

CHAPTER XIV.

THE NUMERALS.

§ 48. Most numerals are in reality declinable or indeclinable adjectives. They are divided into six classes :—

1. **Cardinal Numerals**, simply mentioning the number of objects : as *ūnus*, one ; *duo*, two ; *trēs*, three, &c.
2. **Ordinal Numerals**, indicating the order or succession of objects : as *primus*, the first ; *secundus*, the second ; *tertius*, the third, &c.
3. **Distributive Numerals**, denoting how many each time : as *singuli*, one at a time ; *bini*, two and two, or two each time ; *terni*, three each time, &c.
4. **Adverbial Numerals**, denoting the number of times that anything happens or is done : as *semel*, once ; *bis*, twice ; *ter*, three times, &c.
5. **Multiplicative Numerals**, denoting how manifold a thing is : as *duplex*, twofold ; *triplex*, threefold.
6. **Proportional Numerals**, denoting how many times more one thing is than another : as *triplus*, three times as much.

§ 49. The first three cardinal numerals are declinable, but the rest up to 200 are indeclinable ; two hundred, *ducenti*, *ae*, *a*, and the other hundreds up to 1000, are plural adjectives of three terminations. *Mille*, a thousand, again is an indeclinable adjective ; whereas its plural *millia* is a regular neuter substantive, genitive *millium*, dative and ablative *millibus*. All ordinal numerals are adjectives of