), *silva*, *ae*, *F*. (96).
 Word, *verbum*, *ī*, *N*.
 Work, *opus*, *eris*, *N*. (58).
 Worse, *pējor*, *us*.
 Worship, *adoro* ;¹ *colo*,³ *uī*, *cultum*.
 Wound (v.), *vulnero*.¹
 Wound (n.), *vulnus*, *eris*, *N*.
 Wounded, *vulnerātus*, *a*, *um*.
 Wreath, *corōna*, *ae*, *F*. ; *sertum*, *ī*, *N*.
 Wrath, *īra*, *ae* ; *īrācundia*, *ae*, *F*.
 Wretched, *miser*, *era*, *erum*.
 Write, *scribo*,³ *psī*, *ptum*.
 Wrong : to do —, *pecco* ;¹ — is done,
peccātur (impers.).
 Wrong (n.), *injūria*, *ae*, *F*. ; to do
 a —, *injuriam inferre*.

Y.

Year, *annus*, *ī*, *M*.
 Yesterday, *crās* ; adj., *crāstinus*.
 Yet, *tamen* ; not —, *nondum*.
 You, *tū*, *vōs* ; Your, *tuus*, *vester*.
 Young man (youth), *juvenis*, *is* ;
adolescēns, *tis*, *M*.
 Youth, *juventūs*, *tūtis*, *F*.

VOCABULARY.

No. II. — LATIN AND ENGLISH.

The figures in parenthesis refer to the List of Synonymes.

ā, ab (abl.), *from, away from, by*; in compos., *away, off* (1).
abdo,³ ere, didī, ditum, *to put away, hide* (2).
abeo, īre, īī, itum, *go away* (3).
abfero (aufero), ferre, abstulī, ablātum, *bear away*.
abhorreo,² ēre, uī, *shrink away, hold aloof*.
abiēs, etis, F., *fir-tree*.
abjicio³ (ābicio), ere, jēcī, jectum, *throw away, cast down*.
Aboriginēs, um, plur. M., the early inhabitants of Italy.
abripio³ [rapio], ere, ripuī, reptum, *snatch or drag away*.
abscēdo,³ ere, cēssī, cēssum, *move off, withdraw*.
absēns, tis (part. of absum), *absent*.
absentia, ae, F., *absence*.
absolvo,³ ere, solvī, solūtum, *acquit, relieve of an obligation or burden, pay off, complete*.
abstinēns, tis, *abstinent, temperate*; part. of
abstineo² [teneo], ēre, tinuī, tentum, *to hold off, refrain*.
absum, esse, fuī, *to be absent*; non multum abest quin, *it is not far [from being the case] that*.
abundo,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to overflow, abound*.
abūtor, ī, ūsus, *to abuse, take advantage of*.
āc (atque), and, as.
accēdo,³ ere, cēssī, cēssum, *move up to, approach, be added* (with **ut**, = *and besides*).

accendo,³ ere, dī, sum, *kindle, inflame*.
accido³ [cado], ere, cidī, *befall, happen* (4).
accingo,³ ere, nxī, nctum, *gird, brace up*.
accipio³ [capiō], ere, cēpī, ceptum, *receive, accept* (25).
accurro,³ ere, currī, or cucurrī, cursum, *to run up to*.
accūsātor, ōris, M., *accuser, public prosecutor*.
accūso [ad, causa],¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to accuse*.
ācer, ācris, ācre, *sharp, eager*.
acerbus, a, um, *sharp, sour*.
acidulus, a, um, *rather sour*.
acidus, a, um, *sour*.
aciēs, ēī, F., *edge, eyesight; the battle-array of an army* (5).
ācritēr (ācrius, ācerrimē), *sharply, eagerly; ācrius, too eagerly*.
acus, ūs, F., *needle*.
acūtus, a, um, *sharp, keen*.
ad (acc.), *to, at, towards, about* (to the number of), *for, near*; in comp., *in, upon, to, with*.
adclāmo,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to cry out at*.
adcumbo,³ ere, cubuī, cubitum, *recline or sit near* (at table).
addo,³ ere, didī, ditum, *add*.
addūco,³ ere, xī, ctum, *bring, draw to* (a thing), *induce*.
adeō, so (to that degree).
adeo, īre, īī, itum, *go to, approach*.
ādeptus, a, um, *gained, or having gained* (part. of **adipiscor**³).

- adfero**, ferre, tulī, lātum, *bear to, bring.*
adficio,³ ere, fēcī, fectum, *affect with*; — supplicīō, *to punish*; — honōribus, *to reward with honors.*
adflīctio,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *dash about violently, afflict.*
adflīgo,² ere, flixī, flictum, *dash against.*
adhībeo,² ēre, uī, itum, *apply, furnish, employ.*
adhūc, *hitherto, till now.*
adimo,³ ere, ēmī, emptum, *take away.*
adīpīscor,³ cī, adeptus, *reach, attain.*
aditus, ūs, M., *access, approach, entrance.*
adjūmentum, ī, N., *aid, help.*
adjungo,³ ere, nxī, nctum, *to join, annex.*
adlātus, see **adfero**.
adloquor,³ loquī, locūtus, *speak to, address.*
administro,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *serve, supply, perform, direct.*
admīrātio, ōnis, F., *admiration.*
admīror,¹ ārī, ātus, *to admire.*
admodum, *to a degree, quite.*
admoneo,² ēre, uī, itum, *admonish.*
admoveo,² ēre, mōvī, mōtum, *move towards.*
adulescēns, *adolescētia*, see **adulescens**, &c.
adorior,⁴ irī, adortus, *attack, accost.*
adpeto,³ ere, ivī, itum, *aim at, attack, seek, long for, approach.*
adrēpo,³ ere, psī, ptum, *creep towards.*
adrīdeo,² ēre, rīsī, rīsum, *smile at* (in token of good humor).
adscendo,³ ere, dī, sum, *mount, ascend.*
adscensus, ūs, M., *ascent.*
adsentior,⁴ irī, sēnsus, *agree with, assent to.*
adsequor,³ quī, secūtus, *follow close, come up with, reach* (95).
adspectus, ūs, M., *aspect, view.*
adspicio,³ ere, spexī, spectrum, *look at, view.* [hand.
adsum, esse, fuī, *be present, at*
adulātio, ōnis, F., *fawning, flattery.*
adulescēns, tis, M., *young man* (properly, from 17 to 30).
adolescētia, ae, F., *youth, early manhood.*
advento,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *come to, approach.*
adventus, ūs, M., *coming, approach.*
adversus (acc.), *turned towards, against.*
adversus, a, um, *turned to, opposite, in front, adverse.*
adverto,³ ere, vertī, versum, *turn to; animum adverto, turn the mind to, notice.*
advesperāscit,³ ere, āvit, *to approach evening, grow late.*
aedēs, is, F., *temple*; plur., *house* (39).
aedificium, ī, N., *building, edifice.*
aedifico,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *build, erect.*
aeger, gra, grum, *sick, weary*; — pedibus, *lame.*
aemulus, ī, M., *rival.*
Aenēas, ae, M., *Aeneas*, son of Anchises and Venus, a prince of Troy.
Aeolus, ī, M., *Æolus*, god of Winds.
aequālis, e, *of the same or equal age* (6).
aequitās, ātis, F., *equity, justice, calmness.*
aequo,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *make equal.*
aequor, oris, N., *level, sea* (67).
aequus, a, um, *level, even, equal, just* (6).
āēr, āēris (acc. āēra), M., *air.*
aerumna, ae, F., *grief* (38).
aerumnōsus, a, um, *full of grief.*
aes, aeris, N., *copper, money.*
aestās, ātis, F., *summer.*

aestimo,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *value, esteem, reckon.*

aestivus, a, um, *summer* (adj.), *of summer.*

aestuo,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to boil up, seethe, surge, suffer heat.*

aestus, ūs, M., *surge, tide, heat.*

aetās, ātis, F., *age, period of life* (7).

aeternitās, ātis, F., *eternity, immortality.*

Aetna, ae, F., *Mount Etna.*

aevum, ī, N., *age, period, lapse of time* (7).

afficio³ [ad facio], see *adfacio.*

affirmo, āre, āvī, ātum, *confirm, strengthen.*

affligo,³ see *adfligo.*

Africānus, ī, M., a title of P. Scipio, as conqueror of Carthage, and of his grandson by adoption as its destroyer.

Agamemnōn, onis (acc. ona), *Agamemnon, king of the Greeks at Troy.*

ager, agrī, M., *field, territory* (8).

Agēsilāus, ī, M., a king of Sparta.

aggredior,³ dī, gressus, *approach, attack, undertake.*

agito,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *drive, move, stir, agitate, pass, hunt.*

agmen, inis, N., *band, troop* (5).

agna, ae, F., *ewe-lamb.*

agnosco³ [ad, GNO], noscere, nōvī, nitum, *to recognize.*

agnus, ī, M.; agna, ae, F., *lamb.*

ago,³ agere, ēgī, actum, *to lead, do, drive; agere gratiās, thank.*

agrestis, e, *wild, rustic, rude.*

agricola, ae, M., *farmer.*

agricultūra, ae, F., *agriculture.*

ahēneus, a, um, *brazen, of brass.*

āin, for āisne, *do you say so?*

āio (defect.), *say, say yes* (64).

Ajāx, ācis, M., *Ajax, a Grecian hero.*

āla, ae, F., *wing* (61).

alacritās, ātis, F., *activity, eagerness, alacrity.*

Albānus, a, um, *of Alba, a town near Rome.*

albeo,² ēre, *to be white.*

albus, a, um, *white* (9).

ālea, ae, F., *die* (of a pair of dice), *hazard.*

āles, itis, C., *winged creature, bird* (21).

Alexander, drī, M., *Alexander, king of Macedonia, conqueror of Asia.*

algeo,² ēre, alsī, *to be or endure cold.*

algor, ōris, M., *cold* (the feeling).

aliās, *otherwise, elsewhere, at any other time.*

aliēnus, a, um, *belonging to another, foreign, others'.*

āliger, gera, *winged.*

alimentum, ī, N., *food; pl. kinds of food.*

aliquamdiū, *for some time.*

aliquando, *at some time, sometimes, at length.*

aliquis, qua, quod, or quid (p. 21), *some, some one.*

aliquō, *to some place.*

aliquot, *some, several, a number of.*

aliter, *otherwise.*

alius, a, ud (p. 7), *other, another; al. . . al., one . . . another.*

almus, a, um, *cherishing, benignant.*

alo,³ alere, aluī, alitum, *feed, keep* (of animals).

Alpēs, ium, F., *the Alps.*

altāria, ium, N. plur., *altars.*

alter, tera, terum (p. 7), *other* (of two), *second, the other;*

alter . . . alter, *the one, the other.*

altercor,¹ āri, ātus, *quarrel, dispute.*

alternus, a, um, *alternate.*

altitūdo, dinis, F., *height, depth.*

altus, a, um, *high, deep* (10).

alumnus, ī, M., *foster-child.*

alveus, ī, M., *river-channel.*

amābilis, e, *lovely.*

amāns, tis, *loving, fond* (amo).

amārus, a, um, *bitter.*

ambāgēs, um, F. plur., *obscurity* (dark hints); also in abl. sing.

- ambitus, ūs, M., *circuit, going around.*
- ambo, ae, o (p. 7), *both.*
- ambulatio, ōnis, F., *a walk.*
- ambulo,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to walk.*
- āmēns, tis, *distracted, insane.*
- amicitia, ae, F., *friendship.*
- amicus, a, um, *friendly, fond.*
- amicus, ī, M., *a friend.*
- āmitto,³ ere, mīsi, missum, *to lose* (83).
- amo,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to love* (11).
- amoenus, a, um, *pleasant, charming* (to the eye : 41).
- amor, ōris, M., *love.*
- amplitūdo, inis, F., *fulness, grandeur.*
- amplius, *more* (§ 54, 5. c).
- amplus, a, um, *full, abundant, grand, large* (65).
- amputo,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *prune away, cut off.*
- Amūlius, ī, M., *Amulius, king of Alba.*
- an, *whether, or* (sign of interr.).
- Anacharsis, is, M., *a philosophical Scythian.*
- anas, anatis, C., *duck.*
- Anchisēs, ae, M., *Anchises, father of Æneas.*
- ancilla, ae, F., *handmaid* (fem. of servus, *slave*).
- ancora, ae, F., *anchor.*
- ango,³ ere, nxī, nctum, *to choke, distress.*
- anguis, is, C., *snake, serpent* (12).
- angulus, ī, M., *corner.*
- angustus, a, um, *narrow.*
- anima, ae, F., *breath, life* (13).
- animadverto³ [animus adverto], ere, tī, sum, *to perceive.*
- animal, ālis, N., *animal* (14).
- animus, ī, M., *mind, soul, courage* (13); *animus adverto* (acc.), *perceive.*
- anniversārius, a, um, *yearly.*
- annōna, ae, F., *the grain-crop* (year's growth), *grain* (in market), *price of grain* (94).
- annus, ī, M., *year.*
- annuus, a, um, *yearly.*
- ante (acc.), *before* (prep. and adv.); ante . . . quam, *before* (rel. adv.); non ante . . . quam, *not . . . until*; ante duās hōrās, *two hours ago.*
- antecapio,³ ere, cēpi, captum, *anticipate.*
- antecēdo,³ ere, cēssi, cēssum, *precede, walk in front, excel.*
- antepōno,³ ere, posui, positum, *set before, prefer.*
- Antiochia, ae, F., *Antioch, a city of Syria.*
- antīquitās, ātis, F., *antiquity.*
- antīquus, a, um, *ancient* (100).
- Antōnius, ī, M., *Antony, a Roman family name.*
- antrum, ī, N., *cave, grotto.*
- ānulus, ī, M., *ring, bracelet.*
- apage (def.), *away! begone!*
- aper, apri, M., *boar.*
- aperio,⁴ ĩre, uī, apertum, *open, uncover, disclose* (80); *aperi caput, take off your hat.*
- apertus, a, um (part. of preceding), *opened, open.*
- apiārium, ī, N., *bee-house, apiary.*
- apis, is, F., *bee.*
- Apollo, inis, M., *Apollo, god of music and art.*
- appāreo,² ĩre, uī, itum, *appear.*
- apparo,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to make ready.*
- appello,¹ āre. āvī, ātum, *call.*
- appeto,³ (see adpeto).
- approbatio, ōnis, F., *approval.*
- approbo,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *approve.*
- apto,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *fit, adapt.*
- aptus, a, um, *fitted, fit.*
- apud (acc.), *at, near, among, with, in* (of authors).
- aqua, ae, F., *water, spring.*
- aquāticus, a, um, *of the water*; M. or F. plur., *water-fowl.*
- aquatio, ōnis, F., *watering-place.*
- aquila, ae, F., *eagle* (the Roman standard).
- Aquilo, ōnis, M., *Aquilo* (the North wind), *the North.*
- Arabs, Arabis, *Arabian.*

- Arar**, aris, M., a river in Gaul (the *Saône*).
arātor, ōris, M., *ploughman*.
arātrum, ī, N., *plough*.
Arātus, *Arātus*, a Greek poet.
arbitror,¹ ārī, ātus, *judge, think, suppose* (92).
arbor (ōs), ōris, F., *tree* (15).
arbustum, ī, N., *orchard* (15).
Arcadius, ī, a man's name.
arceo,² ēre, arcuī, *to shut off, restrain*.
Archelāus, ī, M., a man's name.
Archīās, ae, *Archias*, M., a poet.
arcus, ūs, M., *a bow*.
ardēns, tis (participle of *ardeo*), *blazing*.
ardeo,² ēre, arsī, arsum, *blaze, burn*.
ardor, ōris, M., *heat, warmth*.
arduus, a, um, *steep, difficult*.
ārea, ae, F., *open space, area, court-yard*.
argentārius, a, um, *pertaining to silver or money; argentārius, a money lender; argentāria, (sc. res), banking business*.
argentum, ī, N., *silver*.
argūmentum, ī, N., *argument*.
arguo,³ ere, uī, ūtum, *to assert, declare, accuse*.
arista, ae, F., *wheat-ear, harvest*.
Aristotelēs, is, M., *Aristotle*, a Greek philosopher.
arma, ōrum, N., *arms, weapons; ad arma, to war; in armīs, under arms* (16).
armātus, a, um, *armed; pl., armed men*.
aro,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *plough*.
ars, artis, F., *art, skill* (17).
artē (tius, tissimē), *closely*.
articulātim (tē), *articulately*.
artifex, ficis, M., *artist, artisan, workman*.
artus, ūs, M., *joint, limb* (dat. pl. *ubus*).
arundo, inis, F., *reed, stick*.
arvum, ī, N. [*aro*], *a field for tillage* (8).
arx, arcis, F., *tower, citadel*.
- Ascanius**, ī, M., son of *Æneas*.
ascēnsus, ūs, M. (see *ad-scēnsus*).
asinus, ī, M., *ass, donkey*.
aspectus, ūs, M., *sight, view, aspect*.
asper, era, erum, *rough, harsh, sharp*.
aspernor,¹ ārī, ātus, *spurn, scorn*.
aspis, idis, F., *asp* (a poisonous serpent).
asporto¹ [abs, porto], āre, āvī, ātum, *carry off*.
astrologia, ae, F., *astronomy* (knowledge of the stars).
astrum, ī, N., *star, heavenly body*.
asylum, ī, N., *asylum, refuge*.
at, *but, but yet, still*.
āter, ātra, ātrum, *black* (9).
Athēnae, ārum, *Athens*, the most famous city of Greece.
Atlās, antis, M., *Atlas*, a Titan, changed to a mountain.
atque (ac), *and, as, and even*.
Atreus, eos or ī (p. 5), M., *Atreus*, father of *Agamemnon*.
Atridēs, ae, M., son of *Atreus*.
atrōx, ōcis, *fierce, cruel* (93).
attendo,³ ere, dī, tum, *stretch towards, attend, listen*.
attentus, a, um, *attentive*.
attingo³ [tango], tingere, tigī, tactum, *touch on, touch, reach*.
attonitus, a, um, *thunderstruck*.
auctōritās, ātis, F., *authority*.
auctumnus, ī, M., *autumn* (from *augeo*, the increase of harvest).
audācia, ae, F., *boldness* (usually in a bad sense).
audāx, ācis, *bold, daring*.
audeo,² audēre, ausus sum, *dare, venture* (18).
audio,⁴ īre, īvī, ītum, *hear*.
auditio, ōnis, F., *hearsay*.
aufero [ab, fero], auferre, abstulī, ablātum, *bear away, remove*.
augeo,² augēre, auxī, auctum, *to increase, enlarge*.

augur, uris, M., *augur* (inter-
preter of omens).
auguror,¹ ārī, ātus, *to interpret*
omens, interpret, predict.
aula, ae, F., *hall.*
aura, ae, F., *breeze, air* (19).
aureus, a, um, *golden, of gold.*
aurīga, ae, C., *driver, charioteer.*
auris, is, F., *ear.*
aurītus, a, um, *having ears.*
aurum, ī, N., *gold.*
auster, trī, M., *the south wind.*
ausus, a, um, part. of *audeo.*²
aut, *or*; aut . . aut, *either . . or.*
autem, *but, however, now, more-*
over.
avāritia, ae, F., *avarice, greed.*
avārus, a, um, *greedy, avari-*
cious (20).
āverto,³ ere, tī, sum, *to turn*
away, avert.
avis, is, F., *bird* (21).
āvoco,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to call*
away.
āvolo,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to fly*
away.
auxilium, ī, N., *aid, help.*
axis, is, M., *axle, axis* (of the
earth).

B.

balneum, ī, N., *bath*; plural, ae,
ārum, F.
bālo,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to bleat.*
barba, ae, F., *beard.*
barbarus, a, um, *barbarian* (93).
beātus, a, um, *blessed, happy,*
wealthy (47).
Belga, ae, M., a *Belgian.*
Bellerophōn, ontis, M., a hero
of Greek fable, slayer of the
Chimæra.
bellicōsus, a, um, *warlike.*
bellicus, a, um, *warlike.*
bellum, ī, N., *war* (22).
bellus, a, um, *pretty, fine* (91).
bēlua, ae, F., *beast, monster,*
strange animal (14).
bene, *well.*

benefacio,³ facere, fēcī, factum;
pass., *benefiō, do good, benefit.*
beneficium, ī, N., *a kindness,*
benefit; *favor, gift* (40).
benevolentia, ae, F., *good will,*
kindness.
bestia, ae, F., *animal, beast,*
brute (14).
Biās, antis, M., a Greek philo-
sopher.
bibo,³ ere, bibī, itum, *to drink.*
biennium, ī, N., a period of two
years.
bis, *twice.*
blandimentum, ī, N., *flattery.*
bonus, a, um, *good, kind* (23).
Boreās, ae, M., *the North wind,*
north.
bōs, bovis (p. 14), C., *ox, cow*;
plural, *cattle.*
brāchium (bracchium), i, N., *arm*
(properly the fore-arm; com-
pare *lacertus*).
brevis, e, *short*; brevī, *in a short*
time.
Britannia, ae, F., *Britain.*
Britannus, a, um, *British, a*
Briton.
Brundisium, ī, N., a seaport in
the S. E. of Italy.
bubulcus, ī, M., *a ploughman,*
herdsman.

C.

C, initial for *Gaius* (*Caius*). The
spelling *Gaius* is the correct
one, but is not usually pre-
served in English.
CAD, *fall* (*cado, accido*).
cado,³ cadere, cecidī, cāsum, *fall.*
caeco,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to make*
blind.
caecus, a, um, *blind.*
caedēs, is, F., *destruction, muti-*
lation, slaughter (24).
caedo,³ caedere, cecidī, caesum,
fell, cut down, kill, beat.
caelum, ī, N.; pl. caelī, ōrum,
M., *sky, heaven, climate.*

Caepio, ōnīs, M., a man's name.
 Caesar, aris, M., *Cæsar*.
 caesariēs, ēī, F., *head of hair, locks*.
 calamitās, ātis, F., *a calamity* (originally a hailstorm, which beats down stalks of grain).
 calamus, ī, M., *stalk, reed, pen*.
 calco,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to trample, tread, travel*.
 caleo,² ēre, uī, *be hot or warm*.
 caleo,³ ere, *grow hot or warm*.
 calidus, a, um, *hot*.
 calix, icis, M., *cup*.
 callidus, a, um, *cunning*.
 cālo, ōnis, M., *camp-servant*.
 campus, ī, M., *field, plain* (8).
 CAN, *sing* (cano³).
 candēns (part. of candeo), tis, *glowing, hot*.
 candidus, a, um, *white, bright* (9).
 canis, is, C.; gen. pl., um, *dog*.
 Canius, ī, M., a proper name.
 Cannæ, ārum, F., *Cannæ*, a town in S. E. Italy, where the Romans were defeated by Hannibal, B.C. 216.
 cano,³ ere, cecinī, cantum, *sing, crow, sound, play* (on an instrument).
 canōrus, a, um, *clear-voiced, melodious*.
 cantillo,¹ āre, *sing feebly, chirp*.
 canto,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *sing*.
 cantus, ūs, M., *song, chant* (27).
 cānus, a, um, *white, hoary* (9); pl., cānī, *gray hair*.
 CAP, *take* (capio, accipio).
 capāx, ācis, *capacious, roomy*.
 caper, caprī, M., *goat*.
 capesso,³ ere, ivī, itum, *take hold of, seize, grasp*.
 capillus, ī, M., *hair*.
 capio,³ ere, cēpī, captum, *take, catch* (25); captus oculīs, *blind*.
 Capitōlium, ī, N., *the Capitol*, a hill in Rome.
 capra (more commonly capella), ae, F., *she-goat*.
 capto,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to catch at, seize, reach eagerly for*.

