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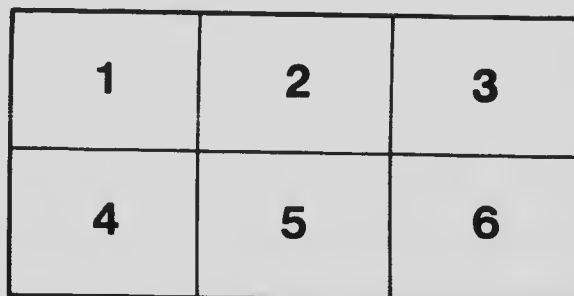
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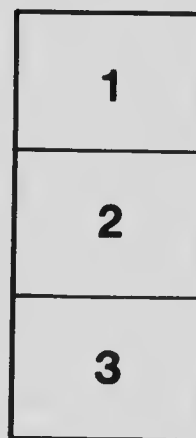
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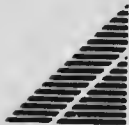
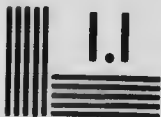
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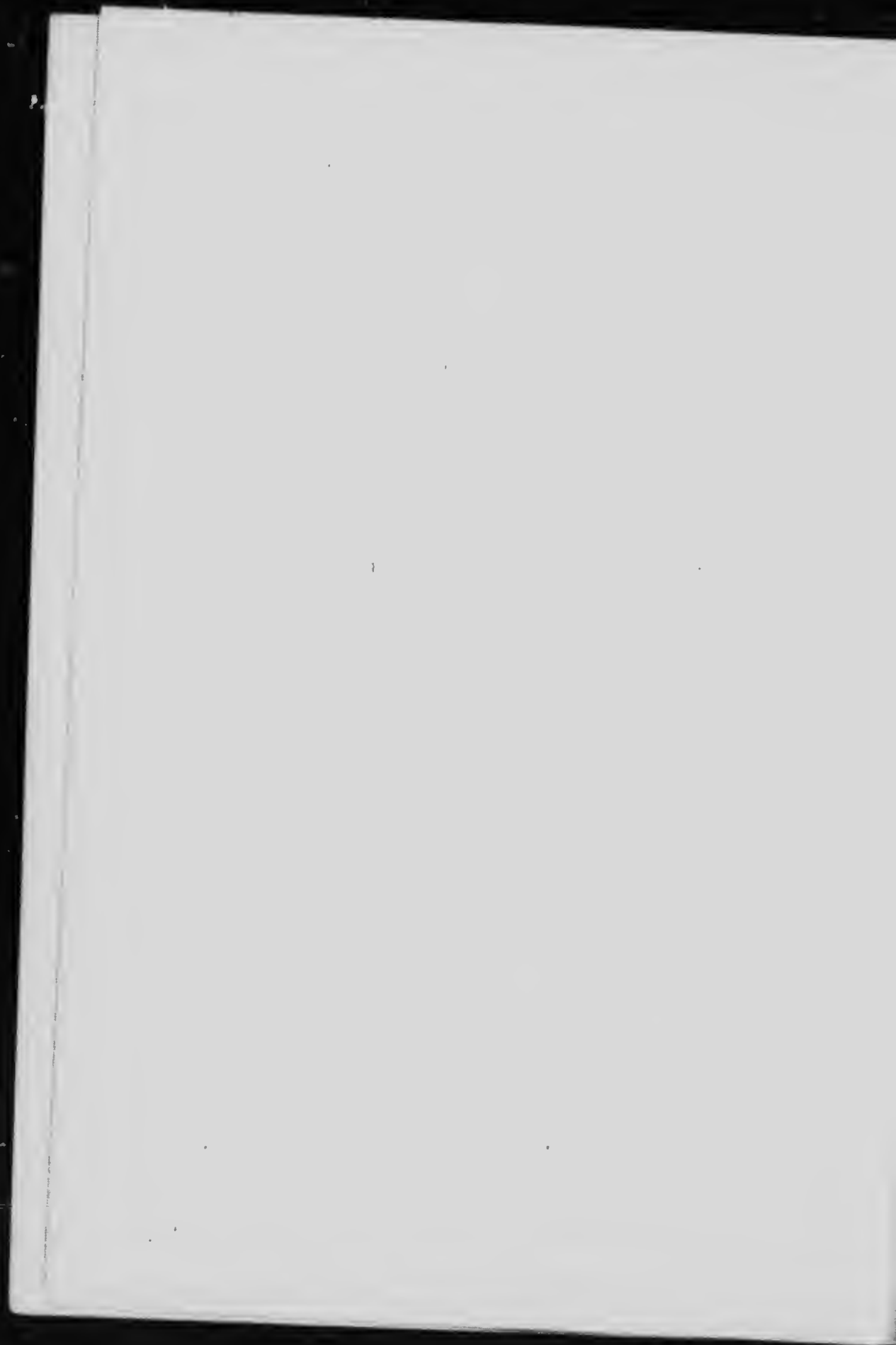
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TOMB OF HADRIAN AND AELIAN BRIDGE. (*View the Castle and Bridge of St. Angelo.*)

LATIN LESSONS FOR BEGINNERS

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PREFACE.

This book is the result of a revision of the PRIMARY LATIN BOOK which was published in 1892. The experience of the intervening years and, in part, the changed conditions in our schools, have led to a revision so thorough as to produce an altogether new book. Yet in some important respects the point of view of the earlier work has been retained. It is recognized throughout that the primary object of an introductory Latin book is to prepare pupils for the reading of Latin; that the acquiring of a vocabulary, the mastery of accidence and syntax, are to be regarded as means to that end; and, finally, that the only way to learn how to read Latin is by much practice in reading Latin. The temptation to dwell upon what is not essential for beginners, merely for the sake of completeness, has constantly to be resisted, and in an introductory Latin book merely to know what to omit is itself a great merit, if a negative one.

The improvements made in the order of the lessons do not involve any material change in principle. Most introductory Latin books published in the last two decades follow a plan which some theorists have criticized as disjointed and lacking in continuity. It is claimed that the unsystematic and piecemeal presentation of forms and syntax, which to day directs attention to the verb, to-morrow to the noun, and the day after to some rule of syntax, is a violation of the laws of psychology and of pedagogy. Surely, however, there is no psychological necessity for our learning a language in the same order in which reflective analysis and systematized grammar present it; no law of the mind bids us learn all our nouns before we venture upon the verb, or prescribes that, after becoming acquainted with one pronoun, we shall forthwith master all the rest. On the other hand, experience, to which the final appeal must be made, has shown that there is a distinct gain when topics are varied according to a well-considered plan. If, for example, some lessons on the noun or adjective intervene between the lesson on the perfect indicative and that on the pluperfect, a much greater amount of drill in the perfect can be obtained than by the method in which practice in the perfect

in one lesson must of necessity give place to practice in the perfect immediately afterwards. The success of the method which is now usually followed depends, however, on having, first, a well-planned order of lessons which neither unduly separates matters that should be closely connected, nor presents too great and too varied an array of topics in one and the same lesson; and, secondly, a series of exercises that never allows what has been learned at any stage to be forgotten through having been too long neglected. This, with a proper amount of review work, will secure all the systematization that is necessary for the beginner.

To the vocabulary most careful attention has been given. Whether consciously or not, the authors of introductory books are, by their choice of vocabulary, really preparing the beginner to read some particular style of Latin. A selection being unavoidable, it has seemed best to prepare for the reading of Caesar, not so much by selecting sentences from the Gallic War, with little or no change, as by familiarizing the pupil from the first with words and phrases of frequent occurrence throughout Caesar's narrative. At the same time regard has been had to the usefulness of the vocabulary for other purposes. But on the whole the words that are frequent in Caesar are words that should form part of the vocabulary of every student of Latin. The absence of such words as *ancilla*, *corōna* and *stella* may be deplored, but *fuga*, *ripa* and *cōpia* are quite as valuable from any point of view, and for Caesar are incomparably more useful.

The rule has been followed of giving not more than ten new words with each exercise. This has necessitated a careful selection of the words and phrases that would prove most valuable both for immediate and for later use. Especial care also has been taken that words once introduced shall not at any time be disused; it is within the mark to say that the exercises of any group of ten consecutive lessons employ more than ninety per cent. of all the words hitherto learned. Wherever possible, related words have been so grouped in one vocabulary as not only to help the memory but also to give some knowledge of the principles of composition and derivation.

At intervals of about five lessons are review word lists, given alternately in Latin and in English, and variously classified; each list thus contains the words that have been introduced in the preceding ten lessons. The topical classification of the English lists will be found especially useful, and will doubtless suggest to the teacher other groupings and combinations which can be readily made.

