













THE  
LATIN TRANSLATOR,

OR

A PRACTICAL SYSTEM OF TRANSLATION,

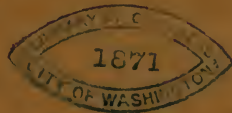
APPLIED TO THE

LATIN LANGUAGE.

---

BY MARIANO CUBI I SOLER.

---



---

BOSTON.

HILLIARD, GRAY, LITTLE, AND WILKINS.

1829.

PA 2015  
.C7

DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO WIT:

*District Clerk's Office.*

BE it remembered, that on the twentysecond day of September, A. D. 1829, in the fiftyfourth year of the Independence of the United States of America, Hilliard, Gray, Little & Wilkins, of the said district, have deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof they claim as proprietors in the words following, to wit:

'The Latin Translator, or a Practical System of Translation, applied to the Latin Language.' By Mariano Cubi i Soler.

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, 'An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned;' and also to an act, entitled 'An act supplementary to an act, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned;" and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints.'

JNO. W. DAVIS,

*Clerk of the District of Massachusetts.*

656



## PREFACE.

---

THE peculiarities of this system of translation have been already sufficiently explained in a pamphlet entitled '*Observations on the Different Modes of Learning Languages.*' It has also been applied to several languages, and the results are before the public, in the French Translator, the Spanish Translator, &c. The usual methods of learning the ancient languages, more particularly, are, to study the grammar, that is, a collection of general principles, independently of the language, or to study the language, that is, a mass of particulars, independently of the grammar; principles have been neglected, or their application has not been sufficiently attended to: rule and practice have been separated; they should be united, and this we have here attempted to effect. The extracts, chiefly from Cicero and Justin, are adopted principally from the best elementary Latin books used in Germany; those of Jacobs, Broeder, and Gedike. The references to the Grammar have been as numerous as possible, in preference to explanations

in the notes, that the learner may be accustomed to refer to it with ease, when he shall have advanced to other works where such facilities are not furnished. The study of the Grammar may be commenced with that of this book or soon after. The forms, regular and irregular, of the declensions and conjugations, should be thoroughly learned, and the references in the notes, carefully consulted. The stereotype edition of Gould's Adam's Latin Grammar has been employed.

## ERRATA.

Page 17,	<i>for</i>	impendere,	<i>read</i>	inpendere.
“ 44,	“	Ain,	“	Ain’
“ 103	“	hortati,	“	hortari.
“ 115	“	regum,	“	regem.
“ 129	“	omnia,	“	omina.

# THE LATIN TRANSLATOR.

---

## PART I.

### ÆSOP'S FABLES.

---

#### I. THE KID AND THE WOLF.

HÆDUS, stans in tecto domûs, \*lupo prætereunti *maledixit*. †Cui lupo, 'Non tu,' *inquit*, 'sed tectum mihi *maledicit*.'

Sæpe locus et tempus §homines timidos audaces *reddit*.

#### II. THE DOG AND THE OXEN.

Canis *jacebat* in præsepi <sup>1</sup>bovesque latrando a pabulo *arcebat*. <sup>2</sup>Cui unus <sup>4</sup>boum, 'Quanta ista,' *inquit*, 'invidia

---

\* These words must be translated in this order; 'maledixit lupo prætereunti.'

† The order is, 'cui lupo inquit;' and afterwards 'maledicit mihi.'

§ Construe thus; 'reddit timidos homines audaces.' The learner should be constantly required to practice *Analogical Analysis*, as taught in Gram. pp. 242, 243.

<sup>1</sup> The order is, 'que latrando arcebat boves a pabulo,' 'and *by his* barking was driving *the* oxen from *their* fodder.'

<sup>2</sup> Order, 'cui unus boum inquit.'

<sup>4</sup> In Latin there are no articles; thus the learner translates, canis, a dog; præsepi, a manger; boves, the oxen; boum, of the oxen.

*est, quòd non pateris, ut* <sup>5</sup>*eo cibo vescamur, quem* <sup>6</sup>*tu ipse* <sup>7</sup>*capere nec velis nec possis!*'

Hæc fabula <sup>8</sup>*invidiæ indolem declārat.*

### III. THE FOX AND THE LION.

<sup>4</sup>*Vulpes, quæ nunquam* <sup>4</sup>*leonem viderat,* <sup>9</sup>*quum ei fortè occurrisset,* <sup>10</sup>*ita est perterrita, ut penè* <sup>9</sup>*moreretur* <sup>11</sup>*formidine.* <sup>8</sup>*Eundem conspicata iterum,* <sup>9</sup>*timuit quidem, sed nequaquam, ut antea. Tertio* <sup>12</sup>*illi obviàm facta,* <sup>9</sup>*ausa est etiam propiùs accedere,* <sup>8</sup>*cumque* <sup>13</sup>*alloqui.*

### IV. THE GOAT AND THE WOLF.

Lupus \*capram in altâ rupe stantem conspīcatus, 'Cur non,' *inquit,* 'relinquis nuda illa et sterilia loca, et huc

<sup>5</sup> 'ut vescamur eo cibo.'

<sup>6</sup> 'tu ipse,' 'thou thyself.'

<sup>7</sup> 'nec velis, nec possis capere;' when *nec* is thus repeated, the former is translated *neither*, the latter *nor*; 'neither wishest nor art able,' &c.

<sup>8</sup> 'declarat indolem invidiæ.' There have already been several examples, which show that the arrangement of words in Latin, is different from that in English. The verb is generally placed near the end of the sentence, as in n. 1, 5, 8, it is placed after the subject; n. 7, after the infinitive mode.

<sup>9</sup> 'quum fortè occurrisset ei,' 'when *she* had accidentally met him,' or, as we should say in English, 'having accidentally met him.' There is no Latin word here corresponding to the pronoun *she*; the subject of the verb is commonly omitted in Latin, where it is known of course, from the form of the verb, as in the first and second persons, or from the connexion. In such constructions we must supply a personal pronoun in English.

<sup>10</sup> 'was so affrighted.'

<sup>11</sup> 'with fear,' or 'of fear.'

<sup>12</sup> 'Facta obviàm illi,' 'having met him.'

<sup>13</sup> *que* is always joined to another word, as in Fab. II.—*bovesque*; and here *eumque*; but it must be separated in translating. It is then best to join it with the word, which is taken first according to the English construction; as, *alloquique*, 'and to address.'

Construe thus; 'conspīcatus capram stantem in altâ rupe.

*descendis in herbidos campos, †qui tibi lætum pabulum offerunt?* Cui respondit capra; § ‘Mihi non est in animo, dulcia tuis præponere.’

## V. THE CRABS.

Cancer dicebat <sup>14</sup>filio; ‘Mi fili, <sup>15</sup>ne sic obliquis semper gressibus incede, sed rectâ viâ perge.’ <sup>16</sup>Cui ille, ‘Mi pater,’ respondit, ‘libenter <sup>17</sup>tuis præceptis obséquar, si te priùs idem facientem videro.’

† Translate in this order; ‘qui offerunt tibi,’ &c.

§ ‘non est mihi in animo,’ ‘I have it not in mind,’ ‘it is not my intention;’ ‘dulcia,’ ‘pleasant things.’ The learner will now be able to study with profit the observations on *Analysis* and *Translation*, Gram. pp. 240, 241.

<sup>14</sup> ‘to his son.’ Here one word is rendered by three. It may also be rendered many different ways, ‘to a son,’ ‘to the son,’ ‘to his son,’ ‘to her son,’ &c. But beside the article or pronoun, we have ‘to son.’ This shows us that the relations of any substantive to the rest of the sentence, which in English are expressed by prepositions, are expressed in Latin by a change of the termination of the word itself. These changes are called cases; there are five of them, which, with the original word, make six forms of the word in each number. Thus the original form,

or, Nominative, (a or the) *son*, *filius*, expresses the subject of a verb.

Genitive, (of a or of the) *son*, *fili*, expresses derivation, possession, qualification, &c.

Dative, (to or for a or the) *son*, *filio*, expresses approach, inclination, attribution.

Accusative, (a or the) *son*, *filium*, expresses the object of an action or of a relation, or the subject of the infinitive.

Vocative, (o) *son*, *fili*, used to address a person.

Ablative (with, by, in, from, a or the) *son*, *filio*, expresses derivation, separation, cause, &c.

<sup>15</sup> ‘incede nē sic, gressibus semper obliquis;’ ‘walk not,’ &c. ed perge rectâ viâ,’ ‘straight forward.’

<sup>16</sup> ‘Cui ille respondit.’

<sup>17</sup> ‘si videro te priùs facientem idem;’ see n. 9.

<sup>18</sup>*Docet* hæc fabula, adolescentiam nullâ re magis, quàm exemplis, *instrui*.

VI. THE BELLY AND THE MEMBERS.

Membra quondam *dicebant* ventri; <sup>19</sup>‘Nosne te semper ministerio nostro *alemus*, dum ipse summo otio *frueris*? <sup>20</sup>*Non faciemus.*’ Dum igitur ventri cibum *subducunt*, corpus *debilitatur*, et <sup>21</sup>membra serò invidiæ suæ *pœnituit*.

VII. THE WOMAN AND THE HEN.

Mulier quædam *habebat* gallinam, quæ <sup>22</sup>ei quotidie ovum *pariebat* aureum. Hinc *susplicari* <sup>23</sup>*illam* auri massam intus *celare*, et gallinam *occidit*. Sed nihil in eâ *repērit*, nisi <sup>24</sup>quod in aliis gallinis *reperiri* <sup>25</sup>*solet*. Itaque dum majoribus divitiis *inhiabat*, etiam minores *perdidit*.

---

<sup>18</sup> ‘Hæc fabula docet, adolescentiam instrui,’ literally, ‘youth to be instructed.’ The subject of the infinitive in Latin is in the accusative; the infinitive in English has no subject. We must therefore render such a construction by substituting the indicative for the infinitive, and the nominative for the accusative, and connect the clause with the preceding by the conjunction, ‘that;’ as, ‘that youth is instructed.’

<sup>19</sup> ‘nosne,’ two words, nos ne; like que, n. 13; nē is never written separately; it here indicates that a question is asked, ‘Shall we then nourish thee?’

<sup>20</sup> It has been observed, n. 9, that the subject is not always expressed in Latin; the same principle also applies to the *object*—as, ‘we will not do *it*.’ The object is frequently omitted, when it has been already designated and its relation to the verb is sufficiently clear without its repetition.

<sup>21</sup> ‘pœnituit membra serò invidiæ suæ,’ in the Latin idiom, ‘it repented the limbs of their envy,’ i. e. ‘the limbs repented,’ &c.

<sup>22</sup> ‘pariebat ei aureum ovum,’ ‘laid her a,’ &c.

<sup>23</sup> ‘illam celare;’ see n. 18, ‘that it concealed.’

<sup>24</sup> ‘quod solet reperiri,’ &c.

## VIII. THE OXEN.

In eodem prato *pascebantur* tres boves in maximâ concordîâ, et sic ab omni ferarum incursione tuti *erant*. Sed <sup>25</sup>dissidio inter illos orto, <sup>26</sup>singuli a feris *petiti* et *laniati sunt*.

Fabula *docet*, quantum boni *sit* in concordîâ.

## IX. THE ASS.

Asinus, <sup>27</sup>pelle leonis indutus, *territabat* homines et bestias, tanquam leo *esset*. Sed fortè, dum se celerius *movet*, <sup>28</sup>aures *eminebant*; unde agnitus in pistrinum *abductus est*, ubi pœnas *petulantiaë dedit*.

Hæc fabula *notat*, qui immeritis honoribus *superbiunt*.

## X. THE TRAVELLERS AND THE ASS.

<sup>30</sup>Duo qui unâ iter *faciebant*, <sup>31</sup>asinum oberrantem in solitudine *conspicati*, *accurrunt læti*, et <sup>32</sup>uterque eum sibi *vindicare cœpit*, quòd eum prior *conspexisset*. Dum

<sup>25</sup> 'dissidio orto,' 'a dissension have arisen.'

<sup>26</sup> 'singuli petiti sunt et laniati,' 'one by one *they* were attacked and torn in pieces,' or, 'they were separately attacked,' &c.

<sup>27</sup> 'with the skin of a lion;' see n. 14 and 4.

<sup>28</sup> 'his ears.' The possessive is often omitted in Latin, in ideas standing in necessary connexion; as *father, son, &c.*; see Fab. V., 'dicebat filio,' 'said to *his* son'—so *hand, foot, &c.* aures, 'his ears.'

<sup>29</sup> 'dedit pœnas,' 'gave punishment,' i. e. 'suffered *the* punishment of *his*,' &c.

<sup>30</sup> 'Duo,' 'two,' means 'duo homines;' as an *adjective* expresses only qualification, it must be always joined with a *noun* which expresses the name of the thing qualified; this noun may be left out when its omission occasions no obscurity; as the 'poor,' the 'wicked,' meaning men. When a word is thus omitted, we say it is *understood*.

<sup>31</sup> 'conspicati asinum,' &c.

<sup>32</sup> 'uterque cœpit vindicare eum sibi;' see n. 8.

verò *contendunt* et *rixantur*, nec a verberibus *abstinent*,  
*asīnus aufūgit*, et <sup>33</sup>*neuter eo potitur*.

XI. THE RAVEN AND THE WOLVES.

*Corvus* partem *prædæ petebat* a *lupis*, quòd eos totum  
 diem *comitatus esset*. Cui illi, <sup>34</sup>'*Non tu nos,*' *inquiunt*,  
 'sed *prædam sectatus es*, idque eo animo, ut ne nostris  
 quidem corporibus *parceres*, si *exanimarentur*.'

Meritò in actionibus <sup>35</sup>*non spectatur*, quid *fiat*, sed quo  
 animo *fiat*.

XII. THE SHEPHERDS AND THE WOLF.

*Pastores* <sup>36</sup>*cæsâ* ove convivium *celebrabant*. Quod  
 quum *lupus cerneret*, <sup>37</sup>'*Ego,*' *inquit*, 'si agnum *rapuissem*,  
 quantus tumultus *fieret*! At <sup>37</sup>*isti* impune ovem *come-*  
*dunt*!' Tum unus illorum, <sup>38</sup>'*Nos enim,*' *inquit*, '*nostrâ*,  
 non *alienâ* ove *epulamur*.'

XIII. THE COLLIER AND THE FULLER.

*Carbonarius*, qui *spatiosam habebat domum*, *invitavit*  
*fullonem*, ut ad se *commigraret*. Ille *respondit*; <sup>39</sup>'*Quæ-*  
*nam inter nos esse possit societas?* quum tu *vestes*,

<sup>33</sup> 'eo potitur,' 'possesses him.'

<sup>34</sup> 'tu non sectatus es nos, sed prædam, idque eo animo.' In this  
 phrase, the verb is understood; we may supply it thus, 'fecistique  
 (see n. 13.) id,' 'and thou hast done it with this design,' 'ut ne par-  
 ceres,' &c.

<sup>35</sup> *that* is not considered, which is done.'

<sup>36</sup> 'a sheep having been slain,' more commonly in English, '*hav-*  
*ing slain a sheep*.'

<sup>37</sup> 'inquit si ego rapuissem,' &c. The *ego* is expressed in this line,  
 as *isti* in the next, emphatically; see n. 9.

<sup>38</sup> 'inquit, enim nos (see n. 37) epulamur nostrâ ove, non alienâ.'

<sup>39</sup> 'quænam societas possit esse inter nos? quum tu inquinaturus  
 esses vestes, &c.' *Ille, tu, ego* are emphatical (see n. 37.)



quas ego nitidas reddidissem, fuligine et maculis inquinaturus esses.'

Hæc fabula docet, <sup>40</sup>dissimilia non debere conjungi.

#### XIV. THE TRUMPETER.

Tubicen <sup>41</sup>ab hostibus captus, 'Ne me,' inquit, 'interficite; nam inermis sum, neque quidquam habeo <sup>41</sup>præter hanc tubam.' At hostes, 'Propter hoc ipsum,' inquirunt, 'te intrinemus, quòd, quum ipse <sup>42</sup>pugnandi sis imperitus, alios ad pugnam incitare soles.'

Fabula docet, non solum <sup>43</sup>maleficos esse puniendos, sed etiam eos, qui alios ad malè faciendum irritent.

#### XV. THE WOMAN AND THE HEN.

Mulier vidua gallinam habebat, quæ ei quotidie unum ovum pariebat. <sup>44</sup>Illa existimabat, si gallinam diligentius saginaret, fore, ut illa bina aut terna ova quotidie pareret. Quum autem cibo superfluo gallina pinguis esset facta, planè ova <sup>45</sup>parere desiit.

<sup>40</sup> 'dissimilia,' accusative, subject of 'debere' (see n. 18). The noun which 'dissimilia' qualifies is understood (see n. 30).

<sup>41</sup> 'Ab hostibus, præter hanc tubam.' These examples show us, that besides the change of terminations, prepositions are also used in Latin to denote relations (see n. 14). The accusative and ablative are the only cases which are thus governed by prepositions, some of which are joined only with the accusative, some only with the ablative, and some with the one or the other, according to the sense. See prepositions, Gram. p. 161—which should be learned.

<sup>42</sup> 'sis imperitus pugnandi;' 'pugnandi' is a gerund. See Gram. p. 156—which learn.

<sup>43</sup> See n. 30 and 18.

<sup>44</sup> 'Illa,' (mulier) 'she,' &c.; 'fore' 'that it would come to pass;' the subject is not expressed in Latin; see (n. 18 and 9) 'ut illa (gallina) pareret,' 'that it (the hen) would lay.'

<sup>45</sup> 'desiit parere,' 'ceased to lay;' the infinitive is commonly used in Latin after verbs, where we use the participle in English, 'ceased laying.'

Hæc fabula docet, <sup>46</sup>avaritiam sæpe damnosam esse.

XVI. THE FOX AND THE GRAPES.

Vulpes, uvam in vite conspicata, <sup>47</sup>ad illam subsiliit omnium virium suarum contentione, si <sup>48</sup>eam fortè attingere posset. Tandem <sup>49</sup>defatigata inani labore, discedens dixit, 'At nunc etiam <sup>50</sup>acerbæ sunt, nec eas in viâ repertas tollerem.'

Hæc fabula docet, <sup>51</sup>multos ea contemnere, quæ se assequi posse despèrent.

XVII. THE FOX AND THE LIONESS.

Vulpes læænæ exprobrabat, quòd nonnisi unum catulum pareret. \*Huic dicitur respondisse, 'Unum, sed leonem.'

Hæc fabula, non copiam, sed bonitatem rerum æstimandam esse, docet.

<sup>46</sup> 'avaritiam esse;' (see n. 18.)

<sup>47</sup> 'subsiliit ad illam' (*uvam*), 'towards it,' 'contentione omnium suarum virium.'

<sup>48</sup> *All words used to qualify nouns, namely, adjectives, adjective pronouns, and participles, are declined in Latin like nouns. Each qualifying word then must take the same case, number, and gender with the substantive it qualifies.* Thus the word *good* in English is applied to man, m.—woman, f.—thing, neut.—men pl. &c.; but the Latin word *bonus*, good, is only joined with a noun, in the nominative case, singular number, masculine gender. A noun of the same case, and number, but feminine requires *bona*, and a neuter one, *bonum*; so on through all the cases and in both numbers. Thus the single word *good* in English, has thirteen forms in Latin. See declension of adjectives, Gram. p. 66.

<sup>49</sup> 'defatigata' agrees with 'vulpes,' understood. See last note and Gram. p. 166, Rule 2.

<sup>50</sup> 'uvæ' understood; see preceding notes.

<sup>51</sup> 'multos (n. 18.) contemnere ea, quæ (illi) desperent se posse assequi;' 'quæ' is the object of 'assequi.'

\* '(Læna) dicitur respondisse huic (*Vulpī*), pario) unum,' &c.

## XVIII. THE HAWK AND THE PIGEONS.

Columbæ milvii <sup>52</sup>metu accipitrem rogaverunt, ut eas defenderet. <sup>53</sup>Ille annuit. At in columbare receptus, <sup>54</sup>uno die majorem stragem edidit, quàm milvius <sup>54</sup>longo tempore potuisset edere.

Fabula docet, <sup>55</sup>malorum patrocinium vitandum esse.

## XIX. THE MOUSE AND THE KITE.

Milvius <sup>56</sup>laqueis irretitus musculum exoravit, ut eum <sup>57</sup>corrosis plagis liberaret. <sup>57</sup>Quo facto, milvius liberatus murem arripuit et devoravit.

Hæc fabula ostendit, quam gratiam <sup>58</sup>mali pro beneficiis reddere soleant.

<sup>52</sup> 'from fear.' The ablative is used to express the cause for which an action is performed.

<sup>53</sup> 'promised it,' see n. 20.

<sup>54</sup> 'in one day.' The ablative is used to express fixed time. We use a preposition for this purpose in English; so 'longo tempore,' 'for a long time.'

<sup>55</sup> 'malorum' (hominum). See n. 30, and Rule 2. Obs. 2. p. 167.

<sup>56</sup> 'irretitus laqueis,' 'by snares.' The ablative is used to express the instrument with which an action is performed. In English the preposition *with* or *by* expresses it; see n. 52 and 54.

<sup>57</sup> 'corrosis plagis,' 'the nets being gnawed,' or the sense is more truly rendered in English, 'by gnawing the nets;' so 'quo facto,' 'which being done,' i. e. 'by doing which.' The noun in both of these phrases is in the ablative. In general a noun, which is neither the subject of a verb, nor the object of a verb or a preposition, is used with a participle in the ablative. See Gram. p. 217, Rule 62, and Obs. 1. This construction is often used to express the cause, manner, or instrument of an action, see n. 56. It will be seen that 'milvius,' which is joined with a participle, is in the nominative because it is the subject of a verb.

<sup>58</sup> 'mali (homines); see n. 55.

## XX. THE CRANE AND THE PEACOCK.

Pavo, coram grue pennas suas explicans, 'Quanta est,' inquit, 'formositas mea et tua deformitas!' At grus evölans, 'Et quanta est,' inquit, 'levitas mea et tua tarditas!'

Monet hæc fabula, <sup>59</sup>ne ob aliquod bonum, <sup>60</sup>quod nobis natura tribuit, alios contemnamus, <sup>61</sup>quibus natura alia et fortasse majora dedit.

## XXI. THE PEACOCK.

Pavo graviter conquerebatur apud Junonem, <sup>62</sup>dominam suam, quòd vocis <sup>63</sup>suavitas sibi negata esset, dum luscinia, <sup>62</sup>avis tam parum decora, <sup>64</sup>cantu excellat. Cui Juno, 'Et meritò,' inquit; <sup>65</sup>'non enim omnia bona in unum conferri oportuit.'

---

<sup>59</sup> 'ne contemnamus,' 'that we should not despise;' the usual English construction is the infinitive, 'not to despise;' 'alios' (homines).

<sup>60</sup> 'quod natura tribuit nobis,' 'which nature has given to us;' in this sentence we say in English, that *which* is the object of the verb *has given*, and *us* is the object of the preposition *to*. But as the relation *to* is expressed in Latin *by a case*, we say that both *quod* and *nobis* are the objects of the verb *tribuit*; *quod* is the *immediate* object, and *nobis* the *remote* object. See Gram. p. 185, Rule 25.

<sup>61</sup> 'quibus natura dedit alia et fortasse majora' (*bona*); *quibus* the *remote* and *bona* the *immediate* object of *dedit*; see last note.

<sup>62</sup> See Gram. p. 166, R. 1.

<sup>63</sup> 'negata esset sibi,' 'had been denied to him;' here *sibi* is the *remote* object. There is no *immediate* object, because the verb is in the passive voice; the immediate object of the active voice becomes the subject of the passive. Thus in the active, 'negavisset suavitatem sibi,' 'she had denied sweetness to him;' 'suavitatem,' acc. immediate object. In the passive, 'suavitas negata esset sibi;' 'suavitas,' nom.—subject; see Gram. p. 188, R. 28.

<sup>64</sup> See n. 56, and Gram. p. 204, R. 49.

<sup>65</sup> 'non oportuit,' 'it was not proper.' Impersonal verbs in Latin are never preceded by a pronoun as in English. See Gram. p. 150, 'omna bona conferri in unum' (animal.)

## XXII. THE GEESE AND THE CRANES.

In eodem quondam pr̄ato *pascebantur* anseres et grues. Adveniente domino prati, grues facillè *avolabant*; sed anseres, impediti corporis <sup>64</sup>gravitate, *deprehensi* et *maculati sunt*.

Sic sæpe pauperes, cum potentioribus in eodem crimine *deprehensi*, soli *dant* pœnam, dum <sup>66</sup>illi salvi *evadunt*.

## XXIII. ADVANTAGES OF UNION.

Scilūrus, Scytharum <sup>64</sup>rex, <sup>67</sup>morti proximus, *adferri* fasciculum hastilium *jussit*, eumque, ut *erat colligatus*, *dedit confringendum* filiis suis octoginta. Cum <sup>68</sup>id quisque *se facere posse negavisset*; ipse, <sup>69</sup>soluto fasciculo, singula hastilia facillè *confregit*; ita docens, <sup>70</sup>illos, si concordessent, *insuperabiles fore*, si *dissiderent*, infirmos futuros.

## XXIV. THE MICE.

Mures aliquando *habuerunt* consilium, <sup>71</sup>quomodo sibi a fele *caverent*. Multis <sup>72</sup>aliis propositis, <sup>73</sup>omnibus

<sup>66</sup> 'illi' (potentiores).

<sup>67</sup> 'proximus morti,' 'very near to death;' i. e. 'at the point of death;' 'jussit fasciculum hastilium adferri,' precisely the English idiom—'deditque eum filiis suis octoginta confringendum, ut (is, i. e. fasciculus) erat colligatus.' Here *eum* and *is* (understood) refer to *fasciculus*, which is masculine; but as the English, *bundle*, is neuter, they must be translated by the neuter pronoun *it*. See Gram. p. 17.

<sup>68</sup> 'quisque negavisset se posse facere id,' 'that he could do it.'

<sup>69</sup> 'the bundle being untied,' i. e. 'by untying the bundle;' see n. 57 and the references.

<sup>70</sup> 'illos' is the subject of 'fore,' 'si (illi) concordessent;' so also, 'si (illi) dissiderent (illos esse) futuros;' see n. 9.

<sup>71</sup> 'caverent sibi a fele,' 'they might provide for themselves against the cat.'

<sup>72</sup> 'aliis (rebus) propositis; ablative absolute;' see n. 57.

<sup>73</sup> See Gram p. 151, Obs. 4.

*placuit ut* <sup>74</sup>*ei tintinnabulum annecteretur*; sic enim ipsos, <sup>75</sup>*sonitu admonitos, eam fugere posse*. Sed quum jam <sup>76</sup>*inter mures quæreretur*, qui <sup>77</sup>*feli tintinnabulum annecteret, nemo repertus est*.

Fabula docet <sup>78</sup>*suadendo* plurimos esse audaces, sed in ipso periculo timidos.

XXV. THE QUARRELSOME DOG.

<sup>79</sup>*Cani mordāci paterfamilias jussit tintinnabulum ex* <sup>80</sup>*ære appendi, ut omnes eum cavere possent*. Ille verò æris tinnītu *gaudebat*, et, quasi virtutis suæ <sup>81</sup>*præmium esset, alios canes præ se contemnere cœpit*. Cui unus senior, <sup>82</sup>*‘O te stolidum,’* inquit, *‘qui ignorare videris isto tinnītu pravatitem morum tuorum indicari.’*

*Hæc fabula scripta est in eos, qui* <sup>83</sup>*sibi insignibus flagitiorum suorum placent*.

<sup>74</sup> ‘ei,’ remote object; see n. 63.

<sup>75</sup> See n. 56; ‘*posse fugere eam*’ (felem.)

<sup>76</sup> ‘(unus) inter mures,’ subject of ‘*quæreretur*’ is understood, n. 9.

<sup>77</sup> ‘tintinnabulum’ (immediate object), see n. 60; ‘*annecteret feli*’ (remote object.)

<sup>78</sup> See n. 42.

<sup>79</sup> ‘*mordaci cani,*’ remote object of *appendi*, of which *tintinnabulum* is the subject; see n. 63.

<sup>80</sup> The ablative with the preposition *de* or *ex* is commonly used to express the materials of which any thing is made; we may say with the genitive, ‘*tintinnabulum æris*’; like the English idiom, or, which is also like the English, ‘*factum de*’ or ‘*ex ære,*’ ‘made from,’ or ‘out of brass,’ or omitting the participle, ‘*tintinnabulum de*’ or ‘*ex ære.*’

<sup>81</sup> See n. 62, and Gram. p. 168, R. 5, and Obs. 1.

<sup>82</sup> ‘*O te stolidum,*’ literally, ‘O foolish thee.’ The usual English exclamation is, ‘Oh thou fool’; ‘*qui videris ignorare*’; ‘*videre*’ means, ‘to see,’ ‘*videri,*’ ‘pass,’ ‘to be seen,’ or ‘to seem;’ ‘who seemest to be ignorant.’

<sup>83</sup> ‘*placent sibi*’: many active verbs in Latin have their object in the dative. See Gram. p. 179, R. 17, Obs. 2, 3, 4.

## XXVI. THE DOG AND THE WOLF.

Lupus canem videns bene saginatum, 'Quanta est,' inquit, 'felicitas tua!'<sup>84</sup> Tu, ut videtur, lautè vivis at ego fame enūcor.' Tum canis, <sup>85</sup>'Licet,' inquit, 'mecum in urbem venias, et <sup>86</sup>eâdem felicitate fruaris.' Lupus conditionem accepit. Dum unâ eunt, animadvertit lupus in collo canis attritos pilos. 'Quid hoc est?' inquit. <sup>87</sup>'Num jugum sustines? cervix enim tua tota est glabra.' 'Nihil est,' canis respondit. 'Sed interdiu me alligant, ut noctu sim vigilantior; atque hæc sunt vestigia collaris quod <sup>88</sup>cervici circumdari solet.' Tum lupus 'Vale,' inquit, 'amice! <sup>89</sup>nihil moror felicitatem servitute emtam!'

Hæc fabula docet, <sup>90</sup>liberis nullum commodum tanti esse, <sup>91</sup>quod servitutis calamitatem compensare possit.

<sup>84</sup> 'Tu' and 'ego,' are in opposition and therefore emphatical. See n. 37 and 9, and Gram. p. 167, R. 3, Obs. 1.

<sup>85</sup> 'licet (ut) venias mecum (cum me;)' 'it is allowable that thou come,' or, 'thou mayest come with me.' The pronouns *me*, *te*, *nobis*, *vobis*, *se* are thus joined with *cum* and written *nobiscum*, *secum*, &c.

<sup>86</sup> The object of an active verb is here in the ablative, but must be rendered by the objective. Gram. R. 21, p. 183.

<sup>87</sup> 'num' is often used like *ně*, see n. 19, in interrogative phrases, to indicate a question, or add emphasis to it. 'Dost thou then wear?'

<sup>88</sup> 'solet circumdari cervici,' 'is wont to be put around *my* (see n. 28) neck: 'cervici remote object of *circumdari*, see n. 63; *solet* is often used with another verb in the infinitive, where we use an adverb and the indicative; 'is usually put round.'

<sup>89</sup> 'moror nihil,' 'I by no means desire.' 'Servitute', 'at the price of slavery.' The ablative is used in Latin to express the price of a thing. Gram. R. 48, p. 204.

<sup>90</sup> 'esse tanti (pretii) liberis,' 'is of so great (*value*) to the free. Gram. p. 204. R. 48. ¶.

<sup>91</sup> The relative is sometimes used in Latin, where we use a conjunction, that, because, &c. with a substantive pronoun. Translate

## XXVII. THE WOLF AND THE CRANE.

In faucibus lupi os *inhæserat*. <sup>89</sup>Mercede igitur *conducit* gruem, <sup>91</sup>qui illud *extrahat*. Hoc grus <sup>92</sup>longitudine colli *facilè effecit*. Quum autem mercedem *postularet*, subridens lupo et dentibus infrendens, <sup>87</sup>‘ Num <sup>93</sup>tibi,’ *inquit*, ‘ parva merces *videtur*, quòd caput incolume ex lupi faucibus *extraxisti* ? ’

## XXVIII. THE PEASANT AND THE SNAKE.

Agricola anguem *repèrit*, <sup>94</sup>frigore penè extinctum. <sup>94</sup>Misericordiâ <sup>95</sup>motus eum *fovit* sinu et subter alas *recondidit*. Mox anguis recreatus vires *recepit*, <sup>96</sup>et agricolæ, pro beneficio, letale vulnus *influxit*.

Hæc fabula *docet*, qualem mercedem mali pro beneficiiis <sup>97</sup>*reddere soleant*.

## XXIX. THE ASS AND THE HORSE.

Asinus equum beatum *prædicabat*, <sup>91</sup>qui tam copiosè *pasceretur*, quum <sup>98</sup>sibi post molestissimos labores ne paleæ quidem satis *præberentur*. Fortè autem <sup>99</sup>bello

therefore ‘ *that it* : ’ so next fable ‘ *qui*, ’ ‘ *that he*. ’ Gram. p. 212. Obs. 10.

<sup>92</sup> ‘ *longitudine* ; ’ see n. 56 ; ‘ *colli*, ’ see n. 28.

<sup>93</sup> Gram. R. 28. obs. 2, p. 188. ‘ *Videor*, ’ signifying *to seem*, is followed by the dative ; but signifying *to be seen* by the ablative and a preposition. Thus ‘ *videtur tibi*, ’ ‘ *seems to thee* : ’ ‘ *videtur a te*, ’ ‘ *is seen by thee*. ’ Gram. p. 188, Obs. 1.

<sup>94</sup> See n. 52.

<sup>95</sup> ‘ (Agricola) *motus*, ’ ‘ *eum* (anguem). ’

<sup>96</sup> See n. 60.

<sup>97</sup> ‘ *usually render* ; ’ see n. 88.

<sup>98</sup> ‘ *sibi*, ’ ‘ *to him*, ’ i. e. the ass. *Se* is often used to refer back to the subject of the first of two connected clauses. If we wished to refer to *horse*, the subject of the second of the clauses, (*qui pasceretur*,) *illi* or *ei* would be used.

<sup>99</sup> See n. 57.



exorto, equus in prælium *agitur*, et circumventus ab hostibus, post incredibiles labores tandem, multis vulneribus confossus, *collabitur*. Hæc omnia asinus conspicatus, <sup>100</sup> 'O me stolidum,' *inquit*, 'qui beatitudinem ex præsentis temporis fortunâ *æstimaverim* !'

## XXX. THE ASS AND THE HORSE.

Asinus onustus <sup>101</sup>sarcinis equum *rogavit*, <sup>102</sup>ut aliquâ parte oneris se *levaret*, si se vivum *videre vellet*. Sed ille asini preces *repudiavit*. Paulò post igitur asinus <sup>101</sup>labore consumptus in viâ *corrui*t et <sup>103</sup>efflavit animam. Tum agitator omnes sarcinas, quas asinus *portaverat*, atque insuper etiam pellem <sup>104</sup>asino detractam, in equum *imposuit*. Ibi ille serò priorem superbiam deplorans, 'O me miserum,' *inquit*, <sup>105</sup> 'qui parvulum onus in me *recipere noluerim*, quum nunc *cogar* tantas sarcinas *ferre*, unâ cum pelle comitis mei, *cujus prece* tam superbè *contemseram* !'

## XXXI. THE WOMAN AND HER MAIDS.

Mulier vidua, quæ <sup>101</sup>texendo vitam *sustentabat*, *solebat* ancillas suas <sup>106</sup>de nocte *excitare* ad opus, quum primum galli cantum <sup>105</sup>*audivissit*. At illæ, diuturno <sup>101</sup>labore

<sup>100</sup> 'Oh foolish me!' 'Fool that I was,' is the English idiom; see n. 82, and Gram. p. 203, R. 46.

<sup>101</sup> see n. 52, and Gram. p. 204, 49.

<sup>102</sup> 'ut (ille *or* equus) *levaret* se aliquâ parte oneris, si (ille, i. e. equus) *vellet* videre se vivum.' Here *se* refers to *asinus*, see n. 98; *parte*, is the remote object of *levaret*, Gram. p. 187, R. 27.

<sup>103</sup> 'efflavit animam;' 'breathed out *his* soul,' i. e. 'expired.'

<sup>104</sup> 'asino' remote object of 'detractam.' see note 102 and references.

<sup>105</sup> The subjunctive mode is used in many cases in Latin, in which the indicative is used in English. This is particularly the case after quum, and after the relative pronoun; 'qui *noluerim*,' who *was unwilling*; 'quum *cogar*,' when *I am compelled*.

<sup>106</sup> 'de nocte,' 'by night.'

fatigatæ, *statuerunt gallum interficere*. <sup>107</sup>Quo facto, dete-  
riore conditione quàm priùs *esse cæperunt*. Nam domina  
<sup>108</sup>de horâ noctis incerta, nunc famulas sæpe <sup>109</sup>jam  
primâ nocte *excitabat*.

## XXXII. THE TORTOISE AND THE EAGLE.

Testudo aquilam magnopere *orabat*, ut <sup>110</sup>sese *volare doceret*. Aquila <sup>111</sup>ei *ostendebat* quidem, eam rem *petere* <sup>112</sup>naturæ suæ contrariam; sed illa nihilo minùs *instabat* et *obsecrabat* aquilam, ut <sup>110</sup>se *volucrum facere vellet*. Ita-  
que <sup>113</sup>ungulis arreptam aquila *sustulit* <sup>114</sup>in sublime, et *demisit* illam, ut per aërem *ferretur*. Tum in saxa inci-  
dens *comminuta interiit*.

Hæc fabula *docet*, <sup>115</sup>multos cupiditatibus suis occæ-  
catos, consilia prudentiorum *respuere*, et in exitium *ruere*  
stultitiâ suâ.

<sup>107</sup> 'Quo facto,' 'which being done,' i.e. by doing which, see n. 57.  
'Cæperunt esse,' &c. 'they began to be in a worse condition.' For  
this use of this perfect tense, see Gram. p. 159.

<sup>108</sup> 'incerta' is to be connected with 'domina.'

<sup>109</sup> 'jam primâ nocte;' already in the first *part of the night*;  
Gram. R. 2, obs. 3, p. 167. The fixed time is here expressed by the  
ablative; Gram. R. 56, Obs. 1, p. 208.

<sup>110</sup> See n. 98.

<sup>111</sup> 'ei,' 'to her,' the tortoise; 'eam petere rem;' 'that she  
asked,' &c.

<sup>112</sup> 'contrariam suæ naturæ;' the dative is often used after adjectives  
in Latin. Gram. R. 12, pp. 174, 175.

<sup>113</sup> '(testudinem,' or 'illam) arreptam unguis,' 'taken in her tal-  
ons.' Here the object of *sustulit*, is not expressed; (see n. 20.)  
the possessive pronoun must be used in English, although not ex-  
pressed in Latin, (see n. 28,) and the ablative expresses instru-  
mentality, Gram. R. 49, p. 204.

<sup>114</sup> 'in sublime,' exactly the English idiom, 'on high;' Gram. p.  
166, Obs. 1.

<sup>115</sup> 'multos (homines) occæcatos suis cupiditatibus, respuere con-  
silia prudentiorum (hominum,)' &c.

## XXXIII. THE HAWK AND THE NIGHTINGALE.

Accipiter esuriens rapuit lusciniam. <sup>116</sup>Quæ quum intelligeret, sibi mortem impendēre, ad preces conversa orat accipitrem, <sup>117</sup>ne se perdat sine causâ. <sup>118</sup>Se enim avidissimum ventrem illius non posse explere, et suadēre adeò, ut grandiores aliquas volucres venetur. Cui accipiter, ‘*Insanirem,*’ inquit ‘si <sup>119</sup>partam prædam amittere, et incerta pro certis sectari vellem.

## XXXIV. THE OLD MAN AND DEATH.

Senex in silvâ ligna ceciderat, <sup>120</sup>iisque sublatis domum redire cœpit. Quum <sup>121</sup>aliquantum viæ progressus esset, et onere et viâ defatigatus, fascem deposuit, et secum ætatis et inopiæ mala contemplatus, Mortem clarâ voce invocavit, <sup>122</sup>quæ ipsum ab omnibus his malis

---

<sup>116</sup> ‘who, when she perceived,’ (see n. 105) we commonly use a participle in English, in similar constructions; ‘who perceiving;’ ‘mortem impendere sibi;’ *sibi* is here used because the object is the same with the subject of the sentence, *luscinia*.

<sup>117</sup> ‘ne perdat se;’ this use of *se* is different from that of the preceding sentence; see n. 98.

<sup>118</sup> ‘se (*lusciniam*, see n. 116) non posse explere avidissimum ventrem illius (*accipitris*), et (se) suadere ut (ille) venetur.’

<sup>119</sup> ‘si vellem amittere,’ &c.; ‘incerta’ (*negotia*) ‘pro certis’ (*negotiis*), Gram. pp. 161, 167, Obs. 1 and 2.

<sup>120</sup> ‘iisque sublatis,’ ‘and they being taken up,’ in the English idiom, ‘having taken them up.’ ‘redire (*ad*) domum,’ ‘to return (to his) house;’ the preposition *ad*, expressing motion towards a place, is commonly omitted in Latin before names of towns, and sometimes of other places, particularly before *domus*, ‘a house’ and *rus*, ‘the country.’

<sup>121</sup> ‘a little (part) of the way,’ or a little way, Gram. p. 171, R.viii. and Obs. 1. & 2. For the use of the subjunctive here, see n. 105.

<sup>122</sup> ‘quæ,’ ‘that she;’ see n. 91 and references. *Mors* is feminine, but neuter or masculine in English; ‘that *he*.’

liberet. Tum Mors, senis <sup>123</sup>precibus auditis, subito adstitit, et quid vellet, percunctatur. At Senex, <sup>124</sup>quem jam votorum suorum pœnitebat, <sup>125</sup>‘Nihil’ inquit, ‘sed requiro, <sup>126</sup>qui onus paululùm allevet, dum ego rursus subeo.’

## XXXV. THE ENEMIES.

In eâdem <sup>127</sup>navi vehebantur duo, qui <sup>128</sup>inter se capitalia odia exercebant. Unus eorum in prorâ, alter in <sup>127</sup>puppi residebat. Ortâ tempestate ingenti, quum omnes de vitâ desperarent, interrogat is, qui in puppi sedebat, gubernatorem, <sup>129</sup>utram partem navis priùs submersum iri existimaret. Cui gubernator, <sup>130</sup>‘Proram,’ respondit. Tum ille, jam mors <sup>131</sup>mihi non molesta est, quum inimici mei mortem adspecturus sim.

---

<sup>123</sup> ‘the prayers being heard,’ i. e. ‘having heard the prayers.’ see n. 120.

<sup>124</sup> *quem* is the immediate object, and *votorum* the remote object of *pœnitebat*: ‘whom *it* repented of his prayers;’ Gram. p. 190 ex. 2. The Latin verb is impersonal and does not admit of a nominative; Gram. p. 151, Obs. 4. But in English the immediate object becomes the subject, and should be rendered by a nominative; ‘who repented,’ &c.

<sup>125</sup> ‘(volo) nihil.’

<sup>126</sup> The antecedent is often understood in Latin, where it must be expressed in English; ‘requiro (aliquem,) qui;’ ‘(some one,) who.’ For the use of the subjunctive *allevet* see Gram. p. 212, Obs. 11.

<sup>127</sup> Gram. p. 51. Exc. 2 and p. 50. Exc. 2.

<sup>128</sup> ‘Inter se;’ the English idiom is, ‘with each other.’

<sup>129</sup> *partem*, the subject of *submersum iri*; n. 18. ‘which part he thought *would sink*.’ Gram. p. 120, Obs. 6.

<sup>130</sup> ‘proram (submersum iri.)’

<sup>131</sup> ‘molesta mihi,’ n. 112.

## XXXVI. THE FAWN AND THE STAG.

Hinnuleus quondam patrem suum his verbis interrogasse dicitur : <sup>132</sup> ‘ Mi pater, quum multò sis <sup>133</sup>major canibus et tam ardua cornua habeas, quibus a te vim propulsare possis, <sup>134</sup>quî fit, ut canes tantopere metuas ? ’ Ibi cervus ridens, <sup>132</sup> ‘ Mi nate ’ inquit, ‘ vera memoras ; <sup>135</sup>mihi tamen, nescio quo pacto, semper accidit, ut auditâ canum voce, in fugam statim convertar.’

Hæc fabula docet, <sup>136</sup>naturâ formidolosos nullis rationibus fortes reddi posse.

## XXXVII. THE KID AND THE WOLF.

Quum hædus evasisset lupum et confugisset in caulam ovium, ‘ Quid tu, stulte,’ inquit ille, ‘ hîc te salvum <sup>137</sup>futurum speras, ubi quotidie <sup>138</sup>pecudes rapi et <sup>139</sup>diis mactari videas ? ’ ‘ Non curo,’ inquit hædus ; ‘ nam si <sup>140</sup>moriendum sit, quanto <sup>141</sup>præclarius mihi erit, <sup>142</sup>meo cru-

<sup>132</sup> See Gram. p. 34. Exceptions in Declension.

<sup>133</sup> The comparative degree in Latin is followed by the ablative, when the conjunction *quam*, ‘ than’ is omitted, which must always be supplied in English. Gram. p. 216, R. 61, and Obs. 1. and 2.

<sup>134</sup> ‘ How happens it.’

<sup>135</sup> ‘ accidit mihi,’ ‘ it happens to me,’ Gram. p. 189, R. 29, ‘ quo pacto,’ ‘ in what manner.’

<sup>136</sup> ‘ formidolosos naturâ posse reddi fortes,’ ‘ (that those) timid,’ &c. ‘ nullis rationibus,—‘ by no means.’

<sup>137</sup> ‘ futurum (esse ;)’ Gram. p. 168, Obs. 4.

<sup>138</sup> Gram. p. 60. 5.

<sup>139</sup> ‘ diis’ Gram. p. 34. ‘ *Exceptions in Declensions,*’ which learn : *diis* is remote object of *mactari*, n. 63.

<sup>140</sup> ‘ moriendum sit mihi,’ ‘ I must die.’ Gram. p. 120. Obs. 7, and p. 193, Obs. 1.

<sup>141</sup> Gram. p. 166, Obs. 1. *mihi* is governed by *præclarius*, Gram. p. 174, R. 12.

<sup>142</sup> ‘ aras deorum immortalium aspergi, quam siccas fauces lupi irrigari meo cruore.’

ore aspergi aras deorum immortalium, quàm irrigari  
siccis lupi fauces !'

Hæc fabula docet, <sup>143</sup>bonos mortem, quæ <sup>144</sup>omnibus  
imminet, non timere, si cum honestate et laude conjuncta  
sit.

XXXVIII. THE RAVEN AND THE FOX.

Corvus alicunde caseum rapuerat, et cum <sup>145</sup>illo in  
altam arborem <sup>146</sup>subvolârat. Vulpecula, illum caseum  
appētens, corvum blandis verbis adoritur; quumque  
primùm formam ejus pennarumque nitorem <sup>146</sup>laudâsset,  
'Pol,' inquit 'te <sup>147</sup>avium regem esse dicerem, si cantus  
pulchritudini tuæ responderet.' Tum ille, laudibus vul-  
pis inflatus, etiam <sup>148</sup>cantu se valere demonstrare voluit.  
Ita verò e rostro aperto caseus delapsus est, quem vul-  
pes arreptum devoravit.

Hæc fabula docet, <sup>149</sup>vitandas esse adulatorum voces,  
qui blanditiis suis <sup>150</sup>nobis insidiantur.

XXXIX. THE LION.

Societatem junxerant leo, juvenca, capra, ovis.  
<sup>151</sup>Prædâ autem, quam ceperant, in quatuor partes

143 'bonos (homines) non timere mortem.'

144 'imminet omnibus (hominibus,)' n. 83.

145 'cum illo (caseo.)'

146 for *subvolaverat*; so *laudâsset*, for *laudavisset*.

147 'dicerem te esse regem avium; ' see n. 18 and 62.

148 'voluit demonstrare se (n. 98) valere cantu,' 'excelled in  
singing: ' *cantu*, ablative expressive of manner.

149 'voces adulatorum vitandas esse; ' *that* the words of flatterers  
*must* be avoided.' See n. 140.

150 'qui insidiantur nobis; see n. 83, and references.'

151 'Prædâ divisâ,' 'having divided the prey; ' n. 120.

æquales divisâ, leo, <sup>152</sup> 'Prima,' ait, 'mea est; <sup>153</sup> debetur enim hæc præstantiæ meæ. <sup>154</sup> Tollam et secundam, quam meretur robur meum. <sup>155</sup> Tertiam vindicat sibi egregius labor meus. Quartam <sup>156</sup> qui sibi arrogare voluerit, is sciat, se <sup>157</sup> habiturum me inimicum sibi.' Quid facerent imbecilles bestiæ, aut quæ sibi leonem infestum habere vellet?

XL. THE MOUSE AND THE PEASANT.

Mus a rustico in caricarum acervo deprehensus, tam acri morsu ejus digitos vulneravit, ut ille eum dimitteret, dicens, 'Nihil, mehercule, tam pusillum est, quod de salute desperare debeat, <sup>158</sup> modò se defendere et vim depulsare velit.'

XLI. THE VULTURE AND THE LITTLE BIRDS.

Vultur aliquando aviculas invitavit ad convivium, <sup>159</sup> quod illis daturus esset die natali suo. <sup>160</sup> Quæ, quum

<sup>152</sup> 'prima (pars) est mea.' The Latin has but one pronoun corresponding to the two English pronouns, *my* and *mine*. For *ait* see Gram. p. 149. *Defective Verbs*.

<sup>153</sup> 'hæc (pars) debetur;' *præstantiæ* remote object of the verb; n. 63 and reference; *meæ* here means *my*, in the last sentence *mine*: see preceding note.

<sup>154</sup> 'I will take also.'

<sup>155</sup> 'meus egregius labor vindicat tertiam (partem) sibi;' for the use of *sibi* see n. 116, and the use in the succeeding sentences.

<sup>156</sup> The relative *qui* here precedes its antecedent, *is*, as is frequently the Latin construction. It may be rendered, *whoever*, in similar cases.

<sup>157</sup> 'habiturum (esse,)' n. 137 and reference.'

<sup>158</sup> 'modo velit,' 'provided it will:' for, 'si modo velit,' 'if it only will.'

<sup>159</sup> *quod*, *immediate* object, *illis*, *remote* object of *daturus esset*; 'he was about to give.' This future is used in reference to past time; he was (*then*) &c. *Dabit* 'he will give,' expresses a future with reference to the present, after this time: 'suo natali die,' 'on his birth day;' ablative expressing fixed time, Gram. p. 208, R. 56, Obs. 1.

<sup>160</sup> The Latin idiom is here different from the English; literally

ad tempus adessent, eas carpere et occidere, <sup>161</sup>epulasque sibi de invitatis instruere.

XLII. THE FROGS.

Ranæ lætabantur, quum nuntiatum esset, solem <sup>162</sup>uxorem duxisse. Sed <sup>163</sup>una cæteris prudentior, 'O vos stolidos,' inquit; <sup>164</sup>'nonne meministis, quantopere nos sæpe <sup>165</sup>unius solis æstus excruciet? Quid igitur fiet, quum liberos etiam procreaverit?'

XLIII. THE FROGS AND JUPITER.

Ranæ aliquando regem sibi a Jove petivisse dicuntur. <sup>166</sup>Quarum ille precibus exoratus trabem ingentem in lacum dejecit. Ranæ sonitu perterritæ primùm <sup>167</sup>refugere, <sup>168</sup>deinde verò, trabem in aquâ natantem con-

'who, when they had come;' in translating we must therefore leave out the relative; 'when they had come.' Gram. p. 212, Obs. 10; 'ad tempus,' 'at the time.'

<sup>161</sup> 'instruereque' (see n. 13, and Gram. p. 164, Obs. 2, near the end) 'epulas,' 'a banquet;' some nouns have a plural form in one language and a singular in another, and the reverse; see Fab, xxxiv., 'ceciderrat ligna,' 'wood.'

<sup>162</sup> 'duxisse uxorem.' The complete phrase is 'duxisse (domum) uxorem,' 'to have led home a wife;' but in familiar phrases it is very common to leave out a word, which every one can easily supply; thus, in English, 'at my father's,' i. e. house. So in Latin, 'duxisse uxorem,' omitting domum, is the phraseology for 'had married a wife.'

<sup>163</sup> 'una (rana) prudentior cæteris (ranis);' 'than the others.' See n. 133.

<sup>164</sup> 'nonne.' See n. 19 and 161.

<sup>165</sup> 'unius.' Gram. p. 69, Obs. 1.

<sup>166</sup> 'quarum precibus ille exoratus dejecit,' 'by whose entreaties he being prevailed upon,' &c. for 'precibus,' see Gram. p. 60, 4.

<sup>167</sup> '(cœperunt) refugere,' 'began to flee.' Gram. p. 167, R. 3. Obs. 1.

<sup>168</sup> 'deinde verò, conspicati,' 'afterward indeed having seen.'



spicati, magno cum contemptu in eâ consederunt, <sup>169</sup>aliquaque sibi novis clamoribus regem expetiverunt. Tum Jupiter, <sup>170</sup>earum stultitiam puniturus, hydrum illis misit, <sup>171</sup>a quo quum plurimæ captæ perirent, serò eas stolidarum precum pœnituit.

XLIV. THE WOLVES AND THE SHEPHERDS.

Quum Philippus, rex Macedoniæ, cum Atheniensibus fœdus <sup>172</sup>initurus esset, eâ conditione, ut oratores suos <sup>173</sup>ipsi traderent, Demosthenes populo narravit fabulam, quâ <sup>174</sup>iis callidum regis consilium ante oculos poneret. Dixit enim, lupos quondam cum pastoribus pactos esse, se nunquam <sup>175</sup>in posterum greges esse impugnatos, si canes ipsis dederentur. Placuisse stultis pastoribus conditionem; sed quum lupi caulas <sup>176</sup>excubiis nudatas vidissent, eos impetu factò omnem gregem dilaniasse.

169 'expetiveruntque alium regem,' &c. Gram. p. 69, Ots. 1.

170 'to punish their folly.' The future participle is often used to express intention or design.

171 'when very many taken by whom,' or rather in English idiom, 'by him;' see n. 160. 'pœnituit eas;' see n. 124.

172 'initurus esset;' for this future, see n. 159. For the subjunctive, *esset*, see n. 105.

173 'ipsi,' 'they themselves.' The pronouns himself, themselves, myself, yourself, &c. are used in English in two senses, reflective and emphatical; as, they did it *themselves*, emphatically; in Latin, *ipsi*. They asked for *themselves*, reflectively; in Latin, *sibi*. Fab. xliii. 'Ranæ dicuntur petivisse *sibi*.' *Ipse*, then, in Latin corresponds to the *emphatic* self in English.

174 'poneret iis ante oculos,' 'to them before the eyes,' a frequent mode of expression in Latin and some modern languages, for 'before their eyes.'

175 'in posterum,' like the English 'in future.' Tempus is understood.

176 'nudatas excubiis,' 'deprived of their guard.' Gram. R. 27 and 28, also p. 62. 7.

## XLV. THE LYING BOY.

Puer, oves pascens, crebrò per lusum magnis clamoribus <sup>177</sup>opem rusticorum imploraverat, <sup>178</sup>lupos gregem suum aggressos esse fingens. Sæpe autem frustratus eos, qui <sup>179</sup>auxilium laturo advenerant, tandem lupo revêra irruente multis cum lacrymis vicinos orare cœpit, ut sibi et gregi subvenirent. At illi, <sup>180</sup>eum pariter ut antea ludere existimantes, preces ejus et lacrymas neglexerunt, ita ut lupo liberè in oves <sup>181</sup>grassaretur plurimasque earum dilaniaret.

## XLVI. THE RAVEN.

Corvus, qui caseum fortè repererat, gaudium <sup>182</sup>altâ voce significavit. Quo sono allecti plures corvi famelici advolaverunt, <sup>183</sup>impetuque in illum facto, opimam ei dapem eripuerunt.

## XLVII. THE CROW AND THE PIGEON.

Cornix <sup>184</sup>columbæ gratulabatur fœcunditatem, quòd <sup>185</sup>singulis mensibus pullos excluderet. At illa; <sup>186</sup>‘Ne mei,’ inquit, ‘doloris causam commemores. Nam <sup>187</sup>quos

<sup>177</sup> ‘opem.’ Gram. p. 60. 5.

<sup>178</sup> ‘fingens lupos aggressos esse.’

<sup>179</sup> ‘laturo auxilium,’ ‘to bring assistance.’ See n. 170.

<sup>180</sup> ‘existimantes eum ludere pariter ut antea,’ ‘the same as before.’

<sup>181</sup> ‘grassaretur.’ Gram. p. 214, R. 60.

<sup>182</sup> ‘altâ voce,’ ‘in a loud voice.’ Gram. R. 49.

<sup>183</sup> ‘and having made an attack upon him,’ n. 120. ‘eripuerunt ei,’ ‘took from him,’ &c. Gram. R. 25.

<sup>184</sup> ‘was congratulating the pigeon on her fecundity.’

<sup>185</sup> ‘singulis mensibus,’ ‘every month.’ Gram. R. 56. Obs. 1.

<sup>186</sup> ‘ne commemores,’ ‘do not mention;’ the subjunctive is here used instead of the imperative; the full construction is ‘cave ne commemores.’

<sup>187</sup> see n. 156.

pullos edūco, eos dominus raptos aut ipse comēdit, aut aliis comedendos vendit. Ita <sup>188</sup>mihi mea fœcunditas novum semper luctum parit.'

XLVIII. THE FOX, THE ASS, AND THE LION.

Vulpes, asīnus, et leo <sup>189</sup>venatum iverant. Amplā prædâ factâ, leo <sup>190</sup>asīnum illam partiri jubet. <sup>191</sup>Quum singulis singulas partes poneret æquales, <sup>192</sup>leo eum correptum dilaniavit, et vulpeculæ partiendī negotium tribuit. Illa astutior leoni partem <sup>193</sup>maximam apposuit, sibi vix <sup>193</sup>minimam reservans particulam. Tum leo <sup>194</sup>subrīdens ejus prudentiam laudare, et unde hoc didicerit interrogare, cœpit. Et vulpes, <sup>195</sup>'Hujus me,' inquit, 'calamitas docuit, quid minores potentioribus debeant.'

<sup>188</sup> 'semper parit mihi.'

<sup>189</sup> supine. See Gram. p. 156 and 195, R. 37. For the use of 'iverant,' see Gram. R. 59.

<sup>190</sup> 'jubet asīnum partiri illam.'

<sup>191</sup> see n. 160; 'singulas partes æquales singulis (animalibus),' 'each portion equal for each,' or, 'equal portions for each.'

<sup>192</sup> 'the lion tore him seized.' This is a very common use of the participle in Latin. We say in English, 'seized him and tore him.'

<sup>193</sup> Gram. p. 79, 1.

<sup>194</sup> 'subrīdens' is a compound word, formed of *sub* and *ridens*, laughing. *Sub* commonly diminishes the force of the simple word; laughing slightly, i. e. smiling. Gram. p. 161, Obs. 2, and p. 162, Obs. 3—which should be carefully read.

<sup>195</sup> 'calamitas hujus (asini),' 'of him.' The substantive is rarely expressed with the demonstrative pronouns.

## PART II.

### NARRATIONS, DESCRIPTIONS, &c.

---

#### I. REMARKABLE FRIENDSHIP.

DAMON et Pythias, Pythagorei, tam fidelem inter se amicitiam junxerunt, ut mori parati essent <sup>1</sup>alter pro altero. <sup>2</sup>Cùm eorum alteri Dionysius tyrannus diem necis destinavisset, et is, qui morti addictus esset, paucos sibi dies <sup>3</sup>ad res suas ordinandas postulavisset; <sup>4</sup>vas factus est alter ejus sistendi, ut, si ille non revertisset, <sup>5</sup>moriendum esset ipsi. Omnes igitur, et imprimis Dionysius, novæ atque ancipitis rei exitum speculabantur. Appropinquante deinde definitâ die, nec illo redeunte, unusquisque <sup>6</sup>stultitiæ tam temerarium sponsorem condemnabat. At verò cùm alter ad diem <sup>7</sup>se recepisset,

---

<sup>1</sup> 'alter pro altero,' 'one for the other,' or, 'for each other.' Gram. p. 85, Obs. 12.

<sup>2</sup> 'Cùm destinavisset.' Gram. p. 155, fifth sentence; 'alteri eorum,' 'to one of them.'

<sup>3</sup> 'ad suas res ordinandas.' This mode of expression is very common; 'for regulating his affairs.'

<sup>4</sup> When *alter* is thus repeated in the same sentence, the former must be translated 'the one;' the latter, 'the other;' 'vas ejus sistendi,' 'bail for his appearance,' n. 3.

<sup>5</sup> 'he himself should die.' Gram. R. 32, 1, and Obs. 1.

<sup>6</sup> 'condemnabat stultitiæ.' Gram. R. 23.

<sup>7</sup> 'recepisset se,' 'returned.' *Cùm* with the subjunctive; see n. 2.

admiratus eorum fidem tyrannus, supplicio liberavit eum, qui <sup>8</sup>morte erat plectendus, ac petivit, ut se <sup>9</sup>ad amicitiam tertium adscriberent.

## II. PATRIOTISM OF CODRUS.

Quum Attica regio ferro ignique vastaretur a Doriensium exercitu, rex Atheniensium, Codrus, <sup>10</sup>suis suorumque viribus diffidens, <sup>11</sup>ad Apollinis Delphici oraculum confūgit, perque legatos sciscitatus est, quonam modo tam grave bellum averti posset? Respondisse <sup>12</sup>deus fertur, <sup>13</sup>‘Ita finem ei fore, si rex ipse hostili manu occidisset.’ <sup>14</sup>Quod quidem non solū in totis Atheniensium, sed etiam in hostium castris percrebuit. <sup>15</sup>Unde factum est, ut ediceretur, ne quis Codri corpus vulneraret. Id postquam cognovit, depositis insignibus imperii, famularem cultum induit, ac pabulantium hostium globo sese objecit, <sup>16</sup>unumque ex his falce percus-

---

<sup>8</sup> ‘was to be punished by death.’ A future in reference to the past. P. I. n. 134.

<sup>9</sup> ‘adscriberent ad amicitiam,’ ‘would receive into their friendship.’

<sup>10</sup> ‘diffidens suis viribus (viribus) que suorum (civium),’ ‘his own strength and that of his countrymen.’ *Suus* is often used in this elliptical manner, the word friends, soldiers, countrymen, &c. being understood.

<sup>11</sup> There was a temple of Apollo at Delphi, in which oracles were delivered.

<sup>12</sup> ‘the god is said;’ *deus* may mean, 1. God; 2. the God; 3. a God.

<sup>13</sup> ‘fore finem ei (bello) itā,’ ‘that an end would be (put) to it in this manner.’

<sup>14</sup> ‘Quod (responsum) percrebuit; in totis castris,’ ‘in the whole camp;’ *castrum*, sing. a castle, *castra*, plur. a camp.

<sup>15</sup> ‘whence it came to pass.’

<sup>16</sup> ‘compulitque unum (hominem) ex his (hominibus);’ the ellipsis is the same in English, ‘one (man) of these (men);’ ‘*cædem suam*,’ ‘to kill him,’ cannot be literally translated.

sum, in cædem suam compūlit. Cognito regis corpore, Dorienses sine prælio discedunt. Atque ita Athenienses, virtute ducis, pro salute patriæ morti se offerentis, bello liberantur. Quis Codrum non miretur, qui iis artibus mortem quæsierit, quibus ab aliis vita <sup>17</sup>quæri solet ?

### III. THE LOVE OF HONOR OF THE ATHENIANS.

Themistocles post victoriam ejus belli, quod cum Persis fuit, dixit in concione, se habere consilium rei publicæ salutare, sed <sup>18</sup>id sciri opus non esse. Postulavit, ut aliquem populus daret, <sup>19</sup>quocum communicaret. Datus est Aristides. <sup>20</sup>Huic ille ; ‘ Classem Lacedæmoniorum, quæ subducta esset ad Gytheum (portum), clam incendi posse, quo facto <sup>21</sup>frangi Lacedæmoniorum opes necesse esset.’ <sup>22</sup>Quod Aristides cum audisset, in concionem magnâ expectatione venit, dixitque, <sup>23</sup>perutile esse consilium, quod Themistocles afferret, sed minimè honestum. Itaque Athenienses, <sup>24</sup>quod honestum non esset, id ne utile quidem, putaverunt, totamque eam rem, quam ne audierant quidem, <sup>25</sup>auctore Aristide repudiaverunt.

<sup>17</sup> ‘ solet quæri.’ See P. I, n. 88.

<sup>18</sup> ‘ non esse opus id (consilium) sciri,’ ‘ that it was not expedient that it should be known ;’ *opus*, is here an adjective, agreeing with *id sciri*. Gram. R. I. Obs. 1.

<sup>19</sup> ‘ cum quo.’ Gram. p. 161, Obs. 1.

<sup>20</sup> ‘ ille (dixit) huic.’ Gram. p. 85, Obs. 8.

<sup>21</sup> ‘ it was necessary that the power of the Lacedæmonians would be broken ;’ or, ‘ the power of the Lacedæmonians would necessarily be,’ &c.; *opis*, sing. help; *opes*, plur. power or wealth; the syntax of *necesse* is like *opus*, n. 18.

<sup>2</sup> see P. I, n. 160.

<sup>23</sup> utile, ‘ useful;’ ‘ perutile,’ ‘ very useful.’ Gram. p. 162, Obs. 3.

<sup>24</sup> P. I, n. 156.

<sup>25</sup> ‘ Aristide (existente) auctore.’ Gram. p. 218, Obs. 3. We say, ‘ by the advice of Aristides.’ Gram. p. 218, Obs. 1, and following sentence.

## IV. THE TRUTH.

Antiōchus rex, <sup>26</sup>quum in venatione, feræ persequendæ studio, ab amicis et servis aberrâsset, in casam pauperum hominum intravit ignotus. Cum iis cœnans, <sup>27</sup>sermonem de rege injecit ut cognosceret, quæ esset hospitem de se opinio. Tum <sup>28</sup>illi; ‘Regem in cæteris quidem bonum et <sup>29</sup>laude dignum esse, sed amicis utentem malis, plurima negligere, et sæpè quæ necessaria essent, <sup>30</sup>nihil curare, quòd venationi <sup>31</sup>plus æquo indulgeret.’ Tacuit tum quidem Antiochus; sed postquam, orto sole, ad casam illam venêre regii satellites, et purpuream vestem cum diademate attulêre; converso sermone ad regia illa insignia; ‘Certè,’ inquit, <sup>32</sup>‘ex quo die vos sumpsisti, heri primùm veros de me sermones audivi.’

## V. HAPPINESS OF TYRANTS.

Dionysius major, Siciliæ tyrannus, ipse indicavit, quàm esset beatus. Nam cùm quidam ex ejus assentatoribus, Damocles, commemoraret in sermone copias ejus, opes, majestatem dominatûs, rerum abundantiam, magnificentiam ædium regiarum; <sup>33</sup>negaretque, unquam

<sup>26</sup> ‘quum aberravisset,’ P. I. n. 146, ‘studio feræ persequendæ,’ ‘by his eagerness in pursuing,’ &c.

<sup>27</sup> ‘injecit sermonem,’ ‘introduced a conversation.’

<sup>28</sup> ‘illi (inquiunt),’ n. 20.

<sup>29</sup> ‘dignum laude,’ ‘worthy of.’ Gram. R. 13.

<sup>30</sup> ‘nihil curare,’ ‘took no care of,’ ‘neglected,’ ‘(ea) quæ,’ P. I. n. 126.

<sup>31</sup> ‘plus æquo;’ see P. I, n. 133, ‘more (*than was*) proper.’

<sup>32</sup> This use of the relative is peculiar to Latin; ‘from which day, for ‘ex eo die, quo,’ ‘from that day, on which,’ we may translate it ‘since.’

<sup>33</sup> ‘and denied that any one was ever;’ ‘said that no one ever was.’

beatiorum quemquam fuisse: 'Visne igitur,' inquit, 'Damocle, quoniam hæc te vita delectat, ipse eandem degustare, et fortunam experiri meam?' Cùm se ille cupere dixisset, <sup>34</sup>collocare jussit hominem in aureo lecto, strato pulcherrimo, textili stragulo, magnificis operibus picto; abacosque complures ornavit argento auroque cælato. Tum <sup>35</sup>ad mensam eximiâ formâ pueros delectos jussit consistere, eosque, nutum illius intuentes diligenter, ministrare. Aderant unguenta, coronæ: incendebantur odores: mensæconquisitissimis epulis extruebantur. Fortunatus sibi Damocles <sup>36</sup>videbatur. <sup>37</sup>In hoc medio apparatu fulgentem gladium, e lacunari setâ equinâ aptum, demitti jussit, ut impendēret <sup>38</sup>illius beati cervicibus. Itaque nec pulchros illos ministratores aspiciebat, nec plenum <sup>39</sup>artis argentum: nec manum porrigebat in mensam. Denique exoravit tyrannum, ut <sup>40</sup>abire liceret, quòd jam beatus nollet esse. Satisne videtur declarasse Dionysius, nihil esse ei beatum, cui semper aliquis terror impendat?

---

<sup>34</sup> 'jussit (servos) collocare hominem,' 'commanded his slaves to place the man,' i. e. Damocles. The subject of the infinitive is often understood after the *jubere*; the English construction, rather requires a passive verb: 'commanded the man to be placed.'

<sup>35</sup> 'jussit pueros delectos eximiâ formâ,' 'of exquisite beauty.' Gram. R. 7, and Obs. 1; 'consistere ad mensam.'

<sup>36</sup> See P. I. n. 82, and Gram. p. 188, Obs. 2.

<sup>37</sup> 'In the middle of this pomp,' Gram. p. 167, Obs. 3. of R. 2. (Dionysius) 'jussit,' &c. 'demitti e lacunari,' (Gram. p. 51, Exc. 1), 'suspended by a horse hair.'

<sup>38</sup> 'cervicibus illius (hominis) beati'; 'over the *shoulders* of that happy man: ' *cervix*, sing. neck, *cervices* pl. necks, or shoulders: so above, *ædes*, sing. a temple, rarely 'a house,' plur. a house.

<sup>39</sup> Gram. R. 14.

<sup>40</sup> 'ut liceret (sibi) abire,' 'that he might be permitted.' Gram. p. 151, Obs. 4



## VI. REQUEST OF ANAXIMENES.

Alexander Magnus <sup>41</sup>eloquentiæ magistro usus erat Anaximēne, Lampsaceno, <sup>42</sup>quæ res postea Lampsăco saluti fuit. Eam enim urbem diruere statuerat Alexander, quòd <sup>43</sup>a partibus Darii adversum se stetisset. Itaque conspicatus Anaximenem ex urbe prodeuntem, nec dubitans, quin deprecatum pro patriâ veniret; per deos juravit, <sup>44</sup>se, quod ille petiturus esset, non facturum. Quo audito callidus orator regem rogavit, ut Lampsacum dirueret. Ergo propter jusjurandum, callidamque <sup>45</sup>præceptoris quondam sui petitionem, Lampsacenis <sup>46</sup>delicti gratiam fecit.

## VII. COURAGE OF A SON.

<sup>47</sup>Lucio Manlio, cùm dictator fuisset, Marcus Pomponius, tribunus plebis, diem dixit quòd is paucos sibi dies ad dictaturam gerendam addidisset. Criminabatur etiam, quòd Titum filium, qui postea est Torquatus appellatus, ab hominibus relegâsset, et <sup>48</sup>ruri habitare jussisset. Quod cùm audivisset adolescens filius negotium exhiberi patri, accurrisse <sup>49</sup>Romam, et cum primâ luce

---

<sup>41</sup> 'had employed Anaximenes as a teacher of eloquence.' Gram. R. 21.

<sup>42</sup> 'which circumstance was for the safety of (i. e. brought safety to), Lampsacus,' Gram. R. 22.

<sup>43</sup> 'stetisset a partibus Darii,' 'it had taken the side of Darius;' 'adversum se,' 'against him,' i. e. Alexander; see Part I. n. 98.

<sup>44</sup> 'se (i. e. Alexandrum) non facturum (fuisse).' Gram. p. 168, Obs. 4; (id), quod ille, (Anaximenes), &c.

<sup>45</sup> 'of his former teacher;' 'quondam' here qualifies 'existentis' understood; 'being formerly,' Gram. R. 39.

<sup>46</sup> 'fecit gratiam delicti,' 'pardoned the crime.'

<sup>47</sup> 'dixit diem L. Manlio;' 'appointed a day (of trial) for L. M.'

<sup>48</sup> 'ruri;' 'in the country,' R. 50. ¶. and 53.

<sup>49</sup> Gram. R. 51 and 53.

Pomponii <sup>49</sup>domum venisse, dicitur. Cui cùm esset nuntiatum ; quòd illum iratum <sup>44</sup>allaturum ad se aliquid contra patrem arbitraretur, surrexit e lectulo, remotisque arbitris, ad se adolescentem jussit venire. At ille, ut ingressus est, confestim gladium distrinxit, juravitque, se illum statim <sup>44</sup>interfecturum, <sup>50</sup>nisi jusjurandum sibi dedisset, se patrem missum esse facturum. Juravit, hoc coactus terrore, Pomponius. Rem ad populum detulit : docuit, cur sibi causâ desistere necesse esset : Manlium missum fecit. <sup>51</sup>Tantum temporibus illis jusjurandum valebat.

#### VIII. THE PRISONS OF SYRACUSE.

Lautumias Syracusanas omnes audistis : plerique nôstis. Opus est ingens, magnificum, regum, ac tyrannorum. <sup>52</sup>Totum est ex saxo, in mirandam altitudinem depresso, et multorum operis penitùs exciso. <sup>53</sup>Nihil tam clausum ad exitus, nihil tam septum undique, nihil tam tutum ad custodias, nec fieri, nec cogitari potest. In has lautumias, si qui publicè custodiendi sunt, etiam ex cæteris oppidis Siciliæ deduci imperantur.

#### IX. FRANKNESS OF PHILOXENUS.

<sup>54</sup>Poëmatis scribendis operam dabat Siciliæ tyrannus Dionysius, et magis ob carmina, quàm propter res bello

<sup>50</sup> ' nisi (ille, i. e. P.) dedisset jusjurandum sibi, (i. e. Manlio), se (i. e. Pomponium) facturum esse missum ' ' would release.' Let the learner explain the uses of *sui* and *ille* in these sentences.

<sup>51</sup> ' of such avail was an oath *in* those times.' Ablative of fixed time.

<sup>52</sup> ' Totum (opus) est ex saxo,' (Part I. n. 80) ; ' sunk to a wonderful depth and deeply excavated by the labors,' &c.

<sup>53</sup> ' Nothing so closed against escape . . . . can *neither* be made nor imagined ; ' Gram. p. 213, Obs. 3.

<sup>54</sup> Gram. p. 53, Exc. 1, ' devoted himself to writing poems ; ' ' res gestas ; ' ' his exploits.'

gestas, sese jactabat. Arcessierat ad se, ac præcipuo in honore habebat, <sup>55</sup>quoscunque usquam arte poëticâ nobiles esse audierat, eorumque judiciis poëmata sua sub-jiciebat. At illi, <sup>56</sup>ne regis benevolentiam amitterent, quæ scribebat, omnia probabant ac laudabant. Aderat inter eos Philoxënus, celeberrimus dithyramborum artifex, <sup>57</sup>qui unus adulari nescius, quum aliquando inepta a Dionysio recitata carmina audisset, <sup>58</sup>de iis, quid sentiret, liberè aperuit. Quâ libertate offensus rex, reprehensorem suum a satellitibus abripi et in lautumias, qui publicus carcer erat, detrudi jussit. Sed postridiè <sup>59</sup>ab amicis, Philoxeno veniam dari postulantibus, exoratus, rursus ad epulas eum adhibuit. Carmina sua, ut solebat, <sup>60</sup>ipse mirum in modum extulit, et de quibusdam versibus, quos <sup>61</sup>omnium optimos existimabat, sententiam Philoxeni exquisivit. Ille, nullo ad regis interrogationem responso reddito, ejus satellites vocavit, seque in lautumias reduci jussit. Tam facetam libertatem, quæ omnium convivarum risu excepta fuerat, <sup>62</sup>æquo animo tulit Dionysius.

## X. THE NATURAL PICTURE.

Zeuxis et Parrhasius, pictores celeberrimi, certamen artis inter se instituerunt. Zeuxis tam scitè effinxit

---

<sup>55</sup> ' whoever he had heard were eminent.'

<sup>56</sup> ' that they might not lose.'

<sup>57</sup> ' who alone unaccustomed to flatter;' Gram. R. 30, Obs. 1.

<sup>58</sup> ' frankly declared what he thought about them;' *quid*, for *id quod*; as, *what*, for *that which*. For the use of the subjunctive, see Gram. p. 212, Obs. 11.

<sup>59</sup> ' exoratus ab amicis postulantibus veniam dari Philoxeno.'

<sup>60</sup> ' extolled in an extravagant manner.'

<sup>61</sup> ' optimos omnium (versuum);' Gram. R. 11.

<sup>62</sup> ' æquo animo,' ' patiently.'

uvas, ut aves advolarent eas <sup>63</sup>absumpturæ. Parrhasius detulit linteum pictum, ita <sup>64</sup>veritate repræsentatâ ut Zeuxis, <sup>65</sup>alitem judicio tumens, flagitaret, tandem remoto linteo ostendi picturam. Mox intellecto errore, ‘Vicisti,’ inquit, ‘Parrhâsi.’ Nam ego aves fefelli, tu artificem.’ Fertur et postea pinxisse puerum, uvas ferentem. Ad quos cùm advolâssent aves, iratus operi dixit: ‘Uvas meliùs pinxi, quàm puerum. Nam si et hunc consummâsem, aves timere debuerant.’

#### XI. VALUE OF A HAPPY DEATH.

<sup>66</sup>Argiæ sacerdotis, Cleöbis et Biton, filii, prædicantur. Nota fabula est. <sup>67</sup>Cùm enim illam ad solemne et statum sacrificium curru vehi jus esset, satis longè ab oppido ad fanum, morarenturque jumenta: tunc juvenes ii, quos modò nominavi, veste positâ, corpora oleo perunxerunt, <sup>68</sup>ad jugum accesserunt. Ita sacerdos advecta in fanum, cùm currus esset ductus a filiis, <sup>69</sup>precata a deâ dicitur, ut illis præmium daret pro pietate, quod maximum homini dari posset a deo. Pòst, epulatos cum matre adolescentes, <sup>70</sup>somno se dedisse, manè inventos

---

<sup>63</sup> Part I. n. 170.

<sup>64</sup> ‘the natural appearance being so represented.’

<sup>65</sup> ‘elated with the sentence of the birds,’ which had been deceived by the accuracy of his painting.

<sup>66</sup> ‘prædicantur (fuisse) filii,’ (Gram. R. 5 and Obs. 2), ‘sacerdotis Argiæ.’

<sup>67</sup> ‘Enim cùm esset jus illam vehi curru . . . ad fanum satis longè,’ ‘pretty far, &c.’

<sup>68</sup> ‘took upon themselves the yoke.’

<sup>69</sup> ‘dicitur precata (esse) a deâ.’

<sup>70</sup> ‘gave themselves to sleep.’ The English expression is singular; ‘fell asleep.’

esse mortuos.—<sup>71</sup>Simili precatione Trophonius et Agamedes usi dicuntur : qui cùm Apollini <sup>72</sup>Delphis templum exædificavissent, venerantes deum, petierunt mercedem non parvam quidem operis et laboris sui, <sup>73</sup>nihil certi, sed quod esset optimum homini. Quibus Apollo se id daturum ostendisse dicitur <sup>74</sup>pòst ejus diei diem tertium : qui ut illuxit, mortui sunt reperti.

#### XII. CONSCIENTIOUSNESS OF REGULUS.

Attilius Regulus, primo Punico bello captus a Pœnis, <sup>75</sup>juratus missus est ad senatum Romanum, ut, nisi redditi essent Pœnis captivi nobiles quidam, rediret ipse Carthaginem. Is cùm Romam venisset, in senatu mandata exposuit, sed reddi captivos negavit esse utile, <sup>76</sup>illos enim adolescentes esse, et bonos duces, se jam confectum senectute. Cujus cùm valuisset auctoritas, captivi retenti sunt : ipse Carthaginem rediit ; neque eum caritas patriæ retinuit, <sup>77</sup>nec suorum. Neque verò tum ignorabat, se ad crudelissimum hostem, et ad exquisita supplicia proficisci : sed jusjurandum conservandum putabat.

#### XIII. FIDELITY OF A DOG.

Pyrrhus rex in itinere incidit in canem, qui interfecti hominis corpus custodiebat. Quum audisset, eum jam

<sup>71</sup> 'dicuntur usi (esse) simili precatione.'

<sup>72</sup> 'Delphis,' 'at Delphi;' a town in Greece. Before names of towns the prepositions *at* or *in*, *to*, *from*, *through*, are not commonly expressed; Gram. R. 50, ¶ and Obs. 2.

<sup>73</sup> 'nothing definite,' Gram. R. 8 Obs. 3; 'sed (id,) quod.'

<sup>74</sup> 'the third day after that day;' Gram. R. 40.—*qui* refers to *dies*; see Part I. n. 160.

<sup>75</sup> 'juratus, ut,' 'having bound himself by an oath that.' For *Carthaginem* see n. 72, and Gram. R. 51.

<sup>76</sup> 'illos (captivos) esse . . . se (esse) jam.'

<sup>77</sup> 'suorum (amicorum),' n. 10.

<sup>78</sup>tres dies cibi expertem assidēre, nec a cadavere discedere, mortuum jussit humari, canem verò deduci et curari diligenter. <sup>79</sup>Paucis pòst diebus militum lustratio habetur. <sup>80</sup>Transeunt singuli, sedente rege. Aderat canis. Is quum antea quietus et tacitus fuisset, simul ac vidit domini sui percussores transire, procurrit furens, eosque allatravit, subindē se ad Pyrrhum convertens, ita quidem, ut non modò rex, sed omnes, qui aderant, suspicionem de iis conciperent. Ergo comprehensi et examinati <sup>81</sup>levibus quibusdam signis aliunde accedentibus, fassi homicidium pœnas dederunt.

#### XIV. PATRIOTISM OF ARATUS.

Aratus Sicyonius jure laudatur, qui, cùm ejus civitas <sup>78</sup>quingenta annos a tyrannis teneretur, <sup>82</sup>profectus Argis Sicyonem, clandestīno introitu urbe est potitus. <sup>83</sup>Cùmque tyrannum Nicoclem improvisò oppressisset, sexcentos exsules, qui fuerant ejus civitatis locupletissimi, restituit, <sup>84</sup>remque publicam adventu suo liberavit.

---

<sup>78</sup> The accusative expresses duration of time. Gram. R. 56, Obs. 1: 'expertem cibi,' Gram. R. 14.

<sup>79</sup> 'Paucis diebus pòst,' duration of time expressed by the ablative. Gram. R. 56. ¶.

<sup>80</sup> 'singuli (milites) transeunt.'

<sup>81</sup> 'certain trifling proofs from other circumstances (aliunde) being added.'

<sup>82</sup> 'having gone from Argos to Sicyon (see n. 72, and Gram. R. 51 and 52) got possession of the city by a secret entrance.'

<sup>83</sup> This extract affords an example of the frequent use of *cùm* with the pluperfect of the subjunctive, which has been explained above; (see n. 2). It is used to supply the want of a perfect participle in the active voice, and may therefore be rendered in English by that participle; 'cùmque oppressisset,' 'and having,' &c.; so, 'cùm statuisset, exposuisset,' &c.

<sup>84</sup> 'liberavitque rem publicam,' or 'republicam;' 'the state.' These two words are often written as one. Gram. p. 58.

Sed cùm magnam animadverteret <sup>85</sup>in bonis et possessionibus difficultatem, <sup>86</sup>quòd et eos, quos ipse restituerat, quorum bona alii possederant, egère iniquissimum arbitrabatur, et quinquaginta annorum possessiones moveri non nimis æquum putabat, <sup>87</sup>propterea quòd tam longo spatio multa hæreditatibus, multa emptionibus, multa dotibus tenebantur sine injuriâ ; judicavit, <sup>88</sup>neque illis adimi, neque his non satisfieri, quorum illa fuerant, oportere. Cùm igitur statuisset, <sup>89</sup>opus esse ad eam rem constituendam pecuniâ, Alexandriam se proficisci velle dixit, <sup>90</sup>remque integram ad reditum suum jussit esse ; isque celeriter ad Ptolemæum, suum hospitem, venit, qui tum regnabat <sup>91</sup>alter post Alexandriam conditam. Cui cùm exposuisset, patriam se liberare velle, causamque docuisset ; a rege opulento vir summus faciliè impetravit, ut <sup>92</sup>grandi pecuniâ adjuvaretur. Quam cùm Sicyonem attulisset, <sup>93</sup>adhibuit sibi in consilium quinde-

---

<sup>85</sup> 'with regard to goods and estates.'

<sup>86</sup> 'because he both considered *it* very unjust that those whom he had restored, of whose goods others had got possession, should be destitute, and thought it not very reasonable that the possessions of fifty years should be disturbed.'

<sup>87</sup> 'because in so long a space (n. 79) many (bona) were held by inheritance, many by purchase, many by dowry, without injustice ;' i. e. on the part of the present possessors.

<sup>88</sup> 'neque oportere (bona) adimi illis (the possessors), neque non satisfieri his,' 'nor that remuneration should not be made to those, whose they had been' (before.)

<sup>89</sup> 'opus esse pecuniâ,' 'that there was need of money.' Gram. R. 9, and Obs. 2.

<sup>90</sup> 'rem esse integram,' 'the affair to be left unsettled till his return.'

<sup>91</sup> 'alter post Alexandriam conditam,' 'the second (of that name) since the building of Alexandria.'

<sup>92</sup> 'a great sum of money.'

<sup>93</sup> 'joined to himself for advice.'

cem principes, cum quibus causas cognovit et eorum, qui aliena tenebant, et eorum, qui sua amiserant; <sup>94</sup>perfectitque æstimandis possessionibus, ut persuaderet aliis, ut pecuniam accipere mallent, possessionibus cederent; <sup>95</sup>aliis, ut commodiùs putarent, numerari sibi, quod tanti esset, quàm suum recuperare. Ita perfectum est, ut omnes concordia constitutâ sine querelâ discederent. O virum magnum <sup>96</sup>dignumque, qui in nostrâ republicâ natus esset!

XV. SOCRATES' DISCOURSE BEFORE HIS DEATH.

Magna me spes tenet, iudices, bene mihi evenire, quòd mittar ad mortem. Necesse est enim, <sup>97</sup>sit alterum de duobus; ut aut sensus omnino omnes mors auferat, <sup>98</sup>aut in alium quendam locum ex his locis morte migretur. Quamobrem, sive sensus exstinguitur, morsque ei somno similis est, qui nonnunquam, etiam sine visis somniorum, placatissimam quietem affert; dii boni! <sup>99</sup>quid lucri est emori? aut quàm multi dies reperiri possunt, qui tali nocti anteponantur? <sup>100</sup>cui si similis

<sup>94</sup> 'and succeeded by estimating the possessions in persuading some.'

<sup>95</sup> '(ut persuaderet) aliis,' 'and in persuading others, to think it more advantageous that what was of as much value should be paid them.'

<sup>96</sup> 'dignum, qui natus esset,' 'worthy to have been born,' n. 83.

<sup>97</sup> <sup>98</sup> (ut) alterum de duobus sit,' 'that one of two (things) should happen.'

<sup>98</sup> 'aut morte migretur (mihi),' 'or by death I should remove.' Gram. p. 151, Obs. 4, *aut—aut*; Gram. p. 213, Obs. 3.

<sup>99</sup> R. 8, and Obs. 2.

<sup>100</sup> 'cui (nocti) si perpetuitas omnis consequentis temporis futura est similis,' 'who is happier than I;' see Part I. n. 133. The ablative is here rendered by the nominative. The reason of it may be explained by supplying the ellipsis. In English who is happier than I *am*. In Latin 'beatior *præ* me,' 'happier in comparison with me,' (ablative), or 'ante me,' (accusative.)



futura est perpetuitas omnis consequentis temporis, quis me beator ? <sup>101</sup>Sin vera sunt, quæ dicuntur, migrationem esse mortem in eas oras, quas, qui e vitâ excesserunt, incolunt ; id multo jam beatus est, te, cùm ab iis, qui se iudicum numero haberi volunt, evaseris, ad eos venire, qui verè iudices appellentur, Minoëm, Rhadamanthum, Ææcum, Triptolemum ; convenireque eos, qui justè, et cum fide, vixerint. Hæc peregrinatio mediocris vobis videri potest ? <sup>102</sup>ut verò colloqui cum Orpheo, Musæo, Homero, Hesiodo liceat, quanti tandem æstimatis ? equidem sæpe emori, si fieri posset, vellem, ut ea, quæ dico, mihi liceret invenire. Quantâ delectatione autem afficerer, cùm Palamedem, cùm Ajacem cum alios, iudicio iniquorum circumventos, convenirem ! <sup>103</sup>tentarem etiam summi regis, qui maximas copias duxit ad Trojam, et Ulyssis, Sisyphique, prudentiam ; nec ob eam rem, cùm hæc exquirerem, sicut hîc faciebam, <sup>104</sup>capite damnarer. Nec vos quidem, iudices, ii, qui me absolvistis, mortem timueritis. Nec enim cuiquam bono <sup>99</sup>mali quidquam evenire potest, nec vivo nec mortuo ; nec unquam ejus res a diis immortalibus negligentur. Nec mihi ipsi hoc

---

<sup>101</sup> 'sin (ea), quæ dicuntur, sunt vera, viz. mortem esse migrationem,' &c.; so also, 'quas (ii), qui,' &c. Socrates here alludes to two different opinions concerning the soul after death; one that it perishes with the body; the other, that it goes to another place; where, as he says, it joins the spirits of other good men, and is judged by Rhadamanthus, Minos, and others, just and infallible judges.

<sup>102</sup> 'quanti tandem æstimatis;' Gram. R. 24. 'How great (a privilege) then, do you esteem it, to be permitted,' &c. The sentence *ut liceat (tibi)*, supplies the place of an accusative.

<sup>103</sup> 'tentarem etiam sapientiam summi regis,' i. e. of Agamemnon, who commanded the Greeks at the siege of Troy.

<sup>104</sup> 'should be condemned to death.' Gram. R. 23, Obs. 2, and R. 28.

accidit fortuitò. Nec verò <sup>105</sup>ego iis, a quibus accusatus sum, aut a quibus condemnatus, habeo, quod succenseam, nisi quòd mihi nocere se crediderunt. Sed tempus est, jam hinc abire me, ut moriar, vos, ut vitam agatis. Utrum autem sit melius, dii immortales sciunt ; hominem quidem scire arbitror neminem.

XVI. HORATIUS COCLES.

Cùm Porsenna, rex Etruscorum, Romam infesto exercitu venisset, pro se <sup>106</sup>quisque in urbem ex agris demigrant, urbem ipsam sepiunt præsiidiis ; <sup>107</sup>alia muris, alia Tiberi objecto videbantur tuta. Pons Sublicius iter pænè hostibus dedit, ni unus vir fuisset, Horatius Cocles, qui, positus fortè in statione pontis, cùm captum repentino impetu Janiculum, atque inde citatos decurrere hostes vidisset, trepidamque turbam <sup>108</sup>suorum arma ordinesque relinquere, reprehensans singulos, obsistens, obtestansque Deùm et hominum fidem, testabatur ; ‘ Nequidquam, deserto præsidio, eos fugere. Si <sup>109</sup>transitum pontem a tergo reliquissent, jam plus hostium in Palatio Capitolioque, quàm in Janiculo, fore. Itaque <sup>110</sup>monere, prædicere, ut pontem ferro, igni, <sup>111</sup>quâcunque vi possent, interrumpant. Se impetum hostium,

---

<sup>105</sup> ‘ habeo, quod succenseam iis,’ ‘ have any cause to be angry with those.’

<sup>106</sup> Gram. R. 3, Obs. 4.

<sup>107</sup> ‘ alia (loca) videbantur tuta muris, alia Tiberi objecto.’ When *alius* is thus repeated, the former must be rendered ‘ some,’ the latter ‘ other,’ or ‘ others.’ See n. 4.

<sup>108</sup> See n. 10.

<sup>109</sup> ‘ If they should leave in their rear the bridge passed,’ i. e. by them in their flight ; ‘ jam fore plus hostium,’ ‘ that there would soon be more enemies.’ Gram. R. 8.

<sup>110</sup> Gram. R. 3, Obs. 3.

<sup>111</sup> ‘ by whatever means they could.’

<sup>112</sup>quantum corpore uno posset obsisti, excepturum.' Vadit inde in primum aditum pontis, obversisque cominus ad ineundum prælium armis, ipse miraculo audaciæ obstupescit hostes. Duos tamen cum eo pudor tenuit, Sp. Lartium, ac T. Herminium. Cum his primam periculi procellam parumper sustinuit. Deinde eos quoque ipsos, exigua parte pontis relicta, <sup>113</sup>revocantibus qui rescindebant, cedere in tutum coëgit. Circumferens inde truces minaciter oculos ad proceres Etruscorum; nunc singulos <sup>110</sup>provocare, nunc increpare omnes. <sup>114</sup>' Servitia regum superbiorum, suæ libertatis immemores, alienam oppugnatum venire.' Cunctati aliquandiu sunt, dum <sup>115</sup>alius alium, ut prælium incipiant, circumspectant. Pudor deinde commovit aciem, et clamore sublato undique in unum hostem tela conjiciunt. Quæ cum in objecto cuncta scuto hæssissent, neque ille minus obstinatus <sup>116</sup>ingenti pontem obtineret gradu; jam impetu conabantur detrudere virum, quum simul fragor rupti pontis, simul clamor Romanorum alacritate perfecti operis sublatus, pavore subito impetum sustinuit. Tum Cocles, 'Tiberine pater,' inquit, 'te, sancte, precor, <sup>117</sup>hæc arma et hunc militem propitio flumine accipias.' Ita sic armatus in Tiberim desiluit, multisque super incidentibus telis incolumis ad <sup>108</sup>suos tranavit; rem ausus <sup>109</sup>plus famæ habituram ad posteros, quam fidei.

---

<sup>112</sup> 'as much as it could be opposed by one man.'

<sup>113</sup> '(iis) revocantibus qui rescindebant (pontem);' 'in tutum (locum).'

<sup>114</sup> '(inquit) servitia,' 'he says, that they, the slaves,' &c.; 'venire oppugnatum alienam (libertatem).'

<sup>115</sup> See n. 106 and 107.

<sup>116</sup> 'ingenti gradu,' 'with hasty stride.'

<sup>117</sup> '(ut) accipias.' Gram. R. 60, Obs. 5; 'hunc hominem,' i. e. me.

## XVII. PARENTAL LOVE OF SOLON.

Solon quum <sup>118</sup>Miletum venisset ad Thaletem, mirum sibi videri dixit, quòd uxorem ille non duxisset, nec liberos relinqueret. Nihil tum Thales respondit, sed paulò pòst peregrinum quendam subornavit, qui se nuper <sup>118</sup>Athenis advenisse simularet. Quærente Solone, <sup>119</sup>num quid in eâ urbe novi? Homo, <sup>120</sup>nihil aliud contigisse, respondit, nisi quòd adolescentem quendam efferri, vidisset, cujus funus tota ferè civitas prosecuta esset. ‘Erat quippe,’ inquit, <sup>121</sup>‘ut ferebant, filius viri, inter cives virtute præcellentis, et jam dudum ab urbe absentis.’ ‘O infortunatum parentem!’ exclāmat Solon. ‘Cæterùm <sup>122</sup>dic,’ inquit ‘quodnam ejus nomen ferebant?’ ‘Audivi equidem,’ respondit ille, <sup>123</sup>‘sed excidit mihi. <sup>124</sup>Hoc tantùm memini, multum habitum esse sermonem de illius viri sapientiâ et justitiâ.’ Solon, cujus metus ad singulas peregrini responsiones magis magisque crescebat, turbatus animo atque anxius quæsivit <sup>125</sup>numquid ille fato functus adolescens Solonis filius diceretur? <sup>126</sup>Quod ita esse, respondente illo, cæpit Solon

---

<sup>118</sup> The preposition omitted before names of towns (*ad*) *Miletum*; so, (*ab*) *Athenis*, ‘from Athens.’

<sup>119</sup> ‘num quid (esset) novi,’ ‘whether there was any news.’ Gram. R. 8. Obs. 2.

<sup>120</sup> ‘that nothing else had happened.’

<sup>121</sup> ‘As they said.’

<sup>122</sup> Gram. p. 148, Obs. 2. ‘quodnam ferebant ejus nomen (esse).’

<sup>123</sup> ‘excidit (memoriâ) mihi,’ ‘has escaped me.’ Gram. R. 6. Obs. 4.

<sup>124</sup> ‘This only I remember.’ Gram. p. 149.

<sup>125</sup> ‘numquid ille adolescens functus fato’ (deceased. Gram. R. 21), diceretur, (Gram. R. 60, Obs. 1,) filius, (Gram. R. 5; Obs. 2.) Solonis.’

<sup>126</sup> The relative *quod* is here used, as if the question were an antecedent; ‘that which was so,’ or by ellipse, ‘id quod quæsivit, ita esse.’ In English; ‘That it was so.’

<sup>127</sup>caput cædere aliaque et facere et dicere, quæ solent magno mærore oppressi. Tum ridens Thales, qui aderat, ‘Hæc me,’ inquit, ‘O Solon, a ducendâ uxore et gignendis liberis absterruerunt, quæ te etiam, fortissimi animi virum, nunc frangunt. <sup>128</sup>Te vero nihil hic nuntius moveat ! Hæc enim omnia ficta sunt.’

## XVIII. DISAPPOINTED AMBITION OF CICERO.

<sup>129</sup>Ambitio Ciceronis, ex Siciliâ redeuntis, quàm fuerit decepta, ipse refert. ‘Sic tum existimabam,’ inquit, <sup>130</sup>‘nihil homines aliud Romæ, nisi de quæsturâ meâ, loqui. Frumenti in summâ caritate maximum numerum miseram ; negotiatoribus comis, mercatoribus justus, municipibus liberalis, sociis abstinens, omnibus eram visus in omni officio diligentissimus. Excogitati quidam erant a Siculis honores inauditi. <sup>131</sup>Itaque hæc spe decedebam, ut mihi populum Romanum ultro omnia delaturum putarem. At ego, <sup>132</sup>cùm casu diebus iis itineris faciendi causâ, decedens e provinciâ, Puteolos fortè venissem, cùm plurimi et lautissimi solent esse in

---

<sup>127</sup> ‘cædere caput,’ ‘to strike his head,’ as an expression of grief ; ‘and both to say and to do.’ Gram. R. 58, Obs. 3 ; *quæ* is the subject of *facere* and *dicere* understood after *solent* ; ‘usually say and do.’

<sup>128</sup> ‘Let this message not disturb thee.’ Subjunctive for imperative ; Gram. p. 120 and Obs. 6. We may supply the ellipsis *quæso ut*.

<sup>129</sup> ‘Quàm ambitio,’ &c.

<sup>130</sup> ‘loqui nihil aliud Romæ,’ ‘spoke of nothing else at Rome.’ Gram. R. 50.

<sup>131</sup> ‘I departed with this hope, thinking,’ &c. He left Sicily which was his province, to make a visit to Italy.

<sup>132</sup> *casu* and *causâ*. Gram. R. 49 ; *diebus*, the time when ; Gram. R. 56. *Puteolos*, ‘to Puteoli,’ Gram. R. 51. *Româ*, ‘from Rome.’ Gram. R. 52. The preposition is expressed before *Africa*, and *Sicilia*, Gram. R. 54. *Syracusis*, ‘at Syracuse,’ see Gram. ¶ under R. 50.

iis locis : concīdi penè, cūm ex me quidam quæsisset, “ Quo die Româ exissem, et numquid in eâ esset novi ? ” Cui cūm respondissem, “ Me e provinciâ decedere : ” “ Etiam mehercules, ” inquit, “ ut opinor, ex Africâ. ” Huic ego jam stomachans fastidiosè, “ Imò, ex Siciliâ, ” inquam. Tum quidam, quasi qui omnia sciret, “ Quid ? tu nescis, ” inquit, “ hunc Syracusis quæstorem fuisse ? ”<sup>133</sup> Quid multa ? destiti stomachari, et me unum ex iis feci, qui ad aquas venissent.’

XIX. SOCRATES’ OPINION OF HAPPINESS.

Socrates, cūm esset ex eo quæsitum, Archelaum, Perdiccæ filium, qui tum fortunatissimus haberetur, nonne beatum putaret ? ‘ Haud scio, ’ inquit ; ‘ nunquam enim cum eo collocutus sum. ’—<sup>134</sup> ‘ Ain, tu ? an tu aliter id scire non potes ? ’—‘ Nullo modo. ’—‘ Tu igitur ne de Persarum quidem rege magno potes dicere, beatusne sit ? ’—‘ An ego possim cūm ignorem, quàm sit doctus, quàm vir bonus ? ’—‘ Quid ? tu <sup>135</sup>in eo sitam vitam beatam putas ? ’—‘ Ita prorsus existimo, <sup>136</sup>bonos, beatos ; improbos, miseros. ’—‘ Miser ergo Archelaus ? ’—‘ Certè, si injustus. ’

XX. HANNIBAL REPROVES PHORMIO.

Cūm Hannibal Carthagine expulsus Ephesum ad Antiochum venisset exsul, <sup>137</sup>proque eo, quòd ejus no-

<sup>133</sup> ‘ Quid dicam multa ? ’

<sup>134</sup> ‘ Aisne tu ? ’ ‘ do you say so ? ’ *an*, is used to denote a question, which in English is indicated by placing the subject after the verb ; ‘ an tu non potes, ’ ‘ canst thou then not ? ’ Gram. p. 92, Obs. 2.

<sup>135</sup> ‘ vitam sitam (esse) in eo, ’ ‘ consists in that. ’

<sup>136</sup> ‘ bonos (esse) beatos ; ’ so ‘ miser (est) A. ’

<sup>137</sup> ‘ proque eo, quòd, ’ ‘ and on this account, because, ’ or simply, ‘ and because. ’ For *gloriâ*, see Gram. R. 7.

men erat magnâ apud omnes gloriâ, invitatus esset ab hospitibus suis, ut Phormionem, peripateticum, si vellet, audiret; <sup>138</sup>cùmque se non nolle dixisset, locutus esse dicitur homo copiosus, aliquot horas de imperatoris officio, et de omni re militari. Tum cùm cæteri, qui illum audierant, vehementer essent delectati, quærebant ab Hannibãle, quidnam ipse de illo philosopho judicaret. <sup>139</sup>Pœnus non optimè Græcè, sed tamen liberè respondisse fertur, multos se deliros senes sæpè vidisse; sed qui magis, quàm Phormio, deliraret, vidisse neminem. <sup>140</sup>Neque mehercule injuriâ. Quid enim aut arrogantius, aut loquacius, fieri potuit, <sup>141</sup>quàm Hannibali, qui tot annos de imperio <sup>142</sup>cum populo Romano omnium gentium victore certâset, Græcum hominem, qui nunquam hostem, nunquam castra vidisset, nunquam denique minimam partem ullius publici muneris attigisset, præcepta de re militari dare?

## XXI. EXERCISE THE BEST SAUCE.

Quis non videt, desideriiis condiri epulas? Darius in fugâ cùm aquam turbidam, et cadaveribus inquinatam bibisset, negavit unquam se bibisse jucundiùs. <sup>143</sup>Nun-

<sup>138</sup> 'that he was not unwilling;' *horas*, acc. to express duration of time, n. 78.

<sup>139</sup> 'The Carthaginian (Hannibal) is said to have answered, not very politely, but yet frankly.' The Greeks were more polished and refined than the Romans. *Græce*, therefore, 'after the manner of the Greeks,' means politely.

<sup>140</sup> 'Neque mehercule (respondit) injuriâ,' 'nor indeed did he answer badly.'

<sup>141</sup> 'quàm Græcum hominem, qui nunquam vidisset, &c. . . . dare præcepta de re militari Hannibali qui certavisset,' &c.

<sup>142</sup> 'cum populo Romano victore;' Gram. R. 1.

<sup>143</sup> 'He had never indeed drunk when thirsty;' literally thirst-

quam videlicet sitiens biberat. Nec esuriens Ptolemæus ederat ; <sup>144</sup>cui cùm peragranti Ægyptum, comitibus non consecutis, cibarius in casâ panis datus esset, nihil visum est illo pane jucundius. <sup>145</sup>Socratem ferunt, cùm usque ad vesperum contentiùs ambularet, quæsitumque esset ex eo, quare id faceret : respondisse, <sup>146</sup>se quò meliùs cœnaret, obsonare ambulando famem. <sup>147</sup>Quid ? victum Lacedæmoniorum in <sup>148</sup>phiditiis nonne videmus ? ubi cùm tyrannus cœnavisset Dionysius, negavit se jure illo nigro, quod cœnæ caput erat, delectatum. Tum is, qui <sup>149</sup>illa coxerat ; <sup>150</sup> ‘ Minimè mirum ; condimenta enim defuêre.’ <sup>151</sup> ‘ Quæ tandem ? ’ inquit ille. ‘ Labor in venatu, sudor, cursus ad Eurotam, fames, sitis. His enim rebus Lacedæmoniorum epulæ condiuntur.’

---

ing ; so ‘ had eaten hungering, when hungry.’ The participle is used in Latin and includes the notion of time ; Gram. p. 155. The adjective is employed in English and the idea of time is expressed by the adverb *when*.

<sup>144</sup> *cui* is the subject of *visum est* ; ‘ cui nihil visum est (seemed) jucundius illo pane (see n. 100), cum cibarius panis in casâ datus esset (illi) peragranti Ægyptum,’ (Gram. R. 52) and Obs. and R. 45.

<sup>145</sup> *Socratem* is the subject of *respondisse* ; ‘ ambularet contentiùs,’ ‘ was walking very earnestly.’ The comparative is sometimes used absolutely in Latin on account of an ellipsis. Thus *vivebat liberiùs*, ‘ too freely ;’ *liberius (justo)*, so ‘ contentiùs (solito),’ ‘ more earnestly (than usual).’

<sup>146</sup> ‘ se obsonare famem ambulando,’ ‘ that he was buying hunger by walking.’ Gram. p. 194, v, and \*.

<sup>147</sup> ‘ Quid (multa dicam) ? ’

<sup>148</sup> The laws of Lycurgus required all the citizens of Sparta to eat together in public. These meals were very simple and intended to prevent luxury. They were called *Phiditia*, and the principal dish (*caput cœnæ*) was black broth (*nigrum jus*).

<sup>149</sup> ‘ illa (phiditia).’

<sup>150</sup> ‘ Minimè mirum (est).’

<sup>151</sup> ‘ quæ tandem (condimenta defuere) ? ’



## XXII. EXCELLENT MEMORY.

<sup>152</sup>Fertur incredibili quâdam magnitudine consilii atque ingenii Atheniensis ille fuisse Themistocles : ad quem quidam doctus homo, atque imprimis eruditus accessisse dicitur, <sup>153</sup>ei que artem memoriæ, quæ tum primum proferebatur, pollicitus esse se traditurum. Cùm ille quæsisset, quidnam illa ars efficere posset ? dixisse illum doctorem, ut omnia meminisset ; et ei Themistoclem respondisse, <sup>154</sup>gratius sibi illum esse facturum, si se oblivisci, quæ vellet, quàm si meminisse, docuisset. Videtne, quæ vis in homine acerrimi ingenii, quàm potens et quanta mens fuerit ? qui ita responderit, ut intelligere possemus, nihil ex illius animo, quod semel esset infusum, unquam effluere potuisse : cùm quidem ei fuerit <sup>155</sup>optabilius, oblivisci posse potius, quod meminisse nollet, quàm, quod semel audivisset, vidissetve, meminisse. Seneca tantam habuit memoriã, <sup>156</sup>quæ in miraculum usque procederet. Nam et <sup>157</sup>duo millia nominum recitata, quo ordine erant dicta, reddebat, <sup>158</sup>et ab his, qui ad audiendum præceptorem conve-

<sup>152</sup> ‘ Ille Themistocles Atheniensis fertur fuisse quâdam incredibili magnitudine,’ &c. Gram. R. 9.

<sup>153</sup> ‘ pollicitusque esse se (hominem) traditurum (esse) ei (Themistocli) artem memoriæ, quæ (ars),’ &c.

<sup>154</sup> ‘ illum facturum esse (aliquid) gratius sibi, si docuisset se oblivisci, quam si (docuisset se) meminisse (ea), quæ vellet.’

<sup>155</sup> *Optabilius* agrees with *posse*. Gram. R. 2, Obs. 2 and R. 30, Obs. 3, ‘ posse oblivisci (id) quod meminisse nollet potius, quàm meminisse (id) quod,’ &c.

<sup>156</sup> *quæ* for *ut ea*, so next sentence *quo ordine*, for *eo ordine*, in *quo*, see n. 32.

<sup>157</sup> Gram. p.76. sentence beginning ‘*Mille*,’ and the succeeding one.

<sup>158</sup> ‘ et cùm plures, quàm (Gram. R. 61, Obs. 2). ducenti (versus) efficerentur ab his qui, &c—recitabat singulos versos datos a singulis, incipiens ab ultimo (versu), usque ad primum (versum).’

nerant, singulos versus a singulis datos, cùm plures, quàm ducenti, efficerentur, ab ultimo incipiens, usque ad primum, recitabat.—Hortensius, simili <sup>159</sup>memoriâ præditus, in auctione persedit diem totum, et omnes res et pretia, et emptores ordine suo argentariis recognoscentibus, ita ut <sup>160</sup>in nullo falleretur, recensuit.—Quidam alius recitatum a poëtâ carmen novum, suum esse dixit, idque ut probaret, protinus ex memoriâ recitavit : cùm hoc ille, cujus carmen erat, facere non posset.

XXIII. A REMARKABLE DREAM.

Clarum admodum somnium traditur, si fabula vera est. Cùm duo quidam Arcædes familiares iter unâ facerent, et Megaram venissent, <sup>161</sup>alterum ad cauponem divertisse ; ad hospitem, alterum. <sup>162</sup>Qui ut cœnati quiescerent, concubiâ nocte <sup>163</sup>visum esse in somnis ei, qui erat in hospitio illum alterum orare, ut subveniret, quòd sibi a caupone interitus pararetur ; eum primò perterritum somnio surrexisse ; dein cùm se collegisset, idque visum <sup>164</sup>pro nihilo habendum esse duxisset, recubuisse ; tum ei dormienti eundem illum visum esse rogare, ut, quoniam sibi vivo non subvenisset, mortem

<sup>159</sup> Gram. R. 13.

<sup>160</sup> *nullo* is often used absolutely for *nullo negotio* ‘ in no particular.’

<sup>161</sup> (traditur) alterum, &c.; ‘ it is said that one (n. 4) went to lodge.’

<sup>162</sup> ‘ Qui ut,’ ‘ when they.’ See Part I. n. 160.

<sup>163</sup> ‘(traditur) illum alterum visum esse in somnis ei, qui,’ &c., ‘ (It is said) that that other (at the inn) seemed to him, who was in a friend’s house, to entreat (him) in his sleep, to assist (Gram. R. 30, Obs. 4) him.’

<sup>164</sup> ‘ ought to be considered (Gram. p.120, Obs. 7) of no importance.’ Gram. R. 24, and Obs. 1.

suam ne inultam esse pateretur; se interfectum in plaustrum a caupone esse conjectum, et supra stercus injectum; petere, ut manè ad portam adesset, priusquam plaustrum ex oppido exiret. Hoc verò somnio eum commotum, manè <sup>165</sup>bubulco præstò ad portam fuisse; quæsisse ex eo, quid esset in plastro; illum perterritum fugisse, mortuum erūtum esse; cauponem, re patefactâ, pœnas dedisse.

## XXIV. EDUCATION OF THE PERSIANS.

Persæ liberos suos a quinto anno ad vicesimum tria edocebant equitare, sagittas arcu mittere, vera loqui. Turpissimum apud eos habebatur, <sup>166</sup>mentiri. Secundum mendacium <sup>167</sup>turpitudini erat æs alienum; maximè, quòd, qui ære alieno obstringitur, mendacio obnoxius esse soleat, <sup>168</sup>et sæpissimè verba pro re dare. <sup>169</sup>Justitiam quoque liberi Persarum edocebantur a pueritiâ. Nam quemadmodum pueri in Græciâ in <sup>170</sup>scholas

<sup>165</sup> 'was early at the gate near the peasant.' Gram. R. 12.

<sup>166</sup> 'To lie was considered.' The infinitive is subject of verb. R. 30, Obs. 3, and R. 2, Obs. 1.

<sup>167</sup> *æs* signifies, literally, brass; and figuratively, what is made of brass, as money; *æs alienum*, 'another's money,' is the Latin phrase for 'debt;' 'was for a disgrace,' i. e. was disgraceful. Gram. R. 2, Obs. 22.

<sup>168</sup> 'to give words instead of the reality;' *sæpissimè*, the Latin superlative (Gram. p. 160) is either absolute, as 'very often,' or relative, as, 'the most often.'

<sup>169</sup> *Justitiam*, in the accusative, is the object of a passive verb; Gram. R. 26 and 28. The word *liberi*, in the sense of 'children,' has no singular. It is distinguished by its form from *liber*, *libri*, a book; but it has the same as the adjective *liber*, *liberi*, &c. free.

<sup>170</sup> 'went often to the schools,' 'frequented the schools.' *Eo*, means, 'I go;' *Ito*, I go often. Gram. p. 154.1; 'causâ discendarum,' &c. 'for the purpose of learning,' &c.

itabant, literarum liberaliumque artium discendarum causâ; sic apud Persas pueri scholas frequentabant, ad accipiendam justitiæ disciplinam. <sup>171</sup>Quam ut citiùs et certiùs discerent, non solùm eorum animis præcepta justitiæ inculcabantur, sed docebantur etiam justas ferre sententias de iis, quæ inter ipsos exoriebantur, controversiis, et legitimas <sup>172</sup>pro cujusque delicti modo pœnas constituere. Itaque bonam diei partem impendebant publici justitiæ præceptores <sup>173</sup>audiendis dijudicandisque puerorum disceptationibus.

XXV. THE TYRANT DIONYSIUS.

Duodequadraginta annos tyrannus Syracusanorum fuit Dionysius, <sup>174</sup>cùm quinque et viginti natus annos dominatum occupavisset. Atqui de hoc homine a bonis auctoribus <sup>175</sup>sic scriptum accepimus, summam fuisse ejus in victu temperantiam, in <sup>176</sup>rebusque gerendis virum acrem et industrium, eundem tamen maleficum naturâ et injustum. Ex quo <sup>177</sup>omnibus, bene veritatem intuentibus, videri necesse est miserrimum. Ea enim

<sup>171</sup> 'Quam ut discerent,' n. 162; 'that they might learn it.'

<sup>172</sup> 'pro modo,' &c., 'according to the measure of each crime.'

<sup>173</sup> 'disceptationibus,' is the remote object of 'impendebant.' But in English we must use active participles; 'disputes' becomes the immediate object; 'in hearing and judging the disputes.'

<sup>174</sup> 'since he usurped the sovereignty, being born twentyfive years,' i. e. twentyfive years old. The accusative expressive of duration of time.

<sup>175</sup> 'We have received thus written,' i. e. 'this account.' The sentence which contains this account, supplies the place of a substantive, and is the immediate object of the verb. n. 166.

<sup>176</sup> 'in rebus gerendis,' 'in managing affairs.' The infinitive of which *virum* is the subject, is here understood.

<sup>177</sup> 'necesse est (eum) videri miserrimum omnibus,' &c., 'he must necessarily seem very miserable to all the superlative is here ab-

ipsa, quæ concupierat, ne tum quidem, <sup>178</sup>cùm omnia se posse censebat, conseqebatur. <sup>179</sup>Qui cùm esset bonis parentibus atque honesto loco natus (<sup>180</sup>etsi id quidem alius alio modo tradidit), abundaretque <sup>181</sup>æqualium familiaritatibus et consuetudine propinquorum; credebat eorum nemini; <sup>182</sup>sed iis, quos ex familiis locupletum servos delegerat, quibus nomen servitutis ipse detraxerat et quibusdam convenis et feris barbaris, corporis custodiam committebat. Ita propter injustam dominatûs cupiditatem in carcerem quodammodo ipse se incluserat. Quin etiam, <sup>183</sup>ne tonsori collum committeret, tondere filias suas docuit. Et tamen <sup>184</sup>ab iis ipsis, cùm jam

---

solute, n. 163. It may be explained by an ellipsis, as in the case of the comparative, n. 145; 'miserrimum (omnium),' 'the most wretched of all men.'

<sup>178</sup> 'cum censebat se posse (consequi) omnia.' *Posse* is often used in an apparently active signification by an ellipsis of *facere, efficere, &c.* The indicative mode is here used after *cum*; this use of it, it will be seen, is different from the very common use of *cum* or *quum* with the subjunctive. With the subjunctive it is a conjunction, gives an indefinite or conditional sense to the phrase, and may be rendered, 'since, because,' &c., or participially, 'having.' Gram. p. 155. With the indicative, it is an adverb, in a positive sense, and may be rendered, 'when.'

<sup>179</sup> 'Qui cum esset natus,' (n. 162,) 'although he was born;' see preceding note. For the regimen of *parentibus*, Gram. R. 13.

<sup>180</sup> The Latin idiom is here peculiar, and cannot be literally translated; 'alius (auctor) tradidit id alio modo,' 'different writers have stated that in a different way.' When any contingency or condition is expressed, *etsi* is used with the subjunctive, otherwise with the indicative. Gram. R. 60, Obs. 2 and 3.

<sup>181</sup> 'æqualium, propinquorum.' Gram. P. 2, Obs. 6.

<sup>182</sup> 'sed committebat custodiam corporis iis,' &c.—'quibus,' 'from whom,' remote object of 'detraxerat.' Gram. R. 27.

<sup>183</sup> *ne*, with the subjunctive, signifies *ut non*, 'that, not,' 'that he might not trust.'

<sup>184</sup> 'ferrum' signifies, literally, 'iron;' figuratively, an instru-

essent adultæ, ferrum removit, instituitque, ut candentibus juglandium putaminibus <sup>185</sup>barbam sibi et capillum adurerent. Et, <sup>186</sup>cùm fossam latam cubiculari lecto circumdedisset, ejusque fossæ transitum ponticulo ligneo conjunxisset; eum ipsum, cùm forem cubiculi clauserat, detorquebat.

## XXVI. MUCIUS SÆVOLA.

Cùm Porsena nihilò minus Romam obsideret, et frumenti esset cum summâ caritate inopia; Mucio adolescenti nobili indignum videbatur, populum Romanum ab iisdem Etruscis obsideri, <sup>187</sup>quorum sæpè exercitus fuderit. Itaque magno audacique aliquo facinore eam indignitatem vindicandam ratus, primò suâ <sup>188</sup>sponte penetrare in hostium castra constituit: dein metuens, <sup>189</sup>ne, si consulum <sup>190</sup>injussu et ignaris omnibus iret, fortè deprehensus a custodibus Romanis retraheretur ut transfuga, <sup>191</sup>fortunâ tum urbis crimen adfirmante,

---

ment made of it, n. 167; 'removit ferrum ab iis (filiabus, Gram. P. 25, Exc. 3) ipsis;' 'cum jam,' 'when now,' i. e. as soon as.

<sup>185</sup> 'should burn his beard.' In Latin the action is represented with reference to the person acted on (burn the beard *for him*), and the relative need not therefore be expressed with the part of the body affected. Part I, n. 28.

<sup>186</sup> 'He had surrounded his sleeping-bed with a broad ditch.' In Latin we may say, 'circumdare lectum fossâ,' as in English, or, 'circumdare fossam lecto'—*lectus* means, a couch, on which the Romans reclined at dinner, or *lectus tricliniaris*; *lectus cubicularis*, a bed for sleeping, which answers to the single word *bed* in English.

<sup>187</sup> 'quorum exercitus (populus Romanus) sæpè fuderit.'

<sup>188</sup> Gram. P. 59, 3.

<sup>189</sup> 'ne' 'that,' Gram. R. 216, Obs. 7.

<sup>190</sup> Gram. P. 59, 2. 'omnibus,' used as a noun (n. 181,) is put absolute with *existentibus* understood, 'all being ignorant.'

<sup>191</sup> 'The condition of the city at the time confirming the accusa-

enatum adiit : ‘ Transire Tiberim,’ inquit, <sup>192</sup>‘ Patres, et intrare, si possim, castra hostium volo : <sup>193</sup>non prædo, nec populationum invicem ultor. Majus, si dii juvant, in animo est facinus.’ Appröbant Patres. Abdito intra vestem ferro proficiscitur. Ubi eò venit, in confertissimâ turbâ prope regium tribūnal constitit. Ibi cùm stipendium fortè militibus daretur, et scriba cum rege sedens <sup>194</sup>pari ferè ornatu multa ageret, eumque milites vulgò adirent ; <sup>195</sup>timens sciscitari, uter Porsena esset, ne, ignorando regem, semet ipse aperiret, quis esset : scribam pro rege obtruncat. <sup>196</sup>Vadentem inde, quâ per trepidam turbam cruento mucrone sibi ipse fecerat viam, cùm, concursu ad clamorem facto, comprehensum regii satellites retraxissent, ante tribunal regis destitutus, tum quoque inter tantas fortunæ minas metuendus magis, quàm metuens : ‘ Romanus sum,’ inquit, ‘ civis. <sup>197</sup>C. Mucium vocant. <sup>198</sup>Hostis hostem occidere volui, nec ad mortem minùs animi est, quàm fuit ad cædem. Et

---

tion,’ i. e. the bad state of the city, besieged by Porsena, and destitute of provision, would render probable the suspicion of his being a deserter.

<sup>192</sup> The Roman senate was addressed with the title, *Patres*, ‘ Fathers.’

<sup>193</sup> ‘ Not as a plunderer, nor as the avenger of (their) ravages by retaliation.’

<sup>194</sup> ‘ with almost equal decoration.’ For *pari*, see Gram. P. 72, Exc. 3. For *ornatu*, R. 7.

<sup>195</sup> ‘ (Mucius) timens ;’ ‘ uter,’ ‘ which of the two,’ Gram. P. 174, Obs. 4.

<sup>196</sup> ‘ cùm regii satellites retraxissent illum vadentem.’ The English idiom requires, ‘ had seized him going thence, wherever he had made a way for himself, &c. and dragged him back.’

<sup>197</sup> ‘ (illi) vocant (me) Caium M.’