Capua, ae, F., a town of South Italy, near Naples.
 caput, capitis, N., *head, chief* (town, dish, &c.).
 carcer, eris, M., *prison, dungeon*.
 careo,² ēre, uī, itum, *to be free, be relieved* (of annoyance), *do without, be destitute* (26).
 cāritās, ātis, F., *dearness*, both as affection and as high price.
 carmen, inis, N., *song* (27).
 cāro, cārnis, F., *flesh, meat*.
 Carolus, ī, M., *Charles*.
 Carthāgo, inis, F., *Carthage*, a city of N. Africa, long an enemy of Rome.
 casa, ae, F., *cottage*.
 Cassandra, ae, F., a daughter of Priam, inspired with prophecy.
 cassēs, ium, M., *hunting-net*.
 Cassius, ī, M., one of the conspirators against Cæsar.
 castanea, ae, F., *chestnut*.
 castellum, ī, N., *fort*.
 castra, ōrum, N. pl., *camp*.
 castrēnsis, e, *of the camp*.
 cāsus, ūs, M., *downfall, chance, accident* (cado).
 catellus, ī, M., *little puppy*.
 catēna, ae, F., *chain*.
 Catilina, ae, M., *Catiline*.
 Cato, ōnis, M., a Roman name.
 catulus, ī, M., *whelp, puppy*.
 caula, ae, F., *a sheep-fold, stall*.
 causa, ae, F., *cause, motive*; causā, *for the sake of*.
 caveo,² ēre, cāvī, cautum, *to beware; to be on one's guard; cave*, with pres. subj. (used in prohibitions), *don't*.
 cecidī, see cado.
 cecidī, see caedo.
 cecinī, see cano.
 cēdo,³ ere, cēssī, cēssum, *move, move away, yield, retire, resign, be inferior*.
 celebrer, bris, bre, *thronged, celebrated, numerous*.
 celebros, āre, āvī, ātum, *to throng, celebrate*.
 celer, eris, ere, *swift*.

celeritās, ātis, F., *swiftness*.
 celeriter, *swiftly*.
 cēlo,¹ āre, āvī, ātum (with two acc.), *hide, cover* (2).
 celsus, a, um, *lofty* (10).
 cēna, ae, F., *dinner* (36).
 cēno,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *dine, sup.*
 cēnseo,² ēre, suī, sum, *estimate, reckon* (92).
 cēnsor, ōris, M., *censor* (a Roman magistrate).
 cēnsus, ūs, M., *census*, a register and valuation of citizens.
 cenēsimus, a, um, *hundredth*.
 centum, *a hundred*.
 cēra, ae, F., *wax*; pl., *wax tablets* (for writing).
 Cerēs, eris, F., *Ceres*, goddess of grain and harvest.
 cēreus, a, um, *waxen*.
 cerno,³ ere, crēvī, crētum or certum, *distinguish, descry, decide*.
 certāmen, inis, N., *contest, rivalry*.
 certātīm, *emulously*.
 certē, *surely, at any rate*.
 certiōrem facere, *to inform one*.
 certō, *certainly*.
 certo,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *decide, vie, strive, contend* (90).
 certum est, *it is resolved*.
 certus, a, um (part. of cerno), *decided, certain, sure, resolved*.
 cervīx, īcis (F.; generally plur.), *neck, shoulders*.
 cervus, ī, M., *stag*.
 cēspes, itis, M., *turf*.
 cēssō,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *cease*.
 [cēterus], a, um (masc. sing. not used), *other, the rest*.
 Chrēsippus, ī, M., *Chrysippus*, a Stoic philosopher.
 cibus, ī, M., *food* (36).
 cicāda, ae, F., *tree-locust, katydid*.
 Cicero, ōnis, M., *Cicero*.
 cicōnia, ae, F., *stork*.
 cieo,² ēre, cīvī, citum, *to rouse, stir*.
 Cinna, ae, M., a Roman name.
 circā, *about, around* (acc.).

circiter, (adv. or prep.), *about*.
 circum-aro,¹ *to plough around*.
 circumcīdo,³ ere, cīdī, cīsum, *to cut or trim around*.
 circumcīsus, a, um, *cut off all around*.
 circumdo,¹ dāre, dedī, dātum, *to put round*.
 circum-fero, ferre, tulī, lātum, *to cast around*.
 circumplico,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *fold or wrap round, surround*.
 circumsedeo,² ēre, sēdī, *to sit round, besiege*.
 circumspecto,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to look round upon*.
 circus, ī, M., *circus* (for exhibitions, races, &c.).
 citātus, a, um, *hastening, stirred*.
 cīvīlis, e, *of a citizen, civil*.
 cīvīs, is, C., *citizen*; — meus, *my fellow-citizen*.
 cīvītās, ātis, F., *city, state* (as organized commonwealth: 98).
 clādēs, is, F., *massacre, loss* (24).
 clāmīto,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to shout, call* (freq. of clāmo¹).
 clāmor, ōris, M., *shout, scream, cry* (97). [loud].
 clārus, a, um, *bright, famous*.
 classicum, ī, N., *trumpet-signal*.
 classis, is, F., *fleet*.
 Claudius, ī, M., *Claudius*, a Roman family name.
 claudus, a, um, *lame*.
 clēmēns, tis, *merciful, gentle*.
 clēmēntia, ae, F., *mercy*.
 cliēns, tis, C., *client, dependant*.
 clipeus, ī, M., *shield* (28).
 cloāca, ae, F., *drain, sewer*.
 Clusīnus, a, um, *of Clusium*.
 Cn. for Gnaeus or Cneius.
 coactus, a, um (part. of cōgo), *compelled, gathered*.
 cochlea, ae, F., *snail*.
 Cocles, itis, M., a surname of Horatius ("one-eyed").
 coctilis, e, *baked*.
 coepī, def. (§ 38, 1. a), *I began*.
 coërceo,² ēre, cuī, citum, *compel, restrain* (arceo).

- coetus, ūs, M., *assembly*.
 cōgito,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to think, reflect*.
 cognātio, ōnis, F., *relationship (by blood)*.
 cognōmen, inis, N., *surname, family name (74)*.
 cognosco,³ ere, nōvī, nitum, *learn, recognize, know*.
 cōgo,³ ere, coēgī, coactum, *to gather, compel (co, ago)*.
 cohortor,¹ arī, ātus, *to encourage, exhort*.
 collēga, ae, M., *colleague*.
 collego (or colligo),³ ere, lēgī, lectum, *gather, collect*.
 colligo,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to bind together*.
 collis, is, M., *hill*.
 collum, ī, N., *neck*.
 colo,³ ere, coluī, cultum, *cherish, till, worship*.
 colōnus, ī, M., *farmer, colonist*.
 color, ōris, M., *color*.
 columba, ae, F., *dove*.
 coma, ae, F., *hair*; pl. (poetically), *foliage*.
 comes, itis, C., *companion (29)*.
 comētēs, ae, M., *comet*.
 cōmis, e, *kind, courteous (41)*.
 comitium, ī, N., *place of gathering*; plur., *election*.
 commemoro,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *call to mind, relate, recount*.
 commendo,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to put in charge, intrust*.
 commigro,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to migrate, remove*.
 commilito, ōnis, M., *fellow-soldier, comrade*.
 commodē, *conveniently*.
 commoditās, ātis, F., *convenience, advantage, fitness*.
 commodum, ī, N., *convenience, advantage, profit*.
 commoveo,² ēre, mōvī, mōtum, *move, disturb (violently), stir*.
 commūnis, e, *common*.
 commūnitās, ātis, F., *communality (con, munus)*.
 compāreo,² ēre, uī, *to appear*.
 comparo,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to get together, procure, compare*.
 compēnsō,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to recompense, repay, compensate*.
 compes, edis, F., *fetter*.
 complector,³ tī, plexus, *embrace*.
 compleo,² ēre, ēvī, ētum, *to fill*.
 complētus, a, um, *full, complete*.
 complūrēs, a or ia, *very many*.
 compōno,³ ere, posuī, positum, *to arrange, settle, put together*.
 comprehendo,³ ere, dī, sum, *to seize, perceive, comprehend*.
 comprobo,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *make good, prove, verify*.
 computo,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *reckon, compute*.
 concēdo,³ ere, cēssī, cēssum, *allow, retreat, withdraw*.
 concerpo³ [con, carpo], ere (no perf.), cerptum, *pluck, gather*.
 concessus, ūs, M., *concession, permission*.
 concilio,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *win, acquire, unite, conciliate*.
 concilium, ī, N., *council*.
 concito,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *rouse, excite (strongly)*.
 conclāmo,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *cry aloud*.
 conclūdo³ [con, claudio], ere, clūsī, clūsūm, *to shut up*.
 conclūsus, a, um (part. of last), *shut up*.
 concordia, ae, F., *concord, harmony*.
 concors, cordis, *harmonious, friendly (cor)*.
 concursus, ūs, M., *concourse, a running together*.
 concutio³ [con, quatio], ere, cussī, cussūm, *shake, clash*.
 condemno,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *condemn*.
 condicio (conditio), ōnis, F., *condition, terms*.
 condimentum, ī, N., *seasoning, sauce*.
 condio,⁴ īre, īvī (īī), ītum, *to season, embellish*.

condo,³ dere, didī, ditum, *put together, found, build, put to rest, get in, cure* (of crops).
 condocefactus, a, um, *trained, tamed.* [together, hire].
 condūco,³ ere, xī, ctum, *bring*
 cōnfectus, a, um (part. of cōn-
 ficio), *wrought, reduced.*
 cōnfero, ferre, tulī, lātum (col-
 lātum), *to bring together, com-
 pare, betake* (one's self), *put
 upon, convey.*
 cōnfertus, a, um, *full, crowded.*
 cōnficio,³ ere, fēcī, fectum, *make
 thoroughly, finish, prepare.*
 cōnfirmo,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *con-
 firm, strengthen, affirm.*
 confiteor,² ērī, fessus [fateor],
confess, acknowledge, admit.
 confluo,³ ere, fluxī, *flow to-
 gether, throng.*
 confringo,³ ere, frēgī, fractum,
break in pieces [frango].
 confugio,³ ere, fūgī, *to flee for
 refuge.*
 congrego,¹ āre, āvī, ātum [grex],
gather in flocks, congregate.
 conjicio (cōnicio),³ ere, jēcī, jec-
 tum, *to cast, to hurl.*
 conjunctio, ōnis, F., *a joining,
 companionship.*
 conjunctus, a, um, *joined.*
 conjungo,³ ere, junxī, junctum,
to join closely.
 conjunx (or conjux), jugis, c.,
partner, i.e. husband or wife.
 conjūrātio, ōnis, F., *conspiracy.*
 conjūrātus, ī, M., *conspirator.*
 conjūro,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to con-
 spire* (con; jūro,¹ swear).
 conligo,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to bind,
 fasten together* (= colligo¹).
 conloquor,³ quī, locūtus, *to con-
 verse.*
 cōnor,¹ ārī, ātus, *try, endeavor,
 attempt* (18).
 conquīro [con; quaero],³ ere,
 quīsivī, quīsītum, *to inquire,
 search out.*
 cōnscientia, ae, F., *conscious-
 ness, conscience.*

cōnscio,⁴ īre, *to be conscious.*
 cōnsecro,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *con-
 secrate* (con; sacer).
 cōnscius, a, um, *conscious.*
 cōnsenesco,³ ere, senuī, *to grow
 old* (con; senex).
 cōnsensus, ūs, M., *consent, fel-
 low-feeling* (con; sentio).
 cōnsequor,³ sequī, secūtus, *to
 follow close, overtake* (95).
 cōnservātio, ōnis, F., *preserva-
 tion* (con; servo¹).
 cōnsessus, ūs, M., *meeting, as-
 sembly* (con; sedeo²).
 cōnsīdero,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to
 consider, ponder.*
 cōnsīdo,³ ere, sēdī, sessum, *to
 sit down* (con; sīdo³).
 cōnsilium, ī, N., *counsel, plan,
 wise counsel, wisdom* (31).
 cōnsimilis, e, *very like, just like.*
 cōnsisto,³ ere, stitī, stitum, *to
 stand fast, halt, stay.*
 cōnsocio,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to
 associate with, join, connect.*
 cōnsōlātio, ōnis, F., *consolation.*
 cōnspectus, ūs, M., *sight, view.*
 cōnspicio,³ ere, spexī, spectrum,
to view, behold.
 cōnspicor,¹ ārī, ātus, *to get
 sight of.*
 cōnstāntia, ae, F., *firmness.*
 cōnstituo,³ ere, stituī, ūtum, *to
 establish, resolve* [statuo].
 cōnsto,¹ stāre, stitī, stātum, *con-
 sist, be established; constat,
 it is settled* (fact or resolve).
 cōnstringo,³ ere, strinxī, stric-
 tum, *to bind fast.*
 cōnsuesco,³ ere, suēvī, suētum,
become accustomed.
 cōnsuētūdo, inis, F., *custom* (70).
 cōnsul, ulis, M., *consul* (chief
 executive officer of Rome).
 cōnsulātus, ūs, M., *consulship.*
 cōnsulo,³ ere, uī, sultum, *to con-
 sult* (acc.), *consult for* (dat.).
 cōnsultō, *on purpose.*
 cōnsultum, ī, N., *counsel.*
 cōnsurgo,³ ere, surrexi, surrec-
 tum, *to rise up, revolt.*

- contemno,³ ere, temp̄sī, temp̄tum, *to despise*.
- contemptus, ūs, M., *contempt, scorn*.
- contendo,³ ere, dī, tum, *stretch towards, strive, contend*; contendo ab, *urge upon*.
- contentio, ōnis, F., *strife, contest*.
- contero,³ ere, trīvī, trītum, *to wear away, bruise, waste*.
- conterritus, a, um, *terrified*.
- contexo,³ ere, textuī, textum, *weave together*.
- conticesco,³ ere, ticuī, *to grow silent* (incept. of taceo²).
- continēns, tis (part. of continueo), *continuous*; as a noun, *the continent*.
- contineo,² ēre, continuī, tentum [con; teneo], *hold together, contain, keep*.
- contingo,³ ere, tigī, tactum [tango], *to touch, befall*; contingit, *it happens* (4).
- continuō, *immediately*.
- continuus, a, um, *constant, in succession*.
- contrā, as prep. (acc.), *against, over against*; as adv., *on the other hand*.
- contraho,³ ere, xī, ctum, *to draw together, contract, restrain*.
- contrārius, a, um, *contrary*.
- contremisco,³ ere, tremuī, *to be seized with trembling*.
- contulī, see confero.
- convenio,⁴ ĩre, venī, ventum, *to meet, gather*.
- conventus, ūs, M., *meeting, concourse*.
- convertō,³ ere, tī, sum, *turn*.
- convīva, ae, C., *fellow-guest, companion* (at table).
- convīvium, ī, N., *feast, banquet*.
- convoco,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *call together*.
- cōpia, ae, F., *abundance, opportunity* (78); plural, *forces*.
- cōpiōsus, a, um, *abounding in resources*.
- coquo,³ ere, coxī, coctum, *to cook*.
- cōr, cordis, N., *heart*.
- cōram, *openly*; (with abl.), *in the presence of*.
- Corinthius, a, um, *Corinthian*.
- Corinthus, ī, F., *Corinth, a city of Greece*.
- Cornēlia, ae, F., a Roman matron, daughter of Scipio and mother of Gracchus.
- cornicen, cinis, M. [cornū; cano], *horn-blower*.
- cornū, ūs (ū), N., *horn*.
- corpus, ōris, N., *body*.
- corripio,³ ere, ripuī, reptum, *to seize* (25).
- corruptus, a, um (part. of corrumpo), *spoiled, corrupt*.
- cortex, icis, M. or F., *bark, hull*.
- corvus, ī, M., *a crow*.
- crās, *to-morrow*.
- crāstinus, a, um, *belonging to the morrow*; crāstinus (sc. diēs), ī, M., *the morrow*.
- crēber, bra, brum, *thick, close, frequent*.
- crēbresco,³ ere, bruī or buī, *grow dense, thicken, increase*.
- crēdo,³ dere, didī, ditum, *to give in trust, trust, believe* (92).
- creo,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to create, elect*. [din.]
- crepitus, ūs, M., *noise* (rattling).
- Crēs, Crētis, C., *Cretan*.
- cresco,³ ere, crēvī, crētum, *grow, increase*.
- Crēta, ae, F., *Crete, an island*.
- crēta, ae, F., *chalk*.
- crētāceus, a, um, *of chalk*.
- Crētēnsis, e, *belonging to Crete*.
- crīminor, ārī, ātus, *to accuse*.
- crīnis, is, M., *hair*.
- crōcio,⁴ ĩre, *to croak* (as a raven).
- crocodīlus, ī, M., *crocodile*.
- crucio,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *torment, torture*.
- crūdēlis, e, *bloody, cruel* (93).
- crūdēlitās, ātis, F., *cruelty*.
- cruentus, a, um, *bloody*.
- cruor, ōris, M., *blood* (when it is shed).

crūs, crūris, N., *leg.*
 cruz, crucis, F., *cross.*
 †CUB, to lie (-cumbo³).
 cubiculum, ī, N., *chamber.*
 cucūlo,¹ āre, to call "cuckoo."
 cucūlus, ī, M., a *cuckoo.*
 culpa, ae, F., *fault* (32).
 culpo,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, to *blame.*
 cultrīx, icis, F. [colo], she that
tills, &c.
 cultūra, ae, F., *cultivation.*
 cultus, ūs, M., *tillage, worship,*
mode of living, attention.
 cum (prep. abl.), *with.*
 cum (adv.), *when; cum primum,*
as soon as; cum . . tum, while
. . so also; both . . and.
 cūnābula, ōrum, N., *cradle.*
 cūnae, ārum, F., *cradle.*
 cunctātio, ōnis, F., *delay.*
 cunctātor, ōris, M., *delayer.*
 cunctor,¹ āri, ātus, to *delay.*
 cunctus, a, um, *all* (77: more
 often in the plural).
 cunīculus, ī, M., *rabbit.*
 cupiditās, ātis, F., *eager desire,*
cupidity.
 cupīdo, inis, F., *desire.*
 cupidus, a, um, *eager, desirous,*
greedy (20).
 cupio,³ ere, ivī, itum, *desire* (33).
 cur, *why.*
 cūra, ae, F., *care, anxiety* (38).
 cūrātio, ōnis, F., *care, treatment.*
 Curēs, ium, M., F., a Sabine town.
 cūria, ae, F., *senate-house.*
 cūro,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *provide,*
take care of.
 curro,³ ere, cucurrī, cursum, *run.*
 currus, ūs, M., *chariot, car.*
 cursus, ūs, M., *running, course,*
race, voyage.
 curvus, a, um, *crooked, bent.*
 custōdia, ae, F., *custody, guard.*
 custōdio,⁴ ĩre, ivī, itum, *guard.*
 custōs, ōdis, M., *guard, guard-*
ian.
 cygnus, ī, M., a *swan.*
 cymba, ae, F., a *boat* (73).
 Cyrus, ī, M., *Cyrus, a Persian*
king.

D.

damno,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *condemn.*
 dē (abl.), *down from, of, about* (1).
 dea, ae, F., *goddess* (p. 4, a).
 dēbeo,² ĩre, uī, itum, to *owe,*
ought.
 dēbilis, e, *weak, feeble.*
 dēcēdo,³ ere, cessī, cessum, to
withdraw, retreat (3).
 decem, ten.
 decemvir, virī, M., *decemvir* (one
 of a board of ten).
 dēcerno,³ ere, crēvī, crētum, to
decree.
 dēcerno,³ ere, psī, ptum, to *pluck,*
gather [carpo].
 dēcerto,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, to *con-*
tend, strive (90).
 decet,² uit, it is *becoming.*
 dēcido,³ ere, dī, itum, to *fall off, fail*
 [cado].
 decimus, a, um, *tenth.*
 dēclāro,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *make*
clear, show, declare.
 dēclīno,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, to *bend*
aside, avoid.
 decora, ōris, M., *beauty, grace.*
 decōrus, a, um, *beautiful, becom-*
ing (91); ad decōrum, *neatly.*
 dēcresco,³ ere, crēvī, crētum, to
decrease.
 dēcuro,³ ere, currī or cucurrī,
 cursum, *run down, advance.*
 decus, oris, N., *ornament, honor,*
dignity (46).
 dēdecet, uit, it is *unbecoming.*
 dēdecus, oris, N., *dishonor.*
 dēdo,³ didī, ditum, to *surrender.*
 dēdūco,³ xī, ctum, to *lead away.*
 dēfectio, ōnis, F., *revolt, eclipse.*
 dēfendo,³ ere, dī, sum, to *defend.*
 dēfēnsor, ōris, M., *defender.*
 dēflecto,³ ere, flexī, flexum, *bend,*
turn off (down or away).
 deinde, then.
 dējicio (dēcicio),³ ere, jēcī, jec-
 tum, to *cast down; dējectus,*
downcast.
 dēlectātio, ōnis, F., *delight.*

dēlecto,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *delight, please.*

dēlectus, ūs, M., *a levy of troops.*

dēleo,² ēre, ēvī, ētum, *blot out, destroy, annihilate.*

dēlicātus, a, um, *delicate, effeminate, dainty.*

dēlictum, ī, N., *fault (32).*

dēlitesco,³ ere, lituī, *to lie hid (lateo).*

Dēlos, ī, F., *an island of the Aegean, sacred to Apollo.*

dēmentia, ae, F., *madness, folly.*

dēmergo,³ ere, sī, sum, *to plunge, (trans.); pass., to dive, sink.*

dēmetior,⁴ irī, mēnsus, *to measure out (sparingly).*

dēmeto,³ ere, messuī, messum, *to reap, mow, cut off.*

dēmigro,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to remove.*

Dēmostenēs, is, M., *an orator of Athens.*

dēmum, *at length, in short.*

dēnique, *at length, in short.*

dēns, dentis, M., *tooth, tusk.*

dēnsus, a, um, *crowded, dense, close.* [down.

dēpendeo,² ēre (no perf.), *hang*

dēpendo,³ ere, dī, sum, *to weigh out, pay.*

dēpōno,³ ere, posuī, positum, *to lay down or aside.*

dēposco,³ ere, poposcī, *to demand, claim, request (79).*

dēprehendo,³ ere, dī, sum, *to catch, seize, arrest.*

dēpugno,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *fight (out a battle).*

dēscendo,³ ere, dī, sum, *to descend.*

dēscribo,³ ere, scripsī, ptum, *to describe, write about, trace, draw, mark off.*

dēsero,³ ere, dēseruī, dēsertum, *forsake, desert [sero, bind].*

dēsīderium, ī, N., *a longing for.*

dēsīdero,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *want, desire, feel the want of (33).*

dēsīlio⁴ [de; salio], īre, siluī, sultum, *leap down.*

dēsino,³ ere, dēsivī (dēsīi), dēsī-
tum, *leave off, cease.*

dēsipio,³ ere, *to be foolish.*

dēspēro,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to despair of.*

dēspicio,³ ere, spexī, spectum, *to look down on, despise.*

dēstitūtus, a, um, *left alone.*

dēsūm, esse, fuī, *to be wanting.*

dēterreo,² ēre, uī, itum, *to terrify, alarm.*

dētrīmentum, ī, N., *loss, damage (dē; tero: 35).*

dētrūdo,³ ere, sī, sum, *to thrust away, push back.*

deus, ī, M., plur. deī, diī or dī (p. 5. e), *a god, divinity.*

dēvasto,¹ āre, ātum (no perf.), *to lay waste.*

dēversor,¹ ārī, ātus, *turn aside.*

dēversōrium, ī, N., *a resting-place, inn.*

dēvinco,³ ere, vīcī, victum, *to conquer.*

dexter, tera (tra), terum (trum), *right, right hand.*

‡DIC, say (dico,³ disco,³ dico¹).

dicio, ōnis, F., *sway, subjection.*

dīco,³ ere, xī, ctum, *say, tell (64); imperat., dīc.*

dīctito,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *keep saying, repeat.*

didīcī, see disco.³

Dīdō, ōnis (or Dīdūs), F., *Dido, queen of Carthage.*

diēs, diēī, M. (rarely F.), *day.*

differo, ferre, distulī, dīlātum, *to delay, differ, defer.*

difficilis, e, *difficult.*

diffugio,³ ere, fūgī, *scatter, flee away.*

diffundo,³ ere, fūdī, fūsum, *pour far and wide, pour out, spread.*

dīgītus, ī, M., *finger, toe.*

dīgītās, tātis, F., *dignity.*

dīgīnor, ārī, ātus, *to deem worthy.*

dīgīnus, a, um, *worthy (abl.).*

dīlābor,³ ī, lāpsus, *fall apart, glide away.*

dīlīgēntia, ae, F., *diligence, discretion.*

- diligenter, *diligently*.
 diligo,³ ere, lexī, lectum, *love*
 (less strong than amo : II).
 dimico,¹ āre, āvī or uī, ātum, *to*
fight. contend (90).
 dimidium, ī, N., *half*.
 dimitto,³ ere, misi, missum, *send*
away, dismiss.
 Diōn, ōnis, M., *Dion*, a patriot of
 Sicily.
 directus, a, um (part. of dirigo),
straight, perpendicular.
 direptio, ōnis, F., *plundering*.
 dirimo,³ ere, ēmi, emptum, *to*
divide, put asunder [dis, emo].
 dirus, a, um, *dreadful* (93).
 Dis, Dītis, *Pluto*, god of the
 Lower World.
 dis (in comp.), *apart*.
 discēdo,³ ere, cessī, cessum, *de-*
part, pass away, cease.
 discepto,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to dis-*
pute, discuss.
 discessus, ūs, M., *departure,*
separation.
 discidium, ī [discindo], N., *sep-*
aration, parting, quarrel.
 discindo, ere, cidi, cissum, *to*
cut apart, separate, divide.
 disciplina, ae, F., *system of teach-*
ing, discipline, training.
 discipulus, ī, M., *scholar, dis-*
ciple.
 disco,³ ere, didicī, *to learn*.
 discordia, ae, F., *discord*.
 discrimen, inis, N., *decision* (by
 conflict), *crisis, peril*.
 discuro,³ ere, curri (cucurri),
 cursum, *to run about*.
 disertus, a, um, *eloquent* (72).
 dispar, paris, *unequal, unlike*.
 disputo,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to dis-*
pute (think apart), *discuss,*
deliver an opinion.
 dissēnsio, ōnis, F., *disagreement*.
 dissentio,⁴ ire, sensi, sum, *to*
disagree.
 dissimilis, e, *unlike*.
 distinctē, *distinctly*.
 distinctus, a, um [distinguo],
studded, marked, set-off.
 distineo [teneo²], ere, uī, ten-
 tum, *to hold apart, divide*.
 distingo,³ ere, nxī, nctum, *to*
set-off, mark, distinguish.
 disto,¹ āre, *to be distant or apart,*
to differ.
 dītor, dītissimus, *richer, richest*
 (used as compar. and superl.
 of dīves).
 diū, diūtius, diūtissimē, *long* (of
 time), *in a long time*.
 diūturnitās, atis, F., *long dura-*
tion.
 diūturnus, a, um, *long* (in time),
lasting, durable, long con-
tinued.
 dīversus, a, um, *inconsistent*.
 dīves, itis, *rich*.
 dīvido,³ ēre, īsī, īsum, *to divide*.
 dīvinus, a, um, *divine, godlike,*
superhuman.
 dīvitiae, ārum, F., *riches, wealth*
 (78).
 do,¹ dāre, dēdī, dātum, *give* (37);
 in compos., *place*.
 doceo,² ēre, docuī, doctum, *teach,*
tell (followed by two acc.).
 doctor, ōris, M., *teacher*.
 doctus, a, um, *learned, skilled*.
 doleo,³ ēre, doluī, *be painful, feel*
pain, grief, suffer (with abl. of
 that from which one suffers).
 dolor, ōris, M., *pain, grief* (38).
 dolus, ī, M., *trick, fraud, craft*.
 domesticus, a, um, *of the house*
 or *family*.
 domī (loc.), *at home*.
 domicilium, ī, N., *home, resi-*
dence.
 domina, ae, F., *queen, mistress*.
 dominātus, ūs, M., *dominion,*
tyranny.
 dominor,¹ ārī, ātus, *to rule, be*
master or tyrant.
 dominus, ī, M., *master, lord;*
 domine (voc.), *sir*.
 domo,¹ āre, domuī, domitum,
subdue, tame, break in.
 domus. ūs, F. (p. 18. b), *house;*
 domī, *at home* (39).
 donec, *until*.

dōno,¹ āre, āvī, ātum (§ 51, I. c),
to give, present (37).
dōnum, ī, N., gift (40).
dormio,⁴ ire, ivī, itum, to sleep.
dōs, dōtis (g. pl. ium), F., dowry.
Druidēs, um, *Druids*, the priestly
class of Gaul.
dubitātio, ōnis, F., *doubt*.
dubito,¹ āre, āvī, ātum (with an
or quīn), *doubt*; (with infin.),
hesitate.
dubius, a, um, *doubtful*.
‡**duc**, lead (dūco,³ dux).
ducentī, ae, a, *two hundred*.
dūco,³ ere, dūxī, dūctum; im-
perat., dūc, to lead, hold, think.
dulcēdo, inis, F., *charm, sweet-
ness*.
dulcis, e, *sweet, fresh* (of water).
dum, with indic., *while*; with
subj. (generally), *until*.
dūmētum, ī, N., *bramble-thicket*.
dūmus, ī, M., *brier, bramble*.
duo, ae, o (see p. 7), *two*.
duplico,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *double*.
dūritia, ae, F., *hardness*.
dūro,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *endure*,
last, hold out.
dūrus, a, um, *hard, hardy* (93).
dux, ducis, C., *leader, guide* (42).