The exercises are so graded, and the sentences call for so constant an interweaving of old matter with new, that it is believed continuous and rapid progress will be possible, with no sudden increase of difficulty at any stage. In the latter part of the book the exercises are given in a double series, A and B, either of which is sufficient for a complete course. There is thus provided abundant matter for review, for oral or sight work, for examination purposes, for additional practice in difficult points, as well as for a change in the routine of work from year to year. If the exercises, as well as the whole book, seem longer by reason of the larger type used, that is a fault that will be readily forgiven. Much difference of opinion exists as to the respective value of translation from Latin and translation into Latin. In any case, sufficient material is provided in this book for those who hold the view that translation from English into Latin, when not too difficult, is an invaluable means of clinching the knowledge of forms and syntax alike.

In order to relate the work in Latin more closely and more profitably to what the pupil will already have learned of grammar, or may learn at a later stage, care has been taken in the explanations given, both to use the terminology already familiar from his study of English grammar, and to keep in view the statements of Latin grammar as they are given in more advanced books.

The constant translation of detached sentences may easily become a source of weariness to the pupil, who, after much toiling, does not seem to be arriving anywhere. To obviate this, a reading lesson in the form of a continuous story has been inserted after each word list. The stories are drawn from Roman legend, the order of chronology being observed, and for the most part illustrate the resolution, sense of duty and devotion to country so characteristic of the Romans. These lessons are, in the strictest sense, reviews; they are not adaptations of any existing narrative, but have been built up out of the material afforded by the previous vocabularies and exercises. They are sufficiently long to give the detail needed to make a story interesting, and yet are in such close relation to the work just completed that they can be read without a discouraging amount of labor, and even, by at least the better pupils, at sight. Apart from the question of interest and practice, it is no small thing for a pupil to have learned that he is able to apply successfully the knowledge he already has to the work of translating continuous narrative.

For classes in which it may be desirable to take up some easier Latin preparatory to the study of Caesar, there have been added a summary of Caesar's First Campaign in Gaul, and an adaptation of the Story of Ulysses from Ritchie's admirable *Fabulae Faciles*.

The illustrations in the book are intended in part to furnish through the eye more accurate ideas of the meaning of certain Latin words and expressions, and in part to interest the pupil in the great monuments of Rome, and thus in the achievements of that masterful people whose language he is learning and whose literature he is about to read. If the exercises are largely connected with military operations, the illustrations and the introductory sections will show that the Romans were architects, engineers, law-givers and administrators, as well as warriors.

It remains for the authors to express their indebtedness for valuable suggestions and criticisms both to their colleagues in the University and to many of the teachers of Latin in the secondary schools of Ontario, especially among the latter to Mr. H. I. Strang, Mr. H. J. Crawford, Mr. F. C. Colbeck and Mr. D. A. Glassey.

TORONTO, *March, 1906.*

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LATIN LESSONS FOR BEGINNERS.

INTRODUCTION.

THE LATIN LANGUAGE AND THE ROMAN PEOPLE.

1. Latin is the language that was spoken by the people of ancient Rome. The word *Latin* is derived from the adjective *Latinus*, meaning *belonging to Latium*. Latium was the district occupying the plain south of the river Tiber, and its inhabitants, the Latins, possessed several towns and strongholds, among which was Rome. In time Rome came to be the strongest of all these Latin towns, so that the other Latins, at first the kinsmen and allies of the Romans, became at length their subjects. Accordingly from a very early date the word Latin ceased to be applied to the people and city of Rome, and was used only of the other inhabitants of Latium, although it was always retained in speaking of the language common to Romans and Latins.

2. For several centuries after the founding of their settlement, the Romans were but an inconspicuous people, holding amid constant struggles a very small portion of Italian territory. From about 350 B.C., however, their power extended rapidly; within a century they had conquered the whole peninsula of Italy; and by the beginning of the Christian era,

Rome was mistress of all the lands bordering on the Mediterranean, virtually, that is, of the then known world. The Roman empire thus established lasted unbroken for over 400 years, and for more than 1,000 years thereafter the influence of Rome was paramount in Europe.

3. This supremacy of the Roman people was based on certain qualities which we find them possessing from the beginning of their history. The Romans were extremely resolute, daunted by no reverse or misfortune, strenuous and untiring; stern and ruthless, though on the whole honorable in their dealings; they were conspicuous for their self-denying patriotism and their high sense of duty; they lacked refinement and imagination, but were clear-headed, business-like and efficient; and finally they were not a mere fighting race, but one gifted above all other nations with the power of governing, framing laws and organizing. Roman law, Roman organization and Roman institutions persist to this day over most of continental Europe; and when in the middle ages the power of the Roman empire passed over to the Roman church, this genius for organization and government was not lost. Quite as important, too, as these contributions to modern civilization is the fact that Rome, after conquering the ancient world, gathered up into her own civilization all that Greece, Egypt and Asia had of value for mankind in science, literature, art, philosophy and religion, and preserved it for the modern world.

4. During the long centuries of Roman supremacy in Europe, Latin came to have a peculiar preeminence which no other language has ever enjoyed. French,

Italian, Spanish and Portuguese are merely the modern representatives of Latin as it was spoken in various parts of the Roman empire (whence they are known as the *Romance* languages). Moreover all through the middle ages and down to quite modern times, Latin was the language of learning and diplomacy; an educated man in any part of Europe knew Latin as well as his own language, and both wrote and spoke it freely. Partly for this latter reason, and partly because of England's close relations with France from the time of the Norman Conquest, the English language also has been profoundly influenced by Latin.* Countless words, originally Latin, have been introduced from French, especially during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; and innumerable words also have been taken directly from Latin during the whole period from the time of the Roman occupation of Britain to the present day, but particularly since 1500 A.D. It has been estimated that fully forty per cent. of our English vocabulary has thus come, directly or indirectly, from Latin.

THE ALPHABET.

5. The Latin alphabet is the same as the English, except that **W** is never used. **K** occurs in but a few words and always as an initial letter; even here it is replaced by **C** in many books; as **Karthāgō** or **Carthāgō**, *Carthage*.

* English belongs to a different group of languages from Latin and French, and is more akin to Dutch, German, Danish and Norse. This group of languages is called *Tentonic*, and the *Tentonic* and Latin groups seem to have descended from some still earlier common language. Hence there are resemblances between English and Latin words, even where it is certain that the English word has not come even indirectly from Latin; as e.g. *mother* and *mater*, *two* and *duo*. Such related words are called *cognates*; words which have come to us from Latin are called *derivatives*.

Y and **Z** began to be used in the first century B.C., in a few words borrowed from the Greeks, to represent sounds foreign to Latin. The Romans themselves used but one sign **V** for both the vowel **U** and the semi-consonantal **V** (pronounced *v*), and similarly one sign **I** for both the vowel **I** and the semi-consonantal **J** (pronounced *j*). For the sake of convenience and clearness, however, many modern books (especially those for beginners in Latin) follow the custom that arose in the middle ages, of using distinct signs for the different sounds.

Only the capital letters (*majuscles*) were used by the Romans; while the use of the smaller "Roman" letters (*minuscles*) dates from the eighth century A.D.



DIVVS IVLIVS

Divus Julius: The Divine Julius.



IVDAEA CAPTA

Judaea Capta: Judea Conquered.

Roman Coins.

SOUNDS OF THE LETTERS.

Vowels.

6. Each of the five* vowels, **a**, **e**, **i**, **o**, **u**, has but two sounds, a long and a short. The long sounds differ from the short chiefly in requiring a distinctly longer time to utter them.

***V**, which rarely occurs, has a sound between *u* and *i* (French *u* or German *u*).

ā	is	sounded	like	a	in	<i>father</i>	or	<i>amen</i>	(pronounced as	
									in	singing),
									when	these
									words	are
									uttered	slowly,
									or	like
									the	second
									a	in
									<i>aha</i> .	
a	"	"	"	a	in	<i>father</i>	or	<i>amen</i>	when	uttered
									briskly,	or
									like	the
									first	a
									in	<i>aha</i> .
ē	"	"	"	e	in	<i>they</i> ,	<i>veil</i> ,	or	a	in
									<i>fate</i> .	
e	"	"	"	e	in	<i>met</i> ,	<i>end</i> .			
ī	"	"	"	i	in	<i>machine</i> ,	<i>police</i> .			
i	"	"	"	i	in	<i>sit</i> ,	<i>is</i> .			
ō	"	"	"	the	second	o	in	<i>oho</i>	or	<i>propose</i> ,
									or	like
									<i>o</i>	in
									<i>melodious</i> ,	<i>heroic</i> .
o	"	"	"	the	first	o	in	<i>oho</i>	or	<i>propose</i> ,
									or	like
									<i>o</i>	in
									<i>melody</i> ,	<i>heroine</i> .
ū	"	"	"	u	in	<i>rule</i> ,	or	oo	in	<i>cuckoo</i> ,
									<i>boot</i> ,	<i>poor</i> .
u	"	"	"	u	in	<i>pull</i> ,	<i>cuckoo</i> ,	or	oo	in
									<i>foot</i> ,	<i>good</i> .