<sup>198</sup> ‘ (Ego) hostis volui occidere (te) hostem, nec est (mihi) minùs animi,’ ‘ nor have I less courage.’ Gram. R. 40.

facere et pati fortia, Romanum est. <sup>199</sup>Nec unus in te ego hos animos gessi : longus post me ordo est, idem petentium decus. Proinde in hoc discrimen, si juvat, accingere, <sup>200</sup>ut in singulas horas capite dimices tuo : ferrum hostemque in vestibulo habeas regiæ. <sup>201</sup>Hoc tibi juvenus Romana indicimus bellum. Nullam aciem, nullum prælium timueris. <sup>202</sup>Uni tibi, et cum singulis, res erit.' Cùm rex simul irâ infensus periculoque contritus, circumdari ignes minitabundus juberet, nisi expromeret properè, quas insidiarum sibi minas <sup>203</sup>per ambages jaceret : <sup>204</sup>' En tibi,' inquit, ' ut sentias, quàm vile corpus sit iis, qui magnam gloriam vident ;' dextramque accenso ad sacrificium foculo injicit. Quam cùm <sup>205</sup>velut alienato ab sensu torreret animo ; propè attonitus miraculo rex, cùm ab sede suâ prosiluisset, amoverique ab altaribus juvenem jussisset ; ' Tu verò abi,' inquit, ' in te magis, quàm in me, hostilia ausus. <sup>206</sup>Juberem macte virtute esse, si pro meâ patriâ ista virtus staret. Nunc jure belli liberum te, intactum inviolatumque hinc dimitto.' Tum Mucius, quasi remunerans meritum : ' Quandoquidem,' inquit, ' est apud te virtuti honos, ut beneficio tuleris a me, quod minis nequisti ; <sup>207</sup>trecenti conjuravimus principes juventutis

---

199 ' Nec ego unus,' ' nor have I only entertained these intentions.' ' Post me est longus ordo (aliorum) petentium idem decus.'

200 ' ut dimices in singulas horas (*every hour*) pro tuo capite.'

201 ' (nos) Romana juvenus,' ' we, the Roman youth, declare.'

202 ' res erit uni tibi, et cum (nobis) singulis.' ' You alone will have to contend with us singly.'

203 ' per ambages,' ' obscurely.' Gram. P. 59. 2.

204 ' En (ostendam) tibi,' ' Behold ! I will show thee.'

205 ' animo velut alienato ab sensu,' ' destitute of feeling.'

206 ' I would bid you go on in virtue.'

207 The verb is here in the first person, because the speaker,



Romanæ, ut in te hâc viâ grassaremur. Mea prima sors fuit. <sup>208</sup>Cæteri, ut cuique ceciderit primo, quoad te opportunum fortuna dederit, suo quisque tempore, aderunt.' Mucium dimissum, <sup>209</sup>cui postea Scævolaæ a clade dextræ manûs cognomen inditum, legati a Porsenâ Roman secuti sunt. Adeò moverat eum et primi periculi casus, quo nihil se præter errorem insidiatoris texisset, et subeunda dimicatio toties, quot conjurati superessent, ut pacis conditiones ultro ferret Romanis.

## XXVII. CAMILLUS.

Romani, Camillo duce, obsidebant Falerios, Faliscorum urbem. Mos erat Faliscis, eodem magistro liberorum et comite uti: simulque <sup>210</sup>plures pueri unius curæ demandabantur. <sup>211</sup>Principum liberos, sicut ferè fit, qui scientiâ videbatur præcellere, erudiebat. Is quum in pace instituisset, pueros ante urbem lusûs exercendique causâ producere: <sup>212</sup>nihil eo more per belli tempus intermisso, tum modò brevioribus, modò longioribus spatiis trahendo eos a portâ, lusu sermonibusque variatis, <sup>213</sup>longiùs solito, ubi res dedit, pro-

---

Mucius, intends to include himself in the number. 'Trecenti (nos) principes,' &c. 'three hundred of us, the chief of the Roman youth.'

<sup>208</sup>'Ceteri aderunt, ut (sors) ceciderit,' &c. 'The others will come, as the lot shall fall on each first, each in his time, as fortune shall expose thee.'

<sup>209</sup>'To whom the surname of Scævola (the left-handed) was afterwards given, from the loss of his right hand.'

<sup>210</sup>For the declension of *plures*, see Gram. P. 72. Exc. 3.

<sup>211</sup>'(Aliquis) qui videbatur,' &c. 'sicut ferè fit,' 'as is usually the case.'

<sup>212</sup>'not having interrupted that practice: 'modò, when repeated, has the sense of sometimes; 'by leading them from the gate, sometimes to a shorter, sometimes to a longer distance.'

<sup>213</sup>'longiùs solito (more) ubi res dedit; 'farther than usual, when

gressus, inter stationes eos hostium castraque inde Romana in prætorium ad Camillum perduxit. Ibi scelesto facinori scelestiorem sermonem addidit : ‘ Falerios se in manus Romanis tradidisse, quando eos pueros, quorum parentes capita ibi rerum sint, in potestatem dederit.’ Quæ ubi Camillus audivit : ‘ Non ad similem,’ inquit, <sup>214</sup> ‘ tui nec populum, nec imperatorem scelestus ipse cum scelesto munere venisti.’ <sup>215</sup> Denu datum deinde eum, manibus post tergum illigatis, reducendum Falerios pueris tradidit, virgasque eis, quibus perditorem agerent in urbem verberantes, dedit. Ad quod spectaculum concursu populi primùm facto, deinde a magistratibus de re novâ vocato senatu, tanta mutatio animis est injecta, <sup>216</sup> ut, qui modò efferati odio irâque, Vejentium exitium pænè, quàm Capenatum pacem malent, apud eos pacem universa posceret civitas. Fides Romana, justitia imperatoris, in foro et curiâ celebrantur, consensuque omnium legati Camillum in castra, atque inde permissu Camilli Romam ad senatum, <sup>217</sup> qui dederent Falerios, proficiscuntur. <sup>218</sup> Camillo et ab hostibus, et a civibus gratiæ actæ. Pace datâ, exercitus Romam reductus.

---

opportunity offered.’ The ellipsis is here the same as in English. Gram. R. 61, Obs. 3.

<sup>214</sup> ‘ tui,’ Gram. R. 12, Obs. 3. *Ipse* is joined with *tu* understood. Gram. P. 82.

<sup>215</sup> ‘ Having tied his hands behind his back, he gave him, stript, to the boys, to be led back to Falerii.’

<sup>216</sup> ‘ ut apud eos, qui,’—‘ almost preferred the destruction of the Vejentes to the peace of the Capenates.’ The Romans had lately destroyed the city of the former, and reduced the latter to a disgraceful treaty.

<sup>217</sup> *qui* refers not to *senatum*, but to *legati*, as may be seen by the plural verb, ‘ who should surrender Falerii,’ or to surrender, &c.

<sup>218</sup> ‘ Gratîæ actæ (sunt) Camillo.’ So, ‘ exercitus reductus (est) Romam.’

## XXVIII. EARLY HISTORY OF ATHENS.

Athenienses primi lanificii et olei et vini usum docuere. Arare quoque, et serere frumenta, glandem vescentibus monstrârunt. Ante Deucalionis tempora regem habuere Cecropem. Huic successit Cranaus, cujus filia <sup>219</sup>Atthis regioni nomen dedit. Post hunc Amphictyon regnavit, qui primus <sup>220</sup>Minervæ urbem sacravit, et nomen civitati Athenas dedit. Hujus temporibus aquarum illuvies majorem partem populorum Græciæ absunpsit. <sup>221</sup>Superfuerunt, quos refugia montium receperunt aut ad regem Thessaliæ Deucalionem ratibus evecti sunt, <sup>222</sup>a quo propterea genus hominum conditum dicitur. Per ordinem deinde successionis regnum ad Erechtheum descendit, sub quo frumenti satio apud Eleusin a Triptolemo reperta est, <sup>223</sup>in cujus muneris honorem noctes initiorum sacratæ. Tenuit et Ægeus, Thesei pater, <sup>224</sup>Athenis regnum. Post Ægeum Theseus, ac deinceps Thesei filius, Demophon, qui auxilium Græcis adversus Trojanos tulit, regnum possedit. Erant inter Athenienses et Dorienses simul-

---

<sup>219</sup> The country (*regio*) in which the city of Athens was built was called Attica, from Atthis daughter of Cranaus. The city itself (*civitas*) was called *Athenæ*, the Greek name of the goddess, whom we call by her Latin name, Minerva.

<sup>220</sup> 'Urbs,' the city, the place surrounded by walls; 'civitas,' the state, the city, and the adjacent territory.

<sup>221</sup> '(li) superfuerunt, quos,' &c. 'aut (qui) evecti sunt.'

<sup>222</sup> 'by whom therefore the human race is said to have been established;' 'conditum (esse.)' The Greeks said that the whole human race except Deucalion and his wife, was destroyed by a deluge.

<sup>223</sup> 'in memory of which discovery the nights of the mysteries were consecrated,' 'sacratæ (sunt.)' The mysteries, (*initia*) were religious ceremonies performed at Eleusis, a city near Athens, in honor of Ceres, goddess of corn and agriculture.

<sup>224</sup> 'Athenis,' 'in Athens,' Gram. R. 50, ¶.

tatum veteres offensæ, quas vindicaturi bello Dorienses, de eventu prælii oracula consuluerunt. Responsum, 'Superiores fore, ni regem Atheniensium occidissent.' Quum <sup>225</sup>ventum esset in bellum, militibus ante omnia custodia regis præcipitur. Atheniensibus eo tempore rex Codrus erat : qui et <sup>226</sup>responso Dei, et præceptis hostium cognitis, permutato regis habitu, pannosus, sarmenta collo gerens, castra hostium ingreditur : ibi in turbâ obsistentium, a milite, <sup>227</sup>quem falce astu vulneraverat, interfecitur. Cognito regis corpore, Dorienses sine prælio discedunt. Atque ita Athenienses virtute ducis pro salute patriæ morti se offerentis, bello liberantur. Post Codrum nemo Athenis regnavit : quod memoriæ nominis ejus tributum est. Administratio reipublicæ annuis magistratibus permissa. Sed civitati nullæ tunc leges erant, quia libido regum pro legibus habebatur. Legitur itaque Solon, vir justitiæ insignis, <sup>228</sup>qui velut novam civitatem legibus conderet : <sup>229</sup>qui tanto temperamento inter plebem senatumque egit, (quum, <sup>230</sup>si quid pro altero ordine tulisset, alteri displiciturum videretur) ut ab utrisque parem gratiam traheret.

<sup>225</sup> 'ventum esset (iis),' Gram P. 150. 'Most Latin verls.' &c. and p. 151. Obs. 4.

<sup>226</sup> 'having learned the answer of the God (i. e. the oracle) and the commands of the enemy,' i. e. that their soldiers should avoid wounding him.

<sup>227</sup> 'whom he had intentionally wounded with a sickle.'

<sup>228</sup> 'Qui conderet,' the relative with the subjunctive imperfect is often used to express design, purpose, &c. and may properly be translated by the infinitive, 'to establish.'

<sup>229</sup> 'who conducted with so much moderation.' 'Plebs' means the lower class of the people, in opposition to the higher class, from which the senators were chosen, and which was sometimes called 'senatus.' Both together were called 'populus.'

<sup>230</sup> 'if he had enacted anything in favor of one order, it seemed that he would displease the other.'

## XXIX LAWS OF LYCURGUS.

Lycurgus, quum fratri suo Polydectæ, Spartanorum regi, successisset, regnumque sibi vindicare potuisset, <sup>231</sup>Charilao, filio ejus, qui natus posthumus fuerat, quum ad ætatem adultam pervenisset, regnum summâ fide restituit: ut intelligerent omnes, quantò plus apud bonos pietatis jura, quàm omnes opes, valerent. Medio igitur tempore dum infans convalescit, tutelamque ejus administrat, <sup>232</sup>non habentibus Spartanis leges, instituit, non inventione earum magis, quàm exemplo clarior. Siquidem nihil lege ullâ in alios sanxit, cujus non ipse primus in se documenta daret. Populum in obsequia principum, principes ad justitiam imperiorum formavit. Parsimoniam omnibus suavit, existimans, <sup>233</sup>laborem militiæ assiduâ frugalitatis consuetudine faciliorem fore. <sup>234</sup>Eni singula non pecuniâ, sed compensatione mercium jussit. Auri argentique usum, velut omnium scele- rum materiam, sustulit. Administrationem reipublicæ per ordines divisit: <sup>235</sup>regibus potestatem bellorum; magistratibus judicia per annuas successiones; senatui custodiam legum, <sup>236</sup>populo sublegendi senatum, vel creandi quos vellet magistratus, potestatem permisit. Fundos omnium equaliter inter omnes divisit, ut æquata patrimonialia neminem potentiorum altero redderent. Con-

---

<sup>231</sup> 'restituit regnum summâ fide (Gram. R. 7) Charilao, filio ejus (Polydectæ.)'

<sup>232</sup> '(Lycurgus) instituit leges, Spartanis non habentibus (leges.)'

<sup>233</sup> 'thinking that the hardships of war would be rendered more easy by the constant practice of temperance.'

<sup>234</sup> 'He ordered that everything should be bought, not with money, but by payment in goods.'

<sup>235</sup> 'permisit regibus potestatem,' &c.

<sup>236</sup> 'permisit populo, (see n. 229) potestatem sublegendi senatum,' 'of filling vacancies in the senate.'

vivari omnes publicè jussit, <sup>237</sup>ne cujus divitiæ vel luxuria in occulto essent. Juvenibus non ampliùs unâ veste uti toto anno permisit, nec quemquam cultiùs quàm alterum progredi, nec epulari opulentiùs, <sup>238</sup>ne imitatio in luxuriam verteretur. Pueros puberes non in forum, sed in agrum deduci præcepit, ut primos annos non in luxuriâ, sed in opere et laboribus agerent. <sup>239</sup>Nihil eos somni causâ substernere, et vitam sine pulmento degere, neque priùs in urbem redire, quàm viri facti essent, statuit. <sup>240</sup>Virgines sine dote nubere jussit, ut uxores eligerentur, non pecuniæ. <sup>241</sup>Maximum honorem, non divitum et potentium, sed pro gradu ætatis senum esse voluit; nec sane <sup>242</sup>usquam terrarum locum honoratiorem senectus habet. Hæc quoniam primò, solutis antea moribus, dura videbat esse, auctorem eorum Apollinem Delphicum fingit, et <sup>243</sup>inde se ea ex præcepto numinis detulisse, ut consuescendi tædium metus religionis vincat. Dein ut æternitatem legibus suis daret, <sup>244</sup>ju-

<sup>237</sup> 'ne cujus, (Gram. p. 84, 2,) 'in occulto,' 'in secret.'

<sup>238</sup> 'lest imitation should be converted into luxury.' The meaning of the sentence is, he allowed none to appear richly drest or to live sumptuously, lest others should imitate him, and mutual emulation should produce extravagance and luxury.

<sup>239</sup> 'Statuit eos substernere,' &c 'he ordered that they should not spread anything under them for the purpose of sleeping.'

<sup>240</sup> 'He ordered that maidens should be married without a dowry, so that wives, not fortune should be chosen.'

<sup>241</sup> 'Maximum honorem esse non divitum,' 'should belong (Gram. R. 15) not to the rich,' &c., 'but to the old (for senum, see Gram. p. 49. Exc. 3.) in proportion to their age.'

<sup>242</sup> 'usquam terrarum,' (Gram. R. 40, and Obs. 1.,) 'anywhere;' for *locus*, see Gram. p. 57, 2.

<sup>243</sup> 'and that he had brought them thence (from Delphi) by the command of the God (Apollo)'

<sup>244</sup> Gram. p. 58.

jurando obligat civitatem, nihil <sup>245</sup>eos de ejus legibus mutaturos, priusquam reverteretur ; et simulat se ad oraculum Delphicum proficisci, <sup>246</sup>consulturum, quid addendum mutandumque legibus videretur. Proficiscitur autem Cretam, ibique perpetuum exilium egit, abjicique in mare ossa sua moriens jussit, ne <sup>247</sup>relatis Lacedæmonem, solutos se Spartani religione jurisjurandi in dissolvendis legibus arbitrarentur.

## XXX. PYTHAGORAS.

Omnes qui in rerum contemplatione studia ponebant, <sup>248</sup>sapientes et habebantur et nominabantur. Idque eorum nomen usque ad Pythagoræ manavit ætatem, <sup>249</sup>quem Phliuntem ferunt venisse, cumque Leonte, principe Phlasiarum, doctè et copiosè disseruisse quædam. Cujus ingenium et eloquentiam quum admiratus esset Leon, <sup>250</sup>quæsisisse ex eo quâ maximè <sup>251</sup>arte con-

<sup>245</sup> 'Eos' is here masculine plural although its antecedent 'civitatem,' is feminine, sing. Gram. R. 2. Obs. 4. *Civitatem* is used for *cires*, with which therefore the pronoun agrees in gender and number.

<sup>246</sup> See Part 1 n. 170.

<sup>247</sup> '(ossibus) relatis Lacedæmonem,' (Gram. R. 51), Spartani arbitrarentur se solutos (esse) religione (Gram. R. 27 & 28.) jurisjurandi,' &c., 'freed from the obligations of the oath in abolishing his laws,' which they had sworn not to alter until his return.

<sup>248</sup> The students of nature, of human character, and of laws were first called sages, or wise men, *sapientes*; but Pythagoras assumed the more modest title of 'philosophus,' which is the Greek for 'studiosus sapientiæ,' a lover of wisdom.

<sup>249</sup> 'quem' is the subject of 'venisse,' and must therefore be rendered by the nominative; 'who, they say, came to Phlius.'

<sup>250</sup> The infinitive is used throughout this narration, because the subject is an accusative after *ferunt* understood. '(Ferunt Leontem) quæsisisse:' so, 'At (ferunt) illum (respondisse) se scire,' &c.

<sup>251</sup> 'arte' is governed by 'confiderat.' Gram. R. 21. For the forms of 'confideret,' see Gram. p. 148.

videret. At illum, artem quidem se scire nullam, sed esse philosophum. Admiratum Leontem novitatem nominis, quæsisse, quinam essent philosophi, et quid inter eos et reliquos interesset? Pythagoram autem respondisse,<sup>253</sup> similem sibi videri vitam hominum, et mercatum eum, qui haberetur maximo ludorum apparatu totius Græciæ celebritate. Nam ut illic<sup>253</sup> alii corporibus exercitatis gloriam et nobilitatem coronæ peterent: alii emendi aut vendendi quæstu et lucro ducerentur: esset autem quoddam genus eorum, idque<sup>254</sup> vel maximè ingenuum, qui nec plausum nec lucrum quærerent, sed visendi causâ venirent, studiosèque perspicerent, quid ageretur, et quo modo: ita nos quasi in mercatûs quandam celebritatem ex urbe aliquâ, sic in hanc vitam ex aliâ vitâ et naturâ profectos, alios gloriæ servire, alios pecuniæ: raros esse quosdam, qui,<sup>255</sup> ceteris omnibus pro nihilo habitis, rerum naturam studiosè intuerentur: hos se appellare sapientiæ studiosos,<sup>256</sup> id est enim philosophos: et ut<sup>257</sup> illic liberalissimum esset spectare, nihil sibi acquirentem, sic in vitâ longè omnibus studiis contemplati-

<sup>253</sup> Pythagoras compares human life to the Olympic games, a celebrated fair (*mercatus*) in Greece; 'that the life of men and that that fair, which was celebrated with the greatest pomp of games by the assembly of all Greece, seemed to him similar.'

<sup>253</sup> 'by exercising their bodies.' The *corona* or garland was the reward of the victor in these games. 'alii, alii,' 'some—others.'

<sup>254</sup> *vel* is used with superlatives as a particle of emphasis, and in such case cannot always be translated: 'vel maximè,' 'especially.'

<sup>255</sup> 'regarding all other things as of no value.'

<sup>256</sup> 'that is, indeed, philosophers; 'philosophers is in apposition with 'se,' the accusative after 'appellare.' Gram R. 5.

<sup>257</sup> i. e. the Olympic games, '(aliquem) acquirentem nihil sibi spectare,' &c.



onem rerum cognitionemque præstare. Nec verò Pythagoras nominis solùm inventor, sed rerum etiam ipsarum amplificator fuit. Qui quum <sup>258</sup>post hunc Phlasiun sermonem in Italiam venisset, <sup>259</sup>exornavit eam Græciam, quæ Magna dicta est, et privatim et publicè præstantissimis et institutis et artibus.

## XXXI. CUSTOMS OF THE SCYTHIANS.

Scythia multùm in longitudinem et latitudinem patet. <sup>260</sup>Hominibus inter se nulli fines, neque enim agrum exercent : nec domus illis ulla, aut tectum, aut sedes est, armenta et pecora semper pascentibus, et per incultas solitudines errare solitis. Uxores liberosque secum in plaustis vehunt ; <sup>261</sup>quibus, coriis, imbrium hiemisque causâ, tectis, pro domibus utuntur. Justitia gentis ingeniis culta, non legibus. Nullum scelus apud eos furto gravius, quippe sine tecti munimento <sup>262</sup>pecora et armenta habentibus, quid salvum esset, si furari liceret ? <sup>263</sup>Aurum et argentum non perinde ac reliqui

<sup>258</sup> 'After this conversation at Phlius.'

<sup>259</sup> 'Adorned that Greece which was called Great.' The southern part of Italy, being settled by Greeks, was called 'Magna Græcia,' to distinguish it from Greece Proper.

<sup>260</sup> 'Hominibus (sunt) nulli fines,' &c. Gram. R. 17. 1. ¶. The Scythians were a wandering tribe of shepherds, who kept herds and flocks, and lived in tents, like Tartars at the present time. 'They had neither house nor building, nor settled abode,'—and having no property in the soil, required of course no divisions of the lands they occupied.

<sup>261</sup> 'quibus (plaustis) tectis coriis,' 'which, covered with skins, they use as a protection from rains and the winter ;' 'quibus' is the subject of 'utuntur.'

<sup>262</sup> 'quid esset salvum (iis) habentibus pecora,' &c.

<sup>263</sup> '(Illi) non appetunt aurum et argentum perinde ac reliqui mortales.' *Perinde* qualifies *appetunt* ; *ac* connects the two members

mortales appetunt. Lacte et melle vescuntur. Lanæ iis usus ac vestium ignotus, quanquam continuis frigoribus <sup>261</sup>urantur: pellibus tamen ferinis aut murinis utuntur. Hæc continentia illis morum quoque justitiam edidit, nihil alienum concupiscentibus. Quippe ibidem divitiarum cupido est, ubi et usus. Atque <sup>265</sup>utinam reliquis mortalibus similis moderatio, et abstinentia alieni foret: profecto non <sup>266</sup>tantum bellorum per omnia secula terris omnibus continuaretur: neque plùs hominum ferrum et arma, quàm naturalis fatorum conditio raperet; <sup>267</sup>prorsus ut admirabile videatur, hoc illis naturam dare, quod Græci longâ sapientium doctrinâ, præceptisque philosophorum consequi nequeunt; cultosque mores, incultæ Barbariæ collatione, superari; tantò plùs <sup>268</sup>in illis proficit vitiorum ignoratio, quàm in his cognitio virtutis.

#### XXXII. CUSTOMS OF THE PARTHIANS.

Sermo inter Scythicum Medumque medius, et utris-

of the sentence; 'reliqui mortales,' 'the rest of men,' 'other men.' Gram. R. 2, Obs. 3.

<sup>264</sup> 'urere' properly signifies to pain by burning; figuratively the pain produced by cold. So Milton,

'The parching air

Burns froze (frozen,) and cold performs the effect of fire.'

<sup>265</sup> 'utinam foret,' 'I wish there were.'

<sup>266</sup> 'Tantum bellorum,' 'so many wars.' 'Plùs hominum,' 'more men.' Gram. R. 40.

<sup>267</sup> The simplicity (continentia) of their life has given them habits of justice (morum justitiam,) and thus prevented wars; 'so that it seems very remarkable that nature gives to them, what (hoc-quod) the Greeks cannot acquire by the long-continued teaching of sages, nor by the precepts of philosophers, (i. e. abstinentia alieni.)'

<sup>268</sup> 'in illis (Scythis,)' 'in the former:' 'in his (Græcis,)' 'in the latter.' Gram. p. 85, Obs. 8.

que mixtus. <sup>269</sup>Vestis olim sui moris : posteaquam accessere opes, ut Medis perlucida ac fluida. <sup>270</sup>Armorum patrius ac Scythicus mos. Exercitum non, ut aliæ gentes, liberorum, sed majorem partem servorum habent. <sup>271</sup>Quorum vulgus, nulli manumittendi potestate permissâ, ac per hoc omnibus servis nascentibus, in dies crescit. Hos <sup>272</sup>pari ac liberos suos curâ habent : et equitare et sagittare magnâ industriâ docent. Locupletissimus ut quisque est, ita plures in bello equites regi suo præbet. Cominus in acie præliari, aut obsesas expugnare urbes nesciunt. <sup>273</sup>Pugnant autem procurrentibus equis, aut terga dantibus : sæpe etiam, fugam simulant, ut incautiores adversum vulnera insequentes habeant. Signum his in prælio non tubâ, sed tympano datur. Nec pugnare diu possunt : ceterùm intolerandi forent <sup>274</sup>si quantus his impetus est, vis tan-

---

<sup>269</sup> 'Their dress was formerly in their own (native) fashion ; after riches were acquired (it became) thin and flowing like that of the Medes.'

<sup>270</sup> 'Mos armorum (est)' &c. 'The fashion of their arms is peculiar to the country and Scythian.'

<sup>271</sup> 'The number of which increases (in dies) daily, since the power of emancipation is not allowed to any one.' For *vulgus*, see Gram. p. 34. Exc. 4.

<sup>272</sup> 'pari curâ ac,' 'with the same care as.' n. 263.

<sup>273</sup> 'Autem pugnant (ex) equis,' 'they fight on horseback advancing or retreating.'

<sup>274</sup> There are certain words referring to each other, either adverbs or adjectives, which express the properties or relations of objects and always stand in connexion, in different members of the same sentence. They are called *correlatives*, and in every such series there is an indefinite or interrogative form beginning with *qu*, and a corresponding demonstrative form beginning with *t*. Gram. p. 215, Obs. 4, and R. 57, Obs. 8.

Thus *quantus*, how great? or as great ;—*tantus*, so great.

ta et perseverantia esset. Plerùmque in ipso ardore certaminis prælia deserunt, ac paulò pòst pugnam ex fuga repetunt, ut cùm maximè vicisse te putes, tunc tibi discrimen subeundum sit. Munimentum ipsis equisque loricae plumatæ sunt, quæ utrumque toto corpore tegunt. Auri argentique nullus, nisi in armis, usus. Feminis non convivia tantùm virorum, verùm etiam conspectum interdicit. Carne non nisi venatibus quæsitâ vescuntur. Equis omni tempore vectantur : illis bella, illis convivia, illis publica ac privata officia obeunt ; <sup>275</sup>super illos ire, consistere, mercari, colloqui. Hoc denique discrimen inter servos liberosque est, <sup>276</sup>quòd servi pedibus, liberi non nisi equis incedunt. <sup>277</sup>Sepultura vulgò aut avium, aut canum laniatus est ; nuda demum ossa terrâ obruunt. In superstitionibus atque curâ deorum, præcipua omnibus veneratio est. Ingenia genti tumida, seditiosa, fraudulenta, procacia : <sup>278</sup>quippe violentiam

*qualis*, of what sort ? or as ;—*talis*, of such sort, such, so.

*quàm* how ? as well ;—*tam*, so, as.

*quum* (often written *cùm*.) when ;—*tum*, then.

*quoties*, how often ? as often as ;—*toties*, so often.

*quot*, how many ? as many as ;—*tot*, so many ; and many compounds of these primitive forms. The *correlative* which is placed first in Latin must often be placed last in English ; as in this sentence, ‘ if their strength and perseverance were as great (*tanta*.) as (*quantus*) their impetuosity.’

<sup>275</sup> ‘ super illos (equos solent) ire,’ &c.

<sup>276</sup> ‘ That slaves go on foot, freemen only on horseback.’ Ablative expressive of manner.

<sup>277</sup> ‘ Their burial consists in being eaten by birds or dogs.’ They are said to have exposed the corpse, until the flesh was devoured by animals, after which they buried the bones.

<sup>278</sup> ‘ for they attribute violence to men,’ i. e. consider it manly. We cannot translate *viris* accurately. *Homo* means a human being, a man including both sexes ; *vir* means a man, excluding women.

viris, mansuetudinem mulieribus assignant. Semper aut in externos, aut in domesticos motus inquieti : naturâ taciti : ad faciendum, quam ad dicendum promptiores : proinde <sup>279</sup>secunda adversaque silentio tegunt. Principibus metu, non pudore parent. <sup>280</sup>Fides dictis promissisque nulla, nisi quatenus expedit.

## XXXIII. DESCRIPTION OF SPAIN.

Hispania Europæ terminos claudit. Hanc veteres ab Ibero anne primum Iberiam, postea ab Hispano Hispaniam cognominaverunt. Hæc inter Africam et Galliam posita, Oceani freto, et Pyrenæis montibus clauditur ; <sup>281</sup>sicut minor utrâque terrâ, ita utrâque fertilior. Nam neque ut Africa violento sole torretur, neque ut Gallia assiduis ventis fatigatur : sed media inter utramque, <sup>182</sup>hinc, temperato calore, inde felicibus et tempestivis imbribus, in omnia frugum genera fecunda est ; adeo ut non ipsis tantum incolis, verum Italiæ urbique Romanæ, cunctarum rerum abundantiam sufficiat. Hinc enim non frumenti tantum magna copia est, verum et vini, mellis, oleique ; nec ferri solum materia præcipua est, sed et equorum pernices greges ; <sup>283</sup>nec summæ tantum terræ laudanda bona, verum et abstrusorum metallorum felices divitiæ. Jam lini, spartique vis ingens : <sup>284</sup>minii

<sup>279</sup> 'secunda adversaque,' 'prosperous and adverse (events.)'

<sup>280</sup> 'Fides nulla est dictis,' &c., 'they keep their promises only when it is for their interest.'

<sup>281</sup> 'As it is less extensive than each country, (i. e. Africa and Gaul) so it is more fertile than each.'

<sup>282</sup> 'hinc,' 'from this side,' i. e. Gaul. 'inde,' from that side,' i. e. Africa.

<sup>283</sup> 'summæ terræ,' 'of the surface of the earth.' Gram. R. 2, Obs. 3.

<sup>284</sup> 'more fruitful in vermilion.' Gram. R. 14.

certè nulla feracior terra. In hâc cursus annium, non torrentes rapidique ut noceant, sed lenes, et <sup>285</sup>vineis campisque irrigui, æstuariisque Oceani affatim piscosi : plerique etiam divites auro, quod in paludibus vehunt. <sup>286</sup>Uno tantùm Pyrenæi montis dorso adhæret Galliæ ; reliquis partibus undique in orbem mari cingitur. Salubritas cœli per omnem Hispaniam æqualis, <sup>287</sup>quia aëris spiritus nullâ paludum gravi nebulâ inficitur. <sup>288</sup>Huc accedunt et marinæ auræ undique versus assidui flatus, quibus omnem provinciam penetrantibus, præcipua hominibus sanitas redditur. Corpora hominum ad inediam laboremque ; animi ad mortem parati. Dura omnibus et adstricta parcimonia. <sup>289</sup>Bellum quàm otium malunt : si extraneus deest, domi hostem quaerunt. <sup>290</sup>Sæpe tormentis pro silentio rerum creditarum immortui : adeo illis fortior taciturnitatis cura, quam vitæ. Celebratur etiam bello Punico servi illius patientia, qui ultus dominum inter tormenta risu exultavit, serenâque lætitiâ crudelitatem torquentium vicit. Velocitas genti pernix ; inquietus animus : plurimis militares equi, et arma, sanguine ipsorum cariora. Nullos in festos dies epularum apparatus. <sup>291</sup>Aquâ calidâ lavari, post secundum bellum Punicum a Romanis didicere.

<sup>285</sup> ' watering the vineyards and meadows.' Gram. R. 12.

<sup>286</sup> ' It is joined to Gaul only by the single chain of the Pyrenees.'

<sup>287</sup> ' Because the atmosphere is infected by no noxious exhalation of the marshes.'

<sup>288</sup> ' To this are added also the constant breezes of sea air towards every quarter.'

<sup>289</sup> A comparative is implied in ' malunt ;' as ' volunt bellum magis quam otium.' ' Si extraneus (hostis) deest.'

<sup>290</sup> ' Sæpe immortui sunt tormentis (Gram. R. 45) pro silentio rerum creditarum.' ' They have often died under the torture for the concealment of things entrusted to them.'

<sup>291</sup> ' They have learned to bathe in warm water,' &c. *lavare*, act. to wash ; *lavari*, pass. has often a neuter sense, to bathe.

## XXXIV. PANIC IN ATHENS.

<sup>292</sup>Dux Lacedæmoniorum, rebus feliciter gestis, fortunæ Atheniensium insultat, captivas naves cum prædâ bellicâ, in triumphi modum ornatas, mittit Lacedæmona : <sup>293</sup>ac tributarias Atheniensium civitates, quas metus dubiæ belli fortunæ in fide tenuerat, voluntarias recepit ; nec <sup>294</sup>aliud ditionis Atheniensium præter urbem ipsam reliquit. Quæ cuncta cum Athenis nuntiata essent, omnes relictis domibus per urbem <sup>295</sup>discurrere pavidî : <sup>296</sup>alius alium sciscitari ; auctorem nuntii requirere : <sup>297</sup>non pueros imprudentia ; non senes debilitas ; non mulieres sexûs imbecillitas domi tenet : adeo ad omnem ætatem tanti mali sensus penetraverat. In foro deinde coeunt, atque ibi <sup>298</sup>perpeti nocte fortunam publicam questibus iterant. Alii fratres, aut filios, aut parentes deflent, cognatos alii, alii amicos cognatis cariores, et cum privatis casibus querelam publicam miscent : <sup>299</sup>jam se ipsos, jam ipsam patriam perituram, <sup>300</sup>miserioremque incolumium, quàm amissorum fortunam judicantes : <sup>301</sup>sibi quisque ante oculos obsidionem, famem, et super-

<sup>292</sup> The Lacedæmonians under Lysander had destroyed the Athenian fleet at Ægospotamos, during the Peloponnesian war.

<sup>293</sup> 'and received the tributary states of the Athenians, whom the fear of the uncertain event of the war had kept in their allegiance (to Athens,) spontaneously surrendering themselves.'

<sup>294</sup> 'aliud ditionis ;' Gram. R. 8.

<sup>295</sup> '(cœperunt) discurrere.' Gram. R. 3, Obs. 3.

<sup>296</sup> 'alius (cœpit) sciscitari alium,' 'one questions another.'

<sup>297</sup> 'imprudentia non tenet domi pueros,' *domi*, at home, Gram. R. 50, and R. 53.

<sup>298</sup> 'perpeti nocte,' 'all night long.'

<sup>299</sup> 'jam judicantes se ipsos (perituros esse)'

<sup>300</sup> 'judicantesque fortunam incolumium miseriolem, quàm (fortunam) amissorum.' Gram. R. 61, Obs. 2.

<sup>301</sup> 'placing each before his eyes.'

bum victoremque hostem proponentes : jam ruinam urbis et incendia, jam omnium captivitatem et miserriam servitutem recordantes : <sup>302</sup>feliciores prorsus priores urbis ruinas ducentes, quæ, incolumibus filiis parentibusque, tectorum tantùm ruinâ taxatæ sint. Nunc autem non classem, in quam, sicut pridem, confugiant, superesse ; non exercitum, cujus virtute servati pulchriora possent mœnia extruere.

XXXV. COMPARISON OF PHILIP AND ALEXANDER.

DECESSIT Philippus <sup>303</sup>XL. et VII. annorum, cum annis viginti quinque regnâset. Fuit rex armorum quàm conviviorum <sup>304</sup>apparatibus studiosior ; cui maximæ opes erant instrumenta bellorum: divitiarum quæstu quàm custodiâ solertior. Itaque inter quotidianas rapinas semper inops erat. <sup>305</sup>Misericordia in eo et perfidia pari jure dilectæ. Nulla apud eum turpis ratio vincendi. Blandus pariter, et insidiosus alloquio ; qui plura promitteret, quàm præstaret : <sup>306</sup>in seria et jocos artifex. Amicitias utilitate, non fide colebat. <sup>307</sup>Gratiam fingere in

---

<sup>302</sup> In the Persian war the Athenians abandoned the city, taking refuge in their fleet and the neighbouring islands. The city was then destroyed but the inhabitants were saved. Now their fleet was captured, and their fellow citizens slain in battle or made prisoners.

<sup>303</sup> ' forty seven years old.' We may say in Latin, 'quadraginta et septem annorum,' by an ellipsis of *ætate* ; or 'quadraginta et septem annis,' or 'quadraginta et septem annos natus,' by an ellipsis of prepositions.

<sup>304</sup> 'studiosior (in) apparatibus armorum quam (in) apparatibus conviviorum,' n. 300.

<sup>305</sup> 'His clemency and his perfidy were equally worthy of esteem.' That is, both proceeded from selfish motives, and therefore his interested clemency was no more estimable than his perfidy.

<sup>306</sup> 'artful in grave matters and in his jests.'

<sup>307</sup> '(erat) illi solennis consuetudo fingere gratiam in odiis,' 'it was his usual custom to pretend friendship in hatred.'



odio, instruere inter concordantes odia, apud utrumque gratiam quærere, solennis illi consuetudo. Inter hæc eloquentia, et insignis oratio, acuminis et solertiæ plena; ut nec ornatui facilitas, nec facilitati inventionum deesset ornatus. Huic Alexander filius successit, et virtute et vitiis patre major. <sup>308</sup>Itaque vincendi ratio utrique diversa. Hic apertè, ille artibus, bella tractabat. <sup>309</sup>Deceptis ille gaudere hostibus, hic palam fusis. Prudentior ille consilio, hic animo magnificentior. Iram pater dissimulare, plerumque etiam vincere. Huic, ubi exarsisset, nec dilatio ultionis, nec modus erat. Vini nimis uterque avidus, sed ebrietatis diversa vitia. Patri inos erat etiam de convivio in hostem procurrere, <sup>310</sup>manum conserere, periculis se temerè offerre: Alexander non in hostem, sed in suos sæviebat. Quamobrem Philippum sæpe vulneratum prælia remisere: hic amicorum interfector convivio frequentèr excessit. Regnare ille cum amicis volebat, hic in amicos regna exercebat. <sup>311</sup>Amari pater malle, hic metui. <sup>312</sup>Literarum cultus utrique similis. Solertiæ pater majoris, hic fidei. Verbis atque oratione Philippus, hic rebus moderatior. Parcendi victis filio animus et promptior et honestior. Frugalitati pater, luxuriæ filius magis deditus erat. <sup>313</sup>Quibus artibus orbis imperii fundamenta pater jecit, operis totius gloriam filius consummavit.

<sup>308</sup> 'Itaque utrique (erat),' 'each, therefore, had.'

<sup>309</sup> 'ille (solebat) gaudere,' 'the former delighted in deceiving, the latter in openly defeating his enemies.'

<sup>310</sup> 'conserere manum,' 'to join battle.'

<sup>311</sup> 'The father preferred to be loved, the latter to be feared.' n. 309 and Gram. R. 3, Obs. 3.

<sup>312</sup> *Litera* sing. means a letter of the Alphabet; *literæ*, plur. letters, an epistle, literature.

<sup>313</sup> '(iis) artibus, quibus.' see Part I. n. 32.

## XXXVI. DEATH OF CYRUS.

Cyrus, subactâ Asiâ, et universo Oriente in potestatem redacto, Scythis bellum infert. Erat eo tempore Scytharum regina Tomyris, quæ non muliebriter adventu hostium territa, cùm prohibere eos transitu Araxis fluminis posset, transire permisit : <sup>314</sup>et sibi faciliorem pugnam intra regni sui terminos rata, et hostibus objectu fluminis fugam difficiliorem. Itaque, Cyrus trajectis copiis, cum aliquantisper in Scythiam processisset, castametatus est. Dein posterâ die, simulato metu, <sup>315</sup>quasi refugiens castra deseruisset, ita vini affatim, et ea quæ epulis erant necessaria, reliquit. Quod cùm nuntiatum reginæ esset, adolescentulum filium, ad insequendum eum cum tertiâ parte copiarum mittit. <sup>316</sup>Cùm ventum ad Cyri castra esset, ignarus rei militaris adolescens, veluti ad epulas, non ad prælium venisset, ommissis hostibus, insuetos Barbaros vino se onerare patitur ; priùsque Scythæ ebrietate, quàm bello vincuntur. Nam cognitis his, Cyrus reversus per noctem saucios opprimit, omnesque Scythas cum reginæ filio interficit. Amisso tanto exercitu, et, <sup>317</sup>quod graviùs dolendum, unico filio, Tomyris orbitatis dolorem non in lacrymas effudit sed in ultionis solatia intendit ; hostesque recenti victoriâ exultantes, <sup>318</sup>pari insidiarum fraude, circumvênit. Quippe simulatâ diffidentiâ propter vulnus acceptum,

---

<sup>314</sup> ' thinking both that the contest would be easier for her within the limits of her own kingdom and that retreat would be more difficult to the enemy by the interposition of the river.'

<sup>315</sup> 'as if he had left the camp in flight,' 'affatim vini,' 'an abundance of wine.' Gram. R. 40.

<sup>316</sup> 'Cùm ventum esset (iis),' 'when they had come.'

<sup>317</sup> 'quod graviùs dolendum (erat),' 'which was to be more grievously deplored.'

<sup>318</sup> 'deceived by a similar stratagem of ambush.'

refugiens, Cyrum <sup>319</sup>ad angustias usque perduxit. Ibi <sup>320</sup>compositis in montibus insidiis, ducenta millia Persarum cum ipso rege trucidavit. In quâ victoriâ etiam illud memorabile fuit, quòd ne nuntius quidem tantæ cladis superfuit. <sup>321</sup>Caput Cyri amputatum, in utrem humano sanguine repletum conjici regina jubet, cum hâc exprobratione crudelitatis, ‘Satia te,’ inquit, ‘sanguine, quem sitisti, cujusque insatiabilis semper fuisti.’ Cyrus regnavit annos triginta non initio tantùm regni, sed continuo totius temporis successu, admirabiliter insignis.

## XXXVII. NINUS AND SEMIRAMIS.

PRINCIPIO rerum, gentium nationumque imperium penes reges erat : <sup>322</sup>quos ad fastigium hujus majestatis non ambitio popularis, sed spectata inter bonos moderatio provehebat. Populus nullis legibus tenebatur : <sup>323</sup>arbitria principum pro legibus erant. Fines imperii tueri magis, quàm proferre, mos erat : <sup>324</sup>intra suam cuique patriam regna finiebantur. Primus omnium Ninus, rex Assyriorum, veterem, et <sup>325</sup>quasi avitum gentibus morem, novâ imperii cupiditate mutavit. Ille primus intulit bella finitimis, et rudes adhuc ad resistendum populos, <sup>326</sup>terminos usque Libyæ perdomuit.

<sup>319</sup> ‘usque ad angustias,’ ‘to a narrow pass.’

<sup>320</sup> ‘having laid an ambush in the mountains.’

<sup>321</sup> ‘regina jubet caput Cyri amputatum, conjici in utrem repletum humano sanguine.’

<sup>322</sup> ‘whom not popular favor but their own prudence approved by the good, exalted to the elevation of this dignity.’

<sup>323</sup> ‘The decisions of their rulers were for laws,’ ‘erant (iis.)’

<sup>324</sup> ‘regna cuique,’ Gram. R. 6, Obs. 4. ‘The kingdoms of each were bounded by his own country.’

<sup>325</sup> ‘almost hereditary among nations.’ Gram. R. 12.

<sup>326</sup> ‘usque (ad) terminos,’ ‘as far as the borders.’ Gram. R. 42 at the end; so, ‘usque (in) Ægyptum.’

Fuère quidem temporibus antiquiores, Vexoris Ægypti, et Scythiæ rex Tanaus : quorum alter in Pontum, alter usque Ægyptum excessit. Sed longinqua, non finitima, bella gerebant : nec imperium sibi, sed populis suis gloriam, quærebant, <sup>327</sup>contentique victoriâ, imperio abstinabant. Ninus magnitudinem quæsitiæ dominationis continuâ possessione firmavit. <sup>328</sup>Domitis igitur proximis, cùm, accessione virium, fortior ad alios transiret, et proxima quæque victoria instrumentum sequentis esset, totius Orientis populos subegit. Postremum illi bellum cum Zoroastre rege Bactrianorum fuit, qui primus dicitur artes Magicas invenisse, et mundi principia, siderumque motus diligentissimè spectâsse. <sup>329</sup>Hôc occiso, et ipse decessit, relicto impubere adhuc filio Ninyâ, et uxore Semiramide. Hæc nec <sup>330</sup>immature ausa tradere imperium, nec ipsa palam tractare, <sup>331</sup>tot ac tantis gentibus vix patienter uni viro, nedum feminæ parituris, simulat se pro uxore Nini, filium; pro feminâ, puerum. Nam et statura utrique mediocris, et vox pariter gracilis, et lineamentorum qualitas matri ac filio similis. Igitur brachia ac crura velamentis, caput tiarâ tegit : et, ne novo habitu aliquid occultare videretur, eodem ornatu et populum vestiri jubet : <sup>332</sup>quem morem vestis exinde

---

<sup>327</sup> 'and satisfied with the honor of victory, they abstained from the exercise of power over the conquered.' The author therefore uses the word *excessit* in relation to *Vexoris, et Tanaus*; *perdomuit* in reference to *Ninus*.

<sup>328</sup> 'Having therefore conquered the neighbouring (people), and proceeding to others, encouraged by the acquisition of strength, each last victory being the instrument of a succeeding one.'

<sup>329</sup> 'The latter (Zoroaster) having been slain, he himself also died.'

<sup>330</sup> 'immature (filio).'

<sup>331</sup> 'as so many and such powerful nations would hardly obey one man quietly, much less a woman.'

<sup>332</sup> 'which mode of dress the whole nation retains since that

gens universa tenet : <sup>333</sup>Sic primis initiis sexum mentita, puer esse credita est. Magnas deinde res gessit : quarum amplitudine ubi invidiam superatam putat, <sup>334</sup>quæ sit fatetur, quemve simulâsset. Nec hoc illi dignitatem regni ademit, sed admirationem auxit ; quòd mulier non feminas modò virtute, sed etiam viros anteiret. Hæc Babyloniam condidit, <sup>335</sup>murumque urbi cocto latere circumdedit, arenæ vice, bitumine interstrato : quæ materia in illis locis passim e terrâ exæstuat. Multa et alia præclara hujus reginæ fuere. Siquidem <sup>336</sup>non contenta acquisitos viro regni terminos tueri, Æthiopiæ quoque imperio adjecit. Sed et Indiæ bellum intulit ; quò præter illam, et Alexandrum Magnum nemo intravit. <sup>337</sup>Ad postremum a filio interfecta est, duos et quadraginta annos post Ninum regno potita. Filius ejus Ninyas contentius elaborato a parentibus imperio, belli studia deposuit, et veluti sexum cum matre mutâsset, rarò a viris visus, in feminarum turbâ consenuit. Posterius quoque ejus, id exemplum secuti, responsa gentibus per internuntios dabant. Imperium Assyrii, qui postea Syri dicti sunt, mille trecentis annis tenuere.

time.' The present is often used in Latin to express what has been and still is. The compound perfect expresses it in English ; ' tenet ; ' has retained.'

<sup>333</sup> ' Thus in the very beginning having disguised her sex, she was thought to be the boy,' i. e. her son, Ninyas.

<sup>334</sup> ' she confesses who she is and whom she had pretended to be.' *quem* is the subject of *esse* understood.

<sup>335</sup> ' and erected around the city a wall of burnt brick,' (ablative expressing materials) ' instead of sand, (i. e. mortar) interlaying bitumen.'

<sup>336</sup> ' not content with preserving.' Gram. R. 30, Obs. 1.

<sup>337</sup> ' ad postremum,' by a similar ellipsis in English, ' at last.'

## XXXVIII. CHARACTER OF CATILINE.

HABUIT enim Catilina <sup>338</sup>permulta maximarum non expressa signa, sed adumbrata virtutum : utebatur hominibus improbis multis, et quidem optimis se viris deditum esse simulabat : erant apud illum illecebræ libidinum multæ : erant etiam industriæ quidam stimuli ac laboris : flagrabant vitia libidinis apud illum : vigeabant etiam studia rei militaris : <sup>339</sup>neque ego unquam fuisse tale monstrum in terris ullum puto, tam ex contrariis diversisque inter se pugnantibus naturæ studiis, cupiditatibusque conflatum. <sup>340</sup>Quis clarioribus viris quodam tempore jucundior ? quis turpioribus conjunctior ? quis civis meliorum partium aliquando ? quis tetrior hostis huic civitati ? quis in voluptatibus inquinatior ? quis in laboribus patientior ? quis in rapacitate avarior ? quis in largitione effusior ? <sup>341</sup>Illā vero, judices, in illo homine mirabilia fuerunt, comprehendere multos amicitiam, tueri obsequio, cum omnibus communicare quod habebat, <sup>342</sup>servire temporibus suorum omnium, pecuniā, gratiā, labore corporis, scelere etiam, si opus esset, et audaciā ; versare suam naturam et <sup>343</sup>regere ad tempus, atque hūc et illūc torquere et flec-

---

<sup>338</sup> ' permulta signa maximarum virtutum non expressa, sed adumbrata,' ' many images of the greatest virtues not completely represented, but shadowed out.'

<sup>339</sup> ' neque ego puto fuisse unquam ullum tale monstrum in terris, tam conflatum ex contrariis diversisque studiis naturæ pugnantibus inter se,' ' inconsistent with each other.'

<sup>340</sup> ' Who at one time more dear to the more illustrious men ? who more intimate with the baser ?'

<sup>341</sup> *Illā* refers to the circumstances afterward related. ' These things were remarkable in this man,' &c.

<sup>342</sup> ' servire temporibus omnium suorum (amicorum).' n. 10. ' to serve the interests of all his friends.'

<sup>343</sup> *naturam* is the object of all these verbs ; ' regere ad tempus,' ' to adapt to the occasion.'

tere : cum tristibus severè, cum remissis jucundè, cum senibus gravitèr, cum juventute comitèr, cum facinorosis audactèr, cum libidinosi luxuriosè vivere. <sup>344</sup>Hâc ille tam variâ multiplicique naturâ, cum omnes omnibus ex terris homines improbos audacesque collegerat, tum etiam multos fortes viros, et bonos specie quâdam virtutis assimilatae tenebat : neque unquam ex illo] delendi hujus imperii tam sceleratus impetus exstisset, nisi tot vitiorum tanta immanitas quibusdam facilitatis et patientiæ radicibus niteretur.

## XXXIX. THEMISTOCLES.

AT Xerxes, <sup>345</sup>Thermopylis expugnatis, protinùs accessit Astu, idque, nullis defendentibus, interfectis sacerdotibus quos in arce invenerat, incendio delevit. <sup>346</sup>Cujus flammâ perterriti classarii, quum manere non audent, et plurimi hortarentur ut <sup>347</sup>domos suas quisque discederent, mœnibusque se defenderent ; Themistocles unus restitit, et <sup>348</sup>universos esse pares posse aie-

<sup>344</sup> ' with this so various and versatile character, he had both collected all bad and bold men from all regions, and also attached many brave and good men, by a certain show of hypocritical virtue.' ' cum, tum ' ' both, and.'

<sup>345</sup> ' Thermopylæ having been forced, came immediately to the city.' i. e. Athens. Gram. p. 59, 3. Xerxes was king of the Persians at the time of their second expedition into Greece, and having overpowered the troops of the allied Grecians under Leonidas, at the pass of Thermopylæ, marched directly upon Athens.

<sup>346</sup> This construction of the relative with *quum* and the subjunctive has been already explained. ' Quum classarii perterriti flammâ ejus non audent manere.'

<sup>347</sup> We cannot imitate this construction of the plural in English. ' That they should depart each to his home.'

<sup>348</sup> ' said that all united might be equal (to the Persians), affirmed that being separated they would be destroyed.' By the common

bat, dispersos testabatur perituros. Idque Eurybiadi regi Lacedæmoniorum, qui <sup>349</sup>tum summæ imperii præerat, fore affirmabat. Quem quum minùs quàm vellet moveret, noctu <sup>350</sup>de servis suis quem habuit fidelissimum, ad regem misit, ut ei nunciaret suis verbis ; ‘ Adversarios ejus in fugâ esse, qui si discessissent, majore cum labore et longinquire tempore bellum <sup>348</sup>confecturum, quum singulos consecrari cogereetur ; quos si statim aggredereetur, brevì universos <sup>348</sup>oppressurum.’ Hoc eò valebat, ut ingratiis ad depugnandum omnes cogereentur. Hâc re auditâ, <sup>351</sup>barbarus nihil doli subesse credens, postridiè alienissimo sibi loco, contrâ opportunissimo hostibus, ad eò <sup>352</sup>angusto mari conflixit, ut ejus multitudo navium explicari non potuerit. Victus ergo est magis consilio Themistoclis, quàm armis Græciæ.

Hic barbarus, etsi malè rem gesserat, tamen tantas habebat reliquias copiarum, ut etiam cum his opprimere posset hostes. Interim ab eodem gradu depulsus est. Nam Themistocles, <sup>353</sup>verens ne bellare perseveraret, certiozem cum fecit, id agi, ut pons quem ille in Helles-

Latin construction *esse* is understood after *perituros* and the accusative (*illos*) the subject of the infinitive is also to be supplied. Gram. R. 4, Obs. 4.

349 ‘ who was then in the chief command.’

350 ‘ misit (unum) de servis suis.’ Gram. R. 11, Obs. 2.

351 ‘ The barbarian,’ i. e. the Persian king. The Greeks and Latins used this word to denote foreigners, whether barbarians or not. ‘ believing that no deception was concealed,’ under this advice.

352 This was a naval battle in the bay and straits of the island of Salamis. In consequence of the limited extent of the place, the ships of the Persians, which were very numerous, could not act favorably.

353 ‘ Fearing *that* he would continue,’ (Gram. R. 60. Obs. 7.) ‘ informed (fecit certiozem) him that it was in contemplation.’



ponto fecerat dissolveretur, ac <sup>354</sup>reditu in Asiam excluderetur. <sup>355</sup>Idque ei persuasit. Itaque <sup>356</sup>quâ sex mensibus iter fecerat, eâdem minùs diebus triginta in Asiam reversus est, seque a Themistocle non superatum, sed conservatum judicavit. Sic unius viri prudentiâ Græcia liberata est, Europæque succubuit Asia. Hæc altera victoria, quæ cum Marathonio possit comparari tropæo: nam pari modo apud Salamina, parvo numero navium, maxima, post hominum memoriam, classis est devicta.

<sup>357</sup>Themistocles e civitate ejectus ad Artaxerxen venisse dicitur atque his verbis epistolam misisse: <sup>358</sup> 'Themistocles veni ad te, qui plurima mala omnium Græcorum in domum tuam intuli, quum mihi necesse fuit adversus patrem tuum bellare, patriamque meam defendere. <sup>359</sup>Idem multò plura bona feci, postquàm in tuto ip-

<sup>354</sup> 'ac (ille) excluderetur reditu in Asiam.'

<sup>355</sup> 'and persuaded him of that.'

<sup>356</sup> 'The Latin construction is, 'quâ (viâ) . . eâdem;' the English construction requires the relative after the antecedent; 'he returned into Asia in less than thirty days by the same (way), by which he had made a march of six months.'

<sup>357</sup> Themistocles being banished from his native city, took refuge in the dominions of those very Persians whom he had defeated at Salamis. This celebrated letter is addressed to Artaxerxes, son of the Xerxes whose flight is above related, and who had succeeded his father on the throne of Persia.

<sup>358</sup> As Themistocles is here the person who speaks, the verb and relative, are in the first person. 'I Themistocles have come.'

<sup>359</sup> The pronoun here and in the preceding sentence is not expressed in Latin, because the form of the verb sufficiently indicates the person. But in English we must supply the pronoun. n, 358. 'I, the same (Themistocles) did him many more favors, after (I) myself began to be in safety and he in danger.' It will be seen that there is an ellipsis of the verb both in Latin and English; with this difference of construction, however; that in Latin the verb of the first subject, 'ipse (cæpi),' is understood, and that of the second expressed, 'ille cæpit;' and the reverse in English.

se, et ille in periculo esse cœpit. Nam quum in Asiam reverti nolle, prælio apud Salamina facto, litteris eum certiores feci, id agi ut pons quem in Hellesponto fecerat dissolveretur, atque ab hostibus circumiretur; quo nuncio ille periculo est liberatus. Nunc autem confugi ad te, exagitatus a cunctâ Græciâ, tuam petens amicitiam: quam si ero adeptus, non minùs me bonum amicum habebis, quàm fortem inimicum ille expertus est. <sup>360</sup>Ea autem rogo, ut de his rebus, de quibus tecum loqui volo, annum mihi temporis des, eoque transacto, me ad te venire patiaris.'

XL. MILTIADES.

<sup>361</sup>DARIUS autem quum ex Europâ in Asiam rediisset, hortantibus amicis ut Græciam redigeret in suam potestatem, classem quingentarum navium comparavit, <sup>362</sup>ei-que Datim præfecit et Artaphernem; hisque ducenta peditum millia et decem equitum dedit: causam interserens se hostem esse Atheniensibus, quòd eorum auxilio Iones Sardas expugnâssent, suaque præsidia interfecissent. Præfecti regii, classe ad Eubœam appulsâ, celeriter

---

<sup>360</sup> 'but I ask these (favours).' *Ea* agrees with the two sentences, which express, what he desires; viz. 'ut des mihi,' &c. and '(ut) patiaris,' &c. 'eoque (anno) transacto.'

<sup>361</sup> Darius king of Persia, after returning from an expedition against the Scythians in Europe, undertook the first Persian invasion of Greece, the causes and result of which are hereafter described.

<sup>362</sup> 'and gave the command of it to Datis and Artaphernes.' 'ducenta millia peditum,' 'two hundred thousand infantry.' The difference of construction here is owing to this; the Latin word 'millia' is a substantive governing the genitive, 'peditum.' The English word 'thousand,' is an adjective agreeing with 'infantry.' We may also say in Latin 'mille pedites,' in which case *mille* is an adjective. It would then be necessary to use the adverb *ducenties* to qualify *mille* instead of the adjective *ducenta*. Gram. p. 76.

Eretriam ceperunt, omnesque ejus gentis cives abreptos in Asiam ad regem miserunt. Indè ad Atticam accesserunt, ac suas copias in campum Marathõna deduxerunt. <sup>363</sup>Is abest ab oppido circiter millia passuum decem. Hoc tumultu Athenienses tam propinquo tamque magno permoti, auxilium nusquam nisi a Lacedæmonis petiverunt; <sup>364</sup>Philippidemque, cursorem ejus generis qui hemerodromi vocantur, Lacedæmonem miserunt, ut nunciaret <sup>365</sup>quàm celeri opus esset auxilio. <sup>366</sup>Domi autem creati decem prætores, qui exercitui præessent; in eis Miltiades: inter quos magna fuit contentio, utrùm manibus se defenderent, an <sup>367</sup>obviàm irent hostibus, acieque decernerent. Unus Miltiades maximè nitebatur ut primo quoque tempore castra fierent. Id si factum esset, et <sup>368</sup>civibus animum accessurum, quum viderent de eorum virtute non <sup>369</sup>desperari,

<sup>363</sup> 'is (campus) abest,' 'it is distant from the city about ten thousand paces,' (n. 362) or ten miles: 'millia,' is the accusative of distance. Gram. R. 55, and Obs. 1.

<sup>364</sup> 'miseruntque Lacedæmonem Philippidem,' &c. The relative 'qui,' is plural masculine, although 'generis,' the antecedent is sing. neuter; the English construction is the same, 'of that kind who are,' rather than, 'which is;' Gram. R. 3, Obs. 4. The antecedent being a collective noun, includes many individuals and conveys therefore a plural idea; these individuals are males, and therefore require the qualifying words in the masculine. But in all such constructions we may supply the ellipsis and thus reconcile the apparent violation of the common rules of construction: 'ejus generis (hominum) qui vocantur.'

<sup>365</sup> 'of how speedy relief there was need.' Gram. R. 9.

<sup>366</sup> 'but at home,' i. e. at Athens.

<sup>367</sup> 'should go to meet the enemy.' Gram. R. 41 and 12.

<sup>368</sup> '(dixit) et animum accessurum (esse) civibus.'

<sup>369</sup> 'desperari' and 'auderi,' are used impersonally. Gram. p. 150. *Most Latin verbs, &c.* thus 'non desperari (ab prætoribus),' 'that the

et hostes eâdem re fore tardiores, si animadverterent auderi adversus se tam exiguis copiis dimicare.

Hoc in tempore nulla civitas <sup>370</sup>Atheniensibus auxilio fuit præter Platæensium; ea mille misit militum. Itaque horum adventu decem millia armatorum completa sunt; quæ manus mirabili flagrabat pugnandi cupiditate: quo factum est ut <sup>371</sup>plùs quàm collegæ Miltiades valuerit. Ejus enim auctoritate impulsæ Athenienses copias ex urbe eduxerunt, locoque idoneo castra fecerunt; deinde postero die, sub montis radicibus, <sup>372</sup>acie e regione instructâ, novâ arte, vi summâ prælium commiserunt. Namque arbores mûltis locis erant raræ, hoc consilio, ut et montium tegerentur altitudine, et arborum tractu equitatus hostium impediretur, ne multitudine clauderentur. Datis, etsi non locum æquum videbat suis, tamen fretus numero copiarum suarum, configere cupiebat; eòque magis, quòd, priusquàm Lacedæmonii <sup>373</sup>subsidio venirent, dimicare utile arbitrabatur. Itaque in aciem <sup>374</sup>peditum centum, equitum decem millia produxit, præliumque commisit. In quo tantò <sup>375</sup>plùs virtute valuerunt Athenienses, ut decemplicem numerum hostium profligarent; adeòque perterruerunt, ut Persæ non castra, sed naves, peterent. Quâ pugnâ ni-

generals did not despair.' Gram. p. 151, Obs. 4; 'auderi (ab civibus), 'that the citizens dared,' see also Gram. R. 29. Obs. 4.

<sup>370</sup> 'fuit auxilio Atheniensibus (Gram. R. 22) præter (civitatem) Platæensium.'

<sup>371</sup> 'Miltiades valuerit plùs quàm collegæ (valuerunt).'

<sup>372</sup> 'the army being arrayed according to the nature of the ground.'

<sup>373</sup> 'venirent subsidio (Atheniensibus.)' Gram. R. 22, and Obs. 2.

<sup>374</sup> 'centum (millia) peditum.'

<sup>375</sup> 'The Athenians were so much superior in valor.'

lul adhuc est nobilius ; nulla enim unquam tam exigua manus tantas opes prostravit."

<sup>376</sup>Cujus victoriæ non alienum videtur quale præmium Miltiadi sit tributum docere, quò faciliùs intelligi <sup>377</sup>possit eandem omnium civitatum esse naturam. Ut <sup>378</sup>populi nostri honores quondam fuerunt rari et tenues, ob eamque causam gloriosi, nunc autem effusi atque obsoleti ; sic olim apud Athenienses fuisse reperimus. Namque <sup>379</sup>huic Miltiadi, qui Athenas totamque Græciam liberavit, talis honos tributus est ; in porticu quæ Pæcile vocatur, quum pugna depingeretur Marathonia, ut in decem prætorum numero prima ejus imago poneretur ; isque hortaretur milites, præliumque committeret. Idem ille populus, posteaquam majus imperium est nactus, et largitione magistratum corruptus est, trecentas statuas Demetrio Phalereo decervit.

#### XLI. CHARACTER OF ALCIBIADES.

ALCIBIADES, Clinixæ filius, Atheniensis. In hoc natura, quid efficere possit, videtur experta. Constat enim inter omnes, <sup>380</sup>qui de eo memoriæ prodiderunt, nihil

<sup>376</sup> 'docere,' is subject of 'videtur.' R. 30, Obs. 3. 'alienum' agrees with 'docere.' Gram. R. 2. Obs. 1. 'victoriæ' is governed by 'præmium.'

<sup>377</sup> 'possit' is here used impersonally. Gram. R. 29, Obs. 1.

<sup>378</sup> 'of our nation,' i. e. the Roman.

<sup>379</sup> The only honor bestowed on Miltiades was to be represented in the public picture of the battle of Marathon, hung up in the Pæcile or gallery in Athens, at the head of the generals, haranguing the soldiers and leading the attack. Yet this same people, when it had become more rich and luxurious, erected three hundred statues of Demetrius Phalereus.

<sup>380</sup> 'qui prodiderunt memoriæ (aliquid) de eo,' 'who have related (anything) about him.' 'nihil,' is used for *neminem*.' Gram. R. 61. Obs. 3.

illo fuisse excellentius, vel in vitiis vel in virtutibus. Natus in amplissimâ civitate, summo genere : omnium ætatis suæ multò formosissimus : ad omnes res aptus, consilii que plenus ; namque imperator fuit summus mari et terrâ : disertus, ut imprimis dicendo valeret ; et <sup>381</sup> tanta erat commendatio oris atque orationis, ut nemo ei dicendo posset resistere : dives : quum tempus posceret, laboriosus, patiens, liberalis, splendidus non minùs in vitâ quàm victu : affabilis, blandus, temporibus callidissimè inserviens : idem, <sup>382</sup> simul ac se remiserat, nec causa suberat quare animi laborem perferret, luxuriosus, dissolutus, libidinosus, intemperans, reperiatur : ut omnes admirarentur in uno homine tantam inesse dissimilitudinem, tamque diversam naturam. Quum Athenis splendidissimâ civitate natus esset, omnes Athenienses splendore ac dignitate vitæ superâsse dicitur. Postquam indè expulsus Thebas venerit, <sup>383</sup> adeò studiis eorum inservisse, ut nemo eum labore corporisque viribus posset æquiparare : <sup>384</sup> omnes enim Bœotii magis firmitati corporis quàm ingenii acunini inserviunt. <sup>385</sup> Eundem, apud Lacedæmonios, quorum moribus summa virtus in patientiâ ponebatur, sic duritiei se dedisse, ut parcimoniâ victûs atque cultûs omnes Lacedæmonios vinceret. Venisse ad Persas, apud quos summa laus esset fortiter venari, luxurio-

---

<sup>381</sup> ' and such was the charm of his language and manner.'

<sup>382</sup> ' as soon as he had allowed himself recreation.'

<sup>383</sup> '(dicitur eum) adeo inservisse eorum studiis.' Dicitur is understood through the paragraph.

<sup>384</sup> ' for all the Bœotians attend more to strength of body than to acuteness of intellect.'

<sup>385</sup> '(it is said) that this same (man) so devoted himself to simplicity among the Lacedæmonians, by whose customs the greatest exercise of virtue was placed in endurance.'

sè vivere ; <sup>386</sup> horum sic imitatum consuetudinem, ut illi ipsi eum in his maximè admirarentur. Quibus rebus effecisse ut, apud quoscunque esset, princeps poneretur, habereturque carissimus.

XLII. THE LOVE OF KNOWLEDGE.

Tantus est innatus in nobis cognitionis amor et scientiæ, ut nemo dubitare possit, quin ad eas res hominum natura, nullo emolumento invitata, rapiatur. Videmusne, ut pueri ne verberibus quidem a contemplandis rebus perquirendisque deterreantur ? ut pulsati requirant, et aliquid scire se gaudeant ? ut aliis narrare gestiant ? ut pompâ, ludis atque ejusmodi spectaculis, teneantur, ob eamque rem vel famem et sitim perferant ? <sup>387</sup> Quid verò ? qui ingenuis studiis atque artibus delectantur, nonne videmus, eos <sup>388</sup> nec valetudinis, nec rei familiaris habere rationem ? omniaque perpeti ipsâ cognitione et scientiâ captos ? et cum maximis curis et laboribus compensare eam, quam ex discendo capiunt, voluptatem ? Mihi quidem Homêrus hujusmodi quiddam vidisse videtur in iis, quæ de Sirenum cantibus finxerit. <sup>389</sup> Neque enim vocum suavitate videntur, aut novitate quâdam et varietate cantandi, revocare eos solitæ, qui prætervehebantur : sed quia multa se scire profitebantur ; ut homines ad earum saxa discendi cupiditate adhærescerent.

XLIII. THE INATTENTIVE JUDGES.

Demosthenes quum aliquando quendam in causâ cap-

<sup>386</sup> (' eum) sic imitatum (esse) horum consuetudinem.'

<sup>387</sup> ' quid verò (plura dicam) ?'

<sup>388</sup> ' neither regard health nor riches.'

<sup>389</sup> ' neque enim (Sirenes) videntur (mihi) solitæ (fuisse) revocare eos, qui prætervehebantur suavitate vocum,' &c.

itali defenderet, ac iudices videret parum attentos ; ‘ Paulisper,’ inquit <sup>390</sup> ‘ aures mihi præbete, rem narraturo novam atque auditu jucundam.’ Ad quæ verba quum <sup>391</sup> illi jam aures arrexissent, ‘ Adolescens,’ inquit, ‘ quispiam, asinum conduxerat, <sup>392</sup>quo Athenis Megãram profecturus uteretur. In itinere autem cum æstus meridianus ingravesceret, neque esset umbraculum, quo solis ardorem defenderet, depositis clitellis, sub asino sedens, umbrâ ejus semet obtegebat. Id vero agaso vetabat, hominem inde depellens, atque clamans, asinum esse locatum, non umbram asini. <sup>393</sup>Alter e diverso contendebat, etiam umbram asini sibi esse conductam. Atque ea rixa adè inter eos exarsit, ut etiam <sup>394</sup>ad manus venerint. Tandem in jus ambulans.’ Hæc locutus Demosthenes, ubi vidisset iudices diligenter auscultantes, repenti cœpit a suggestu descendere. Tum revocatus a iudicibus rogatusque, ut <sup>395</sup>reliquam fabulam pergeret enarrare, ‘ Quid ?’ inquit, ‘ de asini umbrâ libet audire ? <sup>396</sup>viri causam, de vitâ periclitantis, audire gravamini ?’

---

<sup>390</sup> ‘lend me your ears, as I am going to relate a new and delightful story ;’ ‘jucundum auditu,’ ‘delightful to hear.’ Gram. R. 38, Obs. 2 and 3.

<sup>391</sup> This is like the English expression, ‘they had pricked up their ears,’ said only of beasts ; ‘they listened.’

<sup>392</sup> ‘which he might use to go from Athens to Megara.’

<sup>393</sup> ‘the other on the contrary.’ The ellipsis is here the same in both languages.

<sup>394</sup> ‘venerint ad manus,’ ‘came to blows.’

<sup>395</sup> ‘the rest of the story.’ Gram. R. 2, Obs. 3.

<sup>396</sup> ‘Are you unwilling to listen to the case of a man, whose life is in jeopardy ?’



## XLIV. THE SEVEN WISE MEN OF GREECE.

A piscatoribus, in Milesiâ regione verriculum tra-  
hentibus, quidam jactum emerat. Extractâ deinde mag-  
ni ponderis aureâ mensû, orta controversiâ est; <sup>397</sup>illis  
piscium se capturam vendidisse affirmantibus, hœc for-  
tunam jactûs se emisse dicente. <sup>398</sup>Quâ conditione,  
propter novitatem rei et magnitudinem pecunia, ad uni-  
versum ejus civitatis populum delatâ, placuit Apollinem  
Delphicum consuli, cuinam adjudicari mensa deberet.  
Deus respondit, illi esse dandam, qui sapientiâ cæteros  
præstaret. Tum illi communi consensu Thaleti men-  
sam dederunt. Ille cessit eam Bianti, Bias Pittaco, is  
protinus alii. Deincepsque per omnium septem sapien-  
tum orbem <sup>399</sup>ad ultimum ad Solonem pervenit. Qui et  
titulum amplissimæ sapientiæ et præmium ad ipsum  
Apollinem transtulit.

## XLV. THE DEATH OF ARCHIMEDES.

Archimedis fructuosam industriam fuisse dicerem,  
<sup>400</sup>nisi eadem illi et dedisset vitam, et abstulisset. Cap-  
tis enim Syracusis, Marcellus machinationibus ejus  
multum ac diu victoriam suam inhibitam senserat. Exi-  
miâ tamen hominis prudentiâ delectatus, <sup>401</sup>ut capiti illi-

---

<sup>397</sup> 'the former affirming that they had sold only the fish which should be taken; the latter asserting that he had bought the chance of the throw.'

<sup>398</sup> 'quâ conditione delatâ ad universum populum ejus civitatis.'  
i. e. of Miletus.

<sup>399</sup> 'ad ultimum,' 'at last.'

<sup>400</sup> 'unless the same (industry) had both given him life and de-  
prived (him of it).'

<sup>401</sup> 'edixit ut parceretur capiti illius,' 'that his life should be  
spared, (n. 225) placing almost as much glory in the preservation of  
Archimedes, as in the conquest of Syracuse.'

us parceretur edixit ; penè tantum gloriæ in Archimede servato, quantum in oppressis Syracusis reponens. <sup>402</sup>At is, dum animo et oculis in terram defixis formas describit, militi qui prædandi gratiâ domum irruerat, strictoque super caput gladio, quisnam esset, interrogabat, propter nimiam cupiditatem investigandi, quod requirebat, nomen suum indicare non potuit ; sed protracto manibus pulvere ; ‘ Noli,’ inquit, ‘ obsecro, istum disturbare ; ’ ac perinde, <sup>403</sup>quasi negligens imperii victoris, obtruncatus, sanguine suo artis suæ lineamenta confudit. Quo accidit, ut propter idem studium <sup>404</sup>modò donaretur vitâ, modò spoliaretur.

XLVI. THE REFORMED LIBERTINE.

<sup>405</sup>Perditæ luxuriæ Athenis adolescens Polemo quum a convivio non post occasum solis, sed post ortum surrexisset, domumque rediens Xenocratis philosophi patentem januam vidisset, vino gravis, unguentis delibutus, sertis capite redimito, pellucidâ veste amictus, refertam turbâ doctorum hominum scholam ejus intravit. <sup>406</sup>Nec contentus tam deformi introitu, consedit etiam, ut clarissimum eloquium et prudentissima præcepta temulentiae lasciviis eluderet. Ortâ deinde, ut par erat, omnium indignatione, Xenocrates <sup>407</sup>vultum in eodem habitu continuit, omissâque re, quam disserebat,

---

<sup>402</sup> ‘ at is, dum animo et oculis defixis in terram describit formas, non potuit indicare suum nomen militi, qui,’ &c.

<sup>403</sup> ‘ as if disregarding the command of the victor,’ i. e. the soldier. Gram R. 10, and Obs. 1.

<sup>404</sup> ‘ modo . . modo,’ ‘ at one time . . at another.’

<sup>405</sup> ‘ a youth of abandoned licentiousness at Athens.’

<sup>406</sup> ‘ not satisfied with so disgraceful an entrance,’ . . ‘ that he might ridicule with the ribaldry of drunkards,’ &c.

<sup>407</sup> ‘ preserved his countenance in the same expression.’

de modestiâ ac temperantiâ loqui cœpit. <sup>408</sup>Cujus gravitate sermonis resipiscere coactus Polemo primùm coronam capite detractam projecit : paulò pòst brachium intra pallium reduxit : procedente tempore oris convivalis hilaritatem deposuit ; ad ultimum totam luxuriam exuit, uniusque orationis saluberrimâ medicinâ sanatus <sup>409</sup>ex infami ganeone maximus philosophus evasit. Peregrinatus est hujus animus in nequitiâ, non habitavit.

XLVII. LIBERTY RESTORED TO GREECE.

<sup>410</sup>Isthmiorum statum ludicrum aderat : <sup>411</sup>semper quidem et aliàs frequens, quum propter spectaculi studium insitum genti, quo certamina omnis generis artium, viriumque, ac pernicitatis visuntur ; tum quia propter opportunitatem loci per duo diversa maria, omnium Græcorum undique conventus erat. <sup>412</sup>Sed expectatione erecti, qui deinde status futurus Græciæ, quæ sua fortuna esset : alii non taciti solùm opinabantur, sed sermonibus etiam ferebant. Romani ad spectaculum consederunt ; et præco cum tubicine, ut mos est, in mediam arenam, unde solemnem carmine ludicrum indici solet, processit, et, tubâ silentio facto, ita pronunciat ; ‘ Senatus Romanus et Titus Quinctius imperator, Philippo rege Ma-

<sup>408</sup> ‘being sobered by the gravity of whose discourse.’

<sup>409</sup> ‘from an infamous libertine became a very great philosopher.’

<sup>410</sup> ‘statum ludicrum Isthmiorum (ludorum),’ ‘the usual spectacle of the Isthmian Games.’ They were celebrated on the Isthmus of Corinth.

<sup>411</sup> ‘always indeed at other times also frequented.’ ‘quum . . . tum’ beginning two successive sentences may be rendered, ‘as well . . . as’ or ‘both . . . and :’—‘quo’ refers to ‘spectaculi.’

<sup>412</sup> ‘excited with expectation (as to) what would be the state of Greece.’

cedonibusque devictis, <sup>413</sup>liberos, immunes, suis legibus esse jubet Corinthios, Phocenses, Locrensesque omnes, et insulam Eubœam, et Magnetas, Thessalos, Perrhæbos, Achæos, Phthiotas.' Percensuerat omnes gentes, quæ sub ditione Philippi regis fuerant. <sup>414</sup>Vix satis credere se quisque audisse; alii alios intueri, mirabundi velut somnii vanam speciem: quod ad quemque pertineret, suarum aurium fidei minimùm credentes, proximos interrogabant. Revocatus præco, quum unusquisque non audire, sed videre libertatis suæ nuncium averet, iterum pronunciat eadem. <sup>415</sup>Tum ab certo jam gaudio tantus cum clamore plausus est ortus, totiesque repetitus, ut facilè appareret, nihil omnium bonorum multitudini gratius, quàm libertatem, esse. Ludicrum deinde ita raptim peractum est, <sup>416</sup>ut nullius nec animi, nec oculi spectaculo intenti essent. Adeò unum gaudium præoccupaverat omnium aliarum sensum voluptatum. Ludis verò dimissis, <sup>417</sup>cursu propè omnes tendere ad imperatorem Romanum: ut, <sup>418</sup>ruente turbâ in

<sup>413</sup> 'commands that the Corinthians, &c., be free, exempt from tribute, independent,' 'suis legibus esse,' 'to be under one's own laws.' Gram. R. 7.

<sup>414</sup> 'Scarcely did each one fully believe that he had heard.' (Gram. R. 3, Obs. 3.) 'each regarded the others, as if beholding the visionary appearance of a dream.'

<sup>415</sup> 'Then from their joy now made certain arose such applause with acclamations,' &c.

<sup>416</sup> 'that neither the minds nor the eyes of any were fixed upon the spectacle.' The proposition already negatived by *nec*, is more emphatically negatived by the use of *nullius*, contrary to the common principle in Latin and English, that two negatives make an affirmative.

<sup>417</sup> 'almost all ran (tendere cursu) to the Roman emperor;' infinitive for imperfect indicative.

<sup>418</sup> 'the crowd (of those) wishing to approach him, and to touch

unum, adire, contingere dextram cupientium, coronas lemniscosque jacentium, haud procul periculo fuerit. Sed <sup>419</sup>erat trium ferme et triginta annorum; et quin robor juventæ tum gaudium ex tam insigni gloriæ fructu vires suppeditabant. <sup>420</sup>Nec præsens omnium modò effusa letitia est; sed per multos dies gratis et cogitationibus et sermonibus revocata.

NLVIII. THE HORATII AND CURIATII.

Fortè in <sup>421</sup>duobus tum exercitibus erant trigemini fratres, nec ætate, nec viribus dispares. Horatios Curiatiosque fuisse, satis constat; nec ferme res antiqua alia est nobilior; tamen in re tam clarâ nominum error manet; <sup>422</sup>utrius populi Horatii, utrius Curiatii fuerint. Auctores utròque trahunt; plures tamen invenio, qui Romanos Horatios vocent; <sup>423</sup>hos ut sequar, inclinât animus. Cum trigeminis, agunt reges, <sup>424</sup>ut pro suâ quis-

---

his hand pressing upon one (man),' &c. This sentence is subject of 'fuerit.' 'haud fuerit procul (a) periculo,' 'was dangerous.'

<sup>419</sup> 'he was almost thirtythree years (old).' n. 303.

<sup>420</sup> 'was the joy of all excessive only for the present.'

<sup>421</sup> The two armies were the Alban and the Roman, the commanders of which had agreed to decide the war by some method, less destructive than a general battle. They determined to entrust the decision to three brothers from each army; the three Romans were called Horatii, the three Albans Curiatii.

<sup>422</sup> 'of which nation were the Horatii, of which the Curiatii.' Gram. R. 15.

<sup>423</sup> 'my judgment inclines me to follow the latter,' i. e. those 'who call the Romans, Horatii.'

<sup>424</sup> This mode of expression, in which the sing. *quisque* is used with a plural verb, answers precisely to the English construction, 'that *they* should fight *each* for *his* own country.' Here the pronoun *his* is singular as referring to *each*, and not to *they*. 'Quisque,' and 'each,' may be considered as subjects of a verb singular understood, or the 'quisque' may be explained as in n. 364 & 245.

que patriâ dimicent ferro ; <sup>425</sup>ibi imperium fore, unde victoria fuerit. Nihil recusatur ; <sup>426</sup>tempus et locus convenit. Priusquam dimicarent, fœdus ictum inter Romanos et Albanos est his legibus, ut, cujusque populi cives eo certamine vicissent, <sup>427</sup>is alteri populo cum bonâ pace imperitaret.

Fœdere icto, trigemini, sicut convenerat, arma capiunt. Quum sui utrosque adhortarentur ; <sup>428</sup> ‘ Deos patrios, patriam ac parentes, quidquid civium domi, quidquid in exercitu sit, illorum tunc arma, illorum intuëri manus ; ’ feroces et suopte ingenio, et pleni adhortantium vocibus, in medium inter duas acies procedunt. Considerant utrinque pro castris duo exercitus, <sup>429</sup>periculi magis presentis, quàm curæ, expertes ; quippe imperium agebatur, in tam paucorum virtute atque fortunâ positum ; itaque ergo erecti suspensique in minimè gratum spectaculum animo intenduntur. Datur signum. Infestisque armis, velut acies, <sup>430</sup>terni juvenes, magnorum

<sup>425</sup> ‘ Ibi . . unde, ’ ‘ on that side . . on which. ’ As adverbs are only shorter expressions for what would otherwise require several words, an adverbial construction in one language cannot always be rendered literally ; thus, ‘ there, ’ means, ‘ in that place ; ’ render ‘ ibi, ’ therefore, ‘ on that side ; ’ so ‘ unde, ’ whence, ‘ on which side. ’ Gram. p. 160, Obs 1.

<sup>426</sup> Two substantives are here connected with a verb singular. Gram. R. 59, Obs. 4.

<sup>427</sup> ‘ is ’ here refers to the victorious people ; ‘ cum bonâ pace, ’ ‘ freely without further contest. ’

<sup>428</sup> ‘ that then their arms, their hands defend their country’s Gods, their country and parents, whatever citizens there are at home, whatever in the army. ’ Gram. R. 8.

<sup>429</sup> ‘ free from imminent danger, rather than from anxiety. ’ Gram. R. 14.

<sup>430</sup> ‘ terni juvenes ; ’ this phrase cannot be literally translated. ‘ Terni, ’ is used instead of *tres* when there are several parties of three each, ‘ the three youths on each side. ’

exercituum animos gerentes, concurrunt : <sup>431</sup>nec his, nec illis periculum suum ; publicum imperium servitiumque obversatur animo, futuraque ea deinde patriæ fortuna, quam ipsi fecissent. Ut primo statim concursu increpuere arma, micantesque fulsere gladii, horror ingens spectantes perstringit ; et <sup>432</sup>neutro inclinâtâ spe, torpebat vox spiritusque. <sup>433</sup>Consertis deinde manibus, quum jam non motus tantum corporum, agitatioque anceps telorum armorumque, sed vulnera quoque et sanguis <sup>434</sup>spectaculo essent ; duo Romani super alium alius, vulneratis tribus Albanis, expirantes corruerunt ; ad quorum casum quum conclamâsset gaudio Albanus exercitus, Romanas legiones jam spes tota, nondum tamen cura, deseruerat, <sup>435</sup>exanimis vice unius, quem tres Curiatii circumsteterant. Fortè is integer fuit, ut universis solus nequaquam par, sic <sup>436</sup>adversus singulos ferrox ; ergo, ut segregaret pugnam eorum, capessit fugam, <sup>437</sup>ita ratus secuturos, ut quemque vulnere affectum corpus sineret. Jam aliquantum spatii ex eo loco, <sup>438</sup>ubi pugnatum est, aufugerat, quum respiciens videt magnis intervallis sequentes ; unum haud procul ab se abesse ; in eum magno impetu rediit. Et dum Al-

<sup>431</sup> 'periculum suum obversatur animo, nec his, nec illis,' 'their own danger is present to the mind of neither.'

<sup>432</sup> 'and hope inclining to neither side, speech and breath failed,' through anxiety and expectation.

<sup>433</sup> 'consertis manibus,' 'having begun the combat.'

<sup>434</sup> 'essent spectaculo (spectantibus).' Gram. R. 22. and Obs. 2.

<sup>435</sup> 'lifeless for the fate of the one.'

<sup>436</sup> 'confident against each of them singly.' n. 430.

<sup>437</sup> 'thinking that they would follow so, as his wounded body would permit each one.'

<sup>438</sup> 'ubi pugnatum est (ab iis).' Gram. p. 151, Obs. 4. 'sequentes magnis intervallis,' 'at great intervals,' Gram. R. 55.

banus exercitus inclamat Curiatiis, uti opem ferant fratri, <sup>439</sup>jam Horatius, caeso hoste victor, secundam pugnam petebat ; tum clamore, <sup>440</sup>qualis ex insperato faventium solet, Romani adjuvant militem suum, et ille defungi praelio festinat. Prius itaque quam alter, qui nec procul aberat, consequi posset, et alterum Curiatium conficit. Jamque <sup>441</sup>æquato Marte singuli supererant ; sed nec spe, nec viribus pares. <sup>442</sup>Alterum intactum ferro corpus et geminata victoria, ferocem in certamen tertium, dabant ; alter, fessum vulnere, fessum cursu trahens corpus, victusque fratrum ante se strage, victori obicitur hosti ; nec <sup>443</sup>illud praelium fuit. Romanus exultans ; <sup>444</sup>‘ Duos,’ inquit ‘ fratrum Manibus dedi ; tertium causæ belli hujusce, ut Romanus Albano imperet, dabo.’ <sup>445</sup>Malè sustinenti arma gladium supernè jugulo defigit ; jacentem spoliat. Romani ovantes ac gratulantes Horatium accipiunt ; <sup>446</sup>eò majore cum gaudio, quò

<sup>439</sup> ‘ already Horatius, victorious from the slaughter of the enemy. (Gram. R. 62, Obs. I and 6,) was approaching the second encounter.’

<sup>440</sup> ‘ qualis ’ agrees with *clamor* understood ; which is the subject of ‘ solet,’ and the governing word of ‘ faventium ;’ ‘ ex insperato,’ ‘ unexpectedly.’

<sup>441</sup> ‘ the contest being now made equal, one on each side (n. 430) survived.’

<sup>442</sup> ‘ a body untouched by the sword and a double victory were rendering the one confident for the third combat.’

<sup>443</sup> ‘ nor was that (meeting) a contest ;’ the Curiatius exhausted by his wounds, by the pursuit and by the death of his brothers was unable to offer any resistance ; there was no struggle.

<sup>444</sup> ‘ dedi duos (Curiatios) manibus (meorum) fratrum,’ ‘ to the shades of my brothers ; the third I will devote to the cause of this war, that the Roman may rule the Alban.’

<sup>445</sup> ‘ he with a downward blow thrust his sword into the throat of him (Curiatius) hardly able to sustain his arms.’

<sup>446</sup> ‘ with so much the greater rejoicing, that the event had been feared.’ Gram. R. 61, Obs. 6.



prope metum res fuerat. Ad sepulturam inde suorum nequaquam paribus animis vertuntur; <sup>447</sup>quippe imperio alteri aucti, alteri ditionis alienæ facti. Sepulchra extant, quo quisque loco cecidit; duo Romana uno loco <sup>448</sup>propius Alban, tria Albana Romam versùs; sed distantia locis, et ut pugnatum est. Priusquam inde digrederentur, <sup>449</sup>roganti Metto, ex fœdere icto quid imperarat, imperat Tullus uti juventutem in armis habeat; <sup>450</sup>usurum se eorum operâ, si bellum cum Vejentibus foret; ita exercitus inde domos abducti.

XLIX. HORATIUS MURDERS HIS SISTER.

Princeps Horatius ibat, trigemina spolia præ se gerens, cui soror virgo, quæ desponsa <sup>451</sup>uni ex Curiatiis fuerat, obvia ante portam Capenam fuit: cognitoque super humeros fratris paludamento sponsi, quod ipsa confecerat, solvit crines, et flebiliter nomine sponsum mortuum appellat. Movet feroci juveni animum comploratio sororis in victoriâ suâ tantoque gaudio publico. Stricto itaque gladio, simul verbis increpans, transfigit puellam. 'Abi hinc cum immaturo amore ad sponsum,' inquit, <sup>452</sup>'oblita fratrum mortuorum vivique, oblita patriæ. Sic

<sup>447</sup> 'for those of one party (the Romans) were increased in power; those of the other were become (subjects) of foreign sway.' Gram. R. 7.

<sup>448</sup> 'propius (ad) Alban: 'so, 'versus (ad) Romam.' Gram. R. 42 at the end.

<sup>449</sup> Mettus general of the Albans, in compliance with the treaty (ex fœdere icto) made with Tullus, king of the Romans, subjects himself to the commands of the latter.

<sup>450</sup> 'c usurum (esse) eorum operâ; 'the antecedent of 'eorum' is 'juventutem.' n. 245.

<sup>451</sup> 'uni ex Curiatiis.' Gram. R. 11, Obs. 2. 'obvia fuit,' 'met,' 'cui,' is governed by 'obvia.' Gram. R. 12.

<sup>452</sup> 'oblita mortuorum fratrum vivique (fratris).' Gram. R. 19.

eat, quæcunque Romana lugebit hostem.' Atrox visum id facinus patribus plebique : <sup>453</sup>sed recens meritum factò obstabat ; tamen raptus in jus ad regem. Rex, ne ipse tam tristis ingratiq̃ue ad vulgus iudicii, aut secundum iudicium, supplicii auctor esset, concilio populi advocato, 'Duumvĩros,' inquit, 'qui Horatio perduellionem iudicent, secundum legem facio.' Hâc lege Duumviri creati, <sup>454</sup>qui se absolvere non rebantur eâ lege, ne innoxium quidem, posse, quum condemnâssent : tum alter ex his, <sup>455</sup>'P. Horati, tibi perduellionem iudico,' inquit : 'I, lictor, collĩga manus.' Accesserat lictor, injiciebatque laqueum ; tum Horatius, auctore Tullo, clemente lęgis interprete, 'Provoco,' inquit ; ita de provocatione certatum ad populum est. Moti homines sunt in eo iudicio, maxinẽ P. Horatio patre proclamante, se filiam jure cæsam iudicare ; <sup>456</sup>ni ita esset, patrio jure in filium animadversurum fuisse. Orabat deinde, ne se quem paulò ante cum egregiâ stirpe conspexissent, orbum liberis facerent. Inter hæc senex, juvenem amplexus, spolia Curiatorum fixa eo loco, qui nunc Pila Horatia appellatur, ostentans, <sup>457</sup>'Hunc cine,' aiebat, 'quem modò decoratum ovantemque victoriâ incedentem vidistis, Quirites, eum sub furcâ vinctum inter verbera et cruciatus videre potestis ? <sup>458</sup>quod vix Albanorum oculi tam deforme

<sup>453</sup> 'his recent service palliated the crime : yet he was carried to trial before the king.'

<sup>454</sup> 'who thought that they could not release even an innocent person by that law.'

<sup>455</sup> Publi Horati. Gram. p. 31. 'I condemn thee as guilty of murder.'

<sup>456</sup> 'If he had not considered his daughter justly put to death that he should have punished his son by his parental authority.'

<sup>457</sup> 'hunc cine' and 'eum' are both the subject of 'videre,' and are used redundantly to express the strong emphasis of passion.

<sup>458</sup> 'which so disgraceful a spectacle.'

spectaculum ferre possent. <sup>459</sup>I, lictor, colliga manus, quæ paulò antè armatæ imperium populo Romano pepererunt. I, caput obnube liberatoris urbis hujus : arbori infelici suspende : verbera, vel intra pomærium, modò inter illa pila et spolia hostium ; vel extra pomærium, modò intra sepulchra Curiatorum. Quò enim ducere hunc juvenem potestis, ubi non sua decora eum a tantâ scèditate supplicii vindicent ?' <sup>460</sup>Non tulit populus nec patris lacrimas, nec ipsius parem in omni periculo animum : absolveruntque admiratione magis virtutis, quàm jure causæ. Itaque, ut cædes manifesta, aliquo tamen piaculo, lueretur, <sup>461</sup>imperatum patri, ut filium expiaret pecuniâ publicâ. Is, quibusdam piacularibus sacrificiis factis, quæ deinde genti Horatiæ tradita sunt, transmissa per viam tigillo, capite adoperto, velut sub jugum misit juvenem. Id hodiè quoque publicè semper refectum manet. Sororium tigillum vocant. Horatiæ sepulchrum, <sup>462</sup>quo loco corruerat icta, constructum est saxo quadrato.

#### L. THE DESTRUCTION OF ALBA.

Inter hæc jam præmissi Albam erant equites, qui multitudinem traducerent Romam. Legiones deinde ductæ ad diruendam urbem ; quæ ubi intravere portas,

<sup>459</sup> The father here repeats in irony the terms of the law, and of the sentence on his son ; that his hands should be tied ; his head covered ; that he should be scourged ; and be suspended to the fatal tree—the gibbet.

<sup>460</sup> ' the people could not withstand the tears of the father, nor the constancy of (the son) himself unmoved in every danger.'

<sup>461</sup> ' imperatum (est) patri,' ' the father was directed to expiate the son at the public expense.'

<sup>462</sup> ' quo loco,' ' in which place,' ' where,' n. 425. ' saxo quadrato,' ' of square stone.' Gram. R. 49, Obs. 3.

non quidem fuit tumultus ille, nec pavor, <sup>463</sup>qualis captarum esse urbium solet; quum, effractis portis, stratisve ariete muris, aut arce vi captâ, clamor hostilis et cursus per urbem armatorum omnia ferro flammâque miscet; sed silentium triste ac tacita mœstitia ita defixit omnium animos, ut præ metu obliti, quid relinquerent, quid secum ferrent, deficiente consilio, rogitanesque alii alios, nunc in liminibus starent, nunc errabundi domos suas, <sup>464</sup>ultimum illud visuri, pervagarentur. Ut verò jam equitum clamor exire jubentium instabat, jam fragor tectorum, quæ diruebantur, ultimis urbis partibus audiebatur, pulvisque, ex distantibus locis ortus, velut nube inductâ omnia impleverat; raptim, <sup>465</sup>quibus quisque poterat elatis, quum larem ac penates tectaue, in quibus natus quisque educatusque esset, relinquentes exirent; jam continens agmen migrantium impleverat vias; et <sup>466</sup>conspectus aliorum inutuâ miseratione integrabat lacrimas; vocesque etiam miserabiles exaudiebantur; mulierum præcipuè, quum obsessa ab armatis templa augusta præterirent, ac velut captos relinquerent Deos. <sup>467</sup>Egressis urbem Albanis, Romanus passim publica privataque omnia tecta adæquat solo; unaque hora quadringentorum annorum opus, quibus Alba steterat, excidio ac ruinis dedit. Templis tamen Deûm (ita enim edictum ab rege fuerat) temperatum est.

LI. HISTORY OF ALEXANDER.

Imperio suscepto, prima Alexandro cura paternarum

463 'qualis' agrees with 'pavor' understood. n. 440.

464 'about to witness this final (destruction.)'

465 'quibus elatis,' for *iis elatis, quæ*, 'taking those things which each was able.'

466 'the sight of others renewed their tears by mutual sympathy.'

467 'The Albans having left the city.' Gram. R. 45 Obs. 2.

exsequiarum fuit ; in quibus ante omnia <sup>468</sup>cædis conscios ad tumulum patris occīdi jussit. Inter initia regni multas gentes rebellantes compescuit ; orientes nonnullas seditiones exstinxit. Inchoatum deinde a patre Persicum bellum aggreditur. In cujus apparatu nuntiatur, Athenienses et Thebanos ab eo ad Persas defecisse, auctoremque ejus defectionis Demosthenein oratorem exstitisse ; qui omnes Macedonum copias unâ cum rege a Triballis deletas esse affirmaverit. <sup>469</sup>Quâ opinione mutatos omnium fermè civitatum animos esse ; præsidia Macedonum obsideri.

His motibus occursurus summâ celeritate in Græciam penetravit. <sup>470</sup>Athenienses, sicuti prius defecerant, ita primos consilii pœnitere cœpit, missisque legatis bellum deprecantur. Quibus auditis et graviter increpatis Alexander bellum remisit. Inde Thebas exercitum convertit <sup>471</sup>eâdem indulgentiâ usurus, si parem pœnitentiam invenisset. Sed Thebani armis, non precibus, usi sunt. Itaque victi gravissima quæque supplicia miserimæ captivitatis experti sunt. Urbs diruitur, agri inter victores dividuntur ; captivi <sup>472</sup>sub coronâ venduntur. Mi-

<sup>468</sup> 'conscios cædis,' 'those privy to the murder.' Gram. R. 12, Obs 3.

<sup>469</sup> 'quâ opinione (nuntiatur) animos,' &c., 'by which belief it is reported that the dispositions of almost all the cities are changed.' Believing him dead they began to favor the war party opposed to Alexander.

<sup>470</sup> 'cœpit' is here used impersonally. Gram. R. 29, Obs. 1. 'Athenienses,' acc. and 'consilii,' are immediate and remote objects of 'pœnitere ;' Gram. R. 29, Exc. 2. 'The Athenians first began to repent of the project.'

<sup>471</sup> The future participle expressing intention, 'with the intention of using the same leniency ;' so also 'occursurus,' 'for the purpose of opposing.'

<sup>472</sup> 'sub coronâ,' (in allusion to some Roman custom in the sale of captives,) 'by auction.'

seranda res Atheniensibus visa. Itaque profugos contra interdictum regis apud se receperunt. Quam rem ita <sup>473</sup>graviter tulit Alexander, ut secundâ legatione denuo bellum deprecantibus ita demum remitteret, ut oratores et duces, quorum fiduciâ toties rebellarent, sibi dederentur. <sup>474</sup>Res eò deducta est, ut, retentis oratoribus, duces in exsilium agerentur; qui ex continenti ad Darium profecti, non mediocre momentum Persarum viribus accessêre.

Jam ad Persicum bellum proficiscens, patrimonium omne suum, quod in Macedoniâ et Europâ habebat, amicis divisit, 'sibi Asiam sufficere' præfatus. <sup>475</sup>Nec exercitui alius quàm regi animus fuit. Quippe omnes obliti conjugum liberorumque, et longinquæ a domo militiæ nihil nisi Orientis opes cogitabant. Quum delati in Asiam essent, primus Alexander jaculum velut in hostilem terram jecit; armatusque de navi <sup>476</sup>tripudianti similis prosiluit, atque ita hostias cædit, precatus, ne se regem illæ terræ invitæ accipiant. In Illo quoque ad tumulos heroum, qui Trojano bello ceciderant, parentavit.

Inde hostem petens milites a populatione Asiæ prohibuit, <sup>477</sup>'parcendum suis rebus' præfatus, 'nec perdenda ea

<sup>473</sup> 'graviter tulit,' 'was angry at.'

<sup>474</sup> 'the matter was brought to this point.'

<sup>475</sup> 'nor was the disposition of the army, different from that of the king.' The idioms of the two languages are so different as not to allow of a literal translation, 'regi,' as well as 'exercitui,' is the object of 'fuit,' and is connected by 'quam' to 'exercitui.' Gram. R. 58, Obs. 1.

<sup>476</sup> 'similis (alicui) tripudianti,' 'like to one dancing.'

<sup>477</sup> 'that they should spare their own possessions, nor destroy those things, which they came to enjoy.' ('parcendum est ab iis.') Gram. p. 151, Obs. 4, and R. 32, 1, Obs. 1 and 2. 'rebus' is governed by R. 17, 4.

quæ possessuri venerint.' In exercitu ejus fuere peditum triginta duo millia, equitum quatuor millia quingenti, naves centum octoginta duo. Hâc tam parvâ manu <sup>478</sup>universum terrarum orbem vincere est aggressus. Quum ad tam periculosum bellum exercitum legeret, non juvenes robustos, sed veteranos, qui cum patre patruisque militaverant, elegit : ut non tam milites, quàm magistros militiæ electos putares. Prima cum hoste congressio in campis Adrastiæ fuit. In acie Persarum sexcenta millia militum fuerunt, <sup>479</sup>quæ non minùs arte quàm virtute Macedonum superata, terga verterunt. Magna itaque cædes Persarum fuit. De exercitu Alexandri novem pedites, <sup>480</sup>centum viginti equites cecidêre ; <sup>481</sup>quos rex magnificè humatos stauis equestribus donavit ; cognatis eorum autem immunitates a publicis muneribus dedit. Post victoriam major pars Asiæ ad eum defecit. Habuit et plura prælia cum præfectis Darii, quos jam non tam armis, quàm terrore nominis sui vicit.

Post hæc Gordium urbem petit, quæ posita est inter Phrygiam majorem et minorem, quòd audierat, in eâ urbe, in templo Jovis, jugum plaustrum Gordii esse positum ; <sup>482</sup>cujus nexum si quis solvisset, eum totâ Asiâ regna-

<sup>478</sup> 'the whole circle of the lands,' i. e. 'the whole world.'

<sup>479</sup> 'quæ ;' the relative is here neuter, referring to the masses 'millia,' rather than to the individuals 'militum ;' 'which' and not 'who.'

<sup>480</sup> 'centum viginti,' we use the conjunction in English 'a hundred and twenty.' So above 'centum octoginta,' a hundred and eighty.'

<sup>481</sup> We can say in Latin 'quos donavit stauis,' or quibus donavit stauas ; 'whom he presented with statues,' or to whom being magnificently buried the king granted equestrian statues.'

<sup>482</sup> '(he had heard) that ancient oracles had declared, if any one should untie the knot of which, (the yoke) that he would reign

turum, antiqua oracula cecinisse. Captâ igitur urbe, quum in templum venisset, illud jugum requisivit; quo monstrato, quum capita loramentorum intra nodos abscondita reperire non posset, gladio loramenta cædit, dicens <sup>483</sup> ‘ Nihil interest, quo modo nodus solvatur;’ atque ita resolutis nexibus, latentia in nodis capita invenit.

Hæc illi agenti nuntiatur, Darium cum ingenti exercitu adventare. Itaque timens angustias, magnâ celeritate Taurum transcendit. Quum Tarsum venisset, captus amœnitate Cydni fluminis, per mediam urbem influentis, projectis armis, plenus pulveris ac sudoris, in præfrigidam undam se projecit. Tum repentè tantus nervos ejus occupat rigor, <sup>484</sup>ut jam de eo actum esse videretur. Unus erat ex medicis, nomine Philippus, qui remedium polliceretur; sed hunc Parmenionis <sup>485</sup>epistolæ pridè e Cappadociâ missæ suspectum faciebant. Hic enim, ignarus infirmitatis Alexandri, <sup>486</sup>scripserat, a Philippo medico caveret; nam corruptum illum a Dario ingenti pecuniâ esse. Alexander tamen tutius est ratus, <sup>487</sup>dubiæ se fidei medico credere, quàm indubitato morbo perire. Accepto igitur poculo, epistolas medico tradidit; atque ita inter bibendum oculos in vultum legentis intendit. Ut securum conspexit, lætior factus est, sanitatemque quartâ die recepit.

---

through all Asia.’ Gram. R. 54, Obs. 2. The word ‘cecuisse,’ ‘to have sung,’ is used in speaking of oracles because they were delivered in measured language, and a modulated tone or chant.

<sup>483</sup> ‘ nihil interest;’ ‘ it is no matter.’ Gram. R. 29. Exc. 1. Obs. 2.

<sup>484</sup> ‘ that it seemed already to be all over with him.’

<sup>485</sup> ‘epistolæ,’ plur. is often used with the signification of the singular, ‘a letter of Parmenio;’ so below ‘epistolas tradidit,’ ‘delivered the letter.’

<sup>486</sup> ‘scripserat (ut) caveret,’ ‘that he should beware of;’ ‘ingenti pecuniâ’ ‘by a large (sum of money.)’

<sup>487</sup> ‘medico dubiæ fidei,’ ‘to a physician of doubtful faith.’



Interea Darius cum quadringentis millibus peditum, ac centum millibus equitum in aciem procedit. Movebat hæc multitudo hostium <sup>488</sup>respectu paucitatis suæ Alexandrum; nec tamen bellum differre ratus, <sup>489</sup>circumvectus suos, singulas gentes diversâ oratione alloquitur. Illyrios et Thracas opum ac divitiarum ostentatione; Græcos veterum bellorum memoriâ internecivique cum Persis odii accendebat. Macedones autem nunc Europæ victæ admonet, nunc Asiæ expetitæ; <sup>490</sup>nec inventas illis toto orbe pares vires gloriatur. Nec Darii segnis opera in ordinandâ acie fuit. Quippe ipse omnia <sup>491</sup>circumire, singulos hortati, veteris gloriæ Persarum admonere. Post hæc prælium ingentibus animis committitur. In eo uterque rex vulneratur. Tandiu certamen anceps fuit, quoad fugeret Darius. Exinde cædes Persarum secuta est. In castris eorum <sup>492</sup>multum auri cæterarumque opum inventum. Inter captivos castrorum mater et uxor et filiæ duæ Darii fuere. Ad quas visendas cùm Alexander venisset, conspectis armatis invicem <sup>493</sup>se complexæ, velut statim morituræ, complorationem edidere. <sup>494</sup>Provolutæ dein-

<sup>488</sup> 'respectu paucitatis suæ,' 'in comparison with his small number.'

<sup>489</sup> 'circumvectus alloquitur suos (milites),' 'riding round he addresses his soldiers, each nation in a different style'

<sup>490</sup> 'and boasts that they have not encountered equal forces in the whole world.' n. 482.

<sup>491</sup> The infinitive is here used for the indicative pres. 'goes round,' 'admonere (eos) veteris gloriæ, &c.' Gram. R. 23.

<sup>492</sup> 'multum auri,' 'much gold and other wealth.' Gram. R. 8 Obs. 1 and 2.

<sup>493</sup> 'se' here expresses a reciprocal, and not a reflective action; 'each other.'

<sup>494</sup> 'provolutæ genibus or ad genua.' Gram. R. 25, Obs. 5.

le genibus Alexandri mortis dilationem precantur, dum Darii corpus sepeliverint. Motus tantâ mulierum pietate Alexander, et Darium vivere dixit, et timentibus mortis metum dempsit, easque haberi ut reginas præcepit.

Post hoc prælium Parmenionem ad occupandam Persicam classem, <sup>495</sup>aliosque amicorum suorum ad recipiendas Asiæ civitates misit, quæ statim, auditâ fanâ victoriæ, in potestatem victorum venerunt. Tunc in Syriam proficiscitur, ubi <sup>496</sup>obvios cum infulis multos Orientis reges habuit. Ex his, pro meritis singulorum, alios in societatem recepit, aliis regnum ademit, suffectis in loca eorum novis regibus. Insignis præter cæteros fuit Abdalonymus, rex ab Alexandro Sidoniæ constitutus. Quem Alexander, <sup>497</sup>quum operam locare ad puteos exhauriendos hortosque irrigandos solitus esset, regem fecerat, spretis nobilebus, <sup>498</sup>ne generis id, non dantis, beneficium putarent. Quum Tyriorum legatis, qui ei coronam auream magni ponderis miserant, significâset, <sup>499</sup>se Tyrum ire velle ad vota Herculi reddenda, iique ejus introitum deprecarentur, ita exarsit, ut urbi excidium minaretur. Confestim admoto exercitu, post diuturnam

<sup>495</sup> 'and others of his friends.' Gram. R. 11.

<sup>496</sup> 'habuit obvios,' 'he received.'

<sup>497</sup> 'locare operam,' 'to hire himself.'

<sup>498</sup> 'lest they should consider that as the reward of their rank and not the favor of the giver.'

<sup>499</sup> 'that he wished to go to Tyre to pay his vows to Hercules,' 'ad vota reddenda;' this form of expression, so common in Latin, cannot be imitated in English; 'vota' is the object of the relation represented by 'ad,' and 'reddenda' a passive participle agreeing with 'vota.' 'Herculi' is the remote object of that participle, 'for vows to be paid to Hercules.' For the participle, we must in rendering substitute an active infinitive verb, and make the word with which the former agrees the object of the latter.

obsidionem, Tyriis muros animosè defendentibus, urbs tandem per perditionem capitur.

Inde Rhodum Alexander, Ægyptum, Ciliciamque sine certamine cepit. Ad Jovem deinde Ammonem pergit, <sup>500</sup>consulturus et de eventu futurorum et de origine suâ. Igitur Alexander, cupiens originem divinam sibi tribui, subornat antistites, <sup>501</sup>quid sibi responderi velit per præmissos docens. Itaque ingredientem templum statim antistites, ut Ammonis filium, salutant. Simul victoriam omnium bellorum, possessionemque terrarum dari respondetur. <sup>502</sup>Comitibus quoque ejus imperatum, ut Alexandrum pro deo, non pro rege colerent. Reversus ab Ammone Alexandriam condidit, <sup>503</sup>et coloniam Macedonum caput esse Ægypti jubet.

Darius quum Babyloniam profugisset, per epistolam Alexandrum <sup>504</sup>precatur, redimendarum sibi captivarum potestatem faciat, inque eam rem magnam pecuniam pollicetur. Sed Alexander in pretium captivarum regnum omne, non pecuniam petit. <sup>505</sup>Interjecto tempore

<sup>500</sup> 'for the purpose of consulting (n. 471) him both concerning the result of future (events) and concerning his own origin.' Alexander being desirous of having a divine origin attributed to him, wished to ask the oracle, whose son he was; the priests, secretly informed of his wishes, hailed him as the son of Jupiter Ammon.

<sup>501</sup> 'docens per (nuntios) præmissos,' &c. 'informing them by messengers sent forward what he wished to be answered to him.'

<sup>502</sup> 'His followers were commanded.' Gram. p. 151, Obs. 4.

<sup>503</sup> 'and orders a colony of Macedonians (i. e. Alexandria) to be the capital of Egypt.'

<sup>504</sup> 'precatur Alexandrum per epistolam, (ut) faciat sibi potestatem redimendarum captivarum;' the feminine is here used because the captives referred to are the wife, mother, and daughter of Darius; 'that he would give him permission to ransom the captives.'

<sup>505</sup> 'Some time having intervened another letter (n. 485) of Darius,' &c.

aliæ epistolæ Darii Alexandro redduntur, quibus filiæ matrimonium et regni portio offertur. Sed Alexander <sup>506</sup> ‘sua sibi dari’ rescripsit, jussitque regni arbitria victori permittere. Tum, spe pacis amissâ, bellum Darius reparat, et cum quadringentis millibus peditum, et centum millibus equitum <sup>507</sup>obviàm vadit Alexandro. In itinere nuntiatur, uxorem ejus decessisse, <sup>508</sup>ejusque mortem illacrymatum Alexandrum, exequiasque benignè prosecutum esse. Tunc Darius, quum se beneficiis quoque a rege superatum videret, tertias <sup>509</sup>epistolas scripsit, et gratias egit, quòd nihil hostile in suos fecerit. Offert deinde majorem partem regni usque ad flumen Euphraten, et <sup>510</sup>alteram filiam uxorem; pro reliquis captivis triginta millia talentorum. Ad hæc Alexander, ‘gratiarum actionem supervacaneam esse,’ respondit; ‘se didicisse non adversus calamitates hostium, sed vires eorum contendere. Cæterùm neque mundum posse duobus solibus regi, <sup>511</sup>neque orbem terrarum duo maxima regna salvo statu terrarum habere posse; <sup>512</sup>proin-

---

<sup>506</sup> ‘that what was already his own by conquest was given him,’ that is, the portion of the kingdom which Darius offered.

<sup>507</sup> ‘goes to meet Alexander.’ ‘Alexandro’ is dat. after ‘obviàm.’ Gram. R. 41 and 12.

<sup>508</sup> ‘Alexandrumque illacrymatum (esse) ejus mortem,’ ‘lamented her death;’ so below, ‘superatum (esse).’

<sup>509</sup> ‘Epistolas.’ n. 485 and 505, ‘and gave thanks, because he done nothing inimical towards his (friends). n. 10.

<sup>510</sup> ‘the other daughter,’ the peculiar force of *alter* being ‘the other of two;’ of *alius* ‘another of any number.’

<sup>511</sup> ‘nor that the world could contain two very great kingdoms consistently with the safety of the government of the earth.’ It will be seen that ‘mundas,’ is the phrase used in speaking of the sun; ‘orbis terrarum’ in speaking of the kingdoms; ‘mundus’ signifies this globe with the heavenly bodies; ‘the universe;’ ‘orbis terrarum’ this earth alone.

<sup>512</sup> ‘proinde (ut) paret aut deditionem eo die, aut aciem in posterum (diem).’

de aut deditionem eo die, aut in posterum aciem paret.' Postero die aciem producunt. Ante prælium <sup>513</sup>utraq̃ue acies hostibus spectaculo fuit. Macedones multitudinem hominum, corporum magnitudinem armorumque pulchritudinem mirabantur; Persæ a tam paucis victa suorum tot millia stupebant. Rarò ullo prælio <sup>514</sup>tantum sanguinis fusum est. Darius quum vinci suos videret, mori voluit et ipse, sed a proximis fugere compulsus est. Alexander autem periculosissima quæque aggrediebatur, et ubi confertissimos hostes acerrimè pugnare conspexisset, eò se semper ingerebat. Hoc prælio Asiæ imperium ei obtigit, <sup>515</sup>quinto post acceptum regnum anno. Post hæc expugnat Persepolin, caput Persici regni, urbem antiquissimam plurimisque refertam opibus, quæ interitu ejus primùm apparuêre.

Interea Darius a cognatis suis in vico Parthorum Tharâ aureis compedibus <sup>516</sup>vincitur. Alexander postero die citato cursu supervenit, ibique cognovit, Dariuni clauso vehiculo per noctem exportatum. Jusso <sup>517</sup>cætero exercitu <sup>518</sup>subsequi, cum sex millibus equitum

<sup>513</sup> 'each army was a subject of admiration to the enemies.' Gram. R. 22.

<sup>514</sup> 'tantum sanguinis,' 'so much blood.' Gram. R. 8.

<sup>515</sup> 'the fifth year after he had inherited the kingdom.'

<sup>516</sup> 'vincitur,' 'is bound,' to be distinguished from vincitur,' 'is conquered.'

<sup>517</sup> 'cætero exercitu,' 'the rest of the army;' 'cæteri,' plur. means the rest of a number, i. e. 'the others;' 'cæter,' sing. part of a thing in opposition to the whole or another part. Gram. R. 2. Obs. 3.

<sup>518</sup> The force of the prepositions in composition, is well illustrated by these compounds of sequi, 'sequi;' 'to follow;' 'insequi,' 'to follow close,' 'to pursue;' 'subsequi,' 'to follow on leisurely;' 'assequi,' 'to follow up,' 'to overtake;' 'consequi,' 'to follow up in company with another;' 'persequi,' 'to follow through,' 'to execute.'

fugientem insequitur ; in itinere multa et periculosa prælia fecit. Emensus deinde <sup>519</sup>multum itineris quum nulum Darii invenisset indicium, respirandi equis datâ potestate, unus ex militibus, dum ad fontem proximum pergit, in vehiculo Darium, multis quidem vulneribus confossum, sed spirantem adhuc invenit, et unum e captivis ad eum adduxit. <sup>520</sup>Quem quum rex ex voce civem esse cognovisset, Alexandro dicere jubet, se plurimam ei gratiam habere, quòd in matrem liberosque suos regium, non hostilem animum exhibuisset. Quare se precari <sup>521</sup>superùm inferùmque numina, et deos regni custodes et præsides, ut illi terrarum omnium contingat imperium. Post hæc porrectâ manu expiravit. Quæ ubi Alexandro nuntiata sunt, viso corpore defuncti, tam indignam mortem lacrymis prosecutus est ; corpusque regio more sepeliri jussit.

Dum hæc in Asiâ gerebantur, Græcia ferè omnis spe recuperandæ libertatis, ad arma concurrerat, auctoritatem Lacedæmoniorum secuta. Dux hujus belli Agis, rex Lacedæmoniorum fuit. Quem motum Antipater, dux ab Alexandro in Macedoniâ relictus, in ipso ortu oppressit. Magna tamen utrimque cædes fuit. Agis rex, quum <sup>522</sup>suos terga dantes videret, dimissis satellitibus, ut Alexandro felicitate, non virtute inferior videretur, tantam stragem hostium edidit, ut agmina interdum

---

519 ' multum itineris,' ' a great distance.' n. 514.

520 ' whom (i. e. the Persian captive) the king (i. e. Darius) perceiving to be a countryman from his language.'

521 ' superùm, inferùm,' for ' superiorum, inferiorum.' Gram. p. 34, *Exc. in declension, Note.* ' the deities of the heavenly and of the infernal regions.'

522 ' seeing his (soldiers) retreating, and having dismissed his followers, that he might seem inferior to Alexander in fortune and not in courage,' &c.

fugaret. <sup>523</sup>Ad postremum, etsi a multitudine victus, gloriâ tamen omnes vicit.

Alexander autem, Hyrcanis Mardisque subactis, habitum regum Persarum et diadema, insolitum antea regibus Macedonicis, assumit, et amicos quoque longam vestem auratam et purpuream sumere jubet. Ut luxum quoque Persarum imitaretur, ingentes epularum apparatus fecit, et convivium juxta regiam magnificentiam instruxit.

Tum etiam primùm <sup>524</sup>hostili odio in suos sævire cœpit. Maximè indignabatur, carpi se sermonibus suorum, quòd Philippi patris patriæque mores subvertisset. Propter quæ crimina Parmenio senex, dignitate regi proximus, cum Philotâ filio, interficitur. Fremere itaque <sup>525</sup>omnes universis castris cœpêre, innoxii senis filiique casum miserantes; interdum, 'se quoque non debere meliùs sperare,' dicentes. Quæ quum nuntiata Alexandro essent, simulat, <sup>526</sup>se ex amicis quosdam in patriam victoriæ nuntios missurum. Hortatur milites, ut suis scriberent, datasque epistolas tacitè ad se deferri jubet; ex quibus cognito de se singulorum judicio, in unam cohortem eos, qui de rege <sup>527</sup>duriùs opinati fuerant, contri-

<sup>523</sup> 'ad postremum,' 'at last.'

<sup>524</sup> 'sævire in suos (amicos) odio hostili,' 'to assail his friends with hostile fury.'

<sup>525</sup> 'omnes (milites in) castris universis;' 'omnes' here expresses 'all' in a vague and general manner, 'universis' adds the emphatic idea, 'all at once,' or 'without exception;' 'in the whole camp.' n. 485.

<sup>526</sup> 'se missurum (esse) quosdam ex amicis, (Gram. R. 11, Obs. 2.) in patriam nuntios victoriæ,' 'that he is going to send some of his friends home to announce his success.'

<sup>527</sup> The comparative 'durius,' is here used absolutely, n. 145. 'who had judged too harshly of the king.'

buit, aut consumpturus eos, aut in ultimis terris in colonias distributurus. Inde Drancas, Euergetas, cæterosque populos, qui ad radicem Caucasi habitabant, subegit. Interea unus ex amicis Darii, Bessus, vinctus adducitur, qui regem non solùm prodiderat, verùm etiam interfecerat. <sup>528</sup>Quem in ultionem perfidiæ fratri Darii excruciantum tradidit. Et ut his terris nomen relinqueret, urbem Alexandriam super annem Tanaim condidit. In Bactrianis quoque Sogdianisque duodecim urbes condidit, ibique eos, quos in exercitu seditiosos cognoverat, habitare jussit.

His ita gestis solemnè die amicos in convivium vocat. Ubi <sup>529</sup>ortâ inter ebrios rerum a Philippo gestarum mentione, ipse se patri præferre cœpit, assentante majore convivarum parte. Itaque quum unus e senibus, Clitus, fiduciâ amicitiaæ regiæ, memoriam Philippi tueretur, laudaretque <sup>530</sup>ejus res gestas, Alexander aded irâ exarsit, ut, telo a satellite raptò, Clitum in convivio trucidaret. Pòst, iræ æstu subsidente, in pœnitentiam versus, mori voluit. Mansit hæc moriendi voluntas etiam insequentibus diebus, <sup>531</sup>donec exercitûs universi precibus exoratus est, precantis, ne ita unius mortem doleat, ut universos perdat; neque milites in ultimam deductos barbariam, inter infestas gentes destituat. Revocato igitur ad bellum animo, Chorasmos et Dahas in deditionem accepit.

---

<sup>528</sup> 'quem' is immediate object, and 'fratri' the remote object of 'tradidit'; 'whom he delivered to the brother of Darius, to be punished in revenge of his treachery.'

<sup>529</sup> 'mention of the actions performed by Philip having been made among them when excited by drinking.'

<sup>530</sup> 'ejus res gestas,' 'his exploits.'

<sup>531</sup> 'until he was prevailed upon by the entreaties of the whole army, imploring him not to deplore the death of one, so as to destroy all.'



Post hæc Indiam petit, ut Oceano finiret imperium. Cui gloriæ ut etiam exercitus ornamenta convenirent, phaleras equorum et arma militum argento inducit; exercitumque suum, ab argenteis clypeis, 'Argyraspidas' appellavit. Quum ad Nysam urbem venisset, <sup>532</sup>oppidanis non repugnantibus, fiduciâ Liberi patris, a quo condita urbs erat, parcî jussit. Tunc ad sacrum montem duxit exercitum, vite hederâque <sup>533</sup>non aliter vestitum, quàm si manu cultus exornatusque esset. Ubi ad montem accessit, exercitus, <sup>534</sup>repentino mentis impetu correptus, ululare cœpit, et Bacchantium more discurrit.