E.

ē (ēx), *from, out of* (I); in
compos., *out, completely*.
ea, fem. of **is**; **eam**, *her*.
ecquid, *what? any, at all?*
edāx, ācis, *greedy*.
ēdisco,³ ere, didicī, *to learn thor-
oughly*.
ēditus, a, um (part. of **ēdo**³),
prominent.
ēdo,³ ere, ēdidī, ēditum, *exhibit*,
put forth, utter, produce.
ēdo, edere or esse, ēdī, ēsum
(Gr. p. 80), *eat*.
effēmīno,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *debase*
by luxury, enfeeble [fēmīna].
effero, ferre, extulī, ēlātum, *carry*
out, carry away.

efficientia, ae, F., *efficacy, potency*.
efficio,³ [ex; facio], ere, fēcī, fec-
tum, *make out, effect*.
effigiēs, iēī, F., *an image, appa-
rition*.
effluo,³ ere, flūxī, *to flow out, or*
away.
effodio,³ ere, fōdī, fossum, *dig*
up or out.
effugio,³ ere, fūgī, *to flee away*,
escape from.
egēns, tis (part. of **egeo**), *desti-
tute* (82).
egeo,² ēre, eguī, *be destitute*,
need (abl. or gen.).
Egeria, ae, F., *nymph of a grotto*
near Rome.
Egerius, ī, M., *a proper name*.
egēstās, ātis, F., *poverty, desti-
tution*.
ēgī, **ēgeram**, see **ago**,³
ego, meī, mihi, mē (p. 18), *I*.
egomet, *I myself*.
ēgredior,³ dī, gressus, *to go forth*.
ēgregius, a, um, *excellent, dis-
tinguished, unusual, fine, re-
markable* [e; grex].
ējus, eī (gen. and dat. of **is**),
his, hers, &c.
ēlātus, a, um (part. of **effero**),
carried away, uplifted.
ēlegāns, tis, *fine, elegant*.
ēlegantia, ae, F., *elegance*.
elementum, ī, N., *beginning*.
elephāntus, ī, M., *elephant*.
ēlevo,¹ āre, ātum (no perf.), *dis-
parage, make light of* [levis].
ēligo,³ ere, ēlēgī, ēlectum, *pick*
out, elect, select, choose.
ēloquēns, eloquent (72).
ēloquentia, ae, F., *eloquence*.
ēlūdo,³ ere, sī, sum, *to delude*,
mock, make game of [lūdus].
ēmergo,³ ere, sī, sum, *to emerge*.
ēmineo,² ēre, uī, *to project, be*
conspicuous [e; maneo].
emo,³ ere, ēmī, emptum, *buy*
(originally *take*).
emptor, ōris, M., *purchaser*.
empturio,⁴ ire, *I want to buy*.
en (exclam.), *behold! ho!*

ēnervo,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *enervate, unman, enfeeble* [nervus].
 enim, *for* (following one or more words).
 Ennius, i, M., *Ennius*, an early poet of Rome.
 ēnsis, is, M., *sword* (poetic).
 ēnumero,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to recount, reckon* (numerus).
 eō, *thither*.
 eō . . quō (with comparatives), *the . . the*: see § 22, 2.
 eo, īre, īvī, itum (p. 39), *go* (43).
 Epaminōndās, ae, a general and statesman of Thebes.
 epistola (ula), ae, F., *a letter*.
 epulae, ārum, F., *banquet* (36).
 eques, itis, M., *rider, horseman, knight*; pl., *cavalry* (equus).
 equester, tris, tre, *belonging to cavalry, equestrian*.
 equidem, *in fact, for my part* (concessive), *it is true, to be sure*.
 equitātus, ūs, M., *cavalry*.
 equito,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to ride*.
 equus, ī, M., *horse*.
 ergā, *towards* (acc.).
 ergō, *therefore, then*.
 Eriphylē, ēs, F., *wife of Amphiarāus*.
 ēripio,³ ere, ripuī, reptum, *snatch away, remove, rescue* (rapio).
 erro,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *wander, err, stray, mistake*.
 ērudio,⁴ īre, īvī (iī), itum, *to instruct, train* (ē; rudis).
 ērumpto,³ ere, ērūpī, ēruptum, *to break out, burst forth, begin to flow* (verb-root RUP).
 esca, ae, F., *food, bait*.
 esse (see sum), *to be*.
 ēsurio,⁴ īre, īvī (iī), itum, *to fast, be hungry* (desider. of edo).
 et, *and even*; et . . et, *both . . and*; on the one hand . . on the other.
 etenim, *for* (you see, you know).
 etiam, *also, even, yes*.
 Etruscus, a, um, *Etruscan*.
 eum, *him* [is].

Eurōtās, ae, M., a river of Sparta.
 ēvādo,³ ere, sī, sum, *come out, escape, pass out*.
 ēvenio,⁴ īre, vēnī, ventum, *to come forth, happen* (4).
 ēventus, ūs, M., *event, result*.
 ēverto,³ ere, tī, sum, *overturn*.
 ex, *out of, from, of, directly after, on account of, according to* (1).
 exanimo,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to render lifeless* (ex; anima).
 exaudio,⁴ īre, īvī (iī), itum, *hear* (at a distance), *overhear*.
 excēdo,³ ere, cēssī, cēssum, *to go forth, withdraw*.
 excello,³ ere, uī, sum, *to excel*.
 excipio,³ ere, cēpī, ceptum, *to overtake, receive, welcome* (25).
 excito,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to rouse, excite, stir up* (ex; cieo).
 exclāmo,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *cry out, exclaim*.
 exclūdo,³ clūdere, clūsī, clūsum, *shut out, hatch* (ex; claudio).
 excūsātio, ōnis, F., *excuse*.
 exedo,³ ere, ēdī, ēsum, *eat out, consume, wear away*.
 exemplum, ī, N., *sample, pattern, example*.
 exeo, īre, iī, itum, *go forth* (3).
 exerceo,³ cēre, cui, citum, *keep busy, manage*; (in passive), *train one's self* (ex; arceo).
 exercitātio, ōnis, F., *exercise*.
 exercitus, ūs, M., *army* (5).
 exēsus, see exedo.
 exigo,³ ere, ēgī, actum, *to drive out* (ex; ago).
 exiguus, a, um, *small, mean, scanty*.
 exilis, e, *slender, feeble* (44).
 exīstimātio, ōnis, F., *estimate, judgment*.
 exīstimo,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *think, deem, reckon* (aestimo: 92).
 existo, see exsisto.
 exitium, ī, N., *destruction, ruin* (ex; eo: lit., a going out).
 exordium, ī, N., *the beginning, origin* (ex, ordior).
 exorior,⁴ irī, ortus, *arise*.

expeditus, a, um, *unencumbered, rapid* (ex; pes = *foot-free*).
expello,³ ere, expulī, expulsū, *to drive out, expel*.
expergefacio,³ ere, fēcī, factum, *to rouse, awaken*.
expergiscor,³ cī, experrectus, *to rouse one's self, wake*.
experimentum, ī, M., *trial, experiment*.
expertus,⁴ irī, expertus, *to try, prove, test*.
expers, tis, *without a share, destitute* (ex; pars).
expeto,³ ere, petivī (iī), petitū, *to seek, claim* (79).
explico,¹ āre, uī, itum (or āvī, ātum), *to unfold, explain*.
explōrātor, ōris, M., *searcher, scout*.
exprimo,³ ere, pressī, pressum, *to press out, express* (premo).
exprōmo,³ ere, mpsī, mptum, *to take out, exhibit, declare*.
expugno,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to take by siege, storm, conquer*.
expulsor, ōris, M., *expeller*.
expulsus, see **expello**³.
exsilio,⁴ ire, siluī, sultum, *to leap forth, start up* (salio).
exsilium, ī, N., *exile, banishment* (exsul).
exsisto,³ ere, stitī, stitum, *arise, appear, exist* (sisto, STA).
exspecto,¹ āre, āvī. ātum, *look out for, expect, wait*.
extinguo,³ ere, stinxī, nctum, *to extinguish, destroy, kill*.
exsto,¹ stāre (no perf. or sup.), *stand forth, rise*.
exsul, ulis, C., *an exile*.
extemplō, *instantly*.
externus, a, um, *foreign; as a noun, stranger*.
extrā (acc.), *outside of, beyond*.
extraho,³ ere, traxī, tractum, *draw out, drag*.
extrēmus, a, um, *last; extrēma insula, the end of the island*.

F.

†FA, say (for,¹ fātum).
fabricārier = fabricāri, old inf. of
fabricor,¹ ārī, ātus, *manufacture, fabricate, forge*.
fābula, ae, F., *fable, tale* (for).
 †FAC, make, do (facio).³
facesso,³ ere, ī, itum, *to do eagerly; facesso negotium, bring trouble upon* (dat.).
facētia, ārum, F., *wit, fun*.
facētus, a, um, *elegant, funny*.
facile, *easily*.
facilis, e, *easy*.
facinus, oris, N., *act, crime* (of violence: 32).
facio,³ ere, fēcī, factum, *make, do; imperat., fac; pass., fīo*.
facultās, ātis, F., *opportunity, ability* (88).
fāgus, ī, F., *beech-tree*.
fallāx, ācis, *treacherous, deceitful*.
fallo,³ ere, fefellī, falsum, *cheat, deceive, disappoint* (45).
falsō, *falsely*.
falsus, a, um (part. of fallo), *deceived, false*.
falx, falcis, F., *sickle, pruning-knife*.
fāma, ae, F., *common talk, report, fame* (46).
famēs, is, F., *hunger, famine*.
familia, ae, F., *household, family, especially the slaves* (famulus).
familiāris, e, *belonging to a family, familiar; (noun), friend*.
fasciculus, ī, M., *bundle, faggot*.
fateor,² ērī, fassus, *to confess*.
fatigo,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to weary, distress*.
fātum, ī, N., *fate, destiny*.
faucēs, ium, F., *jaws, throat, passage* (into any thing).
fautor, ōris, M., *favorer, supporter*.
faveo,² ēre, fāvī, fautum, *to favor* (dat.).

fax, facis, F., *torch, firebrand*.
 fēcundus, a, um, *fertile, productive, prolific*.
 fēlis (or fēlēs), is, F., *cat*.
 fēlix, īcis, *happy, fortunate, of good omen* (47).
 fēmina, ae, F., *woman, female* (root FE: "the producer.").
 fenestra, ae, F., *window*.
 fēnus, oris, N., *interest, usury, profit* (root FE, in fētus).
 fera, ae, F., *wild creature, wild animal or beast* (14).
 ferāx, ācis, *fertile, productive*.
 ferē, *almost, for the most part, about*.
 ferēns, tis, *bearing, bringing*.
 fēriæ, ārum, F., *holidays*.
 ferio⁴ (no perf. or sup.), *to strike*.
 feritās, ātis, F., *wildness, fierceness*.
 fermē, *nearly, almost, about*.
 fero, ferre, tulī, lātum (p. 39); *bear, carry, tell; prae sē ferre, to show, exhibit*.
 ferōx, ōcis, *fierce, cruel* (93).
 ferreus, a, um, *of iron*.
 ferrum, ī, N., *iron*.
 fertilis, e, *fertile*.
 fertilitās, ātis, F., *fertility*.
 ferus, a, um, *wild, fierce* (93).
 ferveo,² ēre, buī, *to glow, burn, be hot*.
 fessus, a, um, *wearry*.
 festino,¹ āre, āvi, ātum, *to hasten*.
 festus, a, um, *festal*. [*prolific*.
 fētus, a, um, *producing, full*, †FID. *split* (fīndo,³ fīssio).
 fidēlis, e, *faithful*.
 Fidēnās, ātis, *of Fidenæ*.
 fidēs, is, F., *string; plur., lyre*.
 fidēs, eī, F., *faith*.
 fīdo,³ ere, fīsus, *to trust* (dat.).
 fīdus, a, um, *faithful*.
 †FIG, *shape* (fīngo,³ fīctilis).
 figūra, ae, F., *figure, shape*.
 figūro,¹ āre, āvi, ātum, *fashion, shape*.
 filia, ae, F. (see p. 4, a), *daughter*.
 filiola, ae, F., *little daughter*.
 filiulus, ī, M., *little son*.

filius, ī, M., *son; voc., fili*.
 fīndo,³ ere, fīdī, fīssum, *to split, divide, separate*.
 fīngo,² ere, fīnxī, fīctum, *fashion, form, imagine* (root FIG).
 fīnio,⁴ ire, īvī (īi), ītum, *to limit, bound, fix*.
 fīnis, is, M., *end; plur., bounds, limits, territory* (48).
 fīnitimus, a, um, *neighboring*.
 fīo, fierī, factus, *become, be made, be done* (used as passive of facio:³ p. 39).
 firmus, a, um, *firm, steady*.
 fīssio, ōnis, F., *cleft, cleaving*.
 fistula, ae, F., *pipe, reed, flute*.
 flagrāns, tis, *blazing*.
 flāmen, inis, N., *blast of wind*.
 flamma, ae, F., *blaze, flame*.
 flāvesco,³ ere, *to grow yellow*.
 flāvus, a, um, *yellow*.
 flecto,³ ere, xī, xum, *to bend, turn*.
 flexuōsus, a, um, *crooked, bending*.
 florēns, tis, *flourishing*.
 flōreo,² ēre, flōruī, *to flourish, bloom* (flōs).
 flōresco,³ ere, *begin to bloom*.
 flōs, flōris, M., *flower*.
 †FLU, *flow* (fluo,³ flūmen).
 fluctus, ūs, M., *wave, flood*.
 flūmen, inis, N., *flowing water, stream, river* (49).
 †FOD, *dig* (fodio,³ fossa).
 fluo,³ ere, fluxī, fluxum, *flow*.
 focolus, ī, M., *fire-pan, brazier*.
 focus, ī, M., *fire-place, hearth*.
 fodio,³ ere, fōdī, fossum, *to dig, pick*.
 foedus, eris, N., *a treaty, league*.
 foedus, a, um, *foul, disgraceful*.
 folium, ī, N., *leaf*.
 fōns, fontis, M., *spring, fountain*.
 fore, *will be* (fut. inf. of esse).
 forma, ae, F., *inward form* (organization), *form, shape*.
 formīca, ae, F., *ant*.
 formīdo, inis, F., *dread, terror*.
 formīdolōsus, a, um, *formidable*.
 formōsus, a, um, *beautiful, shapely* (91).

formula, ae, F., *little model, pattern, rule, writ* (legal).
 fortis, e, *sturdy, strong, brave, valiant* (23).
 fortiter, *bravely*.
 fortitūdo, inis, F., *bravery, courage, fortitude*.
 fortūna, ae, F., *fortune*.
 fortūnātus, a, um, *fortunate* (47).
 forum, ī, N., *forum* (public square).
 fossa, ae, F., *ditch, trench* (FOD).
 foveo,² ēre, fōvi, fōtum, *warm, fondle, cherish, brood over*.
 †FRAG, *break* (frango,³ fragor).
 fragilis, e, *frail, easily broken*.
 fragor, ōris, M., *crash, crashing noise* (97).
 frango,³ ere, frēgī, fractum, *break*.
 frāter, tris, M., *brother*.
 fraudo,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to cheat, deprive* (45).
 frēno,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to check, curb*.
 fretum, ī, N., *strait, a narrow sea* (67).
 frīgidus, a, um, *cold*.
 frīgus, oris, N., *cold*.
 frōns, dis, F., *leaf*.
 frōns, tis, F., *brow, forehead*.
 †FRU, *enjoy* (fruor,³ frūgēs).
 fructuōsus, a, um, *fruitful, profitable*.
 fructus, tūs. M., *fruit* (94), *fruits* (generally), *profit*.
 frūgēs, um, F., *grain, produce*.
 frūgī (a dat. used as indecl. adj.), *good, honest, thrifty*.
 frūgifer, fera, ferum, *productive*.
 frūmentum, ī, N., *grain* (94).
 fruor,³ ī, fructus, *enjoy* (abl.).
 frustrā, *in vain*.
 frustror,¹ āri, ātus, *to deceive, disappoint, elude* (45).
 frustum, ī, N., *piece, fragment*.
 †FUD, *pour* (fundo,³ fūsus).
 fuī, see sum.
 fugio,³ ere, fūgī, itum, *to flee*.
 fugo,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to drive, put to flight*.
 fulgeo,² ēre, fulsī, *to shine, glow*.

fulgur, uris, N., *lightning* (75).
 fulmen, inis, N., *thunderbolt, flash of lightning* (75).
 fūmo,¹ āre, *to smoke*.
 funditus, *utterly, from the bottom*.
 fundo,³ ere, fūdī, fūsus, *to pour, pour forth*.
 fundus, ī, M., *ground, estate*.
 fūnestus, a, um, *fatal*.
 fungor,³ ī, functus, *to fulfil, perform* (abl.).
 fūr, fūris, M., *thief*.
 furor, ōris, M., *madness* (raving), *rage* (mad).
 fūrōr,¹ āri, ātus, *steal* (by craft).
 furtim (adv.), *by stealth*.
 fustis, is, M., *club*.
 fūsus, a, um [fundo], *poured forth, routed*.
 futūrus, a, um [sum], *about to be*.

G.

Gāius, Caius, M., a proper name, e.g., C. Laelius (§ 15).
 galea, ae, F., *helmet*.
 Gallia, ae, F., *Gaul*, including France, with part of Belgium and Switzerland.
 Gallicus, a, um, *of Gaul, Gallic*.
 gallīna, ae, F., *a hen*.
 Gallus, ī, M., *a Gaul*.
 gallus, ī, M., *a cock*.
 gannio,⁴ īre, *to snarl, yelp*.
 garrulus, a, um, *chattering*.
 gaudeo,² ēre, gāvīsus, *to rejoice*.
 gelū, ūs, N., *frost, cold*.
 geminus, a, um, *twin*.
 gemma, ae, F., *a bud, gem, jewel*.
 gemitus, ūs, M., *groan, sigh*.
 gemmātus, a, um, *jewelled*.
 †GEN, *produce* (gnascor, gigno).
 gener, erī, M., *son-in-law*.
 genero,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to generate, produce*.
 genetrīx, trīcis, F., *mother*.
 genitus, a, um (gigno³), *born*.
 gēns, gentis, F., *race, nation* (50).
 genū, ūs, N., *knee*.

genus, eris, N., *race, family, descent, kind, class* (50).

Germānus, a, um, *German*.

gero,³ ere, gessi, gestum, *carry, carry on, bear, wear, do*.

gestus, ūs, M., *gesture, bearing*; agere gestūs, *make motions*.

gigno,³ ere, genui, genitum, *produce* (verb-root GEN : gi-geno).

glaciālis, e, *icy*.

glaciēs, ēī, F., *ice*.

gladiātor, ōris, M., *swordsman, gladiator*.

gladiolus, ī, M., *little sword*.

gladius, ī, M., *sword* (16).

glæba, æ, F., *sod, turf* (of untilled ground).

glōria, æ, F., *glory* (46).

glōrior,¹ ārī, ātus, *glory, glory in* (abl.), *boast* (with accus. of a neuter pronoun).

†GNO, *know* (gnosco, gnōvī).

Gracchus, ī, M., the name of two brothers, Tiberius and Caius, leaders of the people's party in Rome.

gradus, ūs, M., *step, stride*.

Graecia, æ, F., *Greece*.

Graecus, a, um, *Greek*; Graeci, pl., *the Greeks*.

grāmen, inis, N., *grass*.

grandis, e, *large, big, tall* (65); — natū, *old*.

grando, inis, F., *hail*.

grassor,¹ ārī, ātus, *to roam, advance upon*.

grātia, æ, F., *favor, influence, good will* (88); grātiā (with gen.) *for the sake of*; plur., *thanks*.

grātiōsus, a, um, *favorite, popular*.

grātulātiō, ōnis, F., *congratulation*.

grātus, a, um, *pleasing*.

gravātē, *reluctantly*.

gravis, e, *heavy, weighty, respectable, influential, oppressive*.

graviter, *heavily, severely*.

grex, gregis, M., *flock, herd* (51).

grunniō,⁴ ire, ivī, itum, *to grunt*.

guberno,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *steer, govern*.

gusto,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to taste*.

gymnasium, ī, N., *gymnasium*.

H.

habeo,² ēre, uī, itum, *hold, have, keep, imply, have in itself, consider, have for*; bene sē habet, *that is right*.

habilis, e, *handy*.

habito,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *inhabit, live*.

habitus, ūs, M., *habit, suit, bearing*.

haereo,² ēre, sī, sum, *to cling, stick*.

haesito,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to hesitate* (intens. of haereo).

hāmus, ī, M., *link, hook*.

Hannibal, alis, M., *Hannibal, a Carthaginian general*.

hasta, æ, F., *spear* (16).

haud, *not* (modifying only one word).

haurio,⁴ ire, sī, stum, *to drain, drink in*.

Helvētīi, ōrum, *people of Helvetia* (Switzerland).

hem (interj.), *ah! indeed!*

Henna, æ, F., *Enna, a vale in Sicily*.

Hennēnsis, e, *of Enna*.

Hēraclīdēs, is, M., *a name of a philosopher*.

herba, æ, F., *grass, turf*.

Herculēs, is, M., *the most famous hero of Greek fable*.

herī, *yesterday*.

hērōicus, a, um, *heroic*.

hērōs, ōis (acc. sing. ōa, pl. ōās), *hero* (a Greek word).

herus, ī, M., *master* (less approved spelling for erus).

heu, *alas!*

heus (interj.), *ho! hallo!*

hiberna, ōrum, N., *winter quarters of an army*.

Hibernia, æ, F., *Ireland*.

hīc, *here*.
 hīc, haec, hōc, *this* (near the speaker : 52).
 hiems (hiemps), hiemis, F., *winter, storm*.
 hilaris, e, *cheerful*.
 hilariter, *cheerfully*.
 hinc, *hence, next*; hinc . . hinc, *on this side . . on the other*.
 hinnio,⁴ īre, *to neigh, whinny*.
 hio,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to gape*.
 hirundo, inis, F., *a swallow*.
 Hispānia, ae, F., *Spain*.
 Hispānus, a, um, *Spanish, Spaniard*.
 histōria, ae, F., *history*.
 hodiē, *to-day*.
 hodiernus, a, um, *to-day's*; hodiernō diē, *to-day*.
 Homērus, ī, M., *Homer, the Greek poet*.
 homo, hominis, M., *man* (as a human being), *person, fellow* (53; see p. 125).
 honestus, a, um, *becoming, honorable*.
 honor (ōs), ōris, M., *respect, honor* (46).
 honōrificē, *honorably*; — appello, *salute with titles of honor*.
 honōrificus, a, um (comp. -centior; superl. -centissimus), *honorable, giving honor*.
 honōro,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to honor* (do honor to).
 hōra, ae, F., *hour*; omnium hōrārum homo, *a man for any thing*.
 Horātius, ī, M., *a Roman name*.
 horreo,² ēre, horruī, *bristle up, shudder, dread*.
 horridus, a, um, *rough, horrid*.
 hortulus, ī, M., *little garden*.
 hortus, ī, M., *garden*.
 hospes, itis, M., *host, guest*.
 hospitium, ī, N., *office of host, hospitality, an inn*.
 hostilis, e, *of an enemy*.
 hostis, is, C., *enemy* (54).
 hūc, *hither*.

hūmānitās, ātis, F., *refinement, courtesy, culture*.
 hūmānus, a, um, *of man, human*.
 hūmēns, tis, *moist*.
 humerus, ī, M., *shoulder*.
 hūmidus, a, um, *moist*.
 humilis, e, *low, lowly*.
 humo,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *bury*.
 humus, ī, F., *ground*; humī, *on the ground*.
 huncine (interrog.), acc. of hīc = *huncne*.

I.