N.B.—It is especially important to avoid the English short sounds of *a*, *o* and *u* as in *hat*, *hot*, *hut*, or the *you* sound of *ū* as in *pure*, *use*.

7. It should also be observed that in Latin a long vowel often precedes a combination of consonants before which, in English, a single vowel is regularly short; as, **infēnsus**, **adēmptum**, **crēscō**.

Many foreign geographical or biographical names illustrate the values of the Roman vowels; as, *Tokio*, *Rio*, *Pisa*, *Upsala*, *Tripoli*, *Yenisei*, *Yokohama*, *Amur*, *Mikado*, *Iago*, *Galileo*, *Rossini*, *Hegel*, *Buddha*, *Hindu*; so also many musical terms borrowed from the Italian; as *trio*, *do*, *re*, *mi*, *fa*.

Diphthongs.

8. The diphthongs in Latin have all arisen from two vowels sounded in their proper order, but slurred so that they occupy the time of a single long vowel. Latin has six diphthongs, of which only **ae** and **au** occur frequently.

ae is sounded like *ai* in *aisle*.

au " " " *ou* in *house*.

oe " " " *oi* in *boil*.

ei " " " *ei* in *vein*.

eu " " " *ē-oo* in rapid succession.

ui " " " *oo-i* in rapid succession.

Among the Romans themselves in Imperial times, there was a tendency to replace the diphthongal sound of **ae** by the long sound of **e** (like *ai* in *pain*), and this from about 300 A.D. became the regular pronunciation.

Consonants.

9. The consonants have each a single sound, which in most cases is that usual in English. The following points deserve special attention :

c is sounded as in *come*, *sceptic*, never as in *cent*, *sceptre*.

g " " " " *get*, *give*, never as in *gem*, *gin*.

s " " " " *this*, *gas*, never as in *his*, *has*.

t " " " " *mightiest*, never as in *righteous*.

x " " " " *exercise* (*x = ks*), never as in *exert* (*x = gz*).

j " " " *y* in *yet*, or as *j* in *Hallelujah*.

v " " " *w* in *wet*, *beware*.

r is distinctly sounded in all positions.

n before **c**, **g**, **qu**, **x**, is sounded as *ng*, or as *n* in *ankle*.*

b " **s** or **t**, is sounded as *p*.

u in the combinations **qu** and **ngu**, as also in the words **suādeō**, **suāvis** and **suēscō**, has the sound of *a*.

ch is sounded as *k*.*

10. A consideration of the following may help to throw some light on the sounds of certain of the consonants as pronounced in Latin :

c, *Kaiser* from *Cæsar*; *Acilēs* and *pulcer*, the older spelling of *Achillēs* and *pulcher*; the variant spellings *recuperō* and *reciperō*.

g, *Nōn Anglī sed Angelī* (the exclamation of Pope Gregory); related words like *genu*, *gonu* and *knee* or *genus*, *gonos* and *kin*.

j, related words like *jugum* and *yoke*; *juvenis*, *jūnior* and *young*; the identity of *major* and *mayor*; *Jan* and *Ian*; *yawl* and *jolly boat*; *Yiddish* and *Judisch*; the pronunciation of such foreign words as *Jena*, *Jungfrau*, *Pompeii*.

s, *caussa* and *hiemps*, variant spellings for *causa* and *hiems*.

v, related words like *vīcus* and *-wick* (as in *Berwick*, *Wickham*); *ventus* and *wind*; *vāllum* and *wall*; *vinum* and *wine*; *volō* and *will*; *vespa* and *wasp*; *vāstus* and *waste*; *vir* and *wer* (in *werwolf*); *prūdēs* shortened from *prōvidēs*, *jūnior* from *juvenior*, *auspex* from *avispex*, *nōlō* from *ne-volō*; the confusion of *Cauneās* with *carē nē cās* (Cicero), or of the cawing of a crow with *Arē* (Phaedrus).

* It is properly not a Latin combination, but being borrowed from the Greek to represent a character in the Greek alphabet, it came to be used in a few Latin words in place of an earlier *e*.

SYLLABLES.

11. In dividing written or printed Latin words into syllables, the rule is to place at the beginning of each syllable all the consonants that could be pronounced at the beginning of a word ; * as, **su-pe-ri-or, su-prē-mus, sē-pa-rā-te, mōn-strum, ser-vō, mīt-tō**. In compounds, however, the several parts are kept distinct ; as **ab-est, dis-turbō, di-stant**.

12. When a consonant is doubled in a Latin word, the sound of the consonant is heard in each syllable ; as, **ap-pel-lō, com-mīt-tō** (contrasted with the English words *appellant, committee*, in which the consonant, though occurring twice, is pronounced but once). †

13. The last syllable of a word is called the *ultimate*, the one next to the last the *penult*, and the last syllable but two the *antepenult*.

ACCENT.

14.

Illustrative Examples.

de'-dit,

va'-dō,

an'-nus,

su'-ō,

dē'-dit,

rī'-pās,

cōn'-sul,

nau'-tae.

These representative words will show on which syllable (penult or ultimate) the accent falls in Latin words of two syllables.

15.

Illustrative Examples.

spē-rā'-mus,

Rō-niā-nō'-rum,

cōn-sēn'-sū,

re-lī'-quī,

sa-lū'-tem,

po-ten'-tis.

ge'-ne-ra,

ex-cel'-si-or,

cōn-sēn'-se-rās,

re'-li-quī,

i-dō'-ne-us,

ci'-vi-tās.

* Some authorities hold that in the case of two or more consonants the division comes before the last consonant, except in the case of a mute followed by a liquid, and would divide thus, **mōns-trum, cas-tra**.

† So in English contrast tattoo with tatter, soulless with solace, penknife with penny, unknown with unowned, missent with missing.

These representative words of more than two syllables are arranged in two groups. In the words in the two upper lines the vowel of the penult is either a long vowel, or a short vowel followed by two consonants; in the two lower lines the vowel of the penult is a short vowel not followed by two consonants.

On which syllable (penult or antepenult) does the accent fall in these two classes respectively?

N.B.—In the matter of accent, **x** is treated as a double consonant, **qu** as a single consonant. So also when the two consonants consist of **r** or **l**, preceded by a different consonant, the word is accented as though there were but one consonant: for example, **ar'bitror**, **mul'tiplex**, **ten'ebræ**; but **impul'sus**, **vexil'lum**, **adver'tō**, **incur'rō**, according to the general rule.

For the purposes of accentuation a diphthong is treated as a long vowel.

16. There are no silent letters in Latin; it follows that there are as many syllables in each Latin word as there are vowels and diphthongs.

Pronounce accordingly the following Latin words:
Miles, fine, cōsūmēs, furōre, beātus, excelsior, dēsīgnō,
honor, legiōnis, scēna, salvē, ōrātiō, aliēnus, militiā.

17. Practice in the pronunciation of Latin may be obtained from the measured and careful reading of the following lines, which are a portion of the version by Professor R. Y. Tyrrell, of Dublin, of Hood's "Bridge of Sighs," in the metre of the original:

Ā! misera sortis
Pondere fessa!
Ā! temerē mortis
Viam ingressa!

Tollite facile
 Onus tam bellum,
 Onus tam gracile
 Tamque tenellum.

Nē fastidientēs
 Corpus attingite,
 Sed flēbilem flentēs
 Animō fingite ;
 Quod fēcerit male
 Dōnāte tam bellae ;
 Nīl restat nī quāle
 Decōrum puellae.

Ā ! hūmānārum
 Quam rārō homullōs
 Miseriārum
 Miseret ūllōs !
 Ēheu, quam flēbilis,
 Urbe tam plēnā,
 Jacuit dēbilis,
 Tēctī egēna.

THE ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION OF LATIN.

18. The pronunciation of Latin in use in ancient times came to be gradually modified in certain respects, but in all its essential features it was retained for centuries; and as Latin was a constant medium for oral communication between various parts of Europe throughout the middle ages, the pronunciation was practically uniform over Europe. By the sixteenth century, however, England had become so isolated from continental Europe, though her separate political

and religious development, that the traditional pronunciation of Latin was abandoned, and Latin words were treated as if they were English.