Unus ex regibus Indorum fuit, Porus nomine, viribus corporis et animi magnitudine pariter insignis, qui <sup>535</sup>ad famam de Alexandri adventu bellum paraverat. Commisso prælio, Alexandrum ad singulare certamen provocat. Nec Alexander pugnæ moram facit; sed primâ congressione vulnerato equo, quum præceps in terram decidisset, concursu satellitum servatur. Porus multis vulneribus obrutus capitur. Qui victum se ad eò doluit, ut, quum veniam ab hoste invenisset, neque cibum capere vellet, neque vulnera curari pateretur; <sup>536</sup>ægrèque ab

<sup>532</sup> 'he commanded (his soldiers) to spare (parcî a militibus. Gram. 151, Obs. 4), the inhabitants not offering resistance, (on account of their) reliance on father Bacchus.'

<sup>533</sup> Near the city of Nysa was a mountain sacred to Bacchus, 'covered with vine and ivy, as if it had been cultivated and adorned by art;' 'non aliter, quàm,' 'not otherwise than,' 'as if.'

<sup>534</sup> 'seized by a sudden fit of enthusiasm.' The festivals in honor of Bacchus were celebrated with much mirth and licentiousness; the Bacchantes, or worshippers, dressed in fantastic disguises, called upon their god with loud shouts, (*ululare.*)

<sup>535</sup> 'on the report of the approach of Alexander.'

<sup>536</sup> 'and he was with difficulty prevailed upon, (Gram. p. 151, Obs. 4,) to consent to live.'

eo obtentum est, ut vellet vivere. Quem Alexander ob honorem virtutis incolumem in regnum remisit. Duas ibi urbes condidit, unam Nicæam, alteram, ex nomine equi, Bucephalen vocavit.

Quum ad Cuphites venisset, ubi eum cum ducentis milibus equitum hostes opperiebantur, exercitus omnis, laboribus fessus, lacrymis eum precatur, finem tandem belli faceret, aliquando patriæ reditûsque <sup>537</sup>meminisset. <sup>538</sup>Ostendere alius canitiem, alius vulnera, alius ætate consumptum corpus et cicatricibus obductum. Motus eorum precibus, veluti finem victoriis facturus, <sup>539</sup>castra solito magnificentiora fieri jussit, quorum molitionibus et hostis terreretur, et posteris <sup>540</sup>sui admiratio relinqueretur. Nullum opus lætius milites fecerunt. Itaque cæsis hostibus cum gratulatione in hæc castra reverterunt.

Inde Alexander ad amnem Acesinem pergit; per quem <sup>541</sup>in Oceanum devehitur, et in Ambros et Sigambros navigat. Quæ gentes eum armatis octoginta millibus peditum et sexaginta millibus equitum excipiunt. Quum prælio victor esset, exercitum ad urbem eorum

<sup>537</sup> 'meminisset,' the pluperfect, is here connected with the imperfect. In the Preteritive Verbs (Gram. p. 149) the perfect tense has the sense of a present, and the pluperfect the signification of the imperfect.

<sup>538</sup> The infinitive used for the indicative; 'One shows his gray hairs, another his wounds,' &c.

<sup>539</sup> 'castra fieri magnificentiora (Gram. p. 79, 4.) solito (more);' we have the same ellipsis in English 'more magnificent than usual.'

<sup>540</sup> 'admiration of him.' This expression shows us the difference between the use of the genitive of the personal pronoun, and that of the pronominal adjective derived from it; 'admiration sui,' 'their admiration of him,' 'admiration sua,' 'his admiration of anything;' 'Amor mei,' 'some person's love of me;' 'Amor meus,' 'my love for some persons,' &c.

<sup>541</sup> 'is carried down to the ocean,' i. e. the Indian ocean.

duxit. <sup>542</sup>Quam quum de muro, quem primus ceperat, a defensoribus desertam animadvertisset, in urbis planitiem sine ullo satellite desiliit. Itaque quum cum hostes solum conspexissent clamore edito undique in eum concurrunt. Ubi obrui multitudine se vidit, <sup>543</sup>trunco se, qui propter murum stabat, applicuit. Quum sic diu agmen sustinisset, tandem regis periculo cognito, amici ad eum desiliunt, ex quibus multi cæsi; præliumque tamdiu anceps fuit, quoad omnis exercitus, muris dejectis, in auxilium veniret. In eo prælio sagittâ sub mammâ trajectus est, <sup>544</sup>cujus vulneris curatio ipso vulnere gravior fuit.

Tandem salutis redditus Polyperchonta cum exercitu Babyloniam mittit. Ipse cum lectissimâ manu, navibus conscensis, Oceani litora peragrat. Ibi Oceano libamenta dedit, prosperum in patriam reditum precatus; ac, veluti positus imperii terminis, ostio fluminis Indi invehitur. Ibi <sup>545</sup>in monumenta rerum a se gestarum urbem Barcem condidit, arasque statuit. Inde terrestri itinere Babyloniam redit. Ibi filiam Darii regis Statiram in matrimonium recepit; sed et optimatibus Macedonum lectas ex omnibus gentibus nobilissimas virgines tradidit.

Ab ultimis oris Oceani Babyloniam revertenti nuntiat non solum legationes Carthaginiensium cæterarumque Africæ civitatum, sed et Hispaniarum, Siciliæ, Galliæ, Sardinie, nunnulas quoque ex Italiâ ejus adven-

<sup>542</sup> 'which (the city), from the wall, of which he had first taken possession, seeing deserted by its defenders, he leaped down to the level ground of the city.'

<sup>543</sup> 'applicuit se trunco,' 'he leaned against the trunk of a tree.'

<sup>544</sup> 'the cure of which wound was more troublesome than the wound itself.'

<sup>545</sup> 'for a memorial of the exploits achieved by him.'

tum <sup>546</sup>Babyloniæ opperiri. Hâc igitur ex causâ Babyloniam festinanti quidam ex Magis prædixit, ne urbem introiret, testatus, hunc locum ei fatalem fore. Sed ab Anaxarcho philosopho compulsus, ut Magorum prædicta contemneret, Babyloniam reversus, convivium solemniter instituit. Ibi quum <sup>547</sup>totus in lætitiâ effusus esset, recedentem jam e convivio Medius Thessalus, instauratâ comissatione, invitat. Accepto poculo, <sup>548</sup>inter bibendum veluti telo confixus ingemuit, elatusque e convivio semianimis, tanto dolore cruciatus est, ut ferrum <sup>549</sup>in remedia posceret. Venenum accepisse creditur.

Quartâ die Alexander indubitatam mortem sentiens, ‘agnoscere <sup>550</sup>se fatum domûs majorum suorum,’ ait; ‘namque plerosque Æacidarum intra tricesimum annum

<sup>546</sup> ‘at Babylon.’

<sup>547</sup> ‘when he was entirely given up to rejoicing.’

<sup>548</sup> ‘in the act of drinking.’

<sup>549</sup> ‘he called for his sword to put an end to his suffering’ by death.

<sup>550</sup> ‘of the family of his ancestors.’ It has been remarked that the genitive of the personal pronoun is often used in Latin, where the pronominal possessive adjective is used in English. Instead of *his, her, their*, the Latin says, *of him, of her, of them*. The reason of this is, that there is no possessive pronoun in that language, corresponding to the English possessives *his, her, their*, ‘suus,’ which we render by those words being much more limited in its signification. It can only be used in a reflective or reciprocal sense, and differs from *illius, ejus, illorum, &c.*, as *se* differs from *illum, eum, eos, &c.* Thus, ‘*se*,’ is here used rather than ‘*illum*’ because of the reflective sense, referring back to the prior subject ‘Alexander;’ for the same reason ‘*suorum*’ is employed, and not ‘*illius*;’ although we must translate ‘*se*,’ ‘that he,’ the same as if it were ‘*illum*,’ and ‘*suorum*’ ‘*his*,’ as if it were ‘*illius*,’ on account of the defect of the English language in this particular. See afterwards, ‘*conspectum suum*,’ ‘*corpus suum*,’ ‘*amicos suos*.’

defunctos.' Tumultuantes deinde milites, insidiis perisse regum suspicantes, ipse sedavit, eosque omnes ad conspectum suum admisit, osculandamque dextram porrexit. Quum lacrymarent omnes, ipse non sine lacrymis tantum, verum etiam sine ullo tristioris mentis argumento fuit. Ad postremum corpus suum in Ammonis templo condi jubet. Quum deficere eum amici viderent, quærent, 'quem imperii faciat hæredem;' respondit, 'Dignissimum.' Hâc voce omnes amicos suos ad amulam regni cupiditatem accendit. Sextâ die, præclusâ voce, exemptum digito anulum Perdiccæ tradidit, quæ res gliscentem amicorum discordiam sedavit. Nam etsi non voce nuncupatus hæres, judicio tamen electus esse videbatur.

Decessit Alexander <sup>551</sup>mensem unum tres et triginta annos natus, vir supra humanum modum vi animi præditus. Omnia quædam magnitudinem ejus in ipso ortu portendisse existimantur. <sup>552</sup>Quo die natus est, pater ejus nuntium duarum victoriarum accepit; <sup>553</sup>alterius belli Illyrici, alterius certaminis Olympici, in quod quadrigas miserat. <sup>554</sup>Puer acerrimis literarum studiis eruditus fuit. Exactâ pueritiâ, per quinquennium Aristotele, philosopho præstantissimo, usus est magistro. Accepto tandem imperio <sup>555</sup>tantam militibus suis fiduciam

<sup>551</sup> 'natus unum mensem, tres et triginta annos,' 'thirtythree years and one month old, a man endowed with a vigor of mind above the human standard.'

<sup>552</sup> 'the day on which he was born.' n. 156 and 32.

<sup>553</sup> 'Alterius (victoriæ),' 'one in the Illyrian war, the other at the Olympic games.' For *belli* and *certaminis* Gram. R. 50, and R. 53. Obs. 1.

<sup>554</sup> 'while a boy he was disciplined in the severest exercises of learning.'

<sup>555</sup> 'inspired his soldiers with so much confidence.' Gram. R. 25, Obs. 2.

fecit, ut, illo præsentē, nullius hostis arma timerent. Itaque cum <sup>556</sup>nullo hoste unquam congressus est, quem non vicerit; nullam urbem obsedit, quam non expugnaverit. Victus denique est non virtute hostili, sed insidiis suorum et fraude.

Extincto in ipso ætatis et victoriarum flore Alexandro Magno, triste apud omnes totâ Babylone silentium fuit. Ut verò nuntius de ejus morte disseminatus est, omnes barbaræ gentes, paulò antè ab eo devictæ non ut hostem, sed ut parentem luxerunt. Mater quoque Darii regis, auditâ morte victoris, in quo pietatem filii erat experta, <sup>557</sup>mortem sibi ipsa conscivit. Contrâ Macedones, non ut civem, sed ut hostem defunctum gaudebant, severitatem nimiam et assidua belli pericula exsecrantes. Huc accedebat, quòd principes regnum et imperia, vulgus militum thesauros, veluti prædam, spectabant.

## LII. HISTORY OF SICILY.

<sup>558</sup>Siciliæ primò Trinacriæ nomen fuit; postea Sicania cognominata est. Hæc a principio patria Cyclōpum fuit; quibus extinctis Cocalus regnum insulæ occupavit; post quem singulæ civitates in tyrannorum imperium concesserunt, <sup>559</sup>quorum nulla terra feracior fuit.

<sup>556</sup> 'with no enemy ever,' or, 'never with any enemy.'

<sup>557</sup> 'herself (emphatic) inflicted death on herself' (reflective,) or simply 'killed herself.'

<sup>558</sup> 'Siciliæ fuit' 'to Sicily was.' Gram. R. 17, 1. ¶.

<sup>559</sup> 'quorum,' refers to 'tyrannorum,' and is governed by 'feracior;' Gram. R. 14, 'in which no country was more productive.' It will be seen by the character of Anaxilaus, who is called 'tyrannus,' that that word does not correspond to the English *tyrant*. It signifies 'prince,' 'ruler,' and is generally applied to usurpers of the sovereignty in free states.

Horum ex numero Anaxilâus justitiâ cum cæterorum crudelitate certabat ; cujus moderationis haud medio-crem fructum tulit. Quippe decedens quum filios parvulos reliquisset, tutelamque eorum Micytho, <sup>560</sup>spec-tatæ fidei servo, commisisset, tantus amor memoriæ ejus apud omnes fuit, ut parere servo, quàm carere regis filiis mallent, principesque civitatis, obliti dignitatis <sup>561</sup>susæ, regni majestatem administrari per servum pate-rentur.

Imperium Siciliæ etiam Carthaginienses tentaverunt ; diuque <sup>562</sup>variâ fortunâ cum tyrannis dimicatum. Ad postremum <sup>563</sup>amisso Hamilcare imperatore cum exerci-tu, aliquantisper quievêre victi. Insequenti tempore Dionysius, Carthaginensibus victis, totius insulæ impe-rium occupavit. Tum, desidiam exercitûs sui timens, copias in Italiam trajecit. Prima militia adversus Græcos fuit, qui proxima Italici maris litora tenebant ; qui-bus devictis, <sup>564</sup>finitimos quosque aggreditur, omnes-que Græci nominis, Italiam possidentes, hostes sibi des-tinat ; quæ gentes non partem, sed universam fermè Italiam eâ tempestate occupaverant. Expugnatis Lo-cri, Crotonienses aggreditur, qui cum parvis copiis for-titer restiterunt. Hôc bello occupatum Dionysium le-gati Gallorum, qui paucos antè menses Romam incen-derant, societatem amicitiamque petentes adeunt. Gra-ta legatio Dionysio fuit. Ita pactâ societate, et auxiliis

<sup>560</sup> 'a slave of approved fidelity.'

<sup>561</sup> see n. 550.

<sup>562</sup> 'dimicatum (est ab iis),' 'they fought with various success.'

<sup>563</sup> 'Amilcar the Carthaginian general being lost with his army.' Amilcar was slain, his fleet burnt, and his army cut to pieces by the Sicilians.

<sup>564</sup> 'quosque finitimos,' 'each of the neighbouring nations.'

Gallorum auctus, bellum velut <sup>565</sup>ex integro restaurat. Sed eum in Siciliam adventus Carthaginensium revocavit, qui, reparato exercitu, bellum auctis viribus repetebant. Nec multò post Dionysius, assiduis bellis victus fractusque, ad postremum suorum insidiis interficitur.

Eo extincto milites <sup>566</sup>maximum natu ex filiis ejus, nomine Dionysium, in ejus locum suffecêre. Qui, ut popularium animos inter initia regni sibi conciliaret, nexorum tria millia e carcere dimittit; tributa populo intra triennium remittit, et <sup>567</sup>quibuscunque delinquentis potest, animos omnium sollicitat. Tunc fratrum suorum <sup>568</sup>avunculos, veluti æmulos imperii sui, hortatoresque puerorum ad divisionem regni, sustulit, ipsosque paulò post fratres interfecit.

Sublatis æmulis in segnitiam lapsus, saginam corporis ex nimîâ luxuriâ, <sup>569</sup>oculorumque valetudinem contraxit, adeò ut non solem, non pulverem, non denique splendorem ferre lucis posset. Propter quæ dum contemni se putat, <sup>570</sup>sævitiâ grassatur, civitatemque cædibus implet. Quæ sævitia quum eum omnibus invisum reddidisset, et bellum denique Syracusani adversus eum decrevissent, diu dubitavit, <sup>571</sup>imperium deponeret an bello resisteret. Sed a militibus, prædam ex urbis direptione sperantibus, descendere in prælium

<sup>565</sup> 'ex integro,' 'afresh.'

<sup>566</sup> 'maximum natu,' 'the eldest of his (n. 550) sons.'

<sup>567</sup> 'endeavours to gain the favor of all, by whatever means he can.'

<sup>568</sup> His father had several wives; the uncles of his half brothers, therefore, are here meant.

<sup>569</sup> 'valetudinem oculorum,' 'a disease of the eyes.'

<sup>570</sup> 'grassatur sævitiâ,' 'he proceeds in his cruelty.'

<sup>571</sup> 'whether he should resign the sovereignty or resist them by war.'



cogitur. <sup>572</sup>Plus semel victus legatos ad Syracusanos mittit, spondens, se depositurum tyrannidem, <sup>573</sup>si mitterent ad eum, quibuscum sibi de pace conveniret. <sup>574</sup>In quam rem missos primores in carcere retinet, atque ita, incautis omnibus nec quidquam hostile metuentibus, exercitum ad delendam civitatem mittit. Fit igitur in ipsâ urbe anceps prælium ; in quo, oppidanis multitudine superantibus, Dionysius pellitur, qui quum obsidionem arcis timeret, cum omni regio apparatu in Italiam profugit tacitus.

Exsul a Locrensibus sociis exceptus, <sup>575</sup>velut jure regnaret, arcem occupat, solitamque sibi sævitiam exercet. Opulentiores interficit, matronas etiam nonnullas ad prodendas virorum pecunias torquet. Quum his artibus per annos sex regnâset, conspiratione Locrorum civitate pulsus, in Siciliam redit. Ibi <sup>576</sup>Syracusas, securis omnibus, post longam intercapedinem pacis, per proditorem recipit.

Ibi quum gravior crudeliorque in <sup>577</sup>dies civitati esset, iteratâ conspiratione obsidetur. Petiverant autem ejus adversarii opem a Corinthiis, ducemque, quo in bello uterentur, postulaverant. Ab illis Timoleon missus, incredibili felicitate Dionysium totâ Siciliâ depulit. Tunc, deposito imperio, Corinthum in exilium proficisci-

<sup>572</sup> 'plus semel,' 'more than once.'

<sup>573</sup> 'si mitterent ad eum (aliquos) quibuscum (Gram. p. 161, Obs. 1.) conveniret sibi,' 'he might agree.' Gram. p. 151, Obs. 4.

<sup>574</sup> 'missos in quam rem,' 'sent for which purpose,' i. e. to treat of peace.

<sup>575</sup> 'as if he were rightful sovereign, takes possession of the citadel and exercises his usual cruelty.'

<sup>576</sup> 'recipit Syracusas omnibus (civibus existentibus, Gram. R. 62, Obs. 3.) securis,' 'all being careless, after the long interval of peace.'

<sup>577</sup> 'in dies,' 'daily.'

tur. Ibi, <sup>578</sup>humillima quæque tutissima existimans, in sordidissimum vitæ genus descendit ; in publico vagabatur et potabat ; totis diebus in popinis desidebat, cum perditissimo quoque de minimis rebus disceptabat, pannosus et squalidus incedebat ; quæ omnia facere videbatur, ut contemnendus magis quàm metuendus videretur. Denique, <sup>579</sup>ludimagistrum professus, pueros in trivio docebat.

Paucis annis interjectis Agathócles ex humili genere ad regnum Syracusarum totiusque Siciliæ pervenit. Quippe in Siciliâ <sup>580</sup>patre figulo natus, juveniles annos omni infamiæ genere inquinavit, latrocinia quoque exercuit. Interjecto tempore quum Syracusas concessisset, <sup>581</sup>diu sine fide fuit ; deinde <sup>582</sup>gregariam militiam sortitus, non minùs tunc seditiosâ quàm antea turpi vitâ, in omne facinus promptissimus erat. Nam et manu strenuus, et in concionibus perfacundus habebatur. Brevi itaque centurio, ac deinceps tribunus militum factus est. Jam quum in diversis præliis insignem fortitudinem præstitisset, <sup>583</sup>dignus est habitus, qui in locum defuncti ducis Damascōnis sufficeretur. Tum bis occupare imperium Syracusarum voluit, bis in exilium actus est.

Quum apud Murgantinos exsularet, ab his <sup>584</sup>odio

<sup>578</sup> This plural use of 'quæque,' so common in Latin, cannot be preserved in English ; 'esteeming whatever was humblest the safest.'

<sup>579</sup> 'professus (se esse) ludimagistrum,' 'professing to be a school-master.'

<sup>580</sup> 'born of a father, (who was) a potter,' or 'the son of a potter.'

<sup>581</sup> 'he was long without reputation.'

<sup>582</sup> 'having become a soldier, at that time of a not less seditious, than formerly a disgraceful life ;' for the government of 'vitâ,' Gram. R. 7, and 6.

<sup>583</sup> 'he was considered worthy of being substituted in the place.'

<sup>584</sup> 'out of hatred to the Syracusans.'

Syracusanorum primò prætor, mox dux belli creatur. In eo bello et urbem Leontinorum capit, et patriam suam Syracusas obsidere cœpit. Sed quum videret fortiùs defendi urbem, quàm oppugnari, <sup>585</sup>precibus per inter-nuntios Hamilcarem exorat, ut inter se et Syracusanos pacis arbitrium suscipiat. Quo intercedente non pax tantùm Agathocli conciliatur, verùm etiam prætor Syracusis constituitur. Quo facto, acceptis ab Hamilcare quinque millibus Afrorum, potentissimos quosque ex principibus interficit, senatum trucidat, et ex plebe quoque <sup>586</sup>locupletissimos et promptissimos tollit.

His ita gestis, militem legit exercitumque conscribit ; quo instructus finitimas civitates, nihil hostile metuentes, <sup>587</sup>ex improvise aggreditur. Deinde quum adversus Pœnos arma movisset, Pœnique victores Syracusas <sup>588</sup>obsidione cinxissent, mirâ prorsus audaciâ bellum in Africam transferre statuit. Itaque oppidanis ad obsidionis necessitatem frumento instructis, comitibus duobus adultis filiis, Archagãtho et Heraclidâ, cursum in Africam direxit. Quò quum venisset, universas naves, consentiente exercitu, incendi jubet, ut omnes scirent, auxilio fugæ adempto, <sup>589</sup>aut vincendum aut moriendum esse. Deinde quum omnia, quâcunque ingrederentur, prosternerent, villas castellaque incenderent, <sup>590</sup>obvius ei fuit cum triginta millibus Pœnorum Hanno ; sed, prælio

<sup>585</sup> 'he persuades Hamilcar by entreaties through messengers, to undertake the arbitration of peace between himself and the Syracusans.'

<sup>586</sup> For the gender of these adjectives, see Gram. R. 11, Obs. 3.

<sup>587</sup> 'ex improvise' 'unexpectedly.'

<sup>588</sup> 'cinxissent obsidione,' 'had besieged.'

<sup>589</sup> 'aut vincendum esse aut moriendum (sibi),' 'that they must conquer or die.' Gram R. 32, 1.

<sup>590</sup> 'Hanno fuit obvius ei,' 'came to meet him.'

commisso, duo de Siculis, tria millia de Pœnis cum ipso duce cecidêre. Hâc victoriâ et Sicularum animi eriguntur et Pœnorum franguntur. <sup>591</sup>Castra deinde in quinto lapide a Carthagine statuit, ut vastitatem agrorum et incendia villarum de muris ipsius urbis speculerentur.

<sup>592</sup>His Pœnorum malis etiam deletus in Siciliâ cum imperatore exercitus accessit. Nam post profectionem Agathoclis, Pœni in obsidione urbis segniore redditi, ab Antandro, fratre Agathoclis, <sup>593</sup>occidione cæsi nuntiabantur. Itaque quum domi forisque eadem fortuna Carthaginiensium esset, non tributariæ tantum ab his urbes, sed etiam socii reges deficiebant. Quorum copiis auctus, Carthaginienses gravi prælio superat. Quo factò, tradito exercitu filio Archagatho, in Siciliam rediit, nihil actum existimans, si amplius Syracusæ obsiderentur. Nam <sup>594</sup>post occisum Hamilcarem, Gisgonis filium, novus eò a Pœnis missus exercitus fuerat. Statim igitur primo adventu ejus Siciliae urbes, auditis rebus, quas in Africâ gesserat, certatim se ei tradunt, atque ita pulsas e Sicilia Pœnis, totius insulæ imperium occupavit. In Africam deinde reversus, ad castra hostium exercitum ducit; sed <sup>595</sup>inconsultiùs ibi prælium committendo, majorem partem exercitûs perdidit. Quum ita-

<sup>591</sup> 'statuit castra in quinto lapide,' 'pitched his camp at the fifth mile.'

<sup>592</sup> 'to these misfortunes of the Carthaginians was added the loss of the army with its commander in Sicily.'

<sup>593</sup> 'nuntiabantur cæsi (esse) occidione,' 'were reported to be cut off by a general slaughter.'

<sup>594</sup> 'post occisum Hamilcarem,' 'after the death of Hamilcar;' this construction is the same as above, 'deletus exercitus,' 'the destruction of the army.'

<sup>595</sup> 'too rashly;' see n. 145.

que in castra fugisset, milites ob stipendium non solum tumultuantes metuens, concubiâ nocte solus cum Archagatho filio profugit. Archagathus tamen, qui a patre <sup>596</sup>noctis errore discesserat, a militibus comprehensus reducitur. Tum pactione cum hostibus factâ, milites, interfectis Archagathi liberis, Carthaginiensibus se tradidère. Post hæc Pœni ad perseguendas belli reliquias duces in Siciliam miserunt, cum quibus Agathocles pacem æquis conditionibus fecit.

Brevi pòst tempore, Agathocles, quum spe ampliandi regni in Italiam trajecisset, gravi morbo correptus est. Quum jam nulla spes esset, cum hoc malo liberari posse, bellum inter filium ejus nepotemque oritur, <sup>597</sup>regnum jam quasi mortui vindicantes, occisoque filio, regnum nepos occupavit. Inter hæc domestica mala rex moritur. Carthaginienses autem, cognitis quæ in Siciliâ agebantur, occasionem totius insulæ occupandæ datam sibi existimantes, magnis viribus eò trajiciunt, multasque civitates subigunt.

Eo tempore Pyrrhus, rex Epiri, adversus Romanos bellum gerebat, qui imploratus a Siculis in auxilium, quum Syracusas venisset, multasque civitates subegisset, rex Siciliæ appellatur. Post hæc multa secunda prælia cum Carthaginiensibus facit. Interjecto deinde tempore, quum legati ab Italicis sociis venissent, nuntiantes, <sup>598</sup>Romanis resisti non posse, deditionemque futuram, nisi subveniat, victorem exercitum in Italiam trajecit. Quo facto socii in Siciliâ ab eo defecerunt, et imperium Siciliæ tam citò amisit, quàm facilè quæsie-

<sup>596</sup> 'by losing his way in the dark.'

<sup>597</sup> 'vindicantes regnum ejus quasi jam mortui.'

<sup>598</sup> 'non posse resisti Romanis (a se),' 'that they could not resist the Romans;' *posset* is here impersonal. Gram. R. 29, Obs. 1.

rat. Sed nec in Italiâ meliore felicitate usus, in Epirum revertitur.

Post profectionem a Siciliâ Pyrrhi, magistratus Hiero creatur, cujus tanta moderatio fuit, ut consentiente omnium civitatum favore, dux adversus Carthaginienses primùm, mox rex, crearetur. Hujus futuræ magnitudinis multa fuerunt omina. Quippe <sup>599</sup>genitus patre Hieröcle, nobili viro, a patre, quòd ex ancillâ natus esset, expositus erat. Sed parvulum apes multis diebus aluerunt. Ob quam rem responso aruspicum admonitus pater, qui regnum infanti portendi canebant, puerum recepit, omnique studio ad spem majestatis, quæ promittebatur, instituit. <sup>600</sup>Eidem, in ludo inter æquales discenti, lupus, in turbâ puerorum repentiè conspectus, tabulam eripuit. Adolescenti quoque, prima bella ineunti, aquila in clypeo, noctua in hastâ consedit. Denique adversus provocatores sæpè pugnavit, semperque victoriam reportavit. A Pyrrho rege multis militaribus donis donatus est. Pulchritudo ei corporis insignis, vires quoque in homine admirabiles fuère ; in alloquio blandus, in negotio justus, in imperio moderatus prorsus, ut nihil ei regium deesse, præter regnum, videretur.

---

<sup>599</sup> 'genitus patre (Gram. R. 13) Hierocle nobili viro, expositus erat a patre, quòd natus esset ex ancillâ.' Gram. R. 13, Obs. 1.

<sup>600</sup> 'lupus repentiè conspectus in turbâ puerorum, eripuit tabulam eidem, discenti inter æquales in ludo.'

## PART III.

### FABLES IN VERSE.

---

#### I. THE FOX AND THE GRAPES.

Fame coacta vulpes altâ in vineâ  
Uvam appetebat, summis saliens viribus ;  
Quam tangere ut non potuit, discedens ait :  
' Nondum matura est, nolo acerbam sumere.'  
<sup>1</sup> Qui, facere quæ non possunt, verbis elevat,  
Ascribere hoc debebunt exemplum sibi.

#### II. THE FOX AND THE GOAT.

Homo, in periculum simul ac venit, callidus,  
<sup>2</sup>Effugium reperire alterius quærit malo.  
Cùm decidisset vulpes in puteum inscia,  
<sup>3</sup>Et altiore clauderetur margine,  
Devēnit hircus sitiens in eundem locum.  
Simul rogavit, esset an dulcis liquor  
Et copiosus ? Illa fraudem moliens :  
' Descende, amice ; tanta bonitas est aquæ,  
Voluptas ut satiari non posset mea.'

---

<sup>1</sup> (li) qui, ' Those, who disparage with words those things, which (ea. . quæ) they cannot do, ought to apply this example to themselves.' The English verb *ought* not admitting the union of the auxiliaries, all the tenses of *debere* must be rendered in the same way ; thus ' debebunt,' ' ought,' and not *will ought*.

<sup>2</sup> ' To find an escape by the suffering of another.'

<sup>3</sup> ' margine altiore,' ' by the side higher (than she could climb).'

<sup>4</sup>Immisit se barbatus. Tum vulpecula  
Evasit puteo, <sup>5</sup>nixa celsis cornibus,  
Hircumque clauso liquit hærentem vado.

III. THE DOG AND THE WOLF.

*Quàm dulcis sit libertas, breviter proloquar.*  
Canis perpasto macie confectus lupus  
Fortè occucurrit : dein salutant invicem :  
Ut restiterunt, <sup>6</sup> ‘ Unde sic, quæso, nites ?  
Aut <sup>7</sup>quo cibo fecisti tantum corporis ?  
Ego, qui sum longè fortior, pereo fame.’  
Canis simpliciter : ‘ Eãdem <sup>8</sup>est conditio tibi,  
Præstare domino si par officium potes.’  
<sup>9</sup> ‘ Quod ? ’ inquit ille. ‘ Custos ut sis liminis,  
A furibus tuearis et noctu domum.’  
‘ Ego verò sum paratus : nunc patior nives  
Imbresque, in silvis asperam vitam trahens.  
Quantò est facilius mihi, <sup>10</sup>sub tecto vivere,  
Et otiosum largo satiari cibo ! ’  
‘ Veni ergo mecum.’ Dum procedunt, aspicit  
Lupus a catenâ collum detrîtum canis.  
<sup>11</sup> ‘ Unde hoc, amice ? ’ ‘ Nihil est.’ ‘ Dic, quæso, tamen.’  
‘ Quia videor acer, alligant me interdium,

<sup>4</sup> ‘ barbatus (hircus),’ ‘ long beard’ plunged himself in.’

<sup>5</sup> ‘ nixa celsis cornibus (hirci),’ ‘ resting on the high horns of the goat.’ For the regimen of *cornibus*, see Gram. R. 21 and Obs.

<sup>6</sup> ‘ How are you so plump ? ’ says the wolf.

<sup>7</sup> ‘ By what food have you gained so much flesh ? ’

<sup>8</sup> ‘ est tibi,’ ‘ is in your power.’

<sup>9</sup> ‘ Quod (officium) ? ’

<sup>10</sup> The subject of *vivere* and *satiari* is *me* understood, with which *otiosum* agrees ; ‘ that I should live under cover and be satisfied with food enough at my ease.’

<sup>11</sup> ‘ unde hoc (est) ? ’ ‘ whence is this ? ’ says the wolf.



Luce ut quiescam, et vigilem nox cùm venerit ;  
 Crepusculo solutus, <sup>12</sup>quâ visum est vagor.  
 Affertur ultro panis ; de mensâ suâ  
 Dat ossa dominus ; frustra jactat familia,  
 Et quod fastidit quisque, pulmentarium.  
 Sic sine labore venter impletur meus.<sup>7</sup>  
<sup>13</sup> 'Age, si quò abire est animus, est licentia ?'  
 'Non planè est,' inquit. 'Fruere, quæ laudas, canis.  
 Regnare nolo, liber ut non sim mihi.'

## IV. THE BULL AND THE CALF.

Angusto in aditu <sup>14</sup>taurus luctans cornibus  
 Cùm vix intrare posset ad præsepia,  
 Monstrabat vitulus, quo se pacto plecteret.  
 'Tace,' inquit 'antè hoc novi, quàm tu natus es.'  
 Qui doctiorem emendat, sibi dici putet.

## V. THE CHOICE.

Olim, quas vellent esse in tutelâ suâ  
 Divi legerunt arbores. Quercus Jovi,  
 Et myrtus Veneri placuit, Phœbo laurea,  
 Pinus Cybebæ, populus celsa Herculi.  
 Minerva admirans, quare <sup>15</sup>steriles sumerent,  
 Interrogavit. Causam dixit Jupiter :  
<sup>16</sup> 'Honorem fructu ne videamur vendere.'

<sup>12</sup> 'qua visum est (mibi),' 'wherever I please.'

<sup>13</sup> *Age*, like *quæso* above, is a form of entreaty like the English, *come now, I pray* ; they are necessarily defective verbs, the former being used only in the second person sing. and pl. imperative, the latter in the same person and number indicative. Gram. p. 149.

<sup>14</sup> 'Cum taurus luctans,' &c., 'vix posset,' &c.

<sup>15</sup> 'steriles (arbores) ;' 'why they chose barren trees.'

<sup>16</sup> 'That we may not (*ne* for *ut non*, P. II. n. 183.) appear to sell the honor for the fruit ;' *fructu*, the ablative of price. Gram. R. 48.

17 'At mehercules narrabit quod quis voluerit,  
 Oliva nobis propter fructum est gratior.'  
 Tunc sic deorum genitor, atque hominum sator :  
 'O nata, <sup>18</sup>meritò sapiens dicêre omnibus :  
 Nisi utile est, quod facimus, stulta est gloria.'  
*Nihil agere, quod non prosit, fabella admonet.*

## VI. THE HORSE AND THE WILD BOAR.

19 Equus sedare solitus quo fuerat sitim,  
 Dum sese aper volutat, turbavit vadum.  
 Hinc orta lis est. Sonipes, iratus fero,  
 Auxilium petiit hominis ; quem dorso levans,  
 Rediit ad hostem. <sup>20</sup>Jactis hunc telis eques  
 Postquam interfecit, sic locutus traditur :  
 'Lætor tulisse auxilium me precibus tuis ;  
 Nam prædam cepi, et didici quàm sis utilis.'  
<sup>21</sup>Atque ita coëgit frænos invitum pati.  
 Tum mæstus ille : 'Parvæ vindictam rei  
 Dum quæro demens, servitutem reperi !'  
<sup>22</sup>*Hæc iracundos admonebit fabula,*  
*Impunè potiùs lædi, quàm dedi alteri.*

17 'But indeed each one will say what he pleases.' The antecedents of *quod* and *quis* are the subject and object of *narrabit*.

18 'you are justly called wise by all.'

19 The antecedent of *quo* is *vadum*. 'Dum aper volutat sese, (ille) turbavit vadum, (in) quo equus solitus fuerat sedare sitim.' Gram. p. 50, Exc. 1.

20 'After the horseman killed him, (the boar) by hurling his weapons (P. I, n. 57) at him, he is related to have thus spoken,' 'locutus (esse).'

21 'Atque ita coëgit (equum) invitum,' &c, for *frænos*, see Gram. p. 57, 5

22 'That it is better to be injured with impunity, than to be given up to another,' i. e. to be subjected to another.

## VII. THE PEACOCK AND JUNO.

Pavo ad Junonem venit, indignè ferens,  
 Cantus lusciniæ <sup>23</sup>quòd sibi non tribuerit ;  
<sup>24</sup> Illum esse cunctis auribus admirabilem,  
 Se derideri, simul ac vocem miserit.  
 Tunc, consolandi gratiâ, dixit dea :  
 ‘ Sed <sup>25</sup>formâ vincis, vincis magnitudine ;  
 Nitor smaragdi collo præfulget tuo,  
 Pictisque plumis gemmeam caudam explicas.’  
<sup>26</sup> ‘ Quò mî,’ inquit, ‘ mutam speciem, si vincor sono ?’  
<sup>27</sup> ‘ Fatorum arbitrio partes sunt vobis datæ :  
<sup>28</sup> Tibi forma, vires aquilæ, lusciniæ melos,  
 Augurium corvo, læva cornîci omnia,  
 Omnes quæ propriis sunt contentæ dotibus.’  
*Noli affectare, quod tibi non est datum,  
 Delusa ne spes <sup>29</sup>ad querelam recîdat.*

## VIII. THE ANT AND THE FLY.

Formica et musca contendebant acriter,  
 Quæ <sup>30</sup>pluris esset. Musca sic cœpit prior :

<sup>23</sup> ‘(illa) non tribuerit sibi,’ i. e. to the peacock, see P. I. n. 98.

<sup>24</sup> ‘illum,’ ‘that the nightingale;’ ‘se’ ‘that the peacock,’ see preceding note. For the regimen of *auribus*, see Gram. R. 12. ‘Verbals in *bilis*,’ &c.

<sup>25</sup> ‘vincis formâ,’ ‘you are superior in beauty.’

<sup>26</sup> ‘Quò (dedisti) mî (mihî), &c.

<sup>27</sup> ‘your qualities have been given to you by the decision of the fates;’ this is the reply of Juno.

<sup>28</sup> ‘forma (data est) tibi, vires (datæ sunt) aquilæ, melos (datum est) lusciniæ, augurium (datum est) corvo, læva omina (data sunt) cornîci.’

<sup>29</sup> ‘may end in complaint.’

<sup>30</sup> ‘pluris,’ ‘of the greater worth.’ Gram. R. 45, ¶.

' Conferre <sup>31</sup>nostris tu potes te laudibus ?  
 Ubi immolatur, exta prægusto deûm,  
 Moror inter aras, templa perlustro omnia ;  
 In capite regis sedeo, cùm visum est mihi,  
 Et matronarum casta delibo oscula ,  
 Laboro nihil, atque optimis rebus fruor.  
 Quid horum simile tibi contingit, rustica ?'  
 ' Est gloriosus sanè convictus deûm,  
<sup>32</sup>Sed illi, qui invitatur, non qui invisus est.  
 Reges commemoras et matronarum oscula ?  
 Ego granum in hiemem cùm studiosè congero,  
 Te circa murum video pasci stercore.  
 Aras frequentas ? nempe abigëris quò venis.  
 Nihil laboras ? ideo cùm opus est, nil habes.  
<sup>33</sup>Superba jactas, tegere quod debet pudor.  
 Æstate me laccessis ; cùm bruma est, siles.  
 Mori contractam cùm te cogunt frigora,  
 Me copiosa recipit incolumem domus.  
 Satis profectò retüdi superbiam,'  
*Fabella talis hominum discernit notas*  
*Eorum, qui se falsis ornant laudibus,*  
*Et <sup>34</sup>quorum virtus exhibet solidum decus.*

## IX. ÆSOP AND THE BABBLER.

Æsopus, domino <sup>35</sup>solus cùm esset familia,

<sup>31</sup> ' nostris laudibus,' ' with *my* honors.' The plural pronoun of the first person is often used in Latin for the singular, as here *nostris* for *meis* ; and above, Fab. v. *nobis* for *mihi*. Gram. R. 12, Obs. 3.

<sup>32</sup> ' (sed gloriosus) illi,' ' but *honorable* to him who is invited, not (illi) to him who is unwelcome.'

<sup>33</sup> ' (Tu) superba jactas (id,) quod pudor debet tegere,'

<sup>34</sup> We must repeat the antecedent in English ; ' et (eorum) quorum' &c., ' and of those whose worth.'

<sup>35</sup> ' when he alone was the whole retinue of servants,' the only servant. ' maturiùs (solito),' see P. II. n. 145, ' rather hastily,'

Parare cœnam jussus est maturiùs.

Ignem ergo quærens, aliquot lustravit domos ;  
Tandemque invenit, ubi lucernam accenderet.

<sup>36</sup>Tum circumeunti fuerat quod iter longius,  
Effecit brevius ; namque rectâ per forum

Cœpit redire. Hic quidam e turbâ garrulus :

‘Æsope, <sup>37</sup>medio sole, quid cum lumine ?’

‘Hominem,’ inquit, ‘quæro ;’ et abiit festinans domum.

<sup>38</sup>Hoc si molestus ille ad animum retulit,

Sensit profectò, se hominem non visum seni,

Intempestivè qui occupato alluserit.

X. THE VIPER AND THE FILE.

*Mordaciorem qui improbo dente appetit,*

*Hoc argumento se describi sentiat.*

In officinam fabri venit vipera :

Hæc cùm tentaret, <sup>39</sup>si qua res esset cibo,

Limam momordit. Illa contrà, contumax,

‘Quid me,’ inquit, ‘stulta, dente captas lædere,

Omne assuëvi ferrum quæ corrodere ?’

---

<sup>36</sup> ‘quod iter,’ *id iter quod*, P. II, n. 32 and Gram. R. 57, Obs. 6. ‘longius,’ for longius *justo*, see preceding note and Gram. R. 61, Obs. 3, ‘too long.’ The constructioun is ‘effecit brevius (id) iter, quod fuerat longius (illi) circumeunti.’ He shortened the way on his return, which had been too long on account of his going round from house to house in search of a light.

<sup>37</sup> ‘at mid-day ;’ ‘quid (agis) cum lumine ?’

<sup>38</sup> ‘if that impertinent fellow laid this to heart.’ The phrase *referre ad animum* is borrowed from the usual expression on proposing subjects for deliberation or decision to the senate or people ; *referre ad senatum, ad populum*, ‘to lay a subject before the senate, the people.’

<sup>39</sup> ‘if there were any thing for food,’ ‘esset (sibi) cibo.’ Gram. R. 22, Obs. 2.

## XI. THE TWO SACKS.

Peras imposuit Jupiter nobis duas :  
<sup>40</sup>Propriis repletam vitiis post tergum dedit,  
 Alienis ante pectus suspendit gravem.  
*Hâc re videre nostra mala non possumus ;*  
*Alii simul delinquant, censores sumus.*

## XII. THE SNAKE AND THE MAN.

*Malis qui fert auxilium, post tempus dolet.*  
<sup>41</sup>Gelu rigentem quidam colubram sustulit,  
 Sinuque fovit, contra se ipse misericors.  
 Namque ut refecta est, necuit hominem protinus.  
<sup>42</sup>Hanc alia cùm rogaret causam facinoris,  
 Respondit : <sup>43</sup> ' Ne quis discat prodesse improbis.'

## XIII. THE MOUNTAIN IN TRAVAIL.

Mons parturibat, gemitus immanes ciens ;  
 Eratque in terris maxima expectatio :  
 At ille murem peperit. *Hoc scriptum est tibi,*  
*Qui, magna cùm minaris, extricas nihil.*

## XIV. THE DOG AND THE HUNTSMAN.

Adversus omnes fortis et velox feras,  
 Canis cùm domino semper <sup>44</sup>fecisset satis,

<sup>40</sup> ' (alteram peram) repletam propriis vitiis,' ' the one filled with our own vices he has placed behind us,' out of our sight ; ' (alteram) gravem alienis (vitiis), ' the other loaded with others' faults.' Gram. R. 14.

<sup>41</sup> ' rigentem gelu,' ' stiff with cold ;' ' ipse misericors contra se,' ' he himself being merciful against himself,' i. e. to his own injury. See P. I. n. 173.

<sup>42</sup> ' cùm alia (colubra) rogaret hanc (colubram),' &c. Gram. R. 26.

<sup>43</sup> ' That no one may learn to benefit the wicked.'

<sup>44</sup> ' fecisset satis,' the same as *satisfecisset*, ' had satisfied ;' ' anis ingravantibus,' ' under the weight of years.' see P. I, n. 57.

Languere cœpit annis ingravantibus.  
 Aliquando is objectus hispidi pugnæ suis,  
 Aripuit aure ; sed cariosis dentibus  
 Prædam dimisit. Hic tum venator dolens  
 Canem objurgabat. <sup>45</sup>Latrans cui contrà senex,  
 ‘ Non me destituit animus, sed vires meæ :  
 Quod fuimus, lauda, si jam damnas, <sup>46</sup>quod sumus.’  
*Hoc cur, Philete, scripserim, pulchrè vides.*

## XV. THE WOLF AND THE KID.

Ad rivum eundem lupus et agnus venerant,  
<sup>47</sup>Siti compulsi ; superior stabat lupus,  
 Longèque inferior agnus, tunc fauce improbâ  
 Latro incitatus, jurgii causam intulit.  
 ‘ Cur,’ inquit, ‘ turbulentam fecisti mihi  
 Aquam bibenti ?’ Laniger contrà timens,  
<sup>48</sup> ‘ Quî possum, quæso, facere, quod quereris, lupe ?  
 A te decurrit ad meos haustus liquor.’  
 Repulsus ille veritatis viribus,  
<sup>49</sup> ‘ Ante hos sex menses malè,’ ait, ‘ dixisti mihi.’  
 Respondit, agnus, ‘ Equidem natus non eram.’  
 ‘ Pater, herculè, tuus,’ inquit, ‘ maledixit mihi.’

---

<sup>45</sup> ‘ cui contrà senex (canis) latrans (dixit).’

<sup>46</sup> ‘ What I was.’ n. 31.

<sup>47</sup> ‘ siti,’ Gram. p. 51, Exc. II. ‘ superior ’ and ‘ inferior,’ indicate the relative position of the two animals ‘ higher up ’ and ‘ lower down ’ the stream.

<sup>48</sup> ‘ How can I, I pray you, do what (id . . quod) you complain of?’ ‘ ad meos haustus,’ ‘ to my draughts,’ to the place where I drink.

<sup>49</sup> ‘ malè dixisti,’ for ‘ maledixisti mihi ;’ see n. 44. Gram. R. 17, II. ‘ You calumniated me six months ago.’

Atque ita <sup>50</sup>corruptum lacerat, injustâ nece.  
*Hæc propter illos scripta est homines fabula,*  
*Qui <sup>51</sup>fictis causis innocentes opprimunt.*

## XVI. THE FROGS AND THEIR KINGS.

Athenæ cùm florerent <sup>52</sup>æquis legibus,  
 Procax libertas civitatem miscuit,  
<sup>53</sup>Frænumque solvit pristinum licentia.  
<sup>54</sup>Hinc conspiratis factionum partibus,  
 Arcem tyrannus occupat Pisistratus.  
 Cùm tristem servitutem flerent Attici,  
 Non quia crudelis ille, sed quoniam <sup>55</sup>grave  
 Omne insuetis onus, et cœpissent queri,  
 Æsopus talem tum fabellam retulit.

Ranæ, <sup>56</sup>vagantes liberis paludibus,  
 Clamore magno regem petiêre a Jove,  
<sup>57</sup>Qui dissolutos mores vi compesceret.  
 Pater deorum risit, atque illis dedit  
 Parvum tigillum ; missum quod subitò vadis,  
 Moto sonoque terruit pavidum genus.  
<sup>58</sup>Hoc mersum limo cùm jacêret diutiùs,  
 Fortè una tacitè profert e stagno caput,

<sup>50</sup> '(lupus) lacerat (agnum) corruptum.' see P. I. n. 192.

<sup>51</sup> 'under false pretences.'

<sup>52</sup> 'æquis legibus,' here refers to the democratic government of Athens, 'a free constitution.'

<sup>53</sup> 'licentiousness loosened the ancient reins' of discipline.

<sup>54</sup> 'Hence the parties conspiring in factions, the tyrant Pisistratus occupies the citadel,' i. e. seized the government.

<sup>55</sup> 'omne onus (est) grave insuetis,' 'every burden is heavy to those unaccustomed to it.'

<sup>56</sup> 'roving in the free pools,' for roving, freely in the pools.

<sup>57</sup> 'qui,' refers to 'regem ;' 'who should check by force the corruption of their manners.'

<sup>58</sup> 'when it (the thind race of frogs) had lain for a long time (n. 35 and 36) plunged in the mud.'



Et, explorato rege, cunctas evocat.  
 Illæ, timore posito, certatim adnatant,  
<sup>59</sup>Lignumque supra turba petulans insilit ;  
 Quod cùm inquinâssent omni contumeliâ,  
<sup>60</sup>Alium rogantes regem misère ad Jovem,  
 Inutilis quoniam esset, qui fuerat datus.  
 Tum misit illis hydrum, qui dente aspero  
 Corripere cœpit singulas. <sup>61</sup>Frustrâ necem  
 Fugitant inertes ; vocem præcludit metus.  
 Furtim igitur <sup>62</sup>dant Mercurio mandata ad Jovem,  
 Afflictis ut succurrat. Tunc contrâ deus,  
<sup>63</sup>‘ Quia nolulistis vestrum ferre,’ inquit, ‘ bonum,  
 Malum perferte.’ ‘ Vos quoque, o cives,’ <sup>64</sup>ait,  
 ‘ Hoc sustinete, majus ne veniat malum.’

## XVII. THE VAIN JACKDAW.

<sup>65</sup>*Ne gloriari libeat alienis bonis,  
 Svo quin potiùs habitu vitam degere,  
 Æsopus nobis hoc exemplum prodidit.*  
 Tumens inani graculus superbiâ,  
 Pennas, pavoni quæ deciderant, sustulit,

<sup>59</sup> ‘insilit supra lignum,’ ‘the log;’ *ligna* pl. ‘wood to burn.’ P. I. Fab. xxxiv.

<sup>60</sup> ‘sent to ask another king.’

<sup>61</sup> ‘In vain the helpless (frogs) endeavour to avoid death; fear chokes their utterance.’

<sup>62</sup> ‘They give to Mercury a message to Jupiter;’ ‘(orantes ut Jupiter) succurrat (iis) afflictis,’ ‘that he would relieve them in their distress.’

<sup>63</sup> ‘As you were unwilling to endure your good fortune, bear your evil patiently.’

<sup>64</sup> ‘Æsopus ait;’ ‘sustinete hoc (malum), (verentes) ne majus malum veniat.’ Gram. R. 60, Obs. 7, and P. II, n. 353.

<sup>65</sup> ‘ne (i. e. ut non) libeat (alicui) gloriari alienis bonis, quin potiùs

Seque exornavit : deinde contemnens suos,  
<sup>66</sup>Formoso se pavonum immiscuit gregi.  
 Illi impudenti pennas eripiunt avi,  
<sup>67</sup>Fugantque rostris. Malè mulctatus, graculus  
 Redire mœrens cœpit ad proprium genus ;  
 A quo repulsus, tristem sustinuit notam.  
 Tum quidam ex illis, quos priùs despexerat,  
 ‘ Contentus nostris si fuisses sedibus,  
 Et, quod natura dederat, voluisses pati,  
<sup>68</sup>Nec illam expertus esses contumeliam,  
 Nec hanc repulsam tua sentiret calamitas.’

XVIII. THE DOG AND HIS SHADOW.

*Amittit meritò proprium, qui alienum appetit.*

Canis, per flumen carnem dum ferret natans,  
<sup>69</sup>Lympharum in speculo vidit simulacrum suum,  
 Aliamque prædam, ab alio ferri putans,  
 Eripere voluit ; <sup>70</sup>verùm decepta aviditas,  
 Et quem tenebat, ore demisit cibum,  
<sup>71</sup>Nec, quem petebat, adeò potuit attingere.

---

libeat (cuique) degere vītam suo habitu ; ’ ‘ that no one may wish to glory in the advantages of others, but that each may rather wish to pass his life in his own condition,’ &c., P. II. n. 183.

<sup>66</sup> ‘ thrust himself into a beautiful flock of peacocks.’

<sup>67</sup> ‘ fugantque (eum) rostris,’ ‘ and drive him away with their beaks.’

<sup>68</sup> ‘ you would neither have suffered that disgrace, (from the peacocks) nor would your misfortune experience this repulse ’ (from us).

<sup>69</sup> ‘ in speculo lympharum,’ ‘ in the mirror of the waters ; ’ ‘ putansque aliam prædam ferri ab alio (cane),’ ‘ that it was another piece of stolen flesh carried by another dog.’

<sup>70</sup> ‘ aviditas decepta (est),’ ‘ his greediness was disappointed.’

<sup>71</sup> ‘ et demisit ore cibum, quem tenebat, nec adeò potuit attingere cibum) quem petebat,’ ‘ nor yet was he able to seize the meat which he sought.’

## XIX. THE COW, THE KID, THE SHEEP, AND THE LION.

*Nunquam est fidelis cum potente societas :  
Testatur hæc fabella propositum meum.*

Vacca, et capella, et <sup>72</sup>patiens ovis injuriæ,  
Socii fuère cum leone in saltibus.

Hi cùm cepissent cervum vasti corporis,

Sic est locutus, <sup>73</sup>partibus factis, leo ;

‘ Ego <sup>74</sup>primam tollo, nominor quia leo ;

Secundam, quia sum fortis, tribuetis mihi ;

Tum <sup>75</sup>quia plùs valeo, me sequetur tertia ;

<sup>76</sup>Malè afficietur, si quis quartam tetigerit.’

Sic totam prædam sola improbitas abstulit.

## XX. THE FOX AND THE MASK.

Personam tragicam fortè ut vulpes viderat :

‘ O quanta species !’ inquit, ‘ cerebrum non habet !’

*Hoc illis dictum est, quibus honorem et gloriam  
Fortuna tribuit, sensum communem abstulit.*

## XXI. THE WOLF AND THE CRANE.

<sup>77</sup>Qui pretium meriti ab improbis desiderat,

Bis peccat ; primùm quoniam indignos adjuvat,

Impunè abire deinde quia jam non potest.

Os devoratum fauce cùm hæreret lupi,

Magno dolore victus, cæpit singulos

Illicere pretio, ut illud extraherent malum.

Tandem persuasa est jurejurando gruis ;

<sup>72</sup> ‘ ovis patiens injuriæ,’ Gram. R. 10. and Obs. I.

<sup>73</sup> ‘ partibus factis,’ ‘ the shares being divided.’

<sup>74</sup> ‘ primam (partem).’

<sup>75</sup> ‘ because I am more powerful, the third shall belong to me.’

<sup>76</sup> ‘ he shall suffer severely.’

<sup>77</sup> ‘ (is), qui,’ ‘ he who hopes for the reward of a favor from the bad, errs doubly.’

78 *Gulæque credens colli longitudinem,*  
 79 *Periculosam fecit medicinam lupo ;*  
*Pro quo cùm pactum flagitaret præmium,*  
 ‘ *Ingrata es,*’ inquit, ‘ *ore quæ nostro caput*  
*Incolumè abstuleris, et mercedem postules.*’

## XXII. THE SPARROW AND THE HARE.

80 *Sibi non cavere, et aliis consilium dare,*  
*Stultum esse, paucis ostendamus versibus.*  
 81 *Oppressum ab aquilâ, fletus edentem graves,*  
*Leporem objurgabat passer ; ‘ Ubi pernicitas*  
*Nota,’* inquit, ‘ *illa est ? quid ita cessârunt pedes ?*’  
 82 *Dum loquitur, ipsum accipiter necopinum rapit,*  
*Questuque vano clamitantem interficit.*  
 83 *Lepus semianimus mortis in solatio ;*  
 ‘ *Qui modò securus nostra irridebas mala,*  
*Simili querelâ fata deploras tua.*’

78 ‘ *credensque longitudinem (ejus) colli gulæ (illius),*’ ‘ and trusting her long neck to his throat.’

79 ‘ *performed for the wolf, the dangerous operation.*’ ‘ *pro quo (merito)*’ ‘ for which service.’

80 ‘ *ostendamus paucis versibus, non cavere sibi, et dare aliis consilium esse stultum,*’ ‘ that to take no care of one’s self and to give advice to others, is absurd ;’ the infinitive is the subject of *esse*, and supplies the place of a noun to *stultum*. Gram. R. 2, Obs 1. and R. 30, Obs. 3.

81 ‘ *passer objurgabat leporem oppressum ab aquilâ ;*’ Gram. R. 28, Obs. 1.

82 ‘ *dum (passer) loquitur, accipiter rapit ipsum (passerem) necopinum.*’

83 ‘ *The dying hare as some consolation for his death, says.*’ The antecedent of ‘ *qui,*’ is *tu*, understood, as is evident from the person of the verb.

## XXIII. THE WOLF, THE FOX, AND THE MONKEY.

*Quicumque turpi fraude semel innotuit,  
Etiam si verum dicit, amittit fidem.*

<sup>84</sup>*Hoc attestatur brevis Æsopi fabula.*

Lupus <sup>85</sup>arguebat vulpem furti crimine ;

Negabat <sup>86</sup>illa se esse culpæ proximam :

Tunc iudex inter illos sedit simius.

†<sup>86</sup>Uterque causam cùm perorâssent suam,

Dixisse fertur simius sententiam ;

<sup>87</sup>‘ Tu non videris perdidisse, quod petis ;

Te credo surripuisse, quod pulchrè negas.’

## XXIV. THE ASS AND THE LION.

<sup>88</sup>*Virtutis expers, verbis jactans gloriam,  
Ignotos fallit, notis est derisui.*

Venari, asello comite, cùm vellet leo,

Contextit illum frutice, et admonuit simul,

Ut insuetâ voce terreret feras,

<sup>89</sup>Fugientes ipse exciperet. Hîc auritulus

<sup>84</sup> ‘brévis fabula Æsopi attestatur hoc.’

<sup>85</sup> ‘arguebat vulpem (de) crimine furti,’ ‘of the crime of theft.’  
Gram. R. 23, Obs. 2 and 1.

<sup>86</sup> The gender shows that ‘illa’ refers to ‘vulpes ;’ ‘se esse proximam, culpæ,’ ‘that she was guilty.’

<sup>86</sup> ‘when they had argued each his cause ;’ ‘fertur dixisse sententiam,’ ‘is said to have given judgment.’

<sup>87</sup> The sentence is intended at once to show the stupidity of the judge and the knavery of the parties. ‘Tl ou,’ says judge monkey to the fox, ‘dost not appear to have lost what thou claimest ; I believe that thou,’ to the wolf, ‘hast stolen what thou plausibly deniest.’

<sup>88</sup> ‘the coward, boasting of his valor is a subject of contempt to his acquaintances.’ Gram. R. 22.

<sup>89</sup> ‘ipse (leo) exciperet fugientes (feras) ;’ ‘totis viribus,’ ‘with all his might ;’ ‘novo miraculo,’ ‘the new prodigy.’

Clamorem subitò totis tollit viribus,  
 Novoque turbat bestias miraculo :  
 Quæ, dum paventes <sup>90</sup>exitus notos petunt,  
 Leonis affliguntur horrendo impetu :  
 Qui, postquàm cæde fessus est, asinum evocat,  
 Jubetque vocem premere ; tunc ille insolens,  
<sup>91</sup> ‘ Qualis videtur opera tibi vocis meæ ? ’  
 ‘ Insignis,’ inquit ; ‘ sic, ut nisi nôssem tuum  
 Animum genusque, simili fugissem metu.’

## XXV. THE STAG.

<sup>92</sup>*Laudatis utiliora, quæ contempseris,  
 Sæpe inveniri, hæc exerit narratio.*

Ad fontem cervus, cùm bibisset, restitit,  
 Et in liquore vidit effigiem suam.  
 Ibi dum ramosa mirans laudat cornua,  
 Crurumque nimiam tenuitatem vituperat,  
 Venantùm subitò vocibus conterritus,  
 Per campum fugere cœpit, et cursu levi  
 Canes elusit. Sylva tum excepit ferum,  
 In quâ <sup>93</sup>retentis impeditus cornibus,  
 Lacerari cœpit morsibus sævis canum.  
 Tunc moriens vocem hanc edidisse dicitur :  
 ‘ O me infelicem ! qui nunc demum intelligo,  
 Utilia mihi quàm fuerint, quæ despexeram,  
 Et quæ laudâram, <sup>94</sup>quantum luctûs habuerint.’

---

<sup>90</sup> ‘ the usual ways of escape ; ’ ‘ premere vocem,’ ‘ to stop his braying.’

<sup>91</sup> ‘ qualis videtur tibi,’ ‘ what appears to you the service of my voice ; ’ ‘ insignis,’ ‘ oh ! excellent ’

<sup>92</sup> ‘ hæc narratio exerit (ea) quæ contempseris sæpe inveniri utiliora laudatis,’ ‘ than things commended.’

<sup>93</sup> ‘ by the entangling of his horns.’

<sup>94</sup> ‘ quantum luctûs ’ ‘ how much evil ; ’ ‘ (ea) habuerint.’

## XXVI. THE RAVEN AND THE FOX.

<sup>95</sup> *Qui se laudari gaudent verbis subdolis,  
Ferè dant pœnas turpi pœnientiâ.*

<sup>96</sup> *Cùm de fenestrâ corvus raptum caseum  
Comesse vellet, celsâ residens arbore,  
Hunc vidit vulpes ; deinde sic cœpit loqui ;  
<sup>97</sup> ' O qui tuarum, corvæ, pennarum est nitor !  
<sup>98</sup> Quantum decoris corpore et vultu geris !  
Si vocem haberes, nulla prior ales foret.'  
At ille stultus, dum vult vocem ostendere,  
Amisit ore caseum, quem celeriter  
Dolosa vulpes avidis rapuit dentibus.  
Tum demum ingemuit corvi deceptus stupor.*

## XXVII. THE COBBLER TURNED DOCTOR.

*Malus cùm sutor, inopiâ deperditus,  
<sup>100</sup> Medicinam ignoto facere cœpisset loco,  
Et venditaret falso antidotum nomine,  
<sup>101</sup> Verbosis acquisivit sibi famam strophis.  
Hic cùm <sup>102</sup> jacēret morbo confectus gravi  
Rex urbis, ejus experiendi gratiâ,*

---

<sup>95</sup> ' Those who love to be flattered with artful words, generally suffer punishment by a disgraceful penance.'

<sup>96</sup> ' Cùm corvus, residens celsâ arbore vellet comesse caseum raptum de fenestrâ.'

<sup>97</sup> ' O qui nitor est,' ' oh ! what is the brilliancy.'

<sup>98</sup> ' Quantum decoris ;' Gram. R. 8, Obs. 2. ' how much beauty do you bear in your form and appearance.'

<sup>99</sup> ' stupor corvi,' ' the dunce of a crow.'

<sup>100</sup> ' to practise medicine in a strange place.'

<sup>101</sup> ' verbosis strophis,' ' by his canting tricks.'

<sup>102</sup> ' lay sick of a severe disease ;' ' gratiâ ejus experiendi,' ' for the purpose of trying him.'

Scyphum poposcit ; <sup>103</sup>fusâ dein simulans aquâ  
 Antidoto miscere illius se toxicum,  
 Hoc bibere jussit ipsum, posito præmio.  
 Timore mortis ille tum confessus est,  
<sup>104</sup>Non artis ullâ medicum se prudentiâ,  
 Verùm stupore vulgi factum nobilem.  
 Rex advocatâ concione, hæc edidit :  
<sup>105</sup> ‘ Quantæ putatis esse vos dementiæ,  
 Qui capita vestra non dubitatis credere,  
 Cui calceandos nemo commisit pedes ? ’  
*Hoc pertinere verè ad illos dixerim,*  
<sup>106</sup>*Quorum stultitiâ quæstus impudentia est.*

## XXVIII. THE ASS AND HIS MASTER.

<sup>107</sup>*In principatu commutando civium,*  
*Nil præter domini nomen mutant pauperes.*  
*Id esse verum, parva hæc fabella indicat.*  
 Asellum in prato quidam pascebat senex.  
 Is, hostium clamore subito territus,  
<sup>108</sup>Suadebat asino fugere, ne posset capi.  
 At ille lentus, ‘ Quæso, num binas mihi  
 Clitellas impositurum victorem putas ? ’

<sup>103</sup> ‘ then (the king) having poured some water into it, and pretending to mix poison with his (illius, i. e. sutoris) antidote, he commands him (ipsum, i. e. sutorem) to drink it (hoc, i. e. toxicum).’ The distinction between ‘se’ ‘himself’ and ‘ipsum’ ‘himself,’ is here apparent ; see P. I, n. 173 and 98.

<sup>104</sup> ‘ se (referring to former subject *ille*) non factum (esse) nobilem medicum ullâ prudentiâ artis, ‘(by any knowledge of the art),’ ‘verùm stupore vulgi.’

<sup>105</sup> ‘ quantæ dementiæ (Gram. R. 7.) putatis vos esse,’ ‘of how great folly, (how foolish) do you consider yourselves to be.’

<sup>106</sup> ‘ from whose folly the profit of impudence is derived.’

<sup>107</sup> ‘ in changing the government of the citizens.’

<sup>108</sup> ‘ urged the ass to flee, that he might not be taken.’



Senex negavit. ' Ergo <sup>109</sup>quid refert mea,  
Cui serviam, clitellas dum portem meas ?'

## XXIX. THE SHEEP, THE DOG, AND THE WOLF.

*Solent mendaces* <sup>110</sup>*luere penas malefici.*

<sup>111</sup> Calumniator ab ove cùm peteret canis,  
Quem commodâsse panem se contenderet,  
Lupus, citatus testis, <sup>112</sup>non unum modò  
Deberi dixit, verùm affirmavit decem.

Ovis damnata falso testimonio,

<sup>113</sup>Quod non debebat, solvit ; post paucos dies  
Bidens jacentem in foveâ prospexit lupum ;  
' Hæc,' inquit, ' merces fraudis a superis datur.'

## XXX. THE HUNGRY DOGS.

*Stultum consilium non modò* <sup>114</sup>*effectu caret,*  
*Sed ad perniciem quoque mortales derocat.*

Corium depressum in fluvio viderunt canes ;

<sup>115</sup>Id ut comesse extractum possent faciliùs,  
Aquam cœpère ebibere : <sup>116</sup>sed rupti priùs  
Periêre quàm, quod petierant, contingerent.

<sup>109</sup> ' quid refert mea,' ' what matters it to me.' Gram. R. 29. Exc. l. 5. and Obs. 1 and 3, for *quid*, see same place, Obs. 2.

<sup>110</sup> ' malefici,' ' to suffer the punishment of their wickedness.'

<sup>111</sup> The English order of construction is, ' cùm canis calumniator peteret ab ove panem, quem contenderet *se* commodâsse (illi).' *se* subject of *commodâsse* refers to the subject of the preceding verb. (n. 103)

<sup>112</sup> ' dixit non modò unum (panem), verùm affirmavit decem (panes.) deberi,' ' said that not only one loaf was due.'

<sup>113</sup> ' solvit (id) quod non debebat.'

<sup>114</sup> ' caret effectu,' ' fails of success.' Gram. R. 20.

<sup>115</sup> ' comesse id extractum,' n. 50. ' drag out and eat it.'

<sup>116</sup> ' sed rupti periêre priùs quàm contingerent (id, i. e. corium) quod petierant.'

## XXXI. THE AGED LION AND THE ASS.

*Quicumque amisit dignitatem pristinam,*  
<sup>117</sup> *Ignavis etiam jocus est in casu gravi.*

Confectus annis et desertus viribus  
 Leo cùm jacēret, spiritum extremum trahens,  
<sup>118</sup> *Aper fulmineis ad eum venit dentibus,*  
 Et vindicavit ictu veterem injuriam ;  
<sup>119</sup> *Infestis taurus mox confodit cornibus*  
 Hostile corpus. Asinus, ut vidit ferum  
 Impunè lædi, calcibus frontem exterit.  
 At ille expirans, ‘ Fortes indignè tuli  
 Mihi insultare ; <sup>120</sup> *te, naturæ dedecus,*  
 Quòd ferre cogor, certè bis videor mori.’

## XXXII. THE WEASEL AND THE MAN.

*Mustela ab homine presa, cùm instantem necem*  
*Effugere vellet, <sup>121</sup> ‘ Quæso,’ inquit, ‘ parcas mihi,*  
*Quæ tibi molestis muribus purgo domum.’*  
 Respondit ille, ‘ Faceres si <sup>122</sup> *causâ meâ,*  
 Gratum esset, et dedissem veniam supplici :  
 Nunc quia laboras, ut fruaris reliquiis,  
<sup>123</sup> *Quas sunt rosuri, simul et ipsos devores,*  
<sup>124</sup> *Noli imputare vanum beneficium mihi.’*

<sup>117</sup> ‘ est jocus etiam ignavis ;’ Gram. R. 22. Obs. 1.

<sup>118</sup> ‘ The boar with terrible tusks.’ Gram. R. 7.

<sup>119</sup> ‘ gored the body of his enemy with hostile horns.’

<sup>120</sup> ‘ certè videor bis mori, quòd cogor ferre te, dedecus naturæ.’

<sup>121</sup> ‘ quæso, (ut) parcas mihi ;’ Gram. R. 60. Obs. 5. ‘ muribus’ is the remote object of ‘ purgo ;’ Gram. R. 27. ‘ tibi domum,’ ‘ your house ;’ Gram. R. 6, Obs. 4.

<sup>122</sup> ‘ causâ meâ,’ ‘ for my sake ;’ ‘ dedissem veniam (tibi) supplici.’

<sup>123</sup> ‘ quas (mures) rosuri sunt,’ ‘ which they would eat ;’ ‘ simul et (ut) devores ipsos (mures) ;’ ‘ at the same time also that you may devour them.’

<sup>124</sup> ‘ Noli imputare mihi,’ ‘ don’t charge to me,’ ‘ set to my account.’

Atque ita locutus, improbam <sup>125</sup>letho dedit.

<sup>126</sup>*Hoc in se dictum debent illi agnoscere,*

<sup>127</sup>*Quorum privata servit utilitas sibi.*

*Et meritum inane jactant imprudentibus.*

XXXIII. THE FAITHFUL DOG.

<sup>128</sup>*Repentè liberalis stullis gratus est,*

*Verùm peritis irritos tendit dolos.*

Nocturnus cùm fur panem misisset cani,

Objecto tentans an cibo posset capi,

‘Heus, si,’ <sup>129</sup>inquit, ‘linguam vis meam præcludere,

Ne latrem pro re domini, multùm falleris :

Namque ista subita me jubet benignitas

Vigilare, facias ne meâ culpâ lucrum.’

XXXIV. THE FROG AND THE OX.

*Inops, potentem dum vult imitari, perit.*

In prato quondam rana conspexit bovem,

Et, tacta invidiâ tantæ magnitudinis,

Rugosam inflavit pellem : tum natos suos

Interrogavit, an bove esset latior ;

<sup>125</sup> ‘dedit letho,’ ‘put to death.’

<sup>126</sup> ‘Illi debent agnoscere hoc dictum (esse) in se,’ ‘ought to understand that this is directed against them.’

<sup>127</sup> ‘quorum (referring to *illi*) privata utilitas servit sibi, et (qui) jactant imprudentibus inane meritum;’ ‘whose private interest serves itself, and who boast to the unsuspecting of their pretended merit.’

<sup>128</sup> ‘The suddenly liberal is acceptable to fools, but lays snares in vain for the experienced.’

<sup>129</sup> ‘(canis) inquit;’ ‘si vis præcludere,’ ‘if you wish to stop my tongue;’ ‘ne,’ for *ut non*; ‘ne latrem pro re domini,’ ‘that I should not bark for the interest of my master;’ so ‘ne facias’ ‘that you do not make.’

<sup>130</sup> Illi negârunt. Rursus intendit cutem  
<sup>131</sup> Majore nisu, et simili quæsivit modo,  
 Quis major esset ; illi <sup>132</sup> dixerunt bovem.  
 Novissimè indignata, dum vult validiùs  
 Inflare sese, <sup>133</sup> rupto jacuit corpore.

## XXXV. THE DOG AND THE CROCODILE.

*Consilia qui dant prava cautis hominibus,  
 Et perdunt operam, et deridentur turpiter.*

<sup>134</sup> Canes currentes bibere e Nilo flumine,  
 A corcodilis ne rapiantur, traditum est.  
 Igitur cùm currens bibere cœpisset canis,  
 Sic corcodilus, <sup>135</sup> ' Quamlibet lambe otio ;  
 Accede, pota leniter, et noli dolos,'  
 Inquit, ' vereri.' <sup>136</sup> At ille, ' Facerem meherculè,  
 Nisi esse scirem carnis te cupidum meæ.'

## XXXVI. THE FOX AND THE STORK.

<sup>137</sup> *Nulli nocendum ; si quis verò læserit,  
 Mulctandum simili jure fabella admonet.*

---

<sup>130</sup> ' they answered in the negative.'

<sup>131</sup> ' with greater effort.'

<sup>132</sup> ' dixerunt bovem (esse majorem).'

<sup>133</sup> ' she perished by bursting.'

<sup>134</sup> ' traditum est canes bibere e flumine Nilo currentes, ne (ut non) rapiantur a corcodilis.' The Latin ' bibere currentes,' we express by ' run while drinking.'

<sup>135</sup> ' lambe otio quamlibet (aquam) ;' ' lap up at your ease as much as you please.'

<sup>136</sup> ' at ille (canis, inquit) ;' ' facerem (id) meherculè nisi scirem te esse cupidum carnis meæ,' ' if I did not know.'

<sup>137</sup> ' nocendum (est nobis) nulli,' ' we should injure no one.' *Nobis* is governed by R. 32 I ; *nulli* by force of the verb *nocere*. R. 17, IV ; ' but if any one has committed an injury, this fable shows that he is to be punished with equal right.' This is the pagan morality of evil for evil.

Vulpes ad cœnam dicitur ciconiam  
 Prior invitâsse, et <sup>138</sup>illi in patenâ liquidam  
 Posuisse sorbitionem, quam nullo modo  
 Gustare esuriens potuerit ciconia ;  
<sup>139</sup>Quæ, vulpem cùm revocâsset, intrito cibo  
 Plenam lagenam posuit ; <sup>140</sup>huic rostrum inserens,  
 Satiatur ipsa, torquet convivam fame :  
<sup>141</sup>Quæ cùm lagenæ frustrâ collum lamberet,  
 Peregrinam sic locutam volucrem accepimus,  
<sup>142</sup>‘ Sua quisque exempla debet æquo animo pati.’

## XXXVII. THE EAGLE AND THE FOX.

<sup>143</sup>*Quamvis sublimes debent humiles metuere,  
 Vindicta docili quia patet solertia.*

Vulpinos catulos aquila quondam sustulit,  
 Nidoque <sup>144</sup>posuit pullis, escam ut carperent.  
 Hanc persecuta <sup>145</sup>mater orare incipit,  
 Ne tantum miseræ luctum importaret sibi.  
<sup>146</sup>Contempsit illa, tuta quippe ipso loco.

<sup>138</sup> ‘ to have placed before her.’

<sup>139</sup> ‘ quæ, cùm revocâsset vulpem, posuit (illi) lagenam plenam intrito cibo ;’ ‘ when she had invited her in return.’

<sup>140</sup> ‘ (illa) inserens rostrum huic (lagenæ),’ ‘ the stork thrusting her bill into this is feasted herself and torments her gossip with hunger.’

<sup>141</sup> ‘ when she (the fox) was vainly licking ;’ ‘ sic locutam (esse,)’ ‘ thus spoke.’

<sup>142</sup> ‘ pati sua exempla,’ ‘ suffer the consequences of his own example patiently.’

<sup>143</sup> ‘ All however elevated ;’ . . . ‘ vengeance is easy to sagacious cunning.’

<sup>144</sup> ‘ posuitque (eos) pullis,’ ‘ and placed them before her young.’

<sup>145</sup> ‘ mater,’ refers to the fox, and therefore ‘ sibi ’ also.

<sup>146</sup> ‘ illa,’ ‘ the eagle despised her, as being secure by the very situation of the nest.’

Vulpes ab arâ rapuit ardentem facem,  
 Totamque flammis arborem circumdedit,  
<sup>147</sup>Hostis dolore damnum ulciscens sanguinis.  
 Aquila, ut periculo mortis eriperet suos,  
 Incolumes natos supplex vulpi tradidit.

## XXXVIII. THE FROGS AND THE BULLS.

*Humiles laborant, ubi potentes dissident.*

Rana, e palude pugnam taurorum intuens,  
 ‘Heu, quanta nobis instat perniciēs!’ ait.  
 Interrogata ab aliâ, cur hoc diceret,  
<sup>148</sup>De principatu cùm decertarent gregis,  
 Longèque ab illis degerent vitam boves;  
<sup>149</sup>‘Est statio separata, ac diversum genus;  
<sup>150</sup>Sed, pulsus regno nemoris, qui profugerit,  
 Paludis in secreta veniet latibula,  
 Et proculcatas obteret duro pede;  
<sup>151</sup>Ita caput ad nostrum furor illorum pertinet.’

## XXXIX. THE KITE AND THE PIGEONS.

*Qui se committit homini tutandum improbo,  
 Auxilium dum requirit, exitium invenit.*

Columbæ sæpe cùm fugissent milium,  
 Et celeritate pennæ evitâssent necem,

<sup>147</sup> ‘ulciscens damnum sanguinis, dolore hostis;’ ‘the loss of her young.’

<sup>148</sup> ‘cùm (illi) decertarent de principatu gregis, bovesque degerent vitam longè ab illis,’ ‘lived far from them.’

<sup>149</sup> ‘est (nobis) statio,’ ‘our residence is;’ (rana inquit).

<sup>150</sup> ‘sed (ille) qui profugerit, pulsus regno nemoris,’ ‘but the one, who flies, being driven from the dominion of the grove;’ ‘et obteret (nos) proculcatas,’ ‘will trample on us and crush us.’

<sup>151</sup> ‘Thus their fury is connected with our safety.’

<sup>152</sup>Consilium raptor vertit ad fallaciam,  
 Et genus inerme tali decepit dolo ;  
 ‘ Quare <sup>153</sup>solicitum potius ævum ducitis,  
 Quàm regem me creatis icto fœdere,  
 Qui vos ab omni tutas præstem injuriâ ? ’  
 Illæ credentes tradunt sese milio,  
 Qui, regnum adeptus, <sup>154</sup>cæpit vesci singulas,  
 Et exercere imperium sævis unguibus.  
 De reliquis tunc una, ‘ Meritò plectimur.’

## XL. THE LION AND THE ROBBER.

Super juvenecum stabat dejectum leo :  
 Prædator intervenit, partem postulans ;  
 ‘ Darem,’ inquit, ‘ nisi soleres <sup>155</sup>per te sumere : ’  
 Et improbum rejecit. Fortè innoxius  
 Viator est deductus in eundem locum,  
 Feroque viso, <sup>156</sup>retulit retro pedem.  
 Cui placidus ille, ‘ Non <sup>157</sup>est quod timeas,’ ait ;  
 ‘ Et <sup>158</sup>quæ debetur pars tuæ modestiæ,  
 Audacter tolle.’ Tunc, diviso tergo,  
 Sylvas petivit, homini ut accessum daret.

*Exemplum egregium prorsus et laudabile ;  
 Verùm est aviditas dives, et pauper pudor.*

<sup>152</sup> ‘vertit consilium ad fallaciam,’ ‘changes his policy to art,’ i. e. adopts art instead of force.

<sup>153</sup> ‘ducitis ævum solicitum,’ ‘lead an anxious life ;’ ‘icto fœdere,’ ‘making a treaty with me.’

<sup>154</sup> ‘vesci singulas,’ ‘to eat them one after another.’ P. II. n. 430 and 436. see also Gram. R. 21, Obs. 2.

<sup>155</sup> ‘sumere per te,’ ‘to take of yourself’

<sup>156</sup> ‘retulit retro pedem,’ ‘retired.’

<sup>157</sup> ‘there is nothing for you to fear.’

<sup>158</sup> ‘quæ pars’ for ‘partem quæ ;’ ‘tolle audacter partem, quæ pars,’ n. 36.

## XLI. THE DOG AND THE MAN.

Laceratus quidam morsu vehementis canis,  
<sup>159</sup>Tinctum cruore panem misit malefico,  
 Audierat esse quod remedium vulneris.  
 Tunc sic <sup>160</sup>Æsopus, 'Noli coram pluribus  
 Hoc facere canibus, ne nos vivos devorent,  
 Cùm scierint esse tale culpæ præmium.'

*Successus improborum plures allicit.*

## XLII. THE EAGLE, THE CAT, AND THE SOW.

Aquila <sup>161</sup>in sublimi quercu nidum fecerat ;  
 Felis, cavernam nacta in mediâ, pepererat ;  
 Sus nemoricultrix fœtum ad imam posuerat.  
<sup>162</sup>Tum fortuitum felis contubernium  
 Fraude et scelestâ sic evertit malitiâ :  
 Ad nidum scandit volucris ; 'Pernicies,' ait,  
 'Tibi paratur, forsân et miseræ mihi ;  
 Nam fodere terram quòd vides quotidie  
<sup>163</sup>Aprum insidiosum, quercum vult evertere,

<sup>159</sup> 'misit malefico (cani), panem tinctum cruore,' 'a piece of bread dipt in blood ;' 'quod' is the subject of 'esse ;' its antecedent is *panem*, masc. see Gram. R. 57, Obs. 2.

<sup>160</sup> 'Æsopus (inquit),' 'noli facere hoc coram pluribus canibus.'

<sup>161</sup> 'in sublimi quercu,' 'in the top of an oak ;' so also, 'in mediâ (quercu),' 'in the middle of the oak ;' 'ad imam (quercum),' 'at the foot of the oak.' Gram. R. 2, Obs. 3.

<sup>162</sup> 'tum felis sic evertit fortuitum contubernium,' 'thus destroyed the accidental neighbourhood.'

<sup>163</sup> 'aprum insidiosum ;' the masculine adjective is here used in reference to *sus*, because *aper*, although a generic name, which may be applied to either sex, has a masculine termination and requires the masculine form of the adjective. Gram. p. 19, Obs. 1. Thus in English the word *man*, always requires a masculine pronoun, although it includes both sexes.



Ut nostram <sup>164</sup>in plano facilè progeniem opprimat.’

<sup>165</sup>Terrore offuso, et perturbatis sensibus,

Direpit ad cubile setosæ suis ;

‘ Magno,’ inquit, ‘ in pericelo sunt nati tui ;

Nam <sup>166</sup>simul exieris pastum cum tenero grege,

Aquila est parata rapere porcellos tibi.’

Hunc quoque timore postquàm complevit locum,

Dolosa tuto condidit sese cavo :

Inde <sup>167</sup>evagata noctu suspenso pede,

Ubi escâ se replevit et prolem suam,

Pavorem simulans, prospicit toto die.

<sup>168</sup>Ruinam metuens, aquila ramis desidet ;

Aper rapinam vitans, non prodit foras.

<sup>169</sup>Quid multa ? Inediâ sunt consumpti cum suis,

Felique et catulis largam præbuerunt dapem.

<sup>170</sup>Quantum homo bilinguis saepe concinnet mali,

Documentum habere stulta credulitas potest.

XLIII. THE EAGLE, THE TORTOISE, AND THE CROW.

*Contra potentes nemo est munitus salis ;*

*Si verò accessit consiliator maleficus,*

<sup>171</sup>*Vis et nequitia quidquid oppugnant, ruit.*

<sup>164</sup> ‘ in plano (solo) ; ’ ‘ may easily destroy our young on the level ground.

<sup>165</sup> ‘ having overwhelmed (the eagle) with terror and confounded her senses, the cat creeps down to the hole of the bristly sow ; ’ ‘ suis ’ from *sus*.

<sup>166</sup> ‘ as soon as you shall go out to feed.’ Gram. R. 37.

<sup>167</sup> ‘ going out softly by night.’ Gram. 50. p. 2.

<sup>168</sup> ‘ metuens ruinam,’ ‘ fearing the fall of the oak ; ’ ‘ (in) ramis ; ’ ‘ vitans rapinam,’ ‘ to avoid the depredations of the eagle.’

<sup>169</sup> ‘ Quid multa (dicam) ? illi cum suis (natis) consumpti sunt inediâ ; ’ for *suis*, see P. II, n. 10. for masc. pron. see n. 163.

<sup>170</sup> ‘ stulta credulitas potest habere documentum, quantum mali homo bilinguis saepe concinnet.’

<sup>171</sup> ‘ whatever violence and fraud attack, falls.’

Aquila in sublime sustulit testudinem :

<sup>172</sup>Quæ cùm abdidisset corneâ corpus domo,

Nec ullo pacto lædi posset condita,

Venit per auras cornix, et proptèr volans,

‘ Opimam sanè prædam rapuisti unguibus,

Sed, nisi monstrâro quid sit faciendum tibi,

Gravi nequidquam te lassabis pondere.’

<sup>173</sup>Promissâ parte, suadet ut scopulum super

Altis ab astris duram illidat corticem,

Quâ comminutâ facilè vescatur cibo.

Inducta verbis, aquila monitis paruit,

Simul et <sup>174</sup>magistræ largè divisit dapem.

Sic tuta quæ naturæ fuerat munere,

Impar duabus, occidit tristi nece.

XLIV. THE TWO MULES.

Muli gravati sarcinis ibant duo ;

Unus ferebat fiscos cum pecuniâ,

<sup>175</sup>Alter tumentes multo saccos hordeo.

<sup>176</sup>Ille onere dives, celsâ cervice eminens,

Clarumque collo jactans tintinnabulum :

Comes quieto sequitur et placido gradu.

Subitò latrones ex insidiis advolant,

<sup>177</sup>Interque cædem ferro mulum trusitant.

---

<sup>172</sup> ‘ cum quæ (when she) abdidisset corpus corneâ domo, nec (ac non) posset lædi ullo pacto (ita) condita.’ The Latin idiom would here connect the negative with the adjective; ‘ac *nullo modo* potest;’ the English construction negatives the verb; ‘and *could not* in any manner.’

<sup>173</sup> ‘ The eagle having promised her a part, the crow advises her.’

<sup>174</sup> ‘divided the spoil liberally with her counsellor,’ i. e. with the crow.

<sup>175</sup> ‘alter (ferebat) saccos tumentes multo hordeo,’ ‘stuffed out with a great quantity of barley.’

<sup>176</sup> ‘ ille,’ ‘the former,’ ‘strutting along with his neck raised.’

<sup>177</sup> ‘inter cædem,’ ‘in the contest.’

Diripiunt numinos, negligunt vile hordeum.

<sup>178</sup>Spoliatus igitur casus cùm fleret suos,  
 ‘Equidem,’ inquit alter, ‘me contemptum gaudeo ;  
 Nam nihil amisi, nec sum læsus vulnere.’

<sup>179</sup>*Hôc argumento tuta est hominum tenuitas,  
 Magnæ periculo sunt opes obnoxia.*

XLV. THE EYES OF THE MASTER.

Cervus, nemorosis excitatus latibulis,  
 Ut venatorum fugeret instantem necem,  
 Cæco timore proximam villam petit,  
 Et opportuno se bubili condidit.

<sup>180</sup>Hic bos latenti, ‘Quidnam voluisti tibi,  
 Infelix ultro qui ad necem cucurreris,  
 Hominumque tecto spiritum commiseris ?’  
 At ille supplex, ‘Vos modò,’ inquit, ‘parcite ;  
 Occasione rursus crumpam datâ.’

<sup>181</sup>Spatium diei noctis excipiunt vices.  
 Frondem bubulcus affert, neque is eum videt ;  
 Eunt subinde et redeunt omnes rustici ;  
 Nemo animadvertit ; transit etiam villicus,  
 Nec ille quidquam sentit. Tum gaudens ferus  
 Bobus <sup>182</sup>quietus agere cœpit gratias,  
 Hospitium adverso quòd præstiterint tempore.  
 Respondit unus, ‘Salvum te cupimus quidem ;

<sup>178</sup> ‘cùm igitur (mulus) spoliatus, fleret suos casus.’

<sup>179</sup> ‘tenuitas hominum,’ ‘the humble condition of men ;’ ‘hòc argumento,’ ‘according to this fable.’

<sup>180</sup> ‘Hic bos (inquit cervo) latenti, quidnam voluisti tibi ?’ ‘what hast thou proposed to thyself ?’

<sup>181</sup> ‘the change of night follows the course of the day ;’ ‘neque is (bubulcus) videt eum (cervum).’

<sup>182</sup> ‘quietus,’ ‘feeling secure ;’ ‘cœpit agere gratias,’ ‘to give thanks.’

<sup>183</sup>Sed ille, qui oculos centum habet, si venerit,  
 Magno in perîclo vita versatur tua.  
<sup>184</sup>Hæc inter ipse dominus a cœnâ redit ;  
 Et quia corruptos viderat nuper boves,  
 Accedit ad præsepe ; <sup>185</sup>Cur frondis parum est ?  
 Stramenta desunt. Tollere hæc aranea  
 Quantum est laboris ?' Dum scrutatur singula,  
 Cervi quoque alta est conspicatus cornua ;  
 Quem convocatâ jubet occîdi familiâ,  
 Prædamque tollit. *Hæc significat fabula,*  
*Dominum videre plurimùm in rebus suis.*

---

<sup>183</sup> 'sed si ille, qui habet centum oculos, venerit;' the owner is represented as having a hundred eyes to indicate his superior vigilance.

<sup>184</sup> 'inter hæc (verba),' 'while he was speaking;' 'boves corruptos (esse),' 'were in a miserable condition.'

<sup>185</sup> 'parum frondis;' Gram. R. 40. 'quantum laboris;' Gram. R. 8.

# VOCABULARY.

---

## ABBREVIATIONS.

<i>a.</i> adjective	<i>dat.</i> dative
<i>s.</i> substantive	<i>acc.</i> accusative
<i>v.</i> verb	<i>voc.</i> vocative
<i>pron.</i> pronoun	<i>abl.</i> ablative
<i>prep.</i> preposition	<i>ind.</i> indicative-mode
<i>ad.</i> adverb	<i>sub.</i> subjunctive “
<i>conj.</i> conjunction	<i>imper.</i> imperative mode
<i>int.</i> interjection	<i>inf.</i> infinitive mode
<i>part.</i> participle	<i>pres.</i> present tense
<i>sup.</i> supine	<i>imp.</i> imperfect tense
<i>ger.</i> gerund	<i>perf.</i> perfect tense
<i>comp.</i> comparative	<i>fut.</i> future tense
<i>sup.</i> superlative	<i>plup.</i> pluperfect tense
<i>m.</i> masculine gender	<i>v. a.</i> verb active
<i>f.</i> feminine “	<i>v. n.</i> “ neuter
<i>n.</i> neuter “	<i>v. p.</i> “ passive
<i>d.</i> doubtful “	<i>v. d.</i> “ deponent
<i>c.</i> common “	<i>v. c.</i> “ common
<i>sing.</i> singular	<i>v. i.</i> “ irregular
<i>pl.</i> plural	<i>v. im.</i> “ impersonal
<i>nom.</i> nominative	<i>v. def.</i> “ defective
<i>gen.</i> genitive	<i>v. n. p.</i> “ neuter passive

The numbers after nouns denote the declension ; after verbs, the conjugation ; before *sing.* or *pl.* the person.

## A.

- A, *prep.* from, by; used before consonants.  
 Ab, *prep.* from, by; used before vowels and consonants.  
 Abacos, *s. m.* 2. abacus, *acc. pl.* side-boards.  
 Abdalonymus, *s. m.* 2. Abdalonymus, a poor laborer made king by Alexander.  
 Abdidisset, *v. a.* 3. abdo, *subj. plup.* 3 *sing.* might have hidden, had hidden.  
 Abdito, *part. perf.* abditus, *dat. & abl. sing.* having been hidden.  
 Abducti, *part. perf.* abductus, *nom. pl.* lead away.  
 Abductus est, *v. p.* 3. abducor, *perf. ind.* 3 *sing.* was led off.  
 Aberat, *v. n. i.* absum, *imp. ind.* 3 *sing.* was absent, distant. Gram. p. 143.  
 Aberrâsset, *for* aberravisset, *v. n.* 1. aberro, *sub. plup.* 3 *sing.* might have wandered. Gram. p. 274, 5.  
 Abesse, *v. n. i.* absum, *pres. inf.* to be absent, distant.  
 Abest, *v. n. i.* absum, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* is distant, is absent.  
 Abi, *v. n. i.* abeo, *imper.* 2 *sing.* go, depart. Gram. p. 144.  
 Abigeris, *v. p.* 3. abigor, *ind. pres.* 2 *sing.* thou art driven away.  
 Abiit, *v. n. i.* abeo, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* went away, departed. Gram. p. 144, bottom.  
 Abire, *v. n. i.* abeo, *inf. pres.* to go away.  
 Abjici, *v. p.* 3. abjicior, *inf. pres.* to be cast, to be thrown away.  
 Abreptos, *part. perf.* abreptus, *acc. pl.* carried off.  
 Abripi, *v. p.* 3. abripior, *inf. pres.* to be dragged off, to be carried away.  
 Abscondita, *part. perf.* absconditus, *nom. sing. & nom. and acc. pl.* hidden.  
 Absentis, *part. pres.* absens, *gen. sing.* absent.  
 Absolvere, *v. a.* 3. absolvo, *inf. pres.* to acquit.  
 Absolverunt, *v. a.* 3. absolvo, *ind. perf.* 3 *pl.* acquitted.  
 Absolvistis, *v. a.* 3. absolvo, *ind. perf.* 2 *pl.* you have acquitted.  
 Absterruerunt, *v. a.* 2. absterreo, *ind. perf.* 3 *pl.* have discouraged, deterred.  
 Abstinebant, *v. n.* 2. abstineo, *ind. imp.* 3 *pl.* abstained from.  
 Abstiniens, *part. pres.* abstaining from, sparing.  
 Abstinent, *v. n.* 2. abstineo, *ind. pres.* 3 *pl.* abstain from.  
 Abstinentia, *s. f.* 1. abstinence, abstaining from.  
 Abtrusorum, *part. perf.* abtrusus, *gen. pl.* hidden, secret.  
 Abstuleris, *v. a. i.* aufero, *sub. perf.* 2 *sing.* mayest have taken away, hast taken away. Gram. p. 147, bot.  
 Abstulisset, *v. a. i.* aufero, *subj. plup.* 3 *sing.* might have taken away, had taken away.  
 Abstulit, *v. a. i.* aufero, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* took away, has taken away. Gram. p. 147.  
 Absumpsit, *v. a.* 3. absumo, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* destroyed, carried off.  
 Absumpturæ, *part. fut.* absumpturus, *nom. pl. f.* about to consume, devour.  
 Abundantiam, *s. f.* 1. abundantia, *acc. sing.* abundance.  
 Abundaret, *v. n.* 1. abundo, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* might abound.  
 Ac. *conj.* and, as, than.

- Accede, *v. n.* 3. accedo, *imper.* 2. *sing.* approach (thou).  
 Accedentibus, *part. pres.* accedens, *dat. & abl. pl.* approaching, being added to.  
 Accedere, *v. n.* 3. accedo, *inf. pres.* to approach, to be added to.  
 Accedit, *v. n.* 3. accedo, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* approaches, is added to.  
 Accendebat *v. a.* 3. accendo, *ind. imp.* 3 *sing.* kindled, excited.  
 Accenderet, *v. a.* 3. accendo, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* might kindle, excite, light.  
 Accenso, *part. perf.* accensus, *dat. & abl. sing.* having been kindled, burning.  
 Accepimus, *v. a.* 3. accipio. *ind. perf.* 1 *pl.* we have received, have heard.  
 Accepit, *v. a.* 3. accipio, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* has received, received.  
 Acceptis, *part. perf.* acceptus, *dat. & abl. pl.* having been received.  
 Accepto, *part. perf.* acceptus, *dat. & abl. sing.* having been received.  
 Acceptum, *part. perf.* acceptus, *nom. n. acc. m. & n. sing.* having been received.  
 Accesserat, *v. n.* 3. accedo, *ind. plup.* 3 *sing.* had approached, had been added.  
 Accessere, *v. n.* 3. accedo, *ind. perf.* 3 *pl.* approached, were added to.  
 Accesserunt, *v. n.* 3. accedo, *ind. perf.* 3 *pl.* approached, were added to.  
 Accessione, *s. f.* 3. accessio, *abl. sing.* by the accession.  
 Accessisse, *v. n.* 3. accedo, *inf. perf.* to have come, to have been added.  
 Accessit, *v. n.* 3. accedo, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* has approached, been added to.  
 Accessum, *s. m.* 4. accessus, *acc. sing.* access, approach.  
 Accessurum, *part. fut.* accessurus, *acc. sing.* about to come, to be added.  
 Accidit, *v. im.* 3. accidit, *ind. perf. and pres.* 3 *sing.* it happened; it happens.  
 Accingere, *v. p.* 3. accingor, *imper.* 2 *sing.* be prepared, prepare thyself.  
 Accipere, *v. a.* 3. accipio, *inf. pres.* to receive.  
 Accipiant, *v. a.* 3. accipio, *sub. pres.* 3 *pl.* may receive.  
 Accipias, *v. a.* 3. accipio, *sub. pres.* 2 *sing.* thou mayest receive.  
 Accipiendam, *part. fut.* accipiendus, *acc. sing.* to be received.  
 Accipit, *v. a.* 3. accipio, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* receives.  
 Accipiter, *tris, s. m.* 3. the hawk. Gram. p. 19, Obs. 1.  
 Accipitrem, *s. m.* 3. accipiter, *acc. sing.* a hawk.  
 Accipiunt, *v. a.* 3. accipio, *ind. pres.* 3 *pl.* receive.  
 Accurrisse, *v. n.* 3. accurio, *inf. perf.* to have run to, to have hastened to. Gram. p. 136, bottom.  
 Accurrunt, *v. n.* 3. accurro, *ind. pres.* 3 *pl.* run to, hasten towards.  
 Accusatus sum, *v. p.* 1. accusor, *ind. perf.* 1 *sing.* I have been accused.  
 Acer, *a.* sharp, eager, brave. Gram. p. 72.  
 Acerbæ, *a.* acerbus, *gen & dat. sing. & nom. pl. f.* unripe, sour.  
 Accibam, *a.* acerbus, *acc. sing. f.* unripe, sour.

- Acerrimè, *ad. sup.* acriter, very, most fiercely, bravely. Gram. p. 160, 5th line.
- Acerrimi, *a. sup.* acerrimus, *gen. sing.* most acute, brave. Gram. p. 78, bottom.
- Acervo, *s. m.* 2. acervus, *abl. sing.* (with, from, in) the heap.
- Acesinem, *s. m.* 3. Acesines, *acc. sing.* Acesines, a river of Asia.
- Achæos, *s. m.* 2. Achæi, *acc. pl.* the Achæans.
- Acie, *s. f.* 5. acies, *abl. sing.* (by, with, in) the army, battle.
- Aciem, *s. f.* 5. acies, *acc. sing.* the army, battle.
- Acies, *s. f.* 5. *nom. sing. nom. and acc. pl.* the army, the armies, battle.
- Acquirentem, *part. pres.* acquirens, *acc. sing.* acquiring.
- Acquisitos, *part. perf.* acquisitus, *acc. pl.* acquired.
- Acquisivit, *v. a.* 3. acquirō, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* acquired.
- Acrem, *a.* acer, *acc. sing.* vigilant, active, fierce.
- Acri, *a.* acer, *dat. & abl. sing.* sharp; severe, ardent, valiant.
- Acriter, *ad.* fiercely, earnestly, bravely: acriùs, *comp.*; acerrimè, *sup.* Gram. p. 160.
- Actæ, *part. perf.* actus, *nom. pl. f.* given, done, rendered.
- Actionem, *s. f.* 3. actio, *acc. sing.* the rendering, doing.
- Actionibus, *s. f.* 3. actio, *abl. and dat. pl.* (to, for, with, by) the rendering, actions.
- Actum, *part. perf.* actus, *acc. sing. and nom. sing. n.* done.
- Actum esse, *v. im.* 3. agitur, *inf. perf.* to have been over with.
- Actus est, *v. p.* 3. agor, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* was driven out.
- Acumini, *s. n.* 3. acumen, *dat. sing.* to acuteness, Gram. 40, 4. Ex. 1.
- Acuminis, *s. n.* 3. acumen, *gen. sing.* of acuteness.
- Ad, *prep.* to, at.
- Adæquat, *v. a.* 1. adæquo, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* levels.
- Addendum, *part. fut.* addendus, *nom. & acc. sing.* to be added.
- Addictus esset *v. p.* 3. addicor, *sub. plup.* 3 *sing.* might have been condemned.
- Addidisset, *v. a.* 3. addo, *sub. plup.* 3 *sing.* might have added.
- Addidit, *v. a.* 3. addo, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* added.
- Adducitur, *v. p.* 3 adducor, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* is brought, led, persuaded.
- Ademit, *v. a.* 3. adimo, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* took away.
- Adempto, *part. perf.* ademptus, *abl. sing.* having been taken away.
- Adeo, *ad.* so, thus, therefore, so much, so very.
- Adeptus, *part. perf.* having obtained.
- Adeptus ero, *v. c.* 3. adipiscor, *fut. ind.* 1 *sing.* I shall obtain. Gram. p. 119, 5th line.
- Aderant, *v. n. i.* adsum, *imp. ind.* 3 *pl.* were present.
- Aderat, *v. n. i.* adsum, *imp. ind.* 3 *sing.* was present.
- Aderunt, *v. n. i.* adsum, *ind. fut.* 3 *pl.* will be present.
- Adessent, *v. n. i.* adsum, *sub. imp.* 3 *pl.* were present, might come.
- Adesset, *v. n. i.* adsum, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* might have been present, was present.
- Adeunt, *v. n. i.* adeo, *ind. pres.* 3 *pl.* are present.
- Adferri *see* afferri.
- Adfirmante, *see* affirmante.



- Adhærescent, *v. n. inc.* 3. adhæresco, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* might, should adhere. Gram. p. 154, 2.
- Adhæret, *v. n.* 2. adhæreo, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* joins, adheres to.
- Adhibuit, *v. a.* 2. adhibeo, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* applied, admitted.
- Adhortantium, *part. pres.* adhortans, *gen. pl.* exhorting, encouraging.
- Adhortarentur, *v. d.* 1. adhortor, *sub. imp.* 3 *pl.* might exhort, exhorted.
- Adhuc, *ad.* hitherto, to this time.
- Adiit, *v. n. i.* adeo, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* went to. Gram. p. 144. *bot.*
- Adimi, *v. p.* 3. adimor, *inf. pres.* to be taken away.
- Adire, *v. n. i.* adeo, *inf. pres.* to go to, to approach.
- Adiret, *v. n. i.* adeo, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* might go to, approached.
- Aditu, *s. m.* 4. aditus, *abl. sing.* (by, in, from) the passage, access.
- Aditum, *s. m.* 4. aditus, *acc. sing.* entrance, access.
- Adjecit, *v. a.* 3. adjicio, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* added.
- Adjudicari, *v. p.* 1. adjudicor, *inf. pres.* to be adjudged to, to be determined.
- Adjuvant, *v. a.* 1. adjuvo, *ind. pres.* 3 *pl.* assist, favor.
- Adjuvaretur, *v. p.* 1. adjuvor, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* might be assisted.
- Administrari, *v. p.* 1. administor, *inf. pres.* to be administered.
- Administrat, *v. a.* 1. administro, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* administers, governs.
- Administrationem, *s. f.* 3. administratio, *acc. sing.* administration.
- Admirabile, *a.* admirabilis, *nom. & acc. sing.* wonderful.
- Admirabiles, *a.* admirabilis, *nom. & acc. pl.* wonderful.
- Admirabiliter, *ad.* wonderfully, admirably.
- Admirans, *part. pres.* wondering at, beholding.
- Admirarentur, *v. d.* 1. admiror, *sub. imp.* 3 *pl.* might admire, admired.
- Admiratio, *s. f.* 3. admiratio, *wonder.*
- Admiratione, *s. f.* 3. admiratio, *abl. sing.* (with, from, by, in,) admiration.
- Admirationem, *s. f.* 3. admiratio, *acc. sing.* admiration.
- Admiratum, *part. perf.* admiratus, *acc. sing.* having admired.
- Admiratus, *part. perf.* having admired.
- Admiratus esset, *v. d.* 1, admiror, *sub. plup.* 3 *sing.* might have admired.
- Admisit, *v. a.* 3. admitto, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* admitted.
- Admodum, *ad.* very, greatly.
- Admonebit, *v. a.* 2. admoneo, *fut. ind.* 3 *sing.* will warn.
- Admonere, *v. a.* 2. admoneo, *inf. pres.* to admonish, to remind.
- Admonet, *v. a.* 2. admoneo, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* warns, admonishes, reminds.
- Admonitos, *part. perf.* admonitus, *acc. pl. m.* warned, reminded.
- Admonitus, *part. perf.* admonished.
- Admonuit, *v. a.* 3. admoneo, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* admonished, reminded, warned.
- Admoto, *part. perf.* admotus, *dat. and abl. sing.* having been led up, brought to, applied.
- Adnatant, *v. n.* 1. adnato, *ind. pres.* 3 *pl.* swim to.
- Adolescens, *s. c.* 3. a youth; *a.* young. Gram. p. 18, top and note.

- Adolescentem, *s. c.* 3. adoleseens, *acc. sing.* a, the youth.  
 Adolescentes, *s. c.* 3. adoleseens, *nom. and acc. pl.* youths.  
 Adolescenti, *s. c.* 3. adoleseens, *dat. sing.* (to, for) youth.  
 Adolescentiam, *s. f.* 1. adoleseentia, *acc. sing.* youth.  
 Adolescentulum, *s. m.* 2. adoleseentulus, *acc. sing.* a youth. Gram. p. 65, 5.  
 Adoperto, *part. perf.* adopertus, *dat. and abl. sing.* having been covered.  
 Adoritur, *v. d.* 3. and 4. adorior, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* accosts, addresses.  
 Adrastia, *s. f.* 1. Adrastia, *gen. sing.* of Adrastia, lying on the banks of the river Granicus.  
 Adscriberent, *v. a.* 3. adscribo, *sub. imp.* 3 *pl.* would enroll.  
 Adspecturus sim, *v. a.* 3. adspicio, *sub. fut.* 1 *sing.* I am about to see.  
 Adstitit, *v. n.* 1. adsto, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* stood near.  
 Adstricta, see astricta.  
 Adulari, *v. d.* 1. adulator, *inf. pres.* to flatter.  
 Adulatorum, *s. m.* 3. adulator, *gen. pl.* of flatterers.  
 Adultæ, *a.* adultus, *nom. pl.* grown up.  
 Adultam, *a.* adultus, *acc. sing. f.* adult, grown up.  
 Adultis, *part. perf.* adultus, *dat. and abl. pl.* having grown up.  
 Adumbrata, *part. perf.* adumbratus, *acc. pl.* obscurely delineated.  
 Adurerent, *v. a.* 3. aduro, *sub. imp.* 3 *pl.* might burn.  
 Advecta, *part. perf.* advectus, *nom. sing.* having been carried to.  
 Advenerant, *v. n.* 4. advenco, *ind. plup.* 3 *pl.* had come.  
 Adveniente, *part. pres.* adveniens, *abl. sing.* arriving, happening.  
 Adventu, *s. m.* 4. adventus, *abl. sing.* (by, with) the arrival.  
 Adventus, *s. m.* 4. the arrival.  
 Adversa, *a.* adversus, *nom. & acc. pl.* adverse.  
 Adversarii, *s. m.* 2. adversarius, *nom. pl.* adversaries.  
 Adversarios, *s. m.* 2. adversarius, *acc. pl.* adversaries.  
 Adversum, *prep.* against, towards, opposite to,  
 Adversus, *prep.* against, towards, opposite to.  
 Advocatâ, *part. perf.* advocatus, *abl. sing.* having been called together.  
 Advocato, *part. perf.* advocatus, *dat. and abl. sing. m.* having been called together.  
 Advolant, *v. n.* 1. advolo, *ind. pres.* 3 *pl.* fly to, hasten to.  
 Advolarent, *v. n.* 1. advolo, *sub. imp.* 3 *pl.* might fly to.  
 Advolâssent, for advolavissent, *v. n.* 1. advolo, *sub. plup.* 3 *pl.* might have flown to.  
 Advolaverunt, *v. n.* 1. advolo, *ind. perf.* 3 *pl.* flew to, hastened to.  
 Æacidarum, *s. m.* 1. Æacidæ *gen. pl.* of the Æacides, or descendants of Æacus. Gram. p. 64, 2.  
 Æacum, *s. m.* 2. Æacus, *acc. sing.* Æacus, one of the judges in hell.  
 Ædium, *s. f.* 3. *pl.* ædes, *gen. pl.* of a house. see p. 30, n. 38.  
 Ægeum, *s. m.* 2. Ægeus, *acc. sing.* Ægeus.  
 Ægeus, *s. m.* 2. Ægeus, king at Athens.  
 Ægre, *ad.* impatiently, grievously.  
 Ægypti, *s. f.* 2. Ægyptus, *gen. sing.* of Egypt, a country of Africa. Gram. p. 19, Obs. 2, and p. 20.  
 Ægyptum, *s. f.* 2. Ægyptus, *acc. sing.* Egypt.

- Amulis, s. m. 2. amulus, dat. & abl. pl. (to, for, with, by,) rivals, competitors.*  
*Amulos, s. m. 2. amulus, acc. pl. rivals.*  
*Auales, a. aualis, nom. & acc. pl. equal; used substantively, equals, fellows.*  
*Aualis, a. equal.*  
*Aualiter, ad. equally.*  
*Aualium, a. aualis, gen. pl. equal, s. of equals.*  
*Auata, part. perf. aquatus, nom. & acc. pl. equalled.*  
*Auato, part. perf. aquatus, abl. sing. equalled.*  
*Auiparare, v. a. 1. aquiparo, inf. pres. to equal.*  
*Auis, a. aquus, dat. & abl. pl. equal, reasonable, impartial.*  
*Auo, a. aquus, dat. & abl. sing. equal, patient, just.*  
*Auum, a. aquus, nom. & acc. sing. just, equal.*  
*Aere, s. n. 3. aes, abl. sing. (from, with) brass, money; are alieno, by debt.*  
*Aerem, s. m. 3. aer, acc. sing. the air. Gram. p. 50. Exc. 3. 1.*  
*Aeris, s. n. 3. aes, gen. sing. of brass, money.*  
*Aeris, s. m. 3. aer, gen. sing. of air.*  
*Aes, s. n. 3. brass, money; aes alienum, debt. Gram. p. 47. 13.*  
*Aesopi, s. m. 2. Aesopus, gen. sing. of Aesop.*  
*Aesopus, s. m. 2. Aesop, the writer of fables.*  
*Aestate, s. f. 3. aestas, abl. sing. (in) summer.*  
*Aestimandam, part. fut. aestimandus, acc. sing. f. to be esteemed.*  
*Aestimandis, part. fut. aestimandus, dat. & abl. pl. to be esteemed, estimated.*  
*Aestimatis, v. a. 1. aestimo, ind. pres. 3 sing. you estimate, esteem.*  
*Aestimaverim, v. a. 1. aestimo, subj. perf. 1 sing. I may have esteemed.*  
*Aestu, s. m. 4. aestus, abl. sing. (in, with), passion, heat.*  
*Aestuarius, s. n. 2. estuarium, abl. pl. (by, in) estuaries, arms of the sea.*  
*Aestus, s. m. 4. heat, anger.*  
*Aetate, s. f. 3. aetas, abl. sing. (in, by) the age.*  
*Aetatem, s. f. 3. aetas, acc. sing. age.*  
*Aetatis, s. f. 3. aetas, gen. sing. of the age.*  
*Aeternitatem, s. f. 3. aeternitas, acc. sing. permanency, perpetuity.*  
*Aethiopiā, s. f. 1. Aethiopia, acc. sing. Aethiopia, a country of Africa.*  
*Aevum, s. n. 2. nom. & acc. sing. age, life, time.*  
*Affabilis, a. affable, courteous.*  
*Affatim, ad. abundantly.*  
*Affectare, v. a. 1. affecto, inf. pres. to aim at, to desire.*  
*Affectum, part. perf. affectus, acc. sing. affected, afflicted.*  
*Afferret, v. a. i. affero, sub. imp. 3 sing. might bring, offer.*  
*Afferri, v. p. i. afferor, inf. pres. to be brought, to be alledged.*  
*Affert, v. a. i. affero, ind. pres. 3 sing. brings. Gram. p. 148, Obs. 1.*  
*Affertur, v. p. i. afferor, ind. pres. 3 sing. is brought. Gram. p. 148, Obs. 1.*  
*Afficietur, v. p. 3. afficior, ind. fut. 3 sing. shall be affected.*  
*Afficerer, v. p. 3. afficior, sub. imp. 3 sing. I might, should be affected.*

- Affirmabat, *v. a. 1.* affirmo, *ind. imp. 3 sing.* affirmed.  
 Affirmante, *part. pres.* affirmans, *abl. sing.* affirming.  
 Affirmantibus, *part. pres.* affirmans, *dat. & abl. pl.* affirming.  
 Affirmaverit, *v. a. 1.* affirmo, *sub. perf. 3 sing.* may have affirmed.  
 Affirmavit, *v. a. 1.* affirmo, *ind. perf. 3 sing.* has affirmed.  
 Afflictis, *part. perf.* afflictus, *dat. & abl. pl.* afflicted.  
 Affliguntur, *v. p. 3.* affligor, *ind. pres. 3 pl.* are overthrown, afflicted.  
 Africa, *s. f. 1.* Africa; Africâ, *abl. sing.* (from, in) Africa.  
 Africæ, *s. f. 1.* Africa, *gen. sing.* of Africa.  
 Africam, *s. f. 1.* Africa, *acc. sing.* Africa.  
 Afrorum, *s. m. 2.* Afri, *gen. pl.* of Africans.  
 Agamedes, *is, s. m. 3.* Agamedes, the name of a man.  
 Agaso, *onis, s. m. 3.* a groom, horsekeeper.  
 Agathocles, *is, s. m. 3.* Agathocles, prince of Sicily.  
 Agathocli, *s. m. 3.* Agathocles, *dat. sing.* (to, for) Agathocles.  
 Agathoclis, *s. m. 3.* Agathocles, *gen. sing.* of Agathocles.  
 Agatis, *v. a. 3.* ago, *sub. pres. 2 pl.* you may pass:—vitam, you may live.  
 Age, *v. def. imper. 2 sing.* come on, let it be.  
 Agebantur, *v. p. 3.* agor, *imp. ind. 3 pl.* were driven out, were doing.  
 Agebatur, *v. p. 3.* agor, *imp. ind. 3 sing.* was at stake, was driven out.  
 Agenti, *part. pres.* agens, *dat. sing.* acting, doing.  
 Agere, *v. a. 3.* ago, *inf. pres.* to act, to do, to render, to drive.  
 Agerent, *v. a. 3.* ago, *sub. imp. 3 pl.* might do, should drive, might pass.  
 Agerentur, *v. p. 3.* agor, *sub. imp. 3 pl.* should be driven out, done.  
 Ageret, *v. a. 3.* ago, *sub. imp. 3 sing.* might be doing, rendering.  
 Ageretur, *v. p. 3.* agor, *sub. imp. 3 sing.* might be done.  
 Aggrederetur, *v. d. 3.* aggredior, *sub. imp. 3 sing.* might attack.  
 Aggrediebatur, *v. d. 3.* aggredior, *ind. imp. 3 sing.* undertook, attacked.  
 Aggreditur, *v. d. 3.* aggredior, *ind. pres. 3 sing.* undertakes, attacks.  
 Aggressos esse, *v. d. 3.* aggredior, *inf. perf.* to have attempted, attacked. Gram. p. 140.  
 Aggressus est, *v. d. 3.* aggredior, *ind. perf. 3 sing.* undertook, attacked.  
 Agi, *v. p. 3.* agor, *inf. pres.* to be meditated, be done.  
 Agis, *idis, s. m. 3.* Agis, king of Sparta.  
 Agitatio, *onis, s. f. 3.* agitation, shaking.  
 Agitator, *oris, s. m. 3.* driver.  
 Agitur, *v. p. 3.* agor, *ind. pres. 3 sing.* is driven.  
 Agmen, *inis, s. n. 3.* nom. & acc. *sing.* band, troop.  
 Agmina, *s. n. 3.* agmen, *nom. & acc. pl.* bands, troops.  
 Agnitus, *part. perf.* known, acknowledged.  
 Agnoscere, *v. a. 3.* agnosco, *inf. pres.* to recognise, to acknowledge.  
 Agnum, *s. m. 2.* agnus, *acc. sing.* a lamb.  
 Agnus, *s. m. 2.* a lamb.  
 Agri, *s. m. 2.* ager, *gen. sing.* of the field; *nom. pl.* the fields, the territories.

- Agricola, *s. m.* 1. a peasant.  
 Agricola, *s. m.* 1. agricola, *gen. & dat. sing.* (of, to, for) a peasant.  
 Agri, *s. f.* 2. ager, *dat. & abl. pl.* (to, for, in, from,) the fields.  
 Agrorum, *s. m.* 2. ager, *gen. pl.* of the fields, territories.  
 Agros, *s. m.* 2. ager, *acc. pl.* fields, territories.  
 Agrum, *s. m.* 2. ager, *acc. sing.* field, country.  
 Agunt, *v. a.* 3. ago, *ind. pres.* 3 *pl.* treat with, render.  
 Aiebat, *v. def.* aio, *ind. imp.* 3 *sing.* was saying, said. Gram. p. 149.  
 Ain', for Aisne, or Ais nê; dost thou say?  
 Ais, *v. def.* aio, *ind. pres.* 2 *sing.* thou sayest. Gram. p. 149.  
 Ait, *v. def.* aio, *ind. pres. & perf.* 3 *sing.* says, said.  
 Ajacem, *s. m.* 3. Ajax, *acc. sing.* Ajax, a Grecian hero at the siege of Troy.  
 Alacritate, *s. f.* 3. alacritas, *abl. sing.* (through, from, with) joy, ardor.  
 Alas, *s. f.* 1. ala, *acc. pl.* wings, arms; subter alas, in his bosom.  
 Alba, *s. f.* 1. Alba, a city in Italy near Rome.  
 Albam, *s. f.* 1. Alba, *acc. sing.* Alba.  
 Albana, *a.* Albanus, *acc. pl. n.* Alban.  
 Albanis, *s. m.* 2. Albanus, *dat. & abl. pl.* (to, for, with, by) Alban.  
 Albano, *s. m.* 2. Albanus, *dat. & abl. sing.* (to, for, with, by) the Alban.  
 Albanorum, *s. m.* 2. Albanus, *gen. pl.* of the Alban.  
 Albanos, *s. m.* 2. Albanus, *acc. pl.* the Alban.  
 Albanus, *a.* Alban, belonging to Alba.  
 Alcibiades, *is, s. m.* 3. Alcibiades, a famous Athenian.  
 Alemus, *v. a.* 3. alo, *ind. fut.* 1 *pl.* we will nourish.  
 Ales, *itis, s. c.* 3 a bird. Gram. p. 19, Obs. 1.  
 Alexander, *dri, s. m.* 2. Alexander, king of Macedonia.  
 Alexandri, *s. m.* 2. Alexander, *gen. sing.* of Alexander.  
 Alexandriam, *s. f.* 1. Alexandria, *acc. sing.* Alexandria, there were many cities of that name in Asia and Africa.  
 Alexandro, *s. m.* 2. Alexander, *dat. & abl. sing.* (to, for, with, by) Alexander.  
 Alexandrum, *s. m.* 2. Alexander, *acc. sing.* Alexander.  
 Alia, *a.* alius, *nom. sing. f.* another, *nom. & acc. pl. n.* other, others: aliâ, *abl. sing. f.* another.  
 Aliæ, *a.* alius, *nom. pl. f.* other, others.  
 Aliam, *a.* alius, *acc. sing. f.* another.  
 Aliarum, *a.* alius, *gen. pl. f.* other, of others.  
 Aliàs, *ad.* at other times, otherwise.  
 Alicunde, *ad.* from some place or other.  
 Aliena, *a.* alienus, *nom. sing. & nom. & acc. pl.* another's.  
 Alienâ, *a.* alienus, *abl. sing. f.* another's, others'.  
 Alienæ, *a.* alienus, *gen. & dat. sing. & nom. pl. f.* another's.  
 Alienam, *a.* alienus, *acc. sing. f.* another's.  
 Alienato, *part. perf.* alienatus, *abl. sing.* deprived of.  
 Alieni, *a.* alienus, *gen. sing.* belonging to another.  
 Alienissimo, *a. sup.* alienissimus, *abl. sing.* most or very unfavorable.  
 Alienorum, *a.* alienus, *gen. pl.* another's, belonging to another.  
 Alienos, *a.* alienus, *acc. pl.* belonging to another.

- Allenum, *a. alienus, acc. sing. m. & n. & nom. sing. n.* another's, belonging to another, improper.
- Alii, *a. alius, dat. sing.* another; *nom. pl.* other, others; *alii . . alii,* some . . others. Gram. p. 69. Obs. 1.
- Aliis, *a. alius, dat. & abl. pl.* other, (to, by) others.
- Alio, *a. alius, abl. sing.* another.
- Aliorum, *a. alius, gen. pl.* other, of others.
- Alios, *a. alius, acc. pl.* other, others.
- Aliquâ, *pron. aliquis, abl. sing. f.* some. Gram. p. 84. 2. *bottom.*
- Aliquandiu, *ad.* for a little while, some time.
- Aliquando, *ad.* sometimes, on a certain time, formerly, at length.
- Aliquantisper, *ad.* for a while, a little distance.
- Aliquantum, *ad. or a. n.* somewhat, a little.
- Aliquas, *pron. aliquis, acc. pl. f.* some, certain.
- Aliquem, *pron. aliquis, acc. sing. m.* some one, a certain.
- Aliquid, *pron. aliquis, nom. & acc. sing. n.* a certain, something, anything. Gram. p. 85, Obs. 4.
- Aliquis, *pron.* some, some one, a certain one, Gram. p. 84. 2. *bottom.*
- Aliquo, *pron. aliquis, abl. sing. m. & n.* some, a certain, something, a certain one.
- Aliquod, *pron. aliquis, nom. & acc. sing. n.* a certain, something, anything.
- Aliquot, *a. pl. indecl.* some, several. Gram. p. 76, Obs. 4.
- Aliter, *ad.* otherwise, elsewhere.
- Alitum, *s. c. 3.* ales, *gen. pl.* of the birds.
- Aliud, *a. alius, nom. & acc. sing. n.* other, another; nihil aliud, nothing else.
- Alium, *a. alius, acc. sing. m.* other, another.
- Aliunde, *ad.* from other places, persons, or things.
- Alius, *a. nom. sing. m.* other, another; alius . . . alius, one . . . another.
- Alius, *a. alius, gen. sing.* other, of another, Gram. p. 69, Obs. 1.
- Allatavit, *v. a. 1,* allatro, *ind. perf. 3 sing.* barked at.
- Allaturum, *part. fut. allaturus, acc. sing.* about to bring.
- Allecti, *part. perf. allectus, nom, pl.* allured.
- Allevet, *v. a. 1.* allevo, *sub. pres. 3 sing.* may raise up.
- Allicit, *v. a. 3.* allicio, *ind. pres. 3 sing.* allures.
- Alligant, *v. a. 1.* alligo, *ind. pres. 3 pl.* bind, tie to.
- Alloqui, *v. d. 3.* alloquor, *inf. pres.* to speak to, to address.
- Alloquio, *s. n. 2.* alloquium, *dat. & abl. sing.* (in, with, by,) conversation.
- Alluserit, *v. n. 3.* alludo, *sub. perf. 3 sing.* may have scoffed at,
- Alloquitur, *v. d. 3.* alloquor, *ind. pres. 3 sing.* speaks to, addresses, bantered.
- Alta, *a. altus, nom. sing. f. & nom. & acc. pl. n.* high.
- Altâ, *a. altus, abl. sing. f.* high, loud.
- Altam, *a. altus, acc. sing. f.* high.
- Altaribus, *s. n. 3.* altare, *dat. & abl. pl.* (to, with) altars.
- Alter, *a.* the one, the other (of two). Gram. p. 85, Obs. 12.
- Altera, *a. alter, nom. sing. & nom. & acc. pl.* other, the other, second.
- Alterâ, *a. alter, abl. sing. f.* the other.