ī, *go* (eo, īre; iter).
 Iāsōn, onis, M., *Jason, leader of the Argonauts*.
 ibi, *there*.
 ībis, is, F., *ībis, a sacred bird of Egypt*.
 īco,³ ere, īcī, īctum, *to strike, hit*.
 idem, eadem, idem, *the same*.
 identidem, *again and again, now and then*.
 ideō, *so, therefore, for this purpose*.
 idōlon, ī, N. (a Greek noun), *an image, apparition*.
 idōneus, a, um, *fit, apt, capable* (with ad or rel. clause).
 igitur, *therefore*.
 ignārus, a, um, *unaware, ignorant*.
 ignāvia, ae, F., *sloth, cowardice*.
 ignāvus, a, um, *cowardly, sluggish*.
 ignis, is, M., *fire*; pl., *light*.
 ignōro,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to be ignorant*; pass., *to be unknown*.
 ignosco,³ ere, nōvī, nōtum, *to pardon* (dat. of person : GNO).
 ille, illa, illud, *that* (away from speaker : 52).
 illūc, *to that place*.
 illūstro,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to shine upon, brighten, bring to light*.
 illūstris, e, *bright, well-lighted, illustrious*. [tion.
 imāgo, inis, F., *image, appari-*

- imber**, bris (ium), M., a rain-storm (75).
imitor,¹ āri, ātus, *imitate*.
immānis, e, *monstrous* (93).
immānitās, ātis, F., *cruelty, ferocity*.
immemor, oris, *unmindful*.
immēsus, a, um, *measureless, immense, unbounded*.
immitto,³ ere, mīsi, missum, *to let in, send upon*.
immo, nay, *on the contrary, nay rather*.
immortālis, e, *immortal*.
immortālitās, ātis, F., *immortality* (in-; mors).
immūtābilis, e, *unchangeable*.
impavidus, a, um, *without terror* (in-; paveo).
impedimentum, ī, N., *hindrance*; plur. *baggage*.
impedio,⁴ ĩre, ĩvi, ĩtum, *to hinder, impede* (in-; pes).
impendo,² ĩre, to overhang, threaten.
impendo,³ ere, dī, sum, *to pay, bestow* (weigh out to).
imperātor, ōris, M., *commander* (in chief · 42).
imperitus, a, um, *unacquainted, unskilled* (gen.).
imperium, ī, N., *authority, command, state* (as a power : 88.)
impero,¹ āre, āvi, ātum, *command, require* (dat. and ut).
impetro,¹ āre, āvi, ātum, *accomplish, obtain* (a request).
impetus, ūs, M., *attack, violence, impulse*; animī impetus, *impetuosity of feeling*.
impiger, gra, grum, *vigorous, active*.
impleo,² ĩre, ĩvi, ĩtum, *to fill*.
implico,¹ āre, cui, citum (or āvi, ātum), *entwine, entangle*.
implōro,¹ āre, āvi, ātum, *to implore, entreat*.
impōno,³ ere, posui, positum, *to place upon, impose, inflict*.
importo,¹ āre, āvi, ātum, *to import*.
- impotēns**, tis, *impotent, uncontrollable*.
impotentia, ae, F., *impotence, ungovernableness*.
improbus, a, um, *bad, wicked, mischievous, obstinate* (66).
impūbēs, is or eris, *youthful, beardless*.
impudēns, tis, *shameless, impudent*.
īmus, a, um, *lowest, foot of*.
in (acc.), *into, for, towards*; (abl.), *in, in regard to, upon*.
inānis, e, *empty, unreal*.
incantāmentum, ī, N., *enchantment*.
incēdo,³ ere, cēssi, cēssum, *move on, advance*.
incendium, ī, N., *fire* (conflagration).
incendo,³ ere, dī, sum, *set on fire, inflame*.
incertus, a, um, *uncertain*.
inchoo (or incho),¹ āre, āvi, ātum, *to begin, undertake*.
incido,³ ere, cidī, cāsum, *to fall upon, happen* (in; cado).
incido,³ ere, cidī, cīsum, *to cut upon, inscribe* (in; caedo).
incipio,³ ere, cēpi, ceptum, *to begin* (in; capio, take hold).
incito,¹ āre, āvi, ātum, *to incite, rouse*.
inclūdo,³ ere, sī, sum, *to shut in, enclose* (in; claudō).
incolo,³ ere, colui, *to inhabit*.
incolumis, e, *safe, unhurt*.
incommodum, ī, N., *annoyance, inconvenience, disaster* (by a euphemism : 35).
inconditus, a, um, *unfashioned, rude* (ill put together).
incrēdibilis, e, *incredible*.
increpo,¹ āre, uī, itum, *to chide, shout at*.
incultus, a, um, *uncultivated, rude* (in; colo).
incumbo,³ ere, cubui, cubitum, *lie upon, devote one's self to*.
incūnābula, ōrum, N., *cradle*.
indē, thence, then.

indecōrus, a, um, *unbecoming, dishonorable.*

index, icis, C., *guide.*

indico,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *point out, indicate.*

indīco,³ ere, xī, ctum, *to declare.*

indigeo,² ēre, uī [egeo], *to need* (with gen : 26).

indignor,¹ ārī, ātus, *to be indignant, deem unworthy.*

indignus, a, um, *unworthy* (abl.).

inditus, a, um, *put on, given.*

indo,³ ere, didī, ditum, *to put upon, bestow.*

indolēs, is, F., *talent, disposition* (13).

indūco,³ ere, xī, ctum, *to lead or bring on.*

indūro,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *harden.*

indulgentia, ae, F., *indulgence.*

indulgeo,² ēre, sī, sum, *to indulge* (dat.).

induo,³ ere, uī, ūtum, *to put on.*

industria, ae, F., *industry, diligence*; dē —, *on purpose.*

indūtus, a, um, *clad.*

inedia, ae, F., *fasting, famine.*

ineptē, *foolishly.*

inero,¹ āre, to *wander in or over, pass before* (dative).

iners, tis, *stupid, lazy.*

īnfacētus, a, um, *without humor.*

īnfāmis, e, *ill-famed, infamous.*

īnfāndus, a, um, *shocking, unspeakable.*

īnfāns, tis, C., *infant.*

īnfēlix, icis, *unfruitful, unfortunate, unhappy.*

īnferior, ius (comp. of **īnferus**), *lower, inferior.* [below.]

īnfernus, a, um, *of the world*

īnfero, ferre, tulī, lātum (illātum), *bring or throw in or upon*; bellum **īnfero**, *make war.*

īnferus, a, um, *lower, below.*

īnfestus, a, um, *hostile, dangerous, in a dangerous condition.*

īnfīdus, a, um, *unfaithful.*

īnfīmus, a, um, *lowest.*

īnfīnitus, a, um, *unlimited, infinite, immeasurable* (**fīnis**).

īnfirmus, a, um, *feeble, infirm.*

īnflammo,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to set on fire.*

īnflātus, a, um, *inflated, puffed up.*

īnfortūnium, ī, N., *misfortune.*

īngeniōsus, a, um, *full of genius.*

īngenium, ī, N., *nature, mind, genius* (13).

īngēns, tis, *vast, monstrous* (65).

īngenuus, a, um, *noble, free-born* (62).

īnhabito,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *inhabit.*

īnhūmānus, a, um, *rude, churlish, ill-bred, barbarous* (p. 125).

īnimīcus, a, um, *unfriendly, hostile*; *personal enemy* (54).

īnīquus, a, um, *unjust* (**aequus**).

īnitium, ī, N., *beginning*; *initiō, at first* (**in**; **eo**, entering on).

īnjicio (**īnicio**),³ ere, jēcī, jectum, *to cast upon* (**in**; **jacio**).

īnjūcundus, a, um, *unpleasant.*

īnjussū (abl.), *without orders* (with genitive, *from*).

īnjūstē, *unjustly.*

īnjūstus, a, um, *unjust.*

īnlātus, a, um, *brought upon or against* (**īnfero**).

īnnātus, a, um, *inborn, innate.*

īnnocēns, tis, *harmless, innocent.*

īnnocentia, ae, F., *innocence.*

īnnuo,³ ere, uī, ūtum, *nod, hint.*

īnopia, ae, F., *want, need.*

īnquam (def. Gr. p. 81), *say*

(always in direct discourse and following some of the words said): *said he, &c.* (64).

īnrīdeo,² ēre, rīsī, rīsum, *to mock, laugh at.*

īnrumpo,³ ere, rūpī, ruptum, *to break in or upon, burst in.*

īnsānio,⁴ īre, īvī, ītum, *be insane.*

īnsānus, a, um, *unsound, insane.*

īnsero,³ ere, seruī, sertum, *weave in, bind in.*

īnsero,³ ere, sēvī, situm, *to implant.* [fishing.]

īnsectum, ī, N., *insect, fly* (for

īnsequor,³ sequī, secūtus, *to follow closely, pursue* (95).

insideo,² ēre, sēdī, sessum, *to sit upon, be established.*
insidiae, ārum, F., *ambush, plot, treachery.*
insidior,¹ ārī, ātus, *plot against, lie in wait for (as game).*
insignis, e, *marked, distinguished.*
insitus, a, um (part. of **īsero**), *fixed, implanted.*
insolēns, tis, *unused, insolent, arrogant.*
insomnium, ī, N., *sleeplessness.*
insono,¹ āre, sonūī, *resound over, rattle (dat.).*
īnstabilis, e, *varying, unsteady.*
īnstituo,³ ere, uī, ūtum, *to establish, train (statuo).*
īnstitūtum, ī, N., *institution (any thing established).*
īnsto,¹ āre, stitī, *to be at hand, insist on, threaten.*
īnstructus, a, um, *equipped, armed.*
īnstruo,³ ere, xī, ctum, *furnish, set in order, equip.*
īnsula, ae, F., *island.*
īnsum, esse, fuī, *to be in or on, belong (dat.).*
īntactus, a, um, *untouched.*
īnteger, gra, grum, *sound, whole.*
īntegritās, ātis, F., *uprightness, soundness.*
īntelligo (-lego),³ ere, xī, ctum, *to understand (inter; lego).*
īntendo,³ ere, tendī, tentum, or sum, *strain, devote.*
īntentus, a, um, *fixed, intent.*
īnter (acc.), *between, among; inter sē, with each other.*
īnterdico,³ ere, xī, ctum, *interdict, forbid.*
īnterdiū, *by day, in the day time.*
īnterdum (adv.), *sometimes.*
īntereā, *in the mean time.*
īnterest, erat, &c., *it interests or is important (to the state, civitātis; to me, meā, § 50, 4. a).*
īnterficio,³ ere, fēcī, fectum, *to kill.*
īnterim, *meanwhile.*

īnterior, ius, *inner.*
īntermisceo,² ēre, miscuī, mixtum or mistum, *mingle among.*
īnterpellātor, ōris, M., *interrupter; sine interpellātore, without interruption.*
īnterrumpo,³ ere, rūpī, ruptum, *to break down, interrupt.*
īntersum, esse, fuī, *to be present at or engaged in (dat.).*
īntimus, a, um, *inmost.*
īnterā (acc.), *within.*
īntro,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to enter.*
īntulī, see **īntero**.
īntus (adv.), *within.*
īnundo,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to overflow, inundate (unda).*
īnūtilis, e, *useless.*
īnvādo,³ ere, sī, sum, *to advance upon, attack, invade.*
īnvenio,⁴ ire, vēnī, ventum, *come upon, find (55).*
īnvestigō,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *track, trace, investigate (following a scent).*
īnvideo,² ēre, vīdī, vīsum, *to envy (dat.).*
īnvidia, ae, F., *envy, jealousy, malice, odium (76).*
īnvidiōsus, a, um, *envious, odious.*
īnviolātus, a, um, *unharméd.*
īnvīsus, a, um, *hated.*
īnvīto,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *entertain, invite (with ad or in).*
īnvītus, a, um, *unwilling, reluctant.*
īpse, a, um, *self (emphatic), himself, herself, &c.*
īra, ae, F., *anger.*
īrācundē (adv.), *with irascibility, with little patience.*
īrācundus, a, um, *irascible, high-tempered, passionate.*
īrāscor,³ ī, īrātus, *to be angry.*
īre, see **eo** (p. 39).
īs, ea, id, *he, she, it, that (52).*
īsōcratēs, is, M., *an orator of Athens.*
īste, ista, istud, *that yonder, that of yours (52).*

ita, *so, thus.*

Italia, ae, F., *Italy.*

itaque, *therefore, accordingly.*

item, *likewise, also.*

iter, itineris, N., *way, journey, march.*

itero,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to repeat.*

iterum, *again, a second time.*

J.

‡JAC, *throw (jacio,³ conjicio).*

jaceo,² ēre, jacuī, jactum, *to lie, be low, lie low.*

jacio,³ ere, jēcī, jactum, *throw, cast.*

jacto,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *cast, toss, boast (intens. of jacio).*

jam, *now, already; jam nōn, no longer (with present); jam vērō, then again; (with future), presently; jam pridem non fuī, it is long since I have been.*

Jāniculum, ī, N., *a hill of Rome.*

jānuā, ae, F., *doorway, door (86).*

jocor,¹ ārī, ātus, *jest, joke.*

jocus, ī, M.; pl., joca, ōrum, N., *jest; per jocum, for fun.*

Jovis, see Juppiter.

jubeo,² ēre, jussī, jussum (acc. and infin.), *to order, command.*

jūcunditās, ātis, F., *pleasure, delight.* [ful.

jūcundus, a, um, *pleasant, cheerful.*

jūdex, icis, C., *judge, juror; in plural, properly jurors.*

jūdicium, ī, N., *judgment, court.*

jūdico,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *judge, decide.*

‡JUG, *join (jungo,³ conjux).*

jūglāns, andis, F., *walnut.*

jugum, ī, N., *yoke, ridge of hill.*

Jugurtha, ae, M., *a king of Numidia.*

Jūlius, ī, M., *Julius, a man's name; as adj., of Julius.*

jungo,³ ere, nxī, nctum, *to join, connect (JUG: 63).*

Jūno, ōnis, F., *Juno, queen of the gods.*

Juppiter, Jovis, M., *Jupiter, king of the gods.*

jūs, jūris, N., *right, justice (57).*

jūs, jūris, N., *broth.*

jūstitia, ae, F., *justice.*

jūstus, a, um, *just.*

jussū (abl.), *by command.*

juvencus, ī, M., *bullock.*

juvenis, is, c., *young person (from 20 to 40).*

juventūs, ūtis, F., *youth.*

juvo,¹ āre, jūvī, jūtum, *aid, help, do good, favor, please (acc.).*

juxtā, *near (acc.).*

K.

Kalendae, ārum, F., *Kalends (1st of the month).*

Karthāgo, inis, F., *Carthage.*

L.

L. for *Lucius*, a Roman name.

labor (ōs), ōris, M., *toil, hardship (58).*

lābor,³ ī, lāpsus, *to fall, fail, decay, glide.* [labor.

labōriōsē (adv.), *with great*

labōriōsus, a, um, *toilsome.*

labōro,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *toil, labor, trouble one's self.*

labrum, ī, N., *lip.*

lāc, lactis, N., *milk.*

Lacedaemōn, ōnis, ōna, *Lacedaemon or Sparta, a city of Greece.*

Lacedaemōnius, a, um, *Lacedaemonian, Spartan.*

lacerātus, a, um, *mangled.*

lacero,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to mangle.*

lacertus, ī, M., *the arm (above the elbow: comp. brachium).*

lacrima, ae, F., *tear.*

lacus, cūs, M., *lake (p. 18).*

laedo,³ ere, sī, sum, *to injure, hurt (acc.).*

laetifico,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to make glad (laetus; facio).*

- laetitia, ae, F., *joy*.
 laetus, a, um, *glad, blooming, gladdening* (by abundance).
 laevus, a, um, *left* (left hand).
 lampas, adis (os), ada, adas, F., *lamp, torch*.
 lapis, idis, M., *a stone* (59).
 lapsus, a, um, *fallen* (lābor).
 lapsus, sūs, M., *flow*.
 laqueus, ī, M., *noose, snare*.
 largior,⁴ irī, itus, *to lavish, give lavishly* (37).
 largitās, ātis, F., *generosity, abundance, bounty*.
 largus, a, um, *broad*.
 Lars, tis, M., an Etruscan title.
 lateo,² ěre, latuī, *be hidden* (with acc., *from*).
 laterculus, ī, M., *brick*.
 Latīnus or Latius, a, um, *Latin* (of Latium).
 lātītūdo, inis, F., *breadth*.
 latro,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to bark*.
 latro, ōnis, M., *robber*.
 latrōcinium, ī, N., *robbery*.
 latus, eris, N., *side*.
 lātus, a, um, *wide*.
 laudātio, ōnis, F., *praise, eulogy*.
 laudātus, a, um (part. of following), *much praised*.
 laudo,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to praise*.
 laus, laudis, F., *praise* (46).
 lautus, a, um, *noble, elegant, dainty*; part. of
 lavo, āre or ere, lāvī or lavāvī, lavāt- laut- or lōtum, *to wash*.
 lectus, ī, M., *bed* (60).
 lēgātus, ī, M., *lieutenant, ambassador* (part. of lēgo: 42).
 legio, ōnis, F., *legion* (61).
 lēgitimus, a, um, *lawful, established by law*.
 lego,³ ere, lēgī, lectum, *gather, read, choose*.
 legūmina, um, N. pl., *vegetables*.
 lēnio,⁴ ěre, ěvī (īī) itum, *soothe, calm, soften*.
 lēnis, e, *gentle, smooth, mild* (41).
 lentus, a, um, *slow*.
 leo, ōnis, M., *lion*.
 lepus, oris, M., *hare*.
 lētum, ī, N., *death*.
 levāmen, inis, N., *relief, alleviation*.
 levis, e, *light*.
 lēvis, e, *smooth*.
 levitās, ātis, F., *lightness*.
 lēvitūdo, inis, F., *smoothness*.
 levo,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to lighten, lift, relieve*.
 lēx, lēgis, F., *law* (written).
 liber, brī, M., *book*.
 liber, era, erum, *free* (62).
 Libera, ae, F., *Proserpine*, daughter of Ceres.
 liberātor, ōris, M., *deliverer*.
 liberē, freely.
 liberī, ōrum, M., *children*.
 libero,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *set free*.
 libertās, tātis, F., *liberty, freedom*.
 libet (or lubet), uit, itum est, *it pleases* (dat.).
 libīdo, inis, F., *passion, desire*.
 libum, ī, N., *cake*.
 †LIC, leave (linquo³).
 licet, licuit, licitum est, *it is permitted, one may* (dat.).
 lictor, ōris, M., *lictor*, attendant on a Roman magistrate; *executioner*.
 ligo,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to fasten, bind* (63).
 ligo, ōnis, M., *hoe, mattock*.
 ligustrum, ī, N., *privet* (a hedge-plant).
 līmen, inis, N., *threshold, entrance* (86).
 lingua, ae, F., *tongue, language*.
 linquo,³ ere, liquī, *to leave*.
 liquidus, a, um, *clear, transparent*.
 līs, litis, F., *lawsuit, quarrel*.
 lītera (littera), ae, F., *letter* of the alphabet: plur., *a letter, epistle, literature*.
 līterātus, a, um, *learned, lettered*.
 lītus (littus), oris, N., *shore*.
 loco,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to place, station, let* (for hire).
 locuplēs, ētis, *wealthy*.

locuplētō,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *enrich*.
 locus, ī, M.: plur., loca, ōrum,
 N., *place, region*.
 lōcusta, ae, F., *locust, grass-*
hopper.
 longaevus, a, um, *aged*.
 longē, ius, issimē, *far, by far,*
at a distance.
 longimanus, a, um, *long-handed*.
 longinquus, a, um, *distant, long*
(of time).
 longus, a, um, *long*; longum est,
it would take too long.
 loquāx, ācis, *talkative*.
 loquor,³ ī, locūtus, *speak* (64).
 lubet (or libet), *it pleases, one is*
glad.
 lūbricus, a, um, *slippery*.
 lūcidus, a, um, *bright, trans-*
parent, glittering (lux).
 lucrum, ī, N., *gain*.
 luctor,¹ ārī, *to wrestle, struggle*.
 luctus, ūs, M., *grief, mourning*
 (38).
 Lūcullus, ī, M., a Roman name.
 Lucumo, ōnis, an Etruscan title,
 properly, *one inspired*.
 lūcus, ī, M., *grove* (96).
 lūdibrium, ī, N., *jest, mockery*.
 lūdo,³ ere, sī, sum, *to play, sport*.
 Ludovīcus, ī, M., *Lewis*.
 lūdus, ī, M., *play, school*; plur.,
public games.
 lūgeo,² ēre, xī, ctum, *to grieve,*
mourn.
 lūbricus, ī, M., *earth-worm*.
 lūmen, inis, N., *light*.
 lūna, ae, F., *moon*.
 lupa, ae, F., *she-wolf*.
 lupus, ī, M., *wolf*.
 luscīnia, ae, F., *nightingale*.
 lustro,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *purify,*
survey.
 lūsus, ūs, M., *play, sport*.
 lutulentus, a, um, *muddy, dirty*.
 lutum, ī, N., *mud*.
 lūx, lūcis, F., *light*.
 lūxī, see lūgeo.
 lyra, ae, F., *lyre*.
 Lysīās, ae, M., an orator of
 Athens.

M.

M., abbrev. of *Marcus*.
 M., abbrev. of *Maniūs*.
 Macedō, onis, a *Macedonian*.
 māchina, ae, F., *machine, engine*.
 maciēs, iēī, F., *emaciation, lean-*
ness.
 macte (voc.), *well-done! prosper*.
 maculo,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *stain*.
 maestus, a, um, *sad, sorrowful*.
 magis, *more*.
 magister, trī, M., *master, teacher*.
 magistra, ae, F., *mistress*.
 magistrātus, tūs, M., *magistrate,*
office.
 magnitūdo, inis, F., *greatness,*
size; incredībilī magnitūdine,
of marvellous size.
 magnopere, *greatly*.
 magnus, a, um, *great* (in all
 senses), *powerful* (65).
 māior, us (comp. of magnus),
greater, older.
 māiusculus, a, um, *somewhat*
large or larger.
 male, *ill*.
 maledīco,³ ere, xī, ctum, *to speak*
ill, curse (dat.).
 malefīcium, ī, N., *ill deed, crime*.
 mālo, malle, mālui, *wish more,*
choose rather (p. 38).
 malus, a, um, *bad, malicious* (i. e.
 intended evil: 66).
 mancipium, ī, N., a *chattel,*
slave (taken in the hand).
 mandātum, ī, N., *command*.
 maneo,² ēre, mānsī, mansum,
wait, stay, remain, await.
 mānēs, ium, M., a *departed spirit*.
 manipulāris, e, *belonging to a*
company, manipulary.
 manipulus, ī, M., *wisp of straw*
 (used as a standard for a mili-
 tary company. hence later the
 company itself: 61).
 Mantinēa, ae, F., a city of
 southern Greece.
 manus, ūs, F., *hand, troop*.
 Marcellus, ī, M., a famous Ro-
 man.

Marcus, ī, M., a proper name.
 mare, is, N., *sea*.
 maritimus, a, um, *of the sea, on the sea*.
 maritus, ī, M., *husband*.
 marmoreus, a, um, *of marble, glistening*.
 Mars, Martis, M., the god of war.
 māter, tris, F., *mother*.
 māteria, ae; iēs, iēī, F., *timber, material*. [bered.
 māteriātus, a, um, *built, tim-*
 māternus, a, um, *of a mother*.
 mātricīda, ae, C., *matricide*.
 mātrimōnium, ī, N., *marriage*.
 mātrōna, ae, F., *matron, married woman*.
 mātūrē, *early, hastily, promptly*.
 mātūrus, a, um, *ripe, early*.
 maximē, *chiefly, especially*.
 maximus, a, um, *greatest*.
 Maximus, ī, M., *Q. Fabius Maximus*, a Roman commander in the war against Hannibal.
 medeor,² ēri, *to heal*.
 medicābilis, e, *curable*.
 medicāmen, inis, N., *remedy*.
 medicāmentārius, *pertaining to (dealing in) remedies*.
 medicāmentōsus, *curative*.
 medicāmentum, ī, N., *remedy*.
 medicīna, ae, F., *medicine*.
 medicīnālis, e, *medicinal*.
 medicor,¹ āri, ātus, *heal*.
 medicōsus, a, um, *curative*.
 medicus, ī, M., *physician*.
 meditor,¹ āri, ātus (devote one's self to), *practise, meditate*.
 medius, a, um, *mid, middle, middle of (in agr. with noun)*.
 mel, mellis, N., *honey*.
 meleagris, idis, F., *a guinea-hen*.
 membrāna, ae, F., *membrane, parchment*.
 memento (imperat.), *remember*.
 meminī (def.), *remember (68)*.
 memor, oris, *mindful*.
 memorāndus, a, um, *memorable*.
 memoria, ae, F., *memory*.
 memoro,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *call to mind, relate*.

mendācium, ī, N., *falsehood*.
 mendāx, ācis, *false, deceitful*.
 mēns, mentis, F., *mind, wits (13)*.
 mēnsa, ae, F., *table*.
 mēnsis, is, M., *month*.
 mēnsūra, ae, F., *measure*.
 mentior,⁴ irī, itus, *to lie (speak falsely)*.
 mercēnārius, ī, M., *hireling*.
 mercēs, ēdis, F., *wages (40)*.
 mercēs, ium, F., plur., *commodities, wares*.
 mercor,¹ āri, ātus, *trade, buy*.
 Mercurius, ī, M., *Mercury, god of trade, &c.*
 mergus, ī, M., *diver, sea-fowl*.
 meridiēs, iēī, M., *mid-day, noon, south*.
 meritum, ī, N., *merit, service*.
 meritus, a, um (part. of mereor), *deserved; meritō, deservedly*.
 messis, is, F., *harvest (94)*.
 -met, intens. (added to pronoun).
 mētiōr,⁴ irī, mēnsus, *measure, measure out*.
 metuo,³ ere, uī, *fear, dread (69)*.
 metus, ūs, M., *fear, apprehension*.
 meus, mea, meum, *my, mine; voc. M., mī*.
 mico,¹ āre, micuī, *quiver, shine, glitter*.
 migrātiō, ōnis, F., *migration*.
 migro,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to remove, emigrate*.
 miles, itis, ċ., *soldier*.
 milia, pl. of mille.
 militāris, e, *military*.
 militia, ae, F., *military service (22); militiae, abroad (in military service)*.
 milito,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *serve (as a soldier)*.
 mille, plur. milia, *thousand*.
 Miltiādēs, is, an Athenian commander.
 mināciter, *threateningly*.
 minae, ārum, F., *threats*.
 mināx, ācis, *threatening*.
 Minerva, ae, F., *Minerva, goddess of arts and wisdom*.

minimē, *least-of-all, no, by no means.*

minimus (sup. of **parvus**), *the least; — nātū, youngest.*

minister, trī, M., *attendant.*

ministra, ae, F., *handmaid.*

ministro,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *serve, supply, afford.*

minitābundus, a, um, *in a threatening manner.*

minitor,¹ āri, ātus, *to threaten.*

minor, minus, *smaller, lesser.*

minus, *less* (adj. or adv.).

mīrābiliter, *wonderfully.*

mīrāculum, ī, N., *a miracle, wonder.*

mīror,¹ āri, ātus, *to wonder.*

mīrus, a, um, *wonderful, marvellous; quid mīrum? what wonder?*

misellus, a, um, dim. of

miser, era, erum, *wretched.*

miserē, *wretchedly.*

miseresco,³ ere, *pity* (gen.).

miseria, ae, F., *misery* (38).

misericordia, ae, F., *pity, mercy.*

miserrimus, a, um, *unhappiest.*

mītesco,³ grow soft or mellow.

mītigo,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to mellow, tame down.*

mītis, e, *mild, gentle, mellow.*

mitto,³ ere, mīsi, missum, *to send* (see p. 134).

mīxtūra, ae, F., *mixture.*

mōbilis, e, *movable, pliant.*

modestē, *modestly.*

modestia, ae, F., *modesty.*

modestus, a, um, *modest.*

modicē, *moderately.*

modicus, a, um, *moderate.*

modius, ī, M., *modius, a measure of grain; a peck.*

modo (in a manner), *only, just now; nūn modo, not only.*

modus, ī, M., *manner, measure, limit* (48); *ējus modī, such, of that sort.*

moenia, ium, N., *fortifications.*

mola, ae, F., *mill, grain.*

molestia, ae, F., *vexation, distress, trouble* (38).

molestus, a, um, *vexatious; molestē fero, to be vexed at.*

mōlior,⁴ irī, itus, *to attempt, do* (with effort: 18).

mollio,⁴ ire, ivī, itum, *to soften.*

mollis, e, *soft, smooth, mealy* (of fruits, &c.), *ripe* (41).

mollitia, ae, F., *effeminacy, softness.*

momordī, see **mordeo**.

moneo,² ēre, uī, itum, *warn, admonish, advise.*

monitus, ūs, M., *admonition.*

mōns, montis, M., *mountain.*

mōnstro,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to show, point out* (80). [ster.

mōnstrum, ī, N., *prodigy, mon-*

monumentum, ī, N., *monument, record.*

mora, ae, F., *delay.*

mordeo,² ēre, momordī, morsum, *to bite.*

mōrēs, um, M. (**mōs**), *character, habit* (70).

moribundus, a, um, *dying.*

moriōr,³ ī, mortuus, *to die.*

moror, āri, ātus, *to delay.*

mōrōsus, *cross, ill-tempered.*

mors, mortis, F., *death.*

mortālis, e, *mortal.*

mortuus, a, um, *dead.*

mōs, mōris, M., *custom; plur., also character* (70).

mōtus, ūs, M., *disturbance* (of insurrections, and the like: 71).

moveo,² ēre, mōvī, mōtum, *move* (in all senses).

mox, *presently.* [(16).

mūcro, ōnis, M., *blade, sword*

mūgio,⁴ ire, ivī (ii), itum, *bellow* (like cattle).

mulier, eris, F., *woman.*

multiplex, plicis, *manifold, repeated.*

multitūdo, inis, F., *multitude, great number.*

multō (adverbial ablative), *by much, much.*

multum, *much* (with part. gen.).

multus, a, um (generally plural), *much, many.*

mūlus, ī, M., *mule*.
 mundus, ī, M., *the universe, the world.* [tion.
 mūnimentum, ī, N., *fortifica-*
 mūnio,⁴ īre, īvī (īi), itum, *fortify*.
 mūnus, eris, N., *office, gift* (40).
 mūnuscūlum, ī, N., *little gift*.
 murmuro,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to murmur, mumble*.
 mūrus, ī, M., *wall*.
 mūs, mūris, M., *mouse*.
 mūtatio, ōnis, F., *change*.
 mūto,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to change*.
 mūtus, a, um, *dumb, mute*.
 myrīca, ae, F., *heather*.
 myrtus, ūs or ī, F., *myrtle*.