As a result of this, in our English speech Roman names and many familiar expressions and phrases borrowed from the Latin have long been pronounced according to the English method, e.g. *Caesar, Julius, Augustus, Horatius, sine diē, et cetera, primā faciē, vivā voce, excelsior, ē pluribus unum, vox populi*. In such cases even those who do not follow the English method of pronunciation in reading Latin, yet retain the English pronunciation when these names or phrases are used in English.*

19. (a) In the English method of pronouncing Latin, the vowels are given the common long or short English sounds :

<i>ā</i>	as in <i>cane</i> ,	<i>a</i>	as in <i>can</i> .
<i>ē</i>	" <i>me</i> ,	<i>e</i>	" <i>met</i> .
<i>ī</i>	" <i>pine</i> ,	<i>i</i>	" <i>pin</i> .
<i>ō</i>	" <i>no</i> ,	<i>o</i>	" <i>not</i> .
<i>ū</i>	" <i>use</i> ,	<i>u</i>	" <i>us</i> .

But very often vowels really long are sounded as short, and vowels really short as long, either through the influence of similar English words or for ease of utterance. No absolutely fixed rules can be given for these exceptions, but some of the more regular variations are as follows :

* Exactly the same thing occurs in the case of such modern foreign names as Paris, Napoleon, Pyrenees; Luther, Berlin, Munchausen; Madrid, Manila, Don Quixote. We give each of these words one pronunciation when we are reading or speaking English, and quite another when we are reading or speaking the foreign language to which it belongs.

Long vowels are sounded as short (*a*) before two consonants or **x**; (*b*) in most final syllables ending with a consonant; e.g. **dēnsus, dūxit, brevitās.**

Short vowels are sounded as long (*a*) before another vowel or diphthong or **h**; (*b*) in the first syllable of dissyllabic words before a single consonant, e.g. **alult. nihil, senex, caput.**

(b) The diphthongs **ae** and **oe** are sounded as *e* in *me*; **au** as in *author*; **eu** as in *jeud*; **ei** and **ui** as *i* in *pine*.

(c) Of the consonants, **c** and **g** are given the soft sound of *s* and *j* respectively before *e* and *i* sounds (that is before **e, i, y, ae, oe**); e.g. **Cicerō, rēgina; s** when final is often sounded like *z*, as it is occasionally in other places also through the analogy of some English word, e.g. **pars, causa**; and **c, s,** and **t** are often sounded as *sh* before *i* (unaccented) followed by another vowel, e.g. **socius, ratiō**; **j** is sounded as in *jar*, and **v** as in *vine*.

N.B.—The rules for accent in the English method are the same as are given above in 14 and 15.



Roman Eagle.

LESSON I.

FIRST AND SECOND CONJUGATIONS : PRESENT
INDICATIVE ACTIVE.

20. Illustrative Examples.

Pūgnat, <i>he fights.</i>	Pūgnant, <i>they fight.</i>
Vocat, <i>he calls.</i>	Vocant, <i>they call.</i>
Habet, <i>he has.</i>	Habent, <i>they have.</i>
Videt, <i>he sees.</i>	Vident, <i>they see.</i>

- a. Notice (1) that in these English sentences the subject of the verb is expressed by a *separate word*.
(2) that in the Latin equivalent the change of subject is indicated by a change in the *final letters* of the verb.*

21. Illustrative Examples.

Pūgnāmus, <i>we fight.</i>	Vidēmus, <i>we see.</i>
Vocās, <i>you call.</i>	Habēs, <i>you have.</i>
(addressed to one person)	
Vocātis, <i>you call.</i>	Habētis, <i>you have.</i>
(addressed to more than one person)	

- a. What final letters in these Latin words serve to express the idea of *we* and *you* (singular and plural)?

Such final letters, indicating changes of person and number in the subject of the verb, are called *Personal Endings*.

* This change in the form of a word to show its grammatical relation is called inflection. Latin is an inflected language, while English is almost wholly an uninflected one.

b. In two of these Latin verbs the personal endings, it should be noticed, are preceded by the vowel **ā**, and in the other two verbs by the vowel **ē**. This common part (e.g. **vocā-**, **habē-**) to which the various personal endings are attached is known as the *Present Stem*.

Before which personal endings are these vowels **ā** and **ē** shortened?

22.

Illustrative Examples.

Pūgnō, *I fight.***Videō**, *I see.***Vocō**, *I call.***Habeō**, *I have.*

a. What personal ending expresses *I* in these verbs? Notice that before this ending, **ā** is dropped, while **ē** is shortened.*

23. These two classes of verb (the **ā**- verbs and the **ē**- verbs) are ordinarily called verbs of the First and Second Conjugations respectively.† In Latin vocabularies or dictionaries **āre** is added to indicate a verb of the First Conjugation, **ēre** a verb of the Second Conjugation.‡

24.

Paradigms.

PRESENT INDICATIVE ACTIVE.

*First Conjugation.**Second Conjugation.*

SINGULAR.

1. amō (<i>I love</i>)	-ō	moncō (<i>I advise</i>)	-e-ō
2. amās	-ā-s	monēs	-ē-s
3. amat	-a-t	monet	-e-t

* It is a rule of Latin that a vowel immediately preceding another vowel or diphthong is short.

† There are in all four conjugations in Latin, that is, four divisions of verbs according to the form of the present stem.

‡ For the further significance of these endings **āre** and **ēre** see Lesson XXI.

PLURAL.

1. amāmus	-ā-mus	monēmus	-ē-mus
2. amātis	-ā-tis	monētis	-ē-tis
3. amant	-a-nt	monent	-e-nt

25.

VOCABULARY

habeō, ēre, <i>have.</i>	pūgnō, āre, <i>fight.</i>
moveō, ēre, <i>move.</i>	teneō, ēre, <i>hold.</i>
necō, āre, <i>kill, slay.</i>	vāstō, āre, <i>lay waste.</i>
pāreō, ēre, <i>be obedient.</i>	videō, ēre, <i>see.</i>
parō, āre, <i>prepare, procure.</i>	vocō, āre, <i>call</i>

EXERCISES.

26.

I.

1. Vāstat, necat, tenet, movet. 2. Necant, tenent, movent, vāstant. 3. Vocāmus, vocātis, vocō. 4. Habēs, habēmus, habētis. 5. Movēs, vident, vāstātis. 6. Videt, pūgnāmus, moveō. 7. Necātis, pūgnant, videō. 8. Parō, pārēs, pärent, parāmus.

II.

1. They call, they prepare, they have, they see. 2. He sees, he fights, he holds, he slays. 3. You (sing.) hold, you (plur.) fight, we lay waste. 4. He is obedient, he prepares, I am obedient. 5. We slay, I hold, you lay waste. 6. We move, he calls, I fight.



Gladius : Sword.

LESSON II.

FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS: NOMINATIVE
SINGULAR AND PLURAL.

27.

Illustrative Examples.

Pūgnāmus,	<i>we fight or we are fighting.</i>
Vocō,	<i>I call or I am calling.</i>
Movent,	<i>they move or they are moving.</i>
Parat,	<i>he (she or it) prepares or is preparing.</i>
Tenet,	<i>he (she or it) holds or is holding.</i>

a. Notice (1) the two-fold translation of each form in the present tense.

(2) the use of the personal ending **-t** to indicate also *she* or *it*.

28.

Illustrative Examples.

Rōmānus,	<i>a Roman, the Roman.</i>
Rōmānī,	<i>Romans, the Romans.</i>
Filius,	<i>son, a son, the son.</i>
Filiī,	<i>sons, the sons.</i>
Nauta,	<i>a sailor, the sailor.</i>
Nautae,	<i>sailors, the sailors.</i>
Filia,	<i>a daughter, the daughter.</i>
Filiae,	<i>daughters, the daughters.</i>