- Alteram, a. alter, acc. sing. f.* the other.  
*Alteri, a. alter, dat. sing. & nom. pl. m.* to the other, other, others.  
 Gram. p. 69, Obs. 1.  
*Alterius, a. alter, gen. sing.* the other, of the other. Gram. p. 69,  
 Obs. 1.  
*Altero, a. alter, abl. sing. m. & n.* the other, other.  
*Alteros, a. alter, acc. pl.* others.  
*Alterum, a. alter, nom. & acc. sing.* other, the one.  
*Altiore, a. altior, comp. abl. sing.* higher.  
*Altis, a. altus, dat. & abl. pl.* high.  
*Altitudine, s. f. 3. altitudo, abl. sing.* by the height.  
*Altitudinem, s. f. 3. altitudo, acc. sing.* height, depth.  
*Aluerunt, v. a. 3. alo, ind. perf. 3 pl.* nourished.  
*Amari, v. p. 1. amor, inf. pres.* to be loved.  
*Ambages, s. f. 3. ambage, abl. acc. pl.* per ambages, by obscure  
 hints, darkly. Gram. p. 59. 2.  
*Ambitio, onis, s. f. 3.* ambition.  
*Ambros, s. m. 2. Ambri, acc. pl.* the Ambri, a nation of East India.  
*Ambulando, ger. ambulandum, abl.* by walking. Gram. p. 156.  
*Ambulant. v. n. 1. ambulo, ind. pres. 3 pl.* (they) go, walk; . . . iu  
 jus, go to law.  
*Ambulaet, v. n. 1. ambulo, sub. imp. 3 sing.* might walk, walked.  
*Amice, s. m. 2. amicus, voc. sing.* O friend.  
*Amici, s. m. 2. amicus, gen. sing.* of a friend; *nom. pl.* friends.  
*Amicis, s. m. 2. amicus, dat. & abl. pl.* (to, for, with, by) friends.  
*Amicitia, s. f. 1. amicitia, abl. sing.* (by, with, in) friendship.  
*Amicitia, s. f. 1. amicitia, gen. & dat. sing.* (of, to, for) friendship.  
*Amicitiam, s. f. 1. amicitia, acc. sing.* friendship.  
*Amicitias, s. f. 1. amicitia, acc. pl.* friendships.  
*Amico, s. m. 2. amicus, dat. & abl. sing.* (to, for, with, from) a  
 friend.  
*Amicorum, s. m. 2. amicus, gen. pl.* of friends.  
*Amicos, s. m. 2. amicus, acc. nom. pl.* friends.  
*Amictus, part. perf.* clothed.  
*Amicum, s. m. 2. amicus, acc. sing.* friend.  
*Amicus, i. s. m. 2.* friend.  
*Amiserant, v. a. 3. amitto, ind. plup. 3 pl.* had lost.  
*Amisi, v. a. 3. amitto, perf. ind. 1 sing.* I have lost, I lost.  
*Amisit, v. a. 3. amitto, perf. ind. 3 sing.* has lost, sent away.  
*Amissá, part. perf. amissus, abl. sing. f.* lost, sent away.  
*Amisso, part. perf. amissus, dat. & abl. sing. m. & n.* lost, sent  
 away.  
*Amissorum, part. perf. amissus, gen. pl.* lost.  
*Amittere, v. a. 3. amitto, inf. pres.* to lose.  
*Amitterent, v. a. 3. amitto, sub. imp. 3 pl.* might lose.  
*Amittit, v. a. 3. amitto, ind. pres. 3 sing.* loses, sends away.  
*Ammonem, s. m. 3. Ammon, acc. sing.* Ammon, a name of Jupiter  
 in Africa.  
*Am nonis, s. m. 3. Ammon, gen. sing.* of Ammon.  
*Anne, s. d. 3. annis, abl. sing.* (from, by) the river. Gram. p. 18.  
*top.*

- Annem, *s. d.* 3. annis, *acc. sing.* a river.  
 Amnium, *s. d.* 3. amnis, *gen. pl.* of rivers.  
 Amœnitate, *s. f.* 3. amœnitas, *abl. sing.* (by, for) pleasantness.  
 Amor, *is, s. m.* 3. the love.  
 Amore, *s. m.* 3. amor, *abl. sing.* (with, by, from) love.  
 Amoveri, *v. p.* 2. amoveor, *inf. pres.* to be removed.  
 Amphictyon, *onis, s. m.* 3. Amphictyon, ruler in Athens.  
 Amplâ, *a.* amplus, *abl. sing. f.* large, great.  
 Amplexus, *part. perf.* having embraced.  
 Ampliandi, *part. fut. pass.* ampliandus, *gen. sing. & nom. pl.* to be enlarged.  
 Amplificator, *oris, s. m.* 3. enlarger, extender.  
 Amplissimâ, *a. sub.* amplissimus, *abl. sing. f.* greatest, very great, noblest. Gram. p. 78.  
 Amplissimâ, *a.* amplissimus, *sup. gen. & dat. sing. f.* greatest, very great.  
 Amplitudine, *s. f.* 3. amplitudo, *abl. sing.* by the greatness.  
 Amplius, *ad. comp.* more, longer. Gram. p. 160.  
 Amputatum, *part. perf.* amputatus, *acc. sing.* cut off.  
 An, *conj.* whether? or else, or.  
 Anaxarcho, *s. m.* 2. Anaxarchus, *dat. & abl. sing.* (to, with, from) Anaxarchus, an ancient philosopher.  
 Anaxilaus, *s. m.* 2. Anaxilaus, prince of Rhegium.  
 Anaximene, *s. m.* 3. Anaximenes, *abl. sing.* (with, from) Anaximenes.  
 Anaximenem, *s. m.* 3. Anaximenes, *acc. sing.* Anaximenes.  
 Aneeps, *ipitis, a.* doubtful, dangerous.  
 Ancillâ, *s. f.* 1. ancilla, *abl. sing.* (with, by, from) a maid-servant.  
 Ancillas, *s. f.* 1. ancilla, *acc. pl.* maids.  
 Ancipitis, *a.* aneeps, *gen. sing.* doubtful, dangerous, uncertain.  
 Anguem, *s. c.* 3. anguis, *acc. sing.* a snake.  
 Anguis, *s. c.* 3. *nom. & gen. sing.* a snake, of a snake. Gram. p. 19, Obs. 1.  
 Angustias, *s. f.* 1. angustia, *acc. pl.* defiles, narrow pass.  
 Angusto, *a.* angustus, *dat. & abl. sing.* narrow.  
 Animadversurum fuisse, *v. a.* 3. animadverto, *inf. fut.*—in, to have been about to punish.  
 Animadverterent, *v. a.* 3. animadverto, *sub. imp.* 3 *pl.* might observe.  
 Animadverteret, *v. a.* 3. animadverto, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* might observe.  
 Animadvertisset, *v. a.* 3. animadverto, *sub. plup.* 3 *sing.* might have perceived.  
 Animadvertit, *v. a.* 3. animadverto, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* perceives, punishes.  
 Animam, *s. f.* 1. anima, *acc. sing.* soul, life. Gram. p. 25. Exc. 3.  
 Animi, *s. m.* 2. animus, *gen. sing.* of mind, courage, *nom. pl.* minds, passions.  
 Animis, *s. m.* 2. animus, *dat. & abl. pl.* (to, for, by, with, from,) minds, passions.  
 Animo, *s. m.* 2. animus, *dat. & abl. sing.* (to, for, by, with) courage, design, mind.



- Animorum, *s. m.* 2. animus, *gen. pl.* of minds, passions.  
 Animos, *s. m.* 2. animus, *acc. pl.* minds, passions.  
 Animum, *s. m.* 2. animus, *acc. sing.* mind, courage.  
 Animus, *i. s. m.* 2. mind, courage, design.  
 Annecteret, *v. a.* 3. annecto, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* should attach, fix to.  
 Annecteretur, *v. p.* 3. annector, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* should be attached.  
 Anni, *s. m.* 2. annus, *gen. sing.* of a year; *nom. pl.* years.  
 Annis, *s. m.* 2. annus, *dat. & abl. pl.* (to, for, with, by, in,) years.  
 Anno, *s. m.* 2. annus, *dat. & abl. sing.* (to, for, with, by, in,) the year.  
 Annorum, *s. m.* 2. annus, *gen. pl.* of years.  
 Annos, *s. m.* 2. annus, *acc. pl.* years.  
 Annuas, *a.* annuus, *acc. pl.* annual.  
 Annuis, *a.* annuus, *dat. & abl. pl.* annual.  
 Annuit, *v. n.* 3. annuo, *ind. pres. & perf.* 3 *sing.* assents, assented.  
 Annulum, *s. m.* 2. annulus, *acc. sing.* ring.  
 Annum, *s. m.* 2. annus, *acc. sing.* year.  
 Anseres, *s. m.* 3. anser, *nom. & acc. pl.* geese.  
 Antandro, *s. m.* 2. Antander, *abl. sing.* (from, with, by) Antander, brother of Agathocles.  
 Ante, *prep.* before.  
 Antè, *ad.* before, sooner, rather.  
 Antea, *ad.* before, heretofore.  
 Anteirot, *v. a. i.* anteco, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* might surpass.  
 Anteponantur, *v. p.* 3. antepono, *sub. pres.* 3 *sing.* may be preferred.  
 Antequam, *ad.* before that.  
 Antidoto, *s. f. & n.* 2. antidotus and antidotum, *abl. sing.* (by, with) an antidote, Gram. p. 33. Exc. 1.  
 Antidotum, *s. f. & n.* 2. *nom. & acc. sing.* antidote, remedy.  
 Antiochum, *s. m.* 2. Antiochus, *acc. sing.* Antiochus.  
 Antiochus, *s. m.* 2. Antiochus, king of Syria.  
 Antipater, *tri. s. m.* 2. Antipater, a Macedonian general.  
 Antiqua, *a.* antiquus, *nom. sing. f. & nom. & acc. pl. n.* ancient.  
 Antiquam, *a.* antiquus, *acc. sing. f.* ancient.  
 Antiqui, *a.* antiquus, *gen. sing. & nom. pl.* ancient.  
 Antiquiores, *a. comp.* antiquior, *nom. pl.* more ancient.  
 Antiquissimam, *a. sup.* antiquissimus, *acc. sing. f.* most ancient, very ancient.  
 Antistites, *s. c.* 3. antistes, *nom. & acc. pl.* priests, priestesses. Gram. p. 19. n.  
 Anxius, *a.* anxious.  
 Aper, *pri. s. m.* 2. a wild boar. *epicene.* Gram. p. 19, Obs. 1.  
 Aperiret, *v. a.* 4. aperio, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* might open, discover.  
 Apertè, *ad.* openly.  
 Aperto, *part. perf. & a. apertus, dat. & abl. sing.* having been opened, open.  
 Aperuit, *v. a.* 4. aperio, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* opened, disclosed, declared.  
 Apes, *s. f.* 3. apis, *nom. & acc. pl.* bees.  
 Apollineum, *s. m.* 3. Apollo, *acc. sing.* Apollo, god of the fine arts.  
 Apollinis, *s. m.* 3. Apollo, *gen. sing.* of Apollo.

- Apollini, *s. m.* 3. Apollo, *dat. sing.* to Apollo.  
 Apollo, inis, *s. m.* 3. Apollo, god of poetry, music, and of day.  
 Apparatibus, *s. m.* 4. apparatus, *abl. pl.* (with, by, in) preparations, provisions.  
 Apparatu, *s. m.* 4. apparatus, *abl. sing.* (with, in, by) preparation, parade, entertainment, pomp.  
 Apparatus, *s. m.* 4. *nom. sing.* & *nom. & acc. pl.* parade, preparations.  
 Appareret, *v. n.* 3. appareo, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* might appear.  
 Apparueret, *v. n.* 2. appareo, *ind. perf.* 3. *pl.* appeared.  
 Appellare, *v. a.* 1. appello, *inf. pres.* to call.  
 Appellat, *v. a.* 1. appello, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* calls.  
 Appellatur, *v. p.* 1. appello, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* is called.  
 Appellatus est, *v. p.* 1. appello, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* was called.  
 Appendi, *v. p.* 3. appendo, *inf. pres.* to be hanged to.  
 Appetebat, *v. a.* 3. appeto, *ind. imp.* 3 *sing.* desired, longed for.  
 Appetens, tis, *part. pres.* desiring.  
 Appetit, *v. a.* 3. appeto, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* desires, seeks, attacks.  
 Appetunt, *v. a.* 3. appeto, *ind. pres.* 3 *pl.* desire.  
 Applicuit, *v. a.* 1. applico, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* applied, fixed.  
 Apposuit, *v. a.* 3. appono, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* placed before.  
 Approbant, *v. a.* 1. approbo, *ind. pres.* 3 *pl.* approve  
 Appropinquante, *part. pres.* approaching, *abl. sing.* approaching.  
 Appulsâ, *part. perf.* appulsus, *abl. sing.* having arrived at.  
 Aprum, *s. m.* 2. aper, *acc. sing.* a wild boar.  
 Aptum, *part. perf.* aptus, *acc. sing.* tied, suspended.  
 Aptus, *a.* qualified, adapted.  
 Apud, *prep.* at, in, among, before, near.  
 Aquâ, *s. f.* 1. aqua, *abl. sing.* (with, by in,) water.  
 Aquæ, *s. f.* 1. aqua, *gen. & dat. sing.* (of, to, for) the water.  
 Aquam, *s. f.* 1. aqua, *acc. sing.* the water.  
 Aquarum, *s. f.* 1. aqua, *gen. pl.* of waters.  
 Aquas, *s. f.* 1. aqua, *acc. pl.* waters, baths.  
 Aquila, æ, *s. f.* 1. the eagle; aquila, *abl. sing.* (by, with, from) the eagle. Gram. p. 19, Obs. 1.  
 Aquilæ, *s. f.* 1. aquila, *gen. & dat. sing.* (of, to, for) the eagle.  
 Aquilam, *s. f.* 1. aquila, *acc. sing.* the eagle.  
 Arâ, *s. f.* 1. ara, *abl. sing.* (with, by, on) the altar.  
 Aranea, *s. n.* 2. araneum, *acc. pl.* cobwebs.  
 Arare, *v. a.* 3. aro, *inf. pres.* to plough.  
 Aras, *s. f.* 1. ara, *acc. pl.* altars.  
 Aratus, *i, s. m.* 2. Aratus.  
 Araxis, *s. m.* 3. Araxes, *gen. sing.* of the Araxes, a river of Asia.  
 Arbitrabatur, *v. d.* 1. arbitror, *ind. imp.* 3 *sing.* was thinking, thought.  
 Arbitrarentur, *v. d.* 1. arbitror, *sub. imp.* 3 *pl.* might think.  
 Arbitraretur, *v. d.* 1. arbitror, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* might think, thought.  
 Arbitria, *s. n.* 2. arbitrium, *nom. & acc. pl.* judgment, rule, sentence.  
 Arbitrio, *s. n.* 2. arbitrium, *dat. & abl. sing.* (to, by, at) the will.  
 Arbitris, *s. m.* 2. arbitror, *abl. pl.* (with, from, by) witnesses.  
 Arbitrium, *s. n.* 2. *nom. & acc. sing.* decision, mediation, will.

- Arbitror, *v. d. 1. ind. pres. 1. sing.* I think.
- Arbore, *s. f. 3. arbos & arbor, abl. sing.* (from, on) the tree.
- Arborem, *s. f. 3. arbos and arbor, acc. sing.* the tree.
- Arbores, *s. f. 3. arbos & arbor, nom. & acc. pl.* the trees. Gram. p. 63, III.
- Arbori, *s. f. 3. arbos & arbor, dat. sing.* (to, for) the tree.
- Arborum, *s. f. 3. arbos & arbor, gen. pl.* of trees. Gram. p. 63, III.
- Arcades, *s. m. 3. Arcas, nom. pl.* Arcadians, inhabitants of Arcadia, in Greece.
- Arce, *s. f. 3. arx, abl. sing.* (by, from, in) the tower, citadel.
- Arcebat, *v. a. 2. arceo, imp. ind. 3 sing.* repelled, was repelling.
- Arceem, *s. f. 3. arx, acc. sing.* citadel.
- Arcesserat, *v. a. 4. arcesso, ind. plup. 3 sing.* had sent for, invited.
- Archagathi, *s. m. 2. Archagathus, gen. sing.* of Archagathus.
- Archagatho, *s. m. 2. Archagathus, dat. & abl. sing.* (to, for, with, by) Archagathus.
- Archagathus, *s. m. 2. Archagathus, son of Agathocles.*
- Archelaum, *s. m. 2. Archelaus, acc. sing.* Archelaus.
- Archelaus, *s. m. 2. Archelaus.*
- Archimede, *s. m. 3. Archimedes, abl. sing.* (by, with) Archimedes.
- Archimedis, *s. m. 3. Archimedes, gen. sing.* of Archimedes, a philosopher of Syracuse.
- Arcis, *s. f. 3. arx, gen. sing.* of the citadel.
- Arcu, *s. m. 4. arcus, abl. sing.* (by, from, with) the bow. Gram. p. 55. Exc. 2.
- Ardore, *s. m. 3. ardor, abl. sing.* (by, with, in) ardor.
- Ardorem, *s. m. 3. ardor, acc. sing.* the heat, ardor.
- Ardua, *a. arduus, acc. pl. n.* high, lofty.
- Arenæ, *s. f. 1. arena, gen. sing.* of sand.
- Arenam, *s. f. 1. arena, acc. sing.* the arena.
- Argentarii, *s. m. 2. argentarius, dat. pl.* to the clerks.
- Argenteis, *a. argenteus dat. & abl. pl.* silver.
- Argenti, *s. n. 2. argentum, gen. sing.* of silver.
- Argento, *s. n. 2. argentum, dat. & abl. sing.* (for, with, by) silver.
- Argentum, *s. n. 2. nom. & acc. sing.* silver.
- Argiæ, *s. f. 1. Argia, gen. sing.* of Argia, a priestess.
- Argis, *s. m. 2. Argi, pl. dat. & abl. pl.* (to, from, at) Argos, a city of Greece.
- Arguebat, *v. a. 3. arguo, ind. imp. 3 sing.* was accusing.
- Argumento, *s. n. 2. argumentum, dat. & abl. sing.* (to, for, with, by) the reason, proof, story.
- Argyraspidas, *s. m. 3. Agraspides, acc. pl.* troops of Alexander bearing silver buckles. Gram. p. 53. Exc. 2. and p. 50. Exc. 3. 1.
- Ariete, *s. m. 3. aries, abl. sing.* (by, with) the battering ram.
- Aristide, *s. m. 3. Aristides, abl. sing.* (with, from) Aristides.
- Aristides, *is, s. m. 3. Aristides.*
- Aristotele, *s. m. 3. Aristoteles, abl. sing.* (by, with) Aristotle.
- Arma, *s. n. 2. nom. & acc. pl.* arms. Gram. p. 62, 8.
- Armata, *part. perf. armatus, gen. sing. & nom. pl.* armed.
- Armati, *part. perf. armatus, nom. pl.* armed.
- Armatis, *part. perf. armatus, dat. & abl. pl.* armed.

- Armatorum, *part. perf.* armatus, *gen. pl.* armed.  
 Armatus, *part. perf.* armed.  
 Armenta, *s. n.* 2. armentum, *nom. & acc. pl.* herds.  
 Armis, *s. n.* 2. arma, *pl. dat. & abl. pl.* (to, for, by, with) arms.  
 Gram. p. 62, 8.  
 Armorum, *s. n.* 2. arma, *gen. pl.* of arms.  
 Arreptam, *part. perf.* arreptus, *acc. sing. f.* having been seized.  
 Arreptum, *part. perf.* arreptus, *acc. sing.* having been seized.  
 Arrexissent, *v. a.* 3. arriigo, *sub. pl.* 3 *pl.* had raised ; . . aures, list-  
 ened.  
 Arripuit, *v. a.* 2. arripio, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* seized.  
 Arrogantius, *a. comp.* arrogantior, *nom. & acc. sing. n.* more insol-  
 ent, impertinent.  
 Arrogare, *v. a.* 1. arrogo, *inf. pres.* to claim.  
 Ars, tis, *s. f.* 3. art, skill, means.  
 Artaphernem, *s. m.* 3. Artaphernes, *acc. sing.* Artaphernes.  
 Artaxerxem, *s. m.* 3. Artaxexes, *acc. sing.* Artaxerxes.  
 Arte, *s. f.* 3. ars, *abl. sing.* (by, with) art, skill.  
 Artem, *s. f.* 3. ars, *acc. sing.* art, skill, means.  
 Artes, *s. f.* 3. ars, *nom & acc. pl.* arts, qualities.  
 Arti, *s. f.* 3. ars, *dat. sing.* (to, for) art, skill.  
 Artibus, *s. f.* 3. ars, *dat. & abl. pl.* (to, by, with) arts, qualities, means,  
 cunning.  
 Artifex, *s. c.* 3. artist, maker, author ; *a.* cunning, artful.  
 Artificem, *s. c.* 3. artifex, *acc. sing.* artist, author.  
 Artis, *s. f.* 3. ars, *gen. sing.* of art, of skill.  
 Artium, *s. f.* 3. ars, *gen. pl.* of arts.  
 Aruspicum, *s. c.* 3. aruspex, *gen. pl.* of the soothsayers.  
 Ascribere, *v. a.* 3. ascribo, *inf. pres.* to attribute, to impute.  
 Asello, *s. m.* 2. asellus, *dat. & abl. sing.* (to, for, with, by) the ass.  
 Gram. p. 65, 5.  
 Asellum, *s. m.* 2. asellus, *acc. sing.* the ass.  
 Asia, *s. f.* 1. Asia ; Asia, *abl. sing.* (in, from) Asia.  
 Asiæ, *s. f.* 1. Asia, *gen. & dat. sing.* (to, of) Asia.  
 Asiam, *s. f.* 1. Asia, *acc. sing.* Asia.  
 Asini, *s. m.* 2. asinus, *gen. sing.* of the ass, *nom. pl.* the asses.  
 Asino, *s. m.* 2. asinus, *dat. & abl. sing.* (to, for, by, with) the ass.  
 Asinum, *s. m.* 2. asinus, *acc. sing.* the ass.  
 Asinus, *s. m.* 2. the ass.  
 Asperam, *a.* asper, *acc. sing. f.* rough, severe.  
 Aspergi, *v. p.* 3 aspergor, *inf. pres.* to be sprinkled.  
 Aspero, *a.* asper, *dat. & abl. sing.* rough, cruel.  
 Aspiciēbat, *v. a.* 3. aspicio, *ind. imp.* 3 *sing.* saw, beheld.  
 Aspicit, *v. a.* 3. aspicio, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* sees.  
 Assentatoribus, *s. m.* 3. assentator, *dat. & abl. pl.* (to, with, from)  
 flatterers.  
 Assequi, *v. d.* 3. assequor, *inf. pres.* to attain, reach.  
 Assidere, *v. n.* 2. assideo, *inf. pres.* to sit by.  
 Assidua, *a.* assiduus, *nom. sing. f. & nom. & acc. pl. n. & assiduâ,*  
*abl. sing.* assiduous, continual.  
 Assidui, *a.* assiduus, *gen. sing. & nom. pl.* constant, continual.

- Assiduis, *a.* assiduus, *dat.* & *abl. pl.* assiduus, constant.
- Assignant, *v. a.* 1. assigno, *ind. pres.* 3 *pl.* attribute, assign.
- Assimulata, *part. perf.* assimilatus, *gen. pl.* feigned, pretended.
- Assuevi, *v. n.* 3. assuesco, *ind. perf.* 1 *sing.* I have been accustomed.
- Assumit, *v. a.* 3. assumo, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* adopts, assumes.
- Assyrii, *s. m.* 2 Assyrius, *nom. pl.* the Assyrians.
- Assyriorum, *s. m.* 2. Assyrius, *gen. pl.* of the Assyrians.
- Astricta, *part. perf.* astrictus, *nom. sing. f.* forced, necessary.
- Astris, *s. n.* 2. astrum, *abl. pl.* (from) the stars, the heavens.
- As'tu, *s. m.* 4. astus, *abl. sing.* by design.
- Astu, *s. n. indecl.* to the city, used emphatically of Athens. Gram. p. 59. 1.
- Astutior, *a. comp.* more cunning.
- At, *conj.* but.
- Athenæ, *s. f.* 1 *pl.* Athens, a city of Greece. Gram. p. 62, 5.
- Athenas, *s. f.* 1. *pl.* Athenæ, *acc. pl.* Athens.
- Athenienses, *s. m.* 3. *pl.* the Athenians, citizens of Athens.
- Atheniensibus, *s. m.* 3. Athenienses, *dat.* & *abl. pl.* (to, for, with) the Athenians.
- Atheniensis, *a.* Athenian.
- Atheniensium, *s. m.* 3. Athenienses, *pl. gen. pl.* of the Athenians.
- Athenis, *s. f.* 1. Athenæ, *pl. abl. pl.* (at, in, from) Athens.
- Atque, *conj.* and.
- Atqui, *conj.* but.
- Atrox, *a.* cruel, atrocious.
- Attentos, *a.* attentus, *acc. pl.* attentive.
- Attestatur, *v. d.* 1. attestor, *pres. ind.* 3 *sing.* testifies, attests.
- Atthis, *idis, s. f.* 3. Atthis, daughter of Cranaus, from whom Attica was named.
- Attica, *s. f.* 1. a district of Greece.
- Attica, *a.* Atticus, *nom. sing. f.* Attic, Athenian.
- Atticam, *s. f.* 1. Attica, *acc. sing.* Attica.
- Attici, *s. m.* 2. *nom. pl.* the inhabitants of Attica.
- Attigisset, *v. a.* 3. attingo, *sub. plup.* 3. *sing.* might have touched.
- Attilius, *ii, s. m.* 2. see Regulus.
- Attingere, *v. a.* 3. attingo, *inf. pres.* to touch, reach.
- Attonitus, *part. perf.* amazed, astonished.
- Attritus, *part. perf.* attritus, *acc. pl. m.* rubbed off.
- Attulère, *v. a. i.* affero, *ind. perf.* 3 *pl.* brought. Gram. p. 147. *bot.*
- Attulisset, *v. a. i.* affero, *sub. plup.* 3 *sing.* might have brought, had brought.
- Aucti, *part. perf.* auctus, *nom. pl.* increased.
- Auctione, *s. f.* 3. auctio, *abl. sing.* (by, in) auction.
- Auctis, *part. perf.* auctus, *dat.* & *abl. pl.* increased.
- Auctor, *ris, s. m.* 3. author.
- Auctore, *s. m.* 3. auctor, *abl. sing.* (with, by) the author, adviser.
- Auctorem, *s. m.* 3. auctor, *acc. sing.* the author.
- Auctores, *s. m.* 3. auctor, *nom.* & *acc. pl.* authors.
- Auctoribus, *s. m.* 3. auctor, *dat.* & *abl. pl.* (to, for, by, with) authors.
- Auctoritas, *s. f.* 3. authority.
- Auctoritate, *s. f.* 3. auctoritas, *abl. sing.* by the authority.

- Auctus, *part. perf.* increased.  
 Audaces, *a. audax, nom. & acc. pl.* bold.  
 Audaci, *a. audax, dat. sing.* bold.  
 Audaciâ *s. f.* 1. audacia, *abl. sing.* (with, from, by) boldness.  
 Audacia, *s. f.* 1. audacia, *gen. sing.* of boldness.  
 Audacter, *ad.* boldly.  
 Auderent, *v. n. p. 2. audeo, sub. imp. 3 pl.* might dare.  
 Audei, *v. p. im. audeatur, inf. pres.* to be dared. Gram. p. 148 *bottom*.  
 Audiebatur, *v. p. 4. audior, ind. imp. 3. sing.* was heard.  
 Audiendis, *part. fut. audiendus, dat. & abl. pl.* to be heard.  
 Audiendum, *part. fut. audiendus, acc. sing.* to be heard.  
 Audierant, *v. a. 4. audio, ind. plup. 3 pl.* had heard.  
 Audierat, *v. a. 4. audio, ind. plup. 3 sing.* had heard.  
 Audire, *v. a. 4. audio, inf. pres.* to hear.  
 Audiet, *v. a. 4. audio, sub. imp. 3 sing.* might hear, heard.  
 Audisse, *v. a. 4. audio, inf. perf.* (for *audivisse*) to have heard. Gram. p. 275, 5.  
 Audisset, for *audivisset, v. a. 4. audio, sub. plup. 3. sing.* might have heard.  
 Audistis, for *audivistis, v. a. 4. audio, ind. perf. 2 pl.* have heard, heard. Gram. p. 275, 5.  
 Audita, *part. perf. auditus, abl. sing. f.* having been heard.  
 Auditus, *part. perf. auditus, dat. & abl. pl.* having been heard.  
 Audito, *part. perf. auditus, abl. sing.* having been heard.  
 Auditum, *sup. audio, to hear, to be heard.* Gram. p. 156, *bottom*.  
 Audivi, *v. a. 4. audio, ind. perf. 1 sing.* I heard, have heard.  
 Audivisset, *v. a. 4. audio, sub. plup. 3 sing.* might have heard.  
 Audivit, *v. a. 4. audio, ind. perf. 3 sing.* has heard, heard.  
 Auferat, *v. a. i. aufero, sub. pres. 3 sing.* may take away. Gram. p. 147, *bottom*.  
 Aufugerat, *v. a. 3. aufugio, ind. plup. 3 sing.* had shunned, fled from.  
 Aufugit, *v. a. 3. aufugio, ind. pres. 3 sing.* shuns, flees from.  
 Augurium, *s. n. 2. nom. & acc. sing.* augury, omen.  
 Augusta, *a. augustus, nom. sing. f. & nom. & acc. pl. n.* august.  
 Auræ, *s. f. 1. aura, gen. sing.* of the breeze.  
 Auras, *s. f. 1. aura, acc. pl.* the air.  
 Auratam, *a. auratus, acc. sing. f.* adorned with gold, gilt.  
 Aure, *s. f. 3. auris, abl. sing.* (with, by,) the ear.  
 Aureâ, *a. aureus, abl. sing. f.* golden.  
 Aurcam, *a. aureus, acc. sing. f.* golden.  
 Aurcis, *a. aureus, dat. & abl. pl.* golden.  
 Aureo, *a. aureus, dat. & abl. sing.* golden.  
 Aures, *s. f. 3. auris, nom. & acc. pl.* the ears.  
 Aureum, *a. aureus, acc. sing. & nom. sing. n.* golden.  
 Auri, *s. n. 2. aurum, gen. sing.* of gold.  
 Auribus, *s. f. 3. auris, dat. & abl. pl.* (to, with, by,) the ears.  
 Auritulus, *s. m. 2. little long-eared; said in derision of an ass.* Gram. p. 65, 5.  
 Auriun, *s. f. 3. auris, gen. pl.* of the ears.

- Auro, *s. n.* 2. aurum, *dat. & abl. sing.* (for, with, from, by) gold.  
 Aurum, *s. n.* 2. *nom. & acc. sing.* gold.  
 Ausa, *part. perf.* ausus, *nom. sing. f.* daring.  
 Ausa est, *v. n. p.* 2. audeor, *ind. perf.* 3. *sing.* dared.  
 Auscultantes, *part. pres.* auscultans, *nom. & acc. pl.* listening.  
 Ausus, *part. perf.* audeo, having dared, attempted.  
 Aut, *conj.* or, either.  
 Autem, *conj.* but.  
 Auxiliis, *s. n.* 2. auxilium, *dat. & abl. pl.* (to, for, by) aids, auxiliaries.  
 Auxilio, *s. n.* 2. auxilium, *dat. & abl. sing.* (to, by, with, for) aid, assistance.  
 Auxilium, *s. n.* 2. *nom. & acc. sing.* aid, assistance.  
 Auxit, *v. a.* 2. augeo, *ind. perf.* 3. *sing.* increased.  
 Avarior, *a. comp.* more avaricious.  
 Avaris, *a. avarus, dat. & abl. pl.* avaricious.  
 Avaritiam, *s. f.* 1. avaritia, *acc. sing.* avarice.  
 Averet, *v. n.* 2. aveo, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* might desire.  
 Averti, *v. p.* 3. avertor, *inf. pres.* to be averted.  
 Aves, *s. f.* 3. avis, *nom. & acc. pl.* birds.  
 Avi, *s. f.* 3. avis, *dat. sing.* (to, for) the bird.  
 Aviculas, *s. f.* 1. avicula, *acc. pl.* little birds. Gram. p. 65, 5.  
 Avidis, *a. avidus, dat. & abl. pl.* eager, greedy.  
 Avidissimum, *a. sup.* avidissimus, *acc. sing.* most greedy, covetous.  
 Aviditas, *s. f.* 3. eagerness, greediness.  
 Avidus, *a.* eager, desirous.  
 Avis, *s. f.* 3. *nom. sing.* the bird, & *gen. sing.* of the bird.  
 Avitum, *a. avitus, acc. sing.* hereditary, ancestral.  
 Avium, *s. f.* 3. avis, *gen. pl.* of the birds.  
 Avolabant, *v. n.* 1. avolo, *ind. imp.* 3 *pl.* flew away.  
 Avunculos, *s. m.* 2. avunculus, *acc. pl.* uncles.

## B.

- Babylone, *s. f.* 3. Babylon, *abl. sing.* (in, from) Babylon, a city of Asia.  
 Babylonix, *s. f.* 1. Babylonia, *gen. dat. sing.* (of, to, for) Babylonia, a province of Asia.  
 Babyloniam, *s. f.* 1. Babylonia, *acc. sing.* Babylonia, Babylon.  
 Bacchantium, *part. pres.* bacchaus, *gen. pl.* revelling; absolutely, of bacchanals.  
 Bactrianis, *s. f.* 1. Bactriana, *abl. pl.* in the Bactrias, two countries in Asia.  
 Bactrianorum, *s. m.* 2. Bactrianus, *gen. pl.* of the Bactrians, a people of Asia.  
 Barbam, *s. f.* 1. barba, *acc. sing.* the beard.  
 Barbaræ, *a. barbarus, gen. & dat. sing. f.* barbarous, barbarian.  
 Barbarix, *s. f.* 1. barbaria, *gen. sing.* of the barbarian nations.  
 Barbariam, *s. f.* 1. barbaria, *acc. sing.* the country of the barbarians.  
 Barbaris, *a. barbarus. dat. pl.* barbarian; used absolutely, to barbarians.  
 Barbarus, *a.* barbarian, foreign.

- Barbatus, *a.* bearded; used absolutely, long-beard.  
 Barcen, *s. f.* 1. Barce, *acc. sing.* Barce, a city built by Alexander.  
 Gram. p. 25. Greek nouns.  
 Beati, *a.* beatus, *nom. pl. & gen. sing.* happy.  
 Beatior, *a. comp.* happier.  
 Beatiorem, *a. comp.* beatior, *acc. sing.* happier.  
 Beatitudinem, *s. f.* 3. beatitudo, *acc. sing.* happiness.  
 Beatius, *a. comp.* beatior, *nom. & acc. sing. n.* more happy.  
 Beatos, *a.* beatus, *acc. pl. m.* happy.  
 Beatum, *a.* beatus, *nom. sing. n. & acc. sing.* happy.  
 Beatus, *a.* happy.  
 Bella, *s. n.* 2. bellum, *nom. & acc. pl.* wars.  
 Bellare, *v. a.* 1. bello, *inf. pres.* to wage war.  
 Belli, *s. n.* 2. bellum, *gen. sing.* of war.  
 Bellicâ, *a.* bellicus, *abl. sing.* warlike, of war.  
 Bellis, *s. n.* 2. bellum, *dat. & abl. pl.* (for, with, by) wars.  
 Bello, *s. n.* 2. bellum, *dat. & abl. sing.* (to, for, in, by, from,) war.  
 Bellorum, *s. n.* 2. bellum, *gen. pl.* of wars.  
 Bellum, *i, s. n.* 2. *nom. & acc. sing.* war.  
 Bene, *ad.* well, happily. Gram. p. 160, 3d sentence.  
 Beneficiis, *s. n.* 2. beneficium, *abl. pl.* (by, with) benefits, favors.  
 Beneficio, *s. n.* 2. beneficium, *dat. & abl. sing.* (to, for, by) a benefit, kindness.  
 Beneficium, *s. n.* 2. *nom. & acc. sing.* a benefit, favor.  
 Benevolentiam, *s. f.* 1. benevolentia, *acc. sing.* benevolence, kindness.  
 Benignè, *ad.* kindly.  
 Benignitas, *atis. s. f.* 3. kindness, liberality.  
 Bessus, *i, s. m.* 2. Bessus, a Persian satrap who murdered his king Darius.  
 Bestiæ, *s. f.* 1. bestia, *gen. sing.* of a beast, *nom. pl.* beasts.  
 Bestias, *s. f.* 1. bestia, *acc. pl.* beasts.  
 Bianti, *s. m.* 3. Bias, *dat. sing.* to Bias.  
 Bias, *antis, s. m.* 3. Bias, one of the seven sages of Greece.  
 Bibendum, *ger.* drinking . . . inter bibendum, in the act of drinking.  
 Bibenti, *part. pres.* bibens, *dat. sing.* drinking.  
 Biberat, *v. a.* 3. bibo, *ind. plup.* 3 *sing.* had drunk.  
 Bibere, *v. a.* 3. bibo, *inf. pres.* to drink.  
 Bibisse, *v. a.* 3. bibo, *inf. perf.* to have drunk.  
 Bibisset, *v. a.* 3. bibo, *sub. plup.* 3 *sing.* might have drunk, had drunk.  
 Bidens, *tis, s. f.* 3. a sheep.  
 Bilinguis, *a.* double-tongued, deceitful.  
 Bina, *a.* binus, *acc. pl. n.* two at a time. Gram. p. 76. 3.  
 Binas, *a.* binus, *acc. pl. f.* by two, two at once.  
 Bis, *ad.* twice.  
 Biton, *onis, s. m.* 3. Biton, one of the sons of Argia.  
 Blandis, *a.* blandus, *abl. pl.* flattering.  
 Blanditiis, *s. f.* 1. blanditium, *pl. acc. pl.* flattering, compliment.  
 Blandus, *a.* insinuating, pleasing.  
 Bobus, *s. c.* 3. bos, *dat. & abl. pl.* (to, for, with, by) oxen, cows.  
 Gram. p. 52. Exc. 3.



- Bæotii, *s. m.* 2. Bæotius, *nom. pl.* the Bæotians, inhabitants of Bæotia in Greece.
- Bona, *s. n.* 2. bonum, *nom. & acc. pl.* blessings, advantages, possessions, riches.
- Bonam, *a. bonus, acc. sing. f.* good, large.
- Boni, *a. bonus, nom. & acc. pl.* good.
- Bonis, *s. n.* 2. bonum, *abl. pl.* (in, with) goods, fortunes, advantages.
- Bonis, *a. bonus, dat. & abl. pl.* good.
- Bonitas, *tis, s. f.* 3. goodness.
- Bonitatem, *s. f.* 3. bonitas, *acc. sing.* goodness.
- Bono, *a. bonus, dat. & abl. sing.* good.
- Bonorum, *a. bonus, gen. pl.* good.
- Bonos, *a. bonus acc. pl.* good.
- Bonum, *s. n.* 2. *nom. & acc. sing.* blessing, advantage.
- Bonum, *a. bonus, nom. sing. n. & acc. sing.* good.
- Bos, ovis, *s. c.* 3. ox, cow. Gram. p. 52. Exc. 3. near the end.
- Bove, *s. c.* 3. bos, *abl. sing.* (by, with) the ox.
- Bovem, *s. c.* 3. bos, *acc. sing.* an ox.
- Boves, *s. c.* 3. bos, *nom. & acc. pl.* oxen.
- Boum, *s. c.* 3. bos, *gen. pl.* of oxen; Gram. p. 52. Exc. 3.
- Brachia, *s. n.* 2. brachium, *acc. pl.* arms.
- Brachium, *s. n.* 2. *nom. & acc. pl.* the arm.
- Brevi, *a. brevis, dat. & abl. sing.* short.
- Brevi, *ad.* soon, in a short time.
- Brevioribus, *a. comp. brevior, dat. & abl. pl.* shorter.
- Brevis, *a.* short.
- Breviter, *ad.* briefly.
- Brevius, *a. comp. brevior, nom. & acc. sing. n.* shorter.
- Breviùs, *ad. comp.* more briefly.
- Bruma, æ, *s. f.* 1. winter.
- Bubili, *s. n.* 3. bubile, *dat. & abl. sing.* (to, in, by) a stall. Gram. p. 51. Exc. 1.
- Bubulco, *s. m.* 2. bubulcus, *dat. sing.* to the herdsman.
- Bubulcus, *s. m.* 2. herdsman.
- Bucephalen, *s. f.* 1. Bucephale, *acc. sing.* Bucephala, a city of Asia founded by Alexander. Gram. p. 25. *Greek Nouns.*

## C.

- C. stands, for Caius, *nom.* or Caium, *acc.* &c. a Roman prænomen, or first name answering to our Christian name. Thus C. Mucius Scævola. Mucius, nomen or family name; Scævola, cognomen, or agnomen, or title of honor. Gram. p. 283.
- Cadavere, *s. n.* 3. cadaver, *abl. sing.* (with, from) the corpse.
- Cadaveribus, *s. n.* 3. cadaver, *abl. pl.* with corpses.
- Cæco, *a. cæcus, dat. & abl. sing.* blind.
- Cæde, *s. f.* 3. cædes, *abl. sing.* (by, with) slaughter.
- Cædem, *s. f.* 3. cædes, *acc. sing.* murder, slaughter.
- Cædere, *v. a.* 3. cædo, *inf. pres.* to strike.
- Cædes, *is, s. f.* 3. slaughter, the murder.
- Cædibus, *s. f.* 3. cædes, *abl. pl.* (by, with) murder, death.
- Cædis, *s. f.* 3. cædes, *gen. sing.* of the murder, defeat.

- Cædit, *v. a. 3. cædo, ind. pres. 3 sing.* kills, cuts.  
 Cæsà, *part. perf. cæsus, abl. sing. f.* having been killed.  
 Cæsam, *part. perf. cæsus, acc. sing.* killed.  
 Cæsi, *part. perf. cæsus, nom. pl.* being slain.  
 Cæsi, *part. perf. cæsus, abl. pl.* being routed.  
 Cæso, *part. perf. cæsus, abl. sing.* having been killed.  
 Cæterarum, *a. cæter & cæterus, gen. pl.* other; of others.  
 Cæteri, *a. cæter & cæterus, nom. pl.* the other, the others.  
 Cæteris, *a. cæter, & cæterus, dat. & abl. pl.* other, to the others.  
 Cætero, *a. cæter, & cæterus, abl. sing.* the rest.  
 Cæteros, *a. cæter, & cæterus, acc. pl.* other, the others.  
 Cæterorum, *a. cæter, & cæterus, gen. pl.* of other, of others.  
 Cæterùm, *ad. but.*  
 Calamitas, *atis, s. f. 3.* calamity, misfortune.  
 Calamitatem, *s. f. 3.* calamitas, *acc. sing.* the calamity, the misery.  
 Calamitates, *s. f. 3.* calamitas, *acc. pl.* calamities, adversity.  
 Calceandos, *part. fut. calceandus, acc. pl. m.* to be shod.  
 Calcibus, *s. d. 3.* calx, *dat. & abl. pl.* (to, with, by) heels. Gram. p. 49. Exc. 2.  
 Calidà, *a. calidus, abl. sing.* warm.  
 Callidam, *a. callidus, acc. sing. f.* artful.  
 Callidissimè, *ad. sup.* most artfully, very cunningly.  
 Callidum, *a. callidus, acc. sing.* cunning, crafty.  
 Callidus, *a.* artful, cunning.  
 Calore, *s. m. 3.* calor, *abl. sing.* (by, with) the heat.  
 Calumniator, *s. m. 3.* an accuser.  
 Camilli, *s. m. 2.* Camillus, *gen. sing.* of Camillus.  
 Camillo, *s. m. 2.* Camillus, *dat. & abl. sing.* (to, for, by, with) Camillus, a Roman general.  
 Camillum, *s. m. 2.* Camillus, *acc. sing.* Camillus.  
 Camillus, *s. m. 2.* Camillus.  
 Campis, *s. m. 2.* campus, *dat. & abl. pl.* (in, by, from) the fields.  
 Campos, *s. m. 2.* campus, *acc. pl.* fields, plains.  
 Campum, *s. m. 2.* campus, *acc. pl.* the field.  
 Cancer, *cri, s. m. 2.* a crab. Gram. p. 27, 2nd sentence.  
 Candentibus, *part. pres. candens, dat. & abl. pl.* burning.  
 Canebant, *v. a. 3. cano, ind. imp. 3 pl.* declared.  
 Canem, *s. c. 3. canis, acc. sing.* a dog.  
 Canes, *s. c. 3. canis, nom. & acc. pl.* the dogs.  
 Cani, *s. c. 3. canis, dat. sing.* (to, for) a dog.  
 Canibus, *s. c. 3. canis, dat. & abl. pl.* (to, for, with, by) the dogs.  
 Canis, *s. c. 3. nom. sing.* a dog. *gen. sing.* of a dog. *voc. sing.* O dog.  
 Canitiem, *s. f. 5.* canities, *acc. sing.* gray hairs.  
 Cantandi, *ger. of singing.*  
 Cantibus, *s. m. 4. cantus, abl. pl.* (by, with) songs.  
 Cantu, *s. m. 4. cantus, abl. sing.* (with, in) singing.  
 Cantum, *s. m. 4. cantus, acc. sing.* song, singing, crowing.  
 Cantus, *s. m. 4. nom. sing. & nom. & acc. pl.* song, songs, singing.  
 Canum, *s. c. 3. canis, gen. pl.* of the dogs. Gram. p. 52.  
 Capella, *æ, s. f. 1.* the kid.

- Capenam, *s. f.* 1. Capena, *acc. sing.* Capena, one of the gates of Rome.
- Capenatium, *s. m.* 3. Capenates, *gen. pl.* of the Capenates, inhabitants of Capena, a city near Rome. Gram. p. 52. Exc. 3.
- Capere, *v. a.* 3. capio, *inf. pres.* to take.
- Capessit, *v. a.* 3. capesso, *ind. pres. 3 sing.* takes;—fugam, flies.
- Capi, *v. p.* 3. capior, *inf. pres.* to be taken.
- Capillum, *s. m.* 2. capillus, *acc. sing.* hair.
- Capit, *v. a.* 3. capio, *ind. pres. 3 sing.* takes.
- Capita, *s. n.* 3. caput, *nom. & acc. pl.* heads, chiefs, ends, Gram. p. 51, 2.
- Capitali, *a. capitalis, abl. sing.* capital, deadly, mortal.
- Capitalia, *a. capitalis, nom. & acc. pl.* capital, mortal.
- Capite, *s. n.* 3. caput, *abl. sing.* (with, by, from) the head, the life;—dannare, to condemn to death.
- Capiti, *s. n.* 3. caput, *dat. sing.* (to, for) the head, the life.
- Capitolio, *s. n.* 2. Capitolum, *abl. sing.* (on, in, from) the Capitoline hill in Rome.
- Capitur, *v. p.* 3. capior, *ind. pres. 3 sing.* is taken.
- Capiunt, *v. a.* 3. capio, *ind. pres. 3 pl.* take.
- Cappadocia, *s. f.* 1. Cappadocia, *abl. sing.* (in, from) Cappadocia, a province of Asia Minor.
- Capra, *s. f.* 1. a goat.
- Capram, *s. f.* 1. capra, *acc. sing.* a goat.
- Captâ, *part. perf.* captus, *abl. sing.* having been taken.
- Captæ, *part. perf.* captus, *nom. pl. f.* having been taken.
- Captarum, *part. perf.* captus, *gen. pl.* taken.
- Captas, *v. a.* 1. capto, *ind. pres. 2. sing.* thou desirest.
- Captis, *part. perf.* captus, *dat. & abl. pl.* having been taken.
- Captivarum, *s. f.* 1. captiva, *gen. pl.* of the captives.
- Captivas, *a. captivus, acc. pl. f.* captive, taken.
- Captivi, *s. m.* 2. captivus, *nom. pl.* captives.
- Captivis, *s. m.* 2. captivus, *abl. pl.* (by, from) captives.
- Captivitatem, *s. f.* 3. captivitas, *acc. sing.* captivity.
- Captivitatis, *s. f.* 3. captivitas, *gen. sing.* of captivity.
- Captivos, *s. m.* 2. captivus, *acc. pl.* captives.
- Captos, *part. perf.* captus, *acc. pl.* taken, charmed.
- Capturam, *s. f.* 1. captura, *acc. sing.* the taking, the thing caught.
- Captus, *part. perf.* having been taken, pleased.
- Caput, itis, *s. n.* 3. *nom. & acc. sing.* the head, chief, capital.
- Carbonarius, ii, *s. m.* 2. the collier.
- Carcer, ris, *s. m.* 3. a prison.
- Carcere, *s. m.* 3. carcer, *abl. sing.* (from) prison.
- Carcerem, *s. m.* 3. carcer, *acc. sing.* prison.
- Carere, *v. n.* 2. carco, *inf. pres.* to want, to be destitute of.
- Caret, *v. n.* 2. carco, *ind. pres. 3 sing.* wants, is free from.
- Caricarum, *s. f.* 1. carica, *gen. pl.* of figs.
- Cariora, *a. comp. carior, nom. & acc. pl.* dearer. Gram. p. 72, R. 2.
- Cariores, *a. comp. carior, nom. & acc. pl.* dearer.
- Cariosis, *a. cariosus, dat. & abl. pl.* decayed, rotten.
- Caritas, atis, *s. f.* 3. affection, love.
- Caritate, *s. f.* 3. caritas, *abl. sing.* (in, with, by) dearthness, high price,

- Carmen, *s. n.* 3. *nom. & acc. sing.* song, poem.  
 Carmina, *s. n.* 3. carmen, *nom. & acc. pl.* songs, poems.  
 Carmine, *s. n.* 3. carmen, *abl. sing.* (by, with) a song, import, form.  
 Carne, *s. f.* 3. caro, *abl. sing.* (by, with) flesh.  
 Carnem, *s. f.* 3. caro, *acc. sing.* flesh.  
 Carnis, *s. f.* 3. caro, *gen. sing.* of the flesh. Gram. p. 39. Exc.  
 Carpere *v. a.* 3. carpo, *inf. pres.* to tear in pieces.  
 Carperent, *v. a.* 3. carpo, *sub. imp.* 3 *pl.* might enjoy.  
 Carpi, *v. p.* 3. carpor, *inf. pres.* to be blamed.  
 Carthagine, *s. f.* 3. Carthago, *abl. sing.* (in, from) Carthage.  
 Carthaginem, *s. f.* 3. Carthago, *acc. sing.* Carthage, a city in Africa.  
 Carthaginienses, *s. m.* 3. Carthaginiensis, *nom. & acc. pl.* the Carthaginians. Gram. p. 65, 3.  
 Carthaginiensibus, *s. m.* 3. Carthaginiensis, *dat. & abl. pl.* (to, for, from, with) the Carthaginians.  
 Carthaginiensium, *s. m.* 3. Carthaginiensis, *gen. pl.* of the Carthaginians.  
 Casam, *s. f.* 1. casa, *acc. sing.* cottage, hut.  
 Caseum, *s. m.* 2. caseus, *acc. sing.* cheese.  
 Caseus, *s. m.* 2. cheese.  
 Casibus, *s. m.* 4. casus, *dat. & abl. pl.* (for, by, with) the accidents, misfortunes.  
 Casta, *a.* castus, *nom. sing. & nom. & acc. pl. n.* chaste.  
 Castella, *s. n.* 2. castellum, *acc. pl.* villages.  
 Castra, *s. n.* 2. *nom. & acc. pl.* a camp. Gram. p. 62, 8.  
 Castrametatus est, *v. d.* 1. castrametor, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* encamped.  
 Castris, *s. n.* 2. castra, *pl. dat. & abl. pl.* (to, in) the camp.  
 Castrorum, *s. n.* 2. castra, *gen. pl.* of the camp, tents.  
 Casu, *s. m.* 4. casus, *abl. sing.* (in, by, from) accident, condition, by chance.  
 Casum, *s. m.* 4. casus, *acc. sing.* fall, death.  
 Casus, *s. m.* 4. *nom. sing. nom. & acc. pl.* accident, condition, misfortunes.  
 Catenâ, *s. f.* 1. catena, *abl. sing.* (by, with, from) the chain.  
 Catilina, *æ, s. m.* 1. Catiline, a noble Roman who conspired against his country.  
 Catulis, *s. m.* 2. catulus, *dat. & abl. pl.* (to, for, by, with) whelps, young.  
 Catulos, *s. m.* 2. catulus, *acc. pl.* whelps, cub, the young.  
 Catulum, *s. m.* 2. catulus, *acc. sing.* a whelp, a cub.  
 Caucasi, *s. m.* 2. Caucasus, *gen. sing.* of Caucasus, a Mountain of Asia.  
 Caudam, *s. f.* 1. cauda, *acc. sing.* the tail.  
 Caulam, *s. f.* 1. caula, *acc. sing.* fold, sheep-cote.  
 Caulas, *s. f.* 1. caula, *acc. pl.* sheep-folds  
 Caupone, *s. m.* 3. caupo, *abl. sing.* (by, from) the inn-keeper.  
 Cauponem, *s. m.* 3. caupo, *acc. sing.* inn-keeper.  
 Causa, *s. f.* 1. the cause, suit; causâ, *abl. sing.* (by, with, from) the cause, the sake, the suit, or action.  
 Causæ, *s. f.* 1. causa, *gen. & dat. sing.* (of, to) the cause.

- Causam, s. f.* 1. *causa, acc. sing.* cause, reason.  
*Causas, s. f.* 1. *causa, acc. pl.* causes, cases.  
*Causis, s. f.* 1. *causa, dat. & abl. pl.* (to, for, by, with, from) causes, reasons.  
*Cautis, a. cautus, dat. & abl. pl.* cautious, prudent.  
*Cavere, v. a. & n.* 2. *caveo, inf. pres.* to beware of, to provide for, to shun.  
*Caveret, v. a. & n.* 2. *caveo, sub. imp. 3 sing.* might, should beware of.  
*Caverent, v. a. & n.* 2. *caveo, sub. imp. 3 pl.* might beware of.  
*Cavernam, s. f.* 1. *caverna, acc. sing.* a cavity.  
*Cavo, s. n.* 2. *cavum, dat. & abl. sing.* (in, for) a hole.  
*Ceciderant, v. n.* 3. *cado, ind. plup. 3 sing.* had fallen. Gram. p. 132. Exc. 3.  
*Ceciderat, v. a.* 3. *cædo, ind. plup. 3 sing.* had cut. Gram. p. 132. Exc. 3.  
*Cœnisse, v. a.* 3. *cano, inf. pres.* to have declared.  
*Cecropem, s. m.* 3. *Cecrops, acc. sing.* Cecrops, first king of Athens.  
*Cedere, v. n.* 3. *cedo, inf. pres.* to yield, retire.  
*Cederent, v. n.* 3. *cedo, sub. imp. 3 pl.* might yield, retire from.  
*Cecidère, v. n.* 3. *cado, ind. perf. 3 pl.* fell.  
*Ceciderit, v. n.* 3. *cado, sub. fut. 3 sing.* shall fall, shall have fallen.  
*Cecidit, v. n.* 3. *cado, ind. perf. 3 sing.* fell, perished. Gram. p. 132. Exc. 3.  
*Celare, v. a.* 1. *celo, inf. pres.* to conceal.  
*Celeberrimus, a. sup.* most illustrious, celebrated. Gram. 2, p. 78. *bottom.*  
*Celeberrimi, a. sup.* *celeberrimus, nom. pl.* most celebrated.  
*Celebrabant, v. a.* 1. *celebro, ind. imp. 3 pl.* were celebrating.  
*Celebrantur, v. p.* 1. *celebror, ind. pres. 3 pl.* are praised.  
*Celebratur, v. p.* 1. *celebror, ind. pres. 3 sing.* is praised.  
*Celebritate, s. f.* 3. *celebritas, abl. sing.* (by, with) the assembling.  
*Celebritatem, s. f.* 3. *celebritas, acc. sing.* the assembling, solemnity.  
*Celeri, a. celer & celeris, abl. sing.* quick. Gram. p. 66. Exc.  
*Celeritate, s. f.* 3. *celeritas, abl. sing.* with quickness, rapidity.  
*Celeriter, ad.* quickly, hastily.  
*Celerius, ad. comp.* more quickly. Gram. p. 160.  
*Celsa, a. celsus, nom. f. sing.* high; *celsa, abl. sing. f.* high.  
*Celsis, a. celsus, dat. & abl. pl.* high.  
*Censebat, v. n.* 2. *censco, ind. imp. 3 sing.* thought.  
*Censores, s. m.* 3. *ensor, nom. & acc. pl.* censors.  
*Centum, a. indec.* a hundred. Gram. p. 76.  
*Ceperat, v. a.* 3. *capio, ind. plup. 3 sing.* had taken.  
*Ceperant, v. a.* 3. *capio, ind. plup. 3 pl.* had taken.  
*Ceperunt, v. a.* 3. *capio, ind. perf. 3 pl.* have taken, took.  
*Cepi, v. a.* 3. *capio, ind. perf. 1 sing.* I have taken.  
*Cepissent, v. a.* 3. *capio, sub. plup. 3 pl.* might have taken.  
*Cepit, v. a.* 3. *capio, ind. perf. 3 sing.* took.  
*Cerebrum, s. n.* 2. *nom. & acc. sing.* the brain.  
*Cerneret, v. a.* 3. *cerno, sub. imp. 3 sing.* might see.  
*Certabat, v. n.* 1. *certo, ind. imp. 3 sing.* vied.

- Certamen, inis, *s. n.* 3. *nom.* & *acc. pl.* contest, trial of skill.  
 Certamina, *s. n.* 3. certamen, *nom.* & *acc. pl.* contests, battles.  
 Certamine, *s. n.* 3. certamen, *abl. sing.* (with, from) the contest.  
 Certaminis, *s. n.* 3. certamen, *gen. sing.* of the contest.  
 Certâsset, for certavisset, *v. n.* 1. certo, *sub. plup.* 3 *sing.* might have contended.  
 Certatim, *ad.* earnestly, eagerly.  
 Certatum est, *v. im.* 1. certatur, *ind. perf.* it was contested.  
 Certè, *ad.* surely, certainly.  
 Certi, *a.* certus. *gen. sing.* & *nom. pl.* certain, sure, fixed.  
 Certiorem, *a. comp.* certior, *acc. sing.* more certain;—facere, to inform.  
 Certis, *a.* certus, *dat.* & *abl. sing.* certain, sure.  
 Certiùs, *ad. comp.* more surely, safely.  
 Certo, *a.* certus, *dat.* & *abl. sing.* certain, sure.  
 Cervi, *s. m.* 2. cervus, *gen. sing.* of the stag.  
 Cervice, *s. f.* 3. cervix, *abl. sing.* (with, on) the neck.  
 Cervici, *s. f.* 3. cervix, *dat. sing.* (to, for) the neck.  
 Cervicibus, *s. f.* 3. cervix, *dat.* & *abl. pl.* (to, for, with, on) shoulders.  
 Cervix, icis, *s. f.* 3. the neck.  
 Cervum, *s. m.* 2. cervus, *acc. sing.* a stag.  
 Cervus, i, *s. m.* 2. a stag.  
 Cessârunt, for cessaverunt, *v. n.* 1. cesso, *ind. perf.* 3 *pl.* have ceased, have been deficient.  
 Cessit, *v. n.* 3. cedo, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* yielded.  
 Ceteris, see Cæteris.  
 Ceterùm, see cæterùm.  
 Charilao, *s. m.* 2. Charilaus, *dat. sing.* to Charilaus.  
 Chorasmos, *s. m.* 2, Chorasmi, *acc. pl.* the Chorasmians, a people of Asia.  
 Cibarius, *a.* ordinary, coarse;—panis, house-bread.  
 Cibi, *s. m.* 2. cibus, *gen. sing.* of food.  
 Cibo, *s. m.* 2. cibus, *dat.* & *abl. sing.* (to, for, by, with) food.  
 Cibum, *s. m.* 2. cibus, *acc. sing.* food.  
 Cicatricibus, *s. f.* 3. cicatrix, *abl. pl.* (by, with) scars.  
 Ciceronis, *s. m.* 3. Cicero, *gen. sing.* of Cicero.  
 Ciconia, æ, *s. f.* 1. stork.  
 Ciconiam, *s. f.* 1. ciconia, *acc. sing.* the stork.  
 Ciens, tis, *part. pres.* uttering, exciting.  
 Ciliciam, *s. f.* 1. Cilicia, *acc. sing.* Cilicia, a province of Asia Minor.  
 Cingitur, *v. p.* 3. cingor, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* is surrounded.  
 Cinxissent, *v. a.* 3. cingo, *sub. plup.* 3 *pl.* had surrounded.  
 Circa, *prep.* about, around.  
 Circiter, *prep.* about.  
 Circumdari, *v. p.* 1. circumdor. (Gram. p. 149) *inf. pres.* to be clasped round, to be surrounded.  
 Circumdedisset, *v. a.* 1. circumdo, *sub. plup.* 3 *sing.* might have surrounded.  
 Circumdedit, *v. a.* 1. circumdo, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* surrounded. Gram. p. 121, 1.

- Circumēunti, *part. pres.* circumiens, *dat. sing.* going round.  
 Circumferens, *part. pres.* turning round.  
 Circumire, *v. a. i.* circumeo, *inf. pres.* to go round.  
 Circumiretur, *v. p. i.* circumeor, *sub. imp. 3 sing.* should be surrounded.  
 Circum-pectant, *v. a. 1.* circumspecto, *ind. pres. 3 pl.* look around.  
 Circumsteterat, *v. a. 1.* circumisto, *ind. plup. 3 pl.* had surrounded.  
 Gram. p. 121, 1.  
 Circumvectus, *part. perf.* being carried round, having ridden round.  
 Circumvenit, *v. a. 4.* circumvenio, *ind. perf. 3 sing.* deceived.  
 Circumventos, *part. perf.* circumventus, *acc. pl.* falsely condemned.  
 Circumventus, *part. perf.* having been surrounded.  
 Citato, *a.* citatus, *abl. sing.* hasty, rapid.  
 Citatos, *a.* citatus, *acc. pl.* swift, rapid.  
 Citatus, *part. perf.* having been cited.  
 Citius, *ad. comp.* more quickly.  
 Cito, *ad.* quickly.  
 Civem, *s. c. 3.* civis, *acc. sing.* a citizen, a countryman.  
 Cives, *s. c. 3.* civis, *nom. acc. & voc. pl.* citizens.  
 Civibus, *s. c. 3.* civis, *dat. & abl. pl.* (to, for, with, from) the citizens.  
 Civis, *s. c. 3.* a citizen; and *gen. sing.* of a citizen.  
 Civitas, atis, *s. f. 3.* state, city.  
 Civitate, *s. f. 3.* civitas, *abl. sing.* (by, with, from) the city, state.  
 Civitatem, *s. f. 3.* civitas, *acc. sing.* city, state.  
 Civitates, *s. f. 3.* civitas, *nom. & acc. pl.* states, cities.  
 Civitati, *s. f. 3.* civitas, *dat. sing.* to the city, state.  
 Civitatis, *s. f. 3.* civitas, *gen. sing.* of the state, city.  
 Civitatum, *s. f. 3.* civitas, *gen. pl.* of the states. Gram. p. 52. Exc. 1.  
 Civium, *s. c. 3.* civis, *gen. pl.* of the citizens. Gram. p. 52. Exc. 2.  
 Clade, *s. f. 3.* clades, *abl. sing.* (by, with,) defeat, slaughter.  
 Cladis, *s. f. 3.* clades, *gen. sing.* of the defeat, slaughter.  
 Clam, *ad.* secretly.  
 Clamans, *part. pres.* crying, exclaiming.  
 Clamitantem, *part. pres.* clamitans, *acc. sing.* crying out.  
 Clamor, *s. m. 3.* the shout, the cry.  
 Clamore, *s. m. 3.* clamor, *abl. sing.* (with, by) clamor.  
 Clamorein, *s. m. 3.* clamor, *acc. sing.* shout, cry, noise.  
 Clamoribus, *s. m. 3.* clamor, *dat. & abl. pl.* (to, for, with, by) clamors.  
 Clandestino, *a.* clandestinus, *abl. sing.* secret.  
 Clarè, *a.* clarus, *abl. sing.* loud, clear, illustrious.  
 Clarioribus, *a. comp.* clarior, *dat. & abl. pl.* brighter, more illustrious.  
 Clarior, *a. comp.* more illustrious, brighter.  
 Clarissimum, *a. sup.* clarissimus, *acc. & nom. sing.* most bright, illustrious.  
 Clarum, *a.* clarus, *nom. sing. n. & acc.* remarkable, illustrious, loud.  
 Classe, *s. f. 3.* classis, *abl. sing.* (with, by, from) the fleet.  
 Classem, *s. f. 3.* classis, *acc. sing.* a fleet.  
 Classarii, *s. m. 2.* classarius, *nom. pl.* the sailors, soldiers, serving in the fleet.

- Classis, *s. f.* 3. the fleet; *gen. sing.* of the fleet.  
 Clauderentur, *v. p.* 3. claudor, *sub. imp.* 3 *pl.* might be closed.  
 Clauderetur, *v. p.* 3. claudor, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* might be closed, shut up.  
 Claudit, *v. a.* 3. claudo, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* closes, finishes.  
 Clauditur, *v. p.* 3. claudor, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* is enclosed.  
 Clauserat, *v. a.* 3. claudo, *ind. plup.* 3 *sing.* had closed, shut.  
 Clauso, *part. perf.* clausus, *dat. & abl. sing.* closed.  
 Clausum, *part. perf.* clausus, *nom. & acc. sing.* closed, shut.  
 Clemente, *a. clemens, abl. sing.* mild, merciful.  
 Cleobis, *s. m.* 3. Cleobis, son of the priestess Argia.  
 Cliniaë, *s. m.* 1. Clinias, *gen. sing.* of Clinias. Gram. p. 25. Greek Nouns.  
 Clitellas, *s. f.* 1. clitellæ, *pl. acc. pl.* pack-saddle. Gram. p. 62, 7.  
 Clitellis, *s. f.* 1. clitellæ, *dat. & abl. pl.* (to, for, with) the pack-saddle.  
 Clitum, *s. m.* 3. Clitus, *acc. sing.* Clitus.  
 Clitus, *i, s. m.* 2. Clitus, a Macedonian general.  
 Clypeis, *s. m.* 2. clypeus, *abl. pl.* (from, by, with) bucklers.  
 Clypeo, *s. m.* 2. clypeus, *abl. sing.* (with, on) the shield.  
 Coacta, *part. perf.* coactus, *nom. sing. f. & nom. & acc. pl. n.* compelled.  
 Coactus, *part. perf.* having been compelled.  
 Cocalus, *i, s. m.* 2. Cocalus, a king in Sicily.  
 Cocles, itis, *s. m.* 3. Cocles, *see* Horatius.  
 Cocto, *part. perf.* coctus, *abl. sing.* baked.  
 Codri, *s. m.* 2. Codrus, *gen. sing.* of Codrus.  
 Codrus, *i, s. m.* 2. Codrus, king of Athens.  
 Coëgit, *v. a.* 3. cogo, *perf. ind.* 3 *sing.* has compelled, obliged. Gram. p. 133. Exc. 2.  
 Cœli, *s. n.* 2. cœlum, *gen. sing.* of the sky, the climate. Gram. p. 57, 4.  
 Cœnâ, *s. f.* 1. cœna, *abl. sing.* (from, at, by) dinner.  
 Cœnæ, *s. f.* 1. cœna, *acc. sing.* of dinner; caput cœnæ, the first dish.  
 Cœnain, *s. f.* 1. cœna, *acc. sing.* dinner.  
 Cœnans, *part. pres.* dining.  
 Cœnaret, *v. a.* 1. cœno, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* might dine.  
 Cœnati, *part. perf.* cœnatus, *nom. pl.* having dined.  
 Cœnavisset, *v. a.* 1. cœno, *sub. plup.* 3 *sing.* might have dined.  
 Cœpère, *v. def.* 3. cœpi, *ind. perf.* 3 *pl.* begin, began. Gram. p. 149.  
 Cœperunt, *v. def.* cœpi, *ind. perf.* 3 *pl.* begin, began, have begun.  
 Cœpissent, *v. def.* cœpi, *sub. plup.* 3 *pl.* might begin, might have begun. Gram. p. 149.  
 Cœpisset, *v. def.* 3. cœpi, *sub. plup.* 3 *sing.* might begin, might have begun.  
 Cœpit, *v. def.* 3. cœpit, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* began, begins. Gram. p. 149.  
 Coëunt, *v. n. i.* coëo, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* assemble.  
 Cogar, *v. p.* 3. cogor, *sub. pres.* 3 *sing.* I may be compelled.  
 Cogarentur, *v. p.* 3. cogor, *sub. imp.* 3 *pl.* might be compelled.  
 Cogeretur, *v. p.* 3. cogor, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* might be compelled.



- Cogitabant, *v. a.* 1. cogito, *ind. imp.* 3 *pl.* thought of.  
 Cogitari, *v. p.* 1. cogitor, *inf. pres.* to be thought, conceived, imagined.  
 Cogitationibus, *s. f.* 3. cogitatio, *dat. & abl. pl.* (for, by, with) the thoughts.  
 Cogitur, *v. p.* 3. cogor, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* is compelled.  
 Cognatis, *s. m.* 2. cognatus, *dat. & abl. pl.* (to, with, by) relations.  
 Cognatos, *s. m.* 2. cognatus, *acc. pl.* relations.  
 Cognitio, onis, *s. f.* 3. knowledge.  
 Cognitione, *s. f.* 3. cognitio, *abl. sing.* (with, by) knowledge.  
 Cognitionis, *s. f.* 3. cognitio, *gen. sing.* of knowledge.  
 Cognitis, *part. perf.* cognitus, *dat. & abl. pl.* having been known.  
 Cognito, *part. perf.* cognitus, *dat. & abl. sing.* having been known.  
 Cognitus, *part. perf.* having been known. Gram. p. 131. Exc. 1.  
 Cognomeu, inis, *s. n.* 3. *nom. & acc. sing.* surname, or name added to the family name. See C.  
 Cognominata est, *v. p.* 1. cognominor, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* was called.  
 Cognosceret, *v. a.* 3. cognosco, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* might know.  
 Cognoverat, *v. a.* 3. cognosco, *ind. plup.* 3 *sing.* had known.  
 Cognovisset, *v. a.* 3. cognosco, *sub. plup.* 3 *sing.* had known.  
 Cognovit, *v. a.* 3. cognosco, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* knew, examined, determined. Gram. p. 131. Exc. 1.  
 Cogor, *v. p.* 3. I am compelled.  
 Cogunt, *v. a.* 3. cogo, *ind. pres.* 3 *pl.* compel.  
 Cohortem, *s. f.* 3. cohors, *acc. sing.* cohort, company.  
 Colebat, *v. a.* 3. colo, *ind. imp.* 3 *sing.* cultivated.  
 Colebant, *v. a.* 3. colo, *sub. imp.* 3 *pl.* should worship.  
 Collabitur, *v. d.* 3. collabor, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* falls.  
 Collaris, *s. n.* 3. collare, *gen. sing.* of a collar.  
 Collatione, *s. f.* 3. collatio, *abl. sing.* (by, in) the comparison.  
 Collegæ, *s. m.* 1. collega, *nom. pl.* colleagues.  
 Collegerat, *v. a.* 3. colligo, *ind. plup.* 3 *sing.* had collected.  
 Collegisset, *v. a.* 3. colligo, *sub. plup.* 3 *sing.* might have recovered.  
 Colli, *s. n.* 2. collum, *gen. sing.* of the neck.  
 Colliga, *v. a.* 1. colligo, *imper.* 2 *sing.* bind.  
 Colligatus, *part. perf.* bound together.  
 Collo, *s. n.* 2. collum, *dat. & abl. sing.* (to, for, with, by) the neck.  
 Collocare, *v. a.* 1. colloco, *inf. pres.* to place.  
 Collocutus sum, *v. d.* 3. colloquor, *ind. perf.* 1 *sing.* I conversed with.  
 Colloqui, *v. d.* 3. colloquor, *inf. pres.* to converse with.  
 Collum, i, *s. n.* 2. *nom. & acc. sing.* the neck.  
 Coloniam, *s. f.* 1. colonia, *acc. sing.* colony.  
 Coloniæ, *s. f.* 1. colonia, *acc. pl.* colonies.  
 Colubram, *s. f.* 1. colubra, *acc. sing.* a snake.  
 Columbæ, *s. f.* 1. columba, *nom. pl.* doves; *gen. & dat. sing.* (of, to, for) a dove.  
 Columbare, *s. n.* 3. *nom. & acc. sing.* a dove-cote.  
 Comedendos, *part. fut.* comedendus, *acc. pl.* to be eaten.  
 Comedit, *v. a.* 3. comedo, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* eats.

Comedunt, *v. a.* 3. comedo, *ind. pres.* 3 *pl.* eat. Gram. p. 132.  
Exc. 2.

Comes, itis, *s. c.* 3. companion.

Comesse, *v. a.* 3. comedo, *inf. pres.* to eat. Gram. p. 152, 3.

Cominus, *ad.* near, instantly.

Comis, *a.* affable, kind.

Comissatione, *s. f.* 3. commissatio, *abl. sing.* (by, with) feasting, revelling.

Comitatus esset, *v. d. & c.* 1. comitor, *sub. plup.* 3 *sing.* had accompanied.

Comite, *s. c.* 3. comes, *abl. sing.* (by, with, from) a companion.

Comiter, *ad.* affably, kindly.

Comitibus, *s. c.* 3. comes, *dat. & abl. pl.* (to, for, with, from) the companions.

Comitis, *s. c.* 3. comes, *gen. sing.* of a companion.

Commemoraret, *v. a.* 1. commemoro, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* might mention.

Commemoras, *v. a.* 1. commemoro, *ind. pres.* 2 *sing.* thou relatest, mentionest.

Commemores, *v. a.* 1. commemoro, *sub. pres.* 2 *sing.* thou mayest mention.

Commendatio, onis, *s. f.* 3. the praise.

Commigraret, *v. n.* 1. commigro, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* might remove.

Comminutâ, *part. perf.* comminutus, *abl. sing.* having been broken.

Commiseris, *v. a.* 3. committo, *sub. perf.* 2 *sing.* thou mayest have committed.

Commiserunt, *v. a.* 3. committo, *ind. perf.* 3 *pl.* committed, engaged in.

Commisisset, *v. a.* 3. committo, *sub. plup.* 3 *sing.* had committed.

Commisit, *v. a.* 3. committo, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* has committed, engaged in.

Commisso, *part. perf.* having been fought.

Committebat, *v. a.* 3. committo, *ind. imp.* 3 *sing.* committed, entrusted.

Committendo, *ger. abl.* by hazarding, engaging in.

Committeret, *v. a.* 3. committo, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* might commit, engage in.

Committit, *v. a.* 3. committo, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* commits, entrusts.

Committitur, *v. p.* 3. committor, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* is fought.

Commodâsse, for commodavisse, *v. a.* 1. commodo, *inf. perf.* to have lent.

Commodius, *a. comp.* commodior, *nom. & acc. sing. n.* more advantageous.

Commoduio, *s. n.* 2. *nom. & acc. sing.* gain, profit, advantage.

Commotum, *part. perf.* commotus, *acc. sing.* having been disturbed.

Commovit, *v. a.* 2. commoveo, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* moved, excited.

Communem, *a. communis, acc. sing.* common.

Communi, *a. communis, abl. sing.* common, universal.

Communicare, *v. a.* 1. comunico, *inf. pres.* to share.

Communicaret, *v. a.* 1. comunicaret, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* might consult, confer.

- Commutando, *part. fut.* commutandus, *dat. & abl. sing.* to be changed.
- Comparari, *v. p.* 1. comparor, *inf. pres.* to be compared.
- Comparavit, *v. a.* 1. comparo, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* prepared.
- Compeditibus, *s. f.* 3. compedis, *gen. abl. pl.* (by, with) chains.  
Gram. p. 59, 2.
- Compensare, *v. a.* 1. compenso, *inf. pres.* to compensate.
- Compensatione, *s. f.* 3. compensatio, *abl. sing.* by payment.
- Compesceret, *v. a.* 3. compesco, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* might check, restrain.
- Compescuit, *v. a.* 3. compesco, *ind. perf.* 3. *sing.* restrained, subdued.
- Completa sunt, *v. p.* 2. compleor, *perf. ind.* 3 *pl.* were completed.
- Complevit, *v. a.* 2. compleo, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* filled.
- Complexæ, *part. perf.* complexus, *nom. pl. f.* having embraced.
- Comploratio, *onis, s. f.* 3. the lamentation.
- Complorationem, *s. f.* 3. comploratio, *acc. sing.* the lamentation.
- Complures, *a. pl.* many. Gram. p. 72. Exc. 3.
- Compositis, *part. perf.* compositus, *abl. pl.* having been arranged.
- Comprehendere, *v. a.* 3. comprehendo, *inf. pres.* to include.
- Comprehensi, *part. perf.* comprehensus, *nom. pl.* having been taken.
- Comprehensum, *part. perf.* comprehensus, *acc. sing.* having been taken.
- Comprehensus, *part. perf.* having been taken.
- Compulit, *v. a.* 3. compello, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* compelled. Gram. p. 121. Exc. 1.
- Compulsi, *part. perf.* compulsus, *nom. pl. & gen. sing.* compelled, urged.
- Compulsus, *part. perf.* having been compelled, induced.
- Compulsus est, *v. p.* 3. compellor, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* was compelled.
- Conabantur, *v. d.* 1. conor, *ind. imp.* 3 *pl.* endeavoured.
- Concesserunt, *v. n.* 3. concedo, *ind. perf.* 3 *pl.* fell into.
- Concessit, *v. n.* 3. concedo, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* retired. Gram. p. 162. Obs. 4.
- Concēdi, *v. n.* 3. concēdo, *ind. perf.* 1 *sing.* I fainted, fell. Gram. p. 121. Exc. 1.
- Conciliaret, *v. a.* 1. concilio, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* might conciliate.
- Conciliatur, *v. p.* 1. concilior, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* is gained, procured.
- Concilio, *s. n.* 2. concilium, *abl. sing.* (by, in) the council
- Concinnet, *v. a.* 1. concinno, *sub. pres.* 3 *sing.* may cause.
- Concione, *s. f.* 3. concio, *abl. sing.* (with, by, in) an assembly, a speech.
- Concionem, *s. f.* 3 concio, *acc. sing.* an assembly, a speech.
- Concionibus, *s. f.* 3. concio, *abl. pl.* (by, in) harangues, assemblies.
- Conciperent, *v. a.* 3. concipio, *sub. imp.* 3 *pl.* might conceive.
- Conclamasset, for conclamavisset, *v. n.* 1. conclamo, *sub. plup.* 3 *sing.* had shouted.
- Concordantes, *part. pres.* concordans, *acc. pl.* agreeing, united.
- Concordes, *a. concors, nom. & acc. pl.* united.
- Concordiā, *s. f.* 1. concordia, *abl. sing.* (by, with, in) concord, peace.
- Concubiā, *a. concubius, abl. sing.*—uocte, late at night.

- Concupiverat, *v. a. 3. concupisco, ind. plup. 3 sing.* had desired.  
Gram. p. 154, 2.
- Concupiscentibus, *part. pres. concupiscens, dat. & abl. pl.* desiring, coveting.
- Concurrerat, *v. n. 3. concurro, ind. plup. 3 sing.* had assembled, had rushed.
- Concurrunt, *v. n. 3. concurro, ind. pres. 3 pl.* encounter, rush.  
Gram. p. 162. Obs. 4.
- Concursu, *s. m. 4. concursus, abl. sing.* (by, in) a crowd, a collection.
- Condemnabat, *v. a. 1. condemno, ind. imp. 3 sing.* was condemning.
- Condemnassent, for *condemnavissent, v. a. 1. condenno, sub. plup. 3 pl.* had condemned.
- Condemnatus, *part. perf.* condemned.
- Conderet, *v. a. 3. condo, sub. imp. 3 sing.* might found.
- Condi, *v. p. 3. condor, inf. pres.* to be deposited.
- Condidit, *v. a. 3. condo, ind. perf. 3 sing.* hid, built. Gram. p. 152.  
Exc. 4.
- Condimenta, *s. n. 2. condimentum, acc. pl.* seasoning, sauces.
- Condiri, *v. p. 4. condior, inf. pres.* to be seasoned.
- Condita, *part. perf. conditus, nom. sing. & nom. & acc. pl.* hidden, built.
- Conditam, *part. perf. conditus, acc. sing.* built, founded.
- Conditio, *onis, s, f. 3.* condition.
- Conditione, *s. f. 3. conditio, abl. sing.* (with, by, on) condition.
- Conditionem, *s. f. 3. conditio, acc. sing.* condition.
- Conditiones, *s. f. 3. conditio, nom. & acc. pl.* conditions.
- Conditionibus, *s. f. 3. conditio, dat. & abl. pl.* (to, for, on) conditions.
- Conditum, *part. perf. conditus, acc. sing.* founded.
- Condiuntur, *v. p. 4. condior, ind. pres. 3 pl.* are seasoned.
- Conducit, *v. a. 3. conduco, ind. pres. 3 sing.* hires.
- Conductam, *part. perf. conductus, acc. sing.* hired.
- Conduxerat, *v. a. 3. conduco, ind. plup. 3 sing.* had hired.
- Confecerat, *v. a. 3. conficio, ind. plup. 3 sing.* had made. Gram. p. 121. Exc. 2.
- Confectum, *part. perf. confectus, acc. sing.* worn out, exhausted.
- Confecturum, *part. fut. confecturus, acc. sing.* would finish.
- Confectus, *part. perf.* worn out, ruined.
- Conferre, *v. a. i. confero, inf. pres.* to compare. Gram. p. 147.  
*bottom.*
- Conferri, *v. p. i. conferror, inf. pres.* to be bestowed.
- Confertissimâ, *a. sup. confertissimus, abl. sing. f.* thickest.
- Confertissimos, *a. sup. confertissimus, acc. pl.* thickest.
- Confessus est, *v. d. 2. confiteor, ind. perf. 3 sing.* confessed.
- Confestim, *ad.* immediately.
- Conficit, *v. a. 3. conficio, ind. pres. 3 sing.* despatches.
- Consideret, *v. n. p. 3. confido, sub. imp. 3 sing.* might trust. Gram. p. 148, *bottom.*
- Confixus, *part. perf.* pierced.
- Conflatum, *part. perf. conflatus, acc. sing.* composed, made up.
- Confligere, *v. n. 3. confligo, inf. pres.* to fight, engage.

- Confluxit, *v. n.* 3. confligo, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* fought.  
 Confodit, *v. a.* 3. confodio, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* pierced, gored.  
 Confossum, *part. perf.* confossus, *acc. sing.* stabbed, wounded.  
 Confosus, *part. perf.* having been stabbed, pierced.  
 Confregit, *v. a.* 3. confringo, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* broke.  
 Confringendum, *part. fut.* confringendus, *acc. sing.* to be broken.  
 Confudit, *v. a.* 3. confundo, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* confounded.  
 Confugi, *v. n.* 3. confugio, *ind. perf.* 1 *sing.* I have fled.  
 Confugisset, *v. n.* 3. confugio, *sub. plup.* 3 *sing.* might have fled.  
 Confugit, *v. n.* 3. confugio, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* had recourse to, fled to.  
 Confugiant, *v. n.* 3. confugio, *sub. pres.* 3 *pl.* may flee to, have re-  
 course to.  
 Congero, *v. a.* 3. *ind. pres.* 1 *sing.* I hoard, amass.  
 Congressio, *onis, s. f.* 3. encounter, conflict.  
 Congressione, *s. f.* 3. congressio, *abl. sing.* (in, by) the encounter.  
 Congressus est, *v. d.* 3. congredior, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* engaged,  
 fought.  
 Conjectum esse, *v. p.* 3. conjicior, *inf. perf.* to have been cast.  
 Conjici, *v. p.* 3. conjicior, *inf. pres.* to be cast.  
 Conjiciant, *v. a.* 3. conjicio, *ind. pres.* 3 *pl.* throw, cast.  
 Conjugum, *s. c.* 3. conjux, *gen. pl.* of wives, husbands. Gram. p. 49.  
 Exc. 3.  
 Conjuncta sit, *v. p.* 3. conjungor, *sub. perf.* 3 *sing.* may have been  
 joined.  
 Conjunctior, *a. comp.* more intimate.  
 Conjunzi, *v. p.* 3. conjungor, *inf. pres.* to be joined.  
 Conjunxisset, *v. a.* 3. conjungo, *sub. plup.* 3 *sing.* might have joined,  
 connected.  
 Conjurati, *part. perf.* conjuratus, *nom. pl.* having conspired.  
 Conjuravimus, *v. n.* 1. conjuro, *ind. perf.* 1 *pl.* we have conspired.  
 Conquerebatur, *v. d.* 3. conqueror, *ind. imp.* 3 *sing.* complained.  
 Conquisitissimis, *a. sup.* exquisitissimus, *dat. & abl. pl.* most ex-  
 quisite.  
 Consensus, *part. perf.* consensus, *abl. pl.* being mounted, entered.  
 Conscios, *a. conscius, acc. pl.* conscious of, privy to.  
 Conscivit, *v. a.* 3. conscisco, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* inflicted.  
 Conscribit, *v. a.* 3. conscribo, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* enrolls, enlists.  
 Consectari, *v. d.* 1. consector, *inf. pres.* to pursue.  
 Consecutis, *part. perf. dat. & abl. pl.* having followed.  
 Considerant, *v. n.* 2. consideo, *ind. plup.* 3 *pl.* had sat down.  
 Considerunt, *v. n.* 2. consideo, *ind. perf.* 3 *pl.* sat down.  
 Consedit, *v. n.* 2. consideo, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* sat down with, alighted.  
 Consensu, *s. m.* 4. consensus, *abl. sing.* (by, with) the consent.  
 Consentiente, *part. pres.* consentiens, *abl. sing.* consenting.  
 Consenuit, *v. inc.* 3. consenesco, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* grew old. Gram.  
 p. 141, 2.  
 Consequebatur, *v. d.* 3. consequor, *ind. imp.* 3 *sing.* obtained.  
 Consequentis, *a. consequens, gen. sing.* succeeding, following.  
 Consequi, *v. d.* 3. consequor, *inf. pres.* to obtain, overtake.  
 Conserere, *v. a.* 3. consero, *inf. pres.* to join;—manum, to engage  
 in battle.

- Consortis, *part. perf.* consortus, *abl. pl.* being joined.  
 Conservandum, *part. fut.* conservandus, *acc. sing.* to be preserved.  
 Conservatum, *part. perf.* conservatus, *acc. sing.* preserved.  
 Consilia, *s. n.* 2. consilium, *nom. & acc. pl.* counsel, advice, the counsels.  
 Consiliator, *s. m.* 3. counsellor.  
 Consilii, *s. n.* 2. consilium, *gen. sing.* of counsel, wisdom.  
 Consilio, *s. n.* 2. consilium, *abl. sing.* (by, with, in) council, counsel.  
 Consilium, *s. n.* 2. *nom. & acc. sing.* advice, council, counsel, opinion.  
 Consistere, *v. n.* 3. consisto, *inf. pres.* to stand by, to stop.  
 Consolandi, *ger. gen.* consolandum, *gen.* of consoling.  
 Conspectis, *part. perf.* conspectus, *abl. pl.* having been seen.  
 Conspectum, *s. m.* 4. conspectus, *acc. sing.* the sight.  
 Conspectus, *ûs, s. m.* 4. the sight.  
 Conspectus, *part. perf.* being seen.  
 Conspexisse, *v. a.* 3. conspicio, *sub. plup.* 3 *pl.* might have seen.  
 Conspexisset, *v. a.* 3. conspicio, *sub. plup.* 3 *sing.* might have beheld.  
 Conspexit, *v. a.* 3. conspicio, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* beheld.  
 Conspicata, *part. perf.* conspiciatus, *nom. sing. f.* having seen.  
 Conspicati, *part. perf.* conspiciatus, *nom. pl.* having seen.  
 Conspiciatus, *part. perf.* having seen.  
 Conspiratione, *s. f.* 3. conspiratio, *abl. sing.* (by a) conspiracy.  
 Conspiratis, *part. perf.* conspiratus, *dat. & abl. pl.* having conspired.  
 Constat, *v. in.* 1. it is evident.  
 Constitit, *v. n.* 3. consisto, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* stood.  
 Constituendum, *part. fut.* constituendus, *acc. sing.* to be arranged.  
 Constituere, *v. a.* 3. constituo, *inf. pres.* to decide, establish.  
 Constituitur, *v. p.* 3. constituo, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* is appointed.  
 Constituta, *part. perf.* constitutus, *abl. sing. f.* having been established.  
 Constructum est, *v. p.* 3. construor. *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* was constructed.  
 Consuescendi, *ger. gen.* of becoming accustomed.  
 Consuetudine, *s. f.* 3. consuetudo, *abl. sing.* (hy, with, in) the intimacy.  
 Consuetudinem, *s. f.* 3. consuetudo, *acc. sing.* custom, manner.  
 Consuetudo, inis, *s. f.* 3. custom, habit, manner.  
 Consuli, *v. p.* 3. consulor, *inf. pres.* to be consulted.  
 Consulturum, *part. fut.* consulturus, *acc. sing.* about to consult.  
 Consulturus, *part. fut.* for the purpose of consulting.  
 Consuluerunt, *v. a.* 3. consulo, *ind. perf.* 3 *pl.* consulted.  
 Consulum, *s. m.* 3. consul, *gen. pl.* of the consuls.  
 Consummâssem, for consummavissem, *v. a.* 1. consummo, *sub. plup.* 3. *sing.* had completed, perfected.  
 Consummavit, *v. a.* 1. consummo, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* completed.  
 Consumpti, *perf. part.* consumptus, *nom. pl.* consumed.

- Consumptum, *part. perf.* consumptus, *acc. sing.* exhausted, emaciated.
- Consumpturus, *fut. part.* to destroy, to consume.
- Consumptus, *part. perf.* exhausted, consumed.
- Contenuamus, *v. a. 3.* contemno, *sub. pres. 1 sing.* we can, may despise.
- Contemnendus, *part. fut.* to be despised.
- Contemnens, *tis, part. pres.* despising.
- Contemnere, *v. a. 3.* contemno, *inf. pres.* to despise.
- Contemneret, *v. n. 3.* contemno, *sub. imp. 3. sing.* should despise.
- Contemni, *v. p. 3.* contemnor, *inf. pres.* to be despised.
- Contemplandis, *part. fut.* contemplandus, *abl. pl.* to be contemplated.
- Contemplatione, *s. f. 3.* contemplatio, *abl. sing.* (by, in) contemplation.
- Contemplationem, *s. f. 3.* contemplatio, *acc. sing.* the contemplation.
- Contemplatus, *part. perf.* having contemplated.
- Contempseris, *v. a. 3.* contemno, *sub. perf. 2 sing.* thou mayst have despised.
- Contempsit, *v. a. 3.* contemno, *ind. perf. 3 sing.* despised.
- Contemptu, *s. m. 4.* contemptu, *abl. sing.* (with, by) contempt.
- Contemptum, *part. perf.* contemptus, *acc. sing.* despised.
- Contendebant, *v. n. 3.* contendo, *ind. imp. 3 pl.* were contending.
- Contendebat, *v. n. 3.* contendo, *ind. imp. 3 sing.* contended, affirmed.
- Contendere, *v. a. 3.* contendo, *inf. pres.* to contend.
- Contenderet, *v. a. 3.* contendo, *sub. imp. 3 sing.* might contend, assert.
- Contendunt, *v. n. 3.* contendo, *ind. pres. 3 pl.* contend, dispute.
- Contenta, *a. contentus, nom. sing. f.* content.
- Contenta, *a. contentus, nom. pl. gen. & dat. sing. f.* content.
- Contenti, *a. contentus, nom. pl. content.*
- Contentio, *onis, s. f. 3.* dispute.
- Contentione, *s. f. 3.* contentio, *abl. sing.* with the exertion.
- Contentius, *ad. comp.* more earnestly.
- Contentus, *a. content.*
- Conterritus, *part. perf.* dismayed, terrified.
- Contexit, *v. a. 3.* contego, *ind. perf. 3 sing.* covered.
- Contigisse, *v. n. 3.* contingo, *ind. pres.* to have happened.
- Continens, *a. continuous, uninterrupted.*
- Continenti, *s. f. 3.* continens, *abl. sing.* from the continent.
- Continentia, *s. f. 1.* abstinence, temperance.
- Contingat, *v. n. 3.* contingo, *sub. pres. 3 sing.* may fall to.
- Contingere, *v. a. 3.* contingo, *inf. pres.* to touch.
- Contingerent, *v. a. 3.* contingo, *sub. imp. 3 sing.* might touch.
- Contingit, *v. impers. 3.* it happens.
- Continua, *a. continuus, abl. sing. f.* continual.
- Continuaretur, *v. p. 1.* continuo, *sub. imp. 3 sing.* should be continued.
- Continuis, *a. continuus, dat. & abl. pl.* continual, constant.
- Continuit, *v. a. 2.* continco, *ind. perf. 3 sing.* restrained, retained.
- Continuo, *a. continuus, abl. sing.* continual.
- Contra, *prep.* against.

- Contrà, *ad.* on the contrary, on the other hand.  
 Contractam, *perf. part.* contractus, *acc. sing. f.* congealed, stiffened.  
 Contrariam, *a. contrarius, acc. sing.* contrary to.  
 Contrariis, *a. contrarius, abl. & dat. pl.* contrary.  
 Contraxit, *v. a. 3.* contraho, *ind. perf. 3 sing.* contracted.  
 Contribuit, *v. a. 3.* contribuo, *ind. pres. 3 sing.* disposes.  
 Controversia, *s. f. 1.* dispute.  
 Controversiis, *s. f. 1.* controversia, *abl. pl.* (with, by, in) disputes.  
 Contubernium, *s. n. 2.* company, society.  
 Contumax, *acis, a.* stubborn, obstinate.  
 Contumeliâ, *s. f. 1.* contumelia, *abl. sing.* (with, by) insult, indignity.  
 Contumeliam, *s. f. 1.* contumelia, *acc. sing.* insult, injury.  
 Convalescit, *v. inc. 3.* convalesco, *ind. pres. 3 sing.* grows up.  
 Convenerant, *v. n. 4.* convenio, *ind. plup. 3 pl.* had collected.  
 Convenerat, *v. n. 4.* convenio, *ind. plup. 3 sing.* had been agreed.  
 Convenire, *v. a. & n. 4.* convenio, *inf. pres.* to meet.  
 Convenirem, *v. a. & n. 4.* convenio, *sub. imp. 1 sing.* I might, should meet.  
 Convenirent, *v. n. 4.* convenio, *sub. imp. 3 pl.* might suit.  
 Conveniret, *v. im. 4.* convēnit, *sub. imp.* it might be agreed; sibi, he might agree.  
 Convenis, *s. c. 1.* convena, *dat. & abl. pl.* (to, for, by, with) strangers, foreigners.  
 Convēnit, *v. n. 4.* convenio, *ind. pres. 3 sing.* is agreed upon.  
 Conventus, *ûs, s. m. 4.* assembly, meeting.  
 Conversa, *part. perf.* conversus, *nom. sing. f.* being turned, having recourse to.  
 Converso, *part. perf.* conversus, *dat. & abl. sing.* having been turned.  
 Converterat, *v. p. 3.* convertor, *sub. pres. 1 sing.* I may be turned, I turn.  
 Convertens, *tis, part. pres.* turning.  
 Convertit, *v. a. 3.* converto, *ind. perf. 3 sing.* turned.  
 Convictus, *s. m. 4.* a living with, familiarity.  
 Convivalis, *a. convivalis, gen. sing.* festal, jovial.  
 Convivam, *s. c. 1.* conviva, *acc. sing.* guest.  
 Convivari, *v. d. 1.* convivor, *inf. pres.* to eat together.  
 Convivarum, *s. c. 1.* conviva, *gen. pl.* of the guests.  
 Convivia, *s. n. 2.* convivium, *nom. & acc. pl.* feasts, meals.  
 Conviviorum, *s. n. 2.* convivium, *gen. pl.* of feasts.  
 Convivio, *s. n. 2.* convivium, *abl. sing.* (by, from) the feast.  
 Convivium, *s. n. 2.* a feast.  
 Convocatâ, *part. perf.* convocatus, *abl. sing. f.* having been called together.  
 Copiam, *s. f. 1.* copia, *acc. sing.* abundance, quantity.  
 Copiarum, *s. f. 1.* copia, *gen. pl.* of the forces.  
 Copias, *s. f. 1.* copia, *acc. pl.* forces.  
 Copiis, *s. f. 1.* copia, *dat. & abl. pl.* (to, with, by) the forces.  
 Copiosa, *a. copiosus, nom. sing. f.* abundant.  
 Copiosè, *ad.* plentifully, abundantly.



- Copiosus, *a.* copious, fluent.  
 Coram, *prep.* before, in presence of.  
 Coreodilis, *s. m.* 2. corcodilus, *abl. plur.* (by) crocodiles.  
 Coreodilus, *i, s. m.* 2. the crocodile.  
 Coriis, *s. n.* 2. corium, *abl. pl.* with skins.  
 Corinthiis, *s. m.* 2. Corinthii, *dat. & abl. pl.* (to, by) the Corinthians.  
 Corinthios, *s. m.* 2. Corinthii, *acc. pl.* Corinthians.  
 Corinthum, *s. f.* 2. Corinthus, *acc.* Corinth, to Corinth, a city of Greece.  
 Corium, *s. n.* 2. *nom. & acc. sing.* hide, skin.  
 Cornâ, *a.* corneus, *abl. sing. f.* made of horn, of shell, hard.  
 Cornibus, *s. n.* 4. cornu, *dat. & abl. pl.* (for, with, on, by) the horns.  
 Cornici, *s. f.* 3. cornix, *dat. sing.* (to, for) a crow.  
 Cornix, *icis, s. f.* 3. the crow.  
 Cornua, *s. n.* 4. cornu, *nom. & acc. pl.* horns.  
 Coronâ, *s. f.* 1. corona, *abl. sing.* (by, from, with) the crown; sub coronâ, by auction.  
 Coronæ, *s. f.* 1. corona, *nom. pl.* chaplets, garlands; *gen. sing.* of a chaplet.  
 Coronam, *s. f.* 1. corona, *acc. sing.* a crown, a chaplet.  
 Coronas, *s. f.* 1. corona, *acc. pl.* chaplets, garlands.  
 Corpora, *s. n.* 3. corpus, *nom. & acc. pl.* bodies. Gram. p. 51. 2.  
 Corpore, *s. n.* 3. corpus, *abl. sing.* (with, by, from) the body.  
 Corporibus, *s. n.* 3. corpus, *dat. & abl. pl.* (to, for, with, by) the bodies.  
 Corporis, *s. n.* 3. corpus, *gen. sing.* of a, the body.  
 Corporum, *s. n.* 3. corpus, *gen. pl.* of the bodies. Gram. p. 52.  
 Corpus, oris, *s. n.* 3. *nom. & acc. sing.* body.  
 Corruptum, *part. perf.* correptus, *nom. sing. n. & acc. sing.* seized.  
 Correptus, *part. perf.* seized.  
 Corripere, *v. a.* 3. corripio, *inf. pres.* to seize.  
 Corrodere, *v. a.* 3. corrodo, *inf. pres.* to gnaw.  
 Corrosio, *part. perf.* corrosus, *abl. pl.* having been gnawed,  
 Corruerat, *v. n.* 3. corruo, *ind. plup.* 3 *sing.* had fallen.  
 Corruerunt, *v. n.* 3. corruo, *ind. perf.* 3 *pl.* fell.  
 Corruit, *v. n.* 3. corruo, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* fell.  
 Corruptos, *part. perf.* corruptus, *acc. pl.* corrupted, spoiled, injured.  
 Corruptum, *part. perf.* corruptus, *acc. sing.* corrupted, bribed.  
 Corruptum est, *v. p.* 3. corrumpor, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* was corrupted.  
 Corticem, *s. d.* 3. cortex, *acc. sing.* bark, shell. Gram. p. 49. Exc. 2.  
 Corve, *s. m.* 2. corvus, *voc. sing.* O raven.  
 Corvi, *s. m.* 2. corvus, *nom. pl.* ravens, *gen. sing.* of a raven.  
 Corvo, *s. m.* 2. corvus, *dat. & abl. sing.* (to, for, by, with) a raven.  
 Corvum, *s. m.* 2. corvus, *acc. sing.* the raven.  
 Corvus, *s. m.* 2. the raven.  
 Coxerat, *v. a.* 3. coquo, *ind. plup.* 3 *sing.* had cooked.  
 Cranaus, *i, s. m.* 2. Cranaus, second king of Athens.  
 Crearetur, *v. p.* 1. creor, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* should be, was created.  
 Creati, *part. perf.* creatus, *nom. pl.* created, appointed.  
 Creatis, *v. a.* 1. creo, *ind. pres.* 2. *pl.* create, make.

- Creatur, *v. p.* 1. creor, *ind. pass.* 3 *sing.* is created.  
 Crebrò, *ad.* frequently.  
 Credebat, *v. a.* 3. credo, *ind. imp.* 3 *sing.* believed, trusted.  
 Credens, *tis, part. pres.* trusting, believing.  
 Credentes, *part. pres. credens, nom. & acc. pl.* believing.  
 Credere, *v. a.* 3. credo, *inf. pres.* to believe, to entrust.  
 Crediderunt, *v. a.* 3. credo, *ind. perf.* 3 *pl.* have believed.  
 Credita est, *v. p.* 3. credor, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* was believed, was considered.  
 Creditarum, *part. perf. creditus, gen. pl.* entrusted.  
 Creditur, *v. p.* 3. credor, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* is believed.  
 Credo, *v. a.* 3. *ind. pres.* 1 *sing.* I believe. Gram. p. 132. Exc. 4.  
 Credulitas, *s. f.* 3. credulity.  
 Crepusculo, *s. n.* 2. crepusculum, *dat. & abl. sing.* (to, in) the twilight.  
 Crescebat, *v. n.* 3. cresco, *ind. imp.* 3 *sing.* was increasing.  
 Crescit, *v. n.* 3. cresco, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* increases.  
 Cretam, *s. f.* 1. Creta, *acc. sing.* Crete, an island in the Mediterranean.  
 Crimen, *inis, s. n.* 3. *nom. & acc. sing.* the crime, the accusation.  
 Crimina, *s. n.* 3. crimen, *nom. & acc. pl.* accusations, crimes.  
 Criminabatur, *v. d.* 1. criminator, *ind. imp.* 3. *sing.* accused.  
 Crimine, *s. n.* 3. erimen, *abl. sing.* (by, with) the crime, accusation.  
 Crines, *s. m.* 3. crinis, *nom. & acc. pl.* the hair.  
 Crotonienses, *s. m.* 3. Crotoniensis, *nom. & acc. pl.* the Crotonians.  
 Cruciatu8, *s. m.* 4. *nom. & acc. pl.* torments.  
 Cruciatu8 est, *v. p.* 1. crucior, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* was tortured.  
 Crudelior, *a. comp.* more cruel.  
 Crudelis, *a. nom. & gen. sing.* cruel.  
 Crudelissimum, *a. sup.* crudelissimus, *acc. sing.* most, very cruel.  
 Crudelitate, *s. f.* 1. crudelitas, *abl. sing.* (with, in) cruelty.  
 Crudelitate8, *s. f.* 3. crudelitas, *acc. sing.* cruelty.  
 Crudelitatis, *s. f.* 3. crudelitas, *gen. sing.* of cruelty.  
 Cruento, *a. cruentus, dat. & abl. sing.* bloody.  
 Cruore, *s. m.* 3. cruor, *abl. sing.* (with, by) gore.  
 Crura, *s. n.* 3. crus, *nom. & acc. pl.* the legs. Gram. p. 46. Exc. 3.  
 Crurum, *s. n.* 3. crus, *gen. pl.* the legs.  
 Cubiculari, *a. cubicularis, abl. sing.* belonging to a chamber, proper for sleeping.  
 Cubiculi, *s. n.* 2. cubiculum, *gen. sing.* of a chamber.  
 Cucurreris, *v. n.* 3. curro, *sub. perf.* 2 *sing.* thou mayest have run.  
 Cubile, *s. n.* 3. *nom. & acc. sing.* bed, den. Gram. p. 51. Exc. 1.  
 Cui, *pron. qui, dat. sing.* to whom. Gram. p. 83. *top.*  
 Cuinam, *pron. quisquam, dat. sing.* to whom—to which? Gram. p. 84. 1.  
 Cuique, *pron. quisque, dat. sing.* each, to each one. Gram. p. 141.  
 Cuiquam, *pron. quisquam, dat. sing.* to any, to any one.  
 Cujus, *pron. qui, gen. sing.* of whom, whose, of which.  
 Cujusque, *pron. quisque, gen. sing.* each, of each one.  
 Culpa, *s. f.* 1. culpa, *abl. sing.* (by, from) the fault.  
 Culpa, *s. f.* 1. culpa, *gen. & dat. sing.* (of, to, for) a fault, crime.

- Culta, *part. perf.* cultus, *nom. sing. f.* cultivated.  
 Cultius, *ad. comp.* more elegantly.  
 Cultos, *part. perf.* cultus, *acc. pl.* cultivated, civilized.  
 Cultum, *s. m. 4.* cultus, *acc. sing.* dress.  
 Cultus, *s. m. 4.* the cultivation.  
 Cultus, *s. m. 4.* cultus, *gen. sing.* of the manner of living.  
 Cultus, *part. perf.* cultivated.  
 Cùm, *ad.* when.  
 Cum, *prep.* with.  
 Cuncta, *a. cunctus, nom. & acc. pl.* all; cunctâ, *abl. sing.* all.  
 Cunctarum, *a. cunctus, gen. pl.* all.  
 Cunctas, *a. cunctus, acc. pl. f.* all.  
 Cunctati, *part. perf.* cunctatus, *nom. pl.* having delayed.  
 Cunctis, *a. cunctus, dat. & abl. pl.* all.  
 Cupere, *v. a. 3. & 4.* cupio, *inf. pres.* to desire.  
 Cuplites, *s. m. 3. nom. & acc. pl.* a people of Asia.  
 Cupiant, *v. a. 3. & 4.* cupio, *sub. pres. 3 pl.* may desire.  
 Cupiditate, *s. f. 3.* cupiditas, *abl. sing.* (with, by) desire, ambition.  
 Cupiditatem, *s. f. 3.* cupiditas, *acc. sing.* desire, ambition.  
 Cupiditatibus, *s. f. 3.* cupiditas, *dat. & abl. pl.* (to, for, with, by) desires, passions.  
 Cupido, inis, *s. f. 3.* desire.  
 Cupiebat, *v. a. 3. & 4.* cupio, *ind. imp. 3 sing.* desired.  
 Cupiens, *part. pres.* desiring.  
 Cupientium, *part. pres.* cupiens, *gen. pl.* desiring.  
 Cupimus, *v. a. 3. & 4.* cupio, *ind. pres. 1 pl.* we desire.  
 Cur, *ad.* why, wherefore, why?  
 Cura, *s. f. 1.* care; curâ, *abl. sing.* (with, by) care.  
 Curæ, *s. f. 1.* cura, *gen. & dat. sing.* (of, to, for) a care.  
 Curare, *v. a. 1.* curo, *inf. pres.* to take care of.  
 Curari, *v. p. 1.* curor, *inf. pres.* to be taken care of, to be cured.  
 Curatio, onis, *s. f. 3.* cure, care.  
 Curia, *s. f. 1.* curia, *abl. sing.* from the senate house.  
 Curiatii, *s. m. 2.* Curiatius, *nom. pl.* three brothers in the Alban army.  
 Curiatii, *s. m. 2. abl. & dat. pl.* to the Curiatii.  
 Curiatorum, *s. m. 2.* Curiatius, *gen. pl.* of the Curiatii.  
 Curiatios, *s. m. 2.* Curiatius, *acc. pl.* the Curiatii.  
 Curiatium, *s. m. 2.* Curiatius, *acc. sing.* Curiatius.  
 Curis, *s. f. 1.* cura, *dat. & abl. pl.* (to, for, with, by) cares.  
 Currens, *part. pres.* running.  
 Currentes, *part. pres.* currens, *nom. & acc. pl.* running.  
 Curru, *s. m. 4.* currus, *abl. sing.* (with, from, in) a carriage.  
 Currus, us, *s. m. 4.* carriage.  
 Cursorem, *s. m. 3.* cursor, *acc. sing.* runner.  
 Cursu, *s. m. 4.* cursus, *abl. sing.* (in, by) the course, the running.  
 Cursus, us, *s. m. 4. nom. sing. & pl.* course, running, courses.  
 Custodes, *s. c. 3.* custos, *nom. & acc. pl.* guardians, keepers.  
 Custodia, *s. f. 1.* care, guard; custodiâ, *abl. sing.* (by, with) care, guard.  
 Custodiam, *s. f. 1.* custodia, *acc. sing.* the care, guard, custody.

- Custodias, *s. f.* 1. custodia, *acc. pl.* imprisonments, prisons.  
 Custodiebat, *v. a.* 4. custodio, *ind. imp.* 3 *sing.* was guarding.  
 Custodibus, *s. c.* 3. custos, *dat. & abl. pl.* (by, from) guards, keepers.  
 Custodiendi, *part. fut.* custodiendus, *gen. sing. & nom. pl.* to be watched, guarded.  
 Custos, *odis, s. c.* 3. keeper.  
 Cutem, *s. f.* 3. cutis, *acc. sing.* the skin. Gram. p. 50. Exc. 2.  
 Cybelæ, *s. f.* 1. Cybele, *dat. sing.* (to) Cybele, mother of the gods. Gram. p. 25. *bottom.*  
 Cyclopum, *s. m.* 3. Cyclops, *gen. sing.* of the Cyclops, a people of Sicily.  
 Cydni, *s. m.* 2. Cydnus, *gen. sing.* of Cydnus, a river of Asia Minor.  
 Cyri, *s. m.* 2. Cyrus, *gen. sing.* of Cyrus.  
 Cyruum, *s. m.* 2. Cyrus, *acc. sing.* Cyrus.  
 Cyrus, *i, s. m.* 2. Cyrus, king of Persia.

## D.

- Dabant, *v. a.* 1. do, *ind. imp.* 3 *pl.* gave.  
 Dabat, *v. a.* 1. do, *ind. imp.* 3 *sing.* gave.  
 Dabo, *v. a.* 1. do, *ind. fut.* 1 *sing.* I will give.  
 Dahas, *s. m.* 1. Dahæ, *acc. pl.* the Dahans, a people of Asia.  
 Damasconis, *s. m.* 3. Damasco, *gen. sing.* of Damasco, a Syracusan general.  
 Damnosam, *a.* damnosus, *acc. sing.* hurtful.  
 Damocle, *s. m.* 3. Damocles, *voc. sing.* O Damocles.  
 Damocles, *s. m.* 3. a courtier of Dionysius.  
 Damon, *onis, s. m.* 3. a Sicilian, friend of Pythias.  
 Damnarer, *v. p.* 1. damnor, *sub. imp.* 1 *sing.* I should be condemned.  
 Damnas, *v. a.* 1. damno, *ind. pres.* 2 *sing.* thou condemnest.  
 Damnata, *part. perf.* damnatus, *nom. sing. f.* condemned.  
 Damnum, *s. n.* 2. *nom. & acc. sing.* injury, loss.  
 Dandam, *part. fut.* dandus, *acc. sing.* to be given.  
 Dant, *v. a.* 1. do, *ind. pres.* 3 *pl.* give, suffer.  
 Dantibus, *part. pres.* dans, *dat. & abl. pl.* giving :—terga, fleeing.  
 Dantis, *part. pres.* dans, *gen. sing.* giving.  
 Dapem, *s. f.* 3. daps, *acc. sing.* feast, dainty. Gram. p. 60, 5.  
 Dare, *v. a.* 1. do, *inf. pres.* to give.  
 Darem, *v. a.* 1. do, *sub. imp.* 1 *sing.* I would give.  
 Daret, *v. a.* 1. do, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* might, would give.  
 Daretur, *v. p.* 1. dor, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* might be given, was given.  
 Dari, *v. p.* 1. dor, *inf. pres.* to be given. Gram. p. 149.  
 Darii, *s. m.* 2. Darius, *gen. sing.* of Darius.  
 Dario, *s. m.* 2. Darius, *dat. & abl. sing.* (to, with) Darius.  
 Darium, *s. m.* 2. Darius, *acc. sing.* Darius.  
 Darius, *ii, s. m.* 2. Darius, king of Persia.  
 Dat, *v. a.* 1. do, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* gives.  
 Datâ, *part. perf.* datus, *abl. sing.* having been given.  
 Datæ, *part. perf.* datus, *nom. pl. gen. & dat. sing.* given.  
 Datam, *part. perf.* datus, *acc. sing.* given.  
 Datas, *part. perf.* datus, *acc. pl.* having been given.  
 Datim, *s. m.* 3. Datis, *acc. sing.* Datis, a Persian commander. Gram. p. 50. Exc. 3, 2.

- Datis, is, *s. m.* 3. a Persian commander.  
 Datus, *part. perf.* datus, *acc. pl.* given, proposed.  
 Datum est, *v. p.* 1. dor, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* has been given.  
 Datur, *v. p.* 1. dor, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* is given.  
 Daturum, *part. fut.* daturus, *acc. sing.* would give.  
 Daturus, *part. fut.* about to give.  
 Datus est, *v. p.* 1. dor, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* was given.  
 Datus fuerat, *v. p.* 1. dor, *ind. plup.* 3 *sing.* had been given.  
 De, *prep.* of, concerning, from.  
 Dea, æ, *s. f.* 1. goddess; deâ, *abl. sing.* (by, with, from) the goddess. Gram. p. 25. Ex. 3.  
 Debeant, *v. a. & n.* 2. debeo, *sub. pres.* 3 *pl.* may owe, ought.  
 Debeat, *v. a. & n.* 2. debeo, *sub. pres.* 3 *sing.* ought.  
 Debebat, *v. a.* 2. debeo, *ind. imp.* 3 *sing.* owed.  
 Debebunt, *v. n.* 2. debeo, *ind. fut.* 3 *pl.* ought.  
 Debent, *v. n.* 2. debeo, *ind. pres.* 3 *pl.* ought.  
 Debere, *v. n.* 2. debeo, *inf. pres.* ought.  
 Deberet, *v. n.* 2. debeo, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* ought.  
 Deberi, *v. p.* 2. debeor, *inf. pres.* to be owed.  
 Debet, *v. a. & n.* 2. debeo, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* owes, ought.  
 Debetur, *v. p.* 2. debeo, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* is due.  
 Debilitas, atis, *s. f.* 3. weakness, infirmity.  
 Debilitatur, *v. p.* 1. debilitor, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* is weakened.  
 Debuerant, *v. n.* 2. debeo, *ind. plup.* 3 *pl.* ought.  
 Decedebam, *v. n.* 3. decedo, *ind. imp.* 1 *sing.* I departed.  
 Decedens, tis, *part. pres.* departing, dying.  
 Decedere, *v. n.* 3. decedo, *inf. pres.* to depart, to come from.  
 Decem, *a. indec.* ten.  
 Decemplicem, *a. decemplex, acc. sing.* tenfold. Gram. p. 76, 4.  
 Decepta, *part. perf.* deceptus, *nom. sing.* disappointed.  
 Deceptis, *part. perf.* deceptus, *dat. & abl. pl.* having been deceived.  
 Deceptus, *part. perf.* deceived.  
 Decernerent, *v. a.* 3. decerno, *sub. imp.* 3 *pl.* should decide.  
 Decertarent, *v. n.* 1. decerto, *sub. imp.* 3 *pl.* might strive.  
 Decessisse, *v. n.* 3. decedo, *inf. perf.* to have died.  
 Decessit, *v. n.* 3. decedo, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* died.  
 Deciderant, *v. n.* 3. decido, *ind. plup.* 3 *pl.* had fallen.  
 Decidisset, *v. n.* 3. decido, *sub. plup.* 3 *sing.* had fallen.  
 Declarasse, *for declaravisse, v. a.* 1. declaro, *inf. perf.* to have declared.  
 Declarat, *v. a.* 1. declaro, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* declares, exhibits.  
 Decōra, *a. decorus, nom. sing.* handsome.  
 Decōra, *s. n.* 3. decus, *nom. & acc. pl.* honors.  
 Decoratum, *part. perf.* decoratus, *acc. sing.* adorned.  
 Decoris, *s. n.* 3. decus, *gen. sing.* of beauty.  
 Decrevisse, *v. a.* 3. decerno, *sub. plup.* 3 *pl.* had declared.  
 Decrevit, *v. a.* 3. decerno, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* decreed.  
 Decurrere, *v. n.* 3. decurro, *inf. pres.* to run down, descend.  
 Decurrit, *v. n.* 3. decurro, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* runs down.  
 Decus, oris, *s. n.* 3. honor.  
 Dedecus, oris, *s. n.* 3. *nom. & acc. sing.* disgrace.

- Dederat, *v. a.* 1. do, *ind. plup.* 3 *sing.* had given.  
 Dederent, *v. a.* 3. dedo, *sub. imp.* 3 *pl.* should deliver up.  
 Dederentur, *v. p.* 3. dedor, *sub. imp.* 3 *pl.* should be delivered.  
 Dederit, *v. a.* 1. do, *sub. fut.* 3 *sing.* shall give.  
 Dederunt, *v. a.* 1. do, *ind. perf.* 3 *pl.* gave, have given;—pœnas, suffered punishment.  
 Dedi, *v. p.* 3. dedor, *inf. pres.* to be given up.  
 Dedi, *v. a.* 1. do, *ind. perf.* 1 *sing.* I gave, have given.  
 Dediderit, *v. a.* 3. dedo, *sub. perf.* 3 *sing.* may have given up.  
 Dedisse, *v. a.* 1. do, *inf. perf.* to have given;—pœnas, to have suffered punishment.  
 Dedissem, *v. a.* 1. do, *sub. plup.* 1 *sing.* I would have given.  
 Dedisset, *v. a.* 1. do, *sub. plup.* 3 *sing.* would have given.  
 Dedit, *v. a.* 1. do, *ind. perf.* 3. *sing.* gave, has given, allowed;—pœnas, suffered punishment.  
 Deditio, *s. f.* 3. deditio, *abl. sing.* by surrender.  
 Deditioem, *s. f.* 3. deditio, *acc. sing.* surrender.  
 Deditum esse, *v. p.* 3. dedor, *inf. perf.* to have been devoted.  
 Deditus est, *v. p.* 3. dedor, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* was devoted, delivered.  
 Deduci, *v. p.* 3. deducor, *inf. pres.* to be led, carried away.  
 Deducta est, *v. p.* 3. deducor, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* was brought.  
 Deductus, *part. perf.* deductus, *acc. pl.* led.  
 Deductus est, *v. p.* 3. deducor, *ind. perf.* 3. *sing.* was brought.  
 Deduxerunt, *v. a.* 3. deduco, *ind. perf.* 3 *pl.* led out.  
 Deesse, *v. n. i.* desum, *inf. pres.* to be wanting. Gram. p. 143.  
 Deesset, *v. n. i.* desum, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* might be wanting.  
 Deest, *v. n. i.* desum, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* is wanting.  
 Defatigata, *part. perf.* defatigatus, *nom. sing. f.* wearied out.  
 Defatigatus, *part. perf.* wearied out.  
 Defecerant, *v. n.* 3. deficio, *ind. plup.* 3 *pl.* had revolted.  
 Defecerunt, *v. n.* 3. deficio, *ind. perf.* 3 *pl.* revolted.  
 Defecisse, *v. n.* 3. deficio, *inf. perf.* to have revolted.  
 Defecit, *v. n.* 3. deficio, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* revolted. Gram. p. 128, 1.  
 Defectionis, *s. f.* 3. defectio, *gen. sing.* of revolt.  
 Defendentibus, *part. pres.* defendens, *abl. pl.* defending.  
 Defendere, *v. a.* 3. defendo, *inf. pres.* to defend.  
 Defenderent, *v. a.* 3. defendo, *sub. imp.* 3 *pl.* should defend.  
 Defenderet, *v. a.* 3. defendo, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* might, would defend.  
 Defendi, *v. p.* 3. defendor, *inf. pres.* to be defended.  
 Defensoribus, *s. m.* 3. defensor, *abl. pl.* defenders.  
 Deficere, *v. n.* 3. deficio, *inf. pres.* to fail.  
 Deficiebant, *v. n.* 3. deficio, *ind. imp.* 3 *pl.* revolted.  
 Deficiente, *part. pres.* deficiens, *abl. sing.* failing.  
 Defigit, *v. a.* 3. defigo, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* stabs.  
 Definita, *part. perf.* definitus, *abl. sing.* fixed.  
 Defixi, *part. perf.* defixus, *abl. pl.* fixed.  
 Defixit, *v. a.* 3. defigo, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* astonished.  
 Deslent, *v. n.* 2. desleo, *ind. pres.* 3 *pl.* lament.  
 Deforme, *a.* deformis, *acc. sing.* disgraceful.  
 Deformi, *a.* deformis, *abl. sing.* disgraceful.  
 Deformitas, atis, *s. f.* 3. deformity.