N.

‡NAC, *find, win* (nanciscor³).
 nam, namque, *for*.
 nanciscor,³ cī, nactus or nactus,
catch, get, find (55).
 nārēs, ium, F., *nostrils, scent*.
 narro,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *tell, relate, talk of* (with acc.).
 Nāsīca, ae, M., *Nāsīca*, a name of a family of Scipios.
 nascor,³ cī, nātus, *be born* (GEN).
 nātio, ōnis, F., *nation* (50).
 nato,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to swim*.
 nātū, *by birth* (abl.).
 nātūra, ae, F., *nature*.
 nātūrālis, e, *natural*.
 nātus (part. of nascor), a, um, *born; as noun, son*.
 nauta, nāvita, ae, M., *sailor*.
 nāvigo,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to sail, navigate*.
 nāvis, is, F., *ship*; — longa, *galley* (a ship of war, driven by oars: 73).
 nē, *lest*; with imperat., *not*; with subj., *not to*; nē . . quidem, *not . . even, not . . either*.
 -ne (enclitic), mark of interrogation, *whether*.
 ‡NEC, *bind* (necto,³ nexus).
 nec (neque), *and not, neither, nor*.

nec enim, *for . . not* (you see).
 necessārius, a, um, *necessary*.
 necesse (indecl.), *necessary*.
 necessitās, ātis, F., *necessity*.
 neco,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to destroy, kill*.
 nefārius, a, um, *wicked, abominable*.
 nefās, *moral wrong, impiety*.
 negligo (ego),³ ere, neglexī, ctum, *neglect, disregard* (nec; lego).
 nego,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to refuse, deny* (nē; āio).
 negōtior,¹ āri, ātus, *do business*.
 negōtium, ī, N., *business, task*.
 nēmo, inis, c., *no one, no* (in apposition with noun); nēmo nōn, *every one*.
 nemus, oris, N., *wood, grove* (96).
 nepōs, ōtis, M., *grandson*.
 nēquam (indecl.), ior, issimus, *worthless*.
 nēquāquam, *by no means*.
 neque, see nec.
 nequeo, īre, īvī (īi), itum, *cannot* (see p. 40).
 nēquīquam (nēquicquam), *in vain, to no purpose*.
 nēquis, nēqua, nēquid, *not (lest) any*.
 nērēis, idis, F., *neretid, sea-nymph*.
 Nēreus, ī (eos), M., *Nereus*, god of the sea-depths.
 nēscius, a, um, *ignorant*.
 Nestor, oris, M., *Nestor*, a wise and aged Greek chieftain.
 nēve, *nor*.
 nex, necis, F., *death* (by violence) (neco¹).
 nīdus, ī, M., *nest*.
 niger, gra, grum, *black, dark* in color (9).
 nihil, indec., *nothing*; (as adv.), *not at all*.
 nihilōminus, *nevertheless*.
 nihilum, ī, N., *nothing*.
 nil = nihil, *nothing*.
 nimis, a, um, *excessive*.
 nimis, too, too much.
 nisi, *unless*.

niteo,² ēre, uī, *to shine, glitter.*
 nix, nivis, F., *snow.*
 nōbilis, e, *well-known, famous, noble* (GNO in gnosco).
 nōbilitās, ātis, F., *nobility.*
 nocēns, tis, *injurious, guilty* (66).
 noceo,² ēre, nocuī, nocitum, *do harm, hurt, injure* (dat.).
 nocturnus, a, um, *nightly, of the night* (nox).
 nōdōsus, a, um, *knotty.*
 nōdus, ī, M., *knot.*
 nōlo, nōlle, nōluī, *to be unwilling* (p. 38); nōlī, *do not* (prohib.).
 nōmen, inis, N., *name, bill of exchange* (74). [mention.
 nōmino,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to name,*
 nōn, *not.*
 nōnāgintā, *ninety.*
 nōndum, *not yet.*
 nōne, *not?* (*does not? do . . not? whether . . not*).
 nonnullus, a, um, *some.*
 nonnunquam, *sometimes.*
 nōrim for nōverim, see nosco.
 nōs, nostrum, trī, nōbis, *we.*
 nosco,³ ere, nōvī, nōtum, *learn;*
 perf. *know* (as an acquaintance: GNO).
 nōster, tra, trum, *our, ours.*
 nōtus, a, um, *known* (nosco).
 Notus, ī, M., *south wind.*
 novem, *nine.*
 noverca, ae, F., *stepmother.*
 nōvī, *I know* (nosco).
 novo,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to renew.*
 novus, a, um, *new.*
 nox, noctis, F., *night.*
 nūbēs, is, F., *cloud* (75).
 nūbilis, a, um, *cloudy.*
 nūbo,³ ere, nūpsī, nūptum (dat.),
marry (of the woman).
 nūdus, a, um, *naked, bare, unclad.*
 nullus, a, um (gen. īus), *no, none.*
 num, sign of question expecting negative answer: translate in indirect question, *whether*; in direct, by denial and question together, *is not, is it?*
 nūmen, inis, N., *nod, will, divine being, divinity.*

numero,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to number, account.*
 numerus, ī, M., *number.*
 Numida, ae, M., *a Numidian.*
 Numitor, ōris, M., *grandfather of Romulus.*
 nummus, ī, M., *coin = 5 cts.*
 numquam (nunquam), *never.*
 nunc, *now* (emphatic).
 nuntio,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *bring news, announce, report.*
 nuntius, ī, M., *messenger, message.* [veiled).
 nūpta, ae, F., *married, bride* (lit. nuptiae, ārum, F., *marriage.*
 nusquam, *nowhere.*
 nūtrio,⁴ ĩre, ĩvī (īi), ĩtum, *to nourish.*
 nux, nucis, F., *nut;* lūdere or certāre nucibus, *play marbles.*
 nymp̄ha, ae, F., *nymph.*

O.

O (interjection), *Oh!*
 ob (acc.), *on account of.*
 obo, ĩre, ĩi, ĩtum, *go to meet or in the way, to die.*
 obfero (offero), ferre, tulī, lātum, *bring in the way of, offer.*
 obfirmo,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to strengthen against, strengthen.*
 objicio (ōbicio),³ ere, jēcī, jectum, *cast at, throw in the way.*
 oblecto,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *delight, amuse, entertain.*
 oblītus, a, um, *forgetful*, part. of oblīviscor,³ ĩ, oblītus, *to forget.*
 obnoxius, a, um, *exposed, liable.*
 obscurus, a, um, *obscure.*
 obsequium, ī, N., *indulgence* (of whims), *deference.*
 observo,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to keep, observe, watch.*
 obses, idis, C., *hostage.*
 obsideo,² sēdī, sessum, *besiege.*
 obsidio, ōnis, F.; -ium, ī, N., *siege.*
 obsisto,³ ere, stitī, stitum, *to withstand, resist.*

obstinātus, a, um, *obstinate*.
obsto,¹ āre, stitī, stātum, *to stand against, oppose*.
obstupefacio,³ ere, fēcī, factum, *to stupefy, amaze*.
obtempero,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to give heed, observe* (dat.).
obtestor,¹ āri, ātus, *appeal, adjure* (79).
obteneo,² ēre, uī, tentum, *to hold, retain* (ob; teneo).
obtingo,³ ere, tigī, *fall to the lot of any one* (dat. : ob; tango).
obtrecto,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to detract, oppose, speak enviously*.
obtrunco,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to kill* (with a blow : truncus).
obtulī, see **obfero** (offero).
occāsio, ōnis, F., *opportunity*.
occāsus, ūs, M., *setting, west*.
occido,³ ere, cidī, cāsūm, *to fall, set* (ob; cado).
occīdo,³ ere, dī, sum, *to kill* (ob; caedo).
occulo,³ ere, culuī, cultum, *hide*.
occultus, a, um, *hidden*; in occultō, *under cover*.
occupātus, a, um, *busy, engaged*.
occupō,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *seize, take possession of*.
occurro,³ ere, currī or cucurrī, cursum, *to run up, run to meet, oppose*.
octāvus, a, um, *eighth*.
octo, *eight*.
octōgēsīmus, a, um, *eightieth*.
oculus, ī, M., *eye*.
ōdī, ōdisse, ōsus, *to hate* (p. 40).
ōdiōsus, a, um, *odious, hateful*.
ōdium, ī, N., *hate, hatred* (76).
odor, ōris, M., *smell*.
offero, see **obfero**.
officium, ī, N., *duty, service* (57).
oleum, ī, N., *olive-oil, oil*.
ōlim, *once, of old, formerly*.
olīva, ae, F., *the olive-tree*.
olivētum, ī, *olive-orchard*.
ōmen, inis, N., *omen*.
omitto,³ ere, mīsī, missum, *to let go, neglect*.
omnīno, *altogether, at all*.

omnis, e, *all, every* (77); *omnia, every thing*.
onerārius, a, um, *of burden* (as a ship).
onus, eris, N., *burden*.
opāco,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to darken*.
opera, ae, F., *work, help, pains* (58); pl., *workmen*.
opēs, opum, F., plur., *resources, wealth* (78).
opifex, ficis, C., *workman*.
opīnio, ōnis, F., *notion, idea* (31).
opīnor,¹ āri, ātus, *to think, deem*.
opiparis, e, *sumptuous*.
oportet, uit, *there is need* (p. 40).
oppidānus, ī, M., *townsman*; pl., *townspeople*.
oppidum, ī, N., *fortified town* (98).
opportūnitās, ātis, F., *fitness*.
opportūnus, a, um, *fit, suitable, exposed* (30).
opprimo,³ ere, pressī, pressum, *oppress, crush* (ob; premo).
oppugno,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *attack, besiege* (in the modern sense).
[ops], opis, F. (only used in the nominative as name of a goddess; in the other cases), *help*.
optimē (superl. of bene), *best*.
optimus, a, um, *best (bonus)*.
opto,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *choose, desire, wish for* (with acc.).
opulentia, ae, F., *wealth*.
opus, eris, N., *work* (58), *need*; as pred., *needful*.
ōra, ae, F., *shore, coast*.
ōrātio, ōnis, F., *speech, oration, plea, discourse*.
ōrātor, ōris, M., *orator, envoy*.
orbis, is, M., *circle, world*; orbis terrārum, *the earth*.
orbis, a, um, *bereft, deprived*.
ordino,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to set in order, regulate*.
ordo, inis, M., *order, rank, class*.
Orgetorix, igis, M., an Helvetian chief.
oriēns, tis, M., *rising, east*.
origo, inis, F., *origin*.

orior, irī, ortus, *rise* (inflected in 3d conjugation).

ornāmentum, ī, N., *ornament*.

ornātus, ūs, M., *ornament*.

orno,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to furnish, adorn, equip*.

ōro,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *pray, entreat, pray for* (79).

ortus, ūs, M., *rising, birth*.

ortus, a, um (part. of orior), *risen, rising, descended*.

Ortygia, ae, F., the island on which Syracuse is built.

ōs, ōris, N., *mouth*.

os, ossis, N., *bone*.

oscen, inis, M., *a bird giving omens by its note* (technical word of augury: **os**; **cano**).

osculator,¹ ārī, ātus, *kiss*.

ostendo,³ ere, dī, sum, or tum, *to show* (80).

ostento,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *display*.

ostium, ī, N., *door* (outer: 86), *mouth* (of a river).

ostrum, ī, N., *purple*. [*leisure*.

ōtior,¹ ārī, ātus, *be iale, enjoying*

ōt.ōsus, a, um, *at ease, leisurely*.

ōtium, ī, N., *leisure, ease, peace*.

ovile, is, N., *sheepfold*.

ovis, is, F., *sheep*.

ōvum, ī, N., *egg*.

P.

P. for *Publius*.

pāce tuā, *by your leave* (pāx).

pactum, ī, N., *way, means*.

paedagōgus, ī, M., *tutor of boys*.

paene, *almost*.

paenitentia, ae, F., *penitence*.

paenitent (poenitet), uit, *it repents* (p. 40); me —, *I repent*.

PAG. fix (pango);³ pāx).

pāgānus, ī, M., *a villager*.

pāgus, ī, M., *village, canton, district*.

palam, *openly*.

palātum, ī, N., *palate, taste*.

pallesco,³ ere, uī, *to grow pale*.

pallidus, a, um, *pale, pallid*.

palliolum, ī, N., *robe* (99).

palūdāmentum, ī, N., *military cloak* (99).

palūs, ūdis, F., *marsh*.

palūster, tris, tre, *marshy*.

pando,³ ere, dī, pansum or passum, *to spread* (80).

pāpilio, ōnis, M., *butterfly*.

pār, paris, *equal, a match for* (6).

parātus, a, um, *ready, prepared*.

parco,³ ere, pepercī, parcitum or parsum, *to spare* (dat.: 81).

parēns, tis, C., *parent*.

pāreo,² ēre, uī, itum, *obey* (dat.).

paries, etis, M., *wall* (of house).

pario,³ ere, peperī, partum (partitum), *bring forth, produce*.

pariter, *equally, alike*.

paro,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to prepare, get, provide, furnish*.

parricidium, ī, N., *parricide*.

pars, partis, F., *part, share*.

particula, ae, F., *a particle*.

partus, ūs, M., *birth*.

partus, a, um (part. of pario), *gained, got, produced*.

parum (adv.), *a little, not enough*.

parumper, *a little while*.

parvulus, a, um (dim. of parvus), *very small*; ab parvulis, *from childhood*.

parvus, a, um, *small, scanty*.

pasco,³ ere, pāvī, pastum, *feed*.

pascuum, ī, N., *pasture*.

passus, a, um, part. of patior,³ *suffer*; also of pando,³ *spread*; crinibus passis, *with dishevelled hair*.

passus, ūs, M., *step, pace*; mille passuum, *a mile*.

pastor, ōris, M., *shepherd*.

pastus, a, um, *fed, pastured*.

pastus, ūs, M., *pasturage*.

patefacio,³ facere, fēcī, factum, *lay open*; pass., patefīo (80).

patēns, tis, *open, outspread*.

pateo,² ēre, uī, *lie open, be open*.

pater, tris, M., *father*.

patera, ae, F., *bowl* (sacrificial).

paternus, a, um, *of a father, of one's father*.

patiēns, tis, *patient* (patior).
 patientia, ae, F., *patience*.
 patina, ae, F., *plate, dish*.
 patior,³ ī, passus, *to suffer, permit*.
 patria, ae, F., *fatherland, native city or land*.
 patricius, a, um, *patrician*.
 patrius, a, um, *of a father, of one's native city*.
 patro, āre, āvī, ātum, *to commit, perpetrate*.
 paucī, ae, *a few, a few (only); paucīs, in few words, briefly*.
 paulātim, *little by little*.
 paulisper, *a little while*.
 paulus, a, um, *small; paulum, a little, a little while; paulō post, a little after*.
 Paulus, ī, M., *a man's name*.
 pauper, eris, *poor* (82).
 paupertās, ātis, F., *poverty*.
 pāvī, see pasco.
 pavor, ōris, M., *terror*.
 pāx, pācis, F., *peace*.
 peccātim, ī, N., *sin, wrong* (32).
 pecco,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *do wrong*.
 pecto,³ ere, pexī, pexum or pectitum, *to comb*.
 pectus, oris, N., *breast, heart*.
 pecūlium, ī, N., *property* (private savings of a slave).
 pecūnia, ae, F., *money, a sum of money*.
 pecus, udis, F., *creature* (in a flock), *domestic animal* (51).
 pecus, oris, N., *flock* (51).
 peditātus, ūs, M., *infantry*.
 pellis, is, F., *skin, hide* (34).
 pello,³ ere, pepulī, pulsum, *to drive, expel*.
 pendeo,² ēre, pependī, *to hang; — ex, depend on*.
 pendo,³ ere, pependī, pēsum, *to weigh, pay* (weighing out the coin). [trate.
 penetro,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to penetrate*.
 penna, ae, F., *feather, wing*.
 pensum, ī, N., *task* (pendo).
 per- (in comp.), *very; as permagnus*.

per (acc.), *through, by means of*.
 peractus, a, um (perago³), *finished, complete*.
 peragro,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to travel over*.
 perceptio, ōnis, F., *a gathering*.
 percipio,³ ere, cēpī, ceptum, *to gather, gain, perceive* (capiō).
 percommodus, a, um, *very convenient*.
 percontor, ārī, ātus, *to inquire*.
 percrēbresco,³ ere, uī, *thicken, become frequent, spread*.
 percussus, a, um (percello³), *struck through, amazed*.
 Perdiccās, ae, M., *a king of Macedon*.
 perdifficilis, e, *very difficult*.
 perdīx, īcis, C., *partridge*.
 perdo,³ didī, ditum, *to lose, ruin, destroy* (83).
 peregrīnus, a, um, *foreigner, foreign*.
 perennis, e, *perennial*.
 pereō, īre, īī, itum, *perish* (in perf.), *be dead, be destroyed*.
 perexcelsus, a, um, *very high*.
 perfectus, a, um, *perfect, consummate*.
 perficio,³ ere, fēcī, fectum, *to do thoroughly, finish, perform*.
 perfruor,³ ī, fructus, *to enjoy thoroughly* (abl.).
 perugio,³ ere, fūgī, fugitum, *to take refuge*.
 perfundo,³ ere, fūdī, fūsum, *to pour upon, drench* (FUD).
 pergo,³ ere, perrexī, perrectum, *keep on, proceed* (rego).
 periclitātio, ōnis, F., *trial*.
 periculōsus, a, um, *dangerous*.
 periculum, ī, N., *trial, danger*.
 perinde, *just so, so much; — āc sī, just as if*.
 peritus, a, um, *skilled* (with gen.).
 perlucidus, a, um, *very clear*.
 permaneo,² ēre, mānsī, māsum, *to remain*.
 permōtus, a, um (part. of permoveo²), *moved, disturbed*.
 permultī, ae, a, *very many*.

pernicitās, ātis, F., *swiftness*.
 perobscūrus, a, um, *very obscure*.
 perpaucī, ae, a, *very few*.
 perpetuus, a, um, *perpetual, eternal*; perpetuō, *constantly*.
 Persa, ae, M., *a Persian*; Persa, a name (of a dog).
 persequor,³ sequī, secūtus, *pur-sue, follow out*.
 Persēs, ae, M., *Perses*, a king of Macedonia.
 Perseus, eos (eī), M., the slayer of Medusa.
 persevēro,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to persevere*.
 Persicus, a, um, *Persian*.
 persōna, ae, F., *mask, character* (of a play or dialogue).
 perspicio,³ ere, spexī, spectrum, *to perceive, ascertain*.
 persuādeo,² ēre, sī, sum, *per-suade* (dat.).
 pertineo,² ēre, tinuī, tentum, *reach, extend*; pertineo ad, *belong to, have to do with*.
 perturbo,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to disturb*.
 pervenio,⁴ īre, vēnī, ventum, *to come through, arrive at* (with ad or in).
 perverto,³ ere, tī, sum, *overturn, overthrow*.
 pēs, pedis, M., *foot*.
 pestilēns, tis, *infected, unwholesome*.
 peto,³ ere, petivī (iī), petītum, *aim at, seek, ask* (79).
 Phalaris, idis, M., *Phalaris*, a name of a tyrant.
 phāsiānus, ī, M., *pheasant*.
 philosophia, ae, F., *philosophy*.
 philosophus, ī, M., *philosopher*.
 Phōciōn, ōnis, M., a statesman of Athens.
 pictūra, ae, F., *painting, picture*.
 pietās, ātis, F., *filial or family love*.
 †PIG, *paint* (pingo,⁸ pictūra).
 piger, gra, grum, *sluggish, inactive, stupid*.

pignus, oris, N., *pledge*.
 pigritia, ae, F., *indolence, stupidity*.
 pingo,³ ere, pinxī, pictum, *paint*.
 pīnus, ūs or ī, F., *pine-tree*.
 piscātor, ōris, M., *fisherman*.
 piscis, is, M., *fish*.
 piscor,¹ āri, ātus, *fish, catch fish*.
 pius, a, um, *pious, tender, kind-hearted*.
 placeo,² ēre, uī (or -itus sum), itum, *please*; mihi placet, *I am willing, I like*; placetne, *would you like?*
 placidus, a, um, *mild, gentle*.
 plāco,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to soothe, appease*.
 plānē, *plainly, absolutely*.
 plānitīēs, iēī, F., *plain, level*.
 Platō, ōnis, M., *Plato*, a Greek philosopher.
 plausus, ūs, M., *clapping* (of hands), *applause*.
 plēbēius, a, um, *of the people, plebeian*.
 plēbs, plēbis, F., *common people, commons* (85).
 plēnus, a, um, *full*.
 plērusque, -aque, -umque, *most*; pl., *very many*; plērumque, *generally, for the most part*.
 plūrimus, a, um, *most, very much*; pl., *very many*; plūrimum, *very much, most*.
 plūs, plūris (see page 16), N., *more*; plur., *more, several*.
 pluvia, ae, F., *rain* (properly an adj. with aqua).
 pōculum, ī, N., *bowl* (for drinking; PO).
 poēma, atis, N., *poem* (27).
 Poenus, a, um, *Carthaginian*.
 poēta, ae, M., *poet*.
 polliceor,² ēri, itus, *promise* (freely), *offer* (84).
 pōmum, ī, N., *apple, fruit*.
 pōno,³ ere, posuī, positum, *to put, place*.
 pōns, pontis, M., *bridge*.
 poposcī, see posco. [*people*.
 populāris, e, *popular, of the*

populatio, ōnis, F., *devastation*.
 pōpuleus, a, um, *of the poplar*.
 populus, ī, M., *people* or organized community (85).
 por- (in compos.), *forward*.
 porta, ae, F., *gate* (86).
 portentum, ī, N., *a portent, prodigy*.
 porticus, ūs, F., *gallery, porch, colonnade*.
 porto,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *carry*.
 portus, ūs, M., *harbor* (p. 18).
 †POS, *put* (pōno).
 posco,³ ere, poposci, *demand, claim, call for* (79).
 possessio, ōnis, F., *possession, occupation*.
 possideo,² ēre, sēdī, sessum, *possess, occupy* (potis; sedeo).
 possum, posse, potuī, *can, be able*; past tenses, *could* (87).
 post (acc.), *behind, after*; (adv.), = *postea, afterwards*.
 posterus, a, um, *later*; with diēs, *next*; plur., *posterity*.
 posthabeo,² ēre, uī, itum, *to esteem less, neglect*.
 posthāc, *hereafter*. [as. postquam, *after, when, as soon*
 postremus, a, um, *last*; postremum, *lastly*; ad —, *at last*.
 postridiē, *the next day, or the day after*.
 postulo,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to demand* (79).
 potēns, tis, *powerful*.
 potentia, ae, F., *power* (88).
 potestās, ātis, F., *power* (over, with gen.: 88).
 pōtio, ōnis, F., *a drink*.
 potior,⁴ irī, itus, *to possess, win, gain* (p. 38: abl.).
 potior, us, *better, preferable*; potius, *rather*; potissimum, *first-of-all, chiefly*.
 prae (abl.), *before, in comparison with, considering*; prae sē ferre, *to display*. [yield.
 praebeco,² ēre, uī, itum, *to afford*.
 praebibo,³ ere, bibī, bibitum, *to drink one's health*.

praecaveo,² ēre, cāvī, cautum, *to take precaution*.
 praiceps, cipitis, *headlong*.
 praeceptor, ōris, M., *instructor*.
 praeceptum, ī, N., *instruction, precept*.
 praecipio,¹ ere, cēpī, ceptum, *instruct* (dative).
 praecipito,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to hurry, precipitate*.
 praecīlārē, *nobly, handsomely*.
 praecīlārus, a, um, *glorious*.
 praeda, ae, F., *spoils, booty*.
 praedico,³ ere, xī, ctum, *to predict*.
 praedico,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *tell, boast, speak of with praise*.
 praedo, ōnis, M., *robber, freebooter*.
 praedium, ī, N., *landed estate*.
 praeeo, ire, īvī (īi), itum, *to go before, precede* (dat.).
 praefātus, a, um, *having spoken beforehand*; — veniam, *apologizing*.
 praefero, ferre, tulī, lātum, *hold before, bear before, prefer* (dat).
 praemitto,³ ere, mīsi, missum, *to send forward, in advance*.
 praemium, ī, N., *reward, prize*.
 praeparo,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to prepare in advance*.
 praeruptus, a, um, *broken, steep* (rumpo).
 praescribo,³ ere, psī, ptum, *to prescribe*.
 praesēns, tis, *present*.
 praesertim, *especially*.
 praesidium, ī, N., *defence*.
 praestābilis, e, *excellent, admirable*.
 praestāns, tis, *excellent, conspicuous*.
 praesto,¹ āre, stiti, (āvī), stitum (ātum), *to excel, bestow*; praestat, *it is better*.
 praesum, esse, fuī, *to be at the head of or in command*.
 praetendo,³ ere, dī, tum, *hold before or close* (dative). [except.
 praeter (acc.), *beyond, besides*.

praetereā, *besides*.

praetereo, īre, īī (īvī), itum, *to pass by; to go (or return) beyond; praeterita, the past*.

praetor, ōris, M., *praetor, a Roman officer, who presided in courts*.

prātum, ī, N., *meadow (8)*.

prāvus, a, um, *bad, evil (66)*.

precēs, um, F., plur. (also dat., acc., abl. sing.), *prayers*.

precor,¹ ārī, ātus, *to beseech, pray (79); bene —, wish well*.

premo,³ ere, pressī, pressum, *to press; pressum lāc, cheese or curd*.

pretium, ī, N., *price*.