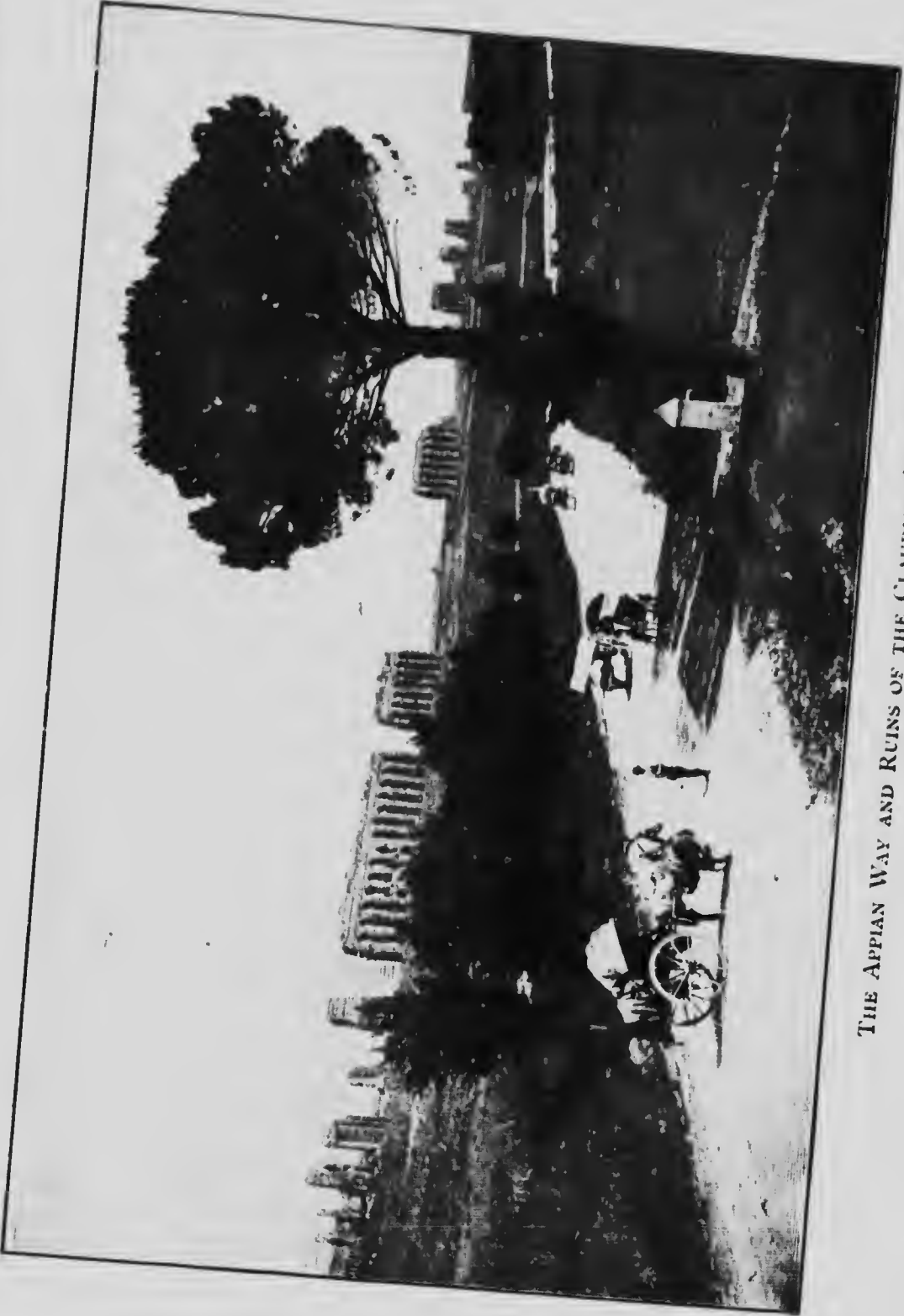
a. By what change of the endings **-us** and **-a**, is the plural of these Latin nouns formed? Form similarly the plurals of the nouns in the following vocabulary.

b. Notice that, as Latin has no article, the words *a* or *the* may be added or omitted in translating a Latin noun, according to the requirements of the context.

e

g.
in
te

1944-1945



THE APPIAN WAY AND RUINS OF THE CLAUDIAN AQUEDUCT

29. Illustrative Examples.

Filius parat,	<i>the son prepares.</i>
Filiī parant,	<i>the sons prepare.</i>
Filia pāret,	<i>the daughter is obedient.</i>
Filiae pārent,	<i>daughters are obedient.</i>
Filius et filia pārent,	<i>the son and the daughter are obedient.</i>

a. Notice that the personal ending of these Latin verbs is retained when a noun is the subject, and when in the English sentence *he, she* or *they* is no longer found.

Rules. — (1) The verb agrees with its subject in number and person.

(2) Two singular subjects may take the verb in the plural.

30. VOCABULARY.

Belga,	<i>Belgian.</i>	Gallus,	<i>Gaul.</i>
Britannus,	<i>Briton.</i>	Germānus,	<i>German.</i>
et,	<i>and.</i>	nauta,	<i>sailor.</i>
filia,	<i>daughter.</i>	Rōmānus,	<i>Roman.</i>
filius,	<i>son.</i>	servus,	<i>slave.</i>

EXERCISES.

31. I.

1. Rōmānus pūgnat; Rōmānī pūgnant. 2. Nauta videt; nautae vident. 3. Britannī habent; Belga habet. 4. Gallī et Germānī necant et vāstant. 5. Filius et filiae movent. 6. Nauta et servī parant. 7. Vocās, tenēmus, movētis, vocō.

II.

1. He holds; the Briton is holding; the Britons hold. 2. She is calling; the daughter calls; the daughters are calling. 3. A sailor is slaying; slaves

- prepare. 4. The Gaul and the German are fighting.
 5. The Belgians are laying waste; the Germans see.
 6. It has; we move; you (sing.) are obedient; you (plur.) are preparing.

LESSON III.

FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS: ACCUSATIVE SINGULAR AND PLURAL.

32.

Illustrative Examples.

Rōmānus nautam videt,	<i>the Roman sees the sailor.</i>
Rōmānī nautās vident,	<i>the Romans see the sailors.</i>
Nauta Rōmānum videt,	<i>the sailor sees the Roman.</i>
Nautae Rōmānōs vident,	<i>the sailors see the Romans.</i>
Filiōs et filiās habet,	<i>he has sons and daughters.</i>
Belgam et Gallum necant,	<i>they slay a Belgian and a Gaul.</i>

- What differences are found in the endings of these Latin nouns, in the singular and the plural, when they are used as the subject, and when they are used as the object of the verb?
- The form used as the subject of a finite verb is said to be in the *Nominative* case, that used as the object, in the *Accusative* case.*
- How does the order of these Latin sentences differ from that of the English?

33. The order followed in the sentences of 32 (subject, object, verb) is the normal, but by no means the

* These correspond to the English nominative and objective cases. For similar changes in the form of English words compare the pronouns *him, them, whom*.

invariable, order in Latin, and should be retained by the beginner as being the general rule. It is most important to observe that in Latin, unlike English, a change of order will not involve a change of syntactical relation. The first sentence in 32 will have the same meaning (with slight differences of emphasis only) if it be written **Nautam Rōmānus videt** or **Nautam videt Rōmānus** or **Videt Rōmānus nautam**.

34.

VOCABULARY.

cōpia (in singular), <i>plenty,</i>	nūntiō, āre, <i>announce.</i>
<i>supply, abundance;</i>	nūntius, <i>messenger.</i>
(in plural) <i>forces, troops.</i>	prōvincia, <i>province.</i>
dō, are,* <i>give.</i>	terreō, ēre, <i>frighten,</i>
equus, <i>horse.</i>	<i>terrify.</i>
fuga, <i>flight.</i>	vulnerō, āre, <i>wound.</i>
locus, <i>place.</i>	

EXERCISES.

35.

I.

1. Filium et filiam habet. 2. Belgās et Germānōs terrētis. 3. Cōpiae locum vāstant. 4. Germāi ī cōpiās et equōs parant. 5. Fugam nūntiāmus; equum dās; cōpiam habēs. 6. Nūntiōs et nautās vulnerant.

II.

1. You have horses; we have plenty. 2. I see the place; they lay waste the provinces. 3. The messenger is wounding the horse. 4. The forces hold the province. 5. The flight terrifies the forces. 6. They give a slave; a slave is announcing the flight.

*The verb **dō** is exceptional, in having short **a** in the stem, except in the forms **dās, dāns** (271) and **dū** (463).

LESSON IV.

FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS: GENITIVE
SINGULAR AND PLURAL.

36.

Illustrative Examples.

Filium nautae videt,*he sees the sailor's son; or,
he sees the son of the sailor.***Filium servⁱ videt,***he sees the slave's son.***Fugam cōpiārum nūntiat,***he announces the flight of
the forces.***Fugam Rōmānōrum nūntiat,***he announces the flight of
the Romans.*

a. What endings in these Latin nouns indicate the relation expressed by the English preposition *of* or the English possessive case?

b. Nouns with these endings are said to be in the *Genitive* case.

The genitive is placed more frequently after than before the noun it modifies.

c. If the first sentence above were written in the order **Nautae filium videt**, could it mean, *The sailors see the son*? What two meanings could **Servī filium vident** have?

37.

VOCABULARY.

animus,	<i>spirit, heart.</i>	porta,	<i>gate.</i>
cōfirmō, āre,	<i>encourage,</i>	portō, āre,	<i>carry, bear.</i>
	<i>arouse.</i>	praeda,	<i>plunder, booty.</i>
imperō, āre,	<i>give orders.</i>	socius,	<i>ally.</i>
lēgātus,	<i>ambassador,</i>	superō, āre,	<i>conquer.</i>
	<i>envoy; lieutenant.</i>	victōria,	<i>victory.</i>

EXERCISES.

38.

I.

1. Cōpiam servōrum habet; socii cōpiam equōrum habent. 2. Victōria animum Belgae cōfirmat; victōriac animōs Belgārum cōfirmant. 3. Cōpiās lēgātī superat; lēgātī imperant. 4. Praedam portās; portās vidēmus. 5. Filius lēgātī cōpiās sociōrum superat. 6. Animōs cōpiārum terret. 7. Belgae cōpiās parant; cōpiae Belgārum pārent. 8. Filii nautae nūntium vocant.