- Defuncti, *part. perf.* defunctus, *gen. sing.* dead.  
 Defunctos, *part. perf.* defunctus, *acc. pl.* dead.  
 Defunctum, *part. perf.* defunctus, *acc. sing.* dead.  
 Defungi, *v. d.* 3. defungor, *inf. pres.* to finish.  
 Degere, *v. a.* 3. dego, *inf. pres.* to spend, to pass. Gram. p. 133  
 Ex. 2.  
 Degerent, *v. a.* 3. dego, *sub. imp.* 3 *pl.* might pass.  
 Degustare, *v. a.* 1. degusto, *inf. pres.* to taste.  
 Dei, *s. c.* 2. deus, *gen. sing.* of a, the God.  
 Dein, *ad.* then, afterwards.  
 Deinceps, *ad.* afterwards.  
 Deinde, *ad.* then, afterwards.  
 Dejectis, *part. perf.* dejectus, *abl. pl.* having been thrown down.  
 Dejectum, *part. perf.* dejectus, *acc. sing.* thrown down.  
 Delapsus est, *v. d.* 3. delabor, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* fell.  
 Delatâ, *part. perf.* delatus, *abl. sing.* having been referred.  
 Delati, *part. perf.* delatus, *nom. pl.* carried over.  
 Delaturum, *part. fut.* delaturus, *acc. sing.* about to offer.  
 Delectantur, *v. p.* 1. delector, *ind. pres.* 3 *pl.* are delighted.  
 Delectat, *v. a.* 1. delecto, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* delights.  
 Delectati, *part. perf.* delectatus, *nom. pl.* pleased.  
 Delectatione, *s. f.* 3. delectatio, *abl. sing.* (by, with) pleasure.  
 Delectatus, *part. perf.* delighted.  
 Delectos, *part. perf.* delectus, *acc. pl.* chosen.  
 Delegerat, *v. a.* 3. deligo, *ind. plup.* 3 *sing.* had chosen.  
 Delendam, *part. fut.* delendus, *acc. sing.* to be destroyed.  
 Delendi, *part. fut.* delendus, *gen. sing.* to be destroyed.  
 Deletas esse, *v. p.* 2. deleor, *inf. perf.* to have been destroyed.  
 Deletus, *part. perf.* destroyed.  
 Delevit, *v. a.* 2. deleo, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* destroyed.  
 Delibo, *v. a.* 1. I taste.  
 Delibutus, *part. perf.* anointed.  
 Delicti, *s. n.* 2. delictum, *gen. sing.* of the crime.  
 Delinimentis, *s. n.* 2. delinimentum, *abl. pl.* (by, with) flattery.  
 Delinquent, *v. n.* 3. delinquo, *ind. pres.* 3 *pl.* err, fail.  
 Deliraret, *v. n.* 1. deliro, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* might prate foolishly.  
 Deliros, *a.* delirus, *acc. pl.* silly.  
 Delphici, *a.* Delphicus, *gen. sing.* Delphian, belong to Delphi.  
 Delphicum, *a.* Delphicus, *acc. sing.* Delphian.  
 Delphis, *s. m. pl.* 2. Delphi, *abl. pl.* (from, in, at) Delphi, a city of  
 Greece, containing an oracle of Apollo. Gram. p. 61, 5.  
 Delusa, *part. perf.* delusus, *nom. sing. f.* deluded, disappointed.  
 Demandabantur, *v. p.* 1. demandor, *ind. imp.* 3 *pl.* were entrusted.  
 Demens, *tis, a.* mad, foolish.  
 Dementiæ, *s. f.* 1. dementia, *gen. sing.* of folly.  
 Demetrio, *s. m.* 2. Demetrius, *dat. sing.* to Demetrius, governor of  
 Athens.  
 Demigrant, *v. n.* 1. demigro, *ind. pres.* 3 *pl.* remove.  
 Demisit, *v. a.* 3. demitto, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* let fall.  
 Demittit, *v. p.* 3. demittor, *inf. pres.* to be let down.  
 Demonstrare, *v. a.* 1. demonstro, *inf. pres.* to prove.

- Demophoon, *ontis*, *s. m.* 3. an Athenian king.  
 Demosthenem, *s. m.* 3. Demosthenes, *acc. sing.* Demosthenes.  
 Demosthenes, *is*, *s. m.* 3. an Athenian orator.  
 Dempsit, *v. a.* 3. *demo*, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* removed. Gram. p. 135.  
 Ex. 1.  
 Denum, *ad.* finally, at last.  
 Denique, *ad.* finally.  
 Dente, *s. m.* 3. *dens*, *abl. sing.* (by, with) the tooth.  
 Dentibus, *s. m.* 3. *dens*, *dat. & abl. pl.* (to, with) teeth.  
 Denudatum, *part. perf.* *denudatus*, *acc. sing.* stript.  
 Denuo, *ad.* anew, again.  
 Deo, *s. c.* 2. *deus*, *dat. & abl. sing.* (to, for, with, from a, the) God.  
 Deorum, *s. c.* 2. *deus*, *gen. pl.* of the Gods.  
 Deos, *s. c.* 2. *deus*, *acc. pl.* the Gods.  
 Depellens, *tis*, *part. pres.* driving away.  
 Deperditus, *part. perf.* ruined.  
 Depingeretur, *v. p.* 3. *depingor*, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* should be painted.  
 Deplorans, *tis*, *part. pres.* deploring.  
 Deploras, *v. a.* 1. *deploro*, *ind. pres.* 2 *sing.* deplorest.  
 Deponeret, *v. a.* 3. *depono*, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* should lay down.  
 Depositus, *part. perf.* *depositus*, *abl. pl.* having been laid aside.  
 Deposito, *part. perf.* *depositus*, *abl. sing.* having been laid down.  
 Depositurum, *part. fut.* *depositorum*, *acc. sing.* about to lay down.  
 Deposuit, *v. a.* 3. *depono*, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* laid down, abandoned.  
 Deprecantibus, *part. pres.* *deprecans*, *dat. pl.* deprecating.  
 Deprecantur, *v. d.* 1. *deprecor*, *ind. pres.* 3 *pl.* deprecate.  
 Deprecantur, *v. d.* 1. *deprecor*, *sub. imp.* 3 *pl.* might deprecate.  
 Deprecatum, *sup.* *deprecor*, to supplicate, deprecate.  
 Deprehensi, *part. perf.* *deprehensus*, *nom. pl.* taken.  
 Deprehensus, *part. perf.* having been taken.  
 Depresso, *part. perf.* *depressus*, *abl. sing.* sunk.  
 Depressum, *part. perf.* *depressus*, *acc. sing.* sunk.  
 Depulsare, *v. a.* 1. *depulso*, *inf. pres.* to repel.  
 Deridentur, *v. p.* 2. *derideor*, *ind. pres.* 3. *pl.* are ridiculed.  
 Derideri, *v. p.* 2. *derideor*, *inf. pres.* to be ridiculed.  
 Derisui, *s. m.* 4. *derisus*, *dat. sing.* for a derision.  
 Depugnandum, *ger. acc.* fighting.  
 Depulit, *v. a.* 3. *depello*, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* expelled. Gram. p. 121.  
 Ex. 1.  
 Des, *v. a.* 1. *do*, *sub. pres.* 2 *sing.* thou mayest give.  
 Descende, *v. n.* 3. *descendo*, *imper.* 2 *sing.* descend thou.  
 Descendere, *v. n.* 3. *descendo*, *inf. pres.* to descend.  
 Descendis, *v. n.* 3. *descendo*, *ind. pres.* 2 *sing.* thou descendest.  
 Descendit, *v. n.* 3. *descendo*, *ind. pres. & perf.* 3 *sing.* descends, descended.  
 Describi, *v. p.* 3. *describor*, *inf. pres.* to be described.  
 Describit, *v. a.* 3. *describo*, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* describes.  
 Desertam, *part. perf.* *desertus*, *acc. sing.* deserted.  
 Deserto, *part. perf.* *desertus*, *abl. sing.* having been deserted.  
 Desertus, *part. perf.* deserted.  
 Deseruerat, *v. a.* 3. *desero*, *ind. plup.* 3 *sing.* had deserted.



- Deseruisset, *v. a.* 3. desero, *sub. plup.* 3 *sing.* might have deserted.
- Desidebat, *v. n.* 2. desideo, *ind. imp.* 3 *sing.* sat idle, lounged.
- Desiderat, *v. a.* 1. desidero, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* desires.
- Desideriis, *s. n.* 2. desiderium, *abl. pl.* by appetite.
- Desidiit, *v. n.* 2. desideo, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* sits idly.
- Desidiam, *s. f.* 1. desidia, *acc. sing.* inactivity.
- Desiit, *v. n.* 3. desino, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* ceased. Gram. p. 136, *top.*
- Desiliit, *v. n.* 4. desilio, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* leaped down. Gram. p. 138. *bot.*
- Desiliunt, *v. n.* 4. desilio, *ind. pres.* 3 *pl.* leap down.
- Desiluit, *v. n.* 4. desilio, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* leaped down. Gram. p. 138. *bottom.*
- Desistere, *v. n.* 3. desisto, *inf. pres.* to desist.
- Desperare, *v. a.* 1. despero, *inf. pres.* to despair.
- Desperarent, *v. a.* 1. despero, *sub. imp.* 3 *pl.* might despair.
- Desperari, *v. p.* 1. desperor, *inf. pres.* to be despaired of.
- Desperent, *v. a.* 1. despero, *sub. pres.* 3 *pl.* may despair.
- Despexerat, *v. a.* 3. despicio, *ind. plup.* 3 *sing.* had despised.
- Desponsa, *part. perf.* desponsus, *nom. sing.* betrothed.
- Destinat, *v. a.* 1. destino, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* marks out.
- Destinavisset, *v. a.* 1. destino, *sub. plup.* 3 *sing.* had doomed.
- Destiti, *v. n.* 3. desisto, *ind. perf.* 1 *sing.* I ceased.
- Destituat, *v. a.* 3. destituo, *sub. pres.* 3 *sing.* may abandon.
- Destituit, *v. a.* 3. destituo, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* has abandoned.
- Destitutus, *part. perf.* having been placed.
- Desunt, *v. n. i.* desum, *ind. pres.* 3 *pl.* are wanting.
- Deterrere, *a. comd.* deterior, *abl. sing.* worse.
- Deterreantur, *v. p.* 2. deterreor, *sub. pres.* 3 *pl.* may be deterred.
- Detorquebat, *v. a.* 2. detorqueo, *ind. imp.* 3 *sing.* turned aside.
- Detractam, *part. perf.* detractus, *acc. sing.* pulled off.
- Detraxerat, *v. a.* 3. detraho, *ind. plup.* 3 *sing.* had taken away.
- Detritum, *part. perf.* detritus, *acc. sing.* worn bare.
- Detrudere, *v. a.* 3. detrudo, *inf. pres.* to force down.
- Detrudi, *v. p.* 3. detrudo, *inf. pres.* to be cast.
- Detulisse, *v. a. i.* defero, *inf. perf.* to have brought.
- Detulit, *v. a. i.* defero, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* referred, exhibited.
- Deucalionem, *s. m.* 3. Deucalion, *acc. sing.* Deucalion, king of Thes-saly.
- Deucalionis, *s. m.* 3. Deucalion, *gen. sing.* of Deucalion.
- Deum, *s. c.* 2. deus, *acc. sing.* a, the God.
- Deum, *for* deorum, *which see.* Gram. p. 34. *Exc. in Decl. note.*
- Deus, *s. c.* 2. a God, the God, God.
- Devehitur, *v. p.* 3. devehor, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* is carried down.
- Devenit, *v. n.* 4. devenio, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* came, became.
- Devicta, *part. perf.* devictus, *nom. pl.* conquered.
- Devictis, *part. perf.* devictus, *abl. pl.* having been conquered.
- Devocat, *v. a.* 1. devoco, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* calls.
- Devoratum, *part. perf.* devoratus, *nom. sing. n.* devoured, swallowed.
- Devoravit, *v. a.* 1. devoro, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* devoured.
- Devorent, *v. a.* 1. devoro, *sub. pres.* 3 *pl.* may devour.

- Devores, *v. a.* 1. devoro, *sub. pres.* 2 *sing.* thou mayest devour.  
 Dextræ, *s. f.* 1. dextra, *gen. sing.* of a right hand.  
 Dextram, *s. f.* 1. dextra, *acc. sing.* right hand.  
 Diadema, *s. n.* 3. *acc. sing.* diadem, Gram. p. 37, 1.  
 Diademate, *s. n.* 3. diadema, *abl. sing.* with the diadem.  
 Dic, *v. a.* 3. dico, *imper.* 2. *sing.* tell, say, (thou). Gram. p. 148.  
 Obs. 2.  
 Dicebant, *v. a.* 3. dico, *ind. imp.* 3 *pl.* said.  
 Dicebat, *v. a.* 3. dico, *ind. imp.* 3. *sing.* said.  
 Dicendo, *ger. abl.* by, in speaking.  
 Dicendum, *ger. acc.* saying.  
 Dicens, tis, *part. pres.* saying.  
 Dicente, *part. pres.* dicens, *abl. sing.* saying.  
 Dicentes, *part. pres.* dicens, *nom. pl.* saying.  
 Dicere, *v. a.* 3. dico, *inf. pres.* to say.  
 Dicère, *v. p.* 3. dicor, *ind. pres.* 2 *sing.* thou art called.  
 Dicerem, *v. a.* 3. dico, *sub. imp.* 1 *sing.* I should say.  
 Diceretur, *v. p.* 3. dicor, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* might be called.  
 Dici, *v. p.* 3. dicor, *inf. pres.* to be said, called.  
 Dicit, *v. a.* 3. dico, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* speaks, says.  
 Dicitur, *v. p.* 3. dicor, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* is said.  
 Dico, *v. a.* 3. I say, speak.  
 Dicta erant, *v. p.* 3. dicor, *ind. plup.* 3 *pl.* had been said.  
 Dictator, *is, s. m.* 3. dictator, an extraordinary officer in Rome.  
 Dictaturam, *s. f.* 1. dictatura, *acc. sing.* the dictatorship.  
 Dicti sunt, *v. p.* 3. dicor, *ind. perf.* 3 *pl.* were called.  
 Dictum, *part. perf.* dictus, *acc. sing.* said.  
 Dictum est, *v. p.* 3. dicor, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* has been told.  
 Dicuntur, *v. p.* 3. dicor, *ind. pres.* 3. *pl.* are said.  
 Didicère, *v. a.* 3. disco, *ind. perf.* 3 *pl.* learnt.  
 Didicerit, *v. a.* 3. disco, *sub. perf.* 3 *sing.* may have learnt.  
 Didici, *v. a.* 3. disco, *ind. perf.* 1 *sing.* I have learnt.  
 Didicisse, *v. a.* 3. disco, *inf. perf.* to have learnt.  
 Die, *s. m. & f.* 5. dies, *abl. sing.* (on, from, in) a day. Gram. p. 56.  
 Diebus, *s. m.* 5. dies, *abl. pl.* (in, by) days.  
 Diei, *s. m. & f.* 5. dies, *gen. sing.* of the day.  
 Diem, *s. m. & f.* 5. dies, *acc. sing.* day.  
 Dies, *s. m. & f.* 5. dies, *nom. & acc. pl.* days;—in dies, daily.  
 Difficiliorem, *a.* difficilior, *comp. acc. sing.* more difficult.  
 Difficultatem, *s. f.* 3. difficultas, *acc. sing.* difficulty.  
 Diffidens, tis, *part. pres.* distrusting.  
 Diffidentia, *s. f.* 1. diffidentia, *abl. sing.* (by, from) distrust.  
 Digito, *s. m.* 2. digitus, *abl. sing.* (by, from) a finger.  
 Dignos, *s. m.* 2. digitus, *acc. pl.* fingers.  
 Dignissimum, *a. sup.* dignissimus, *acc. sing.* most worthy.  
 Dignitate, *s. f.* 3. dignitas, *abl. sing.* (by, in) dignity.  
 Dignitatem, *s. f.* 3. dignitas, *acc. sing.* dignity.  
 Dignitatis, *s. f.* 3. dignitas, *gen. sing.* of dignity.  
 Dignum, *a.* dignus, *acc. sing.* worthy.  
 Dignus, *a.* worthy.  
 Digrederentur, *v. d.* 3. digredior, *sub. imp.* 3 *pl.* should separate.

Dii, *s. c.* 2. deus, *nom. pl.* Gods. *voc. pl.* O Gods. *Gram. p.* 34. *Exc.*

## IN DECLENSION.

Diis, *s. c.* 2. deus, *abl. pl.* (by, with) the gods.

Dijudicandis, *part. fut.* dijudicandus, *abl. pl.* to be decided.

Dilaniaret, *v. a.* 1. dilanio, *sub. imp.* 3. *sing.* might, could devour.

Dilaniâsse, for dilaniavisse, *v. a.* 1. dilanio, *inf. perf.* to have torn in pieces.

Dilaniavit, *v. a.* 1. dilanio, *ind. perf.* 3. *sing.* tore in pieces.

Dilatio, onis, *s. f.* 3. delay.

Dilationem, *s. f.* 3. dilatio, *acc. sing.* delay.

Dilectæ, *a.* dilectus, *nom. pl. f.* beloved, dear.

Diligenter, *ad.* diligently, attentively.

Diligentissimus, *a. sup.* most diligent, very diligent.

Dimicare, *v. a.* 1. dimico, *inf. pres.* to contend.

Dimicarent, *v. a.* 1. dimico, *sub. imp.* 3 *pl.* might, should fight.

Dimicatio, onis, *s. f.* 3. the combat.

Dimicatum (est), *v. im.* 1. dimicatur, *ind. perf.* 3. *sing.* it was fought.

Dimicent, *v. a.* 1. dimico, *sub. pres.* 3 *pl.* may fight.

Dimices, *v. a.* 1. dimico, *sub. pres.* 2 *sing.* thou mayst contend.

Dimisit, *v. a.* 3. dimitto, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* dismissed, let go.

Dimissis, *part. perf.* dimissus, *abl. pl.* having been omitted.

Dimissum, *part. perf.* dimissus, *acc. sing.* dismissed.

Dimitteret, *v. a.* 3. dimitto, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* might dismiss, let go.

Dimittit, *v. a.* 3. dimitto, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* dismisses.

Dimitto, *v. a.* 3. I dismiss.

Dionysio, *s. m.* 2. Dionysius, *dat. & abl. sing.* (to, for, with, by) Dionysius.

Dionysium, *s. m.* 2. Dionysius, *acc. sing.* Dionysius.

Dionysius, ii, *s. m.* 2. A prince of Syracuse.

Direpit, *v. n.* 3. direpo, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* creeps down.

Direptione, *s. f.* 3. direptio, *abl. sing.* (by, from) the plunder.

Direxit, *v. a.* 3. dirigo, *ind. perf.* 3. *sing.* directed.

Diripiunt, *v. a.* 3. diripio, *ind. pres.* 3 *pl.* plunder.

Diruebantur, *v. p.* 3. diruor, *ind. imp.* 3 *pl.* were destroyed.

Diruendam, *part. fut.* diruendus, *acc. sing.* to be destroyed.

Diruere, *v. a.* 3. diruo, *inf. pres.* to destroy.

Dirueret, *v. a.* 3. diruo, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* would destroy.

Diruitur, *v. p.* 3. diruor, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* is destroyed.

Discat, *v. a.* 3. disco, *sub. pres.* 3 *sing.* may learn.

Discedens, tis, *part. pres.* departing.

Discedent, *v. n.* 3. discedo, *sub. imp.* 3 *pl.* should disperse, depart.

Discedunt, *v. n.* 3. discedo, *ind. pres.* 3 *pl.* depart.

Discendarum, *part. fut.* discendus, *gen. pl.* to be learnt.

Discendi, *ger. gen.* of learning.

Discenti, *part. pres.* discens, *dat. sing.* learning.

Disceptabat, *v. n.* 1. discepto, *ind. imp.* 3. *sing.* disputed, discussed.

Disceptationibus, *s. f.* 3. disceptatio, *abl. pl.* (by, in) disputes.

Discerent, *v. a.* 3. disco, *sub. imp.* 3. *pl.* might learn.

Discernit, *v. a.* 3. discerno, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* distinguishes, determines.

- Discesserat, *v. n.* 3. discedo, *ind. plup.* 3 *sing.* had separated.  
 Discossissent, *v. n.* 3. discedo, *sub. plup.* 3 *pl.* should have dispersed.  
 Discordiam, *s. f.* 1. discordia, *acc. sing.* discord.  
 Discrimen, *inis, s. n.* 3. *nom.* & *acc. sing.* peril, contest, difference.  
 Discurrere, *v. n.* 3. discurro, *inf. pres.* to run about.  
 Discurrit, *v. n.* 3. discurro, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* ran about.  
 Disertus, *a.* eloquent.  
 Dispares, *a.* dispar, *nom. pl.* unequal.  
 Dispersos, *part. perf.* dispersus, *acc. pl.* dispersed.  
 Disserebat, *v. a.* 3. dissero, *ind. imp.* 3 *sing.* was discussing.  
 Disserruisse, *v. a.* 3. dissero, *inf. perf.* to have argued.  
 Dissident, *v. n.* 2. dissideo, *ind. pres.* 3 *pl.* quarrel.  
 Dissiderent, *v. n.* 2. dissideo, *sub. imp.* 3 *pl.* might, should differ, disagree.  
 Dissidio, *s. n.* 2. dissidium, *dat. & abl. sing.* (to, for, with, by) dissension.  
 Disseminatus est, *v. p.* 1. disseminor, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* was published.  
 Dissimilia, *a.* dissimilis, *nom. & acc. pl.* dissimilar, unlike. Gram. p. 71, 2.  
 Dissimilitudinem, *s. f.* 3. dissimilitudo, *acc. sing.* diversity, difference.  
 Dissimulare, *v. a.* 1. dissimulo, *inf. pres.* to dissemble.  
 Dissolutos, *a.* dissolutus, *acc. pl.* corrupt, licentious.  
 Dissolutus, *a.* licentious.  
 Dissolvendis, *part. fut.* dissolvendus, *abl. pl.* to be abolished.  
 Dissolveretur, *v. p.* 3. dissolvor, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* should be destroyed.  
 Distantia, *part. pres.* distans, *nom. pl.* distant.  
 Distantibus, *part. pres.* distans, *abl. pl.* distant.  
 Distributurus, *part. fut.* about to distribute.  
 Distringit, *v. a.* 3. dstringo, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* drew.  
 Disturbare, *v. a.* 1. disturbo, *inf. pres.* to disturb.  
 Dithyramborum, *s. m.* 2. dithyrambus, *gen. pl.* of dithyrambic poems.  
 Ditione, *s. f.* 3. ditio, *abl. sing.* (in, by) the dominion.  
 Ditionis, *s. f.* 3. ditio, *gen. sing.* of dominion.  
 Diu, *ad.* long, a long time.  
 Diutius, *ad. comp.* longer, rather long.  
 Diuturnam, *a.* diuturnus, *acc. sing.* long.  
 Diuturno, *a.* diuturnus, *abl. sing.* long.  
 Diversa, *a.* diversus, *nom. sing. f.* different; diversâ, *abl. sing.* different.  
 Diversam, *a.* diversus, *acc. sing.* different.  
 Diversis, *a.* diversus, *abl. pl.* different.  
 Verso, *a.* diversus, *abl. sing.* different; e —, on the contrary.  
 Diversum, *a.* diversus, *nom. sing. n.* different.  
 Divertisse, *v. n.* 3. diverto, *inf. perf.* to have lodged.  
 Dives, itis, *a.* rich.  
 Divi, *s. m.* 2. divus, *nom. pl.* the Gods.  
 Dividuntur, *v. p.* 3. dividor, *ind. pres.* 3 *pl.* are divided.  
 Divinam, *a.* divinus, *acc. sing.* divine.

- Divisâ, *part. perf.* divisus, *abl. sing.* divided.  
 Divisionem, *s. f.* 3. divisio, *acc. sing.* division.  
 Divisit, *v. a.* 3. divido, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* divided.  
 Divites, *a.* dives, *nom. pl.* rich.  
 Divitiæ, *s. f.* 1. *pl.* riches. Gram. p. 62, 7.  
 Divitiarum, *s. f.* 1. divitiæ, *pl. gen. pl.* of riches.  
 Divitiis, *s. f.* 1. divitiæ, *pl. dat. & abl. pl.* (to, for, by) riches.  
 Divitum, *a.* dives, *gen. pl.* rich. Gram. p. 72. Ex. 1.  
 Dixerim, *v. a.* 3. dico, *sub. perf.* 1 *sing.* I should say.  
 Dixerunt, *v. a.* 3. dico, *ind. perf.* 3 *pl.* said.  
 Dixisse, *v. a.* 3. dico, *inf. perf.* to have said, pronounced.  
 Dixisset, *v. a.* 3. dico, *sub. plup.* 3 *sing.* had said.  
 Dixisti, *v. a.* 3. dico, *ind. perf.* 2 *sing.* thou hast spoken.  
 Dixit, *v. a.* 3. dico, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* said, appointed.  
 Docebantur, *v. p.* 2. doceor, *ind. imp.* 3 *pl.* were taught.  
 Docebat, *v. a.* 2. doceo, *ind. imp.* 3 *sing.* taught.  
 Docens, *tis, part. pres.* teaching, informing.  
 Docent, *v. a.* 2. doceo, *ind. pres.* 3 *pl.* teach.  
 Docere, *v. a.* 2. doceo, *inf. pres.* to teach, to prove.  
 Doceret, *v. a.* 2. doceo, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* might, would teach.  
 Docet, *v. a.* 2. doceo, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* teaches.  
 Docili, *a.* docilis, *dat. sing.* skillful, docile.  
 Doctè, *ad.* learnedly.  
 Doctiorem, *a. comp.* doctior, *acc. sing.* more learned.  
 Doctorum, *part. perf.* doctus, *gen. pl.* learned.  
 Doctus, *a.* learned.  
 Docuère, *v. a.* 2. doceo, *ind. perf.* 3 *pl.* taught.  
 Docuisset, *v. a.* 2. doceo, *sub. plup.* 3 *sing.* might have taught, had informed.  
 Docuit, *v. a.* 2. doceo, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* taught.  
 Documenta, *s. n.* 2. documentum, *acc. pl.* examples.  
 Documentum, *s. n.* 2. *nom. & acc. sing.* proof.  
 Doleat, *v. a.* 2. doleo, *sub. pres.* 3 *sing.* may lament.  
 Dolendum, *part. fut.* dolendus, *nom. & acc. sing.* to be lamented.  
 Dolens, *tis, part. pres.* grieving, complaining.  
 Dolet, *v. a.* 2. doleo, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* laments.  
 Doli, *s. m.* 2. dolus, *gen. sing.* of deception.  
 Dolo, *s. m.* 2. dolus, *abl. sing.* (with, by) a trick.  
 Dolore, *s. m.* 3. dolor, *abl. sing.* with grief.  
 Dolorem, *s. m.* 3. dolor, *acc. sing.* grief.  
 Doloris, *s. m.* 3. dolor, *gen. sing.* of grief.  
 Dolos, *s. m.* 2. dolus, *acc. pl.* arts, treachery.  
 Dolosa, *a.* dolosus, *nom. sing. f.* artful.  
 Doluit, *v. a.* 2. doleo, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* lamented.  
 Domestica, *a.* domesticus, *acc. pl.* domestic.  
 Domi, *s. f.* 2. & 4. domus, *gen. sing.* at home, of home. Gram. p. 55, Exc. 1. & note.  
 Domibus, *s. f.* 2. & 4. domus, *abl. pl.* (from, by, with) houses.  
 Domina, *a, s. f.* 1. a mistress.  
 Dominam, *s. f.* 1. domina, *acc. sing.* mistress.  
 Dominationis, *s. f.* 3. dominatio, *gen. sing.* of dominion.

- Dominatum, *s. m.* 4. *dominatus, acc. sing.* the supreme power.  
 Dominatûs, *s. m.* 4. *dominatus, gen. sing.* of dominion.  
 Domini, *s. m.* 2. *dominus, gen. sing.* of a master.  
 Domino, *s. m.* 2. *dominus, dat. & abl. sing.* (to, for, with, from, by) the master.  
 Dominum, *s. m.* 2. *dominus, acc. sing.* master.  
 Dominus, *i, s. m.* 2. master.  
 Domitis, *part. perf.* *domitus, abl. pl.* being subdued.  
 Domo, *s. f.* 2. & 4. *domus, abl. sing.* from home, in the house.  
 Domos, *s. f.* 2. & 4. *domus, acc. pl.* houses. Gram. p. 55.  
 Domum, *s. f.* 2. & 4. *domus, acc. sing.* a house, home.  
 Domus, *s. f.* 2. & 4. a house; *domûs, gen. sing.* of a house. Gram. p. 55.  
 Donaretur, *v. p.* 1. *donor, sub. imp. 3 sing.* should be presented.  
 Donatus est, *v. p.* 1. *donor, ind. perf. 3 sing.* was presented.  
 Donavit, *v. a.* 1. *dono, ind. perf. 3 sing.* presented.  
 Donec, *ad.* until.  
 Donis, *s. n.* 2. *donum, abl. pl.* (with, by) gifts.  
 Dorienses, *s. m.* 3. *Doriensis, nom. pl.* the Dorians.  
 Doriensium, *s. m.* 3. *Doriensis, gen. pl.* of the Dorians.  
 Dormienti, *part. pres.* *dormiens, dat. sing.* sleeping.  
 Dorso, *s. n.* 2. *dorsum, abl. sing.* (with, on) the back, ridge.  
 Dote, *s. f.* 3. *dos, abl. sing.* (with, by) a dowry.  
 Dotibus, *s. f.* 3. *dos, abl. pl.* (by, with) marriage-portions, qualities.  
 Drancas, *s. m.* 1. *Drancæ, pl. acc. pl.* the Drancæ, a people of Asia.  
 Duabus, *a. duo, dat. pl.* two. Gram. p. 76.  
 Duæ, *a. duo, nom. pl.* two.  
 Duarum, *a. duo, gen. pl.* two.  
 Duas, *a. duo, acc. pl.* two. Gram. p. 76.  
 Dubiæ, *a. dubius, gen. sing.* doubtful.  
 Dubitans, *tis, part. pres.* doubting.  
 Dubitare, *v. n.* 1. *dubito, inf. pres.* to doubt.  
 Dubitatis, *v. n.* 1. *dubito, ind. pres. 2 pl.* you doubt, hesitate.  
 Dubitavit, *v. n.* 1. *dubito, ind. perf. 3 sing.* doubted.  
 Duce, *s. c.* 3. *dux, abl. sing.* (with, by) the leader.  
 Ducem, *s. c.* 3. *dux, acc. sing.* leader.  
 Ducendâ, *part. fut.* *ducendus, abl. sing.* to be married.  
 Ducenta, *a. ducenti, nom. & acc.* two hundred.  
 Ducentes, *part. pres.* *ducens, nom. & acc. pl.* leading, considering  
 Ducenti, *a. pl.* two hundred.  
 Ducentis, *a. ducenti, abl. pl.* two hundred.  
 Ducere, *v. a.* 3. *duco, inf. pres.* to lead.  
 Ducerentur, *v. p.* 3. *ducor, sub. imp. 3 pl.* might be induced.  
 Duces, *s. c.* 3. *dux, nom. & acc. pl.* leaders.  
 Ducis, *s. c.* 3. *dux, gen. sing.* of the leader.  
 Ducit, *v. a.* 3. *duco, ind. pres. 3 sing.* leads.  
 Ducitis, *v. a.* 3. *duco, ind. pres. 2 pl.* you pass.  
 Ductæ, *part. perf.* *ductus, nom. pl.* lead.  
 Ductus, *part. perf.* drawn, led.  
 Dudum, *ad.* some time, a long time.  
 Dulcia, *a. dulcis, acc. pl. n.* sweet, pleasant.

- Dulcis, *a.* sweet.  
 Dum, *ad.* while, until.  
 Duo, *a. nom. pl.* two. Gram. p. 76.  
 Duobus, *a. duo, abl. pl.* two.  
 Duodecim, *a indecl.* twelve. Gram. p. 76. 2d. sentence.  
 Duodequadragesima, *a. indec.* thirtyeight.  
 Duos, *a. duo, acc.* two.  
 Dura, *a. durus, nom. sing. f. & nom. & acc. pl. n.* hard, severe.  
 Duram, *a. durus, acc. sing.* hard.  
 Durius, *ad. comp.* more severely.  
 Duritiei, *s. f. 5.* durities, *dat. sing.* to severity, rigor.  
 Duro, *a. durus, abl. sing.* hard.  
 Duumviri, *s. m. 2.* duumvir, *nom. pl.* Roman magistrates. Gram. p. 27. top.  
 Duumviros, *s. m. 2.* duumvir, *acc. pl.* the duumviri, Roman magistrates.  
 Dux, *cis, s. c. 3.* leader. Gram. p. 18.  
 Duxisse, *v. a. 3.* duco, *inf. perf.* to have led;—uxorem, to have married.  
 Duxisset, *v. a. 3.* duco, *sub. plup. 3 sing.* had led, had thought;—uxorem, had married.  
 Duxit, *v. a. 3.* duco, *ind. perf. 3 sing.* led, has led.

## E.

- E, *prep.* out of, of, from, for; used before consonants.  
 Ea, *pron. is, nom. sing. f.* that, she; *nom. & acc. pl.* those.  
 Eâ, *pron. is, abl. sing.* this, that; her, it.  
 Eadem, *pron. idem, nom. sing. & pl.* the same. Gram. p. 84.  
 Eâdem, *pron. idem, abl. sing.* the same.  
 Eam, *pron. is, acc. sing.* that, her, it.  
 Eandem, *pron. idem, acc. sing.* the same.  
 Earum, *pron. is, gen. pl.* those, of them, their.  
 Eas, *pron. is, acc. pl.* those, them.  
 Eat, *v. n. i. eo, sub. pres. 3 sing.* may go.  
 Ebibere, *v. a. 3.* ebibo, *inf. pres.* to drink up.  
 Ebrietate, *s. f. 3.* ebrietas, *abl. sing.* (with, by) intoxication.  
 Ebrietatis, *s. f. 3.* ebrietas, *gen. sing.* of intoxication.  
 Ebrios, *a. ebrius, acc. pl.* drunk.  
 Edentem, *part. pres.* edens, *acc. sing.* uttering.  
 Ederat, *v. a. i. edo, ind. plup. 3 sing.* had eaten. Gram. p. 152.  
 Edere, *v. a. 3.* edo, *inf. pres.* to cause.  
 Edictum fuerat, *v. p. 3.* edicor, *ind. plup. 3 sing.* had been ordered.  
 Ediceretur, *v. p. 3.* edicor, *sub. imp. 3 pl.* should be ordered.  
 Edidère, *v. a. 3.* edo, *ind. perf. 3 pl.* uttered.  
 Edidisse, *v. a. 3.* edo, *inf. perf.* to have uttered.  
 Edidit, *v. a. 3.* edo, *ind. perf. 3 sing.* caused, produced, said.  
 Edito, *part. perf.* editus, *abl. sing.* being uttered, raised.  
 Edixit, *v. a. 3.* edico, *ind. perf. 3 sing.* ordered.  
 Edocebant, *v. a. 2.* edoceo, *ind. imp. 3 pl.* taught.  
 Edocebantur, *v. p. 2.* edoceor, *ind. imp. 3 pl.* were taught.  
 Educatus esset, *v. p. 1.* edûcor, *sub. plup. 3 sing.* had been educated.

- Educō, *v. a. 3.* I hatch.  
 Eduxerunt, *v. a. 3.* educō, *ind. perf. 3 pl.* led out.  
 Effecit, *v. a. 3.* efficio, *ind. perf. 3 sing.* effected, made.  
 Effecisse, *v. a. 3.* efficio, *inf. perf.* to have effected.  
 Effectu, *s. m. 4.* effectus, *abl. sing.* (by, with) effect, success.  
 Efferrati, *part. perf.* efferratus, *nom. pl.* inflamed.  
 Efferrī, *v. p. 1.* efferror, *inf. pres.* to be buried.  
 Efficere, *v. a. 3.* efficio, *inf. pres.* to effect, to accomplish.  
 Efficerentur, *v. p. 3.* efficior, *sub. imp. 3 pl.* might be made.  
 Efficit, *v. a. 3.* efficio, *ind. pres. 3 sing.* makes, effects.  
 Effigiem, *s. f. 5.* effigies, *acc. sing.* image.  
 Effinxit, *v. a. 3.* effingo, *ind. perf. 3 sing.* represented.  
 Efflavit, *v. a. 1.* efflo, *ind. perf. 3 sing.* breathed out.  
 Effluere, *v. n. 3.* effluo, *inf. pres.* to escape.  
 Effractis, *part. perf.* effractus, *abl. pl.* broken down.  
 Effudit, *v. a. 3.* effundo, *ind. perf. 3 sing.* poured forth.  
 Effugium, *s. n. 2.* *acc. sing.* escape.  
 Effugere, *v. a. 3.* effugio, *inf. pres.* to escape.  
 Effusa, *part. perf.* effusus, *nom. sing.* poured out, lavished.  
 Effusū, *part. perf.* effusus, *nom. pl.* lavished.  
 Effusior, *a. comp.* more lavish, prodigal.  
 Effusus esset, *v. p. 3.* effundor, *sub. plup. 3 sing.* was given up.  
 Egere, *v. n. 2.* egeo, *inf. pres.* to be destitute, to want.  
 Egit, *v. a. 3.* ago, *ind. perf. 3 sing.* acted, conducted, passed.  
 Ego, *pron. 1.*  
 Egregiā, *a. egregius, abl. sing.* excellent, illustrious.  
 Egregius, *a.* excellent, eminent.  
 Egressis, *part. perf.* egressus, *dat. & abl. pl.* having gone out.  
 Ei, *pron. is, dat. sing.* that, to him, to her, to it. Gram. p. 82.  
 Eidem, *pron. idem, dat. sing.* the same.  
 Eis, *pron. is, dat. pl.* those, to them.  
 Ejectus, *part. perf.* having been banished.  
 Ejus, *pron. is, gen. sing.* that, of him, of her, of it, his, her.  
 Ejusmodi, *a. indecl.* of that kind, such. Gram. p. 84. 2.  
 Elaborato, *part. perf.* elaboratus, *abl. sing.* established, constructed.  
 Elatis, *part. perf.* elatus, *abl. pl.* being borne off.  
 Elatus, *part. perf.* being borne off.  
 Electos, *part. perf.* electus, *acc. pl.* chosen.  
 Electus, *part. perf.* chosen.  
 Elegit, *v. a. 3.* eligo, *ind. perf. 3 sing.* chose.  
 Eleusin, *s. f. 3.* Eleusis, *acc. sing.* Eleusis, a city of Attica. Gram. p. 50. Exc. 3. 3.  
 Elevant, *v. a. 1.* elevo, *ind. pres. 3 pl.* disparage.  
 Eligerentur, *v. p. 3.* eligor, *sub. imp. 3 pl.* should be chosen.  
 Eloquentia, *s. f. 1.* eloquence.  
 Eloquentiæ, *s. f. 1.* eloquentia, *gen. sing.* of eloquence.  
 Eloquentium, *s. f. 1.* eloquentia, *acc. sing.* eloquence.  
 Eloquium, *s. n. 2.* *acc. sing.* discourse.  
 Eluderet, *v. a. 3.* eludo, *sub. imp. 3 sing.* might deride.  
 Elusit, *v. a. 3.* eludo, *ind. perf. 3 sing.* escaped.  
 Emendat, *v. a. 1.* emendo, *ind. pres. 3 sing.* corrects.



- Emendi, *ger. gen.* of buying.  
 Emensus, *part. perf.* having passed over.  
 Emerat, *v. a.* 3. emo, *ind. plup.* 3 *sing.* had bought.  
 Emi, *v. p.* 3. emor, *inf. pres.* to be bought.  
 Eminebant, *v. n.* 2. emneo, *ind. imp.* 3 *pl.* showed themselves, appeared.  
 Emisse, *v. a.* 3. emo, *inf. perf.* to have bought.  
 Eminens, *a.* conspicuous.  
 Emisso, *part. fut.* emissurus, *dat. & abl. sing.* about to send.  
 Emolumento, *s. m.* 2. emolumentum, *abl. sing.* (with, by) profit, gain.  
 Emori, *v. d.* 3. emorior, *inf. pres.* to die, to perish utterly.  
 Emptionibus, *s. f.* 3. emptio, *abl. pl.* by purchases.  
 Emptores, *s. m.* 3. emptor, *acc. pl.* buyers.  
 Emitam, *part. perf.* emitus, *acc. sing.* bought.  
 Enarrare, *v. a.* 1. enarro, *inf. pres.* to relate.  
 Enecor, *v. p.* 1. am dying, perish.  
 Enim, *conj.* for.  
 Eo, *pron.* is, *abl. sing.* that; (with, by) him, it.  
 Eo, *ad.* so much, to that point.  
 Eodem, *pron.* idem, *abl. sing.* the same.  
 Eorum, *pron.* is, *gen. pl.* those, of them, their.  
 Eos, *pron.* is, *acc. pl.* those, them.  
 Ephesum, *s. f.* 2. Ephesus, *acc. sing.* Ephesus, a city of Ionia, in Asia Minor.  
 Epirum, *s. m.* 2. Epirus, *acc. sing.* Epirus, a country.  
 Epistolæ, *s. f.* 1. epistola, *nom. pl.* letters, a letter.  
 Epistola, *s. f.* 1. epistola, *acc. sing.* a letter.  
 Epistolæ, *s. f.* 1. epistola, *acc. pl.* letters, a letter.  
 Epulæ, *s. f.* 1. *pl.* feasts, meals. Gram. p. 57. 6.  
 Epulamur, *v. d.* 1. epulor, *ind. pres.* 1. *pl.* feast on, eat.  
 Epulari, *v. d.* 1. epulor, *inf. pres.* to feast.  
 Epularum, *s. f.* 1. epulæ, *pl. gen. pl.* of a banquet, of banquets.  
 Epulas, *s. f.* 1. epulæ, *pl. acc. pl.* a banquet.  
 Epulatos, *part. perf.* epulatus, *acc. pl.* having feasted.  
 Epulis, *s. f.* 1. epulæ, *pl. dat. & abl. pl.* (to, with, by) banquets.  
 Eques, itis, *s. c.* 3. the horseman.  
 Equestribus, *a.* equestris, *abl. pl.* equestrian. Gram. p. 66. Exc.  
 Equi, *s. m.* 2. equus, *nom. pl.* horses.  
 Equidem, *ad.* truly, indeed.  
 Equus, *a.* equinus, *abl. sing.* of a horse.  
 Equis, *s. m.* 2. equus, *dat. & abl. pl.* (to, for, by, from, on) horses.  
 Equitare, *v. n.* 1. equito, *inf. pres.* to ride on horseback.  
 Equitatus, *s. m.* 4. the cavalry.  
 Equites, *s. c.* 3. eques, *nom. & acc. pl.* horsemen.  
 Equitum, *s. c.* 3. eques, *gen. pl.* of horsemen.  
 Equo, *s. m.* 2. equus, *dat. & abl. sing.* (to, for, with, by, on) a horse.  
 Equorum, *s. m.* 2. equus, *gen. pl.* of horses.  
 Equum, *s. m.* 2. equus, *acc. sing.* a, the horse.  
 Equus, i, *s. m.* 2. a, the horse.

- Erant, *v. n. i. sum. ind. imp. 3 pl.* were.  
 Erat, *v. n. i. sum, ind. imp. 3 sing.* was.  
 Erectheum, *s. m. 2.* Erectheus, *acc. sing.* Erectheus, king of Attica.  
 Erecti, *part. perf. erectus, nom. pl.* excited.  
 Eretriam, *s. f. 1.* Eretria, *acc. sing.* Eretria, a city of Eubœa.  
 Ergo, *ad.* therefore.  
 Eriguntur, *v. p. 3.* erigor, *ind. pres. 3 pl.* are erected, encouraged.  
 Eripere, *v. a. 3.* eripio, *inf. pres.* to seize.  
 Eriperet, *v. a. 3.* eripio, *sub. imp. 3 sing.* might rescue.  
 Eripiunt, *v. a. 3.* eripio, *ind. pres. 3 pl.* seize, tear off, pluck out.  
 Eripuero, *v. a. 3.* eripio, *sub. fut. 1 sing.* I shall have seized.  
 Eripuerunt, *v. a. 3.* eripio, *ind. perf. 3 pl.* took away.  
 Eripuit, *v. a. 3.* eripio, *ind. perf. 3 sing.* took away, seized.  
 Erit, *v. n. 1.* sum, *ind. fut. 3 sing.* will be.  
 Errabundi, *a. errabundus, nom. pl.* wandering.  
 Errare, *v. n. 1.* erro, *inf. pres.* to wander.  
 Error, *s. m. 3.* error, doubt.  
 Errore, *s. m. 3.* error, *abl. sing.* (by, from) error.  
 Errorem, *s. m. 3.* error, *acc. sing.* the mistake, error.  
 Erudiebat, *v. a. 4.* erudio, *ind. imp. 3 sing.* taught.  
 Eruditus, *a.* learned.  
 Eruditus fuit, *v. p. 4.* erudior, *ind. perf. 3 sing.* was instructed.  
 Erumpam, *v. n. 3.* erumpo, *ind. fut. 1 sing.* I will rush out.  
 Erutum esse, *v. p. 3.* eruor, *inf. perf.* to have been dug out.  
 Escâ, *s. f. 1.* esca, *abl. sing.* (by, with) food.  
 Escam, *s. f. 1.* esca, *acc. sing.* food.  
 Esse, *v. n. i. sum, inf. pres.* to be. Gram. p. 91.  
 Essent, *v. n. i. sum, sub. imp. 3 pl.* might, should be, were.  
 Esses, *v. n. i. sum, sub. imp. 2 sing.* thou wouldst be.  
 Esset, *v. n. i. sum, sub. imp. 3 sing.* might be, should be.  
 Est, *v. n. i. sum, ind. pres. 3 sing.* is.  
 Esuriens, *part. pres.* hungry.  
 Et, *conj.* and, both, also; — et . . . et, both . . . and.  
 Etiam, *conj.* also, even.  
 Etiamsi, *conj.* although.  
 Etruscis, *s. m. 2.* Etrusci, *abl. pl.* (with, by) the Herutrians.  
 Etruscorum, *s. m. 2.* Etrusci, *gen. pl.* of the Hetrurians, a people of Italy.  
 Etsi, *conj.* although.  
 Eubœam, *s. f. 1.* Eubœa, *acc. sing.* Eubœa, an island on the coast of Greece.  
 Euergetas, *s. m. 1.* Euergetæ, *acc. pl.* the Euergetæ, a people of Asia.  
 Eum, *pron.* is, *acc. sing.* that, him, it.  
 Eundem, *see eundem.*  
 Eundem, *pron.* idem, *acc. sing.* the same.  
 Eunt, *v. n. i. co, ind. pres. 3 sing.* go.  
 Euphraten, *s. m. 3.* Euphrates, *acc. sing.* Euphrates, a river of Asia.  
 Euribiadi, *s. m. 3.* Euribiades, *dat. sing.* (to, for) Euribiades, king of Sparta.  
 Europâ, *s. f. 1.* Europa, *abl. sing.* (by, from) Europe.  
 Europæ, *s. f. 1.* Europa, *gen. & dat. sing.* (of, to) Europe.

- Eurotam, *s. m.* 1. Eurotas, *acc. sing.* the Eurotas, a river.  
 Evadunt, *v. n.* 3. evado, *ind. pres.* 3 *pl.* escape.  
 Evagata, *part. perf.* evagatus, *nom. sing.* having strayed out.  
 Evaseris, *v. n.* 3. evado, *sub. fut.* 2 *sing.* thou shalt have escaped.  
 Evasisset, *v. n.* 3. evado, *sub. plup.* 3 *sing.* might have escaped.  
 Evasit, *v. n.* 3. evado, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* came out, escaped.  
 Evecti sunt, *v. p.* 3. evehor, *ind. perf.* 3 *pl.* were borne.  
 Evenire, *v. n.* 4. evenio, *inf. pres.* to happen.  
 Eventu, *s. m.* 4. eventus, *abl. sing.* (by, from) the result.  
 Evertere, *v. a.* 3. evertio, *inf. pres.* to overthrow.  
 Evertit, *v. a.* 3. evertio, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* destroyed.  
 Evitassent, *for* evitavissent, *v. a.* 1. evito, *sub. plup.* 3. *pl.* had avoided.  
 Evocat, *v. a.* 1. evoco, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* calls out.  
 Evolans, *part. pres.* flying away.  
 Ex, *prep.* out, of, from, for; used before vowels and consonants.  
 Exacta, *part. perf.* exactus, *abl. sing.* being past.  
 Exædificavissent, *v. a.* 1. exædifico, *sub. plup.* 3 *pl.* had built up.  
 Exæstuat, *v. n.* 1. exæstuo, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* boils up.  
 Exagitatus, *part. perf.* persecuted.  
 Examinati, *part. perf.* examinatus, *nom. pl.* being examined.  
 Exanimarentur, *v. p.* 1. exanimor, *sub. imp.* 3 *pl.* should perish.  
 Exanimis, *a* exanimis, *acc. pl.* breathless, anxious.  
 Exarsisset, *v. n.* 2. exardeo, *sub. plup.* 3 *sing.* might have been enraged.  
 Exarsit, *v. n.* 2. exardeo, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* was enraged, became violent.  
 Exaudiebantur, *v. p.* 4. exaudior, *ind. imp.* 3 *pl.* were heard.  
 Excellat, *v. n.* 3. excello, *sub. pres.* 3 *sing.* may excel.  
 Excellentius. *a. comp.* excellentior, *nom. & acc. sing.* more remarkable.  
 Excepit, *v. a.* 3. excipio, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* received.  
 Excepta fuerat, *v. p.* 3. excipior, *ind. plup.* 3 *sing.* had been received.  
 Exceptus, *part. perf.* having been received.  
 Excepturum, *part. fut.* excepturus, *acc. sing.* about to receive.  
 Excesserunt, *v. n.* 3. excedo, *ind. perf.* 3 *pl.* have departed.  
 Excessit, *v. n.* 3. excedo, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* departed, marched out.  
 Excidio, *s. n.* 2. excidium. *dat. sing.* to ruin.  
 Excidit, *v. n.* 3. excido, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* has escaped.  
 Excidium, *s. n.* 2. *nom. & acc. sing.* destruction.  
 Exciperet, *v. a.* 3. excipio, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* should receive.  
 Excipiunt, *v. a.* 3. excipio, *ind. pres.* 3 *pl.* receive.  
 Exciso, *part. perf.* excisus, *abl. sing.* hewn out.  
 Excitabat, *v. a.* 1. excito, *ind. imp.* 3 *sing.* awoke.  
 Excitare, *v. a.* 1. excito, *inf. pres.* to awaken.  
 Excitatus, *part. perf.* being aroused.  
 Exclamat, *v. n.* 1. exclamo, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* exclaims.  
 Excluderet, *v. a.* 3. excludo, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* might hatch out.  
 Excluderetur, *v. p.* 3. excludor, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* would be excluded.  
 Excogitati erant, *v. p.* 1. excogitor, *ind. plup.* 3 *pl.* had been devised.

- Excruciandum, *part. fut.* excrucianus, *acc. sing.* to be tortured.  
 Excruciet, *v. a. 1.* excrucio, *sub. pres. 3 sing.* may torment.  
 Excubiis, *s. f. 1.* excubia, *abl. pl.* (with, by) guards.  
 Exempla, *s. n. 2.* exemplum, *acc. pl.* examples.  
 Exemplis, *s. n. 2.* exemplum, *dat. & abl. pl.* (to, for, by) examples.  
 Exemplo, *s. n. 2.* exemplum, *abl. sing.* (by, in) the example.  
 Exemplum, *s. n. 2. nom. & acc. sing.* example.  
 Exemptum, *part. perf.* exemptus, *acc. sing.* taken off.  
 Exequias, *s. f. 1.* exequia, *acc. pl.* funeral rites, obsequies. Gram.  
 p. 62. 7.  
 Exercebant, *v. a. 2.* exerceo, *ind. imp. 3 pl.* exercised.  
 Exercebat, *v. a. 2.* exerceo, *ind. imp. 3 sing.* exercised.  
 Exercendi, *ger. gen.* of exercising.  
 Exercent, *v. a. 2.* exerceo, *ind. pres. 3 pl.* cultivate.  
 Exercent, *v. a. 2.* exerceo, *ind. pres. 3 sing.* exercises.  
 Exercere, *v. a. 2.* exerceo, *inf. pres.* to exercise.  
 Exercitatis, *part. perf.* exercitatus, *abl. pl.* exercised.  
 Exercitibus, *s. m. 4.* exercitus, *abl. pl.* in the armies.  
 Exercitu, *s. m. 4.* exercitus, *abl. sing.* (by, from, with) the army.  
 Exercitui, *s. m. 4.* exercitus, *dat. sing.* (to, for) the army.  
 Exercitum, *s. m. 4.* exercitus, *acc. sing.* the army.  
 Exercituum, *s. m. 4.* exercitus, *gen. pl.* of the armies.  
 Exercitus, ūs, *s. m. 4.* the army, *nom. pl.* armies; exercitūs, *gen. sing.* of the army.  
 Exercuit, *v. a. 2.* exerceo, *ind. perf. 3 sing.* practised.  
 Exerit, *v. a. 3.* exero, *ind. pres. 3 sing.* shows.  
 Exhaustiendos, *part. fut.* exhaustiendus, *acc. pl.* to be drained.  
 Exhiberi, *v. p. 2.* exhibeor, *inf. pres.* to be produced.  
 Exhibet, *v. a. 2.* exhibeo, *ind. pres. 3 sing.* displays.  
 Exhibuisset, *v. a. 2.* exhibeo, *sub. plup. 3 sing.* had evinced.  
 Exieris, *v. n. i.* exeo, *sub. fut. 2 sing.* thou shalt have gone out.  
 Exigua, *a. exiguus, nom. sing. f. & nom. & acc. pl. n.* small:—  
 exiguā, *abl. sing.* small.  
 Exiguas, *a. exiguus, acc. pl.* small.  
 Exiguus, *a. exiguus, abl. pl.* small.  
 Exilium, *s. n. 2. nom. & acc. sing.* exile.  
 Eximiā, *a. eximius, abl. sing.* excellent, remarkable.  
 Exinde, *ad.* thenceforward.  
 Exire, *v. n. i.* exeo, *inf. pres.* to go out.  
 Exirent, *v. n. i.* exeo, *sub. imp. pl.* might, would go out.  
 Exiret, *v. n. i.* exeo, *sub. imp. 3 sing.* might, should go out.  
 Exissem, *for exiissem, v. n. i.* exeo, *sub. plup. 1 sing.* I might have departed.  
 Existimabam, *v. a. 1.* existimo, *ind. imp. 1 sing.* I thought.  
 Existimabat, *v. a. 1.* existimo, *ind. imp. 3 sing.* thought.  
 Existimans, *part. pres.* thinking.  
 Existimantes, *part. pres.* existimans, *nom. pl.* thinking.  
 Existimantur, *v. p. 1.* existimor, *ind. pres. 3 pl.* are thought.  
 Existimaret, *v. a. 1.* existimo, *sub. imp. 3 sing.* might think.  
 Existimo, *v. a. 1.* I think.  
 Exitium, *ii, s. n. 2. nom. & acc. sing.* destruction.

- Exitum, *s. m.* 4. exitus, *acc. sing.* issue, result.  
 Exitus, *s. m.* 4. exitus, *acc. pl.* outlets.  
 Exorat, *v. a.* 1. exoro, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* prevails upon.  
 Exoratus, *part. perf.* being prevailed upon.  
 Exoratus est, *v. p.* 1. exoro, *ind. perf.* 5 *sing.* was prevailed upon.  
 Exoravit, *v. a.* 1. exoro, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* entreated.  
 Exoriebantur, *v. d.* 3. & 4. exorior, *ind. imp.* 3 *pl.* arose.  
 Exornatus, *part. perf.* being adorned.  
 Exornavit, *v. a.* 3. exorno, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* adorned, embellished.  
 Exorto, *part. perf.* exortus, *abl. sing.* having arisen.  
 Expectatione, *s. f.* 3. expectatio, *abl. sing.* (with, in) expectation.  
 Expediit, *v. in.* 4. *ind. pres.* it is expedient.  
 Experiendi, *part. fut.* experiendus, *gen. sing.* to be tried.  
 Expers, *tis, a.* destitute.  
 Experta, *part. perf.* expertus, *nom. sing. f.* tried.  
 Experta erat, *v. d.* 4. experior, *ind. plup.* 3 *sing.* had experienced.  
 Expertem, *a.* expers, *acc. sing.* destitute.  
 Expertes, *a.* expers, *nom. & acc. pl.* destitute, flee from.  
 Experti sunt, *v. d.* 4. experior, *ind. perf.* 3 *pl.* experienced.  
 Expertus esses, *v. d.* 1. experior, *sub. plup.* 2 *sing.* thou wouldst have experienced.  
 Expertus est, *v. d.* 4. experior, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* found, experienced.  
 Expetitæ, *part. perf.* expeditus, *gen. sing.* attacked.  
 Expetiverunt, *v. a.* 3. expeto, *ind. perf.* 3 *pl.* asked for.  
 Expiaret, *v. a.* 1. expio, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* should purify.  
 Expirans, *tis, part. pres.* expiring.  
 Expirantes, *part. pres.* expirans, *nom. pl.* expiring.  
 Expiravit, *v. n.* 1. expiro, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* expired.  
 Explere, *v. a.* 2. expleo, *inf. pres.* to fill.  
 Explicans, *part. pres.* expanding.  
 Explicari, *v. p.* 1. explicor, *inf. pres.* to be drawn out.  
 Explicar, *v. a.* 1. explico, *ind. pres.* 2 *sing.* thou expandest.  
 Explorato, *part. perf.* exploratus, *abl. sing.* being examined.  
 Exportatum, *part. perf.* exportatus, *acc. sing.* carried out.  
 Expositus erat, *v. p.* 3. exponor, *ind. plup.* 3 *sing.* had been exposed.  
 Exposuisset, *v. a.* 3. expono, *sub. plup.* 3 *sing.* might have explained.  
 Exposuit, *v. a.* 3. expono, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* declared, made known.  
 Expressa, *part. perf.* expressus, *acc. pl. n.* distinctly drawn.  
 Exprobatione, *s. f.* 3. exprobatio, *abl. sing.* (by, with) reproach.  
 Expromeret, *v. a.* 3. expromo, *sub. plup.* 3 *sing.* should reveal.  
 Expugnare, *v. a.* 1. expugno, *inf. pres.* to assault, to capture.  
 Expugnat, *v. a.* 1. expugno, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* takes.  
 Expugnatis, *part. perf.* expugnatus, *abl. pl.* being taken.  
 Expugnaverit, *v. a.* 1. expugno, *sub. perf.* 3 *sing.* may have taken.  
 Expulsus, *part. perf.* having been banished, expelled.  
 Exquirerem, *v. a.* 3. exquiro, *sub. imp.* 1 *sing.* I should examine.  
 Exquisita, *a.* exquisitus, *acc. pl.* severe.  
 Exquisivit, *v. a.* 3. exquiro, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* asked, demanded.  
 Exsecrantes, *part. pres.* exsecrans, *nom. pl.* detesting.  
 Ex equiarum, *s. f.* 1. exsequiæ, *gen. pl.* of the funeral.

- Exsilium, *see* exilium.  
 Exspectatio, *onis*, *s. f.* 3. expectation.  
 Exstinctis, *part. perf.* extinctus, *abl. pl.* having become extinct.  
 Exstincto, *part. perf.* extinctus, *dat. & abl. sing.* being dead.  
 Exstinctum, *part. perf.* extinctus, *acc. sing.* dead.  
 Exstinguitur, *v. p.* 3. exstinguor, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* is extinguished, destroyed.  
 Exstinxit, *v. a.* 3. extinguo, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* quelled.  
 Exstitisse, *v. n.* 3. existo, *inf. perf.* to have existed, to have been.  
 Exstitisset, *v. n.* 3. existo, *sub. plup.* 3 *sing.* would have existed.  
 Exsul, *is*, *s. c.* 3. exile.  
 Exsularet, *v. n.* 1. exsulo, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* lived in exile.  
 Exsules, *s. c.* 3. exsul, *nom. & acc. pl.* exiles.  
 Exsultans, *part. pres.* exulting.  
 Exsultantes, *part. pres.* exsultans, *acc. pl.* rejoicing.  
 Extâ, *s. n.* 2. *pl. acc. pl.* the entrails. Gram. p. 62. 8.  
 Extant, *v. n.* 1. exto, *ind. pres.* 3 *pl.* remain.  
 Exterit, *v. a.* 3. extero, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* kicks.  
 Externos, *a.* externus, *acc. pl.* foreign.  
 Extincto, *see* extincto.  
 Extinctum, *see* extinctum.  
 Extra, *prep.* without.  
 Extractâ, *part. perf.* extractus, *abl. sing.* being drawn up.  
 Extractum, *part. perf.* extractus, *acc. sing.* drawn out.  
 Extrahat, *v. a.* 3. extraho, *sub. pres.* 3 *sing.* may extract.  
 Extraherent, *v. a.* 3. extraho, *sub. imp.* 3 *pl.* might, would extract.  
 Extraneus, *a.* foreign.  
 Extraxisti, *v. a.* 3. extraho, *ind. perf.* 2 *sing.* thou hast drawn out.  
 Extricas, *v. a.* 1. extrico, *ind. pres.* 2 *sing.* produce.  
 Extremum, *a. sup.* extremus, *acc. sing.* last. Gram. p. 79. 3.  
 Extruere, *v. a.* 3. extruo, *inf. pres.* to build.  
 Extulit, *v. a. i.* effero, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* extolled.  
 Exuit, *v. a.* 3. exuo, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* put off.  
 Exultans, *see* exsultans.  
 Exultantes, *see* exsultantes.  
 Exultavit, *v. n.* 1. exulto. *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* exulted.

## F.

- Fabella, *æ*, *s. f.* 1. little fable.  
 Fabellam, *s. f.* 1. fabella, *acc. sing.* a short fable.  
 Fabri, *s. m.* 2. faber, *gen. sing.* of a smith.  
 Fabula, *s. f.* 1. a fable.  
 Fabulam, *s. f.* 1. fabula, *acc. sing.* a fable.  
 Fabularum, *s. f.* 1. fabula, *gen. pl.* of fables.  
 Facem, *s. f.* 3. fax, *acc. sing.* a torch.  
 Facere, *v. a.* 3. facio, *inf. pres.* to do.  
 Facerem, *v. a.* 3. facio, *sub. pres.* 1 *sing.* I would do.  
 Facerent, *v. a.* 3. facio, *sub. imp.* 3 *pl.* might, could do, make.  
 Faceres, *v. a.* 3. facio, *sub. imp.* 2 *sing.* thou shouldst do.  
 Faceret, *v. a.* 3. facio, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* might do.  
 Facetain, *a.* facetus, *acc. sing.* witty.

- Facias, v. a. 3. facio, sub. pres. 2 sing.* thou mayst make.  
*Faciat, v. a. 3. facio, sub. pres. 3 sing.* may do, make.  
*Faciebam, v. a. 3. facio, ind. imp. 1 sing.* I did.  
*Faciebant, v. a. 3. facio, ind. imp. 3 pl.* were doing, making.  
*Faciamus, v. a. 3. facio, ind. fut. 1 pl.* we will do, make.  
*Faciendi, part. fut. faciendus, gen. sing.* to be made.  
*Faciendum, part. fut. faciendus, nom. sing. n.* to be done.  
*Faciendum, ger. acc.* doing, acting.  
*Facientem, part. pres. faciens, acc. sing.* doing.  
*Facile, ad.* easily.  
*Faciliorem, a. comp. facilior, acc. sing.* more easy.  
*Facilitas, s. f. 3.* ease.  
*Facilitati, s. f. 3. facilitas, dat. sing.* to ease.  
*Facilitatis, s. f. 3. facilitas, gen. sing.* of graciousness, pliability.  
*Facilius, a. comp. facilior, nom. sing. n.* more easy.  
*Facilius, ad. comp.* more easily.  
*Facimus, v. a. 3. facio, ind. pres. 1 pl.* we do.  
*Facinore, s. n. 3. facinus, abl. sing.* by an exploit.  
*Facinori, s. n. 3. facinus, dat. sing.* to the action.  
*Facinorosis, a. facinorosus, abl. pl.* wicked.  
*Facinus, s. n. 3.* action, enterprise.  
*Facio, v. a. 3.* I make.  
*Facit, v. a. 3. facis, ind. pres. 3 sing.* makes, fights.  
*Facta, part. perf. factus, nom. sing.; & facta, abl. sing.* being made.  
*Facta esse, v. n. p. fio, inf. perf.* to have become  
*Facta esset, v. n. p. fio, sub. plup. 3 sing.* had become. Gram. p. 148.  
*Facti, part. perf. factus, nom. pl.* become.  
*Facti essent, v. n. p. fio, sub. plup. 3 pl.* had become.  
*Factionum, s. f. 3. factio, gen. pl.* of parties.  
*Factis, part. perf. factus, abl. pl.* being made, performed.  
*Facto, part. perf. factus, abl. sing.* being done.  
*Facto, s. n. 2. factum, dat. sing.* to the deed.  
*Factum, part. perf. factus, acc. sing.* being made, having become.  
*Factum esset, v. n. p. fio, sub. plup. 3 sing.* had been done.  
*Factum est, v. im. i. fit, ind. perf.* it happened.  
*Facturum, part. fut. facturus, acc. sing.* about to do.  
*Facturum esse, v. a. 3. facio, inf. fut.* to be about to do; — *missum,* about to dismiss.  
*Facturum, part. fut.* about to do, make.  
*Factus est, v. n. p. fio, ind. perf. 3 sing.* became.  
*Falce, s. f. 3. falx, abl. sing.* (by, with) a scythe.  
*Falerios, s. m. 2. Falerii, acc. pl. Falerii,* a city of Italy. Gram. p. 61. 5.  
*Faliscis, s. m. 2. Falisci, dat. pl.* to the Falisci.  
*Faliscorum, s. m. 2. Falisci, gen. pl.* of the Falisci, inhabitants of Falerii.  
*Fallaciam, s. f. 1. fallacia, acc. sing.* deception.  
*Fallerentur, v. p. 3. fallor, sub. imp. 3 sing.* might be deceived.  
*Falleris, v. p. 3. fallor, ind. pres. 2 sing.* thou art deceived,  
*Fallit, v. a. 3. fallo, ind. pres. 3 sing.* deceives.

- Falsis, *a. falsus, abl. pl.* false, undeserved.  
 Falso, *a. falsus, abl. sing.* false.  
 Famæ, *s. f.* 1. fama, *gen. sing.* of fame.  
 Famam, *s. f.* 1. fama, *acc. sing.* fame, reputation.  
 Fame, *s. f.* 3. fames, *abl. sing.* by hunger.  
 Famelici, *a. famelicus, nom. pl.* hungry.  
 Famein, *s. f.* 3. fames, *acc. sing.* hunger.  
 Fames, *is, s. f.* 3. hunger.  
 Familia, *s. f.* 1. the family, the household.  
 Familiares, *a. familiaris, nom. pl.* intimate.  
 Familiaris, *a. gen. sing.* domestic.  
 Familiaritatibus, *s. f.* 3. familiaritas, *abl. pl.* (by, in) friendships.  
 Familiis, *s. f.* 1. familia, *abl. pl.* (by, from) families.  
 Famularem, *a. famularis, acc. sing.* servile, menial.  
 Famulas, *s. f.* 1. famula, *acc. pl.* maid-servants.  
 Faum, *s. n.* 2. *acc. sing.* the temple.  
 Fascem, *s. m.* 3. fascis, *acc. sing.* fagot.  
 Fasciculo, *s. n.* 2. fasciculum, *abl. sing.* (with, by) the bundle.  
 Fasciculum, *s. n.* 2. *nom. & acc. sing.* a bundle.  
 Fassi, *part. perf.* fassus, *nom. pl.* having confessed.  
 Fastidiosè, *ad.* disdainfully, peevishly.  
 Fastidit, *v. a.* 4. fastidio, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* despises.  
 Fastigium, *s. n.* 2. *acc. sing.* elevation.  
 Fata, *s. n.* 2. fatum, *acc. pl.* fate, destinies.  
 Fatalem, *a. fatalis, acc. sing.* fatal.  
 Fatetur, *v. d.* 2. fateor, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* confesses.  
 Fatigatæ, *part. perf.* fatigatus, *nom. pl.* wearied.  
 Fatigatur, *v. p.* 1. fatigor, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* is disturbed.  
 Fato, *s. n.* 2. fatum, *abl. sing.* by fate.  
 Fatorum, *s. n.* 2. fatum, *gen. pl.* of the fates.  
 Fatum, *i, s. n.* 2. *nom. & acc. sing.* fate.  
 Fauce, *s. f.* 3. faux, *abl. sing.* (in, by) the throat, jaws.  
 Fauces, *s. f.* 3. faux, *acc. pl.* jaws.  
 Faucibus, *s. f.* 3. faux, *abl. pl.* (from, in) the jaws, throat.  
 Faventiun, *part. perf.* favens, *gen. pl.* favoring.  
 Favore, *s. m.* 3. favor, *abl. sing.* (by, with) the favor.  
 Fecerat, *v. a.* 3. facio, *ind. plup.* 3 *sing.* had made.  
 Fecerit, *v. a.* 3. facio, *sub. perf.* 3 *sing.* may have made, done.  
 Fecerunt, *v. a.* 3. facio, *ind. perf.* 3 *pl.* made; — castra, encamped.  
 Feci, *v. a.* 3. facio, *ind. perf.* 1 *sing.* I made, have done; — certior-  
 rem, I informed.  
 Fecisset, *v. a.* 3. facio, *sub. plup.* 3 *sing.* had done; — satis, had  
 satisfied.  
 Fecisti, *v. a.* 3. facio, *ind. perf.* 2 *sing.* thou hast gained, made.  
 Fecit, *v. a.* 3. facio, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* did, made; — gratiam, par-  
 doned.  
 Fecunda, *see* fœcunda.  
 Fefelli, *v. a.* 3. fallo, *ind. perf.* 1 *sing.* I deceived.  
 Fele, *s. f.* 3. felis, *abl. sing.* (by, with) the cat.  
 Feli, *s. f.* 3. felis, *dat. sing.* to the cat.  
 Felices, *a. felix, nom. & acc. pl.* happy, successful, valuable.



- Felicibus, *a. felix, dat. & abl. pl.* happy, successful, favorable.  
 Feliciores, *a. comp. felicior, nom & acc. pl.* more happy.  
 Felicitas, *atis, s. f. 3.* happiness.  
 Felicitate, *s. f. 3. felicitas, abl. sing.* (by, from, in) happiness, success.  
 Felicitatem, *s. f. 3. felicitas, acc. sing.* happiness.  
 Feliciter, *ad.* happily, successfully.  
 Felis, *s. f. 3.* a cat.  
 Feminâ, *s. f. 1. femina, abl. sing.* (with, by) a woman.  
 Feminæ, *s. f. 1. femina, dat. sing.* (to, for) a woman.  
 Feminarum, *s. f. 1. femina, gen. pl.* of women.  
 Feminas, *s. f. 1. femina, acc. pl.* women.  
 Feminis, *s. f. 1. femina, dat. & abl. pl.* (to, for, with, by) women.  
 Fenestrâ, *s. f. 1. fenestra, abl. sing.* from a window.  
 Feracior, *a. comp.* more fruitful.  
 Ferâ, *s. f. 1. fera, gen. sing.* of a wild beast.  
 Ferant, *v. a. i. fero, sub. pres. 3 pl.* may bear.  
 Ferarum, *s. f. 1. fera, gen. pl.* of wild beasts.  
 Ferâs, *s. f. 1. fera, acc. pl.* wild beasts.  
 Ferè, *ad.* almost, generally.  
 Ferébant, *v. a. i. fero, ind. imp. 3 pl.* said.  
 Ferébat, *v. a. i. fero, ind. imp. 3 sing.* was carrying.  
 Ferens, *part. pres.* bearing;—indigné, complaining.  
 Ferentem, *part. pres. ferens, acc. sing.* bearing.  
 Ferinis, *a. ferinus, dat. & abl. pl.* of wild beasts.  
 Feris, *s. f. 1. fera, abl. pl.* by wild beasts.  
 Feris, *a. ferus, dat. pl.* fierce, savage.  
 Fermè, *ad.* almost.  
 Fero, *s. m. 3. ferus, abl. sing.* (by, from) the beast.  
 Ferocem, *a. ferox, acc. sing.* bold, fierce, animated.  
 Feroces, *a. ferox, nom. & acc. pl.* fierce, furious.  
 Feroci, *a. ferox, dat. sing.* fierce.  
 Ferox, *a.* bold, fierce.  
 Ferre, *v. a. i. fero, inf. pres.* to bear.  
 Ferrent, *v. a. i. fero, sub. imp. 3 pl.* should carry.  
 Ferret, *v. a. i. fero, sub. imp. 3 sing.* might carry, carried, offered.  
 Ferretur, *v. p. i. feror, sub. imp. 3 sing.* should be carried.  
 Ferri, *v. p. i. feror, inf. pres.* to be carried.  
 Ferri, *s. n. 2. ferrum, gen. sing.* of iron.  
 Ferro, *s. n. 2. ferrum, abl. sing.* (by, with) the sword.  
 Ferrum, *s. n. 2. nom. & acc. sing.* the iron, the instrument, the sword.  
 Fert, *v. a. i. fero, ind. pres. 3 sing.* bears. Gram. p. 148. Obs. 1.  
 Fertilior, *a. comp.* more fruitful.  
 Fertur, *v. p. i. feror, ind. pres. 3 sing.* is said.  
 Ferum, *s. m. 2. ferus, acc. sing.* the beast.  
 Ferunt, *v. a. i. fero, ind. pres. 3 pl.* they say.  
 Ferus, *s. m. 2.* the beast.  
 Fessum, *a. fessus, acc. sing.* wearied.  
 Fessus, *a.* wearied.  
 Festinans, *part. pres.* hastening.

- Festinanti, *part. pres.* festinans, *dat. sing.* hastening.  
 Festinat, *v. n.* 1. festino, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* hastens.  
 Festos, *a.* festus, *acc. pl.* festal.  
 Fiat, *v. n. p.* fio, *sub. pres.* 3 *sing.* may be done.  
 Ficta, *a.* fictus, *nom. pl. n.* false.  
 Fictis, *a.* fictus, *abl. pl.* false.  
 Fide, *s. f.* 5. fides, *abl. sing.* (by, with) integrity, faithfulness.  
 Fidei, *s. f.* 5. fides, *gen. & dat. sing.* (of, to) belief, credit, faithfulness.  
 Fidelem, *a.* fidelis, *acc. sing.* faithful.  
 Fidelis, *a.* faithful.  
 Fidelissimum, *a. sup.* fidelissimus, *acc. sing.* most faithful.  
 Fidem, *s. f.* 5. fides, *acc. sing.* faith, credit, protection.  
 Fides, *s. f.* 5. faith.  
 Fiduciâ, *s. f.* 1. fiducia, *abl. sing.* (with, in) confidence.  
 Fiduciam, *s. f.* 1. fiducia, *acc. sing.* confidence, trust.  
 Fieret, *v. n. p.* fio, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* should, would be made.  
 Fieri, *v. n. p.* fio, *inf. pres.* to be made, to happen.  
 Fiet, *v. im.* fit, *ind. fut.* will happen.  
 Figulo, *s. m.* 2. figulus, *abl. sing.* (by, from) a potter.  
 Fili, *s. m.* 2. filius, *voc. sing.* O son. Gram. p. 34. Ex. IN DECL.  
 Filia, *s. f.* 1. the daughter. Gram. p. 25. Exc. 3.  
 Filia, *s. f.* 1. filia, *nom. pl.* daughters; *gen. sing.* of a daughter.  
 Filiam, *s. f.* 1. filia, *acc. sing.* daughter.  
 Filias, *s. f.* 1. filia, *acc. pl.* daughters.  
 Filii, *s. m.* 2. filius, *gen. sing.* of the son.  
 Filiis, *s. m.* 2. filius, *dat. & abl. pl.* (to, with) the sons.  
 Filio, *s. m.* 2. filius, *dat. & abl. sing.* (for, to, with) a son.  
 Filios, *s. m.* 2. filius, *acc. pl.* sons.  
 Filium, *s. m.* 2. filius, *acc. sing.* son.  
 Filius, *ii, s. m.* 2. the son.  
 Finem, *s. d.* 3. finis, *acc. sing.* end. Gram. p. 45. Exc. 3.  
 Fines, *s. d.* 3. finis, *nom. & acc. pl.* bounds.  
 Fingens, *part. pres.* pretending.  
 Fingere, *v. a.* 3. fingo, *inf. pres.* to pretend.  
 Fingit, *v. a.* 3. fingo, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* pretends.  
 Finiebantur, *v. p.* 4. finior, *ind. imp.* 3 *pl.* were bounded.  
 Finiret, *v. a.* 4. finio, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* might limit.  
 Finitima, *a.* finitimus, *acc. pl.* near.  
 Finitimas, *a.* finitimus, *acc. pl.* neighbouring.  
 Finitimis, *a.* finitimus, *dat. pl.* neighbouring.  
 Finitimos, *a.* finitimus, *acc. pl.* neighbouring.  
 Finxerit, *v. a.* 3. fingo, *sub. perf.* 3 *sing.* may have feigned.  
 Firmavit, *v. a.* 1. firmo, *ind. perf.* 3. *sing.* strengthened.  
 Firmitati, *s. f.* 3. firmitas, *dat. sing.* to strength.  
 Fiscos, *s. m.* 2. fiscus, *acc. pl.* the money bags.  
 Fit, *v. im.* it happens. Gram. p. 151. Obs. 2.  
 Fit, *v. n. p.* fio, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* takes place.  
 Fixa, *part. perf.* fixus, *acc. pl.* suspended.  
 Flagitaret, *v. a.* 1. flagito, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* demanded.  
 Flagitiorum, *s. n.* 2. flagitium, *gen. pl.* of crimes.

- Flagrabant, *v. n.* 1. flagro, *ind. imp.* 3 *pl.* were strong.  
 Flagrabat, *v. n.* 1. flagro, *ind. imp.* 3 *sing.* was animated.  
 Flammâ, *s. f.* 1. flamma, *abl. sing.* (with, by) the flame.  
 Flammis, *s. f.* 1. flamma, *abl. pl.* with flames.  
 Flatus, *s. m.* 4. flatus, *nom. pl.* breezes.  
 Flebiliter, *ad.* sorrowfully.  
 Flectere, *v. a.* 3. flecto, *inf. pres.* to bend.  
 Flerent, *v. a.* 2. fleo, *sub. imp.* 3 *pl.* might weep.  
 Fleret, *v. a.* 2. fleo, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* might lament.  
 Fletus, *s. m.* 4. fletus, *acc. pl.* lamentations.  
 Flore, *s. m.* 3. flos, *abl. sing.* in the bloom.  
 Florent, *v. n.* 2. floreo, *sub. imp.* 3 *pl.* might flourish.  
 Fluida, *a.* fluidus, *nom. sing. f.* flowing.  
 Flumen, inis, *s. n.* 3. *nom. & acc. sing.* the river.  
 Fluminis, *s. n.* 3. flumen, *gen. sing.* of the river.  
 Foculo, *s. m.* 2. focus, *dat. sing.* to the fire.  
 Fodere, *v. a.* 3. & 4. fodio, *inf. pres.* to dig. Gram. p. 152, 3.  
 Fœcunda, *a.* fœcundus, *nom. sing. f.* fruitful.  
 Fœcunditas, atis, *s. f.* 3. fecundity, fruitfulness.  
 Fœcunditatem, *s. f.* 3. fœcunditas, *acc. sing.* fruitfulness.  
 Fœdere, *s. n.* 3. fœdus, *abl. sing.* (by, with) a treaty.  
 Fœditate, *s. f.* 3. fœditas, *abl. sing.* from the ignominy.  
 Fœdus, *s. n.* 3. *nom. & acc. sing.* a treaty.  
 Fœtum, *s. m.* 4. fœtus, *acc. sing.* the young.  
 Fontem, *s. m.* 3. fons, *acc. sing.* fountain.  
 Foras, *ad.* abroad.  
 Fore, *v. n. def.* *inf.* to be about to be. Gram. p. 149.  
 Forem, *s. f.* 3. foris, *acc. sing.* the door.  
 Forent, *v. n. def.* forem, *sub. imp.* 3 *pl.* would be.  
 Foret, *v. n. def.* forem, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* would, should, be. Gram.  
 p. 149.  
 Foris, *ad.* abroad.  
 Forma, *s. f.* 1. beauty; formâ, *abl. sing.* (by, in) beauty.  
 Formam, *s. f.* 1. forma, *acc. sing.* form, beauty.  
 Formas, *s. f.* 1. forma, *acc. pl.* figures.  
 Formavit, *v. a.* 1. formo, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* formed.  
 Formica, *s. f.* 1. the ant.  
 Formidine, *s. f.* 3. formido, *abl. sing.* (by, with) fear.  
 Formidolosos, *a.* formidolosus, *acc. pl.* timid.  
 Formosissimus, *a. sup.* most beautiful.  
 Formositas, atis, *s. f.* 3. beauty.  
 Formoso, *a.* formosus, *dat. sing.* beautiful.  
 Foro, *s. n.* 2. forum, *abl. sing.* in the forum.  
 Forsan, *ad.* perhaps.  
 Fortasse, *ad.* perhaps.  
 Fortè, *ad.* accidentally.  
 Fortem, *a.* fortis, *acc. sing.* brave, vigorous.  
 Fortes, *a.* fortis, *acc. pl.* brave.  
 Fortia, *a.* fortis, *acc. pl.* brave, valiant.  
 Fortior, *a. comp.* braver, bolder, stronger.  
 Fortis, *a.* strong, brave.

- Fortissimi, *a. sup.* fortissimus, *gen. sing.* most firm, resolute.  
 Fortiter, *ad.* vigorously, bravely.  
 Fortitudinem, *s. f.* 3. fortitudo, *acc. sing.* valor.  
 Fortius, *ad. comp.* more bravely.  
 Fortuito, *ad.* accidentally, by chance.  
 Fortuitum, *a.* fortuitus, *acc. sing.* accidental.  
 Fortuna, *s. f.* 1. fortune; fortunâ, *abl. sing.* (by, from) fortune.  
 Fortunæ, *s. f.* 1. fortuna, *gen. & dat. sing.* (of, to) fortune.  
 Fortunam, *s. f.* 1. *acc. sing.* fortune, happiness.  
 Fortunatus, *a.* happy.  
 Fortunatissimus, *a. sup.* most happy, fortunate.  
 Forum, *s. n.* 2. *nom. & acc. sing.* the forum, a public square in Rome.  
 Fossæ, *s. f.* 1. fossa, *gen. sing.* of the ditch.  
 Fossam, *s. f.* 1 fossa, *acc. sing.* a ditch.  
 Foveâ, *s. f.* 1. fovea, *abl. sing.* in a pit-fall.  
 Fovit, *v. a.* 2. foveo, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* warmed.  
 Fractus, *part. perf.* discouraged, weakened.  
 Frænos, *s. 2. m.* fræni, *acc. pl.* bridle. Gram. p. 57, 5.  
 Frænum, *s. n.* 2. *nom. & acc. sing.* reins.  
 Fragor, *oris, s. m.* 3. noise, crash.  
 Frangi, *v. p.* 3. frangor, *inf. pres.* to be broken.  
 Frangunt, *v. a.* 3. frango, *ind. pres.* 3 *pl.* break, overwhelm.  
 Franguntur, *v. p.* 3. frangor, *ind. pres.* 3 *pl.* are discouraged.  
 Fratres, *s. m.* 3. frater, *abl. sing.* (by, with,) a brother.  
 Fratres, *s. m.* 3. frater, *nom. & acc. pl.* brothers.  
 Fratri, *s. m.* 3. frater, *dat. sing.* (to, for) a brother.  
 Fratris, *s. m.* 3. frater, *gen. sing.* of a brother.  
 Fratrum, *s. m.* 3. frater, *gen. pl.* of brothers.  
 Fraude, *s. f.* 3. fraus, *abl. sing.* (by, with) fraud, deception, treachery.  
 Fraudem, *s. f.* 3. fraus, *acc. sing.* deception.  
 Fraudis, *s. f.* 3. fraus, *gen. sing.* of fraud.  
 Fraudulenta, *a.* fraudulentus, *nom. pl.* deceitful, faithless.  
 Fremere, *v. n.* 3. fremo, *inf. pres.* to murmur.  
 Frequentabant, *v. n.* 1. frequento, *ind. imp.* 3 *pl.* frequented.  
 Frequentas, *v. a.* 1. frequento, *ind. pres.* 2 *sing.* thou visitest.  
 Frequenter, *ad.* frequently.  
 Frequens, *a.* fully attended.  
 Freto, *s. n.* 2. fretum, *abl. sing.* by a strait.  
 Fretus, *a.* relying on.  
 Frigora, *s. n.* 3. frigus, *nom. pl.* the cold.  
 Frigore, *s. n.* 3. frigus, *abl. sing.* (by, with) cold.  
 Frigoribus, *s. n.* 3. frigus, *abl. pl.* (by, with,) cold.  
 Frondem, *s. f.* 3. frons, *acc. sing.* fodder.  
 Frondis, *s. f.* 3. frons, *gen. sing.* of fodder.  
 Frontem, *s. d.* 3. frons, *acc. sing.* the forehead.  
 Fruaris, *v. d.* 3. fruor, *sub. pres.* 2 *sing.* thou mayest enjoy.  
 Fructu, *s. m.* 4. fructus, *abl. sing.* (by, for) fruit.  
 Fructum, *s. m.* 4. fructus, *acc. sing.* the fruit, advantage.  
 Fructuosam, *a.* fructuosus, *acc. sing.* profitable.  
 Fruere, *v. d.* 3. fruor, *imper.* 2 *sing.* enjoy thou.

- Frueris, *v. d.* 3. fruor, *ind. pres.* 2 *sing.* thou enjoyest.  
 Frugalitati, *s. f.* 3. frugalitas, *dat. sing.* to temperance.  
 Frugalitatis, *s. f.* 3. frugalitas, *gen. sing.* of frugality, temperance.  
 Frugum, *s. f.* 3. frux, *gen. pl.* of fruits. Gram. p. 60. 5.  
 Frumenta, *s. n.* 2. frumentum, *acc. pl.* corn.  
 Frumenti, *s. n.* 2. frumentum, *gen. sing.* of corn.  
 Frumento, *s. n.* 2. frumentum, *dat. & abl. sing.* (to, with, by) corn.  
 Fruor, *v. d.* 3. I enjoy.  
 Frusta, *s. n.* 2. frustum, *acc. pl.* fragments.  
 Frustra, *ad.* in vain.  
 Frustratus, *part. perf.* having deceived  
 Frutice, *s. m.* 3. frutex, *abl. sing.* with shrubs.  
 Fuderit, *v. a.* 3. fundo, *sub. perf.* 3 *sing.* may have routed.  
 Fuerant, *v. n. i.* sum, *ind. plup.* 3 *pl.* had been.  
 Fuerat, *v. n. i.* sum, *ind. plup.* 3 *sing.* had been.  
 Fuère, *v. n. i.* sum, *ind. perf.* 3 *pl.* have been, were.  
 Fuerint, *v. n. i.* sum, *sub. perf.* 3 *pl.* may have been, were.  
 Fuerit, *v. n. i.* sum, *sub. perf.* 3 *sing.* may have been, was.  
 Fuerunt, *v. n. i.* sum, *ind. perf.* 3 *pl.* have been, were.  
 Fugâ, *s. f.* 1. fuga, *abl. sing.* (in, by) flight.  
 Fugam, *s. f.* 1. fuga, *acc. sing.* flight.  
 Fugant, *v. a.* 1. fugo, *ind. pres.* 3. *pl.* drive away.  
 Fugaret, *v. a.* 1. fugio, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* routed.  
 Fugere, *v. a. & n.* 3. fugio, *inf. pres.* to flee, avoid.  
 Fugeret, *v. a.* 3. fugo, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* might flee.  
 Fugientem, *part. pres.* fugiens, *acc. sing.* fleeing.  
 Fugientes, *part. pres.* fugiens, *acc. pl.* fleeing.  
 Fugisse, *v. a.* 3. fugio, *inf. perf.* to have fled.  
 Fugissem, *v. a.* 3. fugio, *sub. plup.* 1 *sing.* I should have fled.  
 Fugissent, *v. a.* 3. fugio, *sub. plup.* 3 *pl.* had fled.  
 Fugisset, *v. n.* 3. fugio, *sub. plup.* 3 *sing.* had fled.  
 Fugitant, *v. a.* 1. fugito, *ind. pres.* 3 *pl.* flee. Gram p. 154, 1.  
 Fuimus, *v. a. i.* sum, *ind. perf.* 3 *pl.* we have been.  
 Fuisse, *v. n. i.* sum, *inf. perf.* to have been.  
 Fuisses, *v. n. i.* sum, *sub. plup.* 2 *sing.* mightest have been.  
 Fuisset, *v. n. i.* sum, *sub. plup.* 3 *pl.* might have been.  
 Fuisti, *v. n. i.* sum, *ind. perf.* 2 *sing.* thou hast been.  
 Fuit, *v. n. i.* sum, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* has been, was. Gram. p. 91.  
 Fulgentem, *part. pres.* fulgens, *acc. sing.* shining.  
 Fuligine, *s. f.* 3. fuligo, *abl. sing.* with soot.  
 Fullonem, *s. m.* 3. fullo, *acc. sing.* a fuller.  
 Fulmineis, *a.* fulmineus, *abl. pl.* terrible.  
 Fulsero, *v. n.* 2. fulgeo, *ind. perf.* 3 *pl.* shone.  
 Functus, *part. perf.* — fato, dead.  
 Fundamenta, *s. n.* 2. fundamentum, *acc. pl.* foundations.  
 Fundos, *s. m.* 2. fundus, *acc. pl.* lands.  
 Funus, eris, *s. n.* 3. *acc. sing.* funeral.  
 Fur, *s. c.* 3. thief.  
 Furari, *v. d.* 1. furor, *inf. pres.* to steal.  
 Furcâ, *s. f.* 1. furca, *abl. sing.* (by, from) the gibbet.  
 Furens, *a.* furious.

Furibus, *s. c.* 3. fur, *abl. pl.* (by, from) thieves.  
 Furor, *s. m.* 3. fury.  
 Furtim, *ad.* secretly.  
 Furti, *s. n.* 2. furtum, *gen. sing.* of theft.  
 Furto, *s. n.* 2. furtum, *abl. sing.* (by, from) theft  
 Fusâ, *part. perf.* fusus, *abl. sing.* being poured in.  
 Fuis, *part. perf.* fusus, *abl. pl.* being defeated.  
 Fusum est, *v. p.* 3. fundor, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* has been shed.  
 Futura, *part. pres.* futurus, *nom. sing.* about to be.  
 Futurâ, *part. fut.* futurus, *gen. & dat. sing.* about to be.  
 Futuram, *part. fut.* futurus, *acc. sing.* about to be. future.  
 Futurorum, *part. fut.* futurus, *gen. pl.* about to be, future.  
 Futurus, *part. fut.* futurus, *acc. pl.* about to be.  
 Futurum, *part. fut.* futurus, *acc. sing.* about to be.  
 Futurus, *part. fut.* about to be, future. Gram. p. 92.

## G.

Gallia, *s. f.* 1. Gaul, now called France.  
 Galliæ, *s. f.* 1. Gallia, *gen. & dat. sing.* (of, to) Gaul.  
 Galliam, *s. f.* 1. Gallia, *acc. sing.* Gaul.  
 Galli, *s. m.* 2. gallus, *gen. sing.* of the cock.  
 Gallina, *s. f.* 1. a hen.  
 Gallinam, *s. f.* 1. gallina, *acc. sing.* a hen.  
 Gallinis, *s. f.* 1. gallina, *abl. pl.* (by, in) hens.  
 Gallorum, *s. m.* 2. Galli, *gen. pl.* of the Gauls.  
 Gallum, *s. m.* 2. gallus, *acc. sing.* the cock.  
 Gaucone, *s. m.* 3. ganco, *abl. sing.* (by, from) a libertine.  
 Garrulus, *s. m.* 3. babbler.  
 Gaudeant, *v. n. p.* 2. gaudeo, *sub. pres.* 3 *pl.* may rejoice. Gram. p. 148.  
 Gaudebant, *v. n. p.* gaudeo, *ind. imp.* 3. *pl.* rejoiced.  
 Gaudens, *part. pres.* rejoicing.  
 Gaudent, *v. n. p.* gaudeo, *ind. pres.* 3 *pl.* rejoice.  
 Gaudeo, *v. n. p.* I rejoice.  
 Gaudio, *s. n.* 2. gaudium, *abl. sing.* (with, from) joy.  
 Gaudium, *ii, s. n.* 2. *nom. & acc. sing.* joy.  
 Gelu, *s. n. indec.* with cold.  
 Geminata, *part. perf.* geminatus, *nom. sing. f.* repeated.  
 Gemitus, *s. m.* 4. gemitus, *acc. pl.* groans.  
 Gemmeam, *a.* gemmeus, *acc. sing.* gemmed, bright.  
 Genera, *s. n.* 3. genus, *nom. & acc. pl.* kinds.  
 Genere, *s. n.* 3. genus, *abl. sing.* (by, from) a race, family, sort.  
 Genes, *s. n.* 3. genus, *gen. sing.* of the kind, of rank.  
 Genitor, oris, *s. m.* 3. father.  
 Gentius, *a.* born.  
 Gens, tis, *s. f.* 3. the nation.  
 Gentes, *s. f.* 3. gens, *nom. & acc. pl.* nations.  
 Genti, *s. f.* 3. gens, *dat. sing.* to the family.  
 Gentibus, *s. f.* 3. gens, *dat. pl.* to nations.  
 Gentis, *s. f.* 3. gens, *gen. sing.* of the nation.  
 Gentium, *s. f.* 3. gens, *gen. pl.* of nations.

Genubus, *s. n.* 4. genu, *dat. pl.* (to, at) the knees. Gram. p. 55.

Exc. 2.

Genus, eris, *s. n.* 3. *nom. & acc. sing.* kind, race.

Gerebant, *v. a.* 3. gero, *ind. imp.* 3 *pl.* carried on.

Gerebantur, *v. p.* 3. geror, *ind. imp.* 3 *pl.* were doing.

Gerebat, *v. a.* 3. gero, *ind. imp.* 3 *pl.* was carrying on.

Gerendis, *part. fut.* gerendus, *abl. pl.* to be executed.

Gerendam, *part. fut.* gerendus, *acc. sing.* to be administered.

Gerens, *part. pres.* bearing.

Gerentes, *part. pres.* gerens, *nom. pl.* bearing.

Geris, *v. a.* 3. gero, *ind. pres.* 2 *sing.* thou bearest.

Gesserat, *v. a.* 3. gero, *ind. phup.* 3 *sing.* had conducted, managed.

Gessi, *v. a.* 3. gero, *ind. perf.* 1 *sing.* I have had, have borne.

Gessit, *v. a.* 3. gero, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* achieved.

Gestarum, *part. perf.* gestus, *gen. pl.* achieved.

Gestas, *part. perf.* gestus, *acc. pl.* performed, executed.

Gestiant, *v. n.* 4. gestio, *sub. pres.* 3 *pl.* may desire.

Gestis, *part. perf.* gestus, *abl. sing.* having been executed.

Gisgonis, *s. m.* 3. Gisgo, *gen. sing.* of Gisgo, a Carthaginian.

Glabra, *a.* glaber, *nom. sing. f.* bare.

Gladii, *s. m.* 3. gladius, *nom. pl.* swords.

Gladio, *s. m.* 2. gladius, *abl. sing.* (by, with) a sword.

Gladium, *s. m.* 2. gladius, *acc. sing.* a sword.

Glandem, *s. f.* 3. glans, *acc. sing.* mast, (nuts.)

Globo, *s. m.* 2. globus, *dat. sing.* to a troop.

Gloria, *s. f.* 1. glory; gloriâ, *abl. sing.* (by, in) glory.

Gloriæ, *s. f.* 1. gloria, *gen. & dat. sing.* (of, to, for) glory.

Gloriam, *s. f.* 1. gloria, *acc. sing.* the glory.

Gloriatur, *v. d.* 1. glorior, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* boasts.

Gloriari, *v. d.* 1. glorior, *inf. pres.* to boast.

Gloriosus, *a.* glorious.

Gordii, *a.* Gordius, *gen. sing.* Gordian.

Gordium, *s. n.* 2. *acc. sing.* Gordium, a city of Phrygia.

Gracilis, *a.* soft.

Graculus, *i, s. m.* 2. jackdaw.

Gradu, *s. m.* 4. gradus, *abl. sing.* (with, by) a step, degree.

Græcè, *ad.* politely.

Græci, *a.* Græcus, *gen. sing.* Grecian.

Græci, *s. m.* 2. *nom. pl.* Grecians.

Græcia, *s. f.* Greece; Græciâ, *abl. sing.* (by, from, in) Greece.

Græciæ, *s. f.* 1. Græcia, *gen. sing.* of Greece.

Græciam, *s. f.* 1. Græcia, *acc. sing.* Greece.

Græcis, *s. m.* 2. Græci, *dat. pl.* to the Grecians.

Græcos, *s. m.* 2. Græci, *acc. pl.* Grecians.

Græcorum, *s. m.* 2. Græci, *gen. pl.* of the Grecians.

Græcum, *a.* Græcus, *acc. sing.* Grecian.

Grætorum, *s. m.* 2. Græci, *gen. pl.* of the Grecians.

Grandi, *a.* grandis, *abl. sing.* large. Gram. p. 72. 1.

Granum, *i, s. n.* 2. *acc. sing.* grain.

Grassaremur, *v. d.* 1. grassor, *sub. imp.* 1 *pl.* we should proceed.

- Grassaretur, *v. d.* 1. grassor, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* could proceed in, could attack.
- Grassatur, *v. d.* 1. grassor, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* proceeds.
- Grata, *a.* gratus, *nom. sing. f.* acceptable.
- Gratiâ, *s. f.* 1. gratia, *abl. sing.* by kindness, influence, for the sake.
- Gratiæ, *s. f.* 1. *nom. pl.* thanks.
- Gratiam, *s. f.* 1. gratia, *acc. sing.* gratitude, pardon, favor.
- Gratiarum, *s. f.* 1, gratiæ, *gen. pl.* of thanks.
- Gratias, *s. f.* 1. gratiæ, *acc. pl.* thanks.
- Gratior, *a. comp.* more acceptable.
- Gratis, *a.* gratus, *abl. pl.* grateful.
- Gratius, *a. comp.* gratior, *acc. sing. n.* more agreeable.
- Gratulabatur, *v. d.* 1 gratulor, *ind. imp.* 3 *sing.* was congratulating.
- Gratum, *a.* gratus, *nom. sing. n.* pleasing.
- Gratus, *a.* grateful.
- Gravamini, *v. p.* 1. gravor, *ind. pres.* 3 *pl.* you refuse.
- Gravati, *part. perf.* gravatus, *nom. pl.* loaded.
- Grave, *a.* gravis, *nom. sing. n.* dangerous, heavy.
- Gravem, *a.* gravis, *acc. sing.* heavy.
- Graves, *a.* gravis, *acc. pl.* grievous.
- Gravi, *a.* gravis, *abl. sing.* unwholesome, severe, unfortunate, heavy.
- Gravior, *a. comp.* more dangerous, oppressive.
- Gravis, *a.* full.
- Gravissima, *a. sup.* gravissimus, *acc. pl.* severest.
- Gravitate, *s. f.* 3. gravitas, *abl. sing.* (with, by) the weight, dignity.
- Graviter, *ad.* gravely, indignantly.
- Gravius, *a. comp.* gravior, *nom. sing. n.* more grave, greater.
- Gravius, *ad. comp.* more sadly, seriously.
- Gregariam, *a.* gregarius, *acc. sing.* common.
- Grege, *s. m.* 3. grex, *abl. sing.* (by, with) a flock, litter.
- Gregem, *s. m.* 3. grex, *acc. sing.* the flock.
- Greges, *s. m.* 3. grex, *nom. & acc. pl.* the flocks, herds.
- Gregi, *s. m.* 3. grex, *dat. sing.* to the flock.
- Gressibus, *s. m.* 4. gressus, *abl. pl.* (by, with) steps.
- Grue, *s. c.* 3. grus, *abl. sing.* (with, by) a crane.
- Gruem, *s. c.* 3. grus, *acc. sing.* a crane.
- Grues, *s. c.* 3. grus, *acc. pl.* cranes.
- Gruis, *is, s. c.* 3. a crane.
- Grus, *s. c.* 3. a crane.
- Gubernator, *oris, s. m.* 3. the pilot.
- Gubernatorem, *s. m.* 3. gubernator, *acc. sing.* the pilot.
- Gulæ, *s. f.* 1. gula, *dat. sing.* to the throat.
- Gustare, *v. a.* 1. gusto, *inf. pres.* to taste.
- Gytheum, *s. n.* 2 *acc. sing.* a port in the Peloponnesus.

## H.

- Habeant, *v. a.* 2. habeo, *sub. pres.* 3 *pl.* may have.
- Habeas, *v. a.* 2. habeo, *sub. pres.* 2 *sing.* thou mayst have.
- Habebantur, *v. p.* 2. habeor, *ind. imp.* 3 *pl.* were considered.
- Habebant, *v. a.* 2. habeo, *ind. imp.* 3 *pl.* had.
- Habebat, *v. a.* 3. habeo, *ind. imp.* 3 *pl.* had.



- Habebatur, *v. p.* 2. habeor, *ind. imp.* 3 *sing.* was considered.  
 Habendum, *part. fut.* habendus, *acc. sing.* to be considered.  
 Habent, *v. a.* 2. habeo, *ind. pres.* 3 *pl.* have, treat.  
 Habentibus, *part. pres.* habens, *dat. pl.* having.  
 Habeo, *v. a.* 2. I have.  
 Habere, *v. a.* 2. habeo, *inf. pres.* to have.  
 Haberes, *v. a.* 2. habeo, *sub. imp.* 2 *sing.* thou hadst.  
 Haberetur, *v. p.* 2. habeor, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* was held.  
 Haberi, *v. p.* 2. habeor, *inf. pres.* to be considered, to be treated.  
 Habes, *v. a.* 2. habeo, *ind. pres.* 2 *sing.* thou hast.  
 Habet, *v. a.* 2. habeo, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* has.  
 Habetur, *v. p.* 2. habeor, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* is held.  
 Habitabant, *v. a. & n.* 1. habito, *ind. imp.* 3 *pl.* inhabited, dwelt.  
 Habitare, *v. a. & n.* 1. habito, *inf. pres.* to inhabit, to dwell.  
 Habitavit, *v. n.* 1. habito, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* dwelt.  
 Habitis, *part. perf.* habitus, *abl. pl.* being esteemed.  
 Habitu, *s. m.* 4. habitus, *abl. sing.* (by, in) dress, condition.  
 Habitum, *s. m.* 4. habitus, *acc. sing.* dress.  
 Habitum esse, *v. p.* 2. habeor, *inf. perf.* to have been held.  
 Habituram, *part. fut.* habiturus, *acc. sing.* about to have.  
 Habiturum, *part. fut.* habiturus, *acc. sing.* about to have.  
 Habitus est, *v. p.* 2. habeor, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* was considered.  
 Habuère, *v. a.* 2. habeo, *ind. perf.* 3 *pl.* had.  
 Habuerunt, *v. a.* 2. habeo, *ind. perf.* 3 *pl.* had, held.  
 Habuit, *v. a.* 2. habeo, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* had.  
 Hæc, *pron. hic, abl. sing.* this.  
 Hæc, *pron. hic, nom. sing.* this, she; *nom. & acc. pl. n.* these.  
 Hæredem, *s. c.* 3. hæres, *acc. sing.* the heir.  
 Hæreditatibus, *s. f.* 3. hæreditas, *abl. pl.* by inheritances.  
 Hærentem, *part. pres.* hærens, *acc. sing.* remaining.  
 Hæreret, *v. n.* 2. hæreo, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* might have stuck.  
 Hæres, *s. c.* 3. an heir.  
 Hæsissent, *v. n.* 2. hæreo, *sub. plup.* 3 *pl.* had stuck.  
 Hamilcare, *s. m.* 3. Hamilcar, *abl. sing.* (by, from) Hamilcar.  
 Hamilcarein, *s. m.* 3. Hamilcar, *acc. sing.* Hamilcar.  
 Hanc, *pron. hic, acc. sing.* this, her.  
 Hannibal, alis, *s. m.* 3. a Carthaginian general.  
 Hannibale, *s. m.* 3. Hannibal, *abl. sing.* (by, from) Hannibal.  
 Hannibali, *s. m.* 3. Hannibal, *dat. sing.* (to, for) Hannibal.  
 Hanno, onis, *s. m.* 3. a Carthaginian general.  
 Has, *pron. hic, acc. pl.* these, them.  
 Hastilia, *s. n.* 3. hostile, *nom. & acc. pl.* pikes.  
 Hastilium, *s. n.* 3. hostile, *gen. pl.* of pikes.  
 Haud, *ad.* not.  
 Haustus, *s. m.* 4. haustus, *acc. pl.* draughts.  
 Hedera, *s. f.* 1. hedera, *abl. sing.* with ivy.  
 Hellesponto, *s. m.* 2. Hellespontus, *abl. sing.* in the Hellespont.  
 Hemerodromi, *s. m.* 2. hemerodromus, *nom. pl.* runners.  
 Heraclidâ, *s. m.* 1. heraclidas, *abl. sing.* (by, from) Heraclidas.  
 Herbidos, *a.* Herbidus, *acc. pl.* grassy.  
 Herculê, *ad.* certainly.

- Herculi, *s. m.* 3. Hercules, *dat. sing.* to Hercules, a demigod.  
 Heri, *ad.* yesterday.  
 Herminium, *s. m.* 2. Herminius, *acc. sing.* Herminius.  
 Heroum, *s. m.* 3. heros, *gen. pl.* of heroes.  
 Hesiodo, *s. m.* 2. Hesiodus, *abl. sing.* (with) Hesiod, a Grecian poet.  
 Heu, *inter.* alas!  
 Heus, *ad.* harkce, ho!  
 Hi, *pron. hic, nom. pl.* these, they.  
 Hic, *pron.* this, he; hic, . . . ille; the latter . . . the former.  
 Hic, *ad.* here.  
 Hiemem, *s. f.* 3. hiems, *acc. sing.* winter.  
 Hiemis, *s. f.* 3. hiems, *gen. sing.* of winter, cold.  
 Hiero, onis, *s. m.* 3. a prince of Sicily.  
 Hierocle, *s. m.* 3. Hierocles, *abl. sing.* (by, from) Hierocles.  
 Hilaritatem, *s. f.* 1. hilaritas, *acc. sing.* mirth, merriment.  
 Hinc, *ad.* hence.  
 Hinnuleus, *s. m.* 2. a fawn.  
 Hircum, *s. m.* 2. hircus, *acc. sing.* the goat.  
 Hircus, *s. m.* 2. a goat.  
 His, *pron. hic, dat. & abl. pl.* these.  
 Hispania, æ, *s. f.* 1. Spain.  
 Hispaniam, *s. f.* 1. Hispania, *acc. sing.* Spain.  
 Hispaniarum, *s. f.* 1. Hispania, *gen. pl.* of the Spains.  
 Hispano, *s. m.* 2. Hispanus, *abl. sing.* (by, from) Hispanus.  
 Hispidi, *a.* hispidus, *gen. sing.* bristly.  
 Hoc, *pron. nom. & acc. sing.* this; hęc, *abl. sing.* this.  
 Hodie, *ad.* to this day.  
 Hędus, *s. m.* 2. a kid.  
 Homero, *s. m.* 2. Homerus, *abl. sing.* (by, with) Homer.  
 Homerus, i, *s. m.* 2. Homer, a Greek poet.  
 Homicidium, *s. n.* 2. *acc. sing.* the murder.  
 Homine, *s. c.* 3. homo, *abl. sing.* (from, by, with) the man.  
 Hominem, *s. c.* 3. homo, *acc. sing.* the man.  
 Homines, *s. c.* 3. homo, *nom. & acc. pl.* men.  
 Homini, *s. c.* 3. homo, *dat. sing.* to a man.  
 Hominibus, *s. c.* 3. homo, *dat. & abl. pl.* (to, by) men.  
 Hominum, *s. c.* 3. homo, *gen. pl.* of men.  
 Homo, inis, *s. c.* 3. a man.  
 Honestate, *s. f.* 3. honestas, *abl. sing.* with honor.  
 Honestior, *a. comp.* more generous.  
 Honesto, *a.* honestus, *abl. sing.* respectable.  
 Honestum, *a.* honestus, *nom. & acc. sing.* honorable.  
 Honoratiorem, *a. comp.* honoratior, *acc. sing.* more honored.  
 Honos, oris, *s. m.* 3. honor. Gram. p. 63, III. 1  
 Honore, *s. m.* 3. honos, & honor, *abl. sing.* (by, in) honor.  
 Honorem, *s. m.* 3. honos & honor, *acc. sing.* honor.  
 Honores, *s. m.* 3. honos & honor, *nom. & acc. pl.* honors.  
 Honoribus, *s. m.* 3. honos & honor, *abl. pl.* (by, with) honors.  
 Horę, *s. f.* 1. hora, *abl. sing.* (by, from) the hour.  
 Horas, *s. f.* 1. hora, *acc. pl.* hours.  
 Horati, *s. m.* 2. Horatius, *voc. sing.* O Horatius. Gram. p. 34. Exc.

- Horatia, *a.* Horatius, *nom. pl.* Horatian.  
 Horatiæ, *s. f.* 1. Horatia, *gen. sing.* of Horatia.  
 Horatius, *a.* Horatius, *dat. sing.* Horatian.  
 Horatii, *s. m.* 2. Horatius, *nom. pl.* the Horatii.  
 Horatio, *s. m.* 2. Horatius, *dat. & abl. sing.* (to, by) Horatius.  
 Horatios, *s. m.* 2. Horatius, *acc. pl.* the Horatii.  
 Horatium, *s. m.* 2. Horatium, *acc. sing.* Horatius.  
 Horatius, *s. m.* 2. Horatius, a nomen or family name.  
 Hordeo, *s. n.* 2. hordeum, *abl. sing.* with barley.  
 Hordeum, *s. n.* 2. *acc. sing.* barley.  
 Horror, *s. m.* 3. horror.  
 Hortantibus, *part. pres.* hortans, *abl. pl.* advising.  
 Hortarentur, *v. d.* 1. hortor, *sub. imp.* 3 *pl.* animated, advised.  
 Hortaretur, *v. d.* 1. hortor, *sub. imp.* 3 *pl.* should be animating.  
 Hortari, *v. d.* 1. hortor, *inf. pres.* to animate.  
 Hortatores, *s. m.* 3, hortator, *acc. pl.* the advisers.  
 Hortatur, *v. d.* 1. hortor, *ind. pres.* 3 *sg.* advises, encourages.  
 Hortensius, *s. m.* 2. a Roman orator.  
 Hortos, *s. m.* 2. hortus, *acc. pl.* gardens.  
 Horum, *pron. hic, gen. pl.* these, of them.  
 Hos, *pron. hic, acc. pl.* these, them.  
 Hospitem, *s. c.* 3 hospes, *acc. sing.* guest, friend.  
 Hospitium, *s. n.* 2. *acc. sing.* shelter.  
 Hospitio, *s. n.* 2. hospitium, *abl. sing.* (by, in) hospitality.  
 Hospitum, *s. c.* 3. hospes, *gen. pl.* of the hosts.  
 Hoste, *s. c.* 3. hostis, *abl. sing.* (by, with, from) the enemy.  
 Hostem, *s. c.* 3. hostis, *acc. sing.* the enemy.  
 Hostes, *s. c.* 3 hostis, *nom. & acc. pl.* the enemy.  
 Hostias, *s. f.* 1. hostia, *acc. pl.* victims.  
 Hostibus, *s. c.* 3. hostis, *dat. & abl. pl.* (to, by) the enemy.  
 Hosti, *s. c.* 3. hostis, *dat. sing.* to the enemy.  
 Hostile, *a.* hostilis, *acc. sing. n.* hostile.  
 Hostilem, *a.* hostilis, *acc. sing.* hostile.  
 Hostili, *a.* hostilis, *abl. sing.* hostile.  
 Hostilia, *a.* hostilis, *acc. pl.* hostile.  
 Hostilis, *a.* hostile.  
 Hostis, *s. c.* 1. the enemy; *gen. sing.* of the enemy.  
 Hostium, *s. c.* 3. hostis, *gen. pl.* of the enemies.  
 Huc, *ad.* hither, to this.  
 Huic, *pron. hic, dat. sing.* this, to him, her.  
 Hujus, *pron. hic, gen. sing.* this, of him, of her, his, hers.  
 Hujusce, *pron. hicce, gen. sing.* this. Gram. p. 84. 3.  
 Humano, *a.* humanus, *dat. & abl. sing.* human.  
 Humanum, *a.* humanus, *acc. sing.* human.  
 Humari, *v. p.* 1. humor, *inf. pres.* to be buried.  
 Humatos, *part. perf.* humatus, *acc. pl.* buried.  
 Humeros, *s. m.* 2. humerus, *acc. pl.* shoulders.  
 Humiles, *a.* humilis, *nom. & acc. pl.* humble.  
 Humili, *a.* humilis, *abl. sing.* low, mean.  
 Humillima, *a.* humillimus, *acc. pl.* meanest.  
 Hunc, *pron. hic, acc. sing.* this, him.

Huncceine, *pron.* hiccine, *acc. sing.* this one. Gram. p. 84. 3.  
 Hydrum, *s. m.* 2. hydrus, *acc. sing.* a serpent.  
 Hyrcanis, *s. m.* 2. Hyrcani, *abl. pl.* (by, with) the Hyrcanians.

## I.

I, *v. n. i. eo, imper.* 2 *sing.* go.  
 Ibat, *v. n. i. eo, ind. imp.* 3 *sing.* was going.  
 Ibant, *v. n. i. eo, ind. imp.* 3 *pl.* were going along.  
 Iberiam, *s. f.* 1. Iberia, *acc. sing.* an ancient name of Spain.  
 Ibero, *s. m.* 2. Iberus, *abl. sing.* (by, with, from) the Ebro.  
 Ibi, *ad.* there, in that place.  
 Ibidem, *ad.* in the same place.  
 Icta, *part. perf.* ictus, *nom. sing. f.* struck.  
 Icto, *part. perf.* ictus, *abl. sing.* made, agreed upon.  
 Ictus, *s. m.* 4. ictus, *abl. sing.* by a blow, by goring.  
 Ictum est, *v. p.* 3. icor, *perf. ind.* 3. *sing.* was made.  
 Id, *pron.* is, *nom. & acc. sing. n.* it, that, this.  
 Idem, *pron.* the same.  
 Ideo, *conj.* therefore, for this cause.  
 Idoneo, *a.* idoneus, *abl. sing.* suitable, proper.  
 Igitur, *conj.* therefore, for.  
 Ignaris, *a.* ignarus, *abl. pl.* ignorant.  
 Ignarus, *a.* unacquainted with.  
 Ignavis, *a.* ignavus, *abl. pl.* cowardly.  
 Ignem, *s. m.* 3. ignis, *acc. sing.* fire.  
 Igni, *s. m.* 3. ignis, *abl. sing.* with fire. Gram. p. 51.  
 Ignorabat, *v. a.* 1. ignoro, *ind. imp.* 3 *sing.* was ignorant of.  
 Ignorando, *ger.* ignorandum, *abl.* by not knowing.  
 Ignorare, *v. a.* 1. ignoro, *inf. pres.* to be ignorant.  
 Ignoratio, *s. f.* 3. ignorance.  
 Ignorem, *v. a.* 1. ignoro, *sub. pres.* 1 *sing.* I am ignorant.  
 Ignoto, *a.* ignotus, *abl. sing.* strange.  
 Ignotos, *a.* ignotus, *acc. pl.* unacquainted.  
 Ignotus, *part. perf.* unknown.  
 Ii, *pron.* is, *nom. pl.* they, these, those.  
 Iis, *pron.* is, *dat. & abl. pl.* to them, &c. by them.  
 Ilio, *s. n.* 2. Ilium, *abl. sing.* (with, in) Ilium, Troy.  
 Illa, *pron.* ille, *nom. sing. f.* she, it, that.  
 Illâ, *pron.* ille, *abl. sing. f.* (by, with) her, it.  
 Illacrymatum, *perf. part.* illacrymatus, *acc. sing.* lamented.  
 Illæ, *pron.* ille, *nom. pl. f.* they, these.  
 Illam, *pron.* ille, *acc. sing. f.* her, it.  
 Ille, *pron.* he, that.  
 Illecebræ, *s. f.* 1. illecebra, *nom. pl.* incitements.  
 Illi, *pron.* ille, *dat. sing. & nom. pl.* they, to him.  
 Illic, *ad.* there, in that place.  
 Illicere, *v. a.* 3. illicio, *pres. inf.* to allure.  
 Illidat, *v. a.* 3. illido, *sub. pres.* 3 *sing.* should dash down.  
 Illigatis, *part. perf.* illigatus, *abl. pl.* bound.  
 Illis, *pron.* ille, *dat. & abl. pl.* to them or these, from them, &c.  
 Illius, *pron.* ille, *gen. sing.* of him, her, or it; his, hers, or its.

- Illo, *pron.* ille, *abl. sing.* (from, by) him.  
 Illorum, *pron.* ille, *gen. pl.* of them.  
 Illos, *pron.* ille, *acc. pl.* them, those.  
 Illud, *pron.* ille, *nom. & acc. sing. n.* it, that.  
 Illuc, *ad.* thither, to that place.  
 Illum, *pron.* ille, *acc. sing. m.* him, that.  
 Illuvies, *s. f.* 5. deluge.  
 Illuxit, *v. n.* 2. illuceo, *ind. perf.* shone, dawned.  
 Illyrici, *a.* Illyricus, *gen. sing.* Illyrian.  
 Illyrios, *s. m.* 2. Illyrii, *acc. pl.* the people of Illyria, a country on the Adriatic sea.  
 Imago, *s. f.* 3. representation, portrait.  
 Inam, *a.* imus, *sup. acc. sing.* lowest. Gram. p. 79. 3.  
 Imbecilles, *a.* imbecillis, *nom. pl.* weak, helpless.  
 Imbecillitas, *s. f.* 3. feebleness, weakness.  
 Imbres, *s. m.* 3. imber, *acc. pl.* storms.  
 Imbribus, *s. m.* 3. imber, *abl. pl.* by showers.  
 Imbrium, *s. m.* 3. imber, *gen. pl.* of rain.  
 Imitaretur, *v. d.* 1. imitor, *sub. imp. 3 sing.* he might imitate.  
 Imitari, *v. d.* 1. imitor, *inf. pres.* to imitate, to emulate.  
 Imitatio, *s. f.* 3. imitation.  
 Imitatum, *part. perf.* imitatus, *acc. sing.* imitated.  
 Immanes, *a.* immanis, *acc. pl.* great, strange.  
 Immanitas, *s. f.* 3. heinousness, vastness.  
 Immaturo, *a.* immaturus, *dat. & abl. sing.* under age, unseasonable.  
 Immemores, *a.* immemor, *nom. pl.* forgetful, regardless.  
 Immeritis, *a.* immeritus, *abl. pl.* undeserved.  
 Imminet, *v. n.* 2. immineo, *ind. pres. 3 sing.* awaits.  
 Immiscuit, *v. a.* 2. immisceo, *ind. perf. 3 sing.* mingled with, joined.  
 Immisit, *v. a.* 3. immitto, *ind. perf. 3 sing.* plunged.  
 Immolatur, *v. m.* 1. sacrifice is offered.  
 Immortales, *a.* immortalis, *nom. pl.* immortal.  
 Immortalibus, *a.* immortalis, *abl. pl.* immortal.  
 Immortui, *a.* immortuus, *nom. pl. part. perf.* died.  
 Immunes, *a.* immunis, *acc. pl.* exempt from tribute.  
 Immunitates, *s. f.* 3. immunitates, *acc. pl.* freedom, exemption.  
 Imò, *conj.* nay.  
 Inpar, *a.* unequal. Gram. p. 72. Ex. 3.  
 Impediretur, *v. p.* 4. impedior, *sub. imp. 3 sing.* might be hindered.  
 Impediti, *part. perf.* impeditus, *nom. pl.* impeded.  
 Impeditus, *part. perf.* obstructed, confined.  
 Impendat, *v. n.* 2. impendeo, *sub. pres. 3 sing.* threatens.  
 Impendebant, *v. a.* 3. impendo, *ind. imp. 3 pl.* employed, devoted.  
 Impendēre, *v. n.* 2. impendeo, *inf. pres.* to be near, to threaten.  
 Impendēret, *v. n.* 2. impendeo, *sub. imp. 3 sing.* might hang over.  
 Imperantur, *v. p.* 1. impero, *ind. pres. 3 pl.* are ordered.  
 Imperaret, *v. a.* 1. impero, *sub. imp. 3 sing.* would order.  
 Imperat, *v. a.* 1. impero, *ind. pres. 3 sing.* commands, requires.  
 Imperator, *s. m.* 3. a commander, general.  
 Imperatore, *s. m.* 3. imperator, *abl. sing.* (by, with) the general.  
 Imperatorem, *s. m.* 3. imperator, *acc. sing.* general.

- Imperatoris, *s. m.* 3. imperator, *gen. sing.* of the general.  
 Imperatum, *part. perf.* imperatus, *nom. sing. n.* enjoined, exacted.  
 Imperet, *v. a.* 1. impero, *sub. pres.* 3 *sing.* may command.  
 Imperia, *s. n.* 2. imperium, *acc. pl.* empire, rule.  
 Imperii, *s. n.* 2. imperium, *gen. sing.* of government, empire, command.  
 Imperio, *s. n.* 2. imperium, *dat. & abl. sing.* (to, with) rule, kingdom, power.  
 Imperiorum, *s. n.* 2. imperium, *gen. pl.* of authority.  
 Imperitaret, *v. n.* 1. imperito, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* should govern.  
 Imperitus, *a.* unskillful.  
 Imperium, *s. n.* 2. *nom. & acc. sing.* government, power, empire.  
 Impetu, *s. m.* 4. impetus, *abl. sing.* (by, with) attack, violence, phrensy.  
 Impetum, *s. m.* 4. impetus, *acc. sing.* attack, onset.  
 Impetus, *s. m.* 4. attempt, effort.  
 Implet, *v. a.* 2. impleo, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* fills.  
 Impletur, *v. p.* 2. impleor, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* is filled.  
 Impleverat, *v. a.* 2. impleo, *ind. plup.* 3 *sing.* had filled.  
 Implorarerat, *v. a.* 1. imploro, *ind. plup.* 3 *sing.* had requested.  
 Imploratus, *part. perf.* invoked, called to the aid.  
 Importaret, *v. a.* 1. importo, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* would bring.  
 Impositurum, *part. fut.* impositurus, *acc. sing.* about to impose.  
 Imposuit, *v. a.* 3. impono, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* placed upon.  
 Imprimis, *ad.* especially, chiefly, in the first place.  
 Improbâ, *a.* improbus, *abl. sing.* cruel, wicked, violent.  
 Improbam, *a.* improbus, *acc. sing.* presumptuous.  
 Improbis, *a.* improbus, *dat. & abl. pl.* bad, vile, abandoned.  
 Improbitas, *s. f.* 3. dishonesty, knavery.  
 Improbo, *a.* improbus, *dat. & abl. sing.* cruel, wicked.  
 Improbos, *a.* improbus, *acc. pl.* abandoned, licentious.  
 Improborum, *a.* improbus, *gen. pl.* wicked.  
 Improbum, *a.* improbus, *acc. sing.* dishonest.  
 Improvisò, *ad.* unexpectedly.  
 Imprudentia, *s. f.* 1. inexperience, ignorance.  
 Imprudentibus, *a.* imprudens, *dat. pl.* to the unsuspecting.  
 Impubere, *a.* impuber, *abl. sing.* young.  
 Impudenti, *a.* impudens, *abl. & dat. sing.* impudent, shameless.  
 Impudentiæ, *s. f.* 1. impudentia, *gen. sing.* of impudence.  
 Impugnatos esse, *v. a.* 1. impugno, *inf. fut.* to be about to attack.  
 Impulsi, *part. perf.* impulsus, *nom. pl.* induced, persuaded.  
 Impunè, *ad.* with impunity.  
 Imputare, *v. a.* 1. imputo, *inf. pres.* to attribute.  
 In, *prep.* in, into, upon, for, against, on, to, with regard to, towards.  
 Inane, *a.* inanis, *acc. sing. n.* pretended, unreal, vain.  
 Inani, *a.* inanis, *abl. sing.* unprofitable, senseless.  
 Inauditi, *part. perf.* inauditus, *nom. pl.* unheard of, new.  
 Incautiores, *a.* incautior, *comp. acc. pl.* too unwary.  
 Incautis, *a.* incautus, *abl. pl.* incautious, unsuspecting.  
 Incede, *v. n.* 3. incedo, *imper.* 2 *sing.* walk.  
 Incedebat, *v. n.* 3. incedo, *ind. imp.* 3 *sing.* went about.