Priamidēs, ae, M., *son of Priam*.

Priamus, ī, M., *Priam, king of Troy*.

prīdem, *long ago, long since*.

prīmōrēs, um, *chief men*. [*first*.

prīmus, a, um, *first; prīmō, at*

princeps, ipis, *chief*.

principium, ī, N., *beginning*.

priscus, a, um, *early, ancient*.

pristinus, a, um, *former, early*.

prius, *before, sooner*.

privātim, *privately*.

prius . . . quam, *before, sooner than; nōn . . . —, not . . . until*.

privātus, ī, M., *private person*.

prīvo,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to deprive*.

prō (abl.), *before, for, instead, in behalf of, in proportion to, as*.

probābilis, e, *probable, approved*.

probo,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to prove, approve*.

procella, ae, F., *storm, tempest*.

procerēs, um, *chiefs*.

prōcōsul, ulis, M., *proconsul*.

procul, *far off*.

prōdeo, īre, īī, itum, *to go forth*.

prōdesse, infn. of prōsum.

prōdigiosus, a, um, *prodigious, astonishing*.

prōdigium, ī, N., *prodigy*.

prōdo,³ dere, didī, ditum, *give forth, betray*. [*bring forward*.

prōdūco,³ ere, xī, ctum, *lead or proelior,¹ ārī, ātus, give battle*.

proelium, ī, N., *battle (22)*.

profectō, *as a fact, surely*.

prōfero, ferre, tulī, lātum, *publish, give out, put forth*,

prōficio,³ ere, fēcī, fectum, *to effect, put forward*.

proficiscor,³ cī, profectus, *set forth, go, proceed (43)*.

prōfugio,³ ere, fūgī, *to escape, flee*.

prōfui, see prōsum.

prōfundo,³ ere, fūdī, fūsum, *pour forth, lavish*.

prōgredior,³ dī, gressus, *to advance (pro; gradior)*.

prohibeo,² ere, uī, itum, *to forbid*.

proinde, *accordingly, so, then*.

prōjicio³ (prōicio), ere, jēcī, jectum, *cast forth, throw*.

prōlēs, is, F., *offspring*.

prōmitto,³ ere, mīsī, missum (let go forth), *promise (84)*.

prōmissus, a, um (part. of preceding), *long; N., a promise*.

prōmo,³ ere, mpsī, mptum, *to draw forth; promptus, ready*.

Pronoea, ae, F., *Providence*.

prope (acc.), *near, near by; as adv., nearly, almost*.

propemodum, *almost, nearly*.

prōperē, *in haste*.

propereo,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *hasten*.

propinquus, a, um, *near, neighboring*.

propitius, a, um, *propitious*.

prōpōno,³ ere, posuī, positum, *propose, set forward*.

prōpositum, ī, N., *purpose*.

propter (acc.), *near, on account of; propterea quod, because*.

prōrēpo,³ ere, psī, ptum, *to crawl forth*.

prorsus, *altogether, precisely*.

prōscribo,³ ere, scripsī, scriptum, *post up (in writing), advertise, proscribe*.

Proserpina, ae, F., *Proserpine, daughter of Ceres, and queen of the lower world*.

prōsilio,⁴ īre, uī, *spring forth*.

prōspicio,³ ere, spexī, spectrum, *to look forth, view, see*.

prōsum (p. 26), *to benefit, help.*
 prōtero,³ ere, trīvī, tritum, *to tread upon* (follow closely).
 protervus, a, um, *saucy, bold.*
 prōtinus (adv.), *farther on, at once, immediately.*
 prōtulī (prōfero), *put forth.*
 prōverbium, ī, N., *proverb.*
 prōvidentia, ae, F., *providence, foresight, prudence.*
 prōvideo,² ēre, vidī, vīsum, *provide, foresee.*
 prōvidus, a, um, *provident.*
 prōvincia, ae, F., *province* (sphere of action).
 prōvoco,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to call forth, challenge.*
 prōximus, a, um, *nearest, next; ē prōximō, from near by.*
 prūdēns (= prōvidēns), tis, *prudent, wise.*
 prūdenter, *prudently.*
 prūdētia, ae, F., *prudence, discretion.*
 prūnum, ī, N., *a plum.*
 prytanīum, ī, N., *town hall.*
 publicē, *publicly, officially, at the public expense.*
 publicus, a, um, *public.*
 Publius, ī, M., *Roman name.*
 pudet, uit, *it shames* (p. 40).
 pudicitia, ae, F., *modesty.*
 pudicus, a, um, *modest.*
 pudor, ōris, M., *sense of shame, or honor.*
 puella, ae, F., *girl, maiden.*
 puer, ī, M., *boy, child.*
 pueritia, ae, F., *childhood* (ending at 17).
 puerulus, ī, M., *little boy.*
 †PUG, *push, prick* (pungo,³ punctus).
 pugillārēs, um, *note-book* (M.).
 pugna, ae, F., *battle, fight.*
 pugnātor, ōris, M., *fighter, fighting man.*
 pugnāx, ācis, *pugnacious.*
 pugno,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *fight* (90).
 pugnus, ī, M., *fist.*
 pulcher (or pulcer), cra, crum, *beautiful* (91).

pulcritūdo, inis, F., *beauty.*
 pullus, ī, M., *chicken, young bird.*
 pulso,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to knock, beat* (intens. of pello).
 pulsus, a, um, part. of pello, *driven, expelled.*
 punctum, ī, N., *point, spot.*
 Pūnicus, a, um, *Carthaginian.*
 puppis, is, im, ī, F., *stern, ship* (poetical: 73).
 purpura, ae, F., *purple.*
 purpurātus, a, um, *dressed in red; a courtier.*
 pusillanimus, a, um, *feeble-hearted.*
 pusillus, a, um, *feeble, slight.*
 puter, tris, tre, *rotten, fetid.*
 pūtesco,³ ere, putuī, *to grow offensive* (in smell), *rot.*
 puto,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to think, suppose* (92).
 putrefacio,³ ere, fēcī, factum, *to corrupt, rot; pass., fīo.*
 Pyrrhus, ī, M., *a king of Epirus.*
 Pythagorās, ae, M., *an ancient Greek philosopher.*

Q.

Q. for *Quintus.*
 quā, *where, in what way.*
 quācumque, *wherever.*
 quadriennium, ī, N., *space of four years.*
 quae, see quī, or quis.
 quaero,³ ere, quaesīvī, quaesītum, *to seek, ask* (79).
 quaeso,³ ere, īvī (iī), *to ask.*
 quaestio, ōnis, F., *investigation.*
 quaestor, ōris, M., *quæstor, a Roman officer, like paymaster.*
 quālis, e, as, *what* (correl. to tālis); *such as.*
 quam, *how, as, than; quam maximus, the very greatest* (as great as the greatest); *quam primum, as soon as possible.*
 quamdiū, *how long, as long as.*
 quamobrem, *why, wherefore.*

quamquam, *although* (lit. *however*), *though* (corrective).
 quamvis, *however much, though*.
 quando, *when* (interrog.), *since*; num —, *whether ever*.
 quandoquidem, *since*.
 quantopere, *how greatly*.
 quantus, a, um, *how great*.
 quartus, a, um, *fourth*.
 quasi, *as if, as it were*.
 quater, *four times*.
 quatio,³ ere, quassum, *to shake*.
 quattuor, *four*.
 -que (enclitic), *and*.
 quemadmodum, *how*.
 queo (def. Gr. p. 82), *can* (87).
 quercus, ūs, F., *oak*.
 queror,³ ī, questus, *to complain, bewail*.
 qui, quae, quod, *who, which, that, as* (rel.); quod, *so far as*.
 quī, old ablative form of quis; as quicum, *with whom*.
 quia, *because*.
 quicquam, *any thing, at all*.
 quicquid, *whatever*. [*whoever*.
 quicumque, quaecumque, &c.,
 quid (adv. acc.), *what? why?*
 quidam, quaedam, &c., *a certain one* (p. 21, a).
 quidem, *in fact, to be sure, at least*; nē . . quidem, *not even*.
 quidnī, *why not?*
 quiēs, ētis, F., *quiet, rest*.
 quiētus, a, um, *quiet, still*.
 quilibet, quaelibet, &c., *any* (whatever: p. 21, a).
 quīn, *why not? but that*.
 quīnam, quisnam, (emph. interrog.), *who* (tell me)?
 quintuplex, plicis, *five-fold*.
 Quintus, ī, M., *a proper name*.
 quintus, a, um, *fifth*.
 Quirītēs, ium, *citizens* (Roman).
 quis, quae, quid, *who? what?* (p. 20), quis homo? *what man* (the person)? quī homo? *what sort of man?*
 quispiam, *any one, some one*.
 quisquam, quaequam, &c., *any, any one* (p. 21, a).

quisque, quaeque, quodque, *every, each*.
 quisquis, *whoever* (p. 21, c).
 quō, *whither*; with comparatives, eō . . quō, *the . . the*.
 quoad, *as far as, according as*.
 quōcumque, *whithersoever*.
 quod (adv. acc.: see quī or quis), *so far as, the fact that* (see p. 118).
 quōminus, *so that not* (after verbs of hindrance: p. 108, c).
 quōmodō, *how*.
 quondam, *once, formerly*.
 quoque, *also, as well*.
 quot, *how many, as* (many).
 quotannis, *each or every year, yearly*.
 quotidiānus, a, um (adj.), *daily*.
 quotidiē (adv.), *daily*.
 quotiēs, *how often? as often as*.
 quōtus, a, um, *one of how many*; quota hora, *what o'clock?* (as *prima*, &c.).

R.

rādo,³ ere, sī, sum, *to scrape, graze, shave*.
 rāmulus, ī, M., *a little branch, twig*.
 rāmus, ī, M., *a branch, bough*.
 rāna, ae, F., *frog*.
 †RAP, *seize* (rapio).
 rapidus, a, um, *swift, violent*.
 rapio,³ ere, rapuī, raptum, *seize, carry off* (with force: 25).
 rapto,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *seize*.
 raptus, a, um, *caught, stolen*.
 raptus, ūs, M., *a carrying off*.
 rārō, *rarely, seldom*.
 rārus, a, um, *rare, few, scattered*.
 rastrum, ī, N., *rake*; pl., rastrī.
 rāsus, a, um, *shorn* (rādo).
 ratio, ōnis, F., *reckoning, reason, method*.
 ratus, a, um, *confirmed, fixed*.
 †RE, *thing, think* (rēs, reor²).
 re- or red- (in compos.), *back or again*.

- recēns, tis, *recent, fresh.*
 recidīvus, a, um, *restored.*
 recido,³ ere, di, cāsū, *fall back.*
 rēcipio,³ ere, cēpī, ceptum, *to take back, recover (capio).*
 recito,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to recite.*
 reclūdo,³ ere, sī, sum, *to unlock, throw open (80: claudo).*
 rectē, *rightly.*
 rector, ōris, M., *ruler (rego).*
 rectus, a, um, *straight, right.*
 recūso,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *decline, refuse (causa).*
 redditus, a, um, *restored.*
 reddo,³ dere, didī, ditum, *give back, restore, give out, produce.*
 redeo, ĩre, iī, itum, *return.*
 redintegro,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to renew, restore.*
 reditus, ūs, M., *return.*
 redolēns, tis, *having the smell of.*
 redundo,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *overflow (unda).*
 refero, ferre, tulī, lātum, *bring back, relate, represent, restore.*
 rēfervesco,³ ere, vī, *to boil up.*
 reficio,³ ere, fēcī, fectum, *to repair, refresh.*
 rēflo,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to blow contrary.*
 †REG, *guide, rule (rego,³ rēx).*
 rēgia, ae, F. (sc. domus), *palace.*
 rēgiē, *royally.*
 rēgina, ae, F., *queen, princess.*
 regio, ōnis, F., *region.*
 rēgius, a, um, *royal, kingly.*
 regno,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *reign.*
 rego,³ ere, xī, ctum, *to rule (81).*
 religio, ōnis, F., *religion, worship, reverence.*
 relinquo,³ ere, liqūī, lictum, *to leave, abandon.*
 reliquus, a, um, *remaining.*
 remedium, ī, N., *remedy. [(68).*
 reminiscor,³ ī, *to call to mind*
 remissus, a, um, *slack, remiss; comparative, less intense.*
 remitto,³ ere, mīsī, missum, *send back, let go, relax.*
 remoror,¹ āri, ātus, *to delay.*
 remōtus, a, um, *remote.*
 remūneror,¹ āri, ātus, *to reward.*
 renovo,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to renew.*
 renuntio,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to carry back tidings.*
 reor,² rēri, ratus, *think (92).*
 reparo,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to recover, restore, renew.*
 repello,³ ere, pulī, pulsum, *to push back, repel.*
 repente, *suddenly.*
 repentinus, a, um, *sudden.*
 reperio,⁴ ĩre, reperī, repertum, *find, discover (55).*
 repeto,³ ere, ĩvī (iī), ĩtum, *to claim back, demand.*
 repetundae, ārum, F., *claim for restitution, on a charge of extortion (sc. rēs).*
 repōno,³ ere, posuī, positum, *to put by, store.*
 reporto,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to carry back.*
 reprehendo,³ ere, dī, sum, *blame, seize.*
 reprehenso,¹ āre, *hold in check.*
 reprimo,³ ere, pressi, pressum, *to push back, repress, restrain.*
 repudio,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to reject, repudiate.*
 repugno,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to fight back, resist.*
 requiēs, ētis, F., *rest, repose.*
 requiro,³ ere, sīvī (sīi), sītum, *to seek, search, miss (quaero).*
 rēs, reī, F., *thing, property, state, event; plur., circumstances; rēs publica, commonwealth, public life.*
 rescindo,³ ere, scidī, scissum, *to cut away.*
 reservo,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *reserve, keep back, preserve.*
 resolvo,³ ere, vī, solūtum, *melt, dissolve.*
 resono,¹ āre, āvī, *to resound.*
 respicio,³ ere, spexī, spectum, *to look back.*
 respondeo,² ěre, dī, sum, *to reply, answer.*
 rēs publica, reī publicae, F., *republic, public life.*

restat, *it remains* (to be done).
 restinguo,³ ere, stinxī, stinctum,
to extinguish, quench.
 restituo,³ ere, uī, ūtum, *to re-*
store (statuo).
 rēte, is, N., *hunting or fishing-*
net.
 retineo,² ēre, uī, tentum, *to hold*
back, retain (teneo).
 retraho,³ ere, xī, ctum, *to drag*
back.
 retrō, *back, backward, behind.*
 rēvērā, *in truth, really.*
 reverentia, ae, F., *reverence.*
 revertor,³ tī, sus, *to return.*
 revīso,³ ere, *revisit, see again.*
 revoco,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *recall.*
 revolo,¹ āre, *to fly back.*
 rex, rēgis, M., *king.*
 Rhea Silvia, ae, F., *the mother*
of Romulus.
 Rhēnus, ī, M., *the Rhine.*
 Rhodanus, ī, M., *the Rhone.*
 Rhodus, ī, F., *Rhodes.*
 rictus, ūs, M., *the open mouth.*
 rīdeo,² ēre, sī, sum, *to laugh,*
laugh at, ridicule.
 rīpa, ae, F., *river-bank.*
 rīsus, ūs, M., *smile, laughter.*
 rīte, *rightly, duly.*
 rīvulus, ī, M., *little stream.*
 rīvus, ī, M., *stream, brook* (49).
 rixa, ae, F., *brawl, quarrel.*
 rōbustus, a, um, *stout, sturdy.*
 rogo, āre, āvī, ātum, *demand,*
ask, entreat (two acc. : 79).
 Rōma, ae, F., *Rome.*
 Rōmānus, a, um, *Roman.*
 Rōmulus, ī, M., *the founder of*
Rome.
 rōs, rōris, M., *dew.*
 rosa, ae, F., *rose.*
 rōscidus, a, um, *dewy.*
 rostrum, ī, N., *beak; pl., the*
rostrum (the raised platform
 from which Roman orators
 addressed the people).
 rubēns, tis, *glowing, red.*
 ruber, bra, brum, *red, ruddy.*
 rūbīgo, inis, F., *rust, blight.*
 rudo,³ ere, īvī, ītum, *to bray.*

rūdus, eris, N., *rubbish.*
 rugio,⁴ īre, īvī, ītum, *to roar.*
 rugītus, ūs, M., *roaring, braying.*
 ruīna, ae, F., *downfall, ruin.*
 ruīnōsus, a, um, *ruinous.* [(46).
 rūmor, ōris, M., *report, rumor*
 rumpo,³ ere, rūpī, ruptum, *to*
break, burst (RUP).
 rūpēs, is, F., *rock* (59).
 ruptus, a, um, *broken.*
 rursus, *again.*
 rūs, rūris, N., *the country* (as
 opposed to city); pl., *fields* (8);
 rūrī, *in* (rūre, *from*) *the coun-*
try; rūs (acc.), *to the country.*
 rūsticus, a, um, *of the country,*
rustic; M., a farmer.
 ruo,³ ere, ī, itum, *to fall.*

S.

Sabīnus, a, um, *Sabine.*
 sacer, cra, crum, *sacred* (SAC).
 sacerdōs, ōtis, M. or F., *priest,*
priestess.
 sacra, ōrum, N., *sacred rites.*
 saepe, ius, issimē, *often.*
 saepenumerō, *oftentimes.*
 saevitia, ae, F., *cruelty.*
 saevus, a, um, *cruel* (93).
 sagācitās, ātis, F., *keenness of*
scent, sagacity, keenness.
 sagāx, ācis, *keen, sagacious.*
 Saguntum, ī, N., *a city of Spain.*
 sāl, salis, M., *salt.*
 salio,⁴ īre, uī, saltum, *to leap.*
 saltātio, ōnis, F., *dancing.*
 saltem, *at least.*
 salto,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to dance,*
leap (Intens. of salio).
 salūber, bris, bre, *wholesome.*
 salūs, ūtis, F., *health, safety,*
preservation. [some.
 salūtifer, fera, ferum, *whole-*
 salūto,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to salute.*
 salveo,² ēre, *be well; imp., hail!*
 salvus, a, um, *safe, sound.*
 sancio,⁴ īre, sanxī, sanctum, *to*
sanction, establish (SAC).
 sanctus, a, um, *sacred.*
 sānē, *to be sure, doubtless.*

- sanguis, inis, M., *blood* (in the veins, or fresh), *stock, race*.
- sānus, a, um, *sound, sane*.
- sapiēns, tis, *wise*.
- sapientia, ae, F., *wisdom*.
- sapio,³ ere, ivī (ii), *to taste or savor of, understand, be wise*.
- Sardēs, ium, *Sardis, the capital of Lydia* (F.).
- satelles, itis, C., *satellite, attendant*.
- satis, *enough*; — est, *very well*.
- satis-facio,³ *satisfy* (dat.).
- satus, a, um (part. of sero), *sown, sprung, descended*.
- saxum, ī, N., *a stone, rock* (59).
- scabo,³ ere, bī, *to scratch*.
- Scaevola, ae, M., *a man's name, meaning left-handed*.
- scalmus, ī, M., *thole-pin*.
- scelerātus, a, um; scelestus, a, um, *wicked, criminal* (66).
- scelus, eris, N., *crime, guilt*.
- scēna, ae, F., *scene, theatre-curtain, stage*.
- scientia, ae, F., *knowledge* (17).
- scilicet, *that is to say, forsooth*.
- scindo,³ ere, scidi, scissum, *to cut, rend, divide*.
- scio,⁴ ĩre, ivī, itum, *know* (as fact).
- Scīpio, ōnis, M., *Scipio*.
- sciscitor,¹ āri, ātus, *to inquire*.
- scrība, ae, M., *scribe, secretary*.
- scrībo,³ ere, psī, ptum, *to write*.
- scriptum, ī, N., *a writing*.
- scūtum, ī, N., *a shield* (28).
- Scythēs, ae, M., *Scythian* (of an Asiatic or Tartar people).
- sē, suī, sibi, *self* (p. 19).
- sē-, sēd- (in compos.), *apart*.
- seco,¹ āre, uī, sectum, *cut*.
- sector, ōris, M, *divider, buyer*.
- sector,¹ āri, ātus, *to chase* (95), *hunt* (intens. of sequor).
- secundum (prep. acc.), *along, by, according to*.
- secundus, a, um, *second, favorable* (sequor).
- secūris, is, im, ī, F., *axe*.
- sēcūrus, a, um, *secure, without care or difficulty*.
- secūtus, see sequor.
- sed, *but*.
- sēdecim, *sixteen*.
- sedeo,² ĩre, sēdī, sessum, *sit*.
- sedēs, is, F., *seat, abode* (39).
- seges, etis, F., *standing crop* (94).
- segnis, e, *lazy, sluggish*.
- semel, *once*.
- sēmentris, e, *of six months*.
- sēmet, see -met.
- semper, *always*.
- senātus, ūs, M., *senate*.
- Seneca, ae, M., *a Roman philosopher*.
- senectūs, ūtis, F., *old age*.
- senesco,³ ere, senuī, *to grow old, wane, waste away*.
- senex, senis, M., *old man* (100).
- sēnī, ae, a, *six* (each, at a time).
- senilis, e, *of an old man*.
- senior, ōris, *older*; pl., *elders*.
- Senōnes, um, *a people of Gaul*.
- sēnsus, ūs, M., *feeling, sense*.
- sententia, ae, F., *opinion* (31).
- sentio,⁴ ĩre, sēnsī, sēnsūm, *feel, notice, perceive, understand*.
- sentis, is, M., *thorn, brier*.
- sepelio,⁴ ĩre, ivī (ii), sepultum, *to bury*.
- sēpio,⁴ ĩre, sēpsī, sēptum, *to fence, enclose*.
- septem, *seven*.
- septimus, a, um, *seventh*.
- septingentī, ae, a, *seven hundred*.
- sepulcrum, ī, N., *tomb*.
- sequor,³ quī, cūtus, *follow* (95).
- serēnus, a, um, *calm, clear, fair*.
- Serīphius, a, um, *of Seriphus, a Greek island*.
- sermo, ōnis, M., *talk, discourse*.
- sero,³ ĩre, seruī, sertum, *weave*.
- sero,³ ere, sēvī, satum, *to plant*.
- serpēns, tis, M. or F., *serpent* (12).
- sērus, a, um, *late, too late*.
- servīlis, e, *of slaves, servile*.
- servitus, ūtis, F., *slavery*.
- servitium, ī, N., *slavery, troop of slaves*.
- servo,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to save, preserve, keep*.

servus, ī, M., *slave*.
sessio, ōnis, F., *sitting*.
sessum, (sup. of *sedeo*), *to a seat*.
sēstertium, ī, M., 1000 sesterces, = \$50 (Gr. § 85).
sēstertius, ī, M., *sesterce*, a coin of the value of 5 cents.
seu, *or*; **seu . . seu**, *whether . . or, if either . . or if*.
sevērē, *with severity*.
sevērus, a, um, *stern, severe*.
sex, *six*.
sextus, a, um, *sixth*.
sī, *if*.
sībilo,¹ āre, *to hiss*.
sīc, *so, thus*.
sīcine, *so?* (interrog.).
Sicilia, ae, F., *Sicily*.
Siciliēnsis, e, or **Siculus**, a, um, *Sicilian*.
sīcut, **sīcuti**, *as, just as, as also*.
sīdus, eris, N., *star, constellation*.
significo,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *make a sign, signify, indicate*.
signum, ī, N., *mark, sign, standard, statue*.
silentium, ī, N., *silence*.
sileo,² ēre, uī, *to be silent (about)*.
silva, ae, F., *wood, forest* (96).
simia, ae, F., *a monkey* ("pug-nose").
similis, e, *like, similar* (6).
similitūdo, inis, F., *likeness*.
simul, *at the same time*; **simul āc**, *as soon as*.
simulācrum, ī, N., *an image*.
simulo,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to feign, pretend*.
sīn, *but if*.
sine (abl.), *without*.
singulāris, e, *singular, unique*.
singulī, ae, a (distributive numeral), *one by one, single*.
sino,³ ere, sīvī, situm, *to leave, let, permit*.
sisto,³ ere, stitī, statum, *to set, place* (STA).
sitio,⁴ īre, īvī (īī), *to thirst*.
sitis, is, F., *thirst*.
situla, ae, F., *water-bucket*.