II.

1. He is announcing the victory of the lieutenant. 2. The horse is carrying the ambassador's son. 3. The troops conquer the allies of the Belgians. 4. He conquers the forces of the allies. 5. The forces of the province are fighting. 6. The victory arouses the Britons' spirits. 7. They give a horse; he is giving orders. 8. You are wounding the sons of the sailor and of the messenger. 9. The slaves have the plunder; I see the slave's booty; they kill the envoys' slaves.



Miles : Soldier.

LESSON V.

FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS: DATIVE SINGULAR
AND PLURAL. ACCUSATIVE WITH *ad*.

39.

Illustrative Examples.

Lēgātō victōriam nūntiat, *he announces the victory to the lieutenant.*
Praedam servīs dat, *he gives the plunder to the slaves.*
Prōvinciāe imperat, *he gives orders to the province.*
Belgīs pārent, *they are obedient to the Belgians.*

- a. What endings in the Latin nouns indicate the relation expressed in the English sentences by the preposition *to*?
- b. Nouns with these endings are said to be in the *Dative* case.

The dative expressing the indirect object is more frequently placed before than after the direct object of the verb.

40.

Illustrative Examples.

Ad locum cōpiās movet, *he moves the forces to the place.*
Ad portam servōs vocat, *he calls the slaves to the gate.*
Ad cōpiās et sociōs praedam portant, *they are carrying the plunder to the forces and the allies.*

- a. When the preposition *to* is used in an English phrase implying motion or direction, the dative should not be used in the corresponding Latin. In what way is *to* expressed in these sentences?

41.

VOCABULARY.

ad,	<i>to, towards.</i>	reportō, āre,	<i>carry back,</i>
aqua,	<i>water.</i>		<i>bring back</i>
insula,	<i>island.</i>	respondeō, ēre,	<i>reply.</i>
mūrus,	<i>wall.</i>	retineō, ēre,	<i>hold back,</i>
ōceanus,	<i>the ocean.</i>		<i>restrain.</i>
removeō, ēre,	<i>move back,</i>	revocō, āre,	<i>call back,</i>
	<i>remove, withdraw.</i>		<i>recall.</i>
		spectō, āre,	<i>look, face.</i>

N.B.—Observe that **re-** is used in compounds to denote *back* or *again*; so **renūntiō**, *bring back word, report.*

EXERCISES.

42.

I.

1. Lēgātus nautis imperat; nautae lēgātō pārent.
2. Sociōs ad īnsulam vocat; ad mūrōs cōpiās revocāmus.
3. Lēgātus ad prōvineiās cōpiās reportat.
4. Lēgātis servōs et equum datis.
5. Belgae respondēs; equum Belgae removet; Belgae pūgnant.
6. Ad ōceanum prōvinciae spectant.

II.

1. The slaves reply to the sailor; the sailor is replying to the slaves.
2. They are recalling the ambassador to the island.
3. We announce to the lieutenant the flight of the forces.
4. She is carrying a supply of water to the place.
5. He moves the troops back to the walls; it restrains the allies.
6. The island faces* towards the province; I give orders to the provinces.

*The English verb *face* is more commonly used transitively, with the preposition omitted. "faces the province."

LESSON VI.

FIRST AND SECOND CONJUGATIONS: IMPERFECT INDICATIVE ACTIVE.

43.

Illustrative Examples.

Pugnābant, *they were fighting* or *they used to fight.*
Movēbat, *he was moving* or *he used to move.*
Tenēbāmus, *we were holding* or *we used to hold.*
Spectābat, *it was facing* or *it used to face.*

- a. What new element is found in these Latin verbs between the present stem and the personal ending?
 b. Notice that these new forms may be translated in two ways, past time being indicated in both cases.*

44.

Paradigms.

IMPERFECT INDICATIVE ACTIVE.

First Conjugation.

Second Conjugation.

SINGULAR.

1. amābam	-ā-ba-m	monēbam	-ē-ba-m
2. amābās	-ā-bā-s	monēbās	-ē-bā-s
3. amābat	-ā-ba-t	monēbat	-ē-ba-t

PLURAL.

1. amābāmus	-ā-bā-mus	monēbāmus	-ē-bā-mus
2. amābātis	-ā-bā-tis	monēbātis	-ē-bā-tis
3. amābant	-ā-ba-nt	monēbant	-ē-ba-nt

- a. What new personal ending is used instead of *-ō* in the first person singular of this tense?
 b. What is the quantity of the final *a* or *e* of the stem? Before which endings is the *a* in *ba* short, and before which is it long?

* *To the teacher.* The translation of the Imperfect by the English simple past tense should not be referred to at this stage; see 100.

45.

VOCABULARY.

Britannia, <i>Britain.</i>	gladius, <i>sword.</i>
firmō, āre, <i>strengthen.</i>	hasta, <i>spear.</i>
fossa, <i>trench, moat.</i>	hiemō, āre, <i>winter, pass the</i>
Gallia, <i>Gaul (the coun-</i>	<i>winter.</i>
<i>try now called France).</i>	Italia, <i>Italy.</i>
Germānia, <i>Germany.</i>	pūgna, <i>battle, fighting.</i>

EXERCISES.

46.

I.

1. Firmābant, firmābāmus, firmābat. 2. Tenēbās, tenēbam, tenēbātis. 3. Pārēbant, parābat, pāret, parant. 4. Gladiōs et hastās reportābat. 5. Ad Germāniam et Italianam cōpiās removēbam. 6. Nautae gladium dabās; nautis respondēbant. 7. Britannia ad Galliam spectat; pūgnam Germānis nūntiat. 8. Hiemant; cōpie hiemābant.

II.

1. He was giving; they used to give; they give. 2. They were terrifying; it used to terrify; she terrifies. 3. You were strengthening the place; I was wintering. 4. It used to have walls and trenches. 5. We were procuring an abundance of swords and spears. 6. The lieutenant was holding Gaul and Britain; the Gauls and Britons were fighting. 7. We were replying to the messenger; the slave used to carry water to the trench.



Hasta : Spear.

LESSON VII.

FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS: ABLATIVE
SINGULAR AND PLURAL.

47.

Illustrative Examples.

Servum hastā necat, *he kills the slave with a spear.*

Servum gladiō necat, *he kills the slave with a sword.*

Nūntium cum nautā et servō necat, *he kills the messenger together with the sailor and the slave.*

Locum mūrīs et fossis firmat, *he strengthens the place with walls and trenches.*

Cum cōpiīs hiemat, *he is wintering with the forces.*

Cum Gallīs pūgnant, *they are fighting with the Gauls.*

a. What endings in these Latin nouns indicate the relations expressed in the English sentences by the preposition *with*?

Notice where, in these examples, this new case (known as the *Ablative*) has forms identical with the dative.

Notice also the difference in the quantity of **a** in the ablative and in the nominative.

b. Observe that in some of these sentences *with* has the force of *by means of*,* in others of *together with* or *along with*. In which sense is the Latin preposition *cum* used with the ablative case?

48.

Illustrative Examples.

In Galliā hiemat, *he is wintering in Gaul.*

In mūrō pūgnant, *they are fighting on the wall.*

Cōpiās ab Italiā revocat, *he recalls the troops from Italy.*

Cōpiās ā pūgnā revocat, *he recalls the troops from battle.*

Ab lēgātō et sociiīs equōs parat, *he procures horses from the lieutenant and the allies.*

* Often *by means of* may be replaced by the preposition *by* instead of *by with*; as, *to perish by (means of) the sword*; *to restrain by (means of) force*.

- a. What ideas does the ablative case express in these sentences? What prepositions are used with the ablative to express these ideas?*
- b. Notice that, while **ab** is found before vowels and consonants alike, **ā** is not used before a vowel.

49.

VOCABULARY.

collocō, āre,	<i>place together,</i>	contineō, ēre,	<i>hold together,</i>
	<i>station.</i>		<i>confine, restrain.</i>
comparō, āre,	<i>get together,</i>	convocō, āre,	<i>call together,</i>
	<i>procure.</i>		<i>summon.</i>
compleō, ēre,	<i>fill full, fill.</i>	injūria,	<i>wrongdoing,</i>
comportō, āre,	<i>bring together,</i>		<i>wrong.</i>
	<i>collect.</i>	nātūra,	<i>nature.</i>
cōfirmō, āre,	<i>strengthen</i>	silva,	<i>wood, forest.</i>
	<i>(fully), encourage.</i>		

N.B.—In Latin compounds **com**, **con** or **col**, representing **cum**, denotes (a) *together* or (b) *completely*.

EXERCISES.

50.

I.