- Incedentem, *part. pres.* incedens, *acc. sing.* walking, marching.  
 Incedunt, *v. n. 3.* incedo, *ind. pres. 3 pl.* go; — equis, ride; — pedibus, walk.  
 Incendebantur, *v. p. 3.* incendor, *ind. imp. 3 pl.* were burning.  
 Incenderant, *v. a. 3.* incendo, *ind. plup. 3 pl.* had set on fire.  
 Incenderent, *v. a. 3.* incendo, *sub. imp. 3 pl.* were burning.  
 Incendi, *v. p. 3.* incendor, *inf. pres.* to be burnt.  
 Incendia, *s. n. 2.* incendium, *nom. & acc. pl.* burning, flames.  
 Incendio, *s. n. 2.* incendium, *abl. sing.* with fire.  
 Incerta, *a. incertus, nom. sing. f.* doubtful, ignorant.  
 Inchoatum, *part. perf.* inchoatus, *nom. sing.* commenced.  
 Incidens, *part. pres.* falling upon.  
 Incidentibus, *part. pres.* incidens, *abl. pl.* falling.  
 Incidit, *v. n. 3.* incido, *perf. ind. 3 sing.* met with.  
 Incipiant, *v. a. 3.* incipio, *sub. pres. 3 pl.* may begin.  
 Incipiens, *part. pres.* beginning.  
 Incipit, *v. a. 3.* incipio, *ind. pres. 3 sing.* begins.  
 Incitatus, *part. perf.* actuated, instigated.  
 Inclamat, *v. n. 1.* inclamo, *ind. pres. 3 sing.* calls upon.  
 Inclinat, *v. a. & n. 1.* inclino, *ind. pres. 3 sing.* inclines.  
 Inclinatâ, *part. perf.* inclinatus, *abl. sing.* inclined.  
 Incluserat, *v. a. 3.* includo, *ind. plup. 3 sing.* had shut up.  
 Incolis, *s. c. 1.* incola, *dat. pl.* to the inhabitants.  
 Incolume, *a. incolumis, acc. sing. n.* safe, unhurt.  
 Incolumem, *a. incolumis, acc. sing.* safe.  
 Incolumes, *a. incolumis, acc. pl.* unhurt, safe.  
 Incolumibus, *a. incolumis, abl. pl.* safe and sound.  
 Incolumis, *a.* safe, unhurt, without a wound.  
 Incolumium, *a. incolumis, gen. pl.* spared, surviving.  
 Incolunt, *v. a. 3.* incolo, *ind. pres. 3 pl.* inhabit, dwell in.  
 Inconsultiùs, *ad. comp.* more rashly, too rashly.  
 Incredibili, *a. incredibilis, abl. sing.* incredible, wonderful.  
 Incredibiles, *a. incredibilis, acc. pl.* incredible.  
 Increpans, *part. pres.* chiding, reviling.  
 Increpare, *v. a. 1.* increpo, *inf. pres.* to revile.  
 Increpatis, *part. perf.* increpatus, *abl. pl.* reprimanded.  
 Increpuère, *v. n. 1.* increpo, *ind. perf. 3 pl.* sounded, clashed.  
 Inculcabantur, *v. p. 1.* inculcor, *ind. imp. 3 pl.* were impressed.  
 Incultæ, *a. incultus, gen. sing.* uncivilized, rude.  
 Incultas, *a. incultus, acc. pl.* uncultivated, wild.  
 IncurSIONe, *s. f. 3.* incurSio, *abl. sing.* by invasion, attack.  
 Inde, *ad.* thence, then.  
 Indi, *s. m. 2.* Indus, *gen. sing.* of Indus, a river of India.  
 Indiæ, *s. f. 1.* India, *dat. sing.* to India, a country in Asia.  
 Indiam, *s. f. 1.* India, *acc. sing.* India.  
 Indicare, *v. a. 1.* indico, *inf. pres.* to tell, discover.  
 Indicari, *v. p. 1.* indicor, *inf. pres.* to be shown, made known.  
 Indicat, *v. a. 1.* indico, *ind. pres. 3 sing.* intimates, declares.  
 Indicavit, *v. a. 1.* indico, *ind. perf. 3 sing.* made known, evinced.  
 Indicimus, *v. a. 3.* indico, *ind. pres. 1 pl.* we declare, wage.  
 Indici, *v. a. 3.* indicor, *inf. pres.* to be announced, proclaimed.

- Indicium, *s. n.* 2. *nom. & acc. sing.* trace, mark.  
 Indiguabatur, *v. d.* 1. indignor, *ind. imp.* 3 *sing.* he was angry.  
 Indignam, *a.* indignus, *acc. sing.* undeserved, shocking.  
 Indignata, *part. perf.* indignatus, *nom. sing. f.* being vexed.  
 Indignatione, *s. f.* 3. indignatio, *abl. sing.* (with, by) indignation, anger.  
 Indigné, *ad.* basely; — ferens, being angry; — tuli, I was indignant.  
 Indignitatem, *s. f.* 3. indignitas, *acc. sing.* indignity, insult.  
 Indignos, *a.* indignus, *acc. pl.* unworthy, base.  
 Indignum, *a.* indignus, *acc. sing.* disgraceful, shameful.  
 Inditum, *part. perf.* inditus, *nom. sing. n.* given.  
 Indolem, *s. f.* 3. indoles, *acc. sing.* the nature, the character.  
 Indorum, *s. m.* 2. Indi, (pl.), *gen. pl.* of the Indians.  
 Indubitata, *part. perf.* indubitatus, *acc. sing.* certain.  
 Inducit, *v. a.* 3. induco, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* he covers.  
 Inducta, *part. perf.* inductus, *nom. sing. f.* induced, persuaded.  
 Inductâ, *part. perf.* inductus, *abl. sing.* raised, brought in.  
 Induit, *v. a.* 3. induo, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* assumed, put on.  
 Indulgentiâ, *s. f.* 1. indulgentia, *abl. sing.* (with, by) lenity, indulgence.  
 Indulgeret, *v. n.* 2. indulgeo, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* gave himself up.  
 Industriâ, *s. f.* 1. industria, *abl. sing.* (with, by) care, diligence.  
 Industriæ, *s. f.* 1. industria, *gen. sing.* of industry, activity.  
 Industriam, *s. f.* 1. industria, *acc. sing.* industry.  
 Industrium, *a.* industrius, *acc. sing.* diligent.  
 Indutus, *part. perf.* covered, clothed.  
 Inediâ, *s. f.* 1. inedia, *abl. sing.* (with, by) famine, hunger.  
 Inediam, *s. f.* 1. inedia, *acc. sing.* fasting.  
 Inepti, *a.* ineptus, *acc. pl. n.* silly, wretched.  
 Inerme, *a.* inermis, *acc. sing. n.* weak, helpless.  
 Inermis, *a.* unarmed, without weapons.  
 Inertes, *a.* iners, *nom. pl.* helpless.  
 Inesse, *v. n.* i. insum, *inf. pres.* to be in.  
 Ineunti, *part. pres.* iniens, *dat. sing.* entering upon, beginning.  
 Infami, *a.* infamis, *abl. sing.* infamous.  
 Infamiæ, *s. f.* 1. infamia, *gen. sing.* of wickedness.  
 Infans, *s. c.* 3. infant, little child.  
 Infanti, *s. c.* 3. infans, *dat. sing.* to the child.  
 Infelicem, *a.* infelix, *acc. sing.* miserable.  
 Infelici, *a.* infelix, *dat. & abl. sing.* cursed; — arbori, the gallows.  
 Infelix, *a.* wretched.  
 Infensus, *part. perf.*—irâ, enraged.  
 Inferior, *a. comp.* lower, below. Gram. p. 79. 3.  
 Infert, *v. a.* i. infero, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* wages.  
 Inferum, *for* inferorum, *s. m.* 2. inferi, (pl.) *gen. pl.* of the infernal Gods. Gram. p. 34. note & p. 61. 6.  
 Infestas, *a.* infestus, *acc. pl.* hostile.  
 Infestis, *a.* infestus, *abl. pl.* adverse.  
 Infesto, *a.* infestus, *abl. sing.* hostile.  
 Infestum, *a.* infestus, *acc. sing.* inimical.  
 Inficitur, *v. p.* 3. inficior, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* is vitiated.



- Infirmittatis, *s. f.* 3. infirmitas, *gen. sing.* of the sickness.  
 Infirmos, *a. infirmus, acc. pl.* weak.  
 Inflare, *v. a.* 1. inflo, *inf. pres.* to puff, swell up.  
 Inflatus, *part. perf.* puffed up.  
 Inflavit, *v. a.* 1. inflo, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* swelled out, inflated.  
 Infixit, *v. a.* 3. infligo, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* inflicted.  
 Influentis, *part. pres.* influens, *gen. sing.* flowing.  
 Infortunatum, *a. infortunatus, acc. sing.* unhappy.  
 Infrendens, *part. pres.* gnashing.  
 Infulis, *s. f.* 1. infula, *abl. pl.* (by, with) turbans.  
 Infusum esset, *v. p.* 3. infundor, *sub. plup.* 3 *sing.* might have entered.  
 Ingenuit, *v. n.* 3. iugemo, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* groaned, lamented.  
 Ingenia, *s. n.* 2. ingenium, *nom. & acc. pl.* dispositions, character.  
 Ingenii, *s. n.* 2. ingenium, *gen. sing.* talent, intellect.  
 Ingeniis, *s. n.* 2. ingenium, *abl. pl.* (by, from) the character.  
 Ingenio, *s. n.* 2. ingenium, *abl. sing.* (by, in) disposition.  
 Ingenium, *s. n.* 2. talents, learning.  
 Ingens, *a.* great.  
 Ingentem, *a. ingens, acc. sing.* large.  
 Ingentes, *a. ingens, acc. pl.* great.  
 Ingenti, *a. ingens, abl. sing.* great, numerous.  
 Ingentibus, *a. ingens, abl. pl.* great.  
 Ingenuis, *a. ingenuus, abl. pl.* liberal, exalted.  
 Ingenuum, *a. ingenuus, nom. sing.* noble, excellent.  
 Ingerebat, *v. a.* 3. ingero, *ind. imp.* 3 *sing.* rushed.  
 Ingrata, *a. ingratus, nom. sing. f.* ungrateful.  
 Ingrati, *a. ingratus, gen. sing.* offensive.  
 Ingrati, *monoptot, abl. pl.* against (their) will. Gram. p. 59. II. 2.  
 Ingravantibus, *part. pres.* ingravans, *abl. pl.* growing troublesome.  
 Ingravesceret, *v. n.* 3. ingravesco, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* was becoming troublesome. Gram. p. 154. 2.  
 Ingrederebantur, *v. d.* 3. ingredior, *sub. imp.* 3 *pl.* might enter, went.  
 Ingredientem, *part. pres.* ingrediens, *acc. sing.* entering.  
 Ingreditur, *v. d.* 3. ingredior, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* enters.  
 Ingressus est, *v. d.* 3. ingredior, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* entered.  
 Inhæserat, *v. n.* 2. inhæreo, *ind. plup.* 3 *sing.* had stuck.  
 Inhiabat, *v. n.* 1. inhio, *ind. imp.* 3 *sing.* coveted.  
 Inhibitam, *part. perf.* inhibitus, *acc. sing.* prevented, retarded.  
 Inimici, *s. m.* 2. inimicus, *gen. sing.* of the enemy.  
 Inimicum, *s. m.* 2. inimicus, *acc. sing.* the enemy.  
 Iniquissimum, *a. iniquissimus, sup. acc. sing.* most unjust.  
 Iniquorum, *a. iniquus, gen. pl.* unjust, wicked.  
 Initia, *s. n.* 2. initium, *acc. pl.* beginning.  
 Initiis, *s. n.* 2. initium, *abl. pl.* in the beginning.  
 Initio, *s. n.* 2. initium, *abl. sing.* at the commencement.  
 Initiorum, *s. n.* 2. initia, *gen. pl.* of the mysteries. Gram. p. 61. 5.  
 Initurus, *part. fut.* about to enter upon, make.  
 Injecit, *v. a.* 3. injicio, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* inspired.  
 Injecta est, *v. p.* 3. injicior, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* was brought about.  
 Injectum, *part. perf.* injectus, *acc. sing.* thrown over.

- Injicit, *v. a. 3.* injicio, *ind. pres. 3 sing.* inspires, casts in.  
 Injiciebat, *v. a. 3.* injicio, *ind. imp. 3 sing.* was thrown over.  
 Injuriâ, *s. f. 1.* injuria, *abl. sing.* (with, by) injustice, injury; as *ad.* wrongfully.  
 Injuriæ, *s. f. 1.* injuria, *gen. sing.* of an injury.  
 Injuriam, *s. f. 1.* injuria, *acc. sing.* offence, grudge.  
 Injussu, *s. monoptot. abl. sing.* without permission. Gram. p. 59. II. 2.  
 Injustâ, *a.* injustus, *abl. sing.* unjust.  
 Injustam, *a.* injustus, *acc. sing.* inordinate.  
 Injustum, *a.* injustus, *acc. sing.* unjust.  
 Injustus, *a.* wicked, unjust.  
 Innatus, *part. perf.* natural, innate.  
 Innocentes, *a.* innocens, *acc. pl.* guiltless.  
 Innotuit, *v. n. 3.* innotesco, *ind. perf. 3 sing.* became known.  
 Innoxii, *a.* innoxius, *gen. sing.* innocent.  
 Innoxium, *a.* innoxius, *acc. sing.* innocent.  
 Innoxius, *a.* innocent.  
 Inopiâ, *s. f. 1.* inopia, *abl. sing.* (by, from, in) want.  
 Inopiæ, *s. f. 1.* inopia, *gen. sing.* of poverty.  
 Inops, *a.* poor. Gram. p. 72. Exc. 2.  
 Inquam, *v. def.* I say. Gram. p. 149.  
 Inquies, *a.* restless.  
 Inquieti, *a.* inquietus, *nom. pl.* busy.  
 Inquinâssent, for inquinavissent, *v. a. 1.* inquino, *sub. plup. 3 pl.* had disgraced, insulted.  
 Inquinatam, *part. perf.* inquinatus, *acc. sing.* polluted.  
 Inquinatior, *a. comp.* more filthy.  
 Inquinaturus, *part. fut.* about to stain.  
 Inquinavit, *v. a. 1.* inquino, *ind. perf. 3 sing.* disgraced.  
 Inquit, *v. def.* inquit, or inquam, *ind. pres. & perf. 3 sing.* says, said, Gram. p. 149.  
 Inquiunt, *v. def.* inquit, or inquam, *ind. pres. 3 pl.* say.  
 Insanirem, *v. n. 4.* insanio, *sub. imp. 3 sing.* I should be foolish.  
 Insatiabilis, *a.* insatiable.  
 Inscia, *a.* inscius, *nom. sing. f.* heedless, ignorant.  
 Insequendum, *part. fut.* insequendus, *acc. sing.* to be pursued.  
 Insequentes, *part. pres.* insequens, *acc. pl.* pursuing.  
 Insequenti, *part. pres.* insequens, *abl. sing.* ensuing.  
 Insequentibus, *part. pres.* insequens, *abl. pl.* succeeding.  
 Insequitur, *v. d. 3.* insequor, *ind. pres. 3 sing.* pursues.  
 Inserens, *part. pres.* thrusting in.  
 Inserviens, *part. pres.* humoring.  
 Inservisse, for inserviisse, *v. n. 4.* inservio, *inf. pres.* to have attended to.  
 Inserviunt, *v. n. 4.* inservio, *ind. pres. 3. pl.* attend to.  
 Insidiantur, *v. d. 1.* insidior, *ind. pres. 3 pl.* deceive.  
 Insidiarum, *s. f. 1.* insidiæ, *gen. pl.* of treachery. Gram. p. 62. 7.  
 Insidiatoris, *s. m. 3.* insidiator, *gen. sing.* of the deceiver.  
 Insidiis, *s. f. 1.* insidiæ, *abl. pl.* ambushade, treachery.  
 Insidiosum, *a.* insidiosus, *acc. sing.* crafty, treacherous.  
 Insidiosus, *a.* deceitful.

- Insignem, *a. insignis, acc. sing.* extraordinary.  
 Insigni, *a. insignis, abl. sing.* remarkable.  
 Insignibus, *s. n. 3. insigne, abl. pl.* (by, with) marks, badges.  
 Insignis, *a. extraordinary, excellent*  
 Insilit, *v. n. 4. insilio, ind. pres. 3 sing.* leaps upon.  
 Insitum, *part. perf. insitus, acc. sing.* natural.  
 Insolitum, *part. perf. insolitus, acc. sing.* unusual.  
 Insuperato, *part. perf. insperatus, abl. sing. ex —,* unexpectedly.  
 Instabat, *v. a. 1. insto, ind. imp. 3 sing.* was urging.  
 Instantem, *a. instans, acc. sing.* instant, immediate.  
 Instat, *v. n. 1. insto, ind. pres. 3 sing.* threatens, is near.  
 Instituerunt, *v. a. 3. instituo, ind. perf. 3 pl.* entered into.  
 Instituisset, *v. a. 3. instituo, sub. plup. 3 sing.* had instructed.  
 Instituit, *v. a. 3. instituo, ind. perf. 3 sing.* ordained, made, instructed.  
 Institutis, *s. n. 2. institutum, abl. pl.* (with, by) institutions.  
 Instructâ, *part. perf. instructus, abl. sing.* arrayed.  
 Instructis, *part. perf. instructus, abl. pl.* furnished  
 Instructus, *part. perf. provided.*  
 Instrui, *v. p. 3. instruor, inf. pres.* to be supplied.  
 Instruere, *v. a. 3. instruo, inf. pres.* to prepare, produce.  
 Instrumenta, *s. n. 2. instrumentum, nom. pl.* the means.  
 Instrumentum, *s. n. 2. instrument*  
 Instruxit, *v. a. 3. instruo, ind. perf. 3 sing.* prepared.  
 Insuêtâ, *part. perf. insuëtus, abl. sing.* unusual.  
 Insuëtis, *part. perf. insuëtus, dat. pl.* unaccustomed.  
 Insuëtus, *part. perf. insuëtus, acc. pl.* unpractised.  
 Insulam, *s. f. 1. insula, acc. sing.* the island.  
 Insulæ, *s. f. 1. insula, gen. sing.* of the island.  
 Insultat, *v. n. 1. insulto, ind. pres. 3 sing.* derides.  
 Insuper, *conj.* besides.  
 Insuperabiles, *a. insuperabilis, acc. pl.* invincible.  
 Intactum, *part. perf. intactus, acc. sing.* untouched.  
 Integer, *a. safe, without a wound.*  
 Integrabat, *v. a. 1. integro, ind. imp. 3 sing.* renewed.  
 Integram, *a. integer, acc. sing.* unsettled.  
 Integro, *a. integer, abl. sing. ex —,* afresh.  
 Intellecto, *part. perf. intellectus, abl. sing.* being perceived.  
 Intelligere, *v. a. 3. intelligo, inf. pres.* to perceive.  
 Intelligerent, *v. a. 3. intelligo, sub. imp. 3 pl.* might know.  
 Intelligeret, *v. a. 3. intelligo, sub. imp. 3 sing.* perceived.  
 Intelligi, *v. p. 3. intelligor, inf. pres.* to be understood.  
 Intelligo, *v. a. 3. I perceive.*  
 Intemperans, *a. intemperate.*  
 Intempestivè, *ad.* unseasonably.  
 Intendit, *v. a. 3. intendo, ind. perf. 3 sing.* sought, gazed, stretched.  
 Intenduntur, *v. p. 3. intendor, ind. pres. 3 pl.* are fixed.  
 Intenti essent, *v. p. 3. intendor, sub. plup. 3 pl.* were attentive to.  
 Inter, *prep.* among, with, between, to, amidst, in.  
 Intercapedinem, *s. f. 3. intercapedo, acc. sing.* interval.  
 Intercedente, *part. pres. intercedens, abl. sing.* interceding.

- Interdictum, *s. n.* 2. prohibition.  
 Interdicunt, *v. a.* 3. interdicto, *ind. pres.* 3 *pl.* forbid.  
 Interdiu, *ad.* by day.  
 Interdum, *ad.* sometimes.  
 Interea, *ad.* meanwhile.  
 Interest, *v. im.* it matters.  
 Interestet, *v. im.* interest, *sub. imp.* might differ.  
 Interfecerat, *v. a.* 3. interficio, *ind. plup.* 3 *sing.* had slain.  
 Interficcissent, *v. a.* 3. interficio, *sub. plup.* 3 *pl.* had destroyed.  
 Interfecit, *v. a.* 3. interficio, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* killed.  
 Interfecta est, *v. p.* 3. interficior, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* she was put to death.  
 Interfecti, *part. perf.* interfectus, *gen. sing.* murdered.  
 Interfectis, *part. perf.* interfectus, *abl. pl.* being slain.  
 Interfector, *s. m.* 3. murderer.  
 Interfector, *part. perf.* interfectus, *acc. sing.* murdered.  
 Interfecturum, *part. fut.* interfecturus, *acc. sing.* about to kill.  
 Interficere, *v. a.* 3. interficio, *inf. pres.* to kill.  
 Interficit, *v. a.* 3. interficio, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* slays, kills.  
 Interficite, *v. a.* 3. interficio, *imp.* 2 *pl.* slay.  
 Interficitur, *v. p.* 3. interficior, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* is killed.  
 Interiit, *v. n. i.* intereo, *ind. perf.* 3. *sing.* died.  
 Interin, *ad.* meanwhile, nevertheless.  
 Interimemus, *v. a.* 3. interimo, *ind. fut.* 1 *pl.* we will kill.  
 Interitus, *s. m.* 4. death.  
 Interitu, *s. m.* 4. interitus, *abl. sing.* (with, by) death, destruction.  
 Interjectis, *part. perf.* interjectus, *abl. pl.* having intervened.  
 Interjecto, *part. perf.* interjectus, *abl. sing.* having intervened.  
 Intermisso, *part. perf.* intermissus, *abl. sing.* being discontinued.  
 Internecivi, *a. internecivus, gen. sing.* deadly.  
 Internuntios, *s. m.* 2. internuntius, *acc. pl.* messengers.  
 Interprete, *s. c.* 3. interpres, *abl. sing.* (by, from, the) interpreter.  
 Interrogabat, *v. a.* 1. interrogo, *ind. imp.* 3 *sing.* asked.  
 Interrogare, *v. a.* 1. interrogo, *inf. pres.* to ask.  
 Interrogâsse, *for* interrogavisse, *v. a.* 1. interrogo, *inf. perf.* to have questioned.  
 Interrogata, *part. perf.* interrogatus, *nom. sing. f.* being asked.  
 Interrogavit, *v. a.* 1. interrogo, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* asked.  
 Interrumpant, *v. a.* 3. interrumpo, *sub. pres.* 3 *pl.* may destroy.  
 Interserens, *part. pres.* alleging.  
 Interstrato, *part. perf.* interstratus, *abl. sing.* laid between.  
 Intervallis, *s. n.* 2. intervallum, *abl. pl.* (by, at) intervals.  
 Intervenit, *v. n.* 4. intervenio, *pres. ind.* 3 *sing.* comes along.  
 Intolerandi, *part. fut.* intolerandus, *gen. sing. & nom. pl.* not to be withstood.  
 Intra, *prep.* within, on this side.  
 Intrare, *v. a.* 1. intro, *inf. pres.* to enter.  
 Intravère, *v. a.* 1. intro, *ind. perf.* 3 *pl.* entered.  
 Intravit, *v. a.* 1. intro, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* entered.  
 Intrito, *part. perf.* intritus, *abl. sing.* hashed, minced.  
 Introiret, *v. n. i.* introëo, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* should enter.

- Introitum, *s. m.* 4. introitus, *acc. sing.* entrance.  
 Introitu, *s. m.* 4. introitus, *abl. sing.* (with, by, in) the entrance.  
 Intuens, *part. pres.* observing.  
 Intuentes, *part. pres.* intuens, *nom. & acc. pl.* obeying.  
 Intuentibus, *part. pres.* intuens, *dat. pl.* considering.  
 Intueretur, *v. d.* 2. intueor, *sub. imp.* 3 *pl.* observed.<sup>1</sup>  
 Intueri, *v. d.* 2. intueor, *inf. pres.* to gaze at, to defend.  
 Intuli, *v. a. i.* infero, *ind. perf.* 1 *sing.* have brought.  
 Intulit, *v. a. i.* infero, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* waged, brought forward.  
 Intus, *ad.* within.  
 Inultam, *part. perf.* inultus, *acc. sing.* unpunished.  
 Inutilis, *a.* useless.  
 Invenerat, *v. a.* 4. invenio, *ind. plup.* 3 *sing.* had found.  
 Inveniri, *v. p.* 4. invenior, *inf. pres.* to be found.  
 Invenio, *v. a.* 4. I find.  
 Invenisset, *v. a.* 4. invenio, *sub. plup.* 3 *sing.* he had found.  
 Invenit, *v. a.* 4. invenio, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* finds.  
 Invenit, *v. a.* 4. invenio, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* found.  
 Inventas, *part. perf.* inventus, *acc. pl.* found.  
 Inventionum, *s. f.* 3. inventio, *gen. pl.* of invention.  
 Inventor, *s. m.* 3. an inventor.  
 Inventos esse, *v. p.* 4. invenior, *inf. perf.* to have been found.  
 Inventum, *part. perf.* inventus, *nom. sing. n.* found.  
 Investigandi, *ger. gen.* of investigating.  
 Invicem, *ad.* by turns, mutually.  
 Invidia, *s. f.* 1. malice, malignity; invidiâ, *abl. sing.* (by, with, from) envy.  
 Invidiæ, *s. f.* 1. invidia, *gen. sing.* of envy.  
 Invidiam, *s. f.* 1. invidia, *acc. sing.* envy.  
 Inviolatum, *a.* inviolatus, *nom. & acc. sing.* unhurt.  
 Invisus, *a.* loathed, odious.  
 Invitæ, *a.* invitus, *nom. pl. f.* unwilling.  
 Invitâsse, *for* invitavisse, *v. a.* 1. invito, *inf. perf.* to have invited.  
 Invitat, *v. a.* 1. invito, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* called back.  
 Invitata, *part. perf.* invitatus, *nom. sing. f.* enticed.  
 Invitatis, *dart. perf.* invitatus, *abl. pl.* invited.  
 Invitatus esset, *v. p.* 1. invitor, *sub. plup.* 3 *sing.* was requested.  
 Invitatur, *v. p.* 1. invitor, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* is invited.  
 Invitavit, *v. a.* 1. invito, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* invited.  
 Invitum, *a.* invitus, *acc. sing.* unwilling.  
 Invoceavit, *v. a.* 1. invoeco, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* called for.  
 Iones, *s. m.* 3. *nom. & acc. pl.* Ionians, one of the Grecian families of nations.  
 Ipsa, *pron.* ipse, *nom. sing. f.* she, herself, she; *acc. pl. n.* those.  
 Ipsâ, *pron.* ipse, *abl. sing. f.* itself, the very.  
 Ipsam, *pron.* ipse, *acc. sing. f.* itself.  
 Ipsarum, *pron.* ipse, *gen. pl. f.* of themselves.  
 Ipse, *pron.* I myself, you yourself, he himself.  
 Ipsi, *pron.* ipse, *nom. pl.* they, themselves.  
 Ipsis, *pron.* ipse, *dat. & abl. pl.* (to, from, by) themselves, the very.  
 Ipsius, *pron.* ipse, *gen. sing.* of himself.

- Ipso, *pron.* ipse, *abl. sing.* (with, in) itself, the very.  
 Ipsorum, *pron.* ipse, *gen. pl.* their own.  
 Ipsos, *pron.* ipse, *acc. pl.* them, themselves.  
 Ipsum, *pron.* ipse, *acc. sing.* this very, himself.  
 Irâ, *s. f.* 1. ira, *abl. sing.* (by, with) anger.  
 Iracundos, *a.* iracundus, *acc. pl.* irascible.  
 Iræ, *s. f.* 1. ira, *gen. sing.* of anger  
 Iram, *s. f.* 1. ira, *acc. sing.* anger.  
 Iratus, *a.* offended.  
 Ire, *v. n. i. eo, inf. pres.* to go.  
 Irent, *v. n. i. eo, sub. imp. 3 pl.* should go.  
 Iret, *v. n. i. eo, sub. imp. 3 sing.* should go.  
 Irreütus, *part. perf.* caught, entangled.  
 Irridebas, *v. a. 3. irrideo, ind. imp. 2 sing.* thou wast ridiculing.  
 Irrigandos, *part. fut. irrigandus, acc. pl.* to be watered.  
 Irrigari, *v. p. 1. irrigor, inf. pres.* to be moistened.  
 Irrigui, *a.* irriguus, *nom. pl.* watering.  
 Irritent, *v. a. 1. irrito, sub. pres. 3 pl.* excite.  
 Irritos, *a.* irritus, *acc. pl.* vain.  
 Irruente, *part. pres. irruens, abl. sing.* rushing upon, attacking.  
 Irruperat, *v. n. 3. irrumpo, ind. plup. 3 sing.* had broken into.  
 Is, *pron.* he, this.  
 Ista, *pron.* iste, *nom. sing. f.* that.  
 Isthmiorum, *s. n. 2. Isthmia, (pl.) gen. pl.* of the Isthmian games.  
 Gram. p' 61. 5.  
 Isti, *pron.* iste, *nom. pl.* they.  
 Isto, *pron.* iste, *abl. sing.* that.  
 Istum, *pron.* iste, *acc. sing.* this.  
 Ita, *ad.* so, thus, therefore.  
 Italiâ, *s. f.* 1. Italia, *abl. sing.* (by, from) Italy.  
 Italiæ, *s. f.* 1. Italia, *dat. sing.* (to, for) Italy.  
 Italian, *s. f.* 1. Italia, *acc. sing.* Italy.  
 Italici, *a.* Italicus, *gen. sing.* Italian.  
 Italicis, *a.* Italicus, *abl. pl.* Italian.  
 Itaque, *conj.* therefore.  
 Iter, *s. n. 3.* journey, march, walk.  
 Iterant, *v. a. 1. itero, ind. pres. 3 pl.* they repeat.  
 Iteratâ, *part. perf. iteratus, abl. sing.* renewed.  
 Iterum, *ad.* again.  
 Itinere, *s. n. 3. iter, abl. sing.* (by, on) the journey, march.  
 Itineris, *s. n. 3. iter, gen. sing.* of the journey, march, way.  
 Iverant, *v. n. i. eo, ind. plup. 3 sing.* had gone.

## J.

- Jacebat, *v. n. 2. jaceo. ind. imp. 3 sing.* was lying.  
 Jacentem, *part. pres. jacens, acc. sing.* lying.  
 Jaceret, *v. a. 3. jacio, sub. imp. 3 sing.* spoke of, hinted.  
 Jaceret, *v. n. 2. jaceo, sub. imp. 3 sing.* was lying.  
 Jacientium, *part. pres. jaciens, gen. pl.* heaping upon.  
 Jactabat, *v. a. 1. jacto, ind. imp. 3 sing.* boasted.  
 Jactans, *part. pres.* glorying in.

- Jactant, *v. a.* 1. *jacto, ind. pres.* 3 *pl.* boast.  
 Jactat, *v. a.* 1. *jacto, ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* throws out.  
 Jactis, *part. perf.* *jactus, abl. pl.* hurled.  
 Jactum, *s. m.* 4. *jactus, acc. sing.* a cast or throw.  
 Jactûs, *s. m.* 4. *jactus, gen. sing.* of the cast.  
 Jacuit, *v. n.* 2. *jaceo, ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* fell dead.  
 Jaculum, *s. n.* 2. a javelin.  
 Jam, *ad.* now, besides.  
 Januam, *s. f.* 1. *janua, acc. sing.* the gate.  
 Janiculo, *s. n.* 2. *Janiculum, abl. sing.* (by, on) *Janiculum*, one of the seven hills of Rome.  
 Janiculum, *s. n.* 2. one of the seven hills of Rome.  
 Jecit, *v. a.* 3. *jacio, ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* laid, cast.  
 Jocos, *s. m.* 2. *jocus, acc. pl.* jests. Gram. p. 57. 2.  
 Jocus, *s. m.* 2. a jest.  
 Jove, *s. m.* 3. *Jupiter, abl. sing.* (with, by, from) *Jupiter*, chief of the heathen Gods. Gram. p. 59.  
 Jovem, *s. m.* 3. *Jupiter, acc. sing.* *Jupiter*.  
 Jovi, *s. m.* 3. *Jupiter, dat. sing.* (to, for) *Jupiter*.  
 Jovis, *s. m.* 3. *Jupiter, gen. sing.* of *Jupiter*.  
 Jubentium, *part. pres.* *jubens, gen. pl.* ordering.  
 Juberem, *v. a.* 2. *jubeo, sub. imp.* 1 *sing.* I would bid..  
 Juberet, *v. a.* 2. *jubeo, sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* ordered.  
 Jubet, *v. a.* 2. *jubeo, ind. pres.* 3. *sing.* orders.  
 Jucundè, *ad.* jovially.  
 Jucundior, *a. comp.* more welcome.  
 Jucundiùs, *ad. comp.* more pleasantly.  
 Judex, *s. c.* 3. a judge, an umpire.  
 Judicare, *v. a.* 1. *judico, inf. pres.* to think.  
 Judicaret, *v. a.* 1. *judico, sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* thought.  
 Judicavit, *v. a.* 1. *judico, ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* considered.  
 Judicent, *v. a.* 1. *judico, sub. pres.* 3 *pl.* should judge.  
 Judices, *s. c.* 3. *judex, nom. & acc. pl.* judges.  
 Judicia, *s. n.* 2. *judicium, acc. pl.* trials, judicial power.  
 Judicibus, *s. c.* 3. *judex, abl. pl.* (by, from) judges.  
 Judicii, *s. n.* 2. *judicium, gen. sing.* of a sentence.  
 Judiciis, *s. n.* 2. *judicium, abl. pl.* to (their) taste.  
 Judicio, *s. n.* 2. *judicium, abl. sing.* decision, decree, opinion.  
 Judicis, *s. c.* 3. *judex, gen. sing.* of the judge.  
 Judicium, *s. n.* 2. sentence, verdict.  
 Judico, *v. a.* 1. I condemn.  
 Judicum, *s. c.* 3. *judex, gen. pl.* of the judges.  
 Juglandium, *s. f.* 3. *juglans, gen. pl.* of walnuts.  
 Jugulo, *s. n.* 2. *jugulum, dat. & abl. sing.* (to, by, in) the throat.  
 Jugum, *s. n.* 2. a yoke.  
 Jumenta, *s. n.* 2. *jumentum, nom. pl.* beasts of burden.  
 Juno, *s. f.* 3. *Juno*, the wife of *Jupiter*.  
 Junonem, *s. f.* 3. *Juno, acc. sing.* *Juno*.  
 Junxerant, *v. a.* 3. *jungo, ind. plup.* 3 *pl.* had joined, formed.  
 Junxerunt, *v. a.* 3. *jungo, ind. perf.* 3 *pl.* formed.  
 Jupiter, *s. m.* 3. *Jupiter*, the father of Gods & men. Gram. p. 59.

- Jura, s. n. 3. jus, nom. pl. the rights, the duties.*  
*Juratus, part. perf. being bound by oath.*  
*Juravit, v. a. 1. juro, ind. perf. 3 sing. swore.*  
*Jure, s. n. 3. jus, abl. sing. (with, by) right.*  
*Jure, s. n. 3. jus, abl. sing. (with, by) broth.*  
*Jurejurando, s. n. 2. & 3. jusjurandum, abl. sing. with an oath.*  
 Gram. p. 58.  
*Jurgii, s. n. 2. jurgium, gen. sing. of strife.*  
*Jurisjurandi, s. n. 2 & 3. jusjurandum, gen. sing. of an oath.*  
*Jus, s. n. 3. right, trial, court.*  
*Jusjurandum, s. n. 2 & 3. an oath. Gram. p. 58.*  
*Jussit, v. a. 2. jubeo, ind. perf. 3 sing. ordered, decreed.*  
*Jussisset, v. a. 2. jubeo, sub. plup. 3 sing. had ordered.*  
*Jussus est, v. p. 2. jubeor, ind. perf. 3 sing. he was ordered.*  
*Jusso, part. perf. jussus, abl. sing. ordered.*  
*Justas, a. justus, acc. pl. just.*  
*Justè, ad. uprightly, justly.*  
*Justitia, s. f. 1. justice.*  
*Justitiæ, s. f. 1. justitia, gen. sing. of justice.*  
*Justitiam, s. f. 1. justitia, acc. sing. justice.*  
*Justus, a. upright.*  
*Juvant, v. a. 1. juvo, ind. pres. 3 pl. assist. Gram. p. 124. Exc. 2.*  
*Juvat, v. im. ind. pres. it pleases. Gram. p. 151. Obs. 2.*  
*Juvenca, s. f. 1. a heifer.*  
*Juvencum, s. m. 2. juvencus, acc. sing. a bullock.*  
*Juvenem, s. c. 3. juvenis, acc. sing. a young man. Gram. p. 51.*  
 Exc. 3.  
*Juvenes, s. c. 3. juvenis, nom. pl. young men.*  
*Juveni, s. c. 3. juvenis, dat. sing. (to, for) young man.*  
*Juvenibus, s. c. 3. juvenis, dat. pl. to the young men.*  
*Juventæ, s. f. 1. juventa, gen. sing. of youth.*  
*Juventus, s. f. 3. youth.*  
*Juventute, s. f. 3. juventus, abl. sing. (by, from, in) youth.*  
*Juventutem, s. f. 3. juventus, acc. sing. youth.*  
*Juventutis, s. f. 3. juventus, gen. sing. of the youth.*  
*Juxta, prep. according to, suitable to.*

## L.

- Labor, s. m. 3. exertion.*  
*Laboras, v. a. & n. 1. laboro, ind. pres. 2 sing. thou toilest.*  
*Labore, s. m. 3. labos & labor, abl. sing. (by, with) labor, fatigue, sickness.*  
*Laborem, s. m. 3. labos & labor, acc. sing. toil. Gram. p. 63. III. 1.*  
*Labores, s. m. 3. labos & labor, acc. pl. hardships.*  
*Laboribus, s. m. 3. labor, dat. & abl. pl. (by, with) labors.*  
*Laboriosus, a. laborious.*  
*Laboris, s. m. 3. labor, gen. sing. of labor.*  
*Laboro, v. a. & n. I toil.*  
*Lacedæmona, s. f. 3. Lacedæmon, acc. sing. Sparta, a city of the Peloponnesus. Gram. p. 50. Exc. 3. 1.*  
*Lacedæmonem, s. f. 3. Lacedæmon, acc. sing. Lacedæmon or Sparta. Gram. p. 50. Ex. 3. 1.*



- Lacedæmonii, *s. m. 2. nom. pl.* Lacedæmonians.  
 Lacedæmoniis, *s. m. 2. Lacedæmonii, dat. & abl. pl.* (to, for, with, by) the Lacedæmonians.  
 Lacedæmoniorum, *s. m. 2. Lacedæmonii, gen. pl.* of the Spartans.  
 Lacerari, *v. p. 1. laceror, inf. pres.* to be torn.  
 Lacerat, *v. a. 1. laceror, ind. pres. 3 sing.* tears in pieces.  
 Laceratus, *part. perf.* wounded.  
 Laccēsis, *v. a. 3. lacesso, ind. pres. 2 sing.* thou provokest.  
 Lacrymarent, *v. n. 1. lacrymo, sub. imp. 3 pl.* were weeping.  
 Lacrymas, *s. f. 1. lacryma, acc. pl.* tears.  
 Lacrymis, *s. f. 1. lacryma, dat. & abl. pl.* (to, by, with) tears.  
 Lacte, *s. n. 3. lac, abl. sing.* (by, with) milk.  
 Lacum, *s. m. 2. & 4. lacus, acc. sing.* a pool.  
 Lædere, *v. a. 3. lædo, inf. pres.* to injure.  
 Lædi, *v. p. 3. lædor, inf. pres.* to be hurt, or broken.  
 Læserit, *v. a. 3. lædo, sub. perf. 3 sing.* may have injured.  
 Læsus, *part. perf.* hurt.  
 Lætabantur, *v. d. 1. lætor, ind. imp. 3 pl.* rejoiced.  
 Læti, *a. lætus, nom. pl.* joyful.  
 Lætior, *a. comp.* more cheerful.  
 Lætitia, *s. f. 1. joy.*  
 Lætitiâ, *s. f. 1. lætitia, acc. sing.* merriment.  
 Lætor, *v. d. 1. I rejoice.*  
 Lætum, *a. lætus, acc. sing.* excellent.  
 Læva, *a. lævus, acc. pl. n.* propitious.  
 Lagenam, *s. f. 1. lagena, acc. sing.* a flask.  
 Lagenæ, *s. f. 1. lagena, gen. sing.* of the flask.  
 Lambere, *v. a. 3. lambo, imper. pres. 2 sing.* lap<sup>u</sup>up.  
 Lamberet, *v. a. 3. lambo, sub. imp. 3 sing.* was licking.  
 Lampsacenis, *s. m. 2. Lampsacenus, dat. pl.* to the Lampsacenes, inhabitants of Lampsacus.  
 Lampsaceno, *s. m. 2. Lampsacenus, abl. sing.* (by, from) a native of Lampsacus.  
 Lampsaco, *s. f. 2. Lampsacus, dat. sing.* to Lampsacus, a city of Mysia, on the Hellespont.  
 Lampsacum, *s. f. 2. Lampsacus, acc. sing.* Lampsacus, a city of Mysia.  
 Lanæ, *s. f. 1. lana, gen. sing.* of wool.  
 Languere, *v. n. 2. languo, inf. pres.* to grow feeble.  
 Lanificii, *s. n. 2. lanificium, gen. sing.* of spinning.  
 Laniati sunt, *v. p. 1. lanior, ind. perf. 3 pl.* were torn in pieces.  
 Laniger, *a. fleece bearer.*  
 Lapide, *s. m. 3. lapis, abl. sing.* (by, with, at) a stone, a mile.  
 Lapsus, *part. perf.* falling.  
 Laqueis, *s. m. 2. laqueus, abl. sing.* in snares.  
 Laqueum, *s. m. 2. laqueus, acc. sing.* the halter.  
 Larem, *s. m. 3. lar, acc. sing.* a household deity.  
 Largam, *a. largus, acc. sing.* plentiful.  
 Largè, *ad. liberally.*  
 Largo, *a. largus, abl. sing.* sufficient.  
 Largitione, *s. f. 1. largitio, abl. sing.* in spending, by bribery.

- Lasciviis, *s. f.* 1. lascivia, *abl. pl.* (with, by) ribaldry.  
 Lassabis, *v. a.* 1. lasso, *ind. fut.* 2 *sing.* thou wilt weary thyself.  
 Latam, *a. latus, acc. sing. f.* broad.  
 Latentia, *part. pres.* latens, *acc. pl.* concealed.  
 Latere, *s. m.* 3. later, *abl. sing.* (by, from) brick.  
 Latibula, *s. n.* 2. latibulum, *acc. pl.* recesses.  
 Latibulis, *s. n.* 2. latibulum, *dat. & abl. pl.* shelter.  
 Latior, *a. comp.* larger.  
 Latitudinem, *s. f.* 3. latitudo, *acc. sing.* breadth.  
 Latrando, *ger. abl.* by barking.  
 Latrans, *part. pres.* barking.  
 Latrem, *v. n.* 1. latro, *sub. pres.* 1 *sing.* I bark.  
 Latro, *s. m.* 3. the robber, assassin.  
 Latrocinia, *s. n.* 2. latrocinium, *pl. acc.* robberies.  
 Latrones, *s. m.* 3. latro, *nom. pl.* robbers.  
 Laturi, *part. fut.* laturus, *nom. pl.* about to bring.  
 Lauda, *v. a.* 1. laudo, *imper. pres.* 3 *sing.* commend.  
 Laudabile, *a. laudabilis, nom. sing. n.* praise-worthy.  
 Laudabant, *v. a.* 1. laudo, *ind. imp.* 3. *pl.* praised.  
 Laudanda, *part. fut.* laudandus, *nom. pl. n.* to be praised.  
 Laudâram, *for laudaveram, v. a.* 1. laudo, *plup. ind.* 3 *pl.* I had praised.  
 Laudare, *v. a.* 1. laudo, *inf. pres.* to praise.  
 Laudaret, *v. a.* 1. laudo, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* was praising.  
 Laudari, *v. p.* 1. laudor, *inf. pres.* to be praised.  
 Laudas, *v. a.* 1. laudo, *ind. pres.* 2 *sing.* you praise.  
 Laudâsset, *for laudavisset, v. a.* 1. laudo, *sub. plup.* 3 *sing.* had praised.  
 Laudat, *v. a.* 1. laudo, *ind. imp.* 3 *sing.* praises.  
 Laudatis, *part. perf.* laudatus, *abl. pl.* commended.  
 Laudatur, *v. p.* 1. laudor, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* is praised.  
 Laude, *s. f.* 3. laus, *abl. sing.* (by, with) praise, honor.  
 Laudibus, *s. f.* 3. laus, *dat. & abl. pl.* (to, with) praises.  
 Laurea, *s. f.* 1. the laurel tree.  
 Laus, *s. f.* 5. commendation.  
 Lautè, *ad.* sumptuously.  
 Lautissimi, *a. super.* lautissimus, most sumptuous, noblest.  
 Lautumias, *s. f.* 1. lautumiæ, *acc. pl.* stone quarries, prison at Syracuse.  
 Leæne, *s. f.* 1. læna, *gen. & dat. sing.* (of, to) a lioness.  
 Lectissimâ, *a. sup.* lectissimus, *abl. sing.* choicest.  
 Lecto, *s. m.* 2. lectus, *abl. & dat. sing.* a couch.  
 Lectulo, *s. m.* 2. lectulus, *abl. sing.* (by, on) a couch.  
 Lega'i, *s. m.* 2. legatus, *nom. pl.* ambassadors; *gen. sing.* of an ambassador.  
 Legatio, *s. f.* 3. the embassy.  
 Legatione, *s. f.* 3. legatio, *abl. sing.* (by, with, on) the embassy.  
 Legationes, *s. f.* 3. legatio, *nom. & acc. pl.* embassies.  
 Legatis, *s. m.* 2. legatus, *dat. & abl. pl.* (to, for, by, with) the ambassadors.  
 Legatos, *s. m.* 2. legatus, *acc. pl.* ambassadors.

- Lege, *s. f.* 3. lex, *abl. sing.* (with, by) law.  
 Legem, *s. f.* 3. lex, *acc. sing.* law.  
 Legentis, *part. pres.* legens, *gen. sing.* reading.  
 Legeret, *v. a.* 3. lego, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* he enrolled.  
 Legerunt, *v. a.* 3. lego, *ind. perf.* 3 *pl.* chose.  
 Leges, *s. f.* 3. lex, *nom. & acc. pl.* laws.  
 Legibus, *s. f.* 3. lex, *dat. & abl. pl.* (by, with, to) laws, conditions.  
 Legiones, *s. f.* 3. legio, *nom. & acc. pl.* legions.  
 Legit, *v. a.* 3. lego, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* collects.  
 Legitimas, *a.* legitimus, *acc. pl. f.* suitable.  
 Legitur, *v. p.* 3. legor, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* is chosen.  
 Legum, *s. f.* 3. lex, *gen. pl.* of the laws.  
 Lemniscos, *s. m.* 2. lemniscus, *acc. pl.* garlands.  
 Lenes, *a.* lenis, *nom. & acc. pl.* calm.  
 Leniter, *ad.* at ease.  
 Lentus, *a.* at leisure.  
 Leo, *s. m.* 3. a lion.  
 Leon, *s. m.* 3. Leon, prince of Phlius, in the Peloponnesus.  
 Leone, *s. m.* 3. leo, *abl. sing.* (with, by) a lion.  
 Leonem, *s. m.* 3. leo, *acc. sing.* a lion.  
 Leoni, *s. m.* 3. leo, *dat. sing.* to a lion.  
 Leonis, *s. m.* 3. leo, *gen. sing.* of a lion.  
 Leonte, *s. m.* 3. Leon, *abl. sing.* (by, with) Leon.  
 Leontem, *s. m.* 3. Leon, *acc. sing.* Leon.  
 Leontinorum, *s. c.* 2. Leontini, *gen. pl.* natives of Leontium, in Sicily.  
 Leporem, *s. m.* 3. lepus, *acc. sing.* a hare.  
 Lepus, *s. m.* 3. a hare.  
 Letale, *a.* letalis, *acc. sing. n.* mortal.  
 Letho, *s. n.* 2. lethum, *dat. sing.* to death.  
 Levans, *part. pres.* mounting.  
 Levaret, *v. a.* 1. levo, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* would lighten.  
 Levi, *a.* levis, *abl. sing.* swift. Gram. p. 72. 1.  
 Libamenta, *s. n.* 2. libamentum, *acc. pl.* libations.  
 Libeat, *v. in.* 3. libet, *sub. pres.* it may please.  
 Libenter, *ad.* willingly.  
 Liber, *a.* free. Gram. p. 27.  
 Liberalis, *a.* liberal, generous.  
 Liberalissimum, *a.* liberalissimus, *sup. nom. sing. n.* most exalted.  
 Liberalium, *a.* liberalis, *gen. pl.* liberal.  
 Liberantur, *v. p.* 1. liberor, *ind. pres.* 3 *pl.* are freed.  
 Liberare, *v. a.* 1. libero, *inf. pres.* to free.  
 Liberaret, *v. a.* 1. libero, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* would set free.  
 Liberari, *v. p.* 1. liberor, *inf. pres.* to be freed.  
 Liberata est, *v. p.* 1. liberor, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* was freed.  
 Liberatoris, *s. m.* 3. liberator, *gen. sing.* of the deliverer.  
 Liberatus, *part. perf.* set free.  
 Liberatus est, *v. p.* 1. liberor, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* was freed.  
 Liberavit, *v. a.* 1. libero, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* he freed.  
 Liberè, *ad.* freely, at his pleasure.  
 Liberet, *v. a.* 1. libero, *sub. pres.* 3 *sing.* might free.

- Liberi, *s. m.* 2. Liber, *gen. sing.* of Bacchus, God of wine. Gram. p. 27.
- Liberi, *s. m.* 2. *nom. pl.* the children. Gram. p. 27.
- Liberis, *s. m.* 2. liberi, *dat. & abl. pl.* (to, with) children.
- Liberis, *a. liber, dat. & abl. pl.* free.
- Liberorum, *a. liber, gen. pl.* free.
- Liberorum, *s. m.* 2. liberi, *gen. pl.* children. Gram. p. 27.
- Liberos, *s. m.* 2. liberi, *acc. pl.* children.
- Liberos, *a. liber, acc. pl.* free.
- Libertas, *s. f.* 3. freedom.
- Libertate, *s. f.* 3. libertas, *abl. sing.* liberty, frankness.
- Libertatem, *s. f.* 3. libertas, *acc. sing.* liberty.
- Libertatis, *s. f.* 3. libertas, *gen. sing.* of liberty.
- Liberum, *a. liber, acc. sing.* free.
- Libet, *v. im.* 2. *ind. pres.* it pleases, or delights.
- Libidinis, *s. f.* 3. libido, *gen. sing.* of sensuality.
- Libidinosus, *a. libidinosus, abl. pl.* sensual, licentious.
- Libidinosus, *a. sensual.*
- Libidinum, *s. f.* 3. libido, *gen. pl.* sensuality.
- Libido, *s, f.* 3. the will, fancy, humor.
- Libyæ, *s. f.* 1. Libya, *gen. sing.* of Libya, part of what is now Africa.
- Licet, *v. im.* 2. licet, *sub. pres.* it may be permitted.
- Licentia, *s. f.* 1. freedom, licentiousness.
- Liceret, *v. im.* 2. licet, *sub. imp.* it might be permitted.
- Licet, *v. im.* 2. it is allowable.
- Lictor, *s. m.* 3. lictor, a Roman officer.
- Ligna, *s. n.* 2. lignum, *acc. pl.* logs, or sticks of wood.
- Ligneo, *a. ligneus, abl. sing.* wooden.
- Lignum, *s. n.* 2. *nom. & acc. sing.* a log.
- Limam, *s. f.* 1. lima, *acc. sing.* a file.
- Limibus, *s. n.* 3. limen, *abl. pl.* (by, with) the thresholds.
- Liminis, *s. n.* 3. limen, *gen. sing.* of the house.
- Limo, *s. m.* 2. limus, *abl. sing.* (by, in) mud.
- Lineamentorum, *s. n.* 2. lineamentum, *gen. pl.* of the features.
- Linguam, *s. f.* 1. lingua, *acc. sing.* tongue, mouth.
- Lini, *s. n.* 2. linum, *gen. sing.* of flax.
- Linteo, *s. n.* 2. linteum, *abl. sing.* a curtain.
- Linteum, *s. n.* 2. *nom. & acc.* a curtain.
- Liquidam, *a. liquidus, acc. sing. f.* liquid.
- Liquit, *v. a.* 3. linquo, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* left.
- Liquor, *s. m.* 3. the liquid.
- Liquore, *s. m.* 3. liquor, *abl. sing.* (by, with) the liquid.
- Lis, *s. f.* 3. contention.
- Literarum, *s. f.* 1. literæ, *gen. pl.* learning.
- Littora, *s. n.* 3. littus, *acc. pl.* the shore.
- Litteris, *s. f.* 1. litteræ, *abl. pl.* by letters.
- Loca, *s. m. & n.* 2. locus, *nom. & acc. pl.* places. Gram. p. 49.
- Locare, *v. a.* 1. loco, *inf. pres.* to hire.
- Locatum esse, *v. p.* 1. locor, *inf. perf.* to have been hired.
- Loci, *s. m. & n.* locus, *gen. sing.* of the situation.

- Locis, *s. m. & n. locus, dat. & abl. pl.* (to, by, in) places.  
 Loco, *s. m. & n. locus, dat. & abl. sing.* (to, for, with) place.  
 Locrenses, *s. m. 3. nom. & acc. pl.* Locrians, a people of Greece.  
 Locrensibus, *s. m. 3. Locrenses, abl. pl.* (with, by) Locrians.  
 Locris, *s. m. 2. Locri, dat. & abl. pl.* (to, with) Locrians, a people of Græcia Magna.  
 Locrorum, *s. m. 2. Locri, gen. pl.* of Locrians.  
 Locum, *s. m. & n. locus, acc. sing.* a place.  
 Locupletissimi, *a. sup. locupletissimus, nom. pl.* richest.  
 Locupletissimos, *a. sup. locupletissimus, acc. pl.* most wealthy.  
 Locupletissimus, *a. sup.* wealthiest.  
 Locupletum, *a. locuples, gen. pl.* rich.  
 Locus, *s. m. 2.* the place. Gram. p. 49.  
 Locutam, *part. perf. locutus, acc. sing. f.* spoken.  
 Locutus, *part. perf.* having spoken.  
 Locutus est, *v. d. 3. loquor, ind. perf. 3 sing.* spoke.  
 Longâ, *a. longus, abl. sing. f.* constant.  
 Longam, *a. longus, acc. sing.* long.  
 Longè, *ad.* far, very much.  
 Longinqua, *a. longinquus, acc. pl.* distant.  
 Longinquæ, *a. longinquus, nom. pl.* distant.  
 Longinquiore, *a. longinquior, comp.* longer.  
 Longioribus, *a. longior, comp. abl. pl.* longer.  
 Longitudine, *3. f. 3. longitudo, abl. sing.* (by, in) length.  
 Longitudinem, *s. f. 3. longitudo, acc. sing.* length.  
 Longiùs, *ad. comp.* farther.  
 Longo, *a. longus, abl. sing.* long.  
 Longus, *a.* long.  
 Loquacius, *a. loquacior, comp.* more flippant.  
 Loqui, *v. d. 3. loquor, inf. pres.* to speak.  
 Loquitur, *v. d. 3. loquor, ind. pres. 3 sing.* speaks.  
 Loramenta, *s. n. 2. loramentum, acc. pl.* thongs.  
 Loramentorum, *s. n. 2. loramentum, gen. pl.* of the thongs.  
 Luce, *s. f. 3. lux, abl. sing.* day, light.  
 Lucernam, *s. f. 1. lucerna, acc. sing.* lamp.  
 Lucio, *s. m. 2. Lucius, dat. sing.* to Lucius, a prænomen among the Romans.  
 Lucis, *s. f. 3. lux, gen. sing.* of the light.  
 Lucri, *s. n. 2. lucrum, gen. sing.* of gain.  
 Luero, *s. n. 2. lucrum, abl. sing.* profit.  
 Lucrum, *s. n. 2. nom. & acc. sing.* gain.  
 Luctans, *part. pres.* striving.  
 Luctum, *s. m. 4. luctus, acc. sing.* sorrow.  
 Luctûs, *s. m. 4. luctus, gen. sing.* of sorrow.  
 Ludere, *v. a. 3. ludo, inf. pres.* to deceive.  
 Ludicrum, *s. n. 2.* a show.  
 Ludimagistrum, *s. m. 2. ludimagister, acc. sing.* school-master.  
 Ludis, *s. m. 2. ludus, abl. pl.* (by, with) games.  
 Ludo, *s. m. 2. ludus, abl. sing.* (with, in) sport.  
 Ludorum, *s. m. 2. ludus, gen. pl.* of games.  
 Luere, *v. a. 3. luo, inf. pres.* to suffer.

- Lueretur, *v. p.* 3. luor, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* might be expiated.  
 Lugebit, *v. a.* 2. lugeo, *ind. fut.* shall lament.  
 Lumine, *s. n.* 3. lumen, *abl. sing.* (with, by) a lamp.  
 Lupe, *s. m.* 2. lupus, *voc. sing.* O wolf!  
 Lupi, *s. m.* 2. lupus, *gen. sing.* of a wolf.  
 Lupis, *s. m.* 2. lupus, *dat. & abl. pl.* (to, with, by) the wolves.  
 Lupo, *s. m.* 2. lupus, *dat. sing.* to a wolf.  
 Lupos, *s. m.* 2. lupus, *acc. pl.* the wolves.  
 Lupum, *s. m.* 2. lupus, *acc. sing.* the wolf.  
 Lupus, *s. m.* 2. the wolf.  
 Luscinia, *s. f.* 1. a nightingale.  
 Lusciniam, *s. f.* 1. luscinia, *acc. sing.* a nightingale.  
 Luscinii, *s. m.* 2. luscinius, *gen. sing.* of the nightingale.  
 Luscinio, *s. m.* 2. luscinius, *dat. sing.* to the nightingale.  
 Lustratio, *s. f.* 3. a review.  
 Lustravit, *v. a.* 1. lustrō, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* went about to.  
 Lusu, *s. m.* 4. lusus, *abl. sing.* sport.  
 Lusum, *s. m.* 4. lusus, *acc. sing.* sport.  
 Lusūs, *s. m.* 4. lusus, *gen. sing.* recreation.  
 Luxerunt, *v. a.* 2. lugeo, *ind. perf.* 3 *pl.* mourned for.  
 Luxum, *s. m.* 4. luxus, *acc. sing.* magnificence.  
 Luxuria, *s. f.* 1. extravagance.  
 Luxuriā, *s. f.* 1. luxuria, *abl. sing.* (by, with) luxury.  
 Luxuriæ, *s. f.* 1. luxuria, *gen. & dat. sing.* (of, to) luxury.  
 Luxuriam, *s. f.* 1. luxuria, *acc. sing.* luxury.  
 Luxuriosè, *ad.* luxuriously.  
 Luxuriosus, *a.* luxurious.  
 Lyncurgus, *s. m.* 2. Lyncurgus, a celebrated lawgiver of Sparta.  
 Lympharum, *s. f.* 1. lymphæ, *gen. pl.* of the waters.

## M.

- Macedones, *s. m.* 3. *nom. & acc. pl.* Macedonians.  
 Macedoniā, *s. f.* 1. Macedonia, *abl. sing.* (in, from) Macedonia.  
 Macedoniæ, *s. f.* 1. Macedonia, *gen. sing.* of Macedonia.  
 Macedonicis, *a.* Macedonicus, *dat. & abl. pl.* Macedonian.  
 Macedonum, *s. m.* 3. Macedones, *gen. pl.* of the Macedonians.  
 Machinationibus, *s. f.* 3. machinatio, *abl. pl.* by the devices.  
 Macie, *s. f.* 5. macies, *abl. sing.* by leanness.  
 Mactari, *v. p.* 1. mactor, *inf. pres.* to be sacrificed.  
 Mactati sunt, *v. p.* 1. mactor, *ind. perf.* 3 *pl.* were killed.  
 Macte, *a. indec.*—esse, to increase.  
 Maculis, *s. f.* 1. macula, *abl. pl.* with stains.  
 Magicas, *a.* magicus, *acc. pl.* magical.  
 Magis, *ad.* more, rather.  
 Magis, *s. m.* 2. Magus, *abl. pl.* (by, with) the Magi, Persian priests.  
 Magistræ, *s. f.* 1. magistra, *dat. sing.* to the adviser.  
 Magistratibus, *s. m.* 4. magistratus, *dat. & abl. pl.* (to, with) magistrates.  
 Magistratus, *s. m.* 4. a magistrate.  
 Magistratum, *s. m.* 4. magistratus, *gen. pl.* of magistrates.  
 Magistro, *s. m.* 2. magister, *abl. sing.* (by, from) a teacher.

- Magistros, *s. m.* 2. magister, *acc. pl.* teachers.  
 Magnâ, *a.* magnus, *abl. sing. f.* great.  
 Magna, *a.* magnus, *nom. sing. & acc. pl.* great.  
 Magna, *a.* magnus, *nom. pl. f.* great.  
 Magnam, *a.* magnus, *acc. sing.* great.  
 Magnas, *a.* magnus, *acc. pl.* great.  
 Magnetæ, *s. m.* 1. Magnetæ, *acc. pl.* the people of Magnesia, in Macedonia.  
 Magni, *a.* magnus, *gen. sing.* great.  
 Magnificè, *ad.* magnificently.  
 Magnificentiam, *s. f.* 1. magnificentia, *acc. sing.* magnificence.  
 Magnificentior, *a. comp.* more noble.  
 Magnificentiora, *a.* magnificentior, *comp.* more magnificent. Gram. p. 79. 4.  
 Magnificis, *a.* magnificus, *abl. pl.* magnificent.  
 Magnificum, *a.* magnificus, *nom. sing. n.* magnificent.  
 Magnis, *a.* magnus, *dat. & abl. pl.* great.  
 Magnitudine, *s. f.* 3. magnitudo, *abl. sing.* (by, in) greatness.  
 Magnitudinem, *s. f.* 3. magnitudo, *acc. sing.* greatness.  
 Magnitudinis, *s. f.* 3. magnitudo, *gen. sing.* of greatness.  
 Magno, *a.* magnus, *dat. & abl. sing.* great.  
 Magnoperè, *ad.* earnestly.  
 Magnorum, *a.* magnus, *gen. pl.* mighty.  
 Magnum, *a.* magnus, *acc. sing.* great.  
 Magorum, *s. m.* 2. Magus, *gen. pl.* of the Magi.  
 Majestatem, *s. f.* 3. majestas, *acc. sing.* grandeur, government.  
 Majestatis, *s. f.* 3. majestas, *gen. sing.* of the dignity.  
 Majora, *a.* major, *acc. pl. n. comp.* greater.  
 Major, *a. comp.* greater, elder, superior. Gram. p. 79. 1.  
 Majore, *a. comp.* major, *abl. sing.* greater.  
 Majorem, *a. comp.* major, *acc. sing.* greater.  
 Majoribus, *a. comp. abl. pl.* greater.  
 Majoris, *a. comp. gen. sing.* greater.  
 Majorum, *s. m.* 3. majores, (pl.) *gen. pl.* of ancestors.  
 Majus, *a. comp.* major, *nom. & acc. sing. n.* greater.  
 Mala, *s. n.* 2. malum, *acc. pl.* evils, vices, misfortunes.  
 Malè, *ad.* ill, wickedly, unfortunately, much.  
 Maledicit, *v. a.* 3. maledico, *ind. pres. 3 sing.* rails at.  
 Maledixit, *v. a.* 3. maledico, *ind. perf. 3 sing.* railed at.  
 Malefico, *a.* maleficus, *dat. sing.* malignant.  
 Maleficos, *a.* maleficus, *acc. pl.* mischievous.  
 Maleficum, *a.* maleficus, *acc. sing.* malignant.  
 Maleficus, *a.* mischievous.  
 Mali, *a.* malus, *nom. pl.* wicked.  
 Mali, *s. n.* 2. malum, *gen. sing.* of evil, misfortune.  
 Malis, *a.* malus, *dat. & abl. pl.* wicked.  
 Malis, *s. n.* 2. malum, *dat. & abl. pl.* (to, by) misfortunes.  
 Malitiâ, *s. f.* 1. malitia, *abl. sing.* (by, with,) fraud.  
 Malle, *v. n. i.* malo, *inf. pres.* to prefer. Gram. p. 146.  
 Mallent, *v. n. i.* malo, *sub. imp. 3 pl.* preferred, should prefer.  
 Malo, *s. n.* 2. malum, *abl. sing.* (by, in) sickness.

- Malorum, *a. malus, gen. pl.* wicked.  
 Malum, *s. n. 2. malum, acc. sing.* evil.  
 Malunt, *v. n. i. malo, ind. pres. 3 pl.* prefer.  
 Malus, *a.* unskilful.  
 Mammâ, *s. f. 1. mamma, abl. sing.* (in, by) the breast.  
 Manavit, *v. a. & n. 1. mano, ind. perf. 3 sing.* continued.  
 Mandata, *s. n. 2. mandatam, acc. pl.* demands.  
 Mandè, *ad.* early in the morning.  
 Manere, *v. a. 2. maneo, inf. pres.* to remain.  
 Manet, *v. n. 2. maneo, ind. pres. 3 sing.* remains.  
 Manibus, *s. f. 4. manus, dat. & abl. pl.* (to, with) hands.  
 Manibus, *s. m. 3. Manes, (pl.) dat. pl.* to the shades.  
 Manifesta, *a. manifestus, nom. sing. f.* evident.  
 Manlium, *s. m. 2. Manlius, acc. sing.* a Roman nomen, or family name.  
 Manlio, *s. m. 2. Manlius, dat. sing.* to Manlius  
 Mansit, *v. n. 2. maneo, ind. perf. 3 sing.* remained.  
 Mansuetudinem, *s. f. 3. mansuetudo, acc. sing.* gentleness.  
 Manu, *s. f. 4. manus, abl. sing.* (by, with) a hand, a band.  
 Manum, *s. f. 4. manus, acc. sing.* the hand.  
 Manumittendi, *ger. gen.* of manumission.  
 Manus, *s. f. 4. a band of soldiers; nom. & acc. pl.* hands. Gram. p. 55. Exc. 1.  
 Manùs, *s. f. 4. manus, gen. sing.* of a hand.  
 Marathona, *s. m. 3. Marathon, acc. sing.* Marathou, a village of Attica. Gram. p. 50. Ex. 3. 1.  
 Marathonìa, *a. Marathoniùs, nom. sing. f.* of Marathon.  
 Marathonio, *a. Marathoniùs, abl. sing.* of Marathon.  
 Marcellus, *s. m. 2. Marcellus,* a famous Roman general.  
 Marcus, (Pomponius) *s. m. 2. a tribune of the common people at Rome.*  
 Mardis, *s. m. 2. Mardi, abl. pl.* (by, from) the Mardians, a people of Asia.  
 Margine, *s. d. 3. margo, abl. sing.* (by, on) a side.  
 Mari, *s. n. 3. mare, dat. & abl. sing.* (to, on) the sea. Gram. p. 51. Exc. 1.  
 Maria, *s. n. 3. mare, acc. pl.* seas. Gram. p. 51. 2.  
 Marinæ, *a. marinus, gen. sing. f.* of the sea.  
 Maris, *s. n. 3. mare, gen. sing.* of the sea.  
 Marte, *s. m. 3. Mars, abl. sing.* (by, in) the fight.  
 Massam, *s. f. 1. massa, acc. sing.* a lump.  
 Mater, *s. f. 3. a mother.*  
 Materia, *s. f. 1. materials.*  
 Materiali, *s. f. 1. materia, acc. sing.* materials.  
 Matre, *s. f. 3. mater, abl. sing.* (by, from) a mother.  
 Matrem, *s. f. 3. mater, acc. sing.* a mother.  
 Matri, *s. f. 3. mater, dat. sing.* to the mother.  
 Matrimonium, *s. n. 2. matrimony.*  
 Matronarum, *s. f. 1. matrona, gen. pl.* of matrons.  
 Matronas, *s. f. 1. matrona, acc. pl.* wives.  
 Matura, *a. maturus, nom. sing. f.* ripe.



- Maxima, *a. sup. maximus, nom. sing. & nom. & acc. pl. n.* very great; *maximâ, abl. sing.* very great, the greatest. Gram. p. 79. 1.  
 Maxima, *a. maximus, nom. pl. f.* greatest.  
 Maximam, *a. maximus, acc. sing.* greatest.  
 Maximarum, *a. maximus, gen. pl.* greatest.  
 Maximas, *a. maximus, acc. pl.* very great.  
 Maximè, *ad. especially, nearly.* Gram. p. 160.  
 Maximis, *a. maximus, abl. pl.* very great.  
 Maximo, *a. sup. maximus, abl. sing.* greatest.  
 Maximum, *a. maximus, acc. sing.* greatest.  
 Maximus, *a. sup.* very great.  
 Me, *pron. ego, acc. sing. me.* Gram. p. 81.  
 Mea, *a. meus, nom. sing. f.* my, mine.  
 Meâ, *a. meus, abl. sing. f.* my.  
 Meam, *a. meus, acc. sing. f.* my.  
 Mecum, *pron. & prcp. abl. sing.* with me. Gram. p. 84. 2.  
 Media, *a. medius, nom. sing. f.* lying between.  
 Mediam, *a. medius, acc. sing.* the middle of.  
 Medicinam, *s. f. 1. medicina, acc. sing.* medicine, cure.  
 Medicis, *s. m. 2. medicus, abl. pl.* (by, from) physicians.  
 Medico, *s. m. 2. medicus, dat. & abl. sing.* (to, with) a physician.  
 Medicum, *s. m. 2. medicus, acc. sing.* a physician.  
 Medio, *a. medius, abl. sing.* in the midst of.  
 Mediocre, *a. mediocris, acc. sing.* ordinary, small.  
 Mediocris, *a.* middling, indifferent.  
 Medis, *s. m. 2. Medi, (pl.) dat. & abl. pl.* (to, from) the Medes, a people of Asia.  
 Mediam, *a. medius, acc. sing.* the middle of.  
 Medium, *s. n. 2. nom. & acc. sing.* the midst.  
 Medius, *a.* common.  
 Medius, *a.* Median.  
 Medùm, *s. m. 2. Medi, gen. pl.* of the Medes.  
 Megaram, *s. f. 1. Megara, acc. sing.* to Megara, a city of Greece.  
 Meherculè, *ad.* by Hercules, indeed.  
 Mehercules, *ad.* indeed.  
 Mei, *a. meus, gen. sing. & nom. pl.* my, mine.  
 Meliore, *a. melior, abl. sing.* better, Gram. p. 79. 1.  
 Meliorum, *a. melior, comp. gen. pl.* better.  
 Melius, *a. melior, comp. nom. & acc. sing. n.* better.  
 Meliùs, *ad. comp.* better. Gram. p. 160.  
 Melos, *s. n. tript.* melody. Gram. p. 60. 4.  
 Membra, *s. n. 2. membrum, nom. & acc. pl.* the members, limbs.  
 Memini, *v. def.* I remember. Gram. p. 149.  
 Meminisse, *v. def. memini, inf. perf.* to remember.  
 Meminisset, *v. def. memini, sub. plup.* 3 *sing.* would remember.  
 Meministi, *v. def. memini, ind. perf.* 2 *sing.* thou rememberest.  
 Memorabile, *a. memorabilis, nom. sing. n.* memorable.  
 Memoras, *v. a. 1. inemoror, ind. pres.* 2 *sing.* thou tellest.  
 Memoria, *s. f. 1. memoria, abl. sing.* (by, from) memory, mention.  
 Memoria, *s. f. 1. memoria, gen. & dat. sing.* memory.  
 Memoriam, *s. f. 1. memoria, acc. sing.* the memory.

- Mendaces, *s. c.* 3. mendax, *nom. pl.* liars.  
 Mendacio, *s. n.* 2. mendacium, *dat. & abl. sing.* (to, by, with) a lie.  
 Mendacium, *s. n.* 2. a lie.  
 Mens, *s. f.* 3. mind.  
 Mensa, *s. f.* 1. a table; mensâ, *abl. sing.* (by, from) a table.  
 Mensæ, *s. f.* 1. mensa, *nom. pl.* the tables.  
 Mensam, *s. f.* 1. mensa, *acc. sing.* the table.  
 Mensem, *s. m.* 3. mensis, *acc. sing.* month.  
 Menses, *s. m.* 3. mensis, *nom. & acc. pl.* months.  
 Mensibus, *s. m.* 3. mensis, *dat. & abl. pl.* (to, by, on) the months.  
 Mentione, *s. f.* 3. mentio, *abl. sing.* mention.  
 Mentiri, *v. d.* 4. mentior, *inf. pres.* to lie.  
 Mentis, *s. f.* 3. mens, *gen. sing.* of the mind.  
 Mentita, *part. perf.* mentitus, *nom. sing. f.* having disguised.  
 Meo, *a. meus, dat. & abl. sing.* my, mine.  
 Meos, *a. meus, acc. pl.* my, mine.  
 Mercari, *v. d.* 1. mercor, *inf. pres.* to bargain.  
 Mercatûs, *s. m.* 4. mercatus, *gen. sing.* of traffic, market.  
 Mercede, *s. f.* 3. merces, *abl. sing.* by a reward.  
 Mercedem, *s. f.* 3. merces, *acc. sing.* a reward.  
 Merces, *s. f.* 3. reward.  
 Mercium, *s. f.* 3. merx, *gen. pl.* of goods.  
 Mercurio, *s. m.* 2. Mercurius, *dat. sing.* to Mercury, the messenger of Jupiter.  
 Meretur, *v. d.* 2. mereor, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* deserves.  
 Meridianus, *a.* meridian, of midday.  
 Meriti, *s. n.* 2. meritum, *gen. sing.* of a benefit.  
 Meritò, *ad.* deservedly.  
 Meritum, *s. n.* 2. a favor, merit.  
 Mersum, *part. perf.* mersus, *nom. sing.* sunk, hidden.  
 Metallorum, *s. n.* 2 metallum, *gen. pl.* of metals.  
 Metu, *s. m.* 4. metus, *abl. sing.* from fear.  
 Metuas, *v. a.* 3. metuo, *sub. pres.* 2 *sing.* thou shouldst fear.  
 Metuendus, *part. fut.* to be feared.  
 Metuens, *part. pres.* fearing.  
 Metuentes, *part. pres.* metuens, *nom. & acc. pl.* fearing.  
 Metuentibus, *part. pres.* metuens, *dat. & abl. pl.* fearing.  
 Metui, *v. p.* 3. metuor, *inf. pres.* to be feared.  
 Metum, *s. m.* 4. metus, *acc. sing.* fear.  
 Metus, *s. m.* 4. fear.  
 Meum, *a. meus, nom. & acc. sing.* my, mine.  
 Meus, *a.* my, mine.  
 Mi, *a. meus, voc. sing.* my. Gram. p. 83.  
 Mi, *for mihi, pron. ego, dat. sing.* to me. Gram. p. 81. Obs. 2.  
 Micantes, *part. pres.* micans, *nom. pl.* glittering.  
 Micytho, *s. m.* 2. Micythus, *dat. sing.* to Micythus.  
 Migrantium, *part. pres.* migrans, *gen. pl.* removing.  
 Migrationem, *s. f.* 3. migratio, *acc. sing.* removal.  
 Migretur, *v. im.* inigratur, *sub. pres.* a removal must be made.  
 Mihi, *pron. ego, dat. sing.* to me.  
 Milesiâ, *a.* Milesius, *abl. sing.* Milesian.

- Miletum, *s. f.* 2. Miletus, *acc. sing.* Miletus, the capital of Ionia.  
 Militares, *a. militaris, nom. pl.* belonging to war.  
 Militari, *a. militaris, dat. & abl. sing.* military.  
 Militaribus, *a. militaris, abl. pl.* military.  
 Militaris, *a. nom. & gen. sing.* military.  
 Militaverant, *v. n.* 1. milito, *ind. plup. 3 pl.* had served.  
 Milite, *s. c.* 3. miles, *abl. sing.* (with, by) a soldier.  
 Militem, *s. c.* 3. miles, *acc. sing.* soldier, soldiery.  
 Milites, *s. c.* 3. miles, *nom. & acc. pl.* the soldiers.  
 Militi, *s. c.* 3. miles, *dat. sing.* to the soldier.  
 Militia, *s. f.* 1. a campaign.  
 Militiam, *s. f.* 1. militia, *acc. sing.* service.  
 Militiæ, *s. f.* 1. militia, *gen. & dat. sing.* war, service.  
 Militibus, *s. c.* 3. miles *dat. & abl. pl.* the soldiers.  
 Militum, *s. c.* 3. miles, *gen. pl.* of the soldiers.  
 Mille, *a.* a thousand.  
 Millia, *s. n.* 3. mille, *nom. & acc. pl.* thousand. Gram. p. 76.  
 Millibus, *s. n.* 3. mille, *dat. & abl. pl.* thousand.  
 Miltiades, *s. m.* 3. Miltiades, an Athenian general.  
 Miltiadi, *s. m.* 3. Miltiades, *dat. sing.* to Miltiades.  
 Miluo, *s. m.* 2. Miluus, *dat. & abl. sing.* (from, by) a kite.  
 Miluum, *s. m.* 2. miluus, *acc. sing.* a kite.  
 Milvii, *s. m.* 2. milvus, *gen. sing.* of the kite.  
 Milvius, *s. m.* 2. the kite.  
 Minaciter, *ad.* in a threatening manner.  
 Minaretur, *v. d.* 1. minor, *sub. imp. 3 sing.* threatened.  
 Minaris, *v. d.* 1. minor, *ind. pres. 2 sing.* thou threatenest.  
 Minerva, *s. f.* 1. Minerva, the goddess of wisdom.  
 Minervæ, *s. f.* 1. Minerva, *gen. & dat. sing.* (of, to) Minerva.  
 Minii, *s. n.* 2. minium, *gen. sing.* of red lead.  
 Minimam, *a. minimus, sup. acc. sing.* very small, smallest. Gram.  
 p. 79. 1.  
 Minimè, *ad.* by no means, least of all. Gram. p. 160.  
 Minimis, *a. minutus, sup. dat. & abl. pl.* most trifling.  
 Minimùm, *ad.* very little.  
 Minis, *s. f.* 1. minæ, (pl.), *dat. & abl. pl.* (to, by) menaces. Gram.  
 p. 62. 7.  
 Ministerio, *s. n.* 2. ministerium, *dat. & abl. sing.* (to, with) service.  
 Ministrare, *v. a.* 1. ministro, *inf. pres.* to wait upon.  
 Ministratores, *s. m.* 3. ministrator, *acc. pl.* attendants.  
 Minitabundus, *a.* threatening much, with many threats.  
 Minoem, *s. m.* 3. Minos, *acc. sing.* Minos, judge of Hell.  
 Minor, *a. comp.* smaller. Gram. p. 79. 1.  
 Minorem, *a. minor, comp. parvus, acc. sing.* the less. Gram. p.  
 50. Exc. 3. 1.  
 Minores, *a. minor, comp. acc. pl.* the less. Gram. p. 79. 1.  
 Minores, *s. c.* 3. *nom. & acc. pl.* inferiors. Gram. p. 61. 6.  
 Minùs, *ad.* less. Gram. p. 160.  
 Mirâ, *a. mirus, abl. sing. f.* wonderful.  
 Mirabantur, *v. d.* 1. miror, *ind. imp. 3 pl.* wondered at.  
 Mirabilia, *a. mirabilis, nom. pl. n.* remarkable. Gram. p. 72. 2.

- Mirabili, *a.* mirabilis, *abl. sing.* extraordinary. Gram. p. 72. 1.  
 Mirabundi, *a.* mirabundus, *nom. pl.* marvelling.  
 Miraculo, *s. n.* 2. miraculum, *dat. & abl. sing.* (to, for, by) a prodigy.  
 Miraculum, *s. n.* 2. *nom. & acc. sing.* miracle.  
 Mirandam, *part. fut.* mirandus, *acc. sing.* amazing.  
 Mirans, *part. pres.* admiring.  
 Miretur, *v. d.* 1. mirror, *sub. pres.* 3 *sing.* would admire.  
 Mirum, *a.* mirus, *nom. & acc. sing.* extravagant, strange.  
 Miscere, *v. a.* 2. misceo, *inf. pres.* to mix.  
 Miscet, *v. a.* 2. misceo, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* puts into confusion.  
 Miscuit, *v. a.* 2. misceo, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* disturbed.  
 Miser, *a.* miserable.  
 Miserabiles, *a.* miserabilis, *nom. pl.* lamentable.  
 Miseræ, *a.* miser, *dat. sing.* wretched.  
 Miseram, *v. a.* 3. mitto, *ind. plup.* 1 *sing.* I had sent.  
 Miseranda, *part. fut.* miserandus, *nom. & acc. pl.* deserving pity.  
 Miserant, *v. a.* 3. mitto, *ind. plup.* 3 *pl.* had sent.  
 Miserantes, *part. pres.* miserans, *nom. pl.* pitying.  
 Miseratione, *s. f.* 3. miseratio, *abl. sing.* (by, with) complaining.  
 Misère, *v. a.* 3. mitto, *ind. perf.* 3 *pl.* sent.  
 Misericordia, *s. f.* 1. pity, clemency; misericordiâ, *abl. sing.* (by with) pity.  
 Misericors, *a.* merciful.  
 Miseriorem, *a. comp.* miserior, *acc. sing.* more wretched.  
 Miseros, *a.* miser, *acc. pl.* unhappy.  
 Miserrimæ, *a.* miserrimus, *sup. gen. sing.* most wretched.  
 Miserrimam, *a.* miserrimus, *sup. acc. sing. f.* most wretched.  
 Miserrimum, *a.* miserrimus, *sup. acc. sing.* very miserable.  
 Miserum, *a.* miser, *acc. sing.* wretched.  
 Miserunt, *v. a.* 3. mitto, *ind. perf.* 3 *pl.* they sent.  
 Mississe, *v. a.* 3. mitto, *inf. perf.* to have sent.  
 Misit, *v. a.* 3. mitto, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* sent.  
 Missæ, *part. perf.* missus, *nom. pl.* sent.  
 Missis, *part. perf.* missus, *abl. pl.* sent.  
 Missos, *part. perf.* missus, *acc. pl.* sent.  
 Missum, *part. perf.* missus, *acc. sing.* discharged.  
 Missurum, *part. fut.* missurus, *acc. sing.* about to send.  
 Missus, *part. perf.* sent.  
 Missus est, *v. p.* 3. mittor, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* was sent.  
 Mittar, *v. p.* 3. mittor, *sub. pres.* 1 *sing.* I may be sent.  
 Mittere, *v. a.* 3. mitto, *inf. pres.* to send.  
 Mittit, *v. a.* 3. mitto, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* he sends.  
 Mixtus; *part. perf.* composed.  
 Moderatio, *s. f.* 3. moderation.  
 Moderationis, *s. f.* 3. moderatio, *gen. sing.* moderation.  
 Moderatus, *a.* mild.  
 Modestiâ, *s. f.* 1. modestia, *abl. sing.* (by, with) sobriety.  
 Modò, *ad.* only, if only, now, lately.  
 Modo, *s. m.* 2. modus, *abl. sing.* (by, in) the way, manner, measure  
 Modum, *s. m.* 2. modus, *acc. sing.* manner, measure.

- Modus, *s. m.* 2. restraint.  
 Mœnia, *s. n.* 2. & 3. the walls. Gram. p. 62. 8.  
 Mœnibus, *s. n.* 2. & 3. mœnia, *dat. & abl. pl.* (to, by, on) walls.  
 Mœrens, *part. pres. sad.*  
 Mœrore, *s. m.* 3. mœror, *abl. sing.* (by, with) sorrow.  
 Mœstitia, *s. f.* 1. sadness.  
 Mœstus, *a.* discontented.  
 Molesta, *a.* molestus, *nom. sing. f.* grievous.  
 Molestissimos, *a.* molestissimus *sup. acc. pl.* most irksome.  
 Molestis, *a.* molestus, *dat. & abl. pl.* troublesome.  
 Molestus, *a.* troublesome.  
 Moliens, *part. pres.* designing.  
 Molitionibus, *s. f.* 3. molitio, *abl. sing.* by the building.  
 Momentum, *s. n.* 2. importance.  
 Momordit, *v. a.* 3. mordeo, *ind. perf. 3 sing.* gnawed.  
 Monere, *v. a.* 2. moneo, *inf. pres.* to admonish.  
 Monet, *v. a.* 2. moneo, *ind. pres. 3 sing.* teaches.  
 Mons, tis, *s. m.* 3. a mountain.  
 Monstrabat, *v. a.* 1. monstro, *ind. imp. 3 sing.* was telling.  
 Monstrâro, *for monstravero, v. a.* 1. monstro, *sub. fut. 1 sing.* I shall show.  
 Monstrato, *part. perf.* monstratus, *abl. sing.* shown.  
 Monstrum, *s. n.* 2. a monster.  
 Montis, *s. m.* 3. mons, *gen. sing.* of the mountain.  
 Montibus, *s. m.* 3. mons, *dat. & abl. pl.* (to, by, on) mountains.  
 Montium, *s. m.* 3. mons, *gen. pl.* of the mountains.  
 Monumenta, *s. n.* 2. monumentum, *acc. pl.* memorial.  
 Moram, *s. f.* 1. mora, *acc. sing.* delay.  
 Morarentur, *v. d.* 1. moror, *sub. imp. 3 pl.* delayed.  
 Morbo, *s. m.* 2. morbus, *abl. sing.* (by, with) disease.  
 Mordaci, *a.* mordax, *dat. sing.* snappish.  
 Mordaciorem, *a. comp.* mordacior, *acc. sing.* more cutting.  
 More, *s. m.* 3. mos, *abl. sing.* (by, in) the manner.  
 Morem, *s. m.* 3. mos, *acc. sing.* a custom.  
 Moreretur, *v. d.* 3. & 4. morior, *sub. imp. 3 sing.* died.  
 Mores, *s. m.* 3. mos, *nom. & acc. pl.* manners.  
 Mori, *v. d.* 3. & 4. morior, *inf. pres.* to die.  
 Moriar, *v. d.* 3. & 4. morior, *sub. pres. 1 sing.* I may die.  
 Moribus, *s. m.* 3. mos, *abl. pl.* (by, with) the manners, institutions.  
 Moriendi, *ger. gen.* of dying.  
 Moriendum, *ger.* must die.  
 Moriens, *part. pres.* dying.  
 Moris, *s. m.* 3. mos, *gen. sing.* of fashion.  
 Moritur, *v. d.* 3. & 4. morior, *ind. pres. 3 sing.* dies.  
 Morituræ, *a.* moriturus, *nom. pl. f.* about to die.  
 Moror, *v. d.* 1. I value, I linger.  
 Mors, *s. f.* 3. death.  
 Morsibus, *s. m.* 4. morsus, *abl. pl.* (by, with) the bitings.  
 Morsu, *s. m.* 4. morsus, *abl. sing.* by the bite.  
 Mortales, *s. c.* 3. mortalis, *nom. pl.* mortals.  
 Morte, *s. f.* 3. mors, *abl. sing.* death.

- Mortem, *s. f.* 3. mors, *acc. sing.* death.  
 Morti, *s. f.* 3. mors, *dat. sing.* to death.  
 Mortis, *s. f.* 3. mors, *gen. sing.* of death.  
 Mortui, *part. perf.* mortuus, *gen. sing. & nom. pl.* dead.  
 Mortuo, *part. perf.* mortuus, *dat. & abl. sing.* dead.  
 Mortuos, *part. perf.* mortuus, *acc. pl.* dead.  
 Mortuorum, *part. perf.* mortuus, *gen. pl.* dead.  
 Mortuum, *part. perf.* mortuus, *acc. sing.* dead.  
 Moruin, *s. m.* 3. mos, *gen. pl.* of manners, disposition.  
 Mos, *s. m.* 3. a custom, a fashion.  
 Moti sunt, *v. p.* 2. moveor, *ind. perf.* 3 *pl.* were inclined.  
 Motibus, *s. m.* 4. motus, *dat. & abl. pl.* (by, in) revolts.  
 Motu, *s. m.* 4. motus, *abl. sing.* (in, with) motion.  
 Motum, *s. m.* 4. motus, *acc. sing.* rebellion.  
 Motus, *s. m.* 4. *nom. sing. & acc. pl.* motion, the motions, commo-  
 tions.  
 Motus, *part. perf.* affected.  
 Moveat, *v. a.* 3. moveo, *sub. pres.* 3 *sing.* let (it) disturb.  
 Movebat, *v. a.* 2. moveo, *ind. imp.* 3 *sing.* disturbed.  
 Moverat, *v. a.* 2. moveo, *ind. plup.* 3 *sing.* had troubled.  
 Moveret, *v. a.* 2. moveo, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* had influenced.  
 Moveri, *v. p.* 3. moveor, *inf. pres.* to be disturbed.  
 Movet, *v. a.* 2. moveo, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* moves.  
 Movisset, *v. a.* 2. moveo, *sub. plup.* 3 *sing.* had raised.  
 Mox, *ad.* presently, afterwards.  
 Mucio, *s. m.* 2. Mucius, *dat. & abl. sing.* (to, by) Mucius.  
 Mucium, *s. m.* 2. Mucius, *acc. sing.* Mucius.  
 Mucius, *s. m.* 2. (Caius), surnamed Scævola.  
 Mulctandum, *ger. nom.* ought to be punished.  
 Mulctatus, *part. perf.* punished.  
 Muli, *s. m.* 2. mulus, *nom. pl.* mules.  
 Muliebriter, *ad.* like a woman.  
 Mulier, *s. f.* 3. a woman.  
 Mulieres, *s. f.* 3. mulier, *acc. pl.* women.  
 Mulieribus, *s. f.* 3. mulier, *dat. pl.* to women.  
 Mulierum, *s. f.* 3. mulier, *gen. pl.* of women.  
 Multa, *a.* multus, *nom. & acc. pl. n.* many, much.  
 Multæ, *a.* multus, *nom. pl. f.* many.  
 Multas, *a.* multus, *acc. pl.* many.  
 Multi, *a.* multus, *nom. pl.* many.  
 Multiplici, *a.* multiplex, *abl. sing.* versatile.  
 Multis, *a.* multus, *dat. & abl. pl.* many.  
 Multitudine, *s. f.* 3. multitudo, *abl. sing.* (by, in) multitude, num-  
 bers.  
 Multitudinem, *s. f.* 3. multitudo, *acc. sing.* the people, the number.  
 Multitudini, *s. f.* 3. multitudo, *dat. sing.* to the people.  
 Multitudo, *s. f.* 3. the great number.  
 Multò, *ad.* much, by far, long.  
 Multo, *a.* multus, *abl. sing.* much.  
 Multorum, *a.* multus, *gen. pl.* many.  
 Multos, *a.* multus, *acc. pl.* many.

- Multum, *ad.* much, far.  
 Multum, *a.* multus, *nom.* & *acc. sing.* much.  
 Mulum, *s. m.* 2. mulus, *acc. sing.* mule.  
 Mundum, *s. m.* 2. mundus, *acc. sing.* the world.  
 Munere, *s. n.* 3. munus, *abl. sing.* by the favor.  
 Muneribus, *s. n.* 3. munus, *abl. pl.* from taxes.  
 Muneris, *s. n.* 3. munus, *gen. sing.* of the office, blessing.  
 Munimento, *s. n.* 2. munimentum, *abl. sing.* (by, with) protection.  
 Munimentum, *s. n.* 2. a defence.  
 Munitus, *part. perf.* secured.  
 Murem, *s. m.* 3. mus, *acc. sing.* a mouse.  
 Mures, *s. m.* 3. mus, *nom.* & *acc. pl.* mice.  
 Murgantinos, *s. c.* 2. Murgantini, *acc. pl.* the Murgantians.  
 Muribus, *s. m.* 3. mus, *dat.* & *abl. pl.* (to, with) mice.  
 Murinis, *a.* murinus, *abl. pl.* of mice.  
 Muris, *s. m.* 2. murus, *dat.* & *abl. pl.* (to, by, on) walls.  
 Moro, *s. m.* 2. murus, *abl. sing.* (by, from) the wall.  
 Muros, *s. m.* 2. murus, *acc. pl.* walls.  
 Murum, *s. m.* 2. murus, *acc. sing.* the wall.  
 Mus, *s. m.* 3. a mouse.  
 Musæo, *s. m.* 2. Musæus, *abl. sing.* (from, with) Musæus, a Greek poet.  
 Musca, *s. f.* 1. a fly.  
 Musculum, *s. m.* 2. musculus, *acc. sing.* a little mouse. Gram. p. 65. 5.  
 Mustella, *s. f.* 1. a weasel.  
 Mutam, *a.* mutus, *acc. sing. f.* silent.  
 Mutandum, *ger. nom.* to be changed.  
 Mutant, *v. a.* 1. muto, *ind. pres.* 3 *pl.* change.  
 Mutatio, *s. f.* 3. change.  
 Mutatos, *part. perf.* mutatus, *acc. pl.* changed.  
 Mutaturos, *part. fut.* mutaturus, *acc. pl.* about to change.  
 Mutavit, *v. a.* 1. muto, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* changed.  
 Mutuâ, *a.* mutuus, *abl. sing. f.* mutual.  
 Myrtus, *s. f.* 2. the myrtle tree. Gram. p. 20. top.

## N.

- Nacta, *part. perf.* nactus, *nom. sing. f.* having obtained.  
 Nactus est, *v. p.* 3. nanciscor, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* had obtained.  
 Nam, *conj.* for.  
 Namque, *conj.* for.  
 Narrabit, *v. a.* 1. narro, *ind. fut.* 3 *sing.* will say.  
 Narrare, *v. a.* 1. narro, *inf. pres.* to relate.  
 Narratio, *s. f.* 3. a story.  
 Narraturo, *part. fut.* narraturus, *dat. sing.* about to relate.  
 Narravit, *v. a.* 1. narro, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* related.  
 Nata, *s. f.* 1. a daughter.  
 Natali, *a.* natalis, *abl. sing.* birth (day).  
 Natans, *part. pres.* swimming.  
 Natantem, *part. pres.* natans, *acc. sing.* floating.  
 Nate, *s. m.* 2. natus, *voc. sing.* O son.

- Nati, *s. m.* 2. natus, *nom. pl.* offspring.  
 Nationum, *s. f.* 3. natio, *gen. pl.* of the nations.  
 Natos, *s. m.* 2. natus, *acc. pl.* offspring.  
 Natu, *s. monoptot. abl.* by birth. Gram. p. 59. 2.  
 Natura, *s. f.* 1. nature.  
 Naturâ, *s. f.* 1. natura, *abl. sing.* by nature, disposition.  
 Naturæ, *s. f.* 1. natura, *dat. sing.* to nature.  
 Naturam, *s. f.* 1. natura, *acc. sing.* nature, faculties.  
 Natus, *part. perf.* born.  
 Natus eram, *v. d.* 3. nascor, *ind. plup.* 1 *sing.* I was born.  
 Natus esset, *v. d.* 3. nascor, *sub. plup.* 3 *sing.* had been born.  
 Natus est, *v. d.* 3. nascor, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* he was born.  
 Naves, *s. f.* 1. navis, *nom. & acc. pl.* ships.  
 Navium, *s. f.* 1. navis, *gen. pl.* of ships.  
 Nē, *conj. enc.* whether: or it simply indicates a question.  
 Ne, *ad.* lest, that not.  
 Nebulâ, *s. f.* 1. nebula, *abl. sing.* (by, with) fog.  
 Nec, *conj.* neither, nor, not. Nec non, also.  
 Necem, *s. f.* 3. nex, *acc. sing.* death.  
 Necessaria, *a. necessarius, nom. pl. n.* necessary.  
 Necessæ, *a. n. indecl.* necessary.  
 Necessitatem, *s. f.* 3. necessitas, *acc. sing.* the exigency.  
 Necis, *s. f.* 3. nex, *gen. sing.* of death.  
 Necopinum, *a. necopinus, acc. sing.* unsuspecting.  
 Necuit, *v. a.* 1. neco, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* he killed.  
 Nedum, *conj.* much less.  
 Negabat, *v. a.* 1. nego, *ind. imp.* 3 *sing.* denied.  
 Negaret, *v. a.* 1. nego, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* denied.  
 Negârunt, *for negaverunt, v. a.* 1. nego, *ind. perf.* 3 *pl.* they denied.  
 Negas, *v. a.* 1. nego, *ind. pres.* 2 *sing.* thou deniest.  
 Negata esset, *v. p.* 1. negor, *sub. plup.* 3 *sing.* had been denied.  
 Negavisset, *v. a.* 1. nego, *sub. plup.* 3 *sing.* had denied.  
 Negavit, *v. a.* 1. nego, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* he denied.  
 Negligens, *part. pres.* disregarding.  
 Negligentur, *v. p.* 3. negligor, *ind. fut.* 3 *pl.* will be neglected.  
 Negligunt, *v. a.* 3. negligo, *ind. pres.* 3 *pl.* they disregard.  
 Negotiatoribus, *s. m.* 3. negotiator, *dat. pl.* to the merchants.  
 Negotio, *s. n.* 2. negotium, *abl. sing.* (in) business.  
 Negotium, *s. n.* 2. *nom. & acc. sing.* the business.  
 Neminem, *s. c.* 3. nemo, *acc. sing.* no one.  
 Nemini, *s. c.* 3. nemo, *dat. sing.* to no one.  
 Nemo, inis, *s. c.* 3. nobody.  
 Nemoricultrix, *s. f.* 3. an inhabitant of the wood.  
 Nemoris, *s. n.* 3. nemus, *gen. sing.* of the grove.  
 Nemorosis, *a. nemorosus, abl. pl.* woody.  
 Nempe, *ad.* for, truly.  
 Nepos, otis, *s. m.* 3. a grandson.  
 Nepotem, *s. m.* 3. nepos, *acc. sing.* a grandson.  
 Nequaquam, *ad.* by no means.  
 Neque, *conj.* neither, nor.



- Nequidquam, *ad.* in vain.
- Nequis, *pron.* no one.
- Nequisti, *for* nequivisti, *v. n. 4.* nequeo, *ind. perf. 2 sing.* thou couldst not.
- Nequitia, *s. f. 1.* wickedness, craft.
- Nequitia, *s. f. 1.* nequitia, *abl. sing.* (by) wickedness.
- Nervos, *s. m. 2.* nervus, *acc. pl.* the nerves.
- Nescio, *v. n. 4.* I know not.
- Nescis, *v. n. 4.* nescio, *ind. pres. 2 sing.* thou art ignorant.
- Nescius, *a.* ignorant.
- Neuter, trius, *a.* neither.
- Neutrò, *ad.* to neither side.
- Nexibus, *s. m. 4.* nexus, *abl. pl.* (by, in) the connexion.
- Nexorum, *part. pres.* nexus, *gen. pl.* imprisoned.
- Nexum, *s. m. 4.* nexus, *acc. sing.* (a, the) knot.
- Ni, *conj.* unless.
- Nicæam, *s. f. 1.* Nicæa, *acc. sing.* Nicæa, a city built by Alexander, on the Hydaspes.
- Nido, *s. m. 2.* nidus, *abl. sing.* in the nest.
- Nidum, *s. m. 2.* nidus, *acc. sing.* the, a nest.
- Nigro, *a.* niger, *abl. sing.* black.
- Nihil, *s. n. indecl.* nothing, nobody.
- Nihilo, *s. n. 2.* nihilum, *abl. sing.* a thing of no value.
- Nihilominus, *ad.* nevertheless.
- Nil, *for* nihil, nothing.
- Nilo, *s. m. 2.* Nilus, *abl. sing.* (from) the Nile, a river of Ægypt.
- Nimiâ, *a.* nimius, *abl. sing.* excessive.
- Nimiam, *a.* nimius, *acc. sing. f.* too great, very great.
- Nimis, *ad.* very, too.
- Nini, *s. m. 2.* Ninus, *gen. sing.* of Ninus, founder of the Assyrian empire.
- Ninum, *s. m. 2.* Ninus, *acc. sing.* Ninus.
- Ninus, *s. m. 2.* Ninus.
- Ninyâ, *s. m. 1.* Ninyas, *abl. sing.* (by, with) Ninyas.
- Ninyas, *s. m. 1.* Ninyas, king of Assyria.
- Nisi, *conj.* but, except, unless.
- Nisu, *s. m. 4.* nisus, *abl. sing.* (with) an effort.
- Nitebatur, *v. d. 3.* nitor, *ind. imp. 3 sing.* made exertion.
- Nites, *v. n. 2.* niteo, *ind. pres. 2 sing.* thou art plump.
- Nitidas, *a.* nitidus, *acc. pl. f.* white, shining.
- Nitor, oris, *s. m. 3.* splendor, beauty.
- Nitorem, *s. m. 3.* nitor, *acc. sing.* beauty.
- Nives, *s. f. 3.* nix, *acc. pl.* snow-storms.
- Nixa, *part. perf.* nixus, *nom. sing. f.* resting upon.
- Nobilem, *a.* nobilis, *acc. sing.* famous.
- Nobiles, *a.* nobilis, *acc. pl.* eminent.
- Nobiles, *s. m. 3.* nobilis, *nom. pl.* nobles.
- Nobili, *a.* nobilis, *abl. sing.* noble, high-born.
- Nobilibus, *s. m. 3.* nobilis, *dat. & abl. pl.* (to, for, with, by) the nobles.
- Nobilior, *a.* comp. more noted.

- Nobilissimas, *a. sup.* nobilissimus, *acc. pl. f.* most noble.  
 Nobilitatem, *s. f.* 3. nobilitas, *acc. sing.* fame, renown.  
 Nobilius, *a. comp.* nobilior, *nom. sing. n.* more remarkable.  
 Nobis, *pron. ego, dat. & abl. pl.* (to, for, with, by) us.  
 Noceant, *v. a. 2.* noceo, *ind. pres. 3 pl.* they may injure.  
 Nocendum, *ger.* ought to injure.  
 Nocere, *v. a. 2.* noceo, *inf. pres.* to injure.  
 Nocte, *s. f.* 3. nox, *abl. sing.* (by) night.  
 Noctem, *s. f.* 3. nox, *acc. sing.* night.  
 Noctes, *s. f.* 3. nox, *nom. & acc. pl.* nights.  
 Nocti, *s. f.* 3. nox, *dat. sing.* (to) a night.  
 Noctis, *s. f.* 3. nox, *gen. sing.* (of) the night.  
 Noctu, *s. monoptyot, abl.* by night, in the night.  
 Noctua, *s. f.* 1. an owl.  
 Nocturnus, *a.* belonging to the night.  
 Nodis, *s. m.* 2. nodus, *abl. pl.* (in) the knot.  
 Nodos, *s. m.* 2. nodus, *acc. pl.* the knots.  
 Nodus, *s. m.* 2. (the, a) knot.  
 Noli, *v. n. i.* nolo, *imper. 2 sing.* be unwilling, do not.  
 Nolle, *v. n. i.* nolo, *inf. pres.* to be unwilling.  
 Nollet, *v. n. i.* nolo, *sub. imp. 3 sing.* he was unwilling.  
 Nolo, *v. n. i.* I do not wish.  
 Noluerim, *v. n. i.* nolo, *sub. perf. 1 sing.* I was unwilling.  
 Nolulistis, *v. n. i.* nolo, *ind. perf. 2 pl.* you were unwilling.  
 Nomen, *s. n.* 3. nom. & *acc. sing.* a name.  
 Nominabantur, *v. p.* 1. nominor, *ind. imp. 3 pl.* were called.  
 Nominavi, *v. a.* 1. nomino, *ind. perf. 1 sing.* I have named.  
 Nomine, *s. n.* 3. nomen, *abl. sing.* by name.  
 Nominis, *s. n.* 3. nomen, *gen. sing.* of the name.  
 Nominor, *v. p.* 1. I am called or named.  
 Nominum, *s. n.* 3. nomen, *gen. pl.* of names.  
 Non, *ad.* not.  
 Nondum, *ad.* not yet.  
 Nonnisi, *conj.* no more than, only.  
 Nonnullas, *a.* nonnullus, *acc. pl. f.* some.  
 Nonnunquam, *ad.* sometimes.  
 Nos, *pron. ego, nom. & acc. pl.* we, us.  
 Nôsem, novissem, *for* nosco, *v. a.* 3. *sub. plup. 1 sing.* I had known.  
 Nôstis, novistis, *for* nosco, *v. a.* 3. *ind. perf. 2 pl.* you have seen.  
 Nostra, *a.* noster, *nom. sing. f. & nom. & acc. pl. n.* our, ours.  
 Nostrâ, *a.* noster, *abl. sing. f.* our, our own.  
 Nostram, *a.* noster, *acc. sing. f.* our.  
 Nostrî, *a.* noster, *gen. sing. & nom. pl.* our.  
 Nostris, *a.* noster, *dat. & abl. pl.* our.  
 Nostro, *a.* noster, *dat. & abl. sing.* our.  
 Nostruin, *a.* noster, *acc. sing.* our.  
 Nota, *a.* notus, *nom. sing. f.* notorious.  
 Notam, *s. f.* 1. nota, *acc. sing.* disgrace.  
 Notat, *v. a.* 1. noto, *ind. pres. 3 sing.* rebukes.  
 Notos, *a.* notus, *acc. pl.* accustomed.

- Novâ, *a. novus, abl. sing. f.* new, strange.  
 Novæ, *a. novus, gen. sing.* extraordinary.  
 Novam, *a. novus, acc. sing.* new, singular.  
 Novem, *a. indecl.* nine.  
 Novi, *a. novus, gen. sing.* new.  
 Novi, *v. a. 3. nosco, ind. perf.* I knew.  
 Novis, *a. novus, dat. & abl. pl.* new.  
 Novissimè, *ad. sup.* lastly.  
 Novitate, *s. f. 3. novitas, abl. sing.* by the novelty.  
 Novitatem, *s. f. 3. novitas, acc. sing.* the novelty.  
 Novo, *a. novus, abl. sing.* new, strange.  
 Novum, *a. novus, acc. sing.* new.  
 Novus, *a.* new.  
 Nox, *tis, s. f. 3.* night.  
 Nube, *s. f. 3. nubes, abl. sing.* (in, by, with) a cloud.  
 Nubere, *v. n. 3. nubo, inf. pres.* to marry, to be married.  
 Nuda, *a. nudus, acc. pl. n.* bare, sterile.  
 Nudatas, *part. perf. nudatus, acc. pl. f.* destitute.  
 Nulla, *a. nullus, nom. sing. f. nom. & acc. pl. n.* none, no.  
 Nullâ, *a. nullus, abl. sing. f. nσ,* none.  
 Nullam, *a. nullus, acc. sing. f.* no, none.  
 Nulli, *a. nullus, dat. sing. & nom. pl.* to no one, none, no.  
 Nullis, *a. nullus, dat. & abl. pl.* no.  
 Nullius, *a. nullus, gen. sing.* no, none, nobody.  
 Nullo, *a. nullus, abl. sing.* no.  
 Nullos, *a. nullus, acc. pl.* no.  
 Nullum, *a. nullus, nom. sing. n. acc. sing. m. & n.* no, none.  
 Nullus, *ius, a,* no, none, no one.  
 Num, *ad.* whether, implies a question.  
 Numerari, *v. p. 1. numeror, inf. pres.* to be paid.  
 Numero, *s. m. 2. numerus, dat. & abl. sing.* (to, with, in) the, a number.  
 Numerum, *s. m. 2. numerus, acc. sing.* a, the, number.  
 Numina, *s. n. 3. numen, nom. & acc. pl.* the deities.  
 Numinis, *s. n. 3. numen, gen. sing.* of the God.  
 Nummos, *s. m. 2. nummus, acc. pl.* the money.  
 Numquid, *pron. numquis, nom. sing. n.* if any.  
 Nunc, *ad.* now.  
 Nunciaret, *v. a. 1. nuncio, sub. imp. 3 sing.* he should declare.  
 Nuncio, *s. m. 2. nuncius, abl. sing.* (by) message, information.  
 Nuncium, *s. m. 2. nuncius, acc. sing.* a, the, messenger.  
 Nuncupatus, *part. perf.* declared, appointed.  
 Nunquam, *ad.* never.  
 Nuntiabantur, *v. p. 1. nuntior, ind. imp. 3 pl.* were reported.  
 Nuntiantes, *part. pres. nuntians, nom. pl.* informing.  
 Nuntiata essent, *v. p. 1. nuntior, sub. plup. pl.* had been told.  
 Nuntata sunt, *v. p. 1. nuntior, ind. perf. 3 pl.* were told.  
 Nuntiatum esset, *v. p. 1. nuntior, sub. plup. 3 sing.* had been told.  
 Nuntiatur, *v. p. 1. nuntior, ind. pres. 3 sing.* he is informed.  
 Nuntii, *s. m. 2. nuntius, gen. sing.* of the information.

Nuntios, *s. m.* 2. nuntius, *acc. pl.* messengers.

Nuntium, *s. m.* 2. nuntius, *acc. sing.* the news.

Nuntius, *s. m.* 2. a messenger, the report.

Nuper, *ad.* lately.

Nusquam, *ad.* nowhere, in no place.

Nutum, *s. m.* 4. nutus, *acc. sing.* the nod, the wishes.

Nysam, *s. f.* 1. Nysa, *acc. sing.* Nysa, a city in India, sacred to Bacchus.

## O.

O, *int.* joined with *nom. acc. & voc.*

Ob, *prep.* on account of, for, of.

Obductum, *part. perf.* obductus, *acc. sing.* covered.

Oberrantem, *part. pres.* oberrans, *acc. sing.* wandering.

Objecto, *part. perf.* objectus, *abl. sing.* interposed, offered.

Objectus, *part. perf.* opposed, exposed.

Objectu, *s. m.* 4. objectus, *abl. sing.* (from, by) the interposition.

Objicitur, *v. p.* 3. objicior, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* is opposed.

Objurgabat, *v. a.* 1. objurgo, *ind. imp.* 3. *sing.* censured, jeered.

Obligat, *v. a.* 1. obligo, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* binds.

Obliquis, *a.* obliquus, *dat. & abl. pl.* oblique.

Oblita, *part. perf.* oblitus, *nom. sing. f.* forgetful.

Obliti, *part. perf.* oblitus, *nom. pl.* forgetful.

Oblivisci, *v. d.* 3. obliviscor, *inf. pres.* to forget.

Obnoxia, *a.* obnoxius, *nom. pl. f.* exposed.

Obnoxius, *a.* liable to, prone.

Obnube, *v. a.* 3. obnubo, *imper.* 2 *sing.* cover (thou).

Obrui, *v. p.* 3. obruor, *inf. pres.* to be overpowered, to be overmatched.

Obrutus, *part. perf.* covered.

Obsecrabat, *v. a.* 1. obsecro, *ind. imp.* 3 *sing.* entreated.

Obsecro, *v. a.* 1. I beseech.

Obsedit, *v. a.* 2. obsideo, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* besieged.

Obsequar, *v. d.* 3. obsequor, *ind. fut.* 1 *sing.* I will obey.

Obsequio, *s. n.* 2. obsequium, *abl. sing.* by obsequiousness.

Observatur, *v. p.* 1. observor, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* is regarded.

Obsessa, *part. perf.* obsessus, *acc. pl. n.* surrounded.

Obsessas, *part. perf.* obsessus, *acc. pl. f.* besieged.

Obsidere, *v. a.* 2. obsideo, *inf. pres.* to besiege.

Obsiderentur, *v. p.* 2. obsideor, *sub. imp.* 3 *pl.* should be besieged.

Obsideret, *v. a.* 2. obsideo, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* was besieging.

Obsidetur, *v. p.* 2. obsideor, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* is surrounded.

Obsidione, *s. f.* 3. obsidio, *abl. sing.* (with a, in the) siege.

Obsidionem, *s. f.* 3. obsidio, *acc. sing.* a, the, siege.

Obsidionis, *s. f.* 3. obsidio, *gen. sing.* of the siege.

Obsistens, *part. pres.* pressing forward.

Obsistentium, *part. pres.* obsistens, *gen. pl.* pressing around.

Obsisti, *v. im.* 3. obsistitur, *inf. pres.* to be withstood.

Obsonare, *v. a.* 1. obsono, *inf. pres.* to buy.

Obstabat, *v. a.* 1. obsto, *ind. imp.* 3 *sing.* opposed.

Obstinatus, *a.* unmoved, resolute.

- Obstringitur, *v. p. 3.* obstringor, *ind. pres. 3 sing.* is embarrassed.  
 Obstupescit, *v. a. 3.* obstupescio, *ind. perf. 3 sing.* astonished.  
 Obtentum est, *v. im. 2.* obtinetur, *ind. perf.* it was obtained.  
 Obteret, *v. a. 3.* obtero, *ind. fut. 3 sing.* will crush.  
 Obtestans, *part. pres.* calling for.  
 Obtigit, *v. im. 3.* obtingit, *ind. perf.* it fell ;—ei, he acquired.  
 Obtineret, *v. a. 2.* obtineo, *sub. imp. 3 sing.* held, kept possession of.  
 Obversis, *part. perf.* obversus, *dat. & abl. pl.* turned against.  
 Obvia, *a. obvius, nom. sing. fem.* obvia fuit, met.  
 Obviàm, *ad.* in the way, to meet.  
 Obvios, *a. obvius, acc. pl.* obvios habuit, he received.  
 Obvius, *a.* opposed to.  
 Occæcatus, *part. perf.* occæcatus, *acc. pl.* blinded.  
 Occasione, *s. f. 3.* occasio, *abl. sing.* (by, with) opportunity.  
 Occasionem, *s. f. 3.* occasio, *acc. sing.* an opportunity.  
 Occidere, *v. a. 3.* occido, *inf. pres.* to kill.  
 Occīdi, *v. p. 3.* occīdor, *inf. pres.* to be put to death.  
 Occidione, *s. f. 3.* occidio, *abl. sing.* (with, by) slaughter.  
 Occīdissent, *v. a. 3.* occīdo, *sub. plup. 3 pl.* they should slay.  
 Occīdisset, *v. n. 3.* occīdo, *sub. plup. 3 sing.* should be slain.  
 Occīdit, *v. n. 3.* occīdo, *ind. perf. 3 sing.* perished.  
 Occīdit, *v. a. 3.* occīdo, *ind. perf. 3 sing.* killed.  
 Occiso, *part. perf.* occisus, *abl. sing.* being slain.  
 Occisum, *part. perf.* occisus, *acc. sing.* slain.  
 Oeucurrit, *v. n. 3.* occurro, *ind. perf. 3 sing.* met.  
 Occultare, *v. a. 1.* occulto, *inf. pres.* to conceal.  
 Occulto, *a. occultus, abl. sing.* concealed.  
 Occupandam, *part. fut.* occupandus, *acc. sing. f.* to be taken possession of.  
 Occupandæ, *part. fut.* occupandus, *gen. sing. f.* to be taken possession of.  
 Occupat, *v. a. 1.* occupo, *ind. pres. 3 sing.* seizes.  
 Occupato, *part. perf.* occupatus, *dat. & abl. sing.* engaged.  
 Occupaverant, *v. a. 1.* occupo, *ind. plup. 3 pl.* had gained possession.  
 Occupavit, *v. a. 1.* occupo, *ind. perf. 3 sing.* obtained.  
 Occurrisset, *v. n. 3.* occurro, *sub. plup. 3 sing.* had met.  
 Occursurus, *part. fut.* about to resist.  
 Oceani, *s. m. 2.* oceanus, *gen. sing.* of the ocean.  
 Oceano, *s. m. 2.* oceanus, *dat. & abl. sing.* (to, from, by, in) the ocean.  
 Oceanum, *s. m. 2.* oceanus, *acc. sing.* an, the, ocean.  
 Octoginta, *a. indecl.* eighty.  
 Oculi, *s. m. 2.* oculus, *gen. sing.* of the eye ; *nom. pl.* the eyes.  
 Oculorum, *s. m. 2.* oculus, *gen. pl.* of the eyes.  
 Oculos, *s. m. 2.* oculus, *acc. pl.* eyes.  
 Odia, *s. n. 2.* odium, *nom. & acc. pl.* enmities.  
 Odii, *s. n. 2.* odium, *gen. sing.* of the hatred.  
 Odio, *s. n. 2.* odium, *dat. & abl. sing.* (to, with, in) by hatred, (ury).  
 Odores, *s. n. 3.* odos, & odor, *nom. pl.* frankincense.  
 Offensæ, *s. f. 1.* offensa, *nom. pl.* offences, enmity.

- Offensus, *part. perf.* offended, displeased.  
 Offerentis, *part. pres.* offerens, *gen. sing.* offering.  
 Offert, *v. a. i.* offero, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* offers.  
 Offertur, *v. p. i.* offeror, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* is offered.  
 Offerunt, *v. a. i.* offero, *ind. pres.* 3 *pl.* offer.  
 Officia, *s. n. 2.* officium, *acc. pl.* duties, employments.  
 Officinam, *s. f. 1.* officina, *acc. sing.* a workshop.  
 Officio, *s. n. 2.* officium, *abl. sing.* (in, of) the duty.  
 Offuso, *part. perf.* offusus, *abl. sing.* spread, excited.  
 Olei, *s. n. 2.* oleum, *gen. sing.* of oil.  
 Oleo, *s. n. 2.* oleum, *abl. sing.* with oil.  
 Olim, *ad.* formerly.  
 Oliva, *s. f. 1.* the olive tree.  
 Olympici, *a.* Olympicus, *gen. sing.* Olympian.  
 Omina, *s. n. 3.* omen, *nom. & acc. pl.* omens, augury.  
 Omissa, *part. perf.* omissus, *abl. sing. f.* left.  
 Omissis, *part. perf.* omissus, *dat. & abl. pl.* neglected.  
 Omne, *a.* omnis, *nom. & acc. sing. n.* all, every.  
 Omnem, *a.* omnis, *acc. sing.* all, every.  
 Omnes, *a.* omnis, *nom. & acc. pl.* all.  
 Omni, *a.* omnis, *dat. & abl. sing.* all, every.  
 Omnia, *a.* omnis, *nom. & acc. pl.* all.  
 Omnibus, *a.* omnis, *dat. & abl. pl.* all.  
 Omnino, *ad.* entirely.  
 Omnis, *a.* *nom. & gen. sing.* all, every.  
 Omnium, *a.* omnis, *gen. pl.* all.  
 Onerare, *v. a. 1.* onero, *inf. pres.* to load, to fill.  
 Onere, *s. n. 3.* onus, *abl. sing.* with the load.  
 Oneris, *s. n. 3.* onus, *gen. sing.* of the burden.  
 Onus, *s. n. 3.* *nom. & acc. sing.* a, the, load.  
 Onustus, *a.* loaded.  
 Opem, *f. 3.* ops, *acc. sing.* assistance. Gram. p. 60. 5.  
 Opera, *s. f. 1.* the service, the exertion.  
 Opera, *s. f. 1.* opera, *abl. sing.* (by, with) the assistance.  
 Operam, *s. f. 1.* opera, *acc. sing.* attention, labor.  
 Opere, *s. n. 3.* opus, *abl. sing.* (in) toil.  
 Operi, *s. n. 3.* opus, *dat. sing.* to the performance.  
 Operibus, *s. n. 3.* opus, *dat. & abl. pl.* (to) workmanship.  
 Operis, *s. n. 3.* opus, *gen. sing.* of the work, undertaking.  
 Opes, *s. f. 3. pl. nom. & acc.* the power, wealth. Gram. p. 60. 5.  
 Opibus, *s. f. 3. pl. opes, dat. & abl. riches.*  
 Opimam, *a.* opimus, *acc. sing. f.* excellent, choice.  
 Opinabantur, *v. d. 1.* opinor, *ind. imp. 3 pl.* were thinking.  
 Opinati fuerant, *v. d. 1.* opinor, *ind. plup. 3 pl.* had judged.  
 Opinio, *s. f. 3.* the judgment, opinion.  
 Opinione, *s. f. 3.* opinio, *abl. sing.* (by) the belief.  
 Opinor, *v. d. 1.* I think.  
 Oportere, *v. im. 2.* oportet, *inf. pres.* to be proper, to behave.  
 Opperiebantur, *v. d. 4.* opperiri, *ind. imp. 3 pl.* were awaiting.  
 Opperiri, *v. d. 4.* opperiri, *inf. pres.* to await.  
 Oppidanis, *s. m. 2.* oppidanus, *abl. pl.* (from, by) the citizens.