situs, ūs, M., *neglect, dust*.
situs, a, um (sino), *placed*; **est situs**, *rests, is situated*; **in eō** —, *consisting in this*.
sīve, *whether, or*.
socer, cerī, M., *father-in-law*.
societās, ātis, F., *partnership, alliance*.
socius, ī, M., *companion, partner, ally* (29).
Sōcratēs, is, M., *a philosopher of Athens*.
sodālis, is, C., *companion, friend, schoolmate* (29).
sōl, sōlis, M., *the sun*.
soleo,² ēre, solitus, *be accustomed*.
sōlātium (sōlācium), ī, N., *solace, comfort*.
sōlitūdo, inis, F., *solitude*.
sollennis, e, *customary, solemn*.
sollers, tis, *skilful*.
sollertia, ae, F., *skill*.
solstitium, ī, N., *solstice* ("sun-stay"), *midsummer*.
sōlū, only.
sōlum, ī, N., *soil, ground*.
sōlus, a, um, *alone, only* (p. 7).
solvo,³ ere, solvī, solūtum, *loosen, relieve*; **crīnēs solvere**, *to throw loose the hair* (in sign of mourning).
somnium, ī, N., *dream*.
somnus, ī, M., *sleep*.
sono,¹ āre, uī, itum, *to resound, sound*.
sonus, ī, M., *sound* (97).
sopor, ōris, M., *sleep*.
sordidus, a, um, *dirty, mean* (20).
soror, ōris, F., *sister*.
sors, sortis, F., *lot, destiny*.
sospes, itis, *safe* (escaped from peril).
Sp. abbrev. of *Spurius*.
spargo,³ ere, sī, sum, *to scatter*.
Sparta, ae, F., *a city of southern Greece*.
spatior,¹ ārī, ātus, *to walk about*.
spatiōsus, a, um, *spacious*.
spatium, ī, N., *space*.
speciēs, iēī, F., *show, appearance*.

specimen, inis, N., *show, specimen.*
 speciōsus, a, um, *showy, beautiful* (91).
 spectābilis, e, *of noble aspect.*
 spectāculum, ī, N., *spectacle.*
 specto,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *behold, view, look, face* (-spicio).
 spelunca, ae, F., *cavern.*
 spēro,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to hope.*
 spēs, eī, F., *hope.*
 spīro,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to breathe.*
 splendidus, a, um, *splendid.*
 spolio,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to rob, plunder.*
 spondeo,² ēre, spopondī, spōnsum, *to promise, pledge, betroth* (84). [isəd.
 spōnsus, a, um, *betrothed, prom-
 sponse* (abl.), *accord*; suā —, *of his own accord.*
 squālēns, tis, *rude, disfigured.*
 squāleo,² ēre, uī, *to be in mourning.*
 squālor, ōris, M., *filth, mourning apparel, wretched plight* (38).
 †STA, *stand* (sto,¹ sisto,³ statuo, instituo²).
 statim, *immediately.*
 statio, ōnis, F., *post, station.*
 statua, ae, F., *statue.*
 statūra, ae, F., *stature.*
 status, ūs, M., *posture, attitude, condition.*
 stella, ae, F., *star.*
 sterno,³ ere, strāvī, strātum, *strew, spread a couch.*
 stilus, ī, M., *style* (for writing).
 stimulus, ī, M., *goad.*
 stipendium, ī, N., *soldier's pay.*
 stipula, ae, F., *stubble.*
 stirps, stirpis, *stock, race* (50).
 sto,¹ stāre, steti, statum, *stand, stop, cost.*
 Stōicus, ī, M., *a Stoic.*
 stomachor,¹ āri, ātus, *be vexed.*
 strenuus, a, um, *bold, vigorous.*
 strepitus, ūs, M., *noise* (97).
 struo,³ ere, xī, ctum, *to build.*
 studeo,² ere, studuī, *to be earnest or eager, favor* (dat.), *study.*

studium, ī, N., *earnestness, fondness* (for), *study, zeal.*
 stultitia, ae, F., *folly.*
 stultus, a, um, *foolish*; M., *a fool.*
 stupor, ōris, M., *stupor.*
 suādeo,² ēre, sī, sum, *to advise.*
 suāpte (abl.), *his, her, or their own* (intens. of suā, abl.).
 suāvis, e, *sweet* (41).
 suāvitēs, ātis, F., *sweet taste, sweetness.*
 suāviter, *sweetly.*
 sub (abl.), *under, near.*
 subdūco,³ ere, xī, ctum, *to withdraw.*
 subigo,³ ere, ēgī, actum, *subdue, break in* (sub-ago).
 subitus, a, um, *sudden*; subitō, *suddenly.*
 sublātus, see tollo.
 sublevo,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to uplift, lighten, relieve* (levis).
 sublicius, a, um, *of timber, on piles.*
 subsidium, ī, N., *help, aid, relief.*
 subvenio,⁴ ire, vēnī, ventum, *come to the relief, help.*
 succēdo,³ ere, cēssī, cēssum, *come up to, advance, prosper, succeed.*
 succorro,³ ere, curri, cursum, *to run up to, help.*
 sūdo,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to sweat, exude.*
 sūdor, ōris, M., *sweat.*
 Suēvī, ōrum, M., *Suevi or Swabians, a German tribe.*
 Sulla, ae, M., *Sulla, a Roman general.*
 sum, esse, fuī, *I am, to be.*
 summus, a, um, *highest, utmost, greatest, highest part*; — cortex, *outer hull.*
 sūmo,³ ēre, sumpsī, sumptum, *to take* (25).
 superbia, ae, F., *pride.*
 superbus, a, um, *proud, haughty.*
 superincidēns, tis, *falling upon.*
 superior, us, *upper.*
 supero,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *surpass.*

superstes, stitis, *surviving, a survivor.*

supplex, icis (adj.), *suppliant.*

supplicium, ī, N., *supplication, (capital) punishment.*

suppōno,³ ere, posuī, positum, *to put beneath (dative).*

suprā (acc.), *above, beyond.*

surculus, ī, M., *sapling.*

surgo,³ ere, surrexī, surrectum, *to rise.*

sūs, suis, C., *swine.*

suscipio,³ ere, cēpī, ceptum, *to undertake, receive (in succession).*

suscito,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to rouse, excite.*

suspicio,³ ere, spexī, spectrum, *look up to or at, suspect; suspectus, suspicious.*

sustento,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *sustain, keep alive.*

sustineo,² ēre, uī, tentum, *to sustain, check, bear up against (sub; teneo).*

sustulī, sustuleram, see **tollo**.

suus, a, um, *his (her or their), reflexive (89).*

Syrācūsae, ārum, F., *Syracuse, a city of Sicily.*

Syrācūsānus, a, um, *Syracusan.*

T.

tabellae, ārum, F., *tablets (for writing; singular rare).*

tabellārius, ī, M., *messenger, runner (bearer of messages).*

taberna, ae, F., *shop, hut.*

tabula, ae, F., *plank, panel (for pictures), picture.*

tacitus, a, um, *silent.*

tactus, a, um (tango), *touched.*

taeda, ae, F., *pine-tree, torch.*

taedet, uit, *it wearies (acc. and gen. or infin.).*

taedium, ī, N., *weariness, fatigue.*

†TAG, *touch (tango³).*

talentum, ī, N., *talent (weight or money).*

tālis, e, *such; tāle, such a thing.*

tālus, ī, M., *ankle, heel.*

tamen, yet, *nevertheless, however.*

tamquam (tanquam), *so as, just so, as if.*

tandem, *at length, pray (with question).*

tango,³ ere, tetigī, tactum, *touch.*

tanquam, see **tamquam**.

tantopere, *so much.*

tantum, *so much, only; with plur. gen., so many; tantum abest, it is so far [from being the case].*

tantus, a, um, *so great.*

Tarentum, ī, N., *Tarentum, a town of South Italy.*

taurus, ī, M., *bull.*

tectum, ī, N., *roof, dwelling.*

tēcum = cum and tē from tū.

†TEG, *cover (tego, tectum).*

tegimentum, ī, N., *covering, clothing, shelter.*

tego,³ ere, xī, ctum, *to shelter, cover.*

tellūs, ūris, F., *earth.*

tēlum, ī, N., *weapon of attack (16).*

temere, *rashly, hastily.*

temno,³ ere, temp̄sī, *to despise.*

temperātus, a, um, *tempered, temperate.*

tempero, āre, āvī, ātum, *to moderate, control, restrain; spare (dat.: 81).*

tempestās, ātis, F., *weather, storm.*

tempestivē, *seasonably, in season.*

templum, ī, N., *temple.*

tempus, oris, N., *time.*

†TEN, *strain (tendo,³ teneo²).*

tenāx, ācis, *tenacious (teneo).*

tendo,³ ere, tetendī, tentum, or tēnsūm, *to stretch, spread.*

tenebrae, ārum, F., *darkness, dark recess.*

teneo,² ēre, tenuī, tum, *hold, possess.*

tener, era, erum, *tender.*

tenuis, e, *slender* (44).
 ter, *three times*.
 tergum, ī, N., *back*; ā tergō, *in the rear*.
 ternus, a, um, *by threes, three*.
 terra, ae, F., *earth, land*.
 terreo,² ēre, uī, itum, *terrify, alarm*.
 terrester, tris, tre, *earthly*.
 terribilis, e, *full of terror*.
 territōrium, ī, N., *territory*.
 terror, ōris, M., *alarm, terror* (object of alarm).
 tertius, a, um, *third*.
 tesca, ōrum, N., *thickets*.
 testāmentum, ī, N., *will, testament*.
 testimōnium, ī, N., *testimony, proof*.
 testis, is, C., *witness*.
 testor,¹ āri, ātus, *to witness, call to witness*.
 tēter, tra, trum, *foul, rancid*.
 tetigī, see tango.
 theātrum, ī, N., *theatre*.
 Thēbae, ārum, F., *Thebes, a city of Greece*.
 Themistoclēs, is, or ī, M., *a statesman of Athens*.
 Thermopylae, ārum, F., *Thermopylae*.
 Thēseus, eos (eī), *king and law-giver of Athens, slayer of the Minotaur*.
 Ti., *abbrev. for Tiberius*.
 Tiberīnus, ī, M., *god of the river Tiber*.
 Tiberis, is, M., *the Tiber*.
 tibia, ae, F., *pipe, leg, shin*.
 Tiburtēs, um, *people of Tibur*.
 tigillum, ī, N., *dim. of*
 tignum, ī, N., *beam, log*.
 tigris, is (idis), C., *tiger*.
 timeo,² ēre, timuī, *fear* (69).
 timescēns, tis, *taking alarm*.
 timidus, a, um, *fearful, timid*.
 timor, ōris, M., *fear*.
 titulus, ī, M., *placard*.
 toga, ae, F. [tego], *toga* (99).
 tolerābilis, e, *tolerable, passable*.
 tolero,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to endure*.

tollo,³ ere, sustulī, sublātum, *raise, take up, take away*.
 tormentum, ī, N., *torment*; *engine for hurling stones (torqueo)*.
 torqueo,² ēre, torsī, tortum, *to twist, hurl*.
 torvus, a, um, *cruel, cross* (in aspect).
 tot, *so many*.
 tōtus, a, um (p. 7), *whole, entire*; with adv. force, *wholly* (77).
 trādo,³ ere, didī, ditum, *to deliver up, betray*.
 trādūco,³ ere, xī, ctum, *to lead across* (with two acc.).
 tragoedia, ae, F., *tragedy*.
 traho,³ ere, xī, ctum, *to draw, drag, bring*; trahit sua quemque voluptās, *every one to his liking* (Eng. DRAG).
 tranquillus, a, um, *tranquil, calm*.
 trāno,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to swim across* (trāns; no).
 trāns (acc.), *across, beyond*.
 transeo, īre, iī, itum, *to cross, go over*.
 trānsfigo,³ ere, fixī, fixum, *to transfix, pierce through*.
 trānsfuga, ae, M., *deserter*.
 trānsilio,⁴ īre, uī or ivī, *to leap across* (trāns; salio).
 trānsitus, ūs, M., *crossing, passage*.
 trānsno, see trāno.
 trānsvolo,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to fly across*.
 trecentī, ae, a, *three hundred*.
 tremo,³ ere, tremuī, *tremble* (69).
 tremulus, a, um, *trembling*.
 trepidātio, ōnis, F., *cowardice, alarm*.
 trepido,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to be in terror* (root TREP, turn).
 trepidus, a, um, *timid, trembling*.
 trēs, tria, *three*.
 tribūnal, ālis, N., *tribunal, seat of justice*.
 tribūnālis, e, *of a tribune*.

tribūnus, ī, M., *tribune*, a plebeian officer.
 tricēsimus, a, um, *thirtieth*.
 trīdium, ī, N., *three days*.
 triennium, ī, N., *three years*.
 trigeminī, ōrum, *three of one birth*.
 trīgintā (indec.), *thirty*.
 triquetrus, a, um, *three-cornered*.
 tristiculus, a, um, *a little sad*.
 tristis, e, *sad, gloomy, cruel*.
 trīticum, ī, N., *wheat* (94: tero).
 Trōja, ae, F., *Troy*.
 Trōjānus, a, um, *Trojan*.
 tropaeum, ī, N., *trophy*.
 trucīdo,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to massacre* (trux; caedo).
 trux, trucidis, *cruel, grim, stern, ferocious* (93).
 tū, tuī, tibi, tē, *thou* (p. 18).
 tuba, ae, F., *trumpet* (straight).
 tubicen, inis, M., *trumpeter* (tuba; cano).
 †TUD, *beat* (tundo³).
 tueor,² tuērī, tuitus, *to gaze at, preserve, protect*.
 tulī, perf. of fero (p. 38).
 Tullus, ī, M., a Roman king.
 tum, then; tum . . . tum, now . . . now, not only . . . but also.
 tumeo,² ēre, uī, *to swell*.
 tumultuōsus, a, um, *tumultuous* (tumeo).
 tumultus, ūs, M., *tumult* (22).
 tūne, you?
 tunica, ae, F., *tunic* (99).
 turba, ae, F., *a crowd* (85).
 turbo,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to disturb*.
 turpis, e, *ugly, disgraceful, evil*.
 turris, is, F. (p. 14), *a tower*.
 tūs (thūs), tūris, N., *incense*.
 tūtus, a, um, *safe, defended*; in tūtum, *to a safe place* (tueor).
 tuus, a, um, *thy, thine, your* (almost always).
 Tyndaris, idis, F., *daughter of Tyndarus* (Helen).
 tyrannus, ī, M., *tyrant*.
 Tyrius, a, um, *Tyrian*, of Tyre, an ancient city of Syria.

U.

ūber, eris, *rich, fertile*.
 ubi, *where, when; where? when?*
 ubinam, *where* (emphatic)?
 ubique, *everywhere*.
 ubivīs, *anywhere* (where you will).
 ulciscor,³ cī, ultus, *to revenge, punish*.
 Ulixēs, is or eī, M., *Ulysses*.
 ullus, a, um (gen. iūs : p. 7), *any*.
 ultimus, a, um, *last*.
 ultor, ōris, M., *avenger*.
 ultus, see ulciscor.
 umbilicus, ī, M., *navel, centre*.
 umbra, ae, F., *shade, shadow*.
 umbrōsus, a, um, *shadowy, shady*.
 umquam, *ever*.
 unā, *together*; unā cum, *along with*.
 unda, ae, F., *wave*.
 unde, *whence, from which*.
 undique, *from every side, everywhere*.
 unguentum, ī, N., *ointment*.
 unguis, is, M., *claw, talon*.
 ūnicus, a, um, *single, unique*.
 ūniversus, a, um, *all together, whole, entire* (77).
 unquam, see umquam.
 ūnus, a, um (gen. iūs : p. 7), *one*.
 unusquisque, unaquaque, &c. (gen. unīuscūjusque), *each one, every one*.
 urbānus, a, um, *of the city, politic*.
 urbs, urbis, F., *city* (98).
 ūro,³ ūrere, ūssī, ūstum, *to burn*.
 ursus, ī, M., *a bear*.
 urtica, ae, F., *nettle* (ūro).
 usquam, *anywhere*.
 usque, even, up to; quō —, *how far?* — ad, *as far as*.
 ūsus, ūs, M., *use, advantage, experience* (70).
 ut (with subj.), *that, so that*; (with indic.), *when, as, how*.
 uter, utra, utrum, gen. utrius, (see p. 7), *which* (of the two)?

uterque, utraque, utrumque (gen. utriusque), *both* (making the verb plural in English).
 uti (ut), *that, so that*.
 ūtilis, e, *useful, advantageous, serviceable, expedient* (30).
 ūtilitās, ātis, F., *utility, advantage, usefulness*.
 ūtor,³ ūtī, ūsus, *use, employ* (abl.).
 utrimque, *on both sides*.
 utrum, *whether* (see p. II).
 ūva, ae, F., *grape, cluster*.

V.

vacat, *there is leisure*.
 vaccinium, ī, N., *hyacinth, blueberry*.
 vacillo,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to shift about, stagger*.
 vacuus, a, um, *empty, unoccupied, empty-handed*.
 vādo,³ ere, *to go, advance* (43).
 vae, *alas!*
 vāgio,⁴ ĩre, ĩvī (īī), ĩtum, *to cry* (as an infant).
 vagor,¹ ārī, ātus, *to wander, roam*.
 vagus, a, um, *wandering, roam-vale, strongly, very, quite*.
 valeo,² ĩre, ūī, ĩtum, *be strong, be well, be worth, prevail* (87); valē (imperat.), *farewell*; valeat, *valeant, farewell to, away with*.
 valētūdo, inis, F., *health* (state of health).
 validus, a, um, *strong* (in almost all senses).
 vallis (vallēs), is, F., *valley*.
 vallum, ī, N., *rampart, palisade*.
 vānus, a, um, *empty, idle, vain*.
 varietās, ātis, F., *variety, variation*.
 vario,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to vary*.
 varius, a, um, *various*.
 vastitās, ātis, F., *devastation, desolation, vastness*.
 vasto,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to devastate, lay waste*.

vastus, a, um, *vast* (65), *desolate*.
 -ve (enclitic), *or*.
 vehementer, *vigorously, very much*.
 Vēientēs, ium, the people of Vēiī, ōrum, M., a city near Rome.
 vel, *or, even*; vel . . vel, *either . . or*.
 velōx, ōcis, *swift*.
 velut, *as, just as*.
 vēnābulum, ī, N., *hunting-spear*.
 vēnālis, e, *for sale*.
 vēnātor, ōris, M., *hunter*.
 vēnātrīx, ĩcis, F., *huntress*.
 vēnātum, see vēnor.
 vēnditio, ōnis, F., *sale*.
 vēnditor, ōris, M., *the seller*.
 vēndo,³ dere, didī, ditum, *put to sale, sell* (vēnum; do).
 venēnum, ī, N., *poison*.
 vēneo, ĩre, ĩvī (īī), ĩtum, *to be sold* (go to sale : vēnum; eo).
 veneror,¹ ārī, ātus, *to venerate, worship*.
 Venetī, ōrum, M., a people of western Gaul.
 venia, ae, F., *pardon, permission, favor, indulgence*.
 venio,⁴ ĩre, vēnī, ventum, *come*.
 vēnor,¹ ārī, ātus, *hunt*; vēnātum (sup.), *a-hunting*.
 ventus, ī, M., *wind* (19).
 Venus, eris, F., the goddess of Love and Beauty. [*elegance*.
 venustās, ātis, F., *grace, polish*, vēr, vēris, N., *spring*. [*scourge*.
 verbero,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to beat*, verbum, ī, N., *a word*.
 vērē, *truly, with truth, rightly*.
 verēcundus, a, um, *bashful, modest*.
 vereor,² ĩrī, ĩtus, *to respect, fear* (69), vereor nē veniat, *I fear he will come*; vereor ut —, *I fear he will not come*.
 vēritās, ātis, F., *truth*.
 vērnus, a, um, *spring* (adj.), *of the spring, vernal*.
 vērō, *in truth, in fact, but, and* (with emphasis on the word which precedes).

- Verrēs**, is, M., a tyrannical Roman governor of Sicily.
- verro**,³ ere, verri, versum, to sweep,³ sweep away.
- verso**,¹ āre, āvi, ātum, to turn (freq. of **verto**).
- versor**,¹ āri, ātus, to be, abide, turn about, occupy one's self in.
- versus**, ūs, M., verse (**verto**).
- vertex**, icis, M., the head, top, vertex (sometimes equivalent to **vortex**, whirl, eddy).
- verto**,³ ere, tī, sum, to turn.
- vērūm**, but, in truth. [earnest.
- vērūs**, a, um, true; rē vērā, in vescor,³ cī, to feed on (abl.).
- vesper**, erī, M., evening; ad vesperum or vesperī, at evening.
- vespera**, ae, F., evening.
- Vesta**, ae, F., goddess of the Hearth or Home.
- vestibulum**, ī, N., vestibule.
- vestigium**, ī, N., footprint, trace.
- vestio**,⁴ ĩre, ĩvī (ĩī), ĩtum, to clothe, cover (as with garment, forests, &c.).
- vestis**, is, F., clothing, raiment, vesture (99).
- vestītus**, ūs, M., clothing, garb, covering (99).
- veto**,¹ āre, vetuī, vetitum, to forbid (acc. and infin.).
- vetus**, eris, old, ancient (100).
- vetustās**, ātis, F., antiquity.
- vexillum**, ī, N., flag, standard.
- vexo**,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, to vex, trouble, distress.
- via**, ae, F., way, road, course (56).
- Via Sacra**, the principal street of Rome.
- viātor**, ōris, M., a traveller.
- ‡**VIC**, conquer (**vinco**)³.
- vicēsīmus**, a, um, twentieth.
- vicīnum**, ī (N. of the following), neighborhood.
- vicīnus**, a, um, neighboring; M., neighbor.
- vicis** (gen.), em, e; plur. ēs, ibus, F., share, turn, changing aspect; meam vicem, on my account; in vicem, in turn.
- victor**, ōris, M., conqueror; (as adj.), victorious.
- victōria**, ae, F., victory.
- victus**, ūs, M., food, living (**vīvo**).
- video**,² ĩre, vīdī, vīsum, see; videor, ĩrī, vīsus, to be seen, seem, appear.
- vidēsne**, don't you see?
- vigeo**,² ĩre, to be vigorous or flourishing.
- vigil**, ilis, watchful; M., a watchman (**vigeo**).
- vigilāntia**, ae, F., watchfulness.
- vigilia**, ae, F., watching, watch (division of the night).
- vigilo**,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, to watch, wake, remain awake.
- vigintī** (indecl.), twenty.
- vīlis**, e, cheap.
- vilitās**, ātis, F., cheapness.
- villa**, ae, F., farm-house, villa or country-house (39).
- villus**, ī, M., shaggy hair (of animals), wool.
- vincio**,⁴ ĩre, vīnxī, vīntum, to bind about, fasten (63).
- vinclum** = **vinculum**.
- vinco**,³ ere, vīcī, vīctum, to conquer (**VIC**).
- vinculum**, ī, N., bond, tie, chain.
- vīndico**,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, assert, claim, punish.
- vīnea**, ae, F., a vine-trellis, shed (for besiegers).
- vīnum**, ī, N., wine.
- vir**, virī, M., man (53), husband.
- virēs**, tis, green, flourishing.
- vīrēs**, ium (**vīs**), F., strength.
- virga** (ula), ae, F., rod, twig.
- virginitās**, ātis, F., virginity, age or condition as a maiden.
- virgo**, inis, F., maiden, virgin.
- virgultum**, ī, N., shrubbery (15).
- virīlis**, e, of a man, manly.
- virtūs**, ūtis, F., manliness, valor, excellence, virtue.
- vīs**, vis, vim, vī, F., force, violence; plur. **vīrēs**, strength.
- viscera**, um, N., flesh (plur. of **viscus**, a vital organ).
- visne** or **vīn** (**volō**), will you?

vīsūrus, fut. part., and **vīsus**, perf. part. of **video**.
vīsus, ūs, M., *sight, vision* (**video**).
vīta, ae, F., *life*.
vitiōsus, a, um, *vicious, full of faults*.
vītis, is, F., *grape-vine*.
vitium, ī, N., *vice, fault*.
vito,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to avoid*.
vitupero,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to blame, censure* (**vitium**).
vīvo,³ ere, vīxī, vīctum, *live*.
vīvus, a, um, *alive, living*.
vix, *with difficulty, scarcely*.
vōcālis, e, *loud, vocal, tuneful*.
vōciferor,¹ āri, ātus, *to call aloud, shout* (**vōx**; **fero**).
voco,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *call* (in all senses).
volāntia, um, N., *flying things, insects*.
volcānus, ī, M., *fire* (Vulcan).
Volcānus or **Vulcānus**, ī, M., *Vulcan, the god of Fire*.
volēns, tis, *willing*.
volo,¹ āre, āvī, ātum, *to fly*.
volo, velle, voluī (irreg. p. 39), *to wish* (33).

voluntās, ātis, F., *will, feeling, wish*.
voluptās, ātis, F., *pleasure*.
vōs, vēstrum or vōstrum (trī), vōbīs, *you* (p. 18).
vōsmet, *yourselves* (emphatic; see -met).
vōtum, ī, N., *vow*.
voveo,² ēre, vōvī, vōtum, *vow*.
vōx, vōcis, F., *voice* (97).
vulcānus, see **volcānus**.
vulgāris, e, *of the crowd, vulgar*.
vulgus (**volgus**), ī, N., *the lower classes, the crowd* (85).
vulnus (**volnus**), eris, N., *a wound*.
vulpēs, is, F., *fox*.
vultus (**voltus**), ūs, M., *expression, face, countenance*.

X.

Xerxēs, is, M., *a king of Persia*.

Z.

Zephyrus, ī, M., *the West wind*.

NOTE. — The final o in verbs, and in such words as *leo, natio*, though almost invariably long, is regarded by most prosodists as common, and has therefore not been marked. The authority for special exceptions will be found in Arnold's "Anticleptic Gradus."

SYNONYMES:

WITH GROUPS OF VARIOUSLY RELATED WORDS, ILLUSTRATING
ONE ANOTHER'S MEANING.

NOTE. — In using the following list of allied or kindred words,* it must be borne in mind that the distinctions drawn are often slight, and that, especially in poetic use, the boundaries are varying and uncertain. The accurate meaning and employment of words should always be sought in a larger lexicon.

1. **A**, **ab** (opp. to **ad**), *away from*; **de**, *down or aside from*; **e**, **ex** (opp. to **in**), *out of*.