1. Cum cōpiīs in Ītaliā hiemābāmus. 2. Belgae locum mūrō et fossā cōfirmābant. 3. Rōmānōs ā silvā revocābam. 4. Gallōs in portīs et in mūrō collocat; equōs gladiīs vulnerant. 5. Fossās aquā complēmus; cōpiās cum sociīs ā locō removēs. 6. Sociōs ab insulā convocātis; sociōs ad insulam revocō. 7. Lēgātus cōpiās ab injūriā continēbat. 8. Praedam ad locum comportābant.

*The Latin Ablative case represents three main ideas (at one time represented by three distinct cases): that of *from*, which gives it the name *ablative*; that of *with*, called the *instrumental* use; and that of *in, on or at*, called the *locative* use. The prepositions **ab**, **cum** and **in**, are used with the ablative to make clearer the particular use intended.

II.

1. The slave was fighting with the sailor; he wounds the sailor with a spear.
2. He used to procure troops and horses from the provinces.
3. We see islands in the ocean; I see a forest on the island.
4. He fills the walls and the gates with troops; they fight with swords on the walls.
5. You used to winter in Britain with the lieutenant and the allies.
6. The nature of the place restrains the Britons from fighting.
7. From the walls they announce the victory to the ambassador.
8. They were summoning the messengers to the wall.

LESSON VIII.

FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS REVIEWED: VOCATIVE CASE. PREDICATE NOUNS AND APPOSITIVES.

51. To give all the forms of a Latin noun in the order in which the cases are usually arranged is called *declining* the noun, and the different series of endings found in Latin nouns are called the *Declensions*. These are five in number; the nouns already learned which in the nominative singular end in -a belong to the First Declension, those which end in -us to the Second Declension.

As it happens that no two of the declensions have the same ending in the genitive singular, in Latin vocabularies and dictionaries the nominative and genitive singular of each noun are regularly indicated, in order to show to which of the five declensions the noun belongs. (Compare 56.)

52.

Paradigms.

FIRST DECLENSION.

	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
<i>Nominative</i>	mēnsa (<i>table</i>)	-a	mēnsae	-ae
<i>Genitive</i>	mēnsae	-ae	mēnsārum	-ārum
<i>Dative</i>	mēnsae	-ae	mēnsīs	-īs
<i>Accusative</i>	mēnsam	-am	mēnsās	-ās
<i>Vocative</i>	mēnsa	-a	mēnsae	-ae
<i>Ablative</i>	mēnsā	-ā	mēnsīs	-īs

SECOND DECLENSION.

	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
<i>Nom.</i>	servus (<i>slave</i>)	-us	servī	-ī
<i>Gen.</i>	servī	-ī	servōrum	-ōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	servō	-ō	servīs	-īs
<i>Acc.</i>	servum	-um	servōs	-ōs
<i>Voc.</i>	serve	-e	servī	-ī
<i>Abl.</i>	servō	-ō	servīs	-īs

53. The Vocative case (like the nominative of address in English) is used in speaking to a person; as, *Victōriam, Rōmānī, nūntiāmus, we announce a victory, Romans.*

Except in the singular of nouns of the second declension ending in *-us*, the vocative is in form always identical with the nominative, and is accordingly often omitted in giving the paradigms of declension.

54.

Illustrative Examples.

Britannia est insula, Britain is an island.
Insulam Britanniam vocant, they call the island Britain.
Nūntium, filium lēgātī, vident, they see the messenger, a son of the lieutenant.

- a. In each of these sentences are two nouns referring to the same person or thing, and in each sentence the two nouns are in the same case.
- b. In the first sentence, **insula** forms part of the predicate and describes or defines the subject of the verb **est**, and is called a *Predicate Nominative*.
- c. In the second sentence, **Britanniam** forms part of the predicate and describes or defines the object of the verb **vocant**, and is called a *Predicate Accusative*.
- d. In the third sentence, **filium**, while describing or identifying **nūntium**, is not brought into relationship with it through the verb **vident**. Such a noun is called an *Appositive* and is said to be in apposition with the noun it describes.

Rule.—Predicate nouns and appositives agree in case with the noun which they describe.

55.

Illustrative Examples.

Filiō imperat,

*he gives orders to his son,
or she gives orders to her son.*

Sociōs convocant,

they summon their allies.

Cum cōpiīs hiemāmus. *we are wintering with our troops.*

- a. Notice how in these Latin sentences no special word is used to express *his, her, their, our*. Latin has words meaning *my, our, your, his, her, its* and *their*, but seldom uses them when it can readily be gathered from the context to whom the person or thing spoken of belongs.*

* Accordingly, in translating from Latin, these words have often to be inserted in the English; and until Lesson XLVIII. is reached, are to be regularly disregarded in translating into Latin. At first these words will be put in parentheses, to indicate their omission.

56.

VOCABULARY.

<i>amicitia</i> , ae, <i>friendship</i> .	<i>incola</i> , ae, <i>inhabitant</i> .
<i>amicus</i> , i, <i>friend</i> .	<i>Rhēnus</i> , i, <i>Rhine</i> .
<i>fluvius</i> , i, <i>river</i> .	<i>ripa</i> , ae, <i>bank</i> (of a river).
<i>habitō</i> , āre, <i> dwell</i> .	<i>vīcus</i> , i, <i>village</i> .

est, he (she or it) is; *sunt*, they are; *nōn*, not.

Phrase: *amicitiam cōfirmō*, establish friendship.

EXERCISES.

57.

I.

1. *Britanni sunt incolae Britanniae*. 2. *In Galliā, prōvinciā Rōmānōrum, habitāmus*. 3. *Cōpiās ā ripā fluvii revocat*. 4. *Gallia nōn est insula; Rōmāni Galliam prōvinciam vocābant*. 5. *Filiōs et filiās in silvis collocant*. 6. *Amicitiam cum Gallis, Rōmāni, cōfirmātis*. 7. *Germānōs, sociōs Belgārum, sup̄ rat*. 8. *Galli sunt Rōmānōrum amicī; Rōmāni Gallōs amicōs vocant*. 9. *Vīcus mūrōs habet; vīcum mūrīs firmāmus*. 10. *Cōpiae in ripā fluvii pūgnābant*.

II.

1. We call the inhabitants of the island Britons; an inhabitant of the island is a Briton. 2. The Romans used to dwell in Italy. 3. They call the Belgians friends; we summon (our) friends, the Belgians. 4. The flight of the Germans, (their) allies, terrifies the inhabitants. 5. We are establishing friendship with the province. 6. You used to have friends, lieutenant. 7. They used to call the ocean a river; the ocean is not a river. 8. You were not obedient to (your) lieutenant. 9. They lay waste the villages from the banks of the Rhine to the ocean. 10. He stations (his) troops on the banks.

58.

WORD LIST I.

NOUNS: FIRST DECLENSION

amicitia	fossa	injūria	praeda
aqua	fuga	insula	prōvincia
Belga	Gallia	Ītalia	pūgna
Britannia	Germānia	nātūra	ripa
cōpia	hasta	nauta	silva
fīlia	incola	porta	victōria

NOUNS: SECOND DECLENSION.

amicus	fluvius	locus	Rōmānus
animus	Gallus	mūrus	servus
Britannus	Germānus	nūntius	socius
equus	gladius	ōceanus	vīcus
filius	lēgātus	Rhēnus	

VERBS: FIRST CONJUGATION.

collocō	fīrmō	parō	spectō
comparō	habitō	portō	superō
comportō	hiemō	pūgnō	vāstō
cōnfīrmō	imperō	reportō	vocō
convocō	necō	revocō	vulnerō
dō	nūntiō		

VERBS: SECOND CONJUGATION.

compleō	moveō	removeō	teneō
contineō	pāreō	respondeō	terreō
habeō		retineō	videō

MISCELLANEOUS.

et	nōn	est	sunt
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TOMB OF CAECILIA METELLA ON THE APPIAN WAY.

READING LESSON I.

ROMULUS AND REMUS AND THE FOUNDING OF ROME.
(753 B.C.)

59. (Amulius, the rightful king of Alba, an ancient town of Latium in Italy, was supplanted by his brother Numitor. To secure himself on his throne, Numitor slew the sons of Amulius, and when twin sons were born to his daughter Rhea Silvia, he ordered them to be thrown into the river Tiber. As it turned out, the children were not drowned, but being cast ashore were found and suckled by a she-wolf as if they had been her own young. Soon they were discovered by a shepherd, who brought up the children in his own home, until they became hardy youths and leaders among their comrades. At last their parentage was revealed; and, slaying the usurper Numitor, the brothers placed their grandfather once more upon his rightful throne, and then set out to found a city upon the spot where they had so wonderfully been preserved.)

VOCABULARY.