- Oppidis, *s. n.* 2. oppidum, *dat. & abl. pl.* (from, by) walled towns, cities.
- Oppido, *s. n.* 2. oppidum, *abl. sing.* (from) the town.
- Opportunissimo, *a. sup.* opportunissimus, *abl. sing.* most or very advantageous.
- Oppunitatem, *s. f.* 3. opportunitas, *acc. sing.* the advantageous situation.
- Opportuno, *a.* opportunus, *abl. sing.* lucky, opportune.
- Opportunua, *a.* opportunus, *acc. sing.* exposed.
- Oppressit, *v. a.* 3. opprimo, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* quelled.
- Oppressum, *part. perf.* oppressus, *acc. sing.* caught.
- Oppressurum, *part. fut.* oppressurus, *acc. sing.* about to vanquish.
- Opprimere, *v. a.* 3. opprimo, *inf. pres.* to vanquish, to destroy.
- Opprimit, *v. a.* 3. opprimo, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* destroys.
- Opprimunt, *v. a.* 3. opprimo, *ind. pres.* 3 *pl.* destroy.
- Oppugnari, *v. p.* 1. oppugnor, *inf. pres.* to be assaulted.
- Oppugnatum, *sup.* to attack.
- Optabilius, *a. comp.* optabilior, *nom. sing. n.* more desirable.
- Optimatibus, *a.* optimate, *dat. & abl. pl.* (to, by, with) the nobles.
- Optimè, *ad.* very, best.
- Optimis, *a. sup.* optimus, *dat. & abl. pl.* best, most excellent.
- Optimos, *a. sup.* optimus, *acc. pl.* best.
- Optimum, *a. sup.* optimus, *nom. & acc. sing. n.* best.
- Opulentiores, *a. comp.* opulentior, *acc. pl.* more wealthy.
- Opulentiùs, *ad. comp.* more sumptuously.
- Opulento, *a.* opulentus, *abl. sing.* rich.
- Opuin, *s. f.* 3. *pl.* opes, *gen. pl.* of power, wealth.
- Opus, *s. n.* 3. work, a structure.
- Opus, *a. indecl.* needful, expedient.
- Opus, *s. n. indecl.* need, occasion.
- Orabat, *v. a.* 1. oro, *ind. imp.* 3 *sing.* besought.
- Oracula, *s. n.* 2. oraculum, *acc. pl.* the oracles.
- Oraculum, *s. n.* 2. *nom. & acc. sing.* the oracle.
- Orare, *v. a.* 1. oro, *inf. pres.* to entreat.
- Oras, *s. f.* 1. ora, *acc. pl.* regions.
- Orat, *v. a.* 1. oro, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* she entreats.
- Oratio, *s. f.* 3. an, the, oration, eloquence.
- Oratione, *s. f.* 3. oratio, *abl. sing.* (by, in, with) speech, manner.
- Orationis, *s. f.* 3. oratio, *gen. Aug.* of the language.
- Orator, *s. m.* 3. an orator, the teacher of eloquence.
- Oratorem, *s. m.* 3. orator, *acc. sing.* the orator.
- Oratores, *s. m.* 3. orator, *acc. pl.* orators, ambassadors.
- Oratoribus, *s. m.* 3. orator, *dat. & abl. pl.* (by) the orators.
- Orbe, *s. m.* 3. orbis, *abl. sing.* (in) the world.
- Orbem, *s. m.* 3. orbis, *acc. sing.* a, the circle, the world.
- Orbis, *s. m.* 3. *nom. & gen. sing.* of a, the, world,
- Orbitatis, *s. f.* 3. orbitas, *gen. sing.* of the loss.
- Orbum, *a.* orbus, *acc. sing.* destitute.
- Ordinandâ, *part. fut.* ordinandus, *abl. sing.* to be arrayed.
- Ordinandas, *part. fut.* ordinandus, *acc. pl.* to be arranged.
- Ordine, *s. m.* 3. ordo, *abl. sing.* (in) order, rank.

- Ordinem, *s. m.* 3. ordo, *acc. sing.* the order, rule.  
 Ordines, *s. m.* 3. ordo, *nom. & acc. pl.* the ranks, classes.  
 Ordo, *s. m.* 3. a rank, a series.  
 Ore, *s. n.* 3. os, *abl. sing.* (by, in) the mouth.  
 Oriente, *s. m.* 3. oriens, *abl. sing.* (in, from) the east.  
 Orientes, *a. oriens, acc. pl.* eastern, in the east.  
 Orientis, *s. m.* 3. oriens, *gen. sing.* of the east.  
 Origine, *s. f.* 3. origo, *abl. sing.* (of) the descent.  
 Originem, *s. f.* 3. origo, *acc. sing.* a descent.  
 Oris, *s. n.* 3. os, *gen. sing.* of discourse, appearance.  
 Oritur, *v. d.* 4. orior, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* breaks out.  
 Ornamenta, *s. n.* 2. ornamentum, *nom. pl.* the armor.  
 Ornant, *v. a.* 1. orno, *ind. pres.* 3 *pl.* extol.  
 Ornatas, *part. perf.* ornatus, *acc. pl.* decked, equipped.  
 Ornatu, *s. m.* 4. ornatus, *abl. sing.* (with) the dress.  
 Ornataui, *s. m.* 4. ornatus, *dat. sing.* to beauty of expression.  
 Ornatus, *s. m.* 4. beauty of expression.  
 Orpheo, *s. m.* 2. Orpheus, *abl. sing.* (with) Orpheus, an ancient poet.  
 Ortâ, *part. perf.* ortus, *abl. sing. f.* having arisen, happening.  
 Orta, *part. perf.* ortus, *nom. sing. & nom. & acc. pl.* arising.  
 Orta est, *v. d.* 4. orior, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* began, arose,  
 Orto, *part. perf.* ortus, *abl. sing.* having arisen.  
 Ortu, *s. m.* 4. ortus, *abl. sing.* (in, at) the beginning, birth.  
 Ortum, *s. m.* 4. ortus, *acc. sing.* the rising.  
 Ortus, *part. perf.* risen.  
 Ortus est, *v. d.* 4. orior, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* arose.  
 Os, ossis, *s. n.* 3. a, the, bone.  
 Oscula, *s. n.* 2. osculum, *acc. pl.* the kisses.  
 Osculandam, *part. fut.* osculandus, *acc. sing. f.* to be kissed.  
 Ossa, *s. n.* 3. os, *acc. pl.* the bones.  
 Ostendamus, *v. a.* 3. ostendo, *sub. pres.* 1 *pl.* we can show.  
 Ostendebat, *v. a.* 3. ostendo, *ind. prep.* 3 *sing.* explained.  
 Ostendere, *v. a.* 3. ostendo, *inf. pres.* to show.  
 Ostendi, *v. p.* 3. ostendor, *inf. pres.* to be shown.  
 Ostendisse, *v. a.* 3. ostendo, *inf. perf.* to have promised.  
 Ostendit, *v. a.* 3. ostendo, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* shows.  
 Ostentans, *part. pres.* pointing at.  
 Ostentatio, *s. f.* 3. the display.  
 Ostio, *s. n.* 2. ostium, *dat. & abl. sing.* (to, by, in) the mouth.  
 Otio, *s. n.* 2. otium, *abl. sing.* (at) ease.  
 Otiosum, *a. otiosus, acc. sing.* at leisure.  
 Otium, *s. n.* 2. *nom. & acc. sing.* ease.  
 Ova, *s. n.* 2. ovum, *acc. pl.* eggs.  
 Ovantem, *part. perf.* ovans, *acc. sing.* rejoicing.  
 Ovantes, *part. perf.* ovans, *nom. pl.* rejoicing.  
 Ove, *s. c.* 3. ovis, *abl. sing.* (from) a sheep.  
 Ovem, *s. c.* 3. ovis, *acc. sing.* a, the, sheep.  
 Oves, *s. c.* 3. ovis, *acc. pl.* sheep.  
 Ovis, *s. c.* 3. a, the, sheep.  
 Ovium, *s. c.* 3. ovis, *gen. pl.* of the sheep.  
 Ovum, *s. n.* 2. *nom. & acc. sing.* an egg.



## P.

- Pabulantium, *part. pres.* pabulans, *gen. pl.* foraging.  
 Pabulo, *s. n.* 2. pabulum, *abl. sing.* (from) the food, fodder.  
 Pabulum, *s. n.* 2. *nom. & acc. sing.* food.  
 Pacatus, *a.* reduced to subjection.  
 Pace, *s. f.* 3. pax, *cis, abl. sing.* (in, with, concerning) peace.  
 Pacem, *s. f.* 3. pax, *acc. sing.* a, the, peace.  
 Pacis, *s. f.* 3. pax, *gen. sing.* of peace.  
 Pactâ, *æ.* pactus, *abl. sing. f.* agreed upon.  
 Pactione, *s. f.* 3. pactio, *abl. sing.* a league.  
 Pacto, *s. n.* 2. pactum, *abl. sing.* (by, in) the manner, means.  
 Pactos esse, *v. d.* 3. paciscor, *inf. perf.* to have agreed.  
 Pactum, *part. perf.* pactus, *acc. sing.* promised.  
 Pæne, *ad.* almost.  
 Palam, *ad.* openly, publicly.  
 Palamedem, *s. m.* 3. Palamedes, *acc. sing.* Palamedes, a Grecian chief at the siege of Troy, put to death on a false accusation of treason.  
 Palatio, *s. n.* 2. Palatium, *abl. sing.* (on) the Palatine hill, at Rome.  
 Paleæ, *s. f.* 1. palea, *gen. sing.* of chaff  
 Pallium, *s. n.* 2. *nom. & acc. sing.* a cloak.  
 Paludamento, *s. n.* 2. paludamentum, *abl. sing.* (with) the military dress.  
 Palude, *s. f.* 3. palus, *abl. sing.* (in) the marsh.  
 Paludibus, *s. f.* 3. palus, *abl. pl.* (in) the pools.  
 Paludis, *s. f.* 3. palus, *gen. sing.* of the marsh.  
 Paludium, *s. f.* 3. palus, *gen. pl.* of the marshes.  
 Pane, *s. m.* 3. panis, *abl. sing.* bread.  
 Panem, *s. m.* 3. panis, *acc. sing.* bread, a loaf.  
 Panis, *s. m.* 3. bread, a loaf.  
 Pannosus, *a.* ragged, in mean apparel.  
 Par, *a.* equal, similar.  
 Parare, *v. a.* 1. paro, *inf. pres.* to prepare.  
 Pararetur, *v. p.* 1. paror, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* was designed.  
 Parata est, *v. p.* 1. paror, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* has been prepared.  
 Parati, *part. perf.* paratus, *nom. pl.* prepared.  
 Parati essent, *v. p.* 1. paror, *sub. plup.* 3 *pl.* they were prepared.  
 Paratur, *v. p.* 1. paror, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* is contrived.  
 Paratus sum, *v. p.* 1. paror, *ind. perf.* 1 *sing.* I am ready.  
 Paraverat, *v. a.* 1. paro, *ind. plup.* 3 *sing.* had prepared.  
 Parcas, *v. n.* 3. parco, *sub. pres.* 3 *sing.* you would spare.  
 Parcendi, *ger.* parcendum, *gen.* of, or in, sparing.  
 Parcendum, *ger.* ought to spare.  
 Parceres, *v. n.* 3. parco, *sub. imp.* 2 *sing.* you would spare.  
 Parceretur, *v. imp.* 3. parcitur, *sub. imp.* it should be spared.  
 Parci, *v. p.* 3. parcor, *inf. pres.* to be spared.  
 Parcimonia, *s. f.* 1. frugality.  
 Parcimoniâ, *s. f.* 1. parcimonia, *abl. sing.* (in, by) the frugality.  
 Parcimoniam, *s. f.* 1. parcimonia, *acc. sing.* economy.  
 Parcite, *v. n.* 3. parco, *imper.* 2 *pl.* spare (ye).  
 Parem, *a.* par, *acc. sing.* equal, similar, same.

- Parent, *v. n.* 2. pareo, *ind. pres.* 3 *pl.* they obey.
- Parentavit, *v. a.* 1. parento, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* he performed funeral rites.
- Parentem, *s. c.* 3. parens, *acc. sing.* a parent, a father.
- Parentes, *s. c.* 3. parens, *nom. & acc. pl.* parents, fathers.
- Parentibus, *s. c.* 3. parens, *abl. pl.* (by, of) parents.
- Parère, *v. a.* 3. pario, *inf. pres.* to lay eggs.
- Parère, *v. n.* 2. pareo, *inf. pres.* to obey.
- Pareret, *v. a.* 3. pario, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* would lay, brought forth.
- Pares, *a. par,* *nom. & acc. pl.* equal.
- Paret, *v. a.* 1. paro, *sub. pres.* 3 *sing.* would prepare, decide upon.
- Pari, *a. par,* *abl. sing.* equal, same, similar. Gram. p. 72. Ex. 3.
- Paribus, *a. par,* *abl. pl.* similar.
- Pariebat, *v. a.* 3. pario, *ind. imp.* 3 *sing.* laid.
- Parit, *v. a.* 3. pario, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* produces.
- Pariter, *ad.* equally, in the same manner.
- Parituris, *part. fut.* pariturus, *abl. sing.* about to obey.
- Parmenio, onis, *s. m.* 3. Parmenio, one of Alexander's generals.
- Parmenionem, *s. m.* 3. Parmenio, *acc. sing.* Parmenio.
- Parmenionis, *s. m.* 3. Parmenio, *gen. sing.* of Parmenio.
- Parrhasi, *s. m.* 2. Parrhasius, *voc. sing.* O Parrhasius.
- Parrhosius, *s. m.* 2. Parrhasius.
- Pars, *s. f.* 3. a part, a portion.
- Parsimoniam, *see* parcimoniam.
- Partam, *part. perf.* partus, *acc. sing. f.* obtained.
- Parte, *s. f.* 3. pars, *abl. sing.* (of, with) a part, portion.
- Partem, *s. f.* 3. pars, *acc. sing.* a part.
- Partes, *s. f.* 3. pars, *nom. & acc. pl.* portions.
- Parthorum, *s. c.* 2. Parthus, *gen. pl.* of the Parthians.
- Partibus, *s. f.* 3. pars, *dat. & abl. pl.* (to, in, on) the parts, side, party.
- Particulam, *s. f.* 1. particula, *acc. sing.* a small piece.
- Partiendi, *ger.* partiendum, *gen.* of dividing.
- Partiri, *v. d.* 4. partior, *inf. pres.* to divide.
- Partium, *s. f.* 3. pars, *gen. pl.* of a party, of parts.
- Parturiebat, *v. a. & n.* 4. parturio, *ind. imp.* 3. *sing.* was in travail.
- Paruit, *v. n.* 2. pareo, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* obeyed.
- Parum, *ad.* little, but a little.
- Parumper, *ad.* a little while.
- Parva, *a. parvus,* *nom. sing. f. nom. & acc. pl. n.* small.
- Parvâ, *a. parvus,* *abl. sing. f.* small.
- Parvæ, *a. parvus,* *gen. sing. f.* small.
- Parvain. *a. parvus,* *acc. sing. f.* small.
- Parvo, *a. parvus,* *abl. sing.* small.
- Parvulos, *a. parvulus,* *acc. pl.* very young.
- Parvulum, *a. parvulus,* *acc. sing.* very little.
- Parvulum, *s. m.* 2. parvulus, *acc. sing.* a, the, little boy.
- Parvum, *a. parvus,* *acc. sing.* small.
- Pascebantur, *v. d.* 3. pascor, *ind. imp.* 3 *pl.* were feeding
- Pascens, *part. pres.* feeding.
- Pascentibus, *part. pres.* pascens, *dat. & abl. pl.* feeding.

- Pasceretur, *v. p.* 3. pascor, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* was fed.  
 Pasci, *v. d.* 3. pascor, *inf. pres.* to feed upon.  
 Passer, *s. m.* 3. a sparrow.  
 Passim, *ad.* everywhere.  
 Passuum, *s. m.* 4. passus, *gen. pl.* of paces.  
 Pastores, *s. m.* 3. pastor, *nom. pl.* the shepherds.  
 Pastoribus, *s. m.* 3. pastor, *abl. pl.* (with) the shepherds.  
 Pastum, *sup.* to feed.  
 Patefactâ, *part. perf.* patefactus, *abl. sing. f.* discovered.  
 Patenâ, *s. f.* 1. patena, *abl. sing.* (by, in) a pan.  
 Patentem, *part. pres.* patens, *acc. sing.* open.  
 Pater, *s. m.* 3. a father.  
 Paterentur, *v. d.* 3. patior, *sub. imp.* 3 *pl.* suffered, permitted.  
 Pateretur, *v. d.* 3. patior, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* he would permit.  
 Paterfamilias, *s. m.* 1. the master of the household. Gram. pp. 58 & 25. Ex. 2.  
 Pateris, *v. d.* 3. patior, *ind. pres.* 2 *sing.* you permit.  
 Paternarum, *a. paternus, gen. pl.* paternal, a father's.  
 Patet, *v. n.* 2. pateo, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* extends, is easy.  
 Pati, *v. d.* 3. patior, *inf. pres.* to endure, to suffer.  
 Patiaris, *v. d.* 3. patior, *sub. pres.* 2 *sing.* you would permit.  
 Patiens, *part. pres.* enduring, patient.  
 Patienter, *ad.* without reluctance.  
 Patientia, *s. f.* 1. the endurance, fortitude.  
 Patientiâ, *s. f.* 1. patientia, *abl. sing.* endurance.  
 Patientiæ, *s. f.* 1. patientia, *gen. sing.* of endurance.  
 Patientior, *a. comp.* more patient.  
 Patior, *v. d.* 3. I endure.  
 Patitur, *v. d.* 3. patior, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* he permits.  
 Patre, *s. m.* 3. pater, *abl. sing.* (by, of, with) the, a father.  
 Patrem, *s. m.* 3. pater, *acc. sing.* a father.  
 Patres, *s. m.* 3. pater, *nom. & acc. pl.* fathers, senators.  
 Patri, *s. m.* 3. pater, *dat. sing.* to the father.  
 Patria, *s. f.* 1. a, the, country.  
 Patriâ, *s. f.* 1. patria, *abl. sing.* (for) the country.  
 Patriæ, *s. f.* 1. patriæ, *gen. & dat. sing.* (of, for, to) the country.  
 Patriam, *s. f.* 1. patria, *acc. sing.* a, the, country.  
 Patribus, *s. m.* 3. pater, *dat. & abl. pl.* (to, by, with) the senators.  
 Patrimonia, *s. n.* 2. patrimonium, *nom. & acc. pl.* the property, estates.  
 Patrimonium, *s. n.* 2. a, the, patrimony, estate.  
 Patris, *s. m.* 3. pater, *gen. sing.* of a, the, father.  
 Patrios, *a. patrius, acc. pl.* belonging to the country.  
 Patrius, *a.* belonging, or peculiar to a country.  
 Patrocinium, *s. n.* 2. the patronage.  
 Patruis, *s. m.* 2. patruus, *abl. pl.* (with) the uncles.  
 Paucis, *a. pl. pauci, dat. & abl. few.*  
 Paucitatis, *s. f.* 3. paucitas, *gen. sing.* of the small number.  
 Paucos, *a. pl. pauci, acc. few.*  
 Paulisper, *ad.* a little while.  
 Paulò, *ad.* a little paulò; post a little after.

- Pauper, *a.* poor.  
 Pauperes, *a.* pauper, *nom. pl.* poor.  
 Pauperum, *a.* pauper, *gen. pl.* poor.  
 Paventes, *part. pres.* pavens, *nom. pl.* fearing.  
 Pavidus, *a.* pavidus, *nom. pl.* fearful, troubled.  
 Pavidum, *a.* pavidus, *acc. sing.* timorous.  
 Pavo, *s. c.* 3. a, the, peacock.  
 Pavoni, *s. c.* 3. pavo, *dat. sing.* from a peacock.  
 Pavonum, *s. c.* 3. pavo, *gen. pl.* of peacocks.  
 Pavor, *s. m.* 3. an alarm, a fear.  
 Pavore, *s. m.* 3. pavor, *abl. sing.* (with, by) fear.  
 Pavorem, *s. m.* 3. pavor, *acc. sing.* a, the, fear.  
 Pax, *eis, s. f.* 3. a, the, peace.  
 Peccat, *v. a. & n.* 1. peceo, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* errs.  
 Pectus, *oris, s. n.* 3. *nom. & acc. sing.* a, the, breast.  
 Pecora, *s. n.* 3. pecus, *acc. pl.* the sheep, flocks.  
 Peeudes, *s. c.* 3. pecus, *uldis, acc. pl.* the sheep.  
 Peeuniâ, *s. f.* 1. pecunia, *abl. sing.* (by, with) money.  
 Peeuniâ, *s. f.* 1. peeunia, *gen. & dat. sing. nom. pl.* (to, of) money, sums of money.  
 Peeuniam, *s. f.* 1. peeunia, *acc. sing.* money, a sum of money.  
 Pecunias, *s. f.* 1. pecunia, *acc. pl.* the wealth, property.  
 Pede, *s. m.* 3. pes, *abl. sing.* (with, by) the foot, hoof.  
 Pedem, *s. m.* 3. pes, *acc. sing.* a, the, foot.  
 Pedes, *s. m.* 3. pes, *nom. & acc. pl.* the feet.  
 Pedibus, *s. m.* 3. pes, *abl. pl.* on foot.  
 Pedites, *s. c.* 3. pedes, *nom. pl.* foot soldiers.  
 Peditum, *s. c.* 3. pedes, *gen. pl.* of infantry.  
 Pelle, *s. f.* 3. pellis, *abl. sing.* (with) the skin.  
 Pellem, *s. f.* 3. pellis, *acc. sing.* a, the skin.  
 Pellibus, *s. f.* 3. pellis, *abl. pl.* (with, by, in) the skins.  
 Pellitur, *v. p.* 3. pellor, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* is expelled, is repelled.  
 Pellucidâ, *a.* pellucidus, *abl. sing. f.* transparent.  
 Penates, *s. m. pl.* 3. *nom. & acc.* the household gods, a house.  
 Penè, *see* pænè.  
 Penes, *prep.* under the government of, in the hands of.  
 Penetrantibus, *part. pres.* penetrans, *abl. pl.* penetrating.  
 Penetrare, *v. a.* 1. penetro, *inf. pres.* to penetrate, to enter.  
 Penetraverat, *v. a.* 1. penetro, *ind. plup.* 3 *sing.* had reached.  
 Penetravit, *v. a.* 1. penetro, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* he entered.  
 Penitùs, *ad.* inwardly, deeply.  
 Pennæ, *s. f.* 1. penna, *gen. sing.* of the wing.  
 Pennarum, *s. f.* 1. penna, *gen. pl.* of the feathers, plumage.  
 Pennas, *s. f.* 1. penna, *acc. pl.* the feathers.  
 Pepererat, *v. a.* 3. pario, *ind. plup.* 3 *sing.* had brought forth.  
 Pepererunt, *v. a.* 3. pario, *ind. perf.* 3 *pl.* have acquired.  
 Peperit, *v. a.* 3. pario, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* brought forth.  
 Per, *prep.* through, during.  
 Peractum est, *v. p.* 3. peragor, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* was performed.  
 Peragranli, *part. pres.* peragrans, *dat. sing.* wandering.  
 Peragrat, *v. a.* 1. peragro, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* coasts along.

- Peras, *s. f.* 1. pera, *acc. pl.* bags, wallets.  
 Percensuerat, *v. a.* 2. percenseo, *ind. plup. 3 sing.* he had mentioned.  
 Percerebuit, *v. n.* 3. pererebesco, *ind. perf. 3 sing.* became known.  
 Percunctatur, *v. d.* 1. pecunietor, *ind. pres. 3 sing.* enquires.  
 Percussores, *s. m.* 3. percussor, *acc. pl.* the murderers.  
 Percussum, *part. perf.* percussus, *acc. sing.* struck.  
 Perdat, *v. a.* 3. perdo, *sub. pres. 3 sing.* he should, or would destroy.  
 Perdenda, *part. fut.* perdendus, *nom. & acc. pl. n.* to be destroyed.  
 Perdicæ, *s. m.* 1. Perdiccas, *gen. & dat. sing.* (of, to) Perdiccas, a king of Macedonia; also the name of one of Alexander's favorites.  
 Perdidisse, *v. a.* 3. perdo, *inf. perf.* to have lost.  
 Perdidit, *v. a.* 3. perdo, *ind. perf. 3 sing.* he, she lost.  
 Perditæ, *part. perf.* perditus, *gen. sing. f.* abandoned.  
 Perditionem, *s. f.* 3. perditio, *acc. sing.* treachery.  
 Perditissimo, *a. sup.* perditissimus, *abl. sing.* lowest, most abandoned.  
 Perditorem, *s. m.* 3. perditor, *acc. sing.* the traitor.  
 Perdomuit, *v. a.* 1. perdomo, *ind. perf. 3 sing.* subdued.  
 Perduellionem, *s. m.* 3. perduellio, *acc. sing.* murder.  
 Perdunt, *v. a.* 3. perdo, *ind. pres. 3 pl.* they lose.  
 Perduxit, *v. a.* 3. perduco, *ind. perf. 3 sing.* led.  
 Peregrinam, *s. f.* 1. peregrina, *acc. sing.* a, the, guest.  
 Peregrinatio, *s. f.* 3. a removal.  
 Peregrinatus est, *v. d.* 1. peregrinor, *ind. perf. 3 sing.* was a stranger.  
 Peregrinum, *s. m.* 2. peregrinus, *acc. sing.* a foreigner.  
 Pereo, *v. n.* 4. I am perishing.  
 Perfacundus, *a.* very eloquent.  
 Perfecit, *v. a.* 3. perficio, *ind. perf. 3 sing.* succeeded.  
 Perfecti, *part. perf.* perfectus, *gen. sing.* finished.  
 Perfectum est, *v. p.* 3. perficior, *ind. perf. 3 sing.* it was accomplished.  
 Perferant, *v. a. i.* perfero, *sub. pres. 3 pl.* they endure.  
 Perferret, *v. a. i.* perfero, *sub. imp. 3 sing.* he should endure.  
 Perfidia, *s. f.* 1. treachery, perfidy.  
 Perfidia, *s. f.* 1. perfidia, *gen. sing.* of the treachery.  
 Perge, *v. n.* 3. pergo, *imper. 2 sing.* advance (thou).  
 Pergeret, *v. n.* 3. porgo, *sub. imp. 3 sing.* he would go on.  
 Pergit, *v. n.* 3. pergo, *ind. pres. 3 sing.* he goes.  
 Periclitantis, *part. pres.* periclitans, *gen. sing.* being in danger.  
 Periclo, *for periculo, which see.*  
 Periculum, *for periculum, which see.*  
 Pericula, *s. n.* 2. periculum, *acc. pl.* the perils.  
 Periculi, *s. n.* 2. periculum, *gen. sing.* of the danger.  
 Periculis, *s. n.* 2. periculum, *dat. pl.* to dangers.  
 Periculo, *s. n.* 2. periculum, *dat. & abl. sing.* (to, for, from, in, by, with) danger.  
 Periculosa, *a.* periculosus, *acc. pl. n.* perilous.

- Periculosam, *a.* periculosus, *acc. sing. f.* hazardous.  
 Periculosissima, *a. sup.* periculosissimus, *acc. pl. n.* most dangerous  
 Periculosum, *a.* periculosus, *acc. sing.* dangerous.  
 Periculum, *s. n. 2. nom. & acc. sing.* the danger, peril.  
 Perière, *v. n. 4. pereo, ind. perf. 3 pl.* they perished.  
 Periisse, *v. n. 4. pereo, inf. perf.* to have been a victim.  
 Perinde, *ad.* in the same manner, then.  
 Peripateticum, *a.* peripateticus, *acc. sing.* a peripatetic philosopher.)  
 Perire, *v. n. 4. pereo, inf. pres.* to die.  
 Perirent, *v. n. 4. pereo, sub. imp. 3 pl.* were killed.  
 Peritis, *a.* peritus, *dat. & abl. pl.* prudent, wise.  
 Perituram, *part. fut.* periturus, *acc. sing. f.* about to be destroyed.  
 Perituros, *part. fut.* periturus, *acc. pl.* about to be destroyed.  
 Perlucida, *a.* perlucidus, *nom. sing. f.* very transparent.  
 Perlustro, *v. a. 1.* I view, I pass over or through.  
 Permisit, *v. a. 3. permitto, ind. perf. 3 sing.* he committed, allowed.  
 Permissa, *part. perf.* permissus, *nom. sing. f.* entrusted.  
 Permissus, *part. perf.* permissus, *abl. sing. f.* allowed.  
 Permissu, *s. m. monoptot, abl. sing.* (by, with) the permission.  
 Permittere, *v. a. 3. permitto, inf. pres.* to yield.  
 Permoti, *part. perf.* permotus, *nom. pl.* induced.  
 Permulta, *a.* permultus, *acc. pl. n.* very many.  
 Permutato, *part. perf.* permutatus, *abl. sing.* changed.  
 Pernices, *a.* pernix, *nom. pl.* fleet.  
 Perniciem, *s. f. 5. perniciēs, acc. sing.* destruction, death.  
 Pernicies, *s. f. 5.* ruin, destruction.  
 Pernicitas, *s. f. 3.* swiftmess, speed.  
 Pernicitates, *s. f. 3. pernicitas, gen. sing.* of speed.  
 Pernix, *a.* swift.  
 Perorassent, *for* peroravissent, *v. a. 1. peroro, sub. plup. 3 pl.* they had argued.  
 Perpasto, *part. perf.* perpastus, *dat. sing.* very fat.  
 Perpeti, *a.* perpes, *abl. sing.* whole, entire.  
 Perpeti, *v. d. 3. perpetior, inf. pres.* to endure.  
 Perpetuitas, *s. f. 3.* the continuance.  
 Perpetuum, *a.* perpetuus, *acc. sing.* perpetual.  
 Perquirendis, *part. fut.* pequirendus, *abl. pl.* examining.  
 Perrhæbos, *s. m. 2. Perrhæbi, acc. pl.* a people of Thessaly.  
 Persæ, *s. m. pl. 1. nom.* the Persians, inhabitants of Persia.  
 Persarum, *s. m. pl. 1. Persæ, gen.* of the Persians.  
 Persas, *s. m. pl. 1. Persæ, acc.* the Persians.  
 Persecuta, *part. perf.* persecutus, *nom. sing. f.* having followed.  
 Persedit, *v. n. 2. persideo, ind. perf. 3 sing.* remained.  
 Persepolin, *s. f. 3. Persepolis, acc. sing.* Persepolis, capital of Persia.  
 Persequendæ, *part. fut.* persequendus, *gen. sing.* pursuing.  
 Persequendas, *part. fut.* persequendus, *acc. pl. f.* to pursue.  
 Perseverantia, *s. f. 1.* the perseverance.  
 Perseveraret, *v. a. 1. persevero, sub. imp. 3 sing.* he would continue.  
 Persicam, *a.* Persicus, *acc. sing. f.* Persian.

- Persici, *a.* Persicus, *gen. sing.* Persian.  
 Persicum, *a.* Persicus, *acc. sing.* Persian.  
 Persis, *s. m. pl.* 1. Persæ, *abl.* with the Persians.  
 Personam, *s. f.* 1. persona, *acc. sing.* a mask.  
 Perspicerent, *v. a.* 3. perspicio, *sub. imp.* 3 *pl.* they observed.  
 Perstringit, *v. a.* 3. perstringo, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* fills the minds.  
 Persuaderet, *v. a.* 2. persuadeo, *sub. imp.* 3. *sing.* he persuaded.  
 Persuasa est, *v. p.* 2. persuadeor, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* was persuaded.  
 Persuasit, *v. a.* 2. persuadeo, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* he persuaded.  
 Perterrita est, *v. p.* 2. perterreo, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* was affrighted.  
 Perterrita, *part. perf.* perterritus, *nom. pl. f.* affrighted.  
 Perterriti, *part. perf.* perterritus, *nom. pl.* affrighted.  
 Perterritum, *part. perf.* perterritus, *acc. sing.* frightened.  
 Perterruerunt, *v. a.* 2. perterreo, *ind. perf.* 3 *pl.* they affrighted.  
 Pertinere, *v. n.* 2. pertineo, *inf. pres.* to concern, to drive at.  
 Pertineret, *v. n.* 2. pertineo, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* had reached.  
 Pertinet, *v. n.* 2. pertineo, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* is connected.  
 Perturbatis, *a.* perturbatus, *abl. pl.* disordered.  
 Perunxerunt, *v. a.* 3. perungo, *ind. perf.* 3 *pl.* anointed.  
 Perutile, *a.* perutilis, *acc. sing. n.* very useful.  
 Pervagarentur, *v. d.* 1. pervagor, *sub. imp.* 3 *pl.* they roved about.  
 Pervenisset, *v. n.* 4. pervenio, *sub. plup.* 3 *sing.* he had attained.  
 Pervēnit, *v. n.* 4. pervenio, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* attains.  
 Pervēnit, *v. n.* 4. pervenio, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* came to.  
 Petebat, *v. a.* 3. peto, *ind. imp.* 3 *sing.* asked for, sought, was approaching.  
 Petens, *part. pres.* seeking, approaching.  
 Petentes, *part. pres.* petens, *nom. pl.* asking.  
 Petentium, *part. pres.* petens, *gen. pl.* desiring.  
 Petere, *v. a.* 3. peto, *inf. pres.* to ask.  
 Peterent, *v. a.* 3. peto, *sub. imp.* 3 *pl.* sought, fled to.  
 Peteret, *v. a.* 3. peto, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* demanded.  
 Petierant, *v. a.* 3. peto, *ind. plup.* 3 *pl.* they had sought.  
 Petière, *v. a.* 3. peto, *ind. perf.* 3 *pl.* asked for.  
 Pertierunt, *v. a.* 3. peto, *ind. perf.* 3 *pl.* asked for.  
 Petiit, *v. a.* 3. peto, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* requested.  
 Petis, *v. a.* 3. peto, *ind. pres.* 2 *sing.* thou claimest.  
 Petit, *v. a.* 3. peto, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* he goes to, he desires.  
 Petiti, *part. perf.* petitus, *nom. pl.* desired, sought, attacked.  
 Petitionem, *s. f.* 3. petitio, *acc. pl.* a, the, petition, request.  
 Petiturus, *part. fut.* about to ask.  
 Petiverant, *v. a.* 3. peto, *ind. plup.* 3 *pl.* had requested.  
 Petiverunt, *v. a.* 3. peto, *ind. perf.* 3 *pl.* they sought.  
 Petivisse, *v. a.* 3. peto, *inf. pref.* to have asked for.  
 Petivit, *v. a.* 3. peto, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* requested, went to.  
 Petulans, *a.* impertinent, impudent.  
 Petulantia, *s. f.* 1. petulantia, *gen. sing.* of the effrontery, mischief.  
 Petunt, *v. a.* 3. peto, *ind. pres.* 3 *pl.* they rush out.  
 Phaleras, *s. f. pl.* 1. phalera, *acc.* trappings.  
 Phalereo, *s. m.* 2. Phalereus, *dat. sing.* to Phalereus.

- Phiditiis, *s. n.* 2. *pl.* phiditia, *abl. pl.* (in, at) the public meals of the Spartans.
- Philippi, *s. m.* 2. Philippus, *gen. sing.* of Philip.
- Philippidem, *s. m.* 3. Philippides, *acc. sing.* Philippides.
- Philippo, *s. m.* 2. Philippus, *dat. & abl. pl.* (to, from, by) Philip.
- Philippum, *s. m.* 2. Philippus, *acc. sing.* Philip.
- Philippus, *s. m.* 2. Philip. There were several kings of Macedonia of this name, and one of Alexander's physicians.
- Philosophi, *s. m.* 2. philosophus, *gen. sing. & nom. pl.* of the philosopher, the philosophers.
- Philosopho, *s. m.* 2. philosophus, *abl. sing.* (by, with, from) the philosopher.
- Philosophorum, *s. m.* 2. philosophus, *gen. pl.* of the philosophers.
- Philosophos, *s. m.* 2. philosophus, *acc. pl.* philosophers.
- Philosophum, *s. m.* 2. philosophus, *acc. sing.* a, the, philosopher.
- Philosophus, *s. m.* 2. a, the, philosopher.
- Philotà, *s. m.* 1. Philotas, *abl. sing.* Philotas, son of Parmenio.
- Philoxeni, *s. m.* 2. Philoxenus, *gen. sing.* of Philoxenus.
- Philoxeno, *s. m.* 2. Philoxenus, *dat. sing.* to Philoxenus.
- Philoxenus, *s. m.* 3. Philoxenus, a dithyrambic poet, native of Cythera.
- Phliasiorum, *s. m. pl.* 2. Phliasii, *gen.* of the Phliasians.
- Phliasium, *a.* Phliasius, *acc. sing.* Phliasian.
- Phliuntem, *s. f.* 3. Phlius, *untis, acc. sing.* Phlius, a town in Peloponnesus.
- Phocenses, *s. c.* 3. *pl. nom. & acc.* the Phocians, people of Phocis in Greece.
- Phœbo, *s. m.* 2. Phœbus, *dat. sing.* (to, for) Phœbus, Apollo.
- Phormio, *s. m.* 3. Phormio, a peripatetic philosopher of Ephesus.
- Phormionein, *s. m.* 3. Phormio, *acc. sing.* Phormio.
- Phrygiam, *s. f.* 1. Phrygia, *acc. sing.* Phrygia, in Asia Minor.
- Phthiotas, *s. c.* 1. *pl.* Phthiotæ, *acc.* the Phthiotæ, people of Phthiotis.
- Piacularibus, *a.* piacularis, *abl. pl.* expiatory.
- Piaculo, *s. n.* 2. piaculum, *abl. sing.* by atoning sacrifice.
- Picto, *a.* pictus, *abl. sing.* painted.
- Pictores, *s. m.* 3. pictor, *nom. pl.* painters.
- Pictum, *a.* pictus, *acc. sing.* painted.
- Picturam, *s. f.* 1. pictura, *acc. sing. a.* the painting.
- Pietate, *s. f.* 3. pietas, *abl. sing.* (for, by) the filial affection, attachment.
- Pietatem, *s. f.* 3. pietas, *acc. sing.* the kindness.
- Pietatis, *s. f.* 3. pietas, *gen. sing.* of justice, loyalty.
- Pila, *s. n.* 2. pilum, *acc. & nom. pl.* weapons.
- Pilos, *s. m.* 2. pilus, *acc. pl.* the hairs.
- Pinguis, *a.* fat.
- Pinus, *s. f.* 2. & 4. a, the, pine tree.
- Pinxi, *v. a.* 3. pingo, *ind. perf.* 1 *sing.* I have painted.
- Pinxisse, *v. a.* 3. pingo, *inf. perf.* to have painted.
- Piscatoribus, *s. m.* 3. piscator, *abl. pl.* (by) the fishermen.
- Piscium, *s. m.* 3. piscis, *gen. pl.* of the fishes.
- Piscosi, *a.* piscosus, *nom. pl.* full of fishes.



- Pistrinum, *s. n. 2. nom. & acc. sing.* a mill.  
 Pisistratus, *s. m. 2.* Pisistratus, an Athenian usurper.  
 Pittaco, *s. m. 2.* Pittacus, *dat. sing.* to Pittacus, one of the wise men of Greece.  
 Placatissimam, *a. sup.* placatissimus, *acc. sing.* most, or very peaceful.  
 Placent, *v. n. 2.* placeo, *ind. pres. 3 pl.* delight in.  
 Placido, *a.* placidus, *abl. sing.* calm.  
 Placidus, *a.* mild.  
 Placuisse, *v. n. 2.* placeo, *inf. perf.* to have pleased.  
 Placuit, *v. n. 2.* placeo, *ind. perf.* pleased.  
 Placuit, *v. im. 2.* placet, *ind. perf.* it seemed expedient.  
 Plagis, *s. f. 1.* plaga, *abl. pl.* (by, with) the nets.  
 Planè, *ad.* evidently.  
 Plano, *a.* planus, *abl. sing.* plane, level.  
 Plataënsium, *s. m. 3. pl.* Plataënses, *gen. pl.* of the Plataëans.  
 Plaustris, *s. m. 2.* plaustrum, *gen. sing.* of the wagon.  
 Plaustris, *s. n. 2.* plaustrum, *abl. pl.* (in) wagons.  
 Plaustro, *s. n. 2.* plaustrum, *abl. sing.* (in) the wagon.  
 Plaustrum, *s. n. 2. nom. & acc. sing.* a, the, wagon.  
 Plausum, *s. m. 4.* plausus, *acc. sing.* applause.  
 Plausus, *s. m. 4.* applause.  
 Plebe, *s. f. 3.* plebs, *abl. sing.* (by, with, from) the common people.  
 Plebem, *s. f. 3.* plebs, *acc. sing.* the common people.  
 Plebi, *s. f. 3.* plebs, *dat. sing.* to the common people.  
 Plebis, *s. f. 3.* plebs, *gen. sing.* of the common people.  
 Plectendus, *part. fut.* to be punished.  
 Plecteret, *v. a. 3.* plecto, *sub. imp. 3 sing.* should turn.  
 Plectimur, *v. p. 3.* plector, *ind. pres. 1 pl.* we are punished.  
 Plena, *a.* plenus, *nom. sing. f.* replete.  
 Pleni, *a.* plenus, *nom. pl.* full, excited.  
 Plenum, *a.* plenus, *acc. sing.* full.  
 Plenus, *a.* covered with, fertile.  
 Plerique, *a. pl.* most, many.  
 Plerosque, *a. pl.* plerique, *acc.* most, many.  
 Plerumque, *ad.* most commonly.  
 Plumis, *s. f. 1.* pluma, *abl. pl.* (by, with, from) feathers.  
 Plura, *a.* plus, *nom. & acc. pl. n.* more.  
 Plures, *a.* plus, *acc. & nom. pl.* many, more.  
 Pluribus, *a.* plus, *dat. & abl. pl. f.* many, more.  
 Plurima, *a. sup.* plurimus, *nom. & acc. pl. n.* very much, very many.  
 Plurimæ, *a. sup.* plurimus, *nom. pl. f.* very many.  
 Plurimam, *a. sup.* plurimus, *acc. sing.* much.  
 Plurimas, *a. sup.* plurimus, *acc. pl. f.* many.  
 Plurimi, *a. sup.* plurimus, *nom. pl.* many, numerous.  
 Plurimis, *a. sup.* plurimus, *abl. pl.* very much.  
 Plurimos, *a. sup.* plurimus, *acc. pl.* very many.  
 Plurimum, *ad. sup.* very much.  
 Pluris, *a.* plus, *gen. sing.* of more worth.  
 Plus, *a. comp.* more.

- Plūs, *ad.* more, longer, better.
- Poculo, *s. n.* 2. poculum, *abl. sing.* (by, from) the cup.
- Pœcile, *s. f.* 1. the Pœcile, a celebrated gallery at Athens.
- Pœmata, *s. n.* 3. poëma, *acc. pl.* poems.
- Pœmatis, *s. n.* 3. poëma, *dat. & abl. pl.* (to, by, in) poems.
- Pœnam, *s. f.* 1. pœna, *acc. sing.* the punishment.
- Pœnas, *s. f.* 1. pœna, *acc. pl.* the penalties, punishment.
- Pœni, *s. m.* 2. Pœnus, *nom. pl.* Carthaginians.
- Pœnis, *s. m.* 2. Pœnus, *abl. pl.* (by, from, with) the Carthaginians.
- Pœnitentiam, *s. f.* 1. pœnitentia, *acc. sing.* penitence.
- Pœnitere, *v. im.* 2. pœnitet, *inf. pres.* to repent.
- Pœnituit, *v. im.* 2. pœnitet, *ind. perf.* it repented.
- Pœnorum, *s. m.* 2. Pœnus, *gen. pl.* of the Carthaginians.
- Pœnos, *s. m.* 2. Pœnus, *acc. pl.* the Carthaginians.
- Pœnus, *a.* Carthaginian.
- Poëta, *s. m.* 1. poeta, *abl. sing.* (by) a poet.
- Poëtica, *a.* poëticus, *abl. sing. f.* poetic.
- Pol, *ad.* by Pollux, truly.
- Polemo, onis, *s. m.* 3. Polemo, an Athenian, son of Philostratus.
- Polliceretur, *v. d.* 2. polliceor, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* promised.
- Pollicetur, *v. d.* 2. polliceor, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* he promises.
- Pollicitus, *part. perf.* having promised.
- Polydectæ, *s. m.* 1. Polydectes, *dat. sing.* to Polydectes, king of Sparta.
- Polyperchonta, *s. m.* 3. Polyperchon, *acc. sing.* Polyperchon, one of Alexander's officers.
- Pomœrium *s. n.* 2. *nom. & acc. sing.* the space about the walls, the pomœrium.
- Pomponii, *s. m.* 2. Pomponius, *gen. sing.* of Pomponius.
- Pomponius, *s. m.* 2. Pomponius, a tribune of the Roman people.
- Pondere, *s. n.* 3. pondus, *abl. sing.* with a weight.
- Ponderis, *s. n.* 3. pondus, *gen. sing.* of a weight.
- Ponebat, *v. a.* 3. pono, *ind. imp.* 3 *sing.* employed, bestowed.
- Ponebatur, *v. p.* 3. ponor, *ind. imp.* 3 *sing.* was placed.
- Poneret, *v. a.* 3. pono, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* he placed, set before.
- Poneretur, *v. p.* 3. ponor, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* he was placed, considered.
- Pons, *s. m.* 3. a, the, bridge.
- Pontem, *s. m.* 3. pons, *acc. sing.* a, the, bridge.
- Ponticulo, *s. m.* 2. ponticulus, *abl. sing.* with a little bridge.
- Pontis, *s. m.* 3. pons, *gen. sing.* of a bridge.
- Ponto, *s. m.* 2. pontus, *abl. sing.* (in) the sea.
- Pontum, *s. m.* 2. Pontus, *acc. sing.* Pontus, a kingdom of Asia Minor.
- Popinis, *s. f.* 1. popina, *abl. pl.* (in) the taverns.
- Popularis, *a.* popular.
- Popularium, *s. c.* 3. popularis, *gen. pl.* of the subjects.
- Populatione, *s. f.* 3. populatio, *abl. sing.* (from) the pillaging.
- Populationein, *s. f.* 3. populatio, *gen. pl.* of the ravages.
- Populi, *s. m.* 2. populus, *gen. sing.* of the nation, people.
- Populis, *s. m.* 2. populus, *dat. & abl. pl.* (to, for, with, by,) the people, subjects.

- Populorum, *s. m.* 2. populus, *gen. pl.* of the inhabitants.  
 Populos, *s. m.* 2. populus, *acc. pl.* the nations.  
 Populum, *s. m.* 2. populus, *acc. sing.* the people.  
 Populus, *s. m.* 2. a, the, people.  
 Populus, *s. f.* 2. a, the, poplar tree.  
 Porrectâ, *part. perf.* porrectus, *abl. sing. f.* reached out.  
 Porrexit, *v. a.* 3. porrigo, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* extended.  
 Porrigebat, *v. a.* 3. porrigo, *ind. imp.* 3 *sing.* he reached out.  
 Porsena, *s. m.* 1. Porsena, a king of Etruria.  
 Porsenâ, *s. m.* 1. Porsena, *abl. sing.* (from) Porsena.  
 Porsenna, *see* Porsena.  
 Portâ, *s. f.* 1. porta, *abl. sing.* (from) the gate.  
 Portam, *s. f.* 1. porta, *acc. sing.* a, the, gate.  
 Portas, *s. f.* 1. porta, *acc. pl.* the gates.  
 Portaverat, *v. a.* 1. porto, *ind. plup.* 3 *sing.* had carried.  
 Portem, *v. a.* 1. porto, *sub. pres.* 1 *sing.* I carry, I must carry.  
 Portendi, *v. p.* 3. portendor, *inf. pres.* to be presaged.  
 Portendisse, *v. a.* 3. portendo, *inf. perf.* to have foretold.  
 Porticu, *s. f.* 4. porticus, *abl. sing.* from the gallery.  
 Portio, *s. f.* 3. a portion, proportion.  
 Portis, *s. f.* 1. porta, *abl. pl.* (from) the gates.  
 Portum, *s. m.* 4. portus, *acc. sing.* the harbor.  
 Porus, *s. m.* 2. Porus, a king of India.  
 Posceret, *v. a.* 3. posco, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* demanded, required.  
 Posita, *part. perf.* positus, *nom. sing. f.* situated.  
 Positâ, *part. perf.* positus, *abl. sing. f.* put or taken off.  
 Posita est, *v. p.* 3. ponor, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* was situated.  
 Positis, *part. perf.* positus, *abl. pl.* set, fixed.  
 Posito, *part. perf.* positus, *abl. sing.* laid aside, offered.  
 Positum, *part. perf.* positus, *nom. sing. n.* dependant.  
 Positum esse, *v. p.* 3. ponor, *inf. perf.* to have been placed.  
 Positus, *part. perf.* stationed, posted.  
 Posse, *v. n. i.* possum, *inf. pres.* to be able.  
 Possederant, *v. a.* 2. possideo, *ind. plup.* 3 *pl.* had possessed.  
 Possedit, *v. a.* 2. possideo, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* obtained.  
 Possemus, *v. n. i.* possum, *sub. imp.* 1 *pl.* we can.  
 Possent, *v. n. i.* possum, *sub. imp.* 3 *pl.* they could.  
 Possessione, *s. f.* 3. possessio, *abl. sing.* by the possession.  
 Possessionem, *s. f.* 3. possessio, *acc. sing.* the possession.  
 Possessiones, *s. f.* 3. possessio, *acc. pl.* the possessions.  
 Possessionibus, *s. f.* 3. possessio, *abl. pl.* (by, in, from) the possessions.  
 Possessuri, *part. fut.* possessurus, *nom. pl.* about to enjoy.  
 Posset, *v. n. i.* possum, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* could.  
 Possidentes, *part. pres.* possidens, *acc. pl.* possessing.  
 Possim, *v. n. i.* possum, *sub. pres.* 1 *sing.* I can.  
 Possis, *v. n. i.* possum, *sub. pres.* 2 *sing.* you can.  
 Possit, *v. n. i.* possum, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* he can.  
 Possum, *v. n. i.* I am able.  
 Possumus, *v. n. i.* possum, *ind. pres.* 1 *pl.* we can.  
 Possunt, *v. n. i.* possum, *ind. pres.* 3 *pl.* they can.

- Pòst, *ad.* after, afterward.  
 Post, *prep.* after, behind, since.  
 Postea, *ad.* afterward.  
 Posteaquam, *ad.* after that.  
 Posterà, *a.* posterus, *abl. sing. f.* next.  
 Posterì, *s. m. pl.* 2. the posterity.  
 Posteris, *s. m. pl.* 2. posterì, *dat.* to posterity.  
 Postero, *a.* posterus, *abl. sing.* next.  
 Posteròs, *s. m. pl.* 2. posterì, *acc.* posterity.  
 Postèrum, *a.* posterus, *acc. sing.*; in posterum, on the next day, for the future.  
 Posthumus, *a.* born after his father's death.  
 Postquam, *ad.* after that, since.  
 Postreimò, *ad. sup.* lastly, at last.  
 Postremum, *a. sup.* postremus, *nom. & acc. sing. n.* last.  
 Postremùm, *ad. sup.* last, for the last time.  
 Postridiè, *ad.* on the day following.  
 Postulans, *part. pres.* demanding.  
 Postulantibus, *part. pres.* postulans, *abl. pl.* requesting.  
 Postularet, *v. a.* 1. postulo, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* demanded.  
 Postulaverant, *v. a.* 1. postulo, *ind. plup.* 3 *pl.* had requested.  
 Postulavit, *v. a.* 1. postulo, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* he requested.  
 Postules, *v. a.* 1. postulo, *sub. pres.* 2 *sing.* you request, or may request.  
 Posuisse, *v. a.* 3. pono, *inf. perf.* to have placed before.  
 Posuit, *v. a.* 3. pono, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* placed before.  
 Pota, *v. a.* 1. poto, *imper.* 2 *sing.* drink (thou).  
 Potabat, *v. a.* 1. poto, *ind. imp.* 3 *sing.* he drank.  
 Potens, *a.* powerful.  
 Potente, *a.* potens, *abl. sing.* powerfully.  
 Patentem, *a.* potens, *acc. sing.* powerful.  
 Potentes, *a.* potens, *nom. & acc. pl.* powerful.  
 Potenti, *a.* potens, *dat. sing.* powerful.  
 Potentiorum, *a. comp.* potentior, *acc. sing.* more powerful.  
 Potentioribus, *a. comp.* potentior, *dat. & abl. pl.* more powerful.  
 Potentissimos, *a. sup.* potentissimus, *acc. pl.* most powerful.  
 Potentium, *a.* potens, *gen. pl.* powerful.  
 Poterat, *v. n. i.* possum, *ind. imp.* 3 *sing.* could.  
 Potes, *v. n. i.* possum, *ind. pres.* 2 *sing.* thou can, canst you?  
 Potest, *v. n. i.* possum, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* can.  
 Potestate, *s. f.* 3. potestas, *abl. sing.* (by, with) power.  
 Potestatem, *s. f.* 3. potestas, *acc. sing.* a, the, power.  
 Potestis, *v. n. i.* possum, *ind. pres.* 2 *pl.* you can?  
 Potita, *part. perf.* potitus, *nom. sing. f.* having possessed.  
 Potitur, *v. d.* 4. potior, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* possesses.  
 Potitus est, *v. d.* 4. potior, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* obtained possession of.  
 Potiùs, *ad. comp.* rather, better.  
 Potuerat, *v. n. i.* possum, *ind. plup.* 3 *sing.* had been able.  
 Potuerit, *v. n. i.* possum, *sub. perf.* 3 *sing.* could.  
 Potuisse, *v. n. i.* possum, *inf. perf.* to have been able.  
 Potuisset, *v. n. i.* possum, *sub. plup.* 3 *sing.* he might or could.

- Potuit, *v. n. i.* possum, *ind. perf. 3 sing.* could.  
 Præ, *prep.* for, before, in comparison with.  
 Præberetur, *v. p. 2.* præbeor, *sub. imp. 3 sing.* was given.  
 Præberentur, *v. p. 2.* præbeor, *sub. imp. 3. pl.* were given.  
 Præbet, *v. a. 2.* præbeo, *ind. pres. 3 sing.* he provides.  
 Præbete, *v. a. 2.* præbeo, *imper. 2 pl.* lend (ye).  
 Præbuerunt, *v. a. 2.* præbeo, *ind. perf. 3 pl.* they supplied.  
 Præcellentis, *a.* præcellens, *gen. sing.* superior.  
 Præcellere, *v. n. 3.* præcello, *inf. pres.* to excel.  
 Præcepit, *v. n. 3.* præcipio, *ind. perf. 3 sing.* he directed.  
 Præceps, *a.* headlong.  
 Præcepta, *s. n. 2.* præceptum, *nom. & acc. pl.* precepts, orders.  
 Præceptis, *s. n. 2.* præceptum, *dat. & abl. pl.* (with, by) commands, instructions.  
 Præcepto, *s. n. 2.* præceptum, *abl. sing.* by the advice.  
 Præceptorein, *s. m. 3.* præceptor, *acc. sing.* the teacher.  
 Præceptores, *s. m. 3.* præceptor, *nom. pl.* the teachers.  
 Præceptoris, *s. m. 3.* præceptor, *gen. sing.* of the teacher.  
 Præcipitur, *v. p. 3.* præcipior, *ind. pres. 3 sing.* is enjoined.  
 Præcipua, *a.* præcipuus, *nom. sing. f.* remarkable.  
 Præcipuè, *ad.* chiefly, particularly.  
 Præcipuo, *a.* præcipuus, *abl. sing.* especial.  
 Præclara, *a.* præclarus, *nom. pl. n.* renowned.  
 Præclarus, *a. comp.* præclarior, *nom. sing. n.* better.  
 Præcludere, *v. a. 3.* præcludo, *inf. pres.* to stop.  
 Præcludit, *v. a. 3.* præcludo, *ind. pres. 3 sing.* stops.  
 Præclusâ, *part. perf.* præclusus, *abl. sing. f.* stopped.  
 Præco, onis, *s. m. 3. a,* the crier, herald.  
 Prædâ, *s. f. 1.* præda, *abl. sing.* (with, from) the prey, booty.  
 Prædæ, *s. f. 1.* præda, *gen. sing.* of the prey.  
 Prædam, *s. f. 1.* præda, *acc. sing.* the prey, gain.  
 Prædandi, *ger.* prædandum, *gen.* of collecting plunder.  
 Prædator, *s. m. 3. a.* a robber.  
 Prædicabat, *v. a. 1.* prædico, *ind. imp. 3 sing.* affirmed.  
 Prædicantur, *v. p. 1.* prædicor, *ind. pres. 3 pl.* are said.  
 Prædicere, *v. a. 3.* prædico, *inf. pres.* to forewarn, to charge.  
 Prædicta, *s. n. 2.* prædictum, *acc. pl.* the predictions.  
 Præditus, *a.* endued with.  
 Prædixit, *v. a. 3.* prædico, *ind. perf. 3 sing.* forewarned.  
 Prædo, *s. m. 3. a,* the plunderer.  
 Præessent, *v. n. i.* præsumi, *sub. imp. 3 pl.* should command.  
 Præerat, *v. n. i.* præsumi, *ind. imp. 3 sing.* was entrusted with.  
 Præfatus, *part. perf.* præfatus, remarking.  
 Præfecit, *v. a. 3.* præficio, *ind. perf. 3 sing.* he set over, appointed to command.  
 Præfecti, *s. m. 2.* præfectus, *nom. pl.* the generals.  
 Præfectis, *s. m. 2.* præfectus, *abl. pl.* with the generals.  
 Præferre, *v. a. i.* præferro, *inf. pres.* to prefer.  
 Præfrigidan, *a.* præfrigidus, *acc. sing. f.* very cold.  
 Præfulget, *v. n. 2.* præfulgeo, *ind. pres. 3 sing.* shines.  
 Prægusto, *v. a. 1.* I taste first.

- Prælia, *s. n.* 2. prælium, *nom. & acc. pl.* the battles.  
 Præliari, *v. d.* 1. prælior, *inf. pres.* to fight.  
 Prælii, *s. n.* 2. prælium, *gen. sing.* of the battle.  
 Præliis, *s. n.* 2. prælium, *dat. & abl. pl.* (to, from, in) the battles.  
 Prælio, *s. n.* 2. prælium, *dat. & abl. sing.* (to, with, in, from) the battle.  
 Præliorum, *s. n.* 2. prælium, *gen. pl.* of the battles.  
 Prælium, *s. n.* 2. *nom. & acc. sing.* a, the, battle.  
 Præmio, *s. n.* 2. præmium, *abl. sing.* (with, from, by) a reward.  
 Præmissi erant, *v. p.* 3. præmittor, *ind. plup.* 3 *pl.* had been sent forward.  
 Præmissos, *part. perf.* præmissus, *acc. pl.* sent forward.  
 Præmium, *s. n.* 2. *nom. & acc. sing.* a, the, reward.  
 Præoccupaverat, *v. a.* 1. præoccupo, *ind. plup.* 3 *sing.* had excluded.  
 Præponere, *v. a.* 3. præpono, *inf. pres.* to prefer.  
 Præsens, *a.* present, just now.  
 Præsentis, *a.* præsens, *gen. sing.* present.  
 Præsepe, *s. n.* 3. *nom. & acc. sing.* a, the stable, stall.  
 Præsepi, *s. n.* 3. præsepe, *abl. sing.* (in) the manger.  
 Præsepia, *s. n.* 3. præsepe, *acc. pl.* racks, cribs.  
 Præsidēs, *s. c.* 3. præses, idis, *acc. pl.* presiding over.  
 Præsidia, *s. n.* 2. præsidium, *acc. pl.* the garrisons.  
 Præsidii, *s. n.* 2. præsidium, *abl. pl.* (with, by, in) the soldiers.  
 Præsidio, *s. n.* 2. præsidium, *dat. & abl. sing.* (with, from, by) the garrison.  
 Præstantiæ, *s. f.* 1. præstantia, *dat. sing.* to the superiority.  
 Præstantissimis, *a. sup.* præstantissimus, *abl. pl.* most excellent.  
 Præstare, *v. a. & n.* 1. præsto, *inf. pres.* to perform, to prefer.  
 Præstaret, *v. a. & n.* 1. præsto, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* he performed, surpassed.  
 Præstem, *v. a. & n.* 1. præsto, *sub. pres.* 1 *sing.* can keep.  
 Præstiterint, *v. a. & n.* 1. præsto, *sub. perf.* 3 *pl.* had shown.  
 Præstitisset, *v. a. & n.* 1. præsto, *sub. plup.* 3 *sing.* he had displayed.  
 Præsto, *a. indecl.* ready at hand.  
 Præter, *prep.* except, beside.  
 Prætereuntī, *part. pres.* præteriens, *dat. sing.* passing.  
 Præterirent, *v. a.* 4. prætereo, *sub. imp.* 3 *pl.* they passed by.  
 Prætervehabantur, *v. p.* 3. prætervehor, *ind. imp.* 3 *pl.* were carried along.  
 Prætor, *s. m.* 3. a, the, prætor.  
 Prætores, *s. m.* 3. prætor, *nom. & acc. pl.* the prætors.  
 Prætorium, *s. n.* 2. *nom. & acc. sing.* the general's tent.  
 Prætorum, *s. m.* 3. prætor, *gen. pl.* of the prætors.  
 Prati, *s. n.* 2. pratium, *gen. sing.* of the meadow.  
 Prato, *s. n.* 2. pratium, *abl. sing.* (in) the meadow.  
 Prava, *a.* pravus, *acc. pl. n.* dishonest.  
 Pravitatem, *s. f.* 3. pravitās, *acc. sing.* the depravity.  
 Precantis, *part. pres.* precans, *gen. sing.* imploring.  
 Precantur, *v. d.* 1. precor, *ind. pres.* 3 *pl.* they implore.  
 Precata, *part. perf.* precatus, *nom. sing. f.* requested.

- Precatione, *s. f.* 3. *precatio, abl. sing.* (with, by) request.  
 Precatur, *v. d.* 1. *precor, ind. pres. 3 sing.* entreats.  
 Precatus, *part. perf.* having prayed for.  
 Preces, *s. f.* 3. *prex, nom. & acc. pl.* the prayers, entreaties.  
 Precibus, *s. f.* 3. *prex, dat. & abl. pl.* (to, for, with, by) prayers.  
 Precum, *s. f.* 3. *prex, gen. pl.* of the prayers.  
 Premere, *v. a.* 3. *premo, inf. pres.* to stop.  
 Prensa, *part. perf.* *preensus, nom. sing. f.* caught.  
 Presentis, *see* *presentis*.  
 Pretia, *s. n.* 2. *pretium, acc. pl.* the prices.  
 Pretio, *s. n.* 2. *pretium, abl. sing.* (by, with) a reward.  
 Pretium, *s. n.* 2. *nom. & acc. sing.* a reward, a ransom.  
 Pridem, *ad.* before, formerly.  
 Pridè, *ad.* on the day before.  
 Prima, *a. sup.* *primus, nom. sing. & nom. & acc. pl. first.*  
 Primâ, *a. sup.* *primus, abl. sing. f. first.*  
 Primam, *a. sup.* *primus, acc. sing. f. first.*  
 Primi, *a. sup.* *primus, gen. sing. & nom. pl. first.*  
 Primis, *a. sup.* *primus, dat. & abl. pl. first.*  
 Primò, *ad.* at first.  
 Primo, *a. sup.* *primus, dat. & abl. sing. first.*  
 Primos, *a. sup.* *primus, acc. pl. first.*  
 Primùm, *ad.* the first time, at first.  
 Primus, *a. sup.* *primus, nom. & acc. sing. first.*  
 Primus, *a. sup.* first, chief.  
 Princeps, *s. c.* 3. the first, chief.  
 Principatu, *s. m.* 4. *principatus, abl. sing.* (concerning) the government.  
 Principes, *s. c.* 3. *principes, nom. & acc. pl.* the rulers, chief men.  
 Principia, *s. n.* 2. *principium, acc. pl.* the elements.  
 Principibus, *s. c.* 3. *principes, dat. & abl. pl.* (by, with) the rulers.  
 Principio, *s. n.* 2. *principium, dat. & abl. sing.* (to, from, in) the beginning.  
 Principum, *s. c.* 3. *principes, gen. pl.* of the rulers.  
 Prior, *a. comp.* former, first.  
 Priorem, *a. comp.* prior, *acc. sing.* former.  
 Priores, *a. comp.* prior, *acc. pl.* former.  
 Pristinam, *a.* *pristinus, acc. sing.* ancient.  
 Pristinum, *a.* *pristinus, acc. sing.* ancient.  
 Priùs, *ad.* before, rather.  
 Priusquam, *ad.* before that.  
 Privata, *a.* *privatus, nom. sing. f. & acc. pl. n.* private.  
 Privatis, *a.* *privatus, abl. pl.* private.  
 Privatim, *ad.* privately, in private life.  
 Pro, *prep.* for, on account of.  
 Probant, *v. a.* 1. *probo, ind. imp. 3 pl.* approved.  
 Probaret, *v. a.* 1. *probo, sub. imp. 3 sing.* he might prove.  
 Procacia, *a.* *procax, nom. pl.* turbulent, bold.  
 Procax, *a.* unrestrained.  
 Procedente, *part. pres.* *procedens, abl. sing.* advancing.  
 Procederet, *v. n.* 3. *procedo, sub. imp. 3 sing.* rose, reached.

- Procedit, *v. n.* 3. *procedo, ind. pres. 3 sing.* marches.  
 Procedunt, *v. n.* 3. *procedo, ind. pres. 3 pl.* they advance.  
 Procellam, *s. f.* 1. *procella, acc. sing.* the tempest.  
 Proceres, *s. m.* 3. *procer, acc. pl.* the nobles.  
 Processisset, *v. n.* 3. *procedo, sub. plup. 3 sing.* he had advanced.  
 Processit, *v. n.* 3. *procedo, ind. perf. 3 sing.* advanced.  
 Proclamante, *part. pres. proclamans, abl. sing.* exclaiming.  
 Procreaverit, *v. a.* 1. *procreo, sub. fut. 3 sing.* he shall have be-  
 gotten.  
 Procul, *ad.* far.  
 Proculcatas, *part. perf. proculcatus, acc. pl.* trampled upon.  
 Procurrentibus, *part. pres. procuriens, abl. pl.* rushing on.  
 Procurrit, *v. n.* 3. *procurro, ind. perf. 3 sing.* rushed forward.  
 Prodendas, *part. fut. prodendus, acc. pl. f.* about to betray, give up.  
 Prodesse, *v. n. i.* *prosum, inf. pres.* to do good.  
 Prodeuntem, *part. pres. prodiens, acc. sing.* coming forth.  
 Prodiderat, *v. a.* 3. *prodo, ind. plup. 3 sing.* had betrayed.  
 Prodiderunt, *v. a.* 3. *prodo, ind. perf. 3 pl.* have transmitted.  
 Prodedit, *v. a.* 3. *prodo, ind. perf. 3 sing.* has transmitted.  
 Prodit, *v. n.* 4. *prodeo, ind. pres. 3 sing.* goes forth.  
 Proditionem, *s. f.* 3. *proditio, acc. sing.* the treachery.  
 Producere, *v. a.* 3. *produco, inf. pres.* to lead forth.  
 Producunt, *v. a.* 3. *produco, ind. pres. 3 pl.* they lead forth.  
 Prælia, *see* prælia.  
 Præliari, *see* præliari.  
 Prælii, *see* prælii.  
 Præliis, *see* præliis.  
 Prælio, *see* prælio.  
 Prælium, *see* prælium.  
 Profectionem, *s. f.* 3. *profectio, acc. sing.* the departure.  
 Profecti, *part. perf. profectus, nom. pl.* having departed.  
 Profectò, *ad.* truly, surely.  
 Profectos, *part. perf. profectus, acc. pl.* having come.  
 Profecturus, *part. fut.* about to go.  
 Profectus, *part. perf.* having gone.  
 Proferebatur, *v. p. i.* *profero, ind. imp. 3 sing.* was made known.  
 Proferre, *v. a. i.* *profero, inf. pres.* to extend.  
 Profert, *v. a. i.* *profero, ind. pres. 3 sing.* raises.  
 Professus, *part. perf.* professing.  
 Proficiscens, *part. pres.* departing.  
 Proficisci, *v. d.* 3. *proficiscor, inf. pres.* to go.  
 Proficiscitur, *v. d.* 3. *proficiscor, ind. pres. 3 sing.* he goes.  
 Proficiscuntur, *v. d.* 3. *proficiscor, ind. pres. 3 pl.* depart, go.  
 Proficit, *v. a.* 3. *proficio, ind. pres. 3 sing.* avails.  
 Profitebantur, *v. d.* 2. *profiteor, ind. imp. 3 pl.* they professed.  
 Profligarent, *v. a.* 3. *profligo, sub. imp. 3 pl.* they routed.  
 Profugisset, *v. n.* 3. *profugio, sub. plup. 3 sing.* had fled.  
 Profugit, *v. n.* 3. *profugio, ind. pres. 3 sing.* he flees.  
 Profugos, *s. m.* 2. *profugus, acc. pl.* deserters, fugitives.  
 Progeniem, *s. f.* 5. *progenies, acc. sing.* the offspring.  
 Progenies, *s. f.* 5. the offspring.



- Progredi, *v. d. 3.* progredior, *inf. pres.* to go forth or abroad.  
 Progressus, *part. perf.* proceeding.  
 Progressus esset, *v. d. 3.* progredior, *sub. plup. 3 sing.* he had gone.  
 Prohibere, *v. a. 2.* prohibeo, *inf. pres.* to prevent.  
 Proinde, *ad.* therefore.  
 Projecit, *v. a. 3.* projicio, *ind. perf. 3 sing.* he plunged, threw away.  
 Projectis, *part. perf.* projectus, *abl. pl.* thrown off.  
 Prolem, *s. f. 3.* proles, *acc. sing.* the young.  
 Proloquar, *v. d. 3.* proloquor, *ind. fut. 1 sing.* I will show.  
 Promissâ, *part. perf.* promissus, *abl. sing. f.* promised.  
 Promissis, *s. n. 2.* promissum, *dat. & abl. pl.* (to, in) the promises.  
 Promittebatur, *v. p. 3.* promittor, *ind. imp. 3 sing.* was promised.  
 Promitteret, *v. a. 3.* promitto, *sub. imp. 3 sing.* promised.  
 Promptiores, *a. comp.* promptior, *nom. pl.* more ready.  
 Promptissimus, *a. sup.* most or very bold.  
 Pronunciat, *v. a. 1.* pronuncio, *ind. pres. 3 sing.* proclaims  
 Prope, *prep.* nigh.  
 Propè, *ad.* almost, nearly.  
 Propterè, *ad.* speedily.  
 Propinquo, *a.* propinquus, *abl. sing.* near.  
 Propinquorum, *a.* propinquus, *gen. pl.* of relatives,  
 Propitio, *a.* propitius, *abl. sing.* favorable.  
 Propius, *ad. comp.* very near, nearer.  
 Proponentes, *part. pres.* proponens, *nom. pl.* placing.  
 Propositis, *part. perf.* propositus, *abl. pl.* proposed.  
 Propositum, *s. n. 2.* *nom. & acc. sing.* the, a, proposition.  
 Propriis, *a.* proprius, *abl. pl.* our own, their own.  
 Proprium, *a.* proprius, *acc. sing.* his own.  
 Propter, *prep.* for, on account of.  
 Proptèr, *ad.* near to.  
 Propterea, *ad.* therefore.  
 Propulsare, *v. a. 1.* propulso, *inf. pres.* to repel.  
 Prorâ, *s. f. 1.* prora, *abl. sing.* (by, from) the prow.  
 Proram, *s. f. 1.* prora, *acc. sing.* the prow.  
 Prorsùs, *ad.* altogether, entirely.  
 Prosecuta esset, *v. d. 3.* prosequor, *sub. plup. 3 sing.* had attended.  
 Prosecutum esse, *v. d. 3.* prosequor, *inf. perf.* to have attended.  
 Prosecutus est, *v. d. 3.* prosequor, *ind. perf. 3 sing.* followed.  
 Prosiluisset, *v. n. 4.* prosilio, *sub. plup. 3 sing.* he had sprung.  
 Prosiluit, *v. n. 4.* prosilio, *ind. perf. 3 sing.* he sprang.  
 Prosit, *v. n. i.* prosum, *sub. pres. 3 sing.* is profitable.  
 Prosperum, *a.* prosperus, *acc. sing.* prosperous, safe.  
 Prospexit, *v. a. 3.* prospicio, *ind. perf. 3 sing.* beheld.  
 Prospicit, *v. a. 3.* prospicio, *ind. pres. 3 sing.* she watched.  
 Prostrernerent, *v. a. 3.* prosterno, *sub. imp. 3 pl.* they were destroying.  
 Prostravit, *v. a. 3.* prosterno, *ind. perf. 3 sing.* routed.  
 Protinus, *ad.* immediately.  
 Protracto, *part. perf.* protractus, *abl. sing.* being pointed out.  
 Provehebat, *v. a. 3.* provecho, *ind. imp. 3 sing.* raised.

- Provinciâ, *s. f.* 1. provincia, *abl. sing.* (from) the province.  
 Provinciam, *s. f.* 1. provincia, *acc. sing.* a, the, province.  
 Provocare, *v. a.* 1. provoco, *inf. pres.* to challenge.  
 Provocat, *v. a.* 1. provoco, *ind. pres. 3 sing.* he challenges.  
 Provocatione, *s. f.* 3. provocatio, *abl. sing.* (about) the appeal.  
 Provocatores, *s. m.* 3. provocator, *acc. pl.* challengers.  
 Provoco, *v. a.* 1. I appeal.  
 Provolutæ, *part. perf.* provolutus, *nom. pl. f.* falling down.  
 Proxima, *a. sup.* proximus, *nom. pl. n.* last.  
 Proximam, *a. sup.* proximus, *acc. sing.* nearest; culpæ proximam, guilty.  
 Proximus, *a. sup.* proximus, *abl. & dat. pl.* nearest, next.  
 Proximis, *s. m.* 2. proximus, *abl. pl.* by the friends.  
 Proximos, *a. sup.* proximus, *acc. pl.* nearest.  
 Proximum, *a. sup.* proximus, *nom. & acc. sing.* neighbouring.  
 Proximus, *a. sup.* very near, next.  
 Prudentia, *s. f.* 1. prudence, knowledge.  
 Prudentiâ, *s. f.* 1. prudentia, *abl. sing.* (with, by) the skill, ingenuity.  
 Prudentiam, *s. f.* 1. prudentia, *acc. sing.* the discretion.  
 Prudentior, *a. comp.* more wise, prudent.  
 Prudentiorum, *a. comp.* prudentior, *gen. pl.* more prudent.  
 Prudentissima, *a. sup.* prudentissimus, *acc. pl. n.* wisest, very wise.  
 Ptolemæum, *s. m.* 2. Ptolemæus, *acc. sing.* Ptolemy.  
 Ptolemæus, *s. m.* 2. Ptolemy, king of Egypt.  
 Puberes, *a. puber,* *acc. pl.* of ripe years.  
 Publi, *s. m.* 2. Publius, *voc. sing.* Publius, prænomem of Horatius, which see.  
 Publicâ, *a. publicus,* *abl. sing. f.* public.  
 Publica, *a. publicus,* *nom. sing. f. nom. & acc. pl. n.* public.  
 Publican, *a. publicus,* *acc. sing. f.* public.  
 Publicè, *ad.* publicly, at the public charge.  
 Publici, *a. publicus,* *nom. pl.* public.  
 Publicis, *a. publicus,* *abl. & dat. pl.* public.  
 Publico, *a. publicus,* *abl. sing.* public.  
 Publicum, *a. publicus,* *nom. sing. n.* public.  
 Publicus, *a.* public, common.  
 Publico, *s. m.* 2. Publius, *abl. sing.* (by, with) Publius, the prænomem of Horatius, which see.  
 Pudor, *s. m.* 3. shame, modesty.  
 Pudore, *s. m.* 3. pudor, *abl. sing.* (for, by, with) shame.  
 Puellam, *s. f.* 1. puella, *acc. sing. a,* the, girl.  
 Puer, *s. m.* 2. a, the, boy.  
 Pueri, *s. m.* 2. puer, *gen. sing. & nom. pl.* of the boy, the boys.  
 Pueris, *s. m.* 2. puer, *dat. & abl. pl.* (to, for, by, with) the boys.  
 Pueritiâ, *s. f.* 1. pueritia, *abl. sing.* (from) childhood.  
 Puerorum, *s. m.* 2. puer, *gen. pl.* of the, boys.  
 Pueros, *s. m.* 2. puer, *acc. pl.* the boys.  
 Puerum, *s. m.* 2. puer, *acc. sing.* a, the, boy.  
 Pugna, *s. f.* 1. a, the, battle.  
 Pugnâ, *s. f.* 1. pugna, *abl. sing.* (in) the battle.  
 Pugnæ, *s. f.* 1. pugna, *dat. & gen. sing.* (of, to) the battle.

- Pugnam, *s. f.* 1. pugna, *acc. sing.* a, the, battle.  
 Pugnandi, *ger. pugnandum, gen.* (of) fighting.  
 Pugnans, *v. n.* 1. pugno, *ind. pres.* 3 *pl.* they fight.  
 Pugnare, *v. n.* 1. pugno, *inf. pres.* to fight.  
 Pugnatum est, *v. im.* 1. pugnatur, *ind. perf.* it was fought.  
 Pugnavit, *v. n.* 1. pugno, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* he fought.  
 Pulcherrimo, *a. sup.* pulcherrimus, *abl. sing.* most, or very, beautiful.  
 Pulchrè, *ad.* well, stoutly.  
 Pulchriora, *a. comp.* pulchrior, *acc. pl.* more excellent.  
 Pulchritudinem, *s. f.* 3. pulchritudo, *acc. sing.* the beauty.  
 Pulchritudini, *s. f.* 3. pulchritudo, *dat. sing.* to the beauty.  
 Pulchritudo, *s. f.* 3. the beauty.  
 Pulchros, *a.* pulcher, *acc. pl.* beautiful.  
 Pullis, *s. m.* 2. pullus, *dat. sing.* to the young.  
 Pullos, *s. m.* 2. pullus, *acc. pl.* chickens.  
 Pulmentarium, *s. n.* 2. *nom. & acc. sing.* food.  
 Pulmento, *s. n.* 2. pulmentum, *abl. sing.* (with, from) meat.  
 Pulsi, *part. perf.* pulsus, *nom. pl.* driven away, beaten.  
 Pulsis, *part. perf.* pulsus, *abl. pl.* expelled.  
 Pulsus, *part. perf.* driven away, expelled.  
 Pulvere, *s. d.* 3. pulvis, *abl. sing.* (by, with, in) the dust.  
 Pulverem, *s. d.* 3. pulvis, *acc. sing.* the dust.  
 Pulveris, *s. d.* 3. pulvis, *gen. sing.* of the dust.  
 Pulvis, eris, *s. d.* 3. a, the, dust.  
 Punico, *a.* Punicus, *abl. sing.* Carthaginian, Punic.  
 Punicum, *a.* Punicus, *acc. sing.* Carthaginian, Punic.  
 Puniendus, *part. fut.* puniendos, *acc. pl.* to be punished.  
 Puniturus, *part. fut.* about to punish.  
 Puppi, *s. f.* 3. puppis, *abl. sing.* (in) the stern.  
 Purgo, *v. a.* 1. I clear.  
 Purpuream, *a.* purpureus, *acc. sing. f.* purple.  
 Pusillum, *a.* pusillus, *nom. sing. n.* weak.  
 Putabat, *v. a.* 1. puto, *ind. imp.* 3 *sing.* he thought.  
 Putaminibus, *s. n.* 3. putamen, *abl. pl.* with the shells.  
 Putans, *part. pres.* thinking.  
 Putarem, *v. a.* 1. puto, *sub. imp.* 1 *sing.* I thought.  
 Putarent, *v. a.* 1. puto, *sub. imp.* 3 *pl.* they should think.  
 Putares, *v. a.* 1. puto, *sub. imp.* 2 *sing.* you would think.  
 Putaret, *v. a.* 1. puto, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* he thought.  
 Putas, *v. a.* 1. puto, *ind. pres.* 2 *sing.* you think.  
 Putat, *v. a.* 1. puto, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* thinks.  
 Putatis, *v. a.* 1. puto, *ind. pres.* 2 *pl.* you think.  
 Putaverunt, *v. a.* 1. puto, *ind. perf.* 3 *pl.* they thought.  
 Puteo, *s. m.* 2. puteus, *abl. sing.* from a well.  
 Puteolos, *s. m. pl.* 2. Puteoli, *acc.* Puteoli, a town in Campania.  
 Puteos, *s. m.* 2. puteus, *acc. pl.* the wells.  
 Putes, *v. a.* 1. puto, *sub. pres.* 2 *sing.* you may think.  
 Putet, *v. a.* 1. puto, *sub. pres.* 3 *sing.* he may think.  
 Puteum, *s. m.* 2. puteus, *acc. sing.* a well.  
 Puto, *v. a.* 1. I think.

Pyrenæi, *a.* Pyrenæus, *gen. sing.* Pyrenæan.  
 Pyrenæis, *a.* Pyrenæus, *abl. pl.* Pyrenæan.  
 Pyrrhi, *s. m.* 2. Pyrrhus, *gen. sing.* of Pyrrhus.  
 Pyrrho, *s. m.* 2. Pyrrhus, *abl. sing.* (from, by, with) Pyrrhus.  
 Pyrrhum, *s. m.* 2. Pyrrhus, *acc. sing.* Pyrrhus.  
 Pyrrhus, *s. m.* 2. Pyrrhus, king of Epirus.  
 Pythagoræ, *s. m.* 1, Pythagoras, *gen. sing.* of Pythagoras.  
 Pythagoram, *s. m.* 1. Pythagoras, *acc. sing.* Pythagoras.  
 Pythagoras, *s. m.* 1. Pythagoras, a celebrated philosopher.  
 Pythagorei, *a.* Pythagoreus, *nom. pl.* Pythagorean.  
 Pythias, *s. m.* 1. Pythias, a Pythagorean philosopher.

## Q.

Quà, *ad.* which way, wherever.  
 Quâ, *pron.* qui, *abl. sing. f.* that, by which, by whom.  
 Quâ, *pron.* quis, *abl. sing. f.* what, which.  
 Quâcunque, *pron.* quicunque, *abl. sing.* whatever.  
 Quâdam, *pron.* quidam, *abl. sing. f.* certain.  
 Quadraginta, *a. indecl. pl.* forty.  
 Quadrato, *a.* quadratus, *abl. sing.* square.  
 Quadrigas, *s. f.* 1. quadriga, *acc. pl.* four horse chariots.  
 Quadringentis, *a. pl.* quadringenti, *abl.* four hundred.  
 Quadringentorum, *a. pl.* quadringenti, *gen.* four hundred.  
 Quæ, *pron.* qui, *nom. sing. nom. & acc. pl.* who, which, that, whom.  
 Quæ, *pron.* quis, *nom. sing. nom. & acc. pl.* which, what.  
 Quæcunque, *pron.* quicunque, *nom. sing. f.* whatever, whoever.  
 Quædam, *pron.* quidam, *nom. sing. nom. & acc. pl.* some, certain.  
 Quænam, *pron.* quisnam, *nom. sing. f.* what.  
 Quæque, *pron.* quisque, *acc. pl. n.* whatever, every.  
 Quærebant, *v. a.* 3. quæro, *ind. imp.* 3. *pl.* they asked, sought.  
 Quærens, *part. pres.* seeking.  
 Quærente, *part. pres.* quærens, *abl. sing.* asking.  
 Quærente, *v. a.* 3. quæro, *inf. pres.* to seek.  
 Quærerent, *v. a.* 3. quæro, *sub. imp.* 3 *pl.* sought.  
 Quæreretur, *v. p.* 3. quæror, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* was sought.  
 Quæri, *v. p.* 3. quæror, *inf. pres.* to be sought.  
 Quærit, *v. a.* 3. quæro, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* seeks, endeavours.  
 Quæro, *v. a.* 3. I seek, I am seeking.  
 Quæruunt, *v. a.* 3. quæro, *ind. pres.* 3 *pl.* they seek.  
 Quæsierat, *v. a.* 3. quæro, *ind. plup.* 3 *sing.* had sought, acquired.  
 Quæsisse, *v. a.* 3. quæro, *inf. perf.* to have asked.  
 Quæsisset, *v. a.* 3. quæro, *sub. plup.* 3 *sing.* had asked.  
 Quæsitâ, *part. perf.* quæsitus, *abl. sing. f.* obtained.  
 Quæsitæ, *part. perf.* quæsitus, *gen. sing. f.* acquired.  
 Quæsitum esset, *v. im.* 3. quæritur, *sub. plup.* it was asked.  
 Quæsisisse, *v. a.* 3. quæro, *inf. perf.* to have asked.  
 Quæsitivit, *v. a.* 3. quæro, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* asked.  
 Quæso, *v. n. def.* I pray.  
 Quæstor, *s. m.* 3. a, the, quæstor, receiver of tributes.  
 Quæstorem, *s. m.* 3. quæstor, *acc. sing.* the quæstor.  
 Quæstu, *s. m.* 4. quæstus, *abl. sing.* in the gain, by the profit.

- Quæsturâ, *s. f.* 1. quæstura, *abl. sing.* (concerning) the quæstorship.  
 Quæstus, *s. m.* 4. gain, profit.  
 Quale, *a. qualis, nom. sing. n.* quale præmium, what kind of reward.  
 Qualem, *a. qualis, acc. sing.* what sort of.  
 Qualis, *a.* such.  
 Qualitas, *s. f.* 3. the shape, contour.  
 Quam, *pron. qui, acc. sing. f.* whom, which, that.  
 Quam, *pron. quis, acc. sing.* what, which.  
 Quàm, *conj.* than, as.  
 Quàm, *ad.* how, very.  
 Quamlibet, *pron. quilibet, acc. sing. f.* as much as you please.  
 Quamobrem, *ad.* therefore, wherefore.  
 Quamvis, *conj.* although, however.  
 Quando, *ad.* when, since.  
 Quandoquidem, *conj.* seeing that, because.  
 Quauquam, *conj.* although.  
 Quanta, *a. quantus, nom. sing. nom. & acc. pl.* how great.  
 Quantâ, *a. quantus, abl. sing. f.* how great.  
 Quantæ, *a. quantus, gen. sing. f.* how great.  
 Quantam, *a. quantus, acc. sing. f.* how great.  
 Quanti, *s. n.* 2. quantum, *gen. sing.* of what value.  
 Quantò, *ad.* by how much.  
 Quantopere, *ad.* how greatly.  
 Quantum, *s. n.* 2. *nom. & acc. sing.* how much, so much.  
 Quantum, *ad.* as much as.  
 Quantus, *a.* how great, how much.  
 Quapropter, *conj.* wherefore.  
 Quare, *ad.* wherefore, why.  
 Quartâ, *a. quartus, abl. sing. f.* fourth.  
 Quartam, *a. quartus, acc. sing. f.* fourth.  
 Quarum, *pron. qui, gen. pl.* whose, of which.  
 Quarum, *pron. quis, gen. pl.* of what, of which.  
 Quas, *pron. qui, acc. pl.* whom, which, that.  
 Quas, *pron. quis, acc. pl.* what, which.  
 Quasi, *ad.* as, if, almost, about.  
 Quatuor, *a. indecl. pl.* four.  
 Que, *conj.* and, both. Always united with another word, as boves-que.  
 Quem, *pron. qui, acc. sing.* whom, which.  
 Quem, *pron. quis, acc. sing.* what.  
 Quemadmodum, *ad.* in the same manner.  
 Quemquam, *pron. quisquam, acc. sing.* any one.  
 Quemque, *pron. quisque, acc. sing.* each one.  
 Quendam, *pron. quidam, acc. sing.* certain.  
 Quercu, *s. f.* 4. quercus, *abl. sing.* (on, in) an oak.  
 Quercum, *s. f.* 4. quercus, *acc. sing.* the oak.  
 Quercus, *s. f.* 4. a, the, oak.  
 Querelâ, *s. f.* 1. querela, *abl. sing.* (by, with) a complaint.  
 Querelam, *s. f.* 1. querela, *acc. sing.* a, the, complaint.

- Quereris, *v. d.* 3. queror, *ind. pres.* 2 *sing.* you complain of.  
 Queri, *v. d.* 3. queror, *inf. pres.* to complain.  
 Questibus, *s. m.* 4. questus, *abl. pl.* with lamentations.  
 Questu, *s. m.* 4. questus, *abl. sing.* with a complaint.  
 Qui, *pron.* who, which, that.  
 Qui, *ad.* how, why.  
 Quia, *conj.* because.  
 Quibus, *pron.* qui, *dat. & abl. pl.* whom, which.  
 Quibus, *pron.* quis, *dat. & abl. pl.* what, which.  
 Quibuscum, *pron.* quicum, *abl. pl.* with, whom.  
 Quibuscunque, *pron.* quicunque, *abl. pl.* whatever.  
 Quibusdam, *pron.* quidam, *dat. & abl. pl.* some, certain.  
 Quicunque, *pron.* whosoever.  
 Quid, *ad.* why, how.  
 Quid, *pron.* quis, *nom. & acc. sing. n.* what, anything.  
 Quidam, *pron.* a certain person, some one *nom. pl.* certain persons.  
 Quiddam, *pron.* quidam, *nom. & acc. sing.* something.  
 Quidem, *ad.* truly, indeed.  
 Quidnam, *pron.* quinam, *nom. acc. & sing. n.* what.  
 Quidquam, *pron.* quisquam, *nom. & acc. sing. n.* any, anything.  
 Quidquid, *pron.* quisquis, *nom. & acc. sing.* whatever.  
 Quiescam, *v. n. & a.* 3. quiesco, *sub. pres.* 1 *sing.* I may rest.  
 Quiescerent, *v. n. & a.* 3. quiesco, *sub. imp.* 3 *pl.* were sleeping.  
 Quietem, *s. f.* 3. quies, *acc. sing.* rest, sleep.  
 Quieto, *a.* quietus, *dat. & abl. sing.* calm, gentle.  
 Quietus, *a.* undisturbed, secure.  
 Quievêre, *v. a. & n.* 3. quiesco, *ind. perf.* 3 *pl.* they remained quiet.  
 Quin, *ad. & conj.* why not, but, therefore.  
 Quinam, *pron.* quisnam, *nom. pl.* who.  
 Quinctius, *s. m.* 2. Quinctius, a Roman consul.  
 Quindecim, *a. indec. pl.* fifteen.  
 Quingentarum, *a. pl.* quingenti, *gen.* five hundred.  
 Quingenti, *a. pl.* five hundred.  
 Quinquaginta, *a. indecl. pl.* fifty.  
 Quinque, *a. indecl. pl.* five.  
 Quinquennium, *s. n.* 2. *nom. & acc. sing.* the space of five years.  
 Quinto, *a.* quintus, *abl. sing.* fifth.  
 Quippe, *ad.* for, because, surely, indeed.  
 Quirites, *s. m.* 3. *pl.* the Romans.  
 Quis, *pron.* who, which, some one.  
 Quisnam, *pron.* who, which, what.  
 Quispian, *pron.* some one, certain.  
 Quisque, *pron.* every one, each one, whoever.  
 Quò, *ad. & conj.* whither, by how much, that.  
 Quo, *pron.* qui, *abl. sing.* (to, by, with, from) whom, which, that.  
 Quo, *pron.* quis, *abl. sing.* what, which.  
 Quoad, *ad.* as often as, until.  
 Quòd, *conj.* that, because, as, since.  
 Quod, *pron.* qui, *nom. & acc. sing. n.* which, that.  
 Quod, *pron.* quis, *nom. & acc. sing. n.* what.  
 Quodammodo, *ad.* as it were, in a manner.

- Quoddam, *pron.* quidam, *nom.* & *acc. sing. n.* certain.  
 Quodnam, *pron.* quisnam, *nom.* & *acc. sing. n.* what.  
 Quomodo, *ad.* how.  
 Quonam, *pron.* quisnam, *abl. sing.* what.  
 Quondam, *ad.* formerly, sometimes.  
 Quoniam, *conj.* since, because.  
 Quoque, *conj.* also, truly.  
 Quoque, *pron.* quisque, *abl. sing.* each, every.  
 Quorum, *pron.* qui, *gen. pl.* of whom, whose.  
 Quorum, *pron.* quis, *gen. pl.* what, which, any.  
 Quos, *pron.* qui, *acc. pl.* whom, which, that.  
 Quos, *pron.* quis, *acc. pl.* what, which.  
 Quoscunque, *pron.* quicunque, *acc. pl.* whomever.  
 Quosdam, *pron.* quidam, *acc. pl.* some, certain persons.  
 Quosque, *pron.* quisque, *acc. pl.* every.  
 Quot, *a. indecl. pl.* as many, every.  
 Quotidianas, *a. quotidianus, acc. pl. f.* daily, constant.  
 Quotidie, *ad.* daily.  
 Quum, *ad.* when.  
 Quum, *conj.* since, whereas, although.

## R.

- Radicem, *s. f. 3.* radix, *acc. sing. a,* the root, foot.  
 Radicibus, *s. f. 3.* radix, *dat. & abl. pl.* (to, for, with, at) the foot,  
 principles.  
 Ramis, *s. m. 2.* ramus, *abl. pl.* (on) the branches.  
 Ramosa, *a. ramosus, acc. pl. n.* branching.  
 Rana, *s. f. 1.* a, the, frog.  
 Ranæ, *s. f. 1.* rana, *nom. pl.* the frogs.  
 Rapacitate, *s. f. 3.* rapacitas, *abl. sing.* (in) robbery, extortion.  
 Rapere, *v. a. 3.* rapio, *inf. pres.* to carry off.  
 Rapi, *v. p. 3.* rapior, *inf. pres.* to be seized.  
 Rapiantur, *v. p. 3.* rapior, *sub. pres. 3 pl.* they should be caught.  
 Rapiatur, *v. p. 3.* rapior, *sub. pres. 3 sing.* is drawn, attracted.  
 Rapidi, *a. rapidus, nom. pl.* rapid, violent.  
 Rapinam, *s. f. 1.* rapina, *acc. sing. a,* the, depredation.  
 Rapinas, *s. f. 1.* rapina, *acc. pl.* rapines, depredations.  
 Rapit, *v. a. 3.* rapio, *ind. pres. 3 sing.* seizes.  
 Raptim, *ad.* hastily.  
 Rapto, *part. perf.* raptus, *abl. sing.* snatched.  
 Raptor, *s. m. 3.* the robber, plunderer.  
 Raptos, *part. perf.* raptus, *acc. pl.* taken away.  
 Raptum, *a. raptus, acc. sing.* stolen.  
 Raptus, *part. perf.* carried, dragged.  
 Rapuerat, *v. a. 3.* rapio, *ind. plup. 3 sing.* had stolen.  
 Rapuissem, *v. a. 3.* rapio, *sub. plup. 1 sing.* I had seized.  
 Rapuisti, *v. a. 3.* rapio, *ind. perf. 2 sing.* thou hast taken.  
 Rapuit, *v. a. 3.* rapio, *ind. perf. 3 sing.* seized, snatched.  
 Raræ, *a. rarus, nom. pl. f.* scarce, scattered.  
 Rari, *a. rarus, nom. pl.* infrequent.  
 Rarò, *ad.* seldom, rarely.

- Rarus, *a. rarus, acc. pl. few.*  
 Rata, *part. perf. ratus, nom. sing. f. thinking.*  
 Ratibus, *s. f. 1. ratis, abl. pl. (in) ships.*  
 Ratio, *s. f. 1. a, the, method, means.*  
 Rationem, *s. f. 3. ratio, acc. sing. a, the, regard, care.*  
 Ratus, *part. perf. thinking.*  
 Ratus est, *v. d. 2. reor, ind. perf. 3 sing. thought.*  
 Re, *s. f. 5. res, abl. sing. a thing, substance, affair, occurrence.*  
 Rebantur, *v. d. 2. reor, ind. imp. 3 pl. thought.*  
 Rebellantes, *part. pres. rebellans, nom. & acc. pl. rebelling.*  
 Rebellarent, *v. n. 1. rebello, sub. imp. 3 pl. they had rebelled.*  
 Rebus, *s. f. 5. res, dat. & abl. pl. (to, for, with, in, by,) affairs, acts, property.*  
 Recedentem, *part. pres. recedens, acc. sing. withdrawing.*  
 Recens, *a. recent, late.*  
 Recensuit, *v. a. 2. recenseo, ind. perf. 3 sing. he recounted.*  
 Recenti, *a. recens, abl. sing. recent.*  
 Receperunt, *v. a. 3. recipio, ind. perf. 3 pl. received.*  
 Recepisset, *v. a. 3. recipio, sub. plup. 3 sing. returned, had received.*  
 Recepti, *v. a. 3. recipio, ind. perf. 3 sing. regained, received, heard.*  
 Receptus, *part. perf. received.*  
 Recidat, *v. n. 3. recido, sub. pres. 3 sing. may end in.*  
 Recipere, *v. a. 3. recipio, inf. pres. to receive.*  
 Recipientias, *part. fut. recipiendus, acc. pl. n. about to receive.*  
 Recipit, *v. a. 3. recipio, ind. pres. 3 sing. he takes possession of, receives.*  
 Recitabat, *v. a. 1. recito, ind. imp. 3 sing. he repeated.*  
 Recitata, *part. perf. recitatus, acc. pl. n. recited, repeated.*  
 Recitatum, *part. perf. recitatus, acc. sing. recited.*  
 Recitavit, *v. a. 1. recito, ind. perf. 3 sing. he recited.*  
 Recognoscentibus, *part. pres. recognoscens, abl. pl. keeping an account of.*  
 Recondidit, *v. a. 3. recondo, ind. perf. 3 sing. laid, placed.*  
 Recordantes, *part. pres. recordans, nom. pl. speaking of.*  
 Recreatus, *part. perf. recovered.*  
 Recta, *a. rectus, abl. sing. f. straight.*  
 Recubuisse, *v. n. 1. recubo, ind. perf. to have lain down again.*  
 Recuperandæ, *part. fut. recuperandus, gen. sing. regaining.*  
 Recuperare, *v. a. 1. recupero, inf. pres. to regain.*  
 Recusatur, *v. p. 1. recusor, ind. pres. 3 sing. is denied, refused.*  
 Redacto, *part. perf. redactus, abl. sing. reduced.*  
 Reddebat, *v. a. 3. reddo, ind. imp. 3 sing. he recounted, said over.*  
 Reddenda, *part. fut. reddendus, acc. pl. n. about to pay.*  
 Reddere, *v. a. 3. reddo, inf. pres. to render, give.*  
 Reddi, *v. p. 3. reddor, inf. pres. to be delivered up.*  
 Reddidissem, *v. a. 3. reddo, sub. plup. 1 sing. I should make.*  
 Reddidisset, *v. a. 3. reddo, sub. plup. 3 sing. had rendered.*  
 Reddit, *v. a. 3. reddo, ind. pres. 3 sing. renders.*  
 Redditi, *part. perf. redditus, nom. pl. rendered.*  
 Redditi essent, *v. p. 3. reddor, sub. plup. 3 pl. should be restored.*  
 Redditur, *v. p. 3. reddor, ind. pres. 3 sing. is produced, given.*



- Redditus, *part. perf.* restored.  
 Redduntur, *v. p. 3.* reddor, *ind. pres. 3. pl.* are brought.  
 Redeunt, *v. n. 4.* redeo, *ind. pres. 3. pl.* return.  
 Redeunte, *part. pres.* rediens, *abl. sing.* returning.  
 Redeuntis, *part. pres.* rediens, *gen. sing.* returning.  
 Rediens, *part. pres.* returning.  
 Redigeret, *v. a. 3.* redigo, *sub. imp. 3. sing.* he should reduce.  
 Rediisset, *v. n. 4.* redeo, *sub. plup. 3. sing.* had returned.  
 Rediit, *v. n. 4.* redeo, *ind. perf. 3. sing.* he returned.  
 Redimendarum, *part. fut.* redimendus, *gen. pl.* to redeem.  
 Redimito, *part. perf.* redimitus, *abl. sing.* encircled.  
 Redire, *v. n. 4.* redeo, *inf. pres.* to return.  
 Rediret, *v. n. 4.* redeo, *sub. imp. 3. sing.* he would return  
 Redit, *v. n. 4.* redeo, *ind. pres. 3. sing.* he returns.  
 Reditu, *s. m. 4.* reditus, *abl. sing.* (from) a return.  
 Reditum, *s. m. 4.* reditus, *acc. sing.* a, the, return.  
 Reditus, *s. m. 4.* reditus, *gen. sing.* (of) a return.  
 Reducendum, *part. fut.* reducendus, *acc. sing.* about to be driven  
 back.  
 Reduci, *v. p. 3.* reducor, *inf. pres.* to be led back.  
 Reducitur, *v. p. 3.* reducor, *ind. pres. 3. sing.* is brought back.  
 Reductus, *part. perf.* led back.  
 Reduxit, *v. a. 3.* reduco, *ind. perf. 3. sing.* he drew.  
 Refecta est, *v. p. 3.* reficior, *ind. perf. 3. sing.* she had recovered.  
 Refert, *v. im. i.* it concerns.  
 Refertam, *part. perf.* refertus, *acc. sing. f.* crowded, full.  
 Refugere, *v. n. 3.* refugio, *inf. pres.* to flee.  
 Refugia, *s. n. 2.* refugium, *nom. pl.* places of refuge.  
 Refugiens, *part. pres.* taking to flight.  
 Rege, *s. m. 3.* rex, *abl. sing.* (by, with, from) the king.  
 Regem, *s. m. 3.* rex, *acc. sing.* a, the, king.  
 Regere, *v. a. 3.* rego, *inf. pres.* to rule, to adapt.  
 Reges, *s. m. 3.* rex, *nom. & acc. pl.* the kings.  
 Regi, *s. m. 3.* rex, *dat. sing.* (to, for, the) the king.  
 Regi, *v. p. 3.* regor, *inf. pres.* to be governed.  
 Regia, *a. regius, acc. pl. n.* royal.  
 Regiæ, *s. f. 1.* regia, *gen. sing.* of the palace.  
 Regiæ, *a. regius, gen. sing. f.* royal.  
 Regiam, *a. regius, acc. sing. f.* royal.  
 Regiarum, *a. regius, gen. pl. f.* royal.  
 Regibus, *s. m. 3.* rex, *dat. & abl. pl.* (to for, with, by, from) kings.  
 Regii, *a. regius, gen. sing. & nom. pl.* royal.  
 Regina, *s. f. 1.* a, the, queen.  
 Regiæ, *s. f. 1.* regina, *gen. & dat. sing.* (of, for, to) the queen.  
 Reginas, *s. f. 1.* regina, *acc. pl.* queens.  
 Regio, *s. f. 3.* a country, site, territory.  
 Regio, *a. regius, dat. & abl. sing.* royal.  
 Regione, *s. f. 3.* regio, *abl. sing.* (in) the country, (according to) the  
 ground.  
 Regioni, *s. f. 3.* regio, *dat. sing.* to the country.  
 Regis, *s. m. 3.* rex, *gen. sing.* of the king.

- Regium, *a. regius, nom. & acc. sing.* royal.  
 Regna, *s. n. 2. regnum, nom. & acc. pl.* kingdoms, power.  
 Regnabat, *v. n. 1. regno, ind. imp. 3 sing.* was reigning.  
 Regnare, *v. n. 1. regno, inf. pres.* to reign.  
 Regnaret, *v. n. 1. regno, sub. imp. 3. sing.* he had reigned.  
 Regnâsset, *v. n. 1. regno, sub. plup. 3 sing.* he had reigned.  
 Regnaturum, *part. fut. regnaturus, acc. sing.* about to reign.  
 Regnavit, *v. n. 1. regno, ind. perf. 3 sing.* reigned.  
 Regni, *s. n. 2. regnum, gen. sing.* of a kingdom, power.  
 Regno, *s. n. 2. regnum, dat. & abl. sing.* (to, for, by, with) a kingdom, power.  
 Regnum, *s. n. 2. nom. & acc. sing.* a, the, kingdom, government.  
 Regum, *.s. m. 3. rex, gen. pl.* of kings.  
 Rei, *s. f. 5. res, gen. & dat. sing.* (of, to, for) the thing, affair, property.  
 Reipublicæ, *s. f. 1. & 5. respublica, gen. & dat. sing.* (of, to, for) the republic. Gram. p. 69.  
 Rejecit, *v. a. 3. rejicio, ind. perf. 3 sing.* he rejected, denied.  
 Relatis, *part. perf. relatus, abl. pl.* brought back.  
 Relegâsset, *v. a. 1. relego, sub. plup. 3 sing.* he had banished.  
 Relictâ, *part. perf. relictus, abl. sing. f.* left.  
 Relictis, *part. perf. relictus, abl. pl.* left.  
 Relicto, *part. perf. relictus, abl. sing.* left.  
 Relictus, *part. perf.* left.  
 Religione, *s. f. 3. religio, abl. sing.* from the obligation.  
 Religionis, *s. f. 3. religio, gen. sing.* of superstition.  
 Relinquentes, *part. pres. relinquens, nom. pl.* leaving.  
 Relinquerent, *v. a. 3. relinquo, sub. imp. 3 pl.* were leaving.  
 Relinqueret, *v. a. 3. relinquo, sub. imp. 3 sing.* he might leave.  
 Relinqueretur, *v. p. 3. relinquer, sub. imp. 3 sing.* might be left.  
 Reliquam, *a. reliquus, acc. sing.* the rest of.  
 Reliqui, *a. reliquus, nom. pl.* other.  
 Reliquias, *s. f. 1. reliquiæ, acc. pl.* the remains, remnant.  
 Reliquis, *a. reliquus, dat. & abl. pl.* other, the rest of.  
 Reliquissent, *v. a. 3. relinquo, sub. plup. 3 pl.* they should leave.  
 Reliquisset, *v. a. 3. relinquo, sub. plup. 3 sing.* he had left.  
 Reliquit, *v. a. 3. relinquo, ind. perf. 3 sing.* he left.  
 Reliquos, *a. reliquus, acc. pl.* other (men).  
 Rem, *s. f. 5. res, acc. sing.* a, the, thing, affair, exploit, story, state.  
 Remedia, *s. n. 2. remedium, acc. pl.* cure, remedy.  
 Remedium, *s. n. 2. nom. & acc. sing.* a cure.  
 Remiserat, *v. a. 3. remitto, ind. plup. 3 sing.* he relaxed, amused.  
 Remisère, *v. a. 3. remitto, ind. perf. 3 pl.* sent back.  
 Remisit, *v. a. 3. remitto, ind. perf. 3 sing.* sent back, gave over.  
 Remissis, *a. remissus, abl. pl.* remiss, loose.  
 Remitteret, *v. a. 3. remitto, sub. imp. 3 sing.* he gave over.  
 Remittit, *v. a. 3. remitto, ind. pres. 3 sing.* he gives up.  
 Remotis, *part. perf. remotus, abl. pl.* removed.  
 Remoto, *part. perf. remotus, abl. sing.* removed.  
 Removit, *v. a. 2. removeo, ind. perf. 3 sing.* he took away.  
 Rempublicam, *s. f. 1. & 5. respublica, a, the, state, commonwealth.*

- Remunerans, *part. pres.* rewarding, requiting.
- Reparat, *v. a.* 1. reparo, *ind. pres.* 3. *sing.* renews.
- Reparato, *part. perf.* reparatus, *abl. sing.* raised.
- Repentè, *ad.* suddenly, unawares.
- Repentino, *a.* repentinus, *abl. sing.* sudden.
- Repererat, *v. a.* 4. reperio, *ind. plup.* 3. *sing.* had found.
- Reperiebatur, *v. p.* 4. reperior, *ind. imp.* 3. *sing.* he was found.
- Reperimus, *v. a.* 4. reperio, *ind. pres.* 1. *pl.* we find.
- Reperire, *v. a.* 4. reperio, *inf. pres.* to find.
- Reperiri, *v. p.* 4. reperior, *inf. pres.* to be found.
- Reperit, *v. a.* 4. reperio, *ind. pres. & perf.* 3. *sing.* finds, found.
- Reperta est, *v. p.* 4. reperior, *ind. perf.* 3. *sing.* was discovered.
- Repertas, *part. perf.* repertus, *acc. pl. f.* found.
- Reperiti sunt, *v. p.* 4. reperior, *ind. perf.* 3. *pl.* were found.
- Repertus est, *v. p.* 4. reperior, *ind. perf.* 3. *sing.* was found.
- Repetebant, *v. a.* 3. repeto, *ind. imp.* 3. *pl.* were renewing.
- Repetitus, *part. perf.* repeated.
- Repetunt, *v. a.* 3. repeto, *ind. pres.* 3. *pl.* they return to.
- Repletam, *part. perf.* repletus, *acc. sing. f.* filled.
- Repletum, *part. perf.* repletus, *acc. sing.* filled.
- Replevit, *v. a.* 2. repleo, *ind. perf.* 3. *sing.* she filled, satisfied.
- Reponens, *part. pres.* placing.
- Reportavit, *v. a.* 1. reporto, *ind. perf.* 3. *sing.* he obtained.
- Reprehensans, *part. pres.* chiding, censuring.
- Reprehensorem, *s. m.* 3. reprehensor, *acc. sing.* a, the, critic, censurer.
- Representatâ, *part. perf.* representatus, *abl. sing. f.* represented.
- Republicâ, *s. f.* 1. & 5. republica, *abl. sing.* (in) a state, commonwealth.
- Repudiaverunt, *v. a.* 1. repudio, *ind. perf.* 3. *pl.* abandoned, gave up.
- Repudiavit, *v. a.* 1. repudio, *ind. perf.* 3. *sing.* slighted.
- Repugnantibus, *part. pres.* repugnans, *abl. pl.* resisting.
- Repulsam, *s. f.* 1. repulsa, *acc. sing.* a, the, repulse.
- Repulsus, *part. perf.* rejected, opposed, overcome.
- Requirant, *v. a.* 3. requiro, *sub. pres.* 3. *pl.* they seek again.
- Requirebat, *v. a.* 3. requiro, *ind. imp.* 3. *sing.* he was examining.
- Requirere, *v. a.* 3. requiro, *inf. pres.* to seek for.
- Requirat, *v. a.* 3. requiro, *ind. pres.* 3. *sing.* he seeks.
- Requiro, *v. a.* 3. I seek.
- Requisivit, *v. a.* 3. requiro, *ind. perf.* 3. *sing.* he inquired for.
- Rerum, *s. f.* 5. res, *gen. pl.* of things, possessions, affairs, exploits, government.
- Res, *s. f.* 5. *nom. sing. nom. & acc. pl.* a thing, affair, opportunity, affairs, exploits, things.
- Rescindebant, *v. a.* 3. rescindo, *ind. imp.* 3. *pl.* were cutting down.
- Rescripsit, *v. a.* 3. rescribo, *ind. perf.* 3. *sing.* wrote back.
- Reservans, *part. pres.* reserving, keeping.
- Residebat, *v. n.* 2. resideo, *ind. imp.* 3. *sing.* resided.
- Residens, *part. pres.* alighting.
- Resipiscere, *v. n.* 3. resipisco, *inf. pres.* to come to his senses.
- Resistendum, *part. fut.* resistendus, to resist.

- Resistere, *v. n.* 3. resisto, *inf. pres.* to withstand.  
 Resisteret, *v. n.* 3. resisto, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* should resist.  
 Resististi, *v. im.* 3. resistitur, *inf. pres.* to be resisted.  
 Resolutis, *part. perf.* resolutus, *abl. pl.* loosened.  
 Respectu, *s. m.* 4. respectus, *abl. sing.* in comparison.  
 Respicens, *part. pres.* looking back.  
 Respirandi, *ger.* respirandum, *gen.* of resting.  
 Respondente, *part. pres.* respondens, *abl. sing.* answering.  
 Responderet, *v. n.* 2. respondeo, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* would correspond, be equal to.  
 Responderi, *v. p.* 2. respondeor, *inf. pres.* to be answered.  
 Responderit, *v. n.* 2. respondeo, *sub. perf.* 3. *sing.* answered.  
 Respondetur, *v. im.* 2. it is promised.  
 Respondisse, *v. n.* 2. respondeo, *inf. perf.* to have answered.  
 Respondit, *v. n.* 2. respondeo, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* answered.  
 Responsa, *s. n.* 2. responsum, *acc. pl.* the answers.  
 Responsiones, *s. f.* 3. responsio, *acc. pl.* the answers.  
 Responso, *s. n.* 2. responsum, *abl. & dat. sing.* (to, for, with, by) an answer.  
 Responso, *part. perf.* responsus, *dat. & abl. sing.* answered.  
 Responsum, *part. perf.* responsus, *nom. & acc. sing.* answered.  
 Responsum, *s. n.* 2. *nom. & acc. sing.* an, the, answer.  
 Respuere, *v. a.* 3. respuo, *inf. pres.* to slight.  
 Restaurat, *v. a.* 1. restauro, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* he revives, begins.  
 Restiterunt, *v. n.* 3. resisto, *ind. perf.* 3 *pl.* they stopt, resisted.  
 Restitit, *v. n.* 3. resisto, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* stopt, opposed.  
 Restituerat, *v. a.* 3. restituo, *ind. plup.* 3 *sing.* had restored.  
 Restituit, *v. a.* 3. restituo, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* restored.  
 Retentis, *part. perf.* retentus, *abl. pl.* retained, entangled  
 Retenti sunt, *v. p.* 3. retineor, *ind. perf.* 3 *pl.* were kept.  
 Retinet, *v. a.* 3. retineo, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* he retains.  
 Retinuit, *v. a.* 3. retineo, *inf. perf.* 3. *sing.* detained.  
 Retraxissent, *v. a.* 3. retraho, *sub. plup.* 3 *pl.* dragged back.  
 Retrò, *ad.* backward.  
 Retudi, *v. a.* 3. retundo, *ind. perf.* 1 *sing.* I have checked, repressed.  
 Retulit, *v. a. i.* refero, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* moved, referred.  
 Reverà, *ad.* in reality.  
 Reversus, *part. perf.* returning.  
 Reversus est, *v. d.* 3. revertor, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* he returned.  
 Revertenti, *part. pres.* revertens, *dat. sing.* returning.  
 Reverteretur, *v. d.* 3. revertor, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* he should return.  
 Reverterunt, *v. a.* 3. revertor, *ind. perf.* 3 *pl.* they returned.  
 Reverti, *v. d.* 3. revertor, *inf. pres.* to return.  
 Revertisset, *v. a.* 3. revertor, *sub. plup.* 3 *sing.* he should return.  
 Revertitur, *v. d.* 3. revertor, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* he returns.  
 Revocantibus, *part. pres.* revocans, *abl. pl.* recalling.  
 Revocare, *v. a.* 1 revoco, *inf. pres.* to recall.  
 Revocasset, for revocavisset, *v. a.* 1. revoco, *sub. plup.* 3 *sing.* she had invited in return.  
 Revocata, *part. perf.* revocatus, *nom. sing. f.* recalled.

- Revocato, *part. perf.* revocatus, *abl. sing.* recalled.  
 Revocatus, *part. perf.* recalled.  
 Revocavit, *v. a.* 1. revoco, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* recalled.  
 Rex, *gis, s. m.* 3. a, the, king.  
 Rhadamanthum, *s. m.* 2. Rhadamanthus, *acc. sing.* Rhadamanthus, one of the judges of Hell.  
 Rhodum, *s. f.* 2. Rhodus, *acc. sing.* Rhodes, an island in the Carpathian sea.  
 Ridens, *part. pres.* smiling.  
 Rigor, *s. m.* 3. a, the, cold, ague.  
 Risit, *v. a. & n.* 2. rideo, *perf. ind.* 3 *sing.* smiled.  
 Risu, *s. m.* 4. risus, *abl. sing.* with laughter.  
 Rivum, *s. m.* 2. rivus, *acc. sing.* a, the, brook.  
 Rixa, *s. f.* 1. a, the, quarrel, strife.  
 Rixantur, *v. d.* 1. rixor, *ind. pres.* 3. *pl.* dispute.  
 Robur, *oris, s. n.* 3. strength.  
 Robustos, *a.* robustus, *acc. pl.* hardy, strong.  
 Rogantes, *part. pres.* rogans, *nom. & acc. pl.* asking.  
 Rogare, *v. a.* 1. rogo, *inf. pres.* to request.  
 Rogaret, *v. a.* 1. rogo, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* asked.  
 Rogatus, *part. perf.* desired.  
 Rogaverunt, *v. a.* 1. rogo, *ind. perf.* 3 *pl.* requested.  
 Rogavit, *v. d.* 1. rogo, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* entreated, requested.  
 Rogitantes, *part. pres.* rogitaus, *nom. & acc. pl.* asking, consulting.  
 Rogo, *v. a.* 1. I ask.  
 Roma, *s. f.* 1. Rome, a city of Italy, on the banks of the Tiber.  
 Româ, *s. f.* 1. Roma, *abl. sing.* (by, with, in, from) Rome.  
 Romæ, *s. f.* 1. Roma, *gen. & dat. sing.* (of, to, for, at) Rome.  
 Romam, *s. f.* 1. Roma, *acc. sing.* Rome.  
 Romana, *a.* Romanus, *nom. sing. nom. & acc. pl.* Roman.  
 Romanæ, *a.* Romanus, *gen. & dat. sing. nom. pl.* Roman.  
 Romanas, *a.* Romanus, *acc. pl.* Roman.  
 Romani, *a.* Romanus, *gen. sing. & nom. pl.* Roman.  
 Romani, *s. m.* 2. *pl.* the Romans.  
 Romanis, *a.* Romanus, *dat. & abl. pl.* Roman.  
 Romanis, *s. m.* 2. *pl.* Romani, *dat. & abl. pl.* (to, for, with, by) the Romans.  
 Romano, *a.* Romanus, *dat. & abl. sing.* Roman.  
 Romanorum, *a.* Romanus, *gen. pl.* Roman.  
 Romanorum, *s. m.* 2. *pl.* Romani, *gen. pl.* of the Romans.  
 Romanos, *a.* Romanus, *acc. pl.* Roman.  
 Romanos, *s. m.* 2. Romani, *acc. pl.* the Romans.  
 Romanum, *a.* Romanus, *nom. & acc. sing.* Roman.  
 Romanus, *a.* Roman.  
 Rostris, *s. n.* 2. rostrum, *abl. pl.* with the beaks.  
 Rostro, *s. n.* 2. rostrum, *abl. sing.* (from) the beak.  
 Rostrum, *s. n.* 2. *nom. & acc. sing.* a, the, bill.  
 Rosuri, *part. fut.* rosurus, *nom. pl.* about to eat.  
 Rudes, *a.* rudis, *nom. & acc. pl.* unskilled.  
 Ruente, *part. pres.* ruens, *abl. sing.* crowding, rushing.  
 Ruere, *v. n.* 3. ruo, *inf. pres.* to rush.

Rugosam, *a. rugosus, acc. sing.* shrivelled, wrinkled.  
 Ruinâ, *s. f. 1. ruina, abl. sing.* (with, by) the destruction.  
 Ruinam, *s. f. 1. ruina, acc. sing. a, the, destruction.*  
 Ruinas, *s. f. 1. ruina, acc. pl. destructions.*  
 Ruinis, *s. f. 1. ruina, dat. pl. to ruins.*  
 Ruit, *v. n. 3. ruo, ind. perf. 3 sing.* falls.  
 Rupe, *s. f. 3. rupes, abl. sing.* (on) a rock.  
 Rupti, *part. perf. ruptus, nom. pl.* burst.  
 Rupto, *part. perf. ruptus, abl. sing.* burst.  
 Ruri, *s. n. 3. rus, abl. sing.* in the country.  
 Rursus, *ad.* again.  
 Rustici, *s. m. 2. rusticus, nom. pl.* countrymen.  
 Rustico, *s. m. 2. rusticus, abl. sing.* (by) a countryman.  
 Rusticorum, *s. m. 2. rusticus, gen. pl.* of the countrymen.

## S.

Saccos, *s. m. 2. saccus, acc. pl.* sacks, bags.  
 Sacerdos, *otis, s. c. 3. a, the, priest, priestess.*  
 Sacerdotibus, *s. c. 3. sacerdos, dat. & abl. pl.* (by, with, to) the priests.  
 Sacerdotis, *s. c. 3. sacerdos, gen. sing.* of the priest, priestess.  
 Sacra, *s. n. 2. sacra, nom. & acc. pl.* sacred rites. Gram. p. 62. 8.  
 Sacratæ, *part. perf. sacratus, nom. pl. f.* consecrated.  
 Sacravit, *v. a. 1. sacro, ind. perf. 3 sing.* consecrated.  
 Sacrificiis, *s. n. 2. sacrificium, abl. pl.* (by, with) sacrifices.  
 Sacrificium, *s. n. 2. nom. & acc. sing. a, the, sacrifice.*  
 Sacris, *s. n. 2. sacra, dat. & abl. pl.* (to, for, with, by) sacred rites.  
 Sacrum, *a. sacer, acc. sing.* sacred.  
 Sæpe, *ad.* often.  
 Sæpissimè, *ad. sup.* most or very often.  
 Sæviebat, *v. n. 4. sævio, ind. perf. 3 sing.* was violent, cruel.  
 Sævire, *v. n. 4. sævio, inf. pres.* to assail.  
 Sævis, *a. sævus, abl. pl.* cruel, pitiless.  
 Sævitia, *s. f. 1. cruelty, tyranny.*  
 Sævitiâ, *s. f. 1. sævitia, abl. sing.* (by, in, with) cruelty.  
 Sævitiâ, *s. f. 1. sævitia, acc. sing.* cruelty, tyranny.  
 Saginam, *s. f. 1. sagina, acc. sing.* fatness.  
 Saginaret, *v. a. 1. sagino, sub. imp. 3 sing.* she should fatten, feed.  
 Saginatum, *part. perf. saginatus, acc. sing. f.* fatted, fed.  
 Sagittâ, *s. f. 1. sagitta, abl. sing.* (with, by) an arrow.  
 Sagittare, *v. a. 1. sagitto, inf. pres.* to shoot with a bow.  
 Sagittas, *s. f. 1. sagitta, acc. pl.* arrows.  
 Salamina, *s. f. 3. Salamis, acc. sing.* Salamis, an island in the Ægæan sea.  
 Saliens, *part. pres.* leaping.  
 Saltibus, *s. m. 4. saltus, abl. pl.* in the woods.  
 Saluberrimâ, *a. sup. saluberrimus, abl. sing. f.* very wholesome.  
 Salubritas, *s. f. 3. the salubrity.*  
 Salutant, *v. a. 1. saluto, ind. pres. 3 pl.* salute.  
 Salutare, *a. salutaris acc. sing. n.* advantageous.