2. **abdo**,³ **abscondo**,³ *hide*, or put out of sight; **condo**,³ **recondo**,³ *lay away for safe keeping*; **occulo**,³ **occulto**,¹ *cover up*; **cēlo**,¹ *conceal from one what he has a right to know* (compare 80).

3. **abeo**, *go away*; **exeo**, *go out from*; **discēdo**,³ *depart to some other place*; **dēcēdo**,³ *give way to some one else*; **excēdo**,³ *withdraw wholly*; **profiscor**,³ *set forth on a journey*.

4. **accidit**,³ *it happens* (suddenly), with reference to some effect; **contingit**, *it befalls* (fortunately), coincident with something else; **evenit**, *it turns out*, as resulting from some event; **obtingit**, *it falls to*, by lot or otherwise; **obvenit**, *it results from some chance*, &c.

5. **aciēs**, *army in line of battle* — with its "edge" of weapons; **agmen**, *in line of march* (**ago**); **exercitus**, *the disciplined force itself* (see 61).

6. **aequus**, *level, even*; also *fair, calm, just*; **par**, *equal*, in number, strength, &c.; **aequālis**, usually *of like age*; **aequābilis**, *equable in one's self, uniform*; **similis**, *like*.

7. **aetās**, *age* (period of life); **tempus**, *time* (of limited duration); **aevum**, *a long period*; **saeculum**, *age or century*.

8. **ager**, *field* in general, especially wild or open, also *public territory*; **campus**, *an extended plain*; **arvum**, *ploughed land*; **prātum**, *meadow, level or grassy*; **rūs**, *the country*, as opposed to city.

* Prepared with the aid of Ramshorn's "Latin Synonymes," and of the lists in Bullions's Dictionary.

9. **albus**, *dead white* (opp. to **āter**); **candidus**, *bright white* (opp. to **niger**); **cānus**, *gray* or *hoary*.

10. **altus**, *high, deep*; **arduus**, *steep, difficult*; **celsus** (**excelsus**), *lofty, stately*; **ēditus**, *uplifted*; **sublīmis**, *on high*.

11. **amo**,¹ *to love* with affection; **dīligo**,³ with esteem; **adamo**,¹ *conceive affection for*; **deamo**,¹ *of ardent passion*.

12. **anguis**, *snake* (swift, darting); **serpēns**, the crawling creature (**vipera**, **coluber**, &c., special venomous kinds); **draco**, *dragon*, often used poetically for **serpēns**.

13. **anima**, *life* (animal life); **animus**, *soul* (thought or passion); **mēns**, *intelligence*; **indolēs**, *disposition, talent*; **ingenium**, *mind* or *genius*, as innate quality.

14. **animal**, *animal*, the living thing; **bestia**, *beast* (wild and fierce; plur. *brutes* in general); **bēlua**, a bulky and monstrous creature (as elephant or whale); **fera**, *wild animal* as opposed to tame; **pecus**, *tame animal* as opposed to wild (see 51).

15. **arbor**, *tree*; **frutex**, *shrub*; **arbustum**, a place planted with trees; **virgultum**, *bushes, thicket*.

16. **arma**, *weapons* in general, especially defensive: **galea**, *helmet*; **lōrica**, *corselet* of leather or metal; **ocreae**, *greaves* for the leg; **scūtum** (or **clipeus**, 28), *shield*. It may also, more generally, include *offensive weapons* (for which the proper word is **tēla**): **gladius**, *sword*, short, straight, and pointed (**ēnsis**, **mūcro**, **ferrum**, poetic); **pīlum**, *javelin*, a heavy missile with long thin blade and stout handle; **hasta**, *spear* or *pike*, for thrusting; **jaculum**, *dart*; **arcus**, *bow*; **sagittae**, *arrows*, &c.

17. **ars**, *art* (the practice; **artēs**, *acquired skill*); **scientia**, *knowledge* (theory); **artificium**, *skill of the artifex*, or craftsman.

18. **audeo**,² *dare*, in reference to danger; **cōnor**,¹ *undertake*, of importance; **mōlior**,⁴ *attempt*, of difficulty.

19. **aura**, *breeze*; **ventus**, *wind*; **flāmen**, *blast*; **flātus**, **flābrum**, of gentle or favorable winds.

20. **avārus**, *covetous*; **avidus**, *greedy*; **cupidus**, *eager*; **parcus**, *frugal*; **sordidus**, *mean, stingy*.

21. **avis**, *a bird* (feathered creature); **āles**, *winged* (especially of large birds, or poetic); **volucris**, as capable of flight; **praepes**, of swift and lofty flight; **oscen** [**ōs**, **cano**], of omen by the voice.

22. **bellum**, *war*; **pugna**, *fight* (in general); **proelium**, *battle*; **mīlitia**, *warfare* (the soldier's trade); **tumultus**, a sudden tumult or insurrection (near home).

23. **bonus**, *good* (kind or virtuous); **probus**, *upright*; **fortis**, *bold, manly, valiant*; **honestus**, *honorable* (see 41).

24. **caedēs**, *killing, massacre*; **clādēs**, *defeat, disaster*; **strāgēs**, *carnage*; **internecio**, *destruction*.

25. **capio**,³ *grasp, contain*; **accipio**,³ *to receive*; **excipio**,³ *take what comes in one's way*; **recipio**,³ *to take back*; **suscipio**,³ *undertake*; **rapio**,³ *seize*; **adripio**,³ **corripio**,³ *seize with force or eagerness*; **sūmo**,³ *to take (without force)*.

26. **careo**,² *to lack or be in want*; **egeo**,² **indigeo**,² *to be in need*; **vaco**,¹ *to be empty or at leisure*.

27. **carmen**, *a song or brief poem (the words)*; **cantus**, *song (as sung)*; **versus**, **poēma**, *the composition*.

28. **clipeus**, *shield, oval, of brass*; **scūtum**, *of wood, with skin covering and iron rim*; **parma**, **pelta**, **cetra**, *buckler (small shields of peculiar shape)*; **ancīle**, *short and oval, borne in processions*.

29. **comes**, *companion (fellow traveller)*; **socius**, *partner or ally*; **sodālis**, *boon companion, or member of a club*.

30. **commodus**, *convenient or suitable in itself*; **opportūnus**, *fit according to circumstance*; **ūtilis**, *of service to some end*.

31. **cōnsilium**, *counsel or advice, the result of reflection*; **sententia**, *opinion, considered and fixed, especially in deliberative bodies, as the Senate or a jury*; **opīnio**, *notion, conjecture (compare 92)*.

32. **culpa**, *fault*; **crīmen**, *charge of any offence*; **dēlictum**, *fault of omission or neglect*; **peccātum**, *a wilful misdeed*; **facinus**, *act (facio), often implying violence*; **maleficium**, *crime*.

33. **cupio**,³ *to desire, long for any thing*; **concupisco**,³ *to feel a longing*; **opto**,¹ *choose or wish*; **dēsīdero**,¹ *to feel the want of*; **volo**, *wish or intend*.

34. **cutis**, *skin (on the body)*; **pellis**, *the fresh soft hide*; **corium**, *coarse or tanned hide, leather*; **alūta**, *a soft leather prepared with alum*; **tergus**, *skin of the back and body*.

35. **damnum**, *loss or forfeit*; **dētrīmentum**, *damage (wearing away)*; **jactūra**, *loss by shipwreck, &c. (a casting away)*; **incommodum**, *disaster, loss by misfortune or defeat (a euphemism)*.

36. **dap̄s**, *any rich food*; **pl̄.**, *feast*; **epulum**, *a public or religious banquet*; **cēna**, *dinner, the chief meal of the day*; **prandium**, **merenda**, *lunch*; **jentāculum**, *an early breakfast*; **cibus**, *any food*.

37. **do**,¹ *to give in general*; **dōno**,¹ *of a formal or valuable gift*; **dēdo**,³ *surrender (compare abdo, perdo, trado, prodo, condo, vendo)*; **largior**,⁴ *of lavish gifts*.

38. **dolor**, *pain in general*; **maeror**, *a settled sadness*; **lūctus**, *grief with signs of mourning*; **cūra**, *anxiety or distress of mind*;

aerumna, misery, affliction ; **aegritūdo**, distress (of mind, chiefly) ; **aegrimonia**, of body ; **tristitia**, sadness as shown by outward signs ; **miseria**, wretchedness, as of destitution, &c. ; **molestia**, annoyance or distress from some special cause ; **squālor**, disfigurement in sign of mourning.

39. **domus**, house, as dwelling, also a large or fine house ; **aedēs**, as a building, or group of apartments ; **tectum**, shelter ; **sedēs**, place of permanent abode ; **villa**, farm-house ; **īnsula**, a city-mansion or block, occupying a whole square ; **ātrium**, hall, the main apartment of the house ; **aula**, poetic, and used of royal courts, &c. (see 86).

40. **dōnum**, gift ; **mūnus**, of bounty or obligation (compare 57) ; **praemium**, reward considered as the receiver's due ; **beneficium**, as the giver's bounty ; **mercēs**, wages.

41. **dulcis**, sweet ; **blandus**, gentle, caressing ; **cōmis**, kind, courteous ; **lēnis**, soft ; **mollis**, smooth (to the touch) ; **suāvis**, agreeable to the senses in general ; **amoenus**, to the eye in particular.

42. **dux**, leader, properly a guide (so **ductor**) ; **imperātor**, commander, with military authority ; **lēgātus**, aid or lieutenant, who receives his commission from the Senate instead of popular election, and is hence regarded as a *delegate*.

43. **eo**, to go, in general ; **gradior**,³ advance with steps ; **grassor**,¹ (intens.), to walk rapidly ; **proficiscor**,³ set forth ; **vādo**,³ advance firmly ; **spatior**,⁴ with long or stately strides.

44. **exilis**, slight or lean ; **tenuis**, thin, delicate ; **gracilis**, slender, little ; **macer**, lean, lank.

45. **fallo**,³ to deceive, or betray into error ; **decipio**,³ to take unawares ; **fraudo**,¹ deprive of one's due ; **frustror**,¹ to frustrate or disappoint ; **dēlūdo**,³ beguile.

46. **fāma**, fame, repute (wide-spread) ; **rūmor**, report ; **glōria**, glory, resting on esteem ; **laus**, praise or good-name ; **praedicātio**, publishing of deeds or merit ; **decus**, outward splendor or distinction ; **honor**, honor or respect, pl. public honors ; **munus**, office, as implying service or obligation (compare 57).

47. **fēlix**, happy or fortunate ; **beātus**, prosperous ; **faustus**, of good omen ; **fortūnātus**, lucky, rich (favored by fortune).

48. **finis**, end (pl. boundary) ; **modus**, limit to excess ; **terminus**, landmark ; **limes**, a belt of land marking the division of estates.

49. **flūmen**, river or stream in general ; **fluvius**, the flowing body of water ; **amnis** (generally), broad and navigable ; **rīvus**, **rīvulus**, brook, rivulet ; **torrēns**, a sudden violent flow, from rains, &c.

50. **gēns**, *race* including nations (**nātionēs**), or *house* including families (**familiae**); **genus**, *origin* or *kind*; **stirps**, *stock*; **prosāpia**, used of ancient and extensive family connection.

51. **grex**, *flock*, especially of sheep, &c.; **armentum**, *herd* of cattle, horses, &c.; **jūmentum**, *yoke-beast*; **pecus**, *flock* or *herd* (**pecora**, *cattle* in general); **pecus (udis)**, a creature of the flock (I4).

52. **hic**, *this* (of the person speaking); **iste**, *that* (of the person addressed); **ille**, *that* (at a distance, well-known, or the following); **is**, especially as correlative with **quī**, *one who*, &c. (see Gr. § 20).

53. **homo**, *man*, as a human being in general; **vir**, *man*, a male person, or as implying force, energy, &c.

54. **hostis**, *an enemy* (public); pl., *the enemy*; **inimīcus**, a personal *foe*, or rival; **adversārius**, *opponent* at law, &c.

55. **invenio**,⁴ *to find* or *meet*; **reperio**,⁴ *discover* something hidden or unknown; **nanciscor**,³ *happen upon* (as game); **offendo**,³ *stumble upon*.

56. **iter**, *way* of travel; **via**, a broad street, &c.; **sēmita**, a narrow way; **trāmes**, *by-path*; **callis**, *foot-track*; **angiportus**, *alley-way*.

57. **jūs**, *a right*, or general law; **lēx**, *statute*; **fās**, *moral right*, or *duty*; **officium**, *duty* as obligation or service; **mūnus**, *duty*, as connected with civil or official position (*function*).

58. **labor**, *toil*, *hardship*; **opus**, *the work* accomplished; **opera**, implying workmanship or active energy (pl. *hands*).

59. **lapis**, *stone* of any sort; **saxum**, *rock*, hard or large; **silex**, *flint*; **cautēs**, *cliff*; **rūpēs**, *a mass of rock*, *precipice*; **scopulus**, *a peak* (giving an extensive view).

60. **lectus**, *bed*; **cubīle**, any resting-place; **strātum**, any thing strewn, *couch* or *covering*; **torus**, *couch*, or *mattress*.

61. **legio**, *legion* (of about 5000); **cohors**, *cohort* or *battalion*, one-tenth of a legion (in later use, auxiliary infantry); **manipulus**, *maniple*, one-third of the cohort; **turma**, *troop* of 30 horsemen; **āla**, a division of auxiliary cavalry; **caterva**, any band of forces; **phalanx**, a close array of 800 men (Greek).

62. **liber**, *free*; **libertus**, *a freedman*; **libertīnus**, one of the class of freedmen; **ingenuus**, *freeborn*, or becoming to a freeman.

63. **ligo**,¹ *to bind fast* (by winding about); **vincio**,⁴ *to bind* with chains; **necto**,³ *to fasten* by knotting or entwining; **jungo**,³ *to unite* in one.

64. **loquor**,³ *to speak*, *talk*; **dīco**,³ *to say*, or speak more formally; **for**,¹ *to use the faculty of speech*; **āio**, *assent*, *say yes*; **inquam**, *inquit*, *said I*, *said he*, only in quotations.

65. **magnus**, *great* in all senses ; **ingēns**, of extraordinary bulk or force ; **grandis**, *large* of its kind ; **amplus**, *broad, grand* ; **prōcērus**, *tall* ; **vastus**, **ēnormis**, of something huge or prodigious.

66. **malus**, *evil* by nature ; **prāvus**, *vicious, deformed* ; **improbus**, *unprincipled, dishonest* ; **scelestus**, **scelerātus**, *criminal or wicked* ; **reus**, *arraigned as an offender* ; **sōns**, **nocēns**, *guilty*.

67. **mare**, *sea*, as opposed to land ; **aequor**, the extended surface ; **pelagus**, the flood of waters ; **pontus**, often of some special part (a poetic word) ; **fretum**, *strait or narrow sea*.

68. **meminī**, *remember* ; **reminiscor**,³ *call to mind* ; **recordor**,³ *endeavor to recall*.

69. **metuo**,³ *to fear, dread* more or less remotely ; **timeo**,² a more present danger ; **vereor**,² with awe or respect ; **formīdo**,¹ to be in a state of dread ; **paveo**,² in a disordered fright ; **tremo**,³ *tremble*.

70. **mōs**, *custom* which grows to a rule of conduct ; hence pl. *character* (as formed by conduct) ; **consuētūdo**, a settled custom ; **ūsus**, *experience or advantage of practice*.

71. **mōtus**, *emotion* ; **affectio**, of any change or condition of mind or body ; **affectus**, chiefly of the mind ; **perturbātio**, *trouble or irregular passion*.

72. **ēloquēns**, *eloquent*, implying the highest qualities of the orator, both fervor and trained skill ; **disertus**, implying easy skilful and natural discourse ; **fācundus**, *fluent and tonguey*.

73. **nāvis**, *ship*, generally of large size (**nāvis longa**, *a galley* propelled by oars, for swiftness in battle) ; **nāvigium**, of smaller craft ; **linter**, **cymba**, *skiff, wherry* ; **ratis**, *raft or flat-boat*, hastily built ; **phaselus**, a pleasure-boat ; **puppis**, *stern* (poetic for **nāvis**).

74. **nōmen**, the family name, as *Julius* ; **praenōmen**, personal name, as *Caius* ; **cognōmen**, *surname*, as *Cæsar* ; **agnōmen** (added name), of adoption, as *Octavianus*, or of some exploit, as *Africanus*.

75. **nūbēs**, *cloud* ; **nimbus**, *rain-cloud* ; **nebula**, *mist or fleecy cloud* ; **imber**, *rain-storm* ; **fulgor**, *lightning* ; **fulmen**, *thunderbolt* ; **tonitrū**, the noise of thunder ; **nix**, *snow* ; **grando**, *hail*.

76. **ōdium**, *hate* ; **simultās**, *malice or grudge* ; **inimicitia**, *enmity*, as from a quarrel between friends ; **invidia**, *odium or unpopularity*.

77. **omnis**, *all, every* ; **tōtus**, *whole*, as a unit ; **cunctus**, *all* considered as parts united (*conjunctus*) ; **ūniversus**, *all together*, the whole as made up of individuals.

78. **opēs**, *wealth*, resources in general, as means to an end ; **cōpia**, *abundance* ; **divitiae**, *riches*, great wealth ; **facultās**, *property* as a means of influence, &c. (cf. 88).

79. **ōro**,¹ to beg, pray; **peto**,³ seek or request; **quaero**,³ seek or inquire; **rogo**,¹ to entreat as a favor; **obsecro**,¹ beseech earnestly; **obtestor**,¹ conjure, appeal; **precor**,¹ pray as to a divine being; **posco**,³ demand with urgency; **postulo**,¹ demand as a right; **repeto**,³ claim as one's own.

80. **ostendo**,³ show, hold in sight; **ostento**¹ (intens.), display; **monstro**,¹ point out; **exhibeo**,² hold forth to view; **pando**,³ spread open; **aperio**,⁴ uncover; **patefacio**,³ **reclūdo**,³ throw open (as the gates of a city), or lay bare what was hidden.

81. **parco**,³ spare; **moderor**,¹ restrain, control; **tempero**,¹ regulate, refrain; **rego**,³ guide, direct.

82. **pauper**, poor (not destitute); **egēnus**, distressed by want; **inops**, destitute, helpless; **egēns**, **indigēns**, needy.

83. **perdo**,³ to lose (by one's own fault), destroy; **āmitto**,³ to lose by misfortune.

84. **polliceor**,² to promise, voluntarily; **prōmitto**,³ to engage for the future; **spondeo**,² to pledge.

85. **populus**, the people making a community; **plēbs**, the commons, as distinguished from the upper or governing class; **vulgus**, the lower classes as such; **turba**, a mob.

86. **porta**, city-gate; **janua**, entrance, outer door; **foris**, the door proper; **valvae**, folding-doors; **ostium**, door-way to an apartment; **līmen**, threshold; **vestibulum**, porch.

87. **possum**, I can (of simple ability); **queo**, no obstacle preventing; **polleo**,² to be relatively strong; **valeo**,² to be in good health and vigor; **potior**,⁴ get possession of.

88. **potestās**, power (what we may); **potentia**, (what we can); **facultās**, power or opportunity of doing (78); **dicio**, jurisdiction; **imperium**, military authority; **auctōritās**, authority, or influence of station, &c.; **grātia**, personal influence.

89. **proprius**, one's own as opposed to common property; **suus**, **ipsius**, as opposed to other persons.

90. **pugno**,¹ fight; **certo**,¹ strive, vie; **contendo**,³ contend for the attainment of any thing; **dēcerto**,¹ **dēcerno**,³ decide by contest; **dīmico**,¹ contend as implying two parties.

91. **pulcher**, beautiful, the most general term; **formōsus**, of the face and person; **venustus**, graceful; **decōrus**, dignified or becoming; **speciōsus**, of fine appearance; **bellus**, pretty.

92. **puto**,¹ think, suppose; **arbitror**,¹ to form a judgment; **crēdo**,³ believe; **existimo**,¹ form an estimate; **reor**,² of similar meaning, but poetic; **opīnor**,¹ suppose (compare 31); **cēnseo**, of formal and deliberate opinion, especially in the Senate.

93. **saevus**, *cruel, wrathful*; **barbarus**, *rude, barbarous*; **atrox**, *dreadful*; **ferōx**, *fierce in temper*; **immānis**, *monstrous, wicked*; **dūrus**, *harsh, stern*; **ferus**, *wild, savage*; **dīrus**, *destructive*; **trux**, *of fierce aspect*; **crūdēlis**, *inexorable*.

94. **seges**, *cornfield* (standing corn); **mēsis**, *harvest*; **fār**, *spelt*, a coarse grain, the earliest food of the Romans; **frūmentum**, *grain, or corn*; **trīticum**, *fine wheat*; **hordeum**, *barley*; **avēna**, *oats*; **frūgēs**, *crops, fruits of the earth*; **frūctus**, *fruit* (of trees); **annōna** (the year's produce), *grain in market*; hence, *price of corn*.

95. **sequor**,³ *follow*; **sector**¹ (intens.), *chase, pursue*; **īnsequor**,³ *follow close*; **adsequor**,³ *come up with*; **cōnsequor**,³ *overtake, attain*.

96. **silva**, *wood, forest*; **nemus**, *grove or park* (of tall trees); **lūcus**, a shady or dark grove; **saltus**, *glade* (open space in the woods), *defile, or mountain pass*. (Both **nemus** and **lūcus** are used of sacred groves, especially the latter.)

97. **sonus**, *sound*; **clāmor**, *shout, cry*; **sonitus**, a great noise; **fragor**, *crash* (as of falling trees); **clangor**, *noise of arms, blast of instruments, &c.*; **vōx**, *the voice*; **strepitus**, a confused noise.

98. **urbs**, *city*, as a collection of buildings, streets, &c.; **cīvitās**, the political community; **oppidum**, a walled or garrison town.

99. **vestis**, *clothing* in general; **vestitus**, *apparel*; **amicus**, *cloak or wrapper*; **tunica**, *tunic*, a belted shirt without sleeves; **toga**, *toga*, a large shawl of unbleached wool, the distinguishing costume of the Romans; **stola**, *gown*, woman's garment; **peplum**, *mantle worn by women*; **palla**, upper garment of women; **pallium**, a Grecian cloak; **sagum**, military cloak; **palūdāmentum**, officer's cloak; **trabea**, a royal robe; **paenula**, *a travelling cloak*.

100. **vetus**, *old*; **antīquus**, *very ancient*; **priscus**, *of old time*; **grandaevus**, *venerable in years*; **senex**, *old man* (after the age of 63); **longaevus**, *of long duration* (as custom, &c.).

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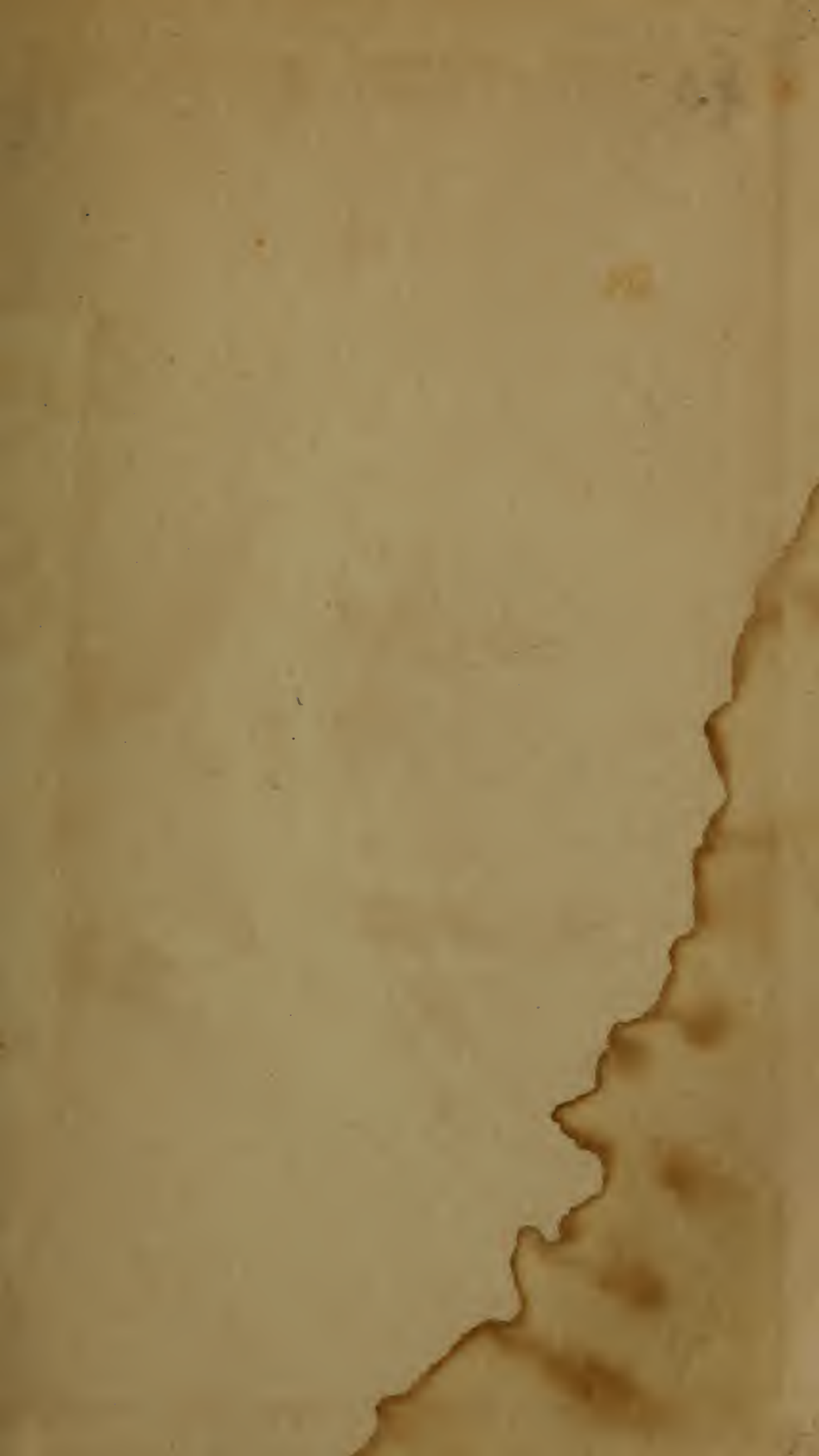
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