- Salute, *s. f.* 3. *salus*, *abl. sing.* (for, of) the safety.  
 Salutî, *s. f.* 3. *salus*, *dat. sing.* (to, for) the safety.  
 Salvi, *a. salvus*, *nom. pl.* safe.  
 Salvo, *a. salvus*, *abl. sing.* safe.  
 Salvum, *a. salvus*, *acc. & nom. sing. n.* safe.  
 Sanatus, *part. perf.* cured.  
 Sancte, *part. perf.* *sanctus*, *voc. sing.* holy, divine.  
 Sanè, *ad.* truly, indeed.  
 Sanguine, *s. m.* 3. *sanguis*, *abl. sing.* (by, with) the blood.  
 Sanguinis, *s. m.* 3. *sanguis*, *gen. sing.* of the blood, offspring.  
 Sanguis, *s. m.* 3. the blood.  
 Sanitas, *s. f.* 3. health.  
 Sanitatem, *s. f.* 3. *sanitas*, *acc. sing.* health.  
 Sanxit, *v. a.* 4. *sancio*, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* he enacted, forbade.  
 Sapiens, *a.* wise, prudent.  
 Sapientes, *s. f.* 1. *sapiens*, *nom. pl.* wise.  
 Sapientiâ, *s. f.* 1. *sapientia*, *abl. sing.* (by, with) the wisdom.  
 Sapientiæ, *s. f.* 1. *sapientia*, *dat. & gen. sing.* (to, of, for) the wisdom.  
 Sapientium, *a.* *sapiens*, *gen. pl.* wise.  
 Sapientùm, *s. m.* 3. *sapiens*, *gen. pl.* of the wise men. Gram. p. 52.  
 Obs. 2.  
 Sarcinas, *s. f.* 1. *sarcina*, *acc. pl.* bundles, bags.  
 Sarcinis, *s. f.* 1. *sarcina*, *abl. pl.* with sacks, bags.  
 Sardas, *s. f.* 3. Sardes, *acc. pl.* Sardis, a town in Asia Minor.  
 Sardinia, *s. f.* 1. Sardinia, *gen. sing.* of Sardinia, an island near Italy.  
 Sarmenta, *s. n.* 2. *sarmentum*, *acc. pl.* bundles of twigs.  
 Satellites, *s. m.* 3. *satelles*, *nom. & acc. pl.* attendants.  
 Satellite, *s. m.* 3. *satelles*, *abl. sing.* (with, by, from) an attendant.  
 Satellitibus, *s. m.* 3. *satelles*, *dat. & abl. pl.* (to, with, by) the attendants.  
 Satellitum, *s. m.* 3. *satelles*, *gen. pl.* of the followers.  
 Satia, *v. a.* 1. *satio*, *imper.* 2 *sing.* satiate (thou).  
 Satiari, *v. p.* 1. *sator*, *inf. pres.* to be satiated, feasted.  
 Satiatur, *v. p.* 1. *sator*, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* is feasted.  
 Satio, *onis*, *s. f.* 3. a, the, sowing.  
 Satis, *ad.* enough, sufficiently.  
 Satisfieri, *v. im. i.* *satisfit*, *inf. pres.* to be satisfied.  
 Satisne, *ad.* well enough, plainly.  
 Sator, *s. m.* 3. a, the, creator.  
 Saucios, *a.* *saucius*, *acc. pl.* wounded, drunk, enfeebled.  
 Saxa, *s. n.* 2. *saxum*, *nom. & acc. pl.* rocks.  
 Saxo, *s. n.* 2. *saxum*, *abl. sing.* (of, with) stone.  
 Scævola, *s. m.* 1. Scævola, *gen. sing.* of Scævola, the surname of Mucius.  
 Scandit, *v. a.* 3. *scando*, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* she climbs.  
 Sceleratus, *a.* wicked, unnatural.  
 Scelere, *s. n.* 3. *scelus*, *abl. sing.* (by, with) crime.  
 Scelestâ, *a.* *scelestus*, *abl. sing. f.* wicked, vile.  
 Scelestiorum, *a.* *comp.* *scelestior*, *acc. sing.* more wicked.  
 Scelesto, *a.* *scelestus*, *dat. & abl. sing.* wicked.  
 Scelestus, *a.* vile, wicked.

- Scelus, eris, *s. n.* 3. *nom. & acc. sing.* a, the, crime, wickedness.  
 Scholam, *s. f.* 1. schola, *acc. sing.* a, the, school.  
 Scholas, *s. f.* 1. schola, *acc. pl.* the schools.  
 Sciat, *v. a.* 4. scio, *sub. pres.* 3 *sing.* may know.  
 Scientia, *s. f.* 1. a, the, knowledge, skill.  
 Scientiâ, *s. f.* 1. scientia, *abl. sing.* (by, with, in) knowledge.  
 Scientiæ, *s. f.* 1. scientiæ, *gen. sing.* of science, knowledge.  
 Scierint, *v. a.* 4. scio, *sub. fut.* 3 *pl.* they shall know.  
 Scilurus, *s. m.* 2. Scilurus, a king of Scythia,  
 Scio, *v. a.* 4. I know.  
 Scire, *v. a.* 4. *inf. pres.* to know.  
 Scirem, *v. a.* 4. scio, *sub. imp.* 1 *sing.* I knew.  
 Scirent, *v. a.* 4. scio, *sub. imp.* 3 *pl.* might know.  
 Sciret, *v. a.* 4. scio, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* knew.  
 Sciri, *v. p.* 4. scior, *inf. pres.* to be known.  
 Sciscitari, *v. d.* 1. sciscitor, *inf. pres.* to inquire, to question.  
 Sciscitatus est, *v. d.* 1. sciscitor, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* inquired.  
 Scitè, *ad.* skilfully.  
 Sciunt, *v. a.* 4. scio, *ind. pres.* 3 *pl.* know.  
 Scopulum, *s. m.* 2. scopulus, *acc. sing.* a, the, rock.  
 Scriba, *s. m.* 1. a clerk, secretary.  
 Scribam, *s. m.* 1. scriba, *acc. sing.* the secretary.  
 Scribebat, *v. a.* 3. scribo, *ind. imp.* 3 *sing.* he wrote.  
 Scribendis, *part. fut.* scribendus, *dat. pl.* to be written.  
 Scriberent, *v. a.* 3. scribo, *sub. imp.* 3 *pl.* they should write.  
 Scripserat, *v. a.* 3. scribo, *ind. plup.* 3 *sing.* had written.  
 Scripserim, *v. a.* 3. scribo, *sub. perf.* 1 *sing.* I have written.  
 Scripsit, *v. a.* 3. scribo, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* wrote.  
 Scripta est, *v. p.* 3. scribor, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* was written.  
 Scriptum, *part. perf.* scriptus, *acc. sing.* written.  
 Scriptum est, *v. p.* 3. scribor, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* was written.  
 Scrutatur, *v. d.* 1. scrutator, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* heexamines.  
 Scuto, *s. n.* 2. scutum, *abl. sing.* in the shield.  
 Scyphum, *s. m.* 2. scyphus, *acc. sing.* a bowl, cup.  
 Scythæ, *s. m.* 1. *pl.* Scythians.  
 Scytharum, *s. m.* 1. Scythæ, *gen. pl.* of the Scythians.  
 Scythas, *s. m.* 1. Scythæ, *acc. pl.* Scythians.  
 Scythia, *s. f.* 1. Scythia, a country in Asia.  
 Scythiæ, *s. f.* 1. Scythia, *gen. sing.* of Scythia,  
 Scythiam, *s. f.* 1. Scythia, *acc. sing.* Scythia.  
 Scythicum, *a.* Scythicus, *acc. sing.* Scythian.  
 Scythicus, *a.* Scythian.  
 Scythis, *s. m.* 1. Scythæ, *dat. & abl. pl.* (to, with, against) the Scythians.  
 Se, *pron. sui, acc. & abl. sing. & pl.* himself, herself, itself, each other, themselves, (with, by, in, from) himself, herself, itself, themselves.  
 Secreta, *a.* secretus, *acc. pl. n.* secret, remote.  
 Sectari, *v. d.* 1. sector, *inf. pres.* to hunt, or follow after.  
 Sectatus es, *v. d.* 1. sector, *ind. perf.* 2 *sing.* thou hast followed.  
 Sedavit, *v. a.* 1. sedo, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* pacified.



- Secula, *s. n.* 2. *nom. & acc. pl.* ages.  
 Secum, *pron. & prep. abl. sing. & pl.* with himself, herself, itself, themselves.  
 Secunda, *a. secundus, nom. sing. nom. & acc. pl.* prosperous.  
 Secundâ, *a. secundus, abl. sing. f.* second, prosperous.  
 Secundam, *a. secundus, acc. sing. f.* second, prosperous.  
 Secundum, *prep.* next to, according to.  
 Secundum, *a. secundus, acc. sing.* second, prosperous.  
 Securis, *a. securus, abl. pl.* careless.  
 Securum, *a. securus, acc. sing.* fearless, unmoved.  
 Securus, *a.* safe.  
 Secus, *ad.* otherwise.  
 Secuta, *part. perf. secutus, nom. sing. f.* following, relying on.  
 Secuta est, *v. d.* 3. *sequor, ind. perf. 3 sing.* ensued.  
 Secuti, *part. perf. secutus, nom. pl.* following, imitating.  
 Secuti sunt, *v. d.* 3. *sequor, ind. perf. 3 pl.* followed.  
 Secuturos, *part. fut. secutus, acc. pl.* about to pursue.  
 Sed, *conj.* but, however.  
 Sedare, *v. a.* 1. *sedo, inf. pres.* to allay.  
 Sede, *s. f.* 3. *sedes, abl. sing.* (from) the seat.  
 Sedebat, *v. n.* 2. *sedeo, ind. imp. 3 sing.* was placed.  
 Sedens, *part. pres.* sitting.  
 Sedente, *part. pres. sedens, abl. sing.* sitting.  
 Sedeo, *v. n.* 2. I sit, I light.  
 Sedes, *s. f.* 3. fixed abode.  
 Sedibus, *s. f.* 3. *sedes, abl. pl.* with the habitations.  
 Sedit, *v. n.* 2. *sedeo, ind. perf. 3 sing.* sat.  
 Seditiones, *s. f.* 3. *seditio, nom. & acc. pl.* insurrections.  
 Seditiosa, *a. seditiosus, nom. sing. f.* factious.  
 Seditiosâ, *a. seditiosus, abl. sing. f.* seditious.  
 Seditiosos, *a. seditiosus, acc. pl.* factious, mutinous.  
 Segniores, *a. comp. segnior, nom. & acc. pl.* more inactive.  
 Segnis, *a.* slothful, heavy, useless.  
 Segnitium, *s. f.* 5. *segnities, acc. sing.* indolence.  
 Segregaret, *v. a.* 1. *segrego, sub. imp. 3 sing.* he might separate.  
 Seinel, *ad.* once.  
 Semet, *pron. suimet, acc. sing. & pl.* himself, herself, themselves.  
 Gram. p. 84. 3.  
 Semianimis, *a.* half dead, in a swoon.  
 Semianimus, *a.* half dead.  
 Semiramide, *s. f.* 3. *Semiramis, abl. sing.* (by, with) Semiramis, a queen of Assyria.  
 Semper, *ad.* always.  
 Senatu, *s. m.* 4. *senatus, abl. sing.* (in, with, by, from) the senate.  
 Senatium, *s. m.* 4. *senatus, acc. sing.* a, the, senate.  
 Senatus, *s. m.* 4. a, the, senate.  
 Seneca, *s. m.* 1. *Seneca, (M. Annæus)* a native, of Cordova in Spain.  
 Senectus, *utis, s. f.* 3. old age.  
 Senectute, *s. f.* 3. *senectus, abl. sing.* with old age.  
 Senes, *s. c.* 3. *senex, acc. pl.* old men.  
 Senex, *is, s. c.* 3. an, the, old man, old hound, any old animal.

- Seni, *s. c. 3.* senex, *dat. sing.* to the old man.  
 Senibus, *s. c. 3.* senex, *abl. pl.* (with, of) the old men.  
 Senserat, *v. a. 4.* sentio, *ind. plup. 3 sing.* had perceived.  
 Sensibus, *s. m. 4.* sensus, *abl. pl.* the senses.  
 Sensit, *v. a. 4.* sentio, *ind. perf. 3 sing.* he perceived.  
 Sensu, *s. m. 4.* sensus, *abl. sing.* (from) feeling.  
 Sensum, *s. m. 4.* sensus, *acc. sing.* the sense, feeling.  
 Sensus, *s. m. 4.* *nom. sing. & acc. pl.* a, the, feeling, sense, the feelings, senses.  
 Sententiam, *s. f. 1.* sententia, *acc. sing.* an opinion, judgment.  
 Sententias, *s. f. 1.* sententia, *acc. pl.* judgment, sentences.  
 Sentias, *v. a. 4.* sentio, *sub. pres. 2 sing.* you may perceive.  
 Sentiat, *v. a. 4.* sentio, *sub. pres. 3 sing.* may perceive.  
 Sentiens, *part. pres.* perceiving.  
 Sentiret, *v. a. 4.* sentio, *sub. imp. 3 sing.* he thought, would experience.  
 Sentit, *v. a. 4.* sentio, *ind. pres. 3 sing.* perceives.  
 Senum, *s. c. 3.* senex, *gen. pl.* of the aged. Gram. 72. Ex. 1.  
 Separata, *part. perf.* separatus, *nom. sing. f.* separate, distant.  
 Sepeliri, *v. p. 4.* sepelior, *inf. pres.* to be buried.  
 Sepeliverint, *v. a. 4.* sepelio, *sub. fut. 3 pl.* they shall have buried.  
 Sepiunt, *v. a. 4.* sepio, *ind. pres. 3 pl.* they secure.  
 Septem, *a. indecl.* seven.  
 Septum, *a. septus, nom. & acc. sing.* secured.  
 Sepulchra, *s. n. 2.* sepulchrum, *nom. & acc. pl.* the tombs, graves.  
 Sepulchrum, *s. n. 2.* the tomb.  
 Sepultura, *s. f. 1.* a, the, burial.  
 Sepulturam, *s. f. 1.* sepultura, *acc. sing.* the burial.  
 Sequar, *v. d. 3.* sequor, *sub. pres. 1 sing.* I should follow.  
 Sequentes, *part. pres.* sequens, *nom. & acc. pl.* pursuing.  
 Sequentis, *part. perf.* sequens, following.  
 Sequetur, *v. d. 3.* sequor, *ind. fut. 3 sing.* shall belong.  
 Sequitur, *v. d. 3.* sequor, *ind. pres. 3 sing.* follows.  
 Serenâ, *a. serenus, abl. sing. f.* serene, calm.  
 Serere, *v. a. 3.* sero, *inf. pres.* to sow.  
 Seria, *s. n. 2. pl. nom. & acc.* serious affairs.  
 Sermo, *s. m. 3.* a, the, language.  
 Sermone, *s. m. 3.* sermo, *abl. sing.* (with, by) the discourse.  
 Sermonem, *s. m. 3.* sermo, *acc. sing.* a, the, conversation, discourse.  
 Sermones, *s. m. 3.* sermo, *nom. & acc. pl.* remarks.  
 Sermonibus, *s. m. 3.* sermo, *dat. & abl. pl.* (to, for, with, by) the conversation.  
 Sermonis, *s. m. 3.* sermo, *gen. sing.* of the discourse.  
 Serò, *ad.* late, too late.  
 Sertis, *s. f. 1.*serta, *abl. pl.* with garlands.  
 Servati, *part. perf.* servatus, *nom. pl.* preserved.  
 Servato, *part. perf.* servatus, *abl. sing.* preserved.  
 Servatur, *v. p. 1.* servor, *ind. pres. 3 sing.* he is preserved.  
 Servi, *s. m. 2.* servus, *gen. sing. & nom. pl.* of the slave, slaves.  
 Serviam, *a. n. 4.* servio, *sub. pres. 3 sing.* I may serve.  
 Servire, *v. n. 4.* servio, *inf. pres.* to be a slave.

- Senior, *a. comp.* older.  
 Senis, *s. c.* 3. senex, *gen. sing.* of the old man.  
 Servis, *s. m.* 2. servus, *abl. pl.* (with, from) the slaves.  
 Servitia, *s. n.* 2. servitium, *nom. & acc. pl.* the slaves.  
 Servitium, *s. n.* 2. subjection.  
 Servitute, *s. f.* 3. servitus, *abl. sing.* by slavery.  
 Servitutum, *s. f.* 3. servitus, *acc. sing.* slavery, subjection.  
 Servitutis, *s. f.* 3. servitus, *gen. sing.* of slavery.  
 Servo, *s. m.* 2. servus, *dat. sing.* to a slave.  
 Servorum, *s. m.* 2. servus, *gen. pl.* of slaves.  
 Servos, *s. m.* 2. servus, *acc. pl.* slaves.  
 Servum, *s. m.* 2. servus, *acc. sing.* a, the, slave.  
 Sese, *pron. sui, acc. & abl. sing. & pl.* him, himself, herself, itself, themselves, (by, with, from) himself, herself, itself, themselves.  
 Setâ, *s. f.* 1. seta, *abl. sing.* by a hair.  
 Setosa, *a. setosus, gen. sing. f.* bristly.  
 Severè, *ad.* gravely, severely.  
 Severitatem, *s. f.* 3. severitas, *acc. sing.* rigor.  
 Sex, *a. pl. indecl.* six.  
 Sexaginta, *a. pl. indecl.* sixty.  
 Sexcenta, *a. pl. sexcenti, nom. n.* six hundred.  
 Sexcentos, *a. pl. sexcenti, acc.* six hundred.  
 Sextâ, *a. sextus, abl. sing. f.* sixth.  
 Sexum, *s. m.* 4. sexus, *acc. sing.* a, the, sex.  
 Sexus, *s. m.* 4. sexus, *gen. sing.* of the sex.  
 Si, *conj.* since, although, if, whether, O that.  
 Sibi, *pron. sui, dat. sing. & pl.* (to, for) himself, herself, itself, themselves.  
 Sic, *ad.* so, thus, so much.  
 Sicania, *s. f.* 1. Sicania, an ancient name of Sicily.  
 Siccus, *a. siccus, acc. pl. f.* thirsty, dry.  
 Sicilia, *s. f.* 1. Sicily, an island south of Italy.  
 Siciliâ, *s. f.* 1. Sicilia, *abl. sing.* from, in) Sicily.  
 Siciliæ, *s. f.* 1. Sicilia, *gen. & dat. sing.* (of, to, for) Sicily.  
 Sicilian, *s. f.* 1. Sicilia, *acc. sing.* Sicily.  
 Siculis, *s. m. pl.* 2. Siculi, *dat. & abl.* (to, for, by, from, with) the Sicilians.  
 Siculorum, *s. m. 2. pl.* Siculi, *gen.* of the Sicilians.  
 Sicut, *ad.* as.  
 Sicuti, *ad.* as.  
 Sicyonem, *s. f.* 3. Sicyon, *acc. sing.* Sicyon, a town of Peloponnesus.  
 Sicyonius, *a.* Sicyonian.  
 Siderum, *s. n.* 3. sidus, *gen. pl.* of the heavenly bodies.  
 Sidoniæ, *s. f.* 1. Sidonia, *gen. sing.* of Sidon, a city of Phœnicia.  
 Sigambros, *s. m. 2.* Sigambri, *acc. pl.* the Sigambri, the name of a people.  
 Signa, *s. n.* 2. signum, *acc. pl.* images.  
 Significasset, for significavisset, *v. a.* 1. significo, *sub. plup. 3 sing.* he had intimated.  
 Significat, *v. a.* 1. significo, *ind. pres. 3 sing.* implies.  
 Significarit, for significaverit, *v. a.* 1. significo, *ind. perf. 3 sing.* made known.

- Signis, *s. n.* 2. signum, *abl. pl.* (from, by, with) proofs.  
 Signum, *s. n.* 2. the signal.  
 Siles, *v. n. & a.* 2. sileo, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* thou art silent.  
 Silentio, *s. n.* 2. silentium, *abl. sing.* (by, with, for) silence, concealment.  
 Silentium, *s. n.* 2. silence.  
 Silvâ, *s. f.* 1. silva, *abl. sing.* in the forest.  
 Silvis, *s. f.* 1. silva, *abl. pl.* in the woods.  
 Sim, *v. n. i.* sum, *sub. pres.* 1 *sing.* I may or can be.  
 Simile, *a.* similis, *nom. & acc. sing. n.* similar.  
 Similem, *a.* similis, *acc. sing.* similar, like.  
 Simili, *a.* similis, *abl. sing.* similar, like.  
 Similis, *a.* like, similar.  
 Simius, *s. m.* 2. a, the, monkey.  
 Simpliciter, *ad.* with simplicity.  
 Simul, *ad.* at the same time, together, as soon as.  
 Simulabat, *v. a.* 1. simulo, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* he pretended.  
 Simulacrum, *s. n.* 2. a, the, image.  
 Simulans, *part. pres.* pretending, feigning.  
 Simulant, *v. a.* 1. simulo, *ind. pres.* 3 *pl.* they pretend.  
 Simularet, *v. a.* 1. simulo, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* should pretend.  
 Simulâsset, *v. a.* 1. simulo, *sub. plup.* 3 *sing.* she had pretended.  
 Simulat, *v. a.* 1. simulo, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* he, she, pretends.  
 Simulatâ, *part. perf.* simulatus, *abl. sing. f.* feigned.  
 Simulato, *part. perf.* simulatus, *abl. sing.* feigned.  
 Simultatum, *s. f.* 3. simultas, *gen. pl.* of enmities, animosity.  
 Sin, *conj.* but if, if not.  
 Sine, *prep.* without.  
 Sineret, *v. a.* 3. sino, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* would permit.  
 Singula, *a.* singulus, *nom. sing. f. nom. & acc. sing. pl. n.* each, every, single.  
 Singulâ, *a.* singulus, *abl. sing.* every, single, each.  
 Singulæ, *a.* singulus, *nom. pl. f.* each of.  
 Singulare, *a.* singularis, *acc. sing. n.* single.  
 Singulas, *a.* singulus, *acc. pl.* each of.  
 Singuli, *a.* singulus, *gen. sing. & nom. pl.* each, every, one, by one, each of.  
 Singulis, *a.* singulus, *dat. & abl. pl.* every, each, each of.  
 Singulorum, *a.* singulus, *gen. pl.* each, every.  
 Singulos, *a.* singulus, *acc. pl.* each, every, one by one, single.  
 Sint, *v. n. i.* sum, *sub. pres.* 3 *pl.* are, may be.  
 Sinu, *s. m.* 4. sinus, *abl. sing.* in the bosom.  
 Siquidem, *conj.* in as much, as.  
 Sirenum, *s. f.* 3. Siren, *gen. pl.* of the Sirens, three sea-nymphs.  
 Sis, *v. n. i.* sum, *sub. pres.* 2 *sing.* thou art, mayest or canst be.  
 Sistendi, *ger.* sistendum, *gen.* of the forthcoming.  
 Sisyphi, *s. m.* 2. Sisyplus, *gen. sing.* of Sisyphus.  
 Sit, *v. n. i.* sum, *sub. pres.* 3 *sing.* is, may be.  
 Sitam, *part. perf.* situs, *acc. sing. f.* consisting.  
 Siti, *s. f.* 1. sitis, *abl. sing.* by thirst. Gram. p. 51. Ex. 2 & p. 50.  
 Ex. 1.

- Sitiens, *part. pres.* thirsting.  
 Sitim, *s. f.* 3. sitis, *acc. sing.* thirst. Gram. p. 50. Ex. 1.  
 Sitis, *s. f.* 3. thirst.  
 Sitisti, *v. a.* 4. sitio, *ind. perf.* 2 *sing.* thou hast coveted.  
 Sive, *conj.* or, either, whether.  
 Smaragdi, *s. m.* 2. smaragdus, *gen. sing.* of the emerald.  
 Societas, *s. f.* 3. a, the, alliance, friendship.  
 Societate, *s. f.* 3. societas, *abl. sing.* (by, with, in, from) the alliance.  
 Societatem, *s. f.* 3. societas, *acc. sing.* a, the, alliance, company.  
 Socii, *s. m.* 2. socius, *nom. pl.* allies, associates.  
 Socii, *a.* socius, *nom. pl.* allied.  
 Sociis, *s. m.* 2. socius, *dat. & abl. pl.* (to, for, with, by, from) allies.  
 Socratem, *s. m.* Socrates, *acc. sing.* Socrates, an Athenian philosopher.  
 Socrates, *s. m.* 3. Socrates.  
 Sogdianis, *s. m.* 2. *pl.* Sogdiani, *abl.* the Sogdiani, people of Sogdiana in Asia.  
 Sola, *a.* solus, *nom. sing. f.* alone.  
 Solatia, *s. n.* 2. solatium, *nom. & acc. pl.* the consolations.  
 Solatio, *s. n.* 2. solatium, *abl. sing.* in consolation.  
 Sole, *s. m.* 3. sol, *abl. sing.* (by, with) the sun, heat, day.  
 Soleant, *v. n. p.* 2. soleo, *sub. pres.* 3 *pl.* are accustomed.  
 Soleat, *v. n. p.* 2. soleo, *sub. pres.* 3 *sing.* is wont.  
 Solebat, *v. n. p.* 2. soleo, *ind. imp.* 3 *sing.* was accustomed.  
 Solem, *s. m.* 3. sol, *acc. sing.* the sun.  
 Solemne, *a.* solemnus, *acc. sing. n.* annual.  
 Solemni, *a.* solemnus, *abl. sing.* appointed, solemn.  
 Solemniter, *ad.* solemnly, with formality.  
 Solemnis, *a.* usual.  
 Solent, *v. n. p.* 2. soleo, *ind. pres.* 3 *pl.* are accustomed.  
 Soleres, *v. n. p.* 2. soleo, *sub. imp.* 2 *sing.* thou wert accustomed.  
 Solertia, *s. f.* 1. solertia, *gen. & dat. sing.* (to, of) cunning, subtlety.  
 Solertior, *a. comp.* more adroit, artful.  
 Soles, *v. n. p.* 2. soleo, *ind. pres.* 2 *sing.* thou art wont.  
 Solet, *v. n. p.* 2. soleo, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* is wont; *imper.* it is usual.  
 Soli, *a.* solus, *nom. pl.* alone.  
 Solibus, *s. m.* 3. sol, *abl. pl.* by suns.  
 Sollicitat, *v. a.* 1. sollicito, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* endeavours to gain.  
 Sollicitum, *a.* sollicitus, *acc. sing.* anxious.  
 Solidum, *a.* solidus, *acc. sing.* real.  
 Solis, *s. m.* 3. sol, *gen. sing.* of the sun.  
 Solitæ, *part. perf.* solitus, *nom. pl. f.* accustomed.  
 Solitam, *a.* solitus, *acc. sing. f.* usual.  
 Solitis, *part. perf.* solitus, *dat. & abl. pl.* accustomed.  
 Solito, *part. perf.* solitus, *abl. sing.* usual.  
 Solitudine, *s. f.* solitudo, *abl. sing.* in the desert.  
 Solitudines, *s. f.* 3. solitudo, *acc. pl.* the deserts.

- Solitus esset, *v. n. p. 2.* soleo, *sub. plup. 3 sing.* he had been accustomed.
- Solitus fuerat, *v. n. p. 2.* soleo, *ind. plup. 3 sing.* had been accustomed.
- Solo, *s. n. 2.* solum. *abl. & dat. sing.* (to, with) the ground.
- Solon, *s. m. 3.* Solon, one of the seven wise men of Greece.
- Solone, *s. m. 3.* Solon, *abl. sing.* (by, with) Solon.
- Solonem, *s. m. 3.* Solon, *acc. sing.* Solon.
- Solonis, *s. m. 3.* Solon, *gen. sing.* of Solon.
- Solum, *a. solus, acc. sing.* alone.
- Solum, *s. n. 2. nom. & acc. sing.* the soil, ground.
- Solumi, *ad. only.*
- Solus, *a. alone.*
- Solutis, *part. perf. solutus, abl. pl.* unrestrained.
- Soluto, *part. perf. solutus, abl. sing.* untied.
- Solutos, *part. perf. solutus, acc. pl.* freed from.
- Solutum, *part. perf. solutus, acc. sing.* paid.
- Solutus, *part. perf.* released.
- Solvatur, *v. p. 3.* solvor, *sub. pres. 3 sing.* may be undone.
- Solvisset, *v. a. 3.* solvo, *sub. plup. 3 sing.* should untie.
- Solvit, *v. a. 3.* solvo, *ind. pres. & perf. 3 sing.* tears, pays, paid, loosened.
- Somni, *s. m. 2.* somnus, *gen. sing.* of sleep.
- Somnii, *s. n. 2.* somnium, *gen. sing.* of a dream.
- Somnio, *s. n. 2.* somnium, *abl. sing.* by the dream.
- Somniorum, *s. n. 2.* somnium, *gen. pl.* of dreams.
- Somnis, *s. m. 2.* somnus, *abl. pl.* in sleep.
- Somno, *s. m. 2.* *dat. sing.* to the, a, sleep.
- Sonipes, edis, *s. m. 3.* a, the, horse.
- Sonitu, *s. m. 4.* sonitus, *abl. sing.* by the sound, noise.
- Sono, *s. m. 2.* sonus, *abl. sing.* (by, in) the noise, singing.
- Sorbitionem, *s. f. 3.* sorbitio, *acc. sing.* a broth.
- Sordidissimum, *a. sup. sordidissimus, acc. sing. n.* meanest.
- Soror, oris, *s. f. 3.* a, the, sister.
- Sororis, *s. f. 3.* soror, *gen. sing.* of the sister.
- Sororium, *a. sororius, acc. sing.* sister's.
- Sors, tis, *s. f. 3.* a, the, lot.
- Sortitus, *part. perf.* having become.
- Spartani, *s. m. 2. pl.* Spartans, people of Sparta or Lacedæmon.
- Spartanis, *s. m. 2. pl.* Spartani, *dat. & abl.* (to, with, by) Spartans.
- Spartanorum, *s. m. 2. pl.* Spartani, *gen.* of the Spartans.
- Spartanos, *s. m. 2. pl.* Spartani, *acc.* the Spartans.
- Sparti, *s. n. 2.* spartum, *gen. sing.* of broom.
- Spatii, *s. n. 2.* spatium, *gen. sing.* of space, distance.
- Spatiis, *s. n. 2.* spatium, *abl. pl.* (by, with) distances.
- Spatio, *s. n. 2.* spatium, *abl. sing.* in a time.
- Spatiosam, *a. spatiosus, acc. sing. f.* large.
- Spatium, *s. n. 2. acc. & nom. sing.* the time, space, course.
- Spe, *s. f. 5.* spes, *abl. sing.* (with, by, in, from) hope, expectation.
- Specie, *s. f. 5.* species, *abl. sing.* by a show.
- Speciem, *s. f. 5.* species, *acc. sing.* a, the, appearance, beauty.

- Species, *s. f.* 5. a, the, beauty.
- Spectabant, *v. a.* 1. specto, *ind. imp.* 3 *pl.* regarded.
- Spectacula, *s. n.* 2. spectaculum, *nom. & acc. pl.* the shows.
- Spectaculi, *s. n.* 2. spectaculum, *gen. sing.* of the spectacle.
- Spectaculis, *s. n.* 2. spectaculum, *abl. pl.* shows.
- Spectalo, *s. n.* 2. spectaculum, *dat. & abl. sing.* (to, for, with, from) the spectacle.
- Spectaculum, *s. n.* 2. *nom. & acc. sing.* a, the, spectacle, sight, show.
- Spectantes, *part. perf.* spectans, *acc. pl.* looking; used *substantively*, spectators.
- Spectare, *v. a.* 1. specto, *inf. pres.* to attend, look on.
- Spectasse, *for* spectavisse, *v. a.* 1. specto, *inf. perf.* to have observed.
- Spectata, *part. perf.* spectatus, *nom. sing. f.* approved.
- Spectatæ, *part. perf.* spectatus, *gen. sing. f.* approved.
- Spectatur, *v. p.* 1. spector, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* is regarded.
- Speculabantur, *v. d.* 1. speculor, *ind. imp.* 3 *pl.* were watching or waiting for.
- Specularentur, *v. d.* 1. speculor, *sub. imp.* 3 *pl.* they might observe.
- Speculo, *s. n.* 2. speculum, *abl. sing.* in the mirror.
- Spem, *s. f.* 5. spes, *acc. sing.* a, the, hope, expectation.
- Sperantibus, *part. pres.* sperans, *abl. pl.* hoping for.
- Sperare, *v. a.* 1. spero, *inf. pres.* to expect.
- Speras, *v. a.* 1. spero, *sub. pres.* 2 *sing.* canst thou hope.
- Spes, *s. f.* 5. a hope, an expectation.
- Spirantem, *part. pres.* spirans, *acc. sing.* living.
- Spiritum, *s. m.* 4. spiritus, *acc. sing.* a, the, breath, life.
- Spiritus, *s. m.* 4. a, the, breath.
- Splendidissimâ, *a. sup.* splendidissimus, *abl. sing. f.* most or very sumptuous.
- Splendidus, *a.* sumptuous, luxurious.
- Splendore, *s. m.* 3. splendor, *abl. sing.* in the magnificence.
- Splendorem, *s. m.* 3. splendor, *acc. sing.* the brightness.
- Spolia, *s. n.* 2. spoliium, *acc. pl.* the spoils.
- Spoliaretur, *v. p.* 1. spoliior, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* he was deprived.
- Spoliat, *v. a.* 1. spolio, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* he despoils.
- Spoliatus, *part. perf.* plundered.
- Spondens, *part. pres.* promising.
- Sponsi, *s. m.* 2. sponsus, *gen. sing.* of the lover
- Sponsorum, *s. m.* 3. sponsor, *acc. sing.* a surety.
- Sponsum, *s. m.* 2. & *acc. sing.* a, the, lover.
- Sponte, *s. diptot. abl. sing.* with free will.
- Spretis, *part. perf.* spretus, *abl. sing.* despised.
- Spurium, *s. m.* 2. Spurius, *acc. sing.* Spurius, prænomem of Lartius.
- Squalidus, *a.* slovenly, squalid.
- Stabat, *v. n.* 1. sto, *ind. imp.* 3 *sing.* was standing.
- Stagno, *s. n.* 2. stagnum, *abl. sing.* (in, from) the pool, pond.
- Stans, *part. pres.* standing.
- Stantem, *part. pres.* stans, *acc. sing.* standing.
- Starent, *v. n.* 1. sto, *sub. imp.* 3 *pl.* they stopped.
- Staret, *v. n.* 1. sto, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* was excited.
- Statim, *ad.* immediately.

- Statio, *onis*, *s. f.* 3. a, the, residence.  
 Statione, *s. f.* 3. statio, *abl. sing.* (as) the guard.  
 Stationes, *s. f.* 3. statio, *acc. pl.* the stations, guards.  
 Statiram, *s. f.* 1. Statira, *acc. sing.* Statira, daughter of Darius.  
 Statu, *s. m.* 4. status, *abl. sing.* (by, from) the condition.  
 Statuas, *s. f.* 1. statua, *acc. pl.* statues.  
 Statuerat, *v. a.* 3. statuo, *ind. plup.* 3 *sing.* had resolved.  
 Statuerunt, *v. a.* 3. statuo, *ind. perf.* 3 *pl.* determined.  
 Statuis, *s. f.* 1. statua, *abl. pl.* with statues.  
 Statuisset, *v. a.* 3. statuo, *sub. plup.* 3 *sing.* he had determined.  
 Statuit, *v. a.* 3. statuo, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* he decreed, built, pitched, resolved.  
 Statum, *part. perf.* status, *nom. & acc. sing.* appointed, customary.  
 Statura, *s. f.* 1. a, the, height.  
 Status, *s. m.* 4. the state, condition.  
 Stercore, *s. n.* 3. stercus, *abl. sing.* (on) dung, filth.  
 Stercus, *oris*, *s. n.* 3. the dung.  
 Steriles, *a. sterilis*, *acc. pl.* barren.  
 Sterilia, *a. sterilis*, *acc. pl. n.* barren.  
 Steterat, *v. n.* 1. sto, *ind. plup.* 3 *sing.* had stood.  
 Stetisset, *v. n.* 1. *sub. plup.* 3 *sing.* had stood.  
 Stimuli, *s. m.* 2. stimulus, *nom. pl.* incentives.  
 Stipendium, *s. n.* 2. *nom. & acc. sing.* wages.  
 Stirpe, *s. d.* 3. stirps, *abl. sing.* with offspring.  
 Stolidos, *a. stolidus*, *acc. pl.* foolish.  
 Stolidum, *a. stolidus*, *acc. sing.* foolish.  
 Stomachans, *part. pres.* vexed.  
 Stomachari, *v. d.* 1. stomachor, *inf. pres.* to be displeased.  
 Strage, *s. f.* 3. strages, *abl. sing.* by the death.  
 Stragem, *s. f.* 3. strages, *acc. sing.* a, the, slaughter, havoc.  
 Stragulo, *s. n.* 2. stragulum, *abl. sing.* (with) a covering.  
 Stramenta, *s. n.* 2. stramentum, *nom. pl.* straw.  
 Stratis, *part. perf.* stratus, *abl. pl.* overthrown.  
 Strato, *s. n.* 2. stratum, *abl. sing.* (with) a cushion.  
 Strenuus, *a. valiant*, active.  
 Stricto, *part. perf.* strictus, *abl. sing.* drawn.  
 Strophis, *s. f.* 1. stropha, *abl. pl.* by tricks.  
 Studia, *s. n.* 2. studium, *nom. & acc. pl.* delight, regard.  
 Studiis, *s. n.* 2. studium, *dat. & abl. pl.* (to, for, with, in) the pursuits, studies.  
 Studio, *s. n.* 2. studium, *abl. sing.* (in) the ardor, (in) science.  
 Studiosè, *ad.* carefully, diligently.  
 Studiosior, *a. comp.* more earnest, zealous.  
 Studiosos, *a. studiosus*, *acc. pl.* desirous; *used substan.* students.  
 Studium, *s. n.* 2. *nom. & acc. sing.* study, love.  
 Stulta, *a. stultus*, *nom. sing. f.* foolish, vain.  
 Stultis, *s. m.* 2. stultus, *dat. pl.* to fools.  
 Stultitiâ, *s. f.* 1. stultitia, *abl. sing.* (by, from) folly.  
 Stultitiæ, *s. f.* 1. stultitia, *gen. sing.* of folly.  
 Stultum, *a. stultus*, *nom. & acc. sing.* absurd, foolish.  
 Stultus, *a.* foolish.



- Stupebant, *v. n.* 2. stupeo, *ind. imp.* 3 *pl.* were astonished.  
 Stupor, *oris, s. m.* 3. the stupidity.  
 Stupore, *s. m.* 3. stupor, *abl. sing.* by the stupidity.  
 Sua, *a. suus, nom. sing. f. nom. & acc. pl. n.* his, hers, its, their, theirs, one's.  
 Suâ, *a. suus, abl. sing. f.* their, theirs, one's, its, her, his, hers.  
 Suadebat, *v. a.* 2. suadeo, *ind. imp.* 3 *sing.* was urging.  
 Suadendo, *ger.* suadendum, *abl.* by informing.  
 Suadere, *v. a.* 2. suadeo, *inf. pres.* to advise.  
 Suadet, *v. a.* 2. suadeo, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* she advises.  
 Suæ, *a. suus, gen. & dat. sing. nom. pl.* their, his, hers, one's, its.  
 Suam, *a. suus, acc. sing. f.* one's, his, hers, its, their, theirs.  
 Suarum, *a. suus, gen. pl.* his, their.  
 Suas, *a. suus, acc. pl. f.* his, her, its, one's, theirs.  
 Suavitato, *s. f.* 3. suavitas, *abl. sing.* by the sweetness.  
 Sub, *prep.* under, in the reign of, near to.  
 Subactâ, *part. perf.* subactus, *abl. sing. f.* subdued.  
 Subactis, *part. perf.* subactus, *abl. pl.* subdued.  
 Subdolis, *a. subdolos, abl. pl.* artful.  
 Subducta esset, *v. p.* 3. subducor, *sub. plup.* 3 *sing.* might have been withdrawn.  
 Subducunt, *v. a.* 3. subduco, *ind. pres.* 3 *pl.* they keep back.  
 Subegisset, *v. a.* 3. subigo, *sub. plup.* 3 *sing.* had taken.  
 Subegit, *v. a.* 3. subigo, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* he subdued.  
 Subeo, *v. n.* 4. I arise.  
 Suberat, *v. n. i.* subsum, *ind. imp.* 3 *sing.* existed.  
 Subesse, *v. n. i.* subsum, *inf. pres.* to be concealed.  
 Subeunda, *part. fut.* subeundus, *nom. sing. f.* to be hazarded.  
 Subeundum, *ger.* must be undergone.  
 Subigunt, *v. a.* 3. subigo, *ind. pres.* 3 *pl.* take, subdue.  
 Subinde, *ad.* thereupon, afterward, frequently.  
 Subita, *a. subitus, nom. sing. f.* unexpected.  
 Subito, *a. subitus, dat. & abl. sing.* sudden, unexpected.  
 Subitò, *ad.* hastily, suddenly.  
 Subjiciebat, *v. a.* 3. subjicio, *ind. imp.* he submitted.  
 Sublatis, *part. perf.* sublatus, *abl. pl.* taken up, removed.  
 Sublato, *part. perf.* sublatus, *abl. sing.* raised.  
 Sublatus, *part. perf.* raised.  
 Sublegendi, *ger.* sublegendum, *gen.* of choosing.  
 Sublicius, *a.* wooden, timber.  
 Sublime, *a. sublimis, nom. & acc. sing. n.* high.  
 Sublimes, *a. sublimis, nom. pl.* elevated.  
 Sublimi, *a. sublimis, abl. sing.* high, sublimi quercu, in the top of an oak.  
 Submersum, *part. perf.* submersus, *acc. sing.* sunk.  
 Subornat, *v. a.* 1. suborno, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* suborns.  
 Subornavit, *v. a.* 1. suborno, *ind. perf.* suborned.  
 Subridens, *part. pres.* smiling.  
 Subsequi, *v. d.* 3. subsequor, *inf. pres.* to follow slowly.  
 Subsidente, *part. pres.* subsidens, subsiding.  
 Subsidio, *s. n.* 2. subsidium, *dat. & abl. sing.* (to, for, by, with) the assistance.

- Subsidium, *s. n.* 2. aid, assistance.  
 Subsiliit, *v. n.* 4. subsilio, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* leaped.  
 Substernere, *v. a.* 3. substerno, *inf. pres.* to spread under.  
 Subter, *prep.* under.  
 Subveniat, *v. n.* 4. subvenio, *sub. pres.* 3 *sing.* he would succor  
 Subvenirent, *v. n.* 4. subvenio, *sub. imp.* 3 *pl.* they would assist.  
 Subveniret, *v. n.* 4. subvenio, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* he would assist.  
 Subvenisset, *v. n.* 4. subvenio, *sub. plup.* 3 *sing.* he had assisted.  
 Subvertisset, *v. a.* 3. subverto, *sub. plup.* 3 *sing.* he had given up.  
 Subvolâret, *v. n.* 1. subvolo, *ind. plup.* 3 *sing.* had flown aloft.  
 Succenseam, *v. n.* 2. succenseo, *sub. pres.* 1 *sing.* I can be angry  
 Successionis, *s. f.* 3. successio, *gen. sing.* of succession.  
 Successisset, *v. n.* 3. succedo, *sub. plup.* 3 *sing.* had succeeded.  
 Successit, *v. n.* 3. succedo, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* succeeded.  
 Successu, *s. m.* 4. successus, *abl. sing.* in the succession.  
 Successus, *s. m.* 4. a, the, success.  
 Succubuit, *v. n.* 3. succumbo, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* yielded.  
 Succurrat, *v. n.* 3. succurro, *sub. pres.* 3 *sing.* he would relieve.  
 Sudor, oris, *s. m.* 3. sweat, toil.  
 Sudoris, *s. m.* 3. sudor, *gen. sing.* of sweat  
 Suffecêre, *v. n.* & *a.* 3. sufficio, *ind. perf.* 3 *pl.* chose.  
 Suffectis, *part. perf.* suffectus, *abl. pl.* put, substituted.  
 Sufficere, *v. n.* & *a.* 3. sufficio, *inf. pres.* to be sufficient.  
 Sufficeretur, *v. p.* 3. sufficior, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* should be substituted.  
 Sufficiat, *v. a.* & *n.* 3. sufficio, *sub. pres.* 3 *sing.* supplies, might supply.  
 Suggestu, *s. m.* 4. suggestu, *abl. sing.* (with, by, from) a tribunal.  
 Sui, *pron. gen. sing. pl.* of himself, herself, itself, themselves.  
 Sui, *a. suus, gen. sing. & nom. pl.* his, hers, one's, their.  
 Suis, *a. suus, dat. & abl. & pl.* his, one's, her, their.  
 Suis, *s. c.* 3. sus, *gen. sing.* of a, the, wild boar, sow.  
 Sum, *v. n. i.* I am.  
 Sumere, *v. a.* 3. sumo, *inf. pres.* to take, to adopt.  
 Sumerent, *v. a.* 3. sumo, *sub. imp.* 3 *pl.* they chose.  
 Sumpsit, *v. a.* 3. sumo, *ind. perf.* 1 *sing.* I received.  
 Sumus, *v. n. i.* sum, *ind. pres.* 1 *sing.* we are.  
 Summa, *a. sup.* summus, *nom. sing. f. nom. & acc. pl. n.* greatest, chief.  
 Summâ, *a. sup.* summus, *abl. sing. f.* greatest, very great.  
 Summæ, *a. sup.* summus, *gen. sing.* chief, highest.  
 Summæ, *s. f.* 1. summa, *dat. sing.* (to, for) the chief point.  
 Summam, *a. sup.* summus, *acc. sing. f.* greatest, very great.  
 Summi, *a. sup.* summus, *gen. sing. & nom. pl.* greatest.  
 Summis, *a. summus, dat. & abl. pl.* very great, greatest.  
 Summo, *a. summus, dat. & abl. sing.* highest, greatest, noble.  
 Summus, *a.* very great, excellent, consummate.  
 Sunt, *v. n. i.* sum, *ind. pres.* 3 *pl.* they are, are.  
 Sui, *a. suus, dat. & abl. sing.* his, her, their, one's.  
 Suopte, *a. suus, abl. sing.* their own.  
 Suorum, *a. suus, gen. pl.* their, his, her, one's.  
 Suos, *a. suus, acc. pl.* his, her, their, one's.

- Super, *prep.* upon, over, above.  
 Super, *ad.* from, above, moreover.  
 Superantibus, *part. pres.* superans, *abl. pl.* exceeding.  
 Superari, *v. p.* 1. superor, *inf. pres.* to be surpassed.  
 Superâsse, *v. a.* 1. supero, *inf. pres.* to have surpassed.  
 Superat, *v. a.* 1. supero, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* he vanquishes.  
 Superata, *part. pres.* superatus, *nom. pl. n.* vanquished.  
 Superatam, *part. perf.* superatus, *acc. sing.* surmounted.  
 Superatum, *a.* superatus, *acc. sing.* surpassed, conquered.  
 Superba, *a.* superbus, *acc. pl. n.* proud; *used adverbially,* proudly  
 Superbè, *ad.* proudly, scornfully.  
 Superbiâ, *s. f.* 1. superbia, *abl. sing.* with pride.  
 Superbiam, *s. f.* 1. superbia, *acc. sing.* pride, insolence.  
 Superbiunt, *v. n.* 4. superbio, *ind. pres.* 3 *pl.* boast, are proud of.  
 Superborum, *a.* superbus, *gen. pl.* proud, arrogant.  
 Superbum, *a.* superbus, *acc. sing.* scornful.  
 Supererant, *v. n. i.* supersum, *ind. imp.* 3 *pl.* survived.  
 Superesse, *v. n. i.* supersum, *inf. pres.* to be left.  
 Superessent, *v. n. i.* supersum, *sub. imp.* were left.  
 Superfluo, *a.* superfluus, *abl. sing.* redundant.  
 Superfuerunt, *v. n. i.* supersum, *ind. perf.* 3 *pl.* they survived.  
 Superfuit, *v. n. i.* supersum, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* survived.  
 Superior, *a. comp.* higher.  
 Superiores, *a. comp.* superior, *nom. & acc. pl.* superior, victorious.  
 Superis, *s. m.* 2. *pl.* superi, *abl.* (by) the gods.  
 Supernè, *ad.* from above.  
 Superstitionibus, *s. f.* 3. superstitio, *abl. pl.* (in) the religious rites.  
 Superùm, *for* superiorum, *s. m.* 2. *pl.* superi, *gen.* of the gods.  
 Supervacaneam, *a.* supervacaneus, *acc. sing. f.* needle: *s.*  
 Supervenit, *v. n.* 4. supervenio, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* arrived.  
 Suppeditabant, *v. a. & n.* 1. suppedito, *ind. imp.* 3 *pl.* supplied.  
 Supplex, *a.* suppliant.  
 Supplici, *a.* supplex, *dat. sing.* suppliant.  
 Supplicia, *s. n.* 2. supplicium, *acc. pl.* tortures, sufferings.  
 Supplicii, *s. n.* 2. supplicium, *gen. sing.* of punishment.  
 Supplicio, *s. n.* 2. supplicium, *abl. sing.* from punishment.  
 Supra, *prep.* beyond, above, upon.  
 Supra, *ad.* above, over.  
 Surrexisse, *v. n.* 3. surgo, *inf. perf.* to have arisen.  
 Surrexisset, *v. n.* 3. surgo, *sub. plup.* 3 *sing.* he had arisen.  
 Surrexit, *v. n.* 3. surgo, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* he arose.  
 Surripuisse, *v. a.* 3. surripio, *inf. perf.* to have stolen.  
 Sus, uis, *s. c.* 3. a, the, sow, boar.  
 Suscepto, *part. perf.* susceptus, *abl. sing.* received.  
 Suscipiat, *v. a.* 3. suscipio, *sub. pres.* 3 *sing.* may receive.  
 Suspectum, *a.* suspectus, *acc. sing.* suspected.  
 Suspende, *v. a.* 3. suspendo, *imper.* 2 *sing.* hang (thou).  
 Suspendit, *v. a.* 3. suspendo, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* he hath hung.  
 Suspensi, *a.* suspensus, *nom. pl.* anxious.  
 Suspenso, *a.* suspensus, *abl. sing.* light; suspenso pede, softly.  
 Suspicientes, *part. pres.* suspicatus, *nom. pl.* suspecting.

- Suspicionem, *s. f.* 3. suspicio, *acc. sing.* suspicion.  
 Sustentabat, *v. freq.* 1. sustento, *ind. imp.* supported.  
 Sustinenti, *part. pres.* sustinens, *dat. & abl. sing.* sustaining.  
 Sustinete, *v. a.* 2. sustineo, *imper.* 2 *pl.* endure (ye).  
 Sustinisset, *v. a.* 2. sustineo, *sub. plup.* 3 *sing.* he had resisted.  
 Sustinuit, *v. a.* 2. sustineo, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* he suffered.  
 Sustulit, *v. a.* 3. sustollo, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* raised, destroyed, picked up, carried off.  
 Sutor, *oris, s. m.* 3. a, the, cobbler.  
 Suus, *a.* one's, her, his, their, theirs.  
 Sylva, *s. f.* 1. a, the, wood.  
 Sylvas, *s. f.* 1. sylva, *acc. pl.* the woods.  
 Syracusæ, *s. f.* 1. *pl.* Syracuse, the capital of Sicily.  
 Syracusanas, *a.* Syracusanus, *acc. pl. f.* Syracusan.  
 Syracusani, *s. m.* 2. *pl.* the Syracusans, people of Syracuse.  
 Syracusanorum, *s. m.* 2. *pl.* Syracusani, *gen.* of the Syracusans.  
 Syracusanos, *s. m.* 2. *pl.* Syracusani, *acc.* the Syracusans.  
 Syracusarum, *s. f.* 1. *pl.* Syracusæ, *gen.* of Syracuse.  
 Syracusas, *s. f.* 1. *pl.* Syracusæ, *acc.* Syracuse. Gram. p. 61. 5.  
 Syracusis, *s. f.* 1. *pl.* Syracusæ, *abl. & dat.* (to, for, in, at) Syracuse.  
 Syri, *s. m.* 2. *pl.* Syrians or Assyrians.  
 Syriam, *s. f.* 1. Syria, *acc. sing.* Syria, a country in Asia.

## T.

- Tabulam, *s. f.* 1. tabula, *acc. sing.* a, the, tablet, plate.  
 Tace, *v. n.* 2. taceo, *imper.* 2 *sing.* hush (thou), be (thou) silent.  
 Tacita, *a.* tacitus, *nom. pl. f.* silent, mute.  
 Tacitè, *ad.* secretly, without noise.  
 Taciti, *a.* tacitus, *nom. pl.* taciturn, without speaking.  
 Taciturnitatis, *s. f.* 3. taciturnitas, *gen. sing.* of keeping a secret.  
 Tacitus, *a.* silent, secret.  
 Tacta, *part. perf.* tactus, *nom. sing. f.* filled, inspired.  
 Tacuit, *v. n.* 2. taceo, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* was silent.  
 Tædium, *s. n.* 2. *nom. & acc. sing.* the irksomeness, aversion.  
 Tale, *a.* talis, *nom. & acc. sing. n.* such.  
 Talem, *a.* talis, *acc. sing.* this, such.  
 Talentorum, *s. n.* 2. talentum, *gen. pl.* of talents.  
 Tali, *a.* talis, *abl. sing.* such, this.  
 Talis, *a.* such, this.  
 Tam, *ad.* so, so much, as, as much.  
 Tandiu, *ad.* for a long time, as long as.  
 Tamen, *conj.* nevertheless, yet, although.  
 Tanaïm, *s. m.* 3. Tanaïs, *acc. sing.* the Tanaïs, a river flowing into the Aral sea; it was more properly called the Jaxartes.  
 Tanaus, *s. m.* 2. Tanaus, a king of Scythia.  
 Tandem, *ad.* at length.  
 Tangere, *v. a.* 3. tango, *inf. pres.* to reach.  
 Tanquam, *ad.* as well as, as if.  
 Tanta, *a.* tantus, *nom. sing. f. nom. & acc. pl. n.* so great, such.  
 Tantâ, *a.* tantus, *abl. sing.* such, so great, noble.

- Tantæ, *a.* tantus, *gen. & dat. sing. f. & nom. pl. f.* such, so great.  
 Tantam, *a.* tantus, *acc. sing. f.* such, so great, so much.  
 Tantas, *a.* tantus, *acc. pl. f.* such, so great.  
 Tanti, *a.* tantus, *gen. sing. & nom. pl.* so great, so much, such, so many.  
 Tantis, *a.* tantus, *dat. & abl. pl.* so great, such, so many, so powerful.  
 Tanto, *a.* tantus, *dat. & abl. sing.* so much, so large, such.  
 Tantò, *ad.* so much, by so much.  
 Tantopere, *ad.* so much, so greatly.  
 Tantum, *a.* tantus, *nom. & acc. sing.* so many, so much.  
 Tantùm, *ad.* only, so many, so much.  
 Tantus, *a.* such, so great, so much.  
 Tardiores, *a. comp.* tardior, *nom. & acc. pl.* more remiss.  
 Tarditas, *s. f.* 3. slowness, heaviness.  
 Tarsum, *s. f.* 2. Tarsus, *acc. sing.* Tarsus, the capital of Cilicia.  
 Taurorum, *s. m.* 2. taurus, *gen. pl.* of bulls.  
 Taurum, *s. m.* 2. Taurus, *acc. sing.* the Taurus, a mountain in Asia Minor.  
 Taurus, *s. m.* 2. a, the, bull.  
 Taxatæ sint, *v. p.* 1. taxor, *sub. perf.* 3 *pl.* were punished, suffered.  
 Te, *pron.* tu, *acc. & abl. sing.* thee, (with, by, from, in) thee.  
 Tecta, *s. n.* 2. tectum, *acc. pl.* dwellings.  
 Tectis, *part. perf.* tectus, *abl. pl.* covered.  
 Tecto, *s. n.* 2. tectum, *dat. & abl. sing.* (to, upon, under) the roof, dwelling, protection.  
 Tectorum, *s. n.* 2. tectum, *gen. pl.* of the buildings.  
 Tectum, *s. n.* 2. *nom. & acc. sing.* a, the, building.  
 Tecum, *pron.* tu, *abl. sing.* with thee.  
 Tegere, *v. a.* 3. tego, *inf. pres.* to conceal.  
 Tegerentur, *v. p.* 3. tegor, *sub. imp.* 3 *pl.* they were protected.  
 Tegit, *v. a.* 3. tego, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* she covers.  
 Tegunt, *v. a.* 3. tego, *ind. pres.* 3. *pl.* cover, protect.  
 Tela, *s. n.* 2. telum, *acc. pl.* weapons.  
 Telis, *s. n.* 2. telum, *abl. pl.* (with, by) the weapons.  
 Telo, *s. n.* 2. telum, *abl. sing.* with a weapon.  
 Telorum, *s. n.* 2. telum, *gen. pl.* of weapons.  
 Temerarium, *a.* temerarius, *acc. sing.* rash.  
 Temerè, *ad.* rashly.  
 Temperamento, *s. n.* 2. temperamentum, *abl. sing.* with moderation.  
 Temperantiâ, *s. f.* 1. temperantia, *abl. sing.* concerning temperance.  
 Temperantiam, *s. f.* 1. temperantia, *acc. sing.* temperance.  
 Temperato, *a.* temperatus, *abl. sing.* moderate.  
 Temperatum est, *v. im.* 1. temperatur, *inf. perf.* they refrained from, spared.  
 Tempestate, *s. f.* 3. tempestas, *abl. sing.* (with, in, at) the, a, tempest, time.  
 Tempestivis, *a.* tempestivus, *abl. pl.* early, seasonable.  
 Tempia, *s. n.* 2. templum, *nom. & acc. pl.* the temples.  
 Templis, *s. n.* 2. templum, *dat. & abl. pl.* (to, from, in) the temples.  
 Templo, *s. n.* 2. templum, *abl. sing.* (in) the temple.  
 Templum, *s. n.* 2. *nom. & acc. sing.* a, the, temple.

- Tempora, *s. n.* 3. tempus, *acc. pl.* the times.  
 Tempore, *s. n.* 3. tempus, *abl. sing.* (in, from) the time, reign.  
 Temporiibus, *s. n.* 3. tempus, *dat. & abl. pl.* (to, for, in) the times, state of things, interests.  
 Temporis, *s. n.* 3. tempus, *gen. sing.* of the time.  
 Tempus, *s. n.* 3. *nom. & acc. sing.* a, the, time, occasion.  
 Temulentia, *s. f.* 1. temulentia, *gen. sing.* of drunkenness.  
 Tendere, *v. a.* 3. tendo, *inf. pres.* to advance.  
 Tendit, *v. a.* 3. tendo, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* spreads.  
 Teneantur, *v. p.* 2. teneo, *sub. pres.* 3 *pl.* they are delighted.  
 Tenebant, *v. a.* 2. teneo, *ind. imp.* 3 *pl.* were in possession of.  
 Tenebantur, *v. a.* 2. teneo, *sub. imp.* 3 *pl.* were held.  
 Tenebat, *v. a.* 2. teneo, *ind. imp.* 3 *sing.* he was holding, he gained.  
 Tenebatur, *v. p.* 3. teneo, *ind. imp.* 3 *sing.* was subjected.  
 Teneretur, *v. p.* 2. teneo, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* was governed.  
 Tenero, *a.* tener, *abl. sing.* young.  
 Tenet, *v. a.* 2. teneo, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* retains, keeps, is within.  
 Tentans, *part. pres.* trying.  
 Tentarem, *v. freq.* 1. tento, *sub. imp.* 1 *sing.* I would learn.  
 Tentaret, *v. freq.* 1. tento, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* was seeking.  
 Tentaverunt, *v. freq.* 1. tento, *ind. perf.* 3 *pl.* invaded.  
 Tenuerat, *v. a.* 2. teneo, *ind. plup.* 3 *sing.* had kept.  
 Tenuere, *v. a.* 2. teneo, *ind. perf.* 3 *pl.* held.  
 Tenuis, *a.* tenuis, *nom. pl.* small.  
 Tenuit, *v. a.* 2. teneo, *ind. perf.* 3. *sing.* kept possessed.  
 Tenuitas, *s. f.* 3. the poverty.  
 Tenuitatem, *s. f.* 3. tenuitas, *acc. sing.* the slenderness.  
 Terga, *s. n.* 2. tergum, *acc. pl.* the backs; terga dantes, *or* dantibus, retreating.  
 Tergo, *s. n.* 2. tergum, *abl. sing.* in the rear.  
 Tergore, *s. n.* 3. tergus, *abl. sing.* (with, in, by) the skin.  
 Tergum, *s. n.* 2. *nom. & acc. sing.* the back, rear; post tergum, behind.  
 Terminis, *s. m.* 2. terminus, *abl. pl.* (by, with) limits.  
 Terminos, *s. m.* 2. terminus, *acc. pl.* the confines, boundaries.  
 Terna, *a. pl.* terni, *acc. n.* three.  
 Terni, *a. pl.* three, by threes.  
 Terra, *s. f.* 1. a, the, earth, country, soil.  
 Terrâ, *s. f.* 1. terra, *abl. sing.* (with, from, by) land, country, earth, ground.  
 Terræ, *s. f.* 1. terra, *gen. & dat. sing. nom. pl.* (to, for, of) the earth, lands, countries.  
 Terram, *s. f.* 1. terra, *acc. sing.* a, the, ground, land, earth.  
 Terrarum, *s. f.* 1. terra, *gen. pl.* of the world, lands, earth; orbem terrarum, the whole world.  
 Terreret, *v. a.* 2. terreor, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* he should affright.  
 Terreretur, *v. p.* 2. terreor, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* might be frightened.  
 Terrestri, *a.* terrestris, *abl. sing.* earthly, by land.  
 Terris, *s. f.* 1. terra, *dat. & abl. pl.* (in, from, to) countries, lands, earth.  
 Territa, *part. perf.* territus, *nom. sing. f.* frightened.

- Territabat, *v. freq.* 1. territo, *ind. imp.* 3 *sing.* was frightening.  
 Territus, *part. perf.* frightened.  
 Terror, *oris, s. m.* 3. a, the, dread, fear.  
 Terrorc, *s. m.* 3. terror, *abl. sing.* (with, by) terror, fear.  
 Terruit, *v. a.* 2. terreo, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* frightened.  
 Tertiã, *a. tertius, nom. sing. f.* third.  
 Tertiiã, *a. tertius, abl. sing.* third.  
 Tertiam, *a. tertius, acc. sing. f.* third.  
 Tertias, *d. tertius, acc. pl. f.* third.  
 Tertio, *a. tertius, abl. sing.* third; tertio, the third time.  
 Tertium, *a. tertius, acc. sing.* third.  
 Testabatur, *v. dep.* 1. testor, *ind. imp.* 3 *sing.* said, declared.  
 Testatur, *v. dep.* 1. testor, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* proves.  
 Testatus, *part. perf.* affirming.  
 Testimonio, *s. n.* 2. testimonium, *abl. sing.* on evidence.  
 Testis, *s. c.* 3. a, the, witness.  
 Testudinem, *s. f.* 3. testudo, *acc. sing.* a tortoise.  
 Testudo, *s. f.* 3. a, the, tortoise.  
 Tetigerit, *v. a.* 3. tango, *sub. fut.* 3 *sing.* shall touch.  
 Tetrior, *a. comp.* more cruel.  
 Texendo, *ger. texendum, abl.* by weaving.  
 Texisset, *v. a.* 3. tego, *sub. plup.* 3 *sing.* had preserved.  
 Textili, *a. textilis, abl. sing.* embroidered.  
 Thales, *etis, s. m.* 3. Thales, a Milesian and one of the seven wise men of Greece.  
 Thaletem, *s. m.* 3. Thales, *acc. sing.* Thales.  
 Thaleti, *s. m.* 3. Thales, *dat. sing.* to Thales.  
 Thará, *s. f.* 1. Thara, *abl. sing.* Thara, a town of the Parthians.  
 Thebani, *s. m.* 2. *pl.* Thebans, people of Thebes.  
 Thebanos, *s. m.* 2. *pl.* Thebani, *acc.* Thebans.  
 Thebas, *s. f.* 1. *pl.* Thebæ, *acc. pl.* Thebes, the capital of Bœotia.  
 Themistocle, *s. m.* 3. Themistocles, *abl. sing.* by Themistocles.  
 Themistoclem, *s. m.* 3. Themistocles, *acc. sing.* Themistocles.  
 Themistocles, *is, s. m.* 3. Themistocles, an Athenian general.  
 Themistoelis, *s. m.* 3. Themistocles, *gen. sing.* of Themistocles.  
 Thermopylis, *s. f.* 1. *pl.* Thermopylæ, *abl. pl.* Thermopylæ, a pass in Greece. Gram. p. 61. 5.  
 Thesauros, *s. m.* 2. thesaurus, *acc. pl.* treasuries.  
 Thesei, *s. m.* 2. Theseus, *gen. sing.* of Theseus.  
 Theseus, *s. m.* 2. Theseus, a king of Athens.  
 Thessalia, *s. f.* 1. Thessalia, *gen. sing.* of Thessaly, a country of Greece.  
 Thessalos, *s. m.* 2. *pl.* Thessali, *acc.* the Thessalians, people of Thessaly.  
 Thessalus, *s. m.* 2. Thessalus, a physician, who poisoned Alexander.  
 Thracas, *s. m.* 3. *pl.* Thraces, *acc. pl.* Thracians, people of Thrace.  
 Tiarã, *s. f.* 1. tiara, *abl. sing.* with a turban.  
 Tiberi, *s. m.* 3. Tiberis, *abl. sing.* by the Tiber, a river of Italy.  
 Tiberim, *s. m.* 3. Tiberis, *acc. sing.* the Tiber. Gram. p. 50. Ex. 1.  
 Tiberine, *s. m.* 2. Tiberinus, *voc. sing.* O Tiber.  
 Tibi, *pron. tu, dat. sing.* (to, for) thee.

- Tigillo, *s. n.* 2. *tigillum*, *abl. sing.* (with, by) a beam, log.  
 Timeas, *v. a. & n.* 2. *timeo*, *sub. imp.* 2 *sing.* you should fear.  
 Timens, *part. pres.* fearing.  
 Timentibus, *part. pres.* *timens*, *dat. & abl. pl.* fearing.  
 Timere, *v. a. & n.* 2. *timeo*, *inf. pres.* to fear.  
 Timerent, *v. a. & n.* 2. *timeo*, *sub. imp.* 3. *pl.* they feared.  
 Timeret, *v. a. & n.* 2. *timeo*, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* he feared.  
 Timidos, *a. timidus*, *acc. pl.* fearful, cowardly.  
 Timoleon, *s. m.* 3. Timoleon, an Athenian.  
 Timore, *s. m.* 3. *timor*, *abl. sing.* (by, with, from, in) fear.  
 Timueris, *v. a. & n.* 2. *timeo*, *sub. perf.* 2 *sing.* you need fear.  
 Timueritis, *v. a. & n.* 2. *timeo*, *sub. perf.* 2 *pl.* you need fear.  
 Timuit, *v. a. & n.* 2. *timeo*, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* she feared.  
 Tinctum, *part. perf.* *tinctus*, *acc. sing.* dipt.  
 Tinnitu, *s. m.* 4. *tinnitus*, *abl. sing.* with the tinkling.  
 Tintinnabulum, *s. n.* 2. *nom. & acc. sing.* a, the, little bell.  
 Titulum, *s. m.* 2. *acc. sing.* a, the, title.  
 Titum, *s. m.* 2. Titus, *acc. sing.* Titus.  
 Titus, *s. m.* 2. Titus, a prænomen, among the Romans.  
 Tollam, *v. a.* 3. *tollo*, *ind. fut.* 1 *sing.* I will take.  
 Tolle, *v. a.* 3. *tollo*, *imper.* 2 *sing.* take, (thou).  
 Tollere, *v. a.* 3. *tollo*, *inf. pres.* to remove.  
 Tollerem, *v. a.* 3. *tollo*, *sub. imp.* 1 *sing.* I would take.  
 Tollit, *v. a.* 3. *tollo*, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* takes, raises, destroys.  
 Tomyris, *s. f.* 3. Tomyris, a queen of the Scythians.  
 Tondere, *v. a.* 2. *tondeo*, *inf. pres.* to shave.  
 Tonsori, *s. m.* 3. *tonsor*, *dat. sing.* to a barber.  
 Tormenta, *s. n.* 2. *tormentum*, *acc. pl.* tortures.  
 Tormentis, *s. n.* 2. *tormentum*, *abl. pl.* (by, with) tortures.  
 Torpebat, *v. n.* 2. *torpeo*, *ind. imp.* 3 *sing.* failed.  
 Torquatus, *s. m.* 2. Torquatus, the surname of Titus Manlius.  
 Torquentium, *part. pres.* *torquens*, *gen. pl.* torturing.  
 Torquere, *v. a.* 2. *torqueo*, *inf. pres.* to turn.  
 Torquet, *v. a.* 2. *torqueo*, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* torments, tortures.  
 Torrentes, *a. torrens*, *nom. pl.* violent.  
 Torreret, *v. a.* 2. *torreo*, *inf. pres.* to burn.  
 Torretur, *v. p.* 2. *torreor*, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* is parched.  
 Tot, *a. pl. indecl.* so many, just as many.  
 Tota, *a. totus*, *nom. sing. f. nom. & acc. pl. n.* whole, all.  
 Totà, *a. totus*, *abl. sing.* whole, all.  
 Totam, *a. totus*, *acc. sing. f.* whole, all.  
 Toties, *ad.* so often.  
 Totis, *a. totus*, *dat. & abl. pl.* all, every, whole.  
 Totius, *a. totus*, *gen. sing.* all, whole, every. Gram. p. 69. Obs. 1.  
 Toto, *a. totus*, *abl. sing.* whole, all, every.  
 Totum, *a. totus*, *nom. & acc. sing.* all, whole.  
 Totus, *a.* all, wholly.  
 Toxicum, *s. n.* 2. *nom. & acc. sing.* a, the, poison.  
 Trabem, *s. f.* 3. *trabs*, *is*, *acc. sing.* a timber, a log.  
 Tractabat, *v. frequent.* 1. *tracto*, *ind. imp.* 3 *sing.* managed, carried on.



- Fractare, *v. freq.* 1. tracto, *inf. pres.* to govern.  
 Tractū, *s. m.* 4. tractus, *abl. sing.* by the dragging in.  
 Tradere, *v. a.* 3. trado, *inf. pres.* to entrust.  
 Traderent, *v. a.* 3. trado, *sub. imp.* 3 *pl.* they would deliver.  
 Tradidēre, *v. a.* 3. trado, *ind. perf.* 3 *pl.* surrendered  
 Tradidisse, *v. a.* 3. trado, *inf. perf.* to have delivered.  
 Tradidit, *v. a.* 3. trado, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* has stated, delivered, gave.  
 Tradita sunt, *v. p.* 3. trador, *ind. perf.* 3 *pl.* were committed.  
 Tradito, *part. perf.* traditus, *abl. sing.* entrusted.  
 Traditum est, *v. im.* 3. traditur, *ind. perf.* it has been said.  
 Traditur, *v. p.* 3. trador, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* is related.  
 Traditurum esse, *v. a.* 3. trado, *inf. fut.* would impart.  
 Traducerent, *v. a.* 3. traduco, *sub. imp.* 3 *pl.* should convey.  
 Tradunt, *v. a.* 3. trado, *ind. pres.* 3 *pl.* surrender, yield.  
 Tragicam, *a.* tragicus, *acc. sing. f.* tragic, for tragedy.  
 Trahendo, *ger. trahendum, abl.* by alluring.  
 Trahens, *part. pres.* drawing, dragging, passing; spiritum trahens, dying.  
 Trahentibus, *part. pres.* trahens, *abl. pl.* dragging.  
 Traheret, *v. a.* 3. trahō, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* he received.  
 Trahunt, *v. a.* 3. trahō, *ind. pres.* 3. *pl.* incline.  
 Trajecisset, *v. a.* 3. trajicio, *sub. plup.* 3 *sing.* he had gone.  
 Trajecit, *v. a.* 3. trajicio, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* he transported.  
 Trajectis, *part. perf.* trajectus, *abl. pl.* transported.  
 Trajectus est, *v. p.* 3. trajicior, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* he was wounded.  
 Trajiciunt, *v. a.* 3. trajicio, *ind. pres.* 3 *pl.* sail, come.  
 TraNAVIT, *v. a.* 1. trano, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* he swam.  
 Transacto, *part. perf.* transactus, *abl. sing.* passed.  
 Transcendit, *v. a.* 3. transendo, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* he passes over.  
 Transeunt, *v. a.* 4. transeo, *ind. pres.* 3 *pl.* go by.  
 Transferre, *v. a.* i. transfero, *inf. pres.* to carry.  
 Transfigit, *v. a.* 3. transfigo, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* he pierces.  
 Transfuga, *s. c.* 1. a, the, deserter.  
 Transire, *v. a.* 4. transeo, *inf. pres.* to pass over, or by.  
 Transiret, *v. a.* 4. transeo, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* he proceeds.  
 Transit, *v. a.* 4. transeo, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* passes by, or through.  
 Transitu, *s. m.* 4. transitus, *abl. sing.* from passing.  
 Transitum, *s. m.* 4. transitus, *acc. sing.* a, the, passage, opening  
 Transitum, *part. perf.* transitus, *acc. sing.* passed.  
 Transmisso, *part. perf.* transmissus, *abl. sing.* placed over.  
 Transulit, *v. a.* i. transfero, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* transferred.  
 Trecentas, *a. pl.* trecenti, *acc.* three hundred.  
 Trecenti, *a. pl.* three hundred.  
 Trecentis, *a. pl.* trecenti, *abl.* three hundred.  
 Trepidam, *a.* trepidus, *acc. sing. f.* fearful, astonished.  
 Tres, *a. pl. nom. & acc.* three.  
 Triā, *a. pl. tres, nom. & acc. n.* three.  
 Triballis, *s. m. pl.* Triballi, *abl.* the Triballi, a people of Thrace.  
 Tribuerit, *v. a.* 3. tribuo, *sub. perf.* 3 *sing.* she had given.  
 Tribuetis, *v. a.* 3. tribuo, *ind. fut.* 2. *pl.* you will allow.  
 Tribui, *v. p.* 3. tribuor, *inf. pres.* to be ascribed.

- Tribuit, *v. a.* 3. tribuo, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* hath given.
- Tribunal, *s. n.* 3. a tribunal, judgment seat,
- Tribunus, *s. m.* 2. a, the, tribune.
- Tribus, *a. pl.* tres, *abl.* three.
- Tributa, *s. n.* 2. tributum, *acc. pl.* the taxes.
- Tributariæ, *a.* tributarius, *nom. pl. f.* tributary.
- Tributarias, *a.* tributarius, *acc. pl. f.* tributary.
- Tributum est, *v. p.* 3. tribuor, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* was a mark of respect.
- Tributum sit, *v. p.* 3. tribuor, *sub. perf.* 3 *sing.* was granted.
- Tributus est, *v. p.* 3. tribuor, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* was granted.
- Tricesimum, *a.* tricesimus, *acc. sing.* thirtieth.
- Triennium, *s. n.* 2. *nom. & acc. sing.* three years.
- Trigemina, *a.* trigeminus, *acc. pl. n.* threefold.
- Trigemini, *a.* trigeminus, *nom. pl.* three,
- Trigeminis, *a.* trigeminus, *abl. pl.* three.
- Triginta, *a. indecl.* thirty.
- Trinacriæ, *s. f.* 1. Trinacria, *gen. sing.* of Trinacria, the ancient name of Sicily.
- Triptolemo, *s. m.* 2. Triptolemus, *abl. sing.* by Triptolemus.
- Triptolemum, *s. m.* 2. Triptolemus, *acc. sing.* Triptolemus, he taught to plough and sow.
- Tripudianti, *part. pres.* tripudians, *dat. sing.* dancing.
- Triste, *a.* tristis, *nom. & acc. sing. n.* mournful.
- Tristem, *a.* tristis, *acc. sing.* bitter, severe.
- Tristi, *a.* tristis, *abl. sing.* cruel.
- Tristibus, *a.* tristis, *abl. pl.* grave, sad.
- Tristoris, *a. comp.* tristior, *gen. sing.* more sad.
- Tristis, *a. nom. & gen. sing.* sad, severe.
- Trium, *a. pl.* tres, *gen.* three.
- Triumphii, *s. m.* 2. triumphus, *gen. sing.* of a triumph.
- Trivio, *s. n.* 2. trivium, *abl. sing.* in the street, in public.
- Trojan, *s. f.* 1. Troja, *acc. sing.* Troy, a city of Asia Minor, taken by the Greeks.
- Trojano, *a.* Trojanus, *abl. sing.* Trojan.
- Trojanos, *s. m.* 2. *pl.* Trojani, *acc.* Trojans, people of Troy.
- Tropæo, *s. n.* 2. tropæum, *abl. sing.* with the victory.
- Trophonius, *s. m.* 3. Trophonius, the name of a man.
- Truces, *a.* trux, *acc. pl.* fierce.
- Trucidaret, *v. a.* 1. trucido, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* he slew.
- Trucidat, *v. a.* 1. trucido, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* he slays.
- Trucidavit, *v. a.* 1. trucido, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* she slew.
- Trusitant, *v. frequent.* 1. trusito, *ind. pres.* 3 *pl.* they pierce.
- Tu, *pron.* thou.
- Tua, *a.* tuus, *nom. sing. f. nom. & acc. pl. n.* thy, your.
- Tuâ, *a.* tuus, *abl. sing. f.* your, thy.
- Tuæ, *a.* tuus, *gen. & dat. sing. & nom. pl. f.* thy, your.
- Tuam, *a.* tuus, *acc. sing.* thy, your.
- Tuarum, *a.* tuus, *gen. pl. f.* thy, your.
- Tubâ, *s. f.* 1. tuba, *abl. sing.* with a trumpet.
- Tubam, *s. f.* 1. tuba, *acc. sing.* a, the, trumpet.

- Tubicen, *in*, *s. m.* 3. *a*, the, trumpeter.  
 Tubicine, *s. m.* 3. tubicen, *abl. sing.* with a trumpeter.  
 Tuearis, *v. d.* 2. tueor, *sub. pres.* 2 *sing.* you should defend.  
 Tueri, *v. d.* 2. tueor, *inf. pres.* to preserve, keep.  
 Tueretur, *v. d.* 2. tueor, *sub. inf.* 3 *sing.* was defending.  
 Tui, *a. tuus, gen. sing. & nom. pl.* thy, your.  
 Tui, *pron. tu, gen. sing.* of thee, thine.  
 Tuis, *a. tuus, dat. & abl. pl.* thy, your.  
 Tuleris, *v. a. i. fero, sub. fut.* 2 *sing.* you shall obtain.  
 Tuli, *v. a. i. fero, ind. perf.* 1 *sing.* I have endured.  
 Tullisse, *v. a. i. fero, inf. perf.* to have given.  
 Tullisset, *v. a. i. fero, sub. plup.* 3 *sing.* he should have enacted.  
 Tullit, *v. a. i. fero, ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* bore, afforded, produced.  
 Tullo, *s. m.* 2. Tullus, *abl. sing.* (by, with) Tullus.  
 Tullus, *s. m.* 2. Tullus, (Hostilius) third king of Rome.  
 Tum, *conj.* then, afterward, and, both, also.  
 Tumens, *part. pres.* elated, puffed up.  
 Tumentes, *part. pres.* tumens, *acc. pl.* stuffed out.  
 Tumida, *a. tumidus, nom. pl. n.* fierce, hasty.  
 Tumulos, *s. m.* 2. tumulus, *acc. pl.* tombs, graves.  
 Tumultu, *s. m.* 4. tumultus, *abl. sing.* by the invasion.  
 Tumultuantes, *part. pres.* tumultuans, *nom. & acc. pl.* making a tumult, or mutiny.  
 Tumultus, *s. m.* 4. a disturbance, disorder.  
 Tumulum, *s. m.* 2. tumulus, *acc. sing.* the tomb.  
 Tunc, *ad.* then.  
 Tuo, *pron. tuus, dat. & abl. sing.* thy, your.  
 Tuorum, *pron. tuus, gen. pl.* thy, your.  
 Turba, *s. f.* 1. *a*, the, crowd, race.  
 Turbâ, *s. f.* 1. turba, *abl. sing.* (in, with, by, from) the crowd, multitude.  
 Turbam, *s. f.* 1. turba, *acc. sing.* *a*, the, crowd, band.  
 Turbat, *v. a.* 1, turbo, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* frightens.  
 Turbatus, *a.* troubled.  
 Turbavit, *v. a.* 1. turbo, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* he made thick or muddy.  
 Turbidam, *a. turbidus, acc. sing. f.* muddy.  
 Turbulentam, *a. turbulentus, acc. sing. f.* muddy.  
 Turpi, *a. turpis, abl. sing.* base, disgraceful.  
 Turpioribus, *a. comp. turpior, dat. & abl. pl.* baser.  
 Turpissimam, *a. sup. turpissimus, acc. sing. f.* most disgraceful.  
 Turpis, *a.* base, disgraceful.  
 Turpiter, *ad.* shamefully.  
 Turpitudini, *s. f.* 3. turpitude, *dat. sing.* for a disgrace.  
 Tuta, *a. tutus, nom. sing. f. nom. pl. n.* secure.  
 Tutandum, *part. fut. tutandus, acc. sing.* to be defended.  
 Tutas, *a. tutus, acc. pl. f.* safe.  
 Tutelâ, *s. f.* 1. tutela, *abl. sing.* (under) the care.  
 Tutelam, *s. f.* 1. tutela, *acc. sing.* *a*, the, guardianship.  
 Tutî, *a. tutus, nom. pl.* safe, secure.  
 Tutis, *a. tutus, dat. & abl. pl.* safe, secure.  
 Tutissima, *a. sup. tutissimus, acc. pl. n.* safest.

- Tutius, *a. comp.* tutior, *nom. & acc. sing. n.* safer.  
 Tuto, *a. tutus, abl. sing.* safe ; in tuto, in safety.  
 Tutum, *a. tutus, nom. & acc. sing.* secure ; in tutum, to a safe place.  
 Tuum, *a. tuus, nom. & acc. sing.* thy, your.  
 Tuus, *a. thy, your.*  
 Tympano, *s. n. 2.* tympanum, *abl. sing.* with a timbrel or drum.  
 Tyrannidem, *s. f. 3.* tyrannis, *acc. sing.* the government.  
 Tyrannis, *s. m. 2.* tyrannus, *abl. pl.* (by, with) the kings, tyrants.  
 Tyrannorum, *s. m. 2.* tyrannus, *gen. pl.* of the tyrants.  
 Tyrannum, *s. m. 2.* tyrannus, *acc. sing.* a, the, tyrant.  
 Tyrannus, *s. m. 2.* a, the, tyrant.  
 Tyriis, *s. m. 2.* Tyrii, *abl. pl.* the Tyrians, people of Tyre.  
 Tyriorum, *s. m. 2.* Tyrii, *gen. pl.* of the Tyrians.  
 Tyrum, *s. f. 2.* Tyrus, *acc. sing.* Tyre, a city of Phœnicia.

## U.

- Ubi, *ad.* where, when.  
 Ulciscens, *part. pres.* avenging.  
 Ulcisci, *v. d. 3.* ulciscor, *inf. pres.* to avenge.  
 Ullâ, *a. ullus, abl. sing.* any.  
 Ulla, *a. ullus, nom. sing. f. nom. & acc. pl. n.* any.  
 Ullius, *a. ullus, gen. sing.* any. Gram. p. 69. 1.  
 Ullo, *a. ullus, abl. sing.* any.  
 Ullum, *a. ullus, nom. & acc. sing.* any. Gram. 69. 1.  
 Ultimam, *a. sup. ultimus, acc. sing. f.* farthest.  
 Ultimis, *a. sup. ultimus, dat. & abl. pl.* most distant.  
 Ultimo, *a. sup. ultimus, dat. & abl. sing.* last, farthest. Gr. p. 79. 1.  
 Ultimum, *a. sup. ultimus, nom. & acc. sing.* last, final.  
 Ultionem, *s. f. 3.* ultio, *acc. sing.* revenge.  
 Ultionis, *s. f. 3.* ultio, *gen. sing.* of revenge.  
 Ultor, *s. m. 3.* an avenger.  
 Ultro, *ad.* willingly, of one's own accord.  
 Ultus, *part. perf.* having avenged.  
 Ululare, *v. n. 1.* ululo, *inf. pres.* to howl.  
 Ulyssis, *s. m. 3.* Ulysses, *gen. sing.* of Ulysses, a commander at the siege of Troy.  
 Umbrâ, *s. f. 1.* umbra, *abl. sing.* (with, by) the shadow, shade.  
 Umbraculum, *s. n. 2.* a shady place.  
 Umbram, *s. f. 1.* umbra, *acc. sing.* the shadow.  
 Una, *a. unus, nom. sing. f.* one.  
 Unâ, *a. unus, abl. sing. f.* one ; unâ, *ad.* together.  
 Unam, *a. unus, acc. sing.* one.  
 Undam, *s. f. 1.* unda, *acc. sing.* the water.  
 Unde, *ad.* whence.  
 Undique, *ad.* on all sides, from all parts.  
 Unguenta, *s. n. 2.* unguentum, *nom. & acc. pl.* perfumes.  
 Unguentis, *s. n. 2.* unguentum, *abl. pl.* with ointments.  
 Unguibus, *s. m. 3.* unguis, *abl. pl.* (with) the claws, talons.  
 Ungulis, *s. f. 1.* ungula, *abl. pl.* with the talons.  
 Unî, *a. unus, dat. sing.* one, alone.  
 Unico, *a. unicus, abl. sing.* only.

- Unius, *a. unus, gen. sing. one.* Gram. p. 69. 1.  
 Universa, *a. universus, nom. sing. f. whole, all.*  
 Universam, *a. universus, acc. sing. all.*  
 Universas, *a. universus, acc. pl. f. all.*  
 Universi, *a. universus, gen. sing. whole.*  
 Universis, *a. universus, dat. & abl. pl. all, whole.*  
 Universo, *a. universus, abl. sing. whole.*  
 Universos, *a. universus, acc. pl. all, whole.*  
 Universum, *a. universus, acc. sing. all, whole.*  
 Uno, *a. unus, abl. sing. one.*  
 Unquam, *ad. ever.*  
 Unum, *a. unus, acc. & nom. sing. one, alone.*  
 Unus, *a. one, alone, only.*  
 Unusquisque, *pron. every one.* Gram. p. 85. 3.  
 Urantur, *v. p. 3. uror, sub. pres. 3 pl. they are burnt, troubled.*  
 Urbe, *s. f. 3. urbs, abl. sing. (in, from) the city.*  
 Urbem, *s. f. 3. urbs, acc. sing. a, the, city.*  
 Urbes, *s. f. 3. urbs, nom. & acc. pl. the cities.*  
 Urbi, *s. f. 3. urbs, dat. sing. (to, for) the city.*  
 Urbis, *s. f. 3. urbs, gen. sing. of the city.*  
 Urbium, *s. f. 3. urbs, gen. pl. of cities.*  
 Urbs, *s. f. 3. a, the, city.*  
 Usi, *part. perf. usus, nom. pl. used.*  
 Usi sunt, *v. d. 3. utor, ind. perf. used, employed.*  
 Usquam, *ad. anywhere.*  
 Usque, *ad. until, as far as, even.*  
 Usum, *s. m. 4. usus, acc. sing. a, the, use.*  
 Usurum, *part. fut. usurus, acc. sing. about to use.*  
 Usurus, *part. fut. about to use.*  
 Usus, *s. m. 4. the use.*  
 Usus, *part. perf. enjoying.*  
 Usus erat, *v. d. 3. utor, ind. plup. 3 sing. had employed.*  
 Usus est, *v. d. 3. utor, ind. perf. 3 sing. he employed.*  
 Ut, *ad. & conj. as, when, that.*  
 Utebatur, *v. d. 3. utor, ind. imp. 3 sing. he employed.*  
 Utentem, *part. pres. utens, acc. sing. depending on.*  
 Uter, *a. which of the two.*  
 Uterentur, *v. d. 3. utor, sub. imp. 3 pl. they might employ.*  
 Uteretur, *v. d. 3. utor, sub. imp. 3 sing. he might use.*  
 Uterque, *pron. both, each.*  
 Uti, *v. d. 3. utor, inf. pres. to use.*  
 Uti, *ad. that, even as.*  
 Utile, *a. utilis, nom. & acc. sing. n. expedient, useful.*  
 Utilia, *a. utilis, nom. & acc. pl. n. useful.*  
 Utiliora, *a. comp. utilior, nom. & acc. pl. more useful.*  
 Utilis, *a. useful.*  
 Utilitas, *s. f. 3. a, the, interest.*  
 Utilitate, *s. f. 3. utilitas, abl. sing. for the advantage.*  
 Utinam, *ad. O that! I wish!*  
 Utram, *a. uter, acc. sing. which.*  
 Utraque, *a. uterque, acc. sing. f. both, each.*

- Utrâque, *a. uterque, abl. sing.* either.  
 Utraque, *a. uterque, nom. sing. f.* each.  
 Uteri, *s. m. 3. uter, acc. sing. a, the, vessel.*  
 Utrimque, *ad. on both sides.*  
 Utrinque, *ad. on both sides.*  
 Utrique, *a. uterque, dat. sing.* both, each.  
 Utrisque, *a. uterque, dat. & abl. pl.* both, each.  
 Utrius, *a. uter, gen. sing.* which. Gram. p. 69. 1.  
 Utròque, *ad. to both sides, both ways.*  
 Utrosque, *a. uterque, acc. pl.* each.  
 Utrum, *ad. whether.*  
 Utrunque, *a. uterque, acc. sing.* each, every.  
 Utuntur, *v. d. 3. utor, ind. pres. 3 pl.* they use.  
 Uvam, *s. f. 1. uva, acc. sing.* a cluster of grapes.  
 Uvas, *s. f. 1. uva, acc. pl.* grapes.  
 Uxor, *ris, s. f. 1. a, the, wife.*  
 Uxore, *s. f. 3. uxor, abl. sing.* (with, from) a wife.  
 Uxorem, *s. f. 3. uxor, acc. sing. a, the, wife.*  
 Uxores, *s. f. 3. uxor, nom. & acc. pl.* the wives.

## V.

- Vacca, *s. f. 1. a cow.*  
 Vadentem, *part. pres. vadens, acc. sing.* going.  
 Vadis, *s. n. 2. vadum, abl. pl.* in the shallow water.  
 Vadit, *v. n. 3. vado, ind. pres. 3 sing.* goes, he goes.  
 Vado, *s. n. 2. vadum, abl. sing.* in the shoal water, pool.  
 Vadum, *s. n. 2. nom. & acc. sing. a, the, pool.*  
 Vagabatur, *v. d. 1. vagor, ind. imp. 3 sing.* he roved about.  
 Vagantes, *part. pres. vagans, nom. pl.* roving.  
 Vagor, *v. d. 1. I rove.*  
 Valde, *ad. very much.*  
 Vale, *v. n. 2. valeo, imper. 2 sing.* farewell (thou).  
 Valebat, *v. n. 2. valeo, ind. imp. 3 sing.* he prevailed, availed.  
 Valeo, *v. n. 2. I am more powerful.*  
 Valere, *v. n. 2. valeo, inf. pres.* to excel.  
 Valerent, *v. n. 2. valeo, sub. imp. 3. pl.* were worth.  
 Valeret, *v. n. 2. valeo, sub. imp. 3 sing.* he excelled.  
 Valetudinem, *s. f. 3. valetudo, acc. sing. a, the, disease.*  
 Valetudinis, *s. f. 3. valetudo, gen. sing.* of health.  
 Validius, *ad. comp.* more strongly, more.  
 Valuerit, *v. n. 2. valeo, sub. perf. 3 sing.* availed.  
 Valuerunt, *v. n. 2. valeo, ind. perf. 3 pl.* were superior.  
 Valuisset, *v. n. 2. valeo, sub. plup. 3 sing.* prevailed.  
 Vanam, *a. vanus, acc. sing. f.* unreal.  
 Vano, *a. vanus, abl. sing.* useless.  
 Vanum, *a. vanus, acc. sing.* unreal.  
 Variâ, *a. varius, abl. pl. f.* various.  
 Variatis, *part. perf. variatus, abl. pl.* varied.  
 Varietate, *s. f. 3. varietas, abl. sing.* by the variety.  
 Vas, *dis, s. m. 3. a, the, surety.*  
 Vastaretur, *v. p. 1. vastor, sub. imp. 3 sing.* was laid waste.

- Vasti, *a.* vastus, *gen. sing.* large.  
 Vastitatem, *s. f.* 3. vastitas, *acc. sing.* a, the, desolation.  
 Ve, *conj.* or, either, and; ve, is always united to some other word, as vidissetve.  
 Vectantur, *v. freq.* 1. vector, *inf. pres.* 3 *pl.* they are carried.  
 Vehebantur, *v. p.* 3. vehor, *ind. imp.* 3 *pl.* were carried.  
 Vehementer, *ad.* very much, vehemently.  
 Vehementis, *a.* vehemens, *gen. sing.* inad.  
 Vehi, *v. p.* 3. vehor, *inf. pres.* to be carried.  
 Veliculo, *s. n.* 2. veliculum, *abl. sing.* in a carriage.  
 Vehunt, *v. a.* 3. veho, *ind. pres.* 3. *pl.* they carry.  
 Vejentibus, *s. m.* 3. *pl.* Vejentes, *abl.* with the Vejentes, people of Veii.  
 Vejentium, *s. m.* 3. *pl.* Vejentes, *gen.* of the Vejentes.  
 Vel, *conj.* or, either, even.  
 Velamentis, *s. n.* 2. velamentum, *abl. pl.* with garments.  
 Velis, *v. n. i.* volo, *sub. pres.* 2 *sing.* wishest.  
 Velit, *v. n. i.* volo, *sub. pres.* 3 *sing.* it will, he wishes.  
 Velle, *v. n. i.* volo, *inf. pres.* to wish, to desire.  
 Vellem, *v. n. i.* volo, *sub. imp.* 1 *sing.* I should be willing.  
 Vellent, *v. n. i.* volo, *sub. imp.* 3 *pl.* they wished.  
 Vellet, *v. n. i.* volo, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* he would, wished, was willing.  
 Velocitas, *s. f.* 3. swiftness, agility.  
 Velox, *a.* swift.  
 Velut, *ad.* like, as if.  
 Veluti, *ad.* as if, even as.  
 Venantium *part. pres.* venans, *gen. pl.* hunting; *used substantively,* of the hunters.  
 Venari, *v. d.* 1. venor, *inf. pres.* to hunt.  
 Venatibus, *s. m.* 4. venatus, *abl. pl.* in the chase.  
 Venatione, *s. f.* 3. venatio, *abl. sing.* (in, by, with) hunting.  
 Venatione, *s. f.* 3. venatio, *dat. sing.* (to, for) the chase.  
 Venator, *s. m.* 3. a, the, huntsman.  
 Venatorum, *s. m.* 3. venator, *gen. pl.* of the hunters.  
 Venatu, *s. m.* 4. venatus, *abl. sing.* in the chase.  
 Venatum, *sup.* to hunt.  
 Vendendi, *ger.* vendendum, *gen.* of selling.  
 Vendere, *v. a.* 3. vendo, *inf. pres.* to sell.  
 Vendidisse, *v. a.* 3. vendo, *ind. perf.* to have sold.  
 Vendit, *v. a.* 3. vendo, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* sells.  
 Venditaret, *v. freq.* 3. vendito, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* sold.  
 Venenum, *s. n.* 2. *nom. & acc. sing.* poison.  
 Venerant, *v. n.* 4. venio, *ind. plup.* 3 *pl.* had come.  
 Venerantes, *part. pres.* venerans, *nom. & acc. pl.* worshipping.  
 Veneratio, *s. f.* 3. a, the, worship, regard.  
 Venère, *v. n.* 4. venio, *ind. perf.* 3 *pl.* came.  
 Veneri, *s. f.* 3. Venus, *dat. sing.* to Venus, the goddess of love and beauty.  
 Venerint, *v. n.* 4. venio, *sub. perf.* 3 *pl.* they came.  
 Venerit, *v. n.* 4. *sub. perf.* 3 *sing.* he came.  
 Venerit, *v. n.* 4. venio, *sub. fut.* 3 *sing.* shall come, shall have come.

- Venerunt, *v. n.* 4. venio, *ind. perf.* 3 *pl.* came.  
 Venetur, *v. d.* 1. venor, *sub. pres.* 3 *sing.* he should seek alter.  
 Veni, *v. n.* 4. venio, *ind. perf.* 1 *sing.* I have come.  
 Veni, *v. n.* 4. venio, *imper.* 2 *sing.* come (thou).  
 Veniam, *v. n.* 4. venio, *sub. pres.* 1 *sing.* I may come.  
 Veniani, *s. f.* 1. venia, *acc. sing.* pardon.  
 Venias, *v. n.* 4. venio, *sub. pres.* 2 *sing.* thou come.  
 Veniat, *v. n.* 4. venio, *sub. pres.* 3 *sing.* come.  
 Veniet, *v. n.* 4. venio, *ind. fut.* 3 *sing.* he will come.  
 Venire, *v. n.* 4. venio, *inf. pres.* to come, to go.  
 Venirent, *v. n.* 4. venio, *sub. inf.* 3 *pl.* came.  
 Veniret, *v. n.* 4. venio, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* he was coming, came.  
 Venis, *v. n.* 4. venio, *ind. pres.* 2 *sing.* you come.  
 Venisse, *v. n.* 4. venio, *inf. perf.* to have come.  
 Venissem, *v. n.* 4. venio, *sub. plup.* 1 *sing.* I had come.  
 Venissent, *v. n.* 4. venio, *sub. plup.* 3 *pl.* had come.  
 Venisset, *v. n.* 4. venio, *sub. plup.* 3 *sing.* had come.  
 Venisti, *v. n.* 4. venio, *ind. perf.* 2 *sing.* thou hast come.  
 Venit, *v. n.* 4. venio, *ind. pres. & perf.* 3 *sing.* came, comes, hath come.  
 Venter, *tris, s. m.* 3. a, the, belly.  
 Ventis, *s. m.* 2. ventus, *abl. pl.* by winds, storms.  
 Ventrem, *s. m.* 3. venter, *acc. sing.* the belly, appetite.  
 Ventri, *s. m.* 3. venter, *dat. & abl. sing.* (to, from) the belly.  
 Ventum esset, *v. im.* 4. venitur, *sub. plup.* they came or had come.  
 Vera, *a.* verus, *nom. sing. f. nom. & acc. n.* true.  
 Vera, *s. n.* 2. verum, *nom. & acc. pl.* the truth.  
 Verba, *s. n.* 2. verbum, *nom. & acc. pl.* words.  
 Verbera, *s. n.* 3. verber, *nom. & acc. pl.* stripes. Gram. p. 59. 3.  
 Verbera, *v. a.* 1. verbero, *imper.* 2 *sing.* scourge (thou).  
 Verberantes, *part. pres.* verberans, *nom. pl.* scourging.  
 Verberibus, *s. n.* 3. verber, *abl. pl.* (from, by) blows.  
 Verbis, *s. n.* 2. verbum, *dat. & abl. pl.* (to, for, with, by) words, discourse.  
 Verbosis, *a.* verbosus, *abl. pl.* canting.  
 Verè, *ad.* truly, justly.  
 Verens, *part. pres.* fearing.  
 Vereri, *v. d.* 2. vereor, *inf. pres.* to fear.  
 Veritate, *s. f.* 3. veritas, *abl. sing.* (by, with) the natural appearance.  
 Veritatem, *s. f.* 3. veritas, *acc. sing.* the truth, reality.  
 Veritatis, *s. f.* 3. veritas, *gen. sing.* of truth.  
 Verò, *conj. & ad.* truly, indeed, but.  
 Vero, *a.* verus, *dat. & abl. sing.* true.  
 Vero, *s. n.* 2. verum, *abl. sing.* (by, with, in) the truth.  
 Veros, *a.* verus, *acc. pl.* true.  
 Verriculum, *s. n.* 2. *nom. & acc. sing.* a, the, sweep net.  
 Versare, *v. freq.* 1. verso, *inf. pres.* to turn, change.  
 Versatur, *v. d.* 1. versor, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* will be.  
 Versibus, *s. m.* 4. versus, *abl. pl.* (in, with, of) the verses, lines.  
 Versus, *s. m.* 4. *nom. sing. nom. & acc. pl.* a, the, verse, the lines.  
 Versus, *prep. & ad.* towards.  
 Versus, *a.* turned, inclined.



- Verteretur, *v. p.* 3. *vertor, sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* should be converted.  
 Verterunt, *v. a.* 3. *verto, ind. perf.* 3 *pl.* turned; *terga verterunt,*  
 retreated.  
 Vertit, *v. a.* 3. *verto, ind. pres. & perf.* 3 *sing.* changes, changed,  
 turned.  
 Vertuntur, *v. p.* 3. *vertor, ind. pres.* 3 *pl.* they are turned.  
 Verùm, *conj. & ad.* but, truly.  
 Verum, *s. n.* 2. *nom. & acc. sing.* a, the, truth.  
 Vescamur, *v. d.* 3. *vescor, sub. pres.* 1 *pl.* we may eat.  
 Vescatur, *v. d.* 3. *vescor, sub. pres.* 3 *sing.* she might eat.  
 Vescentibus, *part. pres.* *vescens, dat. & abl. pl.* living upon.  
 Vesci, *v. d.* 3. *vescor, inf. pres.* to eat.  
 Vescuntur, *v. d.* 3. *vescor, ind. pres.* 3 *pl.* eat.  
 Vesperum, *s. m.* 2. *vesper, acc. sing.* the evening.  
 Veste, *s. f.* 3. *vestis, abl. sing.* (by, with) the garment, clothing.  
 Vestem, *s. f.* 3. *vestis, gen. sing.* a, the, garment.  
 Vestes, *s. f.* 3. *vestis, acc. pl.* the garments.  
 Vestibulo, *s. n.* 2. *vestibulum, abl. sing.* in the entrance.  
 Vestigia, *s. n.* 2. *vestigium, nom. & acc. pl.* the marks.  
 Vestiri, *v. p.* 4. *vestior, inf. pres.* to be clothed.  
 Vestis, *s. f.* 3. *nom. & gen. sing.* a, the, dress, of the dress.  
 Vestitum, *part. perf.* *vestitus, acc. sing.* covered.  
 Vestium, *s. f.* 3. *vestis, gen. pl.* of garments, dress.  
 Vestra, *a. vester, acc. pl. n.* your.  
 Vestrum, *a. vester, acc. sing.* your.  
 Vetabat, *v. a.* 1. *veto, ind. imp.* 3 *sing.* forbade.  
 Veteranos, *s. m.* 2. *veteranus, acc. pl.* veterans.  
 Veterem, *a. vetus, acc. sing.* ancient, former.  
 Veteres, *a. vetus, nom. & acc. pl.* old, ancient.  
 Veteris, *a. vetus, gen. sing.* former.  
 Veterum, *a. vetus, gen. pl.* former.  
 Vexoñs, *s. m.* 3. *Vexor, gen. sing.* of Vexor.  
 Vi, *s. f.* 3. *vis, abl. sing.* (by, with,) force, vigor, means, strength.  
 Via, *s. f.* 1. a, the, way.  
 Viâ, *s. f.* 1. *via, abl. sing.* (by, with in) the way.  
 Viæ, *s. f.* 1. *via, gen. sing.* of the way.  
 Viam, *s. f.* 1. *via, acc. sing.* a, the, way, passage.  
 Vias, *s. .* 1. *via, acc. pl.* the ways, streets.  
 Viator, ois, *s. m.* 3. a, the, traveller.  
 Vice, *s. f.* 3. *viciis (gen. tetraptot), abl. sing.* in the place, for the fate.  
 Vices, *s. f.* 3. *viciis, nom. & acc. pl.* the changes.  
 Vicerit, *v. a.* 3. *vinco, sub. perf.* 3 *sing.* he did conquer.  
 Vicesimum, *a. vicesimus, acc. sing.* twentieth.  
 Vicinos, *a. vicinus, acc. pl.* near; *used substant.,* the neighbours.  
 Vicisse, *v. a.* 3. *vinco, inf. perf.* to have conquered.  
 Vicissent, *v. a.* 3. *vinco, sub. plup.* 3 *pl.* should conquer.  
 Vicisti, *v. a.* 3. *vinco, ind. perf.* 2 *sing.* thou hast excelled.  
 Vicit, *v. a.* 3. *vinco, ind. perf.* 3. *sing.* he conquered, surpassed,  
 overcame.  
 Vico, *s. m.* 2. *vicus, abl. sing.* in a village.  
 Victa, *part. perf.* *victus, nom. sing. f. nom. & acc. pl. n.* vanquished.

- Victæ, *part. perf.* victus, *gen. sing. f.* conquered.  
 Victi, *part. perf.* victus, *nom. pl.* vanquished.  
 Victis, *part. perf.* victus, *abl. & dat. pl.* vanquished.  
 Victor, *s. m. 3. a,* the, conqueror.  
 Victore, *s. m. 3. victor, abl. sing.* (by, with) the, victor.  
 Victorem, *s. m. 3. victor, acc. sing. a,* the victor.  
 Victores, *s. m. 3. victor, nom. & acc. pl.* the victors.  
 Victori, *s. m. 3. victor, dat. sing.* to the victor.  
 Victoria, *s. f. 1. a,* the, victory, conquest.  
 Victoriâ, *s. f. 1. victoria, abl. sing.* (by, with, in, from) victory.  
 Victoriæ, *s. f. 1. victoria, gen. sing.* of the victory.  
 Victoriâ, *s. f. 1. victoria, acc. sing. a,* the, victory.  
 Victoriarum, *s. f. 1. victoria, gen. pl.* of the victories.  
 Victoriis, *s. f. 1. victoria, dat. & abl. pl.* (to, with) the victories.  
 Victoris, *s. m. 3. victor, gen. sing.* of the victor.  
 Victorum, *s. m. 3. victor, gen. pl.* of the victors.  
 Victu, *s. m. 4. victus, abl. sing.* in the food.  
 Victum, *s. m. 4. victus, acc. sing. a,* the, food.  
 Victum, *part. perf.* victus, *acc. sing.* vanquished.  
 Victus, *s. m. 4. victus, gen. sing.* of food, living.  
 Victus, *part. perf.* overcome, conquered.  
 Victus est, *v. p. 3. vincor, ind. perf. 3 sing.* he was conquered.  
 Videamur, *v. p. 2. videor, sub pres. 1 pl.* we may seem.  
 Videas, *v. a. 2. video, sub. pres. 2 sing.* you see, or may see.  
 Videatur, *v. im. 2. videtur, sub. pres.* it seems.  
 Videbantur, *v. p. 2. videor, ind. imp. 3 pl.* seemed.  
 Videbat, *v. a. 2. video, ind. imp. 3 sing.* he thought, perceived.  
 Videbatur, *v. p. 2. videor, ind. imp. 3. sing.* seemed, he was seen.  
 Videbatur, *v. im. 2. videtur, ind. imp.* it seemed.  
 Videlicet, *ad.* indeed.  
 Videmus, *v. a. 2. video, ind. pres. 1. pl.* we see.  
 Videns, *part. pres.* seeing.  
 Vident, *v. a. 2. video, ind. pres. 3 pl.* seek for.  
 Videntur, *v. p. 2. videor, ind. pres. 3 pl.* they seem.  
 Video, *v. a. 2. I* see.  
 Videor, *v. p. 2. I* seem.  
 Viderat, *v. a. 2. video, ind. plup. 3 sing.* had seen, observed.  
 Videre, *v. a. 2. video, inf. pres.* to see, observe, look to.  
 Viderent, *v. a. 2. video, sub. imp. 3 pl.* they should see, saw.  
 Videret, *v. a. 2. video, sub. imp. 3 sing.* he saw.  
 Videretur, *v. p. 2. videor, sub. imp. 3 sing.* seemed, might seem.  
 Videretur, *v. im. 2. videtur, sub. imp.* it seemed, might seem good,  
 or proper.  
 Videri, *v. p. 2. videor, inf. pres.* to be seen, to seem.  
 Videris, *v. p. 2. videor, ind. pres. 2 sing.* you seem.  
 Videro, *v. a. 2. video, sub. fut. 1. sing.* I shall see.  
 Viderunt, *v. a. 2. video, ind. perf. 3 pl.* saw.  
 Vides, *v. a. 2. video, ind. pres. 2 sing.* you see.  
 Videt, *v. a. 2. video, ind. pres. 3 sing.* sees, perceives.  
 Videtur, *v. p. 2. videor, ind. pres. 3 sing.* seems, or does seem.  
 Videtur, *v. im. 2. ind. pres.* it seems.

- Vidisse, *v. a.* 2. video, *inf. perf.* to have seen.  
 Vidissent, *v. a.* 2. video, *sub. plup.* 3 *pl.* saw.  
 Vidisset, *v. a.* 2. video, *sub. plup.* 3 *sing.* saw, had seen.  
 Vidistis, *v. a.* 2. video, *ind. perf.* 2 *pl.* you saw.  
 Vidit, *v. a.* 2. video, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* saw, has seen.  
 Vidua, *a.* viduus, *nom. sing. f.* bereft; mulier vidua, a widow.  
 Vigeant, *v. n.* 2. vigeo, *ind. imp.* 3 *pl.* were regarded  
 Vigilantior, *a. comp.* more watchful.  
 Vigilare, *v. n.* 1. vigilo, *inf. pres.* to watch.  
 Vigilem, *v. n.* 1. vigilo, *sub. pres.* 1 *sing.* I may watch.  
 Viginti, *a. pl. indecl.* twenty.  
 Vile, *a.* vilis, *nom. & acc. sing. n.* cheap, valueless.  
 Villam, *s. f.* 1. villa, *acc. sing.* a, the, house, (in the country).  
 Villarum, *s. f.* 1. villa, *gen. pl.* of the country seats, farm houses.  
 Villas, *s. f.* 1. villa, *acc. pl.* the country seats, farm houses.  
 Villicus, *s. m.* 2. a, the, farmer.  
 Vim, *s. f.* 3. vis, *acc. sing.* force, strength, quantity. Gr. 50. Exe. 1.  
 Vincat, *v. a.* 3. vinco, *sub. pres.* 3 *sing.* might overcome.  
 Vincendi, *ger. vincendum, gen.* of conquering.  
 Vincendum, *ger. nom. & acc.* must conquer.  
 Vincere, *v. a.* 3. vinco, *inf. pres.* to subdue.  
 Vinceret, *v. a.* 3. vinco, *sub. imp.* 3 *sing.* he surpassed.  
 Vinci, *v. p.* 3. vincor, *inf. pres.* to be conquered.  
 Vincis, *v. a.* 3. vinco, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* you surpass.  
 Vincitur, *v. p.* 3. vincor, *sub. pres.* 3 *sing.* is conquered.  
 Vincitur, *v. p.* 4. vincior, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* is bound.  
 Vincor, *v. p.* 3. I am surpassed.  
 Vincitum, *part. perf.* vincitus, *acc. sing.* bound.  
 Vincitus, *part. perf.* bound.  
 Vincuntur, *v. p.* 3. vincor, *ind. pres.* are overcome.  
 Vindicandam, *part. fut.* vindicandus, *acc. sing. f.* to be avenged.  
 Vindicantes, *part. pres.* vindicans, *acc. pl.* claiming.  
 Vindicare, *v. a.* 1. vindico, *inf. pres.* to claim, to keep.  
 Vindicat, *v. a.* 1. vindico, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* claims.  
 Vindicaturi, *part. fut.* vindicaturus, *nom. pl.* about to avenge.  
 Vindicavit, *v. a.* 1. vindico, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* avenged.  
 Vindicent, *v. a.* 1. vindico, *sub. pres.* 3 *pl.* may or can preserve.  
 Vindicta, *s. f.* 1. the vengeance.  
 Vindictam, *s. f.* 1. vindicta, *acc. sing.* the revenge.  
 Vineâ, *s. f.* 1. vinea, *abl. sing.* on a vine.  
 Vineis, *s. f.* 1. vinea, *abl. & dat. pl.* (to, for, with, from) the vine-yards.  
 Vini, *s. n.* 2. vinum, *gen. sing.* of wine.  
 Vino, *s. n.* 2. vinum, *dat. & abl.* (to, with) wine.  
 Violentiam, *s. f.* 1. violentia, *acc. sing.* the violence.  
 Violento, *a.* violentus, *abl. sing.* powerful.  
 Vipera, *s. f.* 1. a, the, viper.  
 Vir, *s. m.* 2. a, the, man.  
 Vires, *s. f.* 3. vis, *nom. & acc. pl.* strength, powers, forces, energies.  
 Virgas, *s. f.* 1. virga, *acc. pl.* rods, scourges.  
 Virgines, *s. f.* 3. virgo, *nom. & acc. pl.* the maidens.

- Virgo, *s. f.* 3. a, the, maiden.  
 Viri, *s. m.* 2. vir, *gen. sing.* & *nom. pl.* of a man, men.  
 Viribus, *s. f.* 3. vis, *dat.* & *abl. pl.* (by, with, to, in) strength, forces, ardor, powers.  
 Viris, *s. m.* 2. vir, *dat.* & *abl. pl.* (to, for, with, by) men.  
 Virium, *s. f.* 3. vis, *gen. pl.* of strength, powers.  
 Viro, *s. m.* 2. vir, *dat.* & *abl. sing.* (to, with, by) a man, husband.  
 Virorum, *s. m.* 2. vir, *gen. pl.* of the men, husbands.  
 Viros, *s. m.* 2. vir, *acc. pl.* the men.  
 Virtus, *s. f.* 3. a, the, virtue, merit, worth.  
 Virtute, *s. f.* 3. virtus, *abl. sing.* (in, by, with) the virtue, valor.  
 Virtutem, *s. f.* 3. virtus, *acc. sing.* a, the, virtue.  
 Virtuti, *s. f.* 3. virtus, *dat. sing.* to virtue, valor.  
 Virtutibus, *s. f.* 3. virtus, *abl. pl.* (in) the virtues.  
 Virtutis, *s. f.* 3. virtus, *gen. sing.* of virtue, worth, valor.  
 Virtutum, *s. f.* 3. virtus, *gen. pl.* of the virtues.  
 Virum, *s. m.* 2. vir, *acc. sing.* a, the, man.  
 Vis, *v. n. i. volo, ind. pres.* 2 *sing.* you wish.  
 Vis, *s. f.* 3. a, the, strength, force, energy, quantity. Gram. p. 59.  
 Visa, *part. perf.* visus, *nom. sing. f.* seemed.  
 Visendas, *part. fut.* visendus, *acc. pl. f.* to visit.  
 Visendi, *ger.* visendum, *gen.* of seeing.  
 Visis, *s. n.* 2. visum, *abl. pl.* with the sight, visions.  
 Viso, *part. perf.* visus, *abl. sing.* being seen.  
 Visum, *s. n.* 2. *nom.* & *acc. sing.* a, the, vision.  
 Visum, *part. perf.* visus, *nom.* & *acc. sing.* seemed, seen.  
 Visum esse, *v. p.* 2. videor, *inf. perf.* to have seemed.  
 Visum est, *v. p.* 2. videor, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* seemed.  
 Visum est, *v. in.* 2. videtur, *ind. perf.* it seemed good, it pleases.  
 Visuntur, *v. p.* 3. visor, *ind. pres.* 3 *pl.* are seen.  
 Visuri, *part. fut.* visurus, *nom. pl.* about to see.  
 Visus, *part. perf.* seen.  
 Visus eram, *v. p.* 2. videor, *ind. plup.* 1 *sing.* I had appeared.  
 Vita, *s. f.* 1. a, the, life.  
 Vitâ, *s. f.* 1. vita, *abl. sing.* (by, with, in, from) life.  
 Vitæ, *s. f.* 1. vita, *gen. sing.* of life.  
 Vitam, *s. f.* 1. vita, *acc. sing.* a, the, life.  
 Vitans, *part. pres.* avoiding.  
 Vitandas, *part. fut.* vitandus, *acc. pl.* to be avoided.  
 Vitandum, *part. fut.* vitandus, *acc. sing.* to be avoided.  
 Vite, *s. f.* 3. vitis, *abl. sing.* (by, with, on) the vine.  
 Vitia, *s. n.* 2. vitium, *nom.* & *acc. pl.* the vices.  
 Vitiiis, *s. n.* 2. vitium, *dat.* & *abl. pl.* (to, in, with, by) the vices.  
 Vitiorum, *s. n.* 2. vitium, *gen. pl.* of the vices.  
 Vitulus, *s. m.* 2. a calf.  
 Vituperat, *v. a.* 1. vitupero, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* finds fault with.  
 Vivere, *v. n.* 3. vivo, *inf. pres.* to live, to dwell.  
 Vivi, *a.* vivus, *gen. sing.* living.  
 Vivis, *a.* vivus, *dat.* & *abl. pl.* living.  
 Vivis, *v. n.* 3. vivo, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* you live.  
 Vivo, *a.* vivus, *dat.* & *abl. sing.* alive, living.

- Vivos, *a. vivus, acc. pl.* alive.  
 Vivum, *a. vivus, acc. sing.* alive.  
 Vix, *ad.* scarcely.  
 Vixerint, *v. n. 3. sub. perf. 3 pl.* have lived.  
 Vobis, *pron. tu, dat. & abl. pl.* (to, for, with, by) you.  
 Vocant, *v. a. 1. voco, ind. pres. 3 pl.* they call.  
 Vocantur, *v. p. 1. vocor, ind. pres. 3 pl.* are called.  
 Vocat, *v. a. 1. voco, ind. pres. 3 sing.* he calls.  
 Vocato, *part. perf. vocatus, abl. sing.* being assembled.  
 Vocatur, *v. p. 1. vocor, ind. pres. 3 sing.* is called.  
 Vocavit, *v. a. 1. voco, ind. perf. 3 sing.* he called, named.  
 Voce, *s. f. 3. vox, abl. sing.* (with, in, from, by) the voice, noise, word.  
 Vocem, *s. f. 3. vox, acc. sing.* a, the, voice, sound.  
 Vocent, *v. a. 1. voco, sub. pres. 3 pl.* they call.  
 Voces, *s. f. 3. vox, nom. & acc. pl.* the words, cries.  
 Vocibus, *s. f. 3. vox, dat. & abl. pl.* (to, with, by) the exhortations, sounds.  
 Vocis, *s. f. 3. vox, gen. sing.* of the voice.  
 Vocum, *s. f. 3. vox, gen. pl.* of the voices, notes.  
 Volans, *part. pres.* flying.  
 Volare, *v. n. 1. volo, inf. pres.* to fly.  
 Volebat, *v. n. i. volo, ind. imp. 3 sing.* wished.  
 Volo, *v. n. i.* I wish.  
 Volucrem, *s. f. 3. volucris, acc. sing.* a, the, bird.  
 Volucres, *s. f. 3. volucris, acc. pl.* birds.  
 Volueris, *s. f. 3. nom. & gen. sing.* the bird, of the bird.  
 Voluerit, *v. n. i. volo, sub. perf. 3 sing.* wills, pleases.  
 Volui, *v. n. i. volo, ind. perf. 1 sing.* I wished.  
 Voluisses, *v. n. i. volo, sub. plup. 2 sing.* you had been willing.  
 Voluisti, *v. n. i. volo, ind. perf. 2 sing.* thou hast proposed.  
 Voluit, *v. n. i. volo, ind. perf. 3 sing.* he attempted, wished.  
 Volunt, *v. n. i. volo, ind. pres. 3 pl.* wish.  
 Voluntarias, *a. voluntarius, acc. pl.* voluntary.  
 Voluntas, *s. f. 3. a, the, wish.*  
 Voluptas, *s. f. 3. a, the, pleasure.*  
 Voluptatem, *s. f. 3. voluptas, acc. sing.* a, the, pleasure.  
 Voluptatibus, *s. f. 3. voluptas, abl. pl.* in pleasures.  
 Voluptatum, *s. f. 3. voluptas, gen. pl.* of pleasures.  
 Volutat, *v. freq. 1. voluto, ind. pres. 3 sing.* rolls.  
 Vos, *pron. tu, nom. & acc. pl.* ye, you.  
 Vota, *s. n. 2. votum, nom. & acc. pl.* the vows.  
 Votorum, *s. n. 2. votum, gen. pl.* of the prayers.  
 Vox, *s. f. 3. a, the, voice.*  
 Vulgi, *s. m. & n. 2. vulgus, gen. sing.* of the rabble.  
 Vulgò, *ad.* commonly.  
 Vulgus, *s. m. & n. 2. nom. & acc. sing.* the number, rabble, common part. Gram. p. 34. Ex. 3.  
 Vulnera, *s. n. 3. vulnus, nom. & acc. pl.* the wounds.  
 Vulneraret, *v. a. 1. vulnero, sub. imp. 3 sing.* should wound.  
 Vulneratis, *part. perf. vulneratus, abl. pl.* being wounded.

Vulnerato, *part. perf.* vulneratus, *abl. sing.* being wounded.  
 Vulneratum, *part. perf.* vulneratus, *acc. sing.* wounded.  
 Vulneratur, *v. p.* 1. vulneror, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* is wounded.  
 Vulneraverat, *v. a.* 1. vulnero, *ind. plup.* 3 *sing.* he had wounded.  
 Vulneravit, *v. æ.* 1. vulnero, *ind. perf.* 3 *sing.* hurt.  
 Vulnerere, *s. n.* 3. vulnus, *abl. sing.* (by, with) a, wound.  
 Vulneribus, *s. n.* 3. vulnus, (by, with) wounds.  
 Vulneris, *s. n.* 2. vulnus, *gen. sing.* of the wound.  
 Vulnus, *s. n.* 3. *nom. & acc. sing.* a, the, wound.  
 Vulpecula, *s. f.* 1. a little fox.  
 Vulpeculæ, *s. f.* 1. vulpecula, *dat. sing.* to the fox.  
 Vulpem, *s. f.* 3. vulpes, *acc. sing.* a, the, fox.  
 Vulpes, *s. f.* 3. *nom. sing. & pl.* a, the, fox, the foxes.  
 Vulpi, *s. f.* 3. vulpes, *dat. sing.* to the fox.  
 Vulpinos, *a.* vulpinus, *acc. pl.* fox's.  
 Vulpis, *s. f.* 3. vulpes, *gen. pl.* of the fox.  
 Vult, *v. n. i.* volo, *ind. pres.* 3 *sing.* wishes.  
 Vultum, *s. m.* 4. vultus, *acc. sing.* a, the, countenance.  
 Vultur, *s. m.* 3. a, the, vulture.

## X.

Xenocrates, *s. m.* 3. Xenocrates, a Platonic philosopher.  
 Xenocratis, *s. m.* 3. Xenocrates, *gen. sing.* of Xenocrates.  
 Xerxes, *s. m.* 3. Xerxes, a king of Persia.

## Z.

Zeuxis, *s. m.* 3. Zeuxis, a celebrated painter.  
 Zoroastre, *s. m.* 3. Zoroaster, *abl. sing.* (by, with) Zoroaster, king  
 of the Bactrians.

















NOV 68



U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 003 040 947 4