Rōma, *Rome.*Socius, *comrade.*

In Ītaliā habitābat Rhēa Silvia. Rhēa duo (*two*) filiōs habet,* Rōmulum et Remum. Rōmulus et Remus, filii Rhēae, amicōs et sociōs convocant. Locum in ripā fluvii occupant (*they seize*). Dum (*while*) locum mūrīs firmant, Rōmulus et Remus contrōversiam (*dispute*) habent, et pūgnant. In pūgnā Rōmulus Remum necat. Tum (*then*) Rōmulus rēgnat (*is king*), et amicī et socii filiōrum Rhēae Rōmulō pārent. Itaque (*and so*) locum Rōmam ex (*from, with abl. case*) Rōmulō vocāmus, et incolās vocāmus Rōmānōs.

* In Latin, as in English, the present may be used to represent vividly past events or situations. This is known as the *Historical Present*.

LESSON IX.

SECOND DECLENSION: NOUNS IN **-um**. GENDER.

60. In the Second Declension are found not only nouns like **servus**, ending in the nominative singular in **-us**, but others also which end in **-um** and which differ from **servus** in certain other case-endings.

Paradigm.

		SECOND DECLENSION (continued).		
		SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	
<i>Nom.</i>	templum (<i>temple</i>)	-um	templa	-a
<i>Gen.</i>	templī	-ī	templōrum	-ōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	templō	-ō	templīs	-īs
<i>Acc.</i>	templum	-um	templa	-a
<i>Voc.</i>	templum	-um	templa	-a
<i>Abl.</i>	templō	-ō	templīs	-īs

N.B.—**Castra**, *camp*, a plural noun with singular meaning, is declined like the plural of **templum**; viz., *Nom. castra*, *Gen. castrōrum*, *Dat. castrīs*, *Acc. castra*, *Voc. castra*, *Abl. castrīs*.

61. Gender in Latin has certain peculiarities not found in English. As in English, all names of males are masculine, and all names of females are feminine. But the gender of what is neither male nor female is not always neuter, as we regard it in English grammar, but, as a rule, is determined by the ending of the noun. This is sometimes called *Grammatical Gender* as distinguished from *Natural Gender*.

In the First Declension the nouns ending in **-a** are feminine, with the exception of words like **incola**, **nauta** and **Belga** which, as they usually refer to males, are masculine.

In the Second Declension the nouns ending in **-us** are masculine, and those ending in **-um** are neuter.

In Latin vocabularies and dictionaries the gender is regularly indicated by the letters *m.*, *f.* and *n.*

62.

VOCABULARY.

bellum, I, n.	<i>war.</i>	oppidum, I, n.,	<i>town.</i>
castra, ōrum, n.,	<i>camp.</i>	oppūgnō, āre,	<i>attack,</i>
expūgnō, āre,	<i>storm,</i>		<i>assault.</i>
	<i>take by storm.</i>	praesidium, I, n.,	<i>garrison.</i>
frūmentum, I, n.,	<i>grain,</i>	proclium, I, n.,	<i>battle.</i>
	<i>corn.</i>	-que,	<i>and.</i>
imperium, I, n.,	<i>command,</i>	renovō, āre,	<i>renew.</i>
	<i>control, rule.</i>		

N. B. — **-que** never stands alone, but is always appended to the second of the two words grouped together; as **Rōmānus Gallusque** (= **Rōmānus et Gallus**) *a Roman and a Gaul.**

63.

EXERCISES.

I.

1. Frūmentum comportābant; cōpiam frūmentī comportant. 2. Portam castrōrum vidēmus; portās oppidī vidētis. 3. Praesidium in oppidō collocat. 4. Castra fossā firmābat. 5. Oppida vicōsque habēmus. 6. Cōpiās ā proeliō continet. 7. Praesidiō imperō. 8. Cōpiae pūgnant; mūrum oppidī oppūgnant; cōpiae oppidum castraque expūgnant. 9. Imperium prōvinciae filiō dat. 10. In castris Rōmānōrum hiemātis. 11. Imperium in bellis habent.

* When a word has **-que** appended, the accent is shifted to the syllable preceding **-que**; e.g. **Gal'us** but **Gallus'que**.

II.

1. They renew the war with the Romans. 2. We hold the towns with garrisons. 3. He recalls the Romans from battle. 4. They were killing the garrisons of the towns. 5. We station the troops in the camp. 6. You are obedient to the rule of the Romans. 7. He summons (his) allies, the Britons, to the town. 8. The Gauls move (their) camp. 9. We used to fight with the Britons; we were attacking the place; we take the village by storm. 10. An abundance of water and grain is in the town. 11. He recalls the troops from the camp to the towns.



The Wall of Romulus.

LESSON X.

ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION.

64.

Illustrative Examples.

Magnus vicus,	<i>a large village.</i>
Magnus est vicus,	<i>the village is large.</i>
Magna insula,	<i>a large island.</i>
Magnum oppidum,	<i>a large town.</i>
In magnō vicō,	<i>in a large village.</i>
Magnae insulae,	<i>large islands.</i>
Ad magna oppida,	<i>to the large towns.</i>

a. Notice how the Latin adjective, unlike the English, changes its forms when used with nouns differing in gender or in number or in case.

Rule.—The adjective agrees with its noun in gender, number and case.

65.

Paradigm.

ADJECTIVES OF FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS.

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

Notice that the masculine of **bonus** is declined like **servus**, the feminine like **mēnsa** and the neuter like **templum**.

66. The position of the adjective is freer in Latin than in English. Very frequently the adjective follows its noun; so regularly, **populus Rōmānus**, *the Roman people*, while *a good slave* is either **bonus servus** or **servus bonus**. When emphatic or when denoting size, the adjective commonly precedes; as **māgnae cōplae**, *large forces*.

67.

VOCABULARY.

altus , a, um, <i>high, deep.</i>	numerus , ī, m., <i>number.</i>
lātus , a, um, <i>broad, wide.</i>	parvus , a, um, <i>small.</i>
longus , a, um, <i>long.</i>	paucī , ae, a, <i>few (used</i>
māgnus , a, um, <i>great, large.</i>	<i>in the plural only).</i>
multus , a, um, <i>much;</i>	perīculum , ī, n., <i>danger.</i>
<i>(in plural) many.</i>	populus , ī, m., <i>people, nation.</i>
Rōmānus , a, um (as adjective), <i>Roman.</i>	

EXERCISES.

68.

I.

1. The island (sword, garrison) is large.
2. The islands (swords, garrisons) are small.
3. The swords (wars, spears) are long.
4. The trench (river, gate) is wide.
5. The danger (number, abundance) is great.
6. The river (trench) is deep; the walls are high.
7. Many (few) provinces (towns, villages.)

II.

1. Parvās insulās et māgnū oppidum habent.
2. Multa oppida oppūgnat; paucōs vicōs expūgnat.
3. Locum fossā lātā et mūrō altō firmant.
4. Perīculum

populī Rōmānī vidēmus. 5. Māgnis cum cōpiis* bellum renovant. 6. Multae prōvinciae populō Rōmānō pārēbant. 7. Longās hastās et parvōs gladiōs habēbātis. 8. Multa oppida mūrōs et portās habent. 9. Māgnū numerum longārum hastārum parat. 10. Flaviī altī lātique Rōmānōs continent.

III.

1. We have many provinces and few allies. 2. They were strengthening the camp with broad and deep trenches. 3. They establish friendship with the Roman people. 4. It encourages the hearts of many Gauls. 5. To many friends he gives a large number of slaves. 6. The camp has a wide gate. 7. He recalls the troops from the small camp to the large camp. 8. The Roman people is in great danger. 9. In (*literally*, by means of) a long war he conquers many nations. 10. He stations a large garrison in the small island.

*This order (adjective, preposition, noun) is very frequent. Translate as if the order were **cum māgnis cōpiis**.



Remains of Roman Camp.

LESSON XI.

SECOND DECLENSION: NOUNS IN **-er** AND **-ir**. ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS IN **-er**.

69. Besides the nouns ending in **-us** or in **-um**, the second declension has others which in the nominative singular end in **-er** or **-ir**. These nouns are all masculine, and are declined as follows:—

70.

Paradigms.

SECOND DECLENSION (continued).

SINGULAR.

<i>Nom.</i>	puer (<i>boy</i>)	ager (<i>field</i>)	vir (<i>man</i>)
<i>Gen.</i>	puerī	agrī	virī
<i>Dat.</i>	puerō	agrō	virō
<i>Acc.</i>	puerum	agrū	virum
<i>Voc.</i>	puer	ager	vir
<i>Abl.</i>	puerō	agrō	virō

PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	puerī	agrī	virī
<i>Gen.</i>	puerōrum	agrōrum	virōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	puerīs	agrīs	virīs
<i>Acc.</i>	puerōs	agrōs	virōs
<i>Voc.</i>	puerī	agrī	virī
<i>Abl.</i>	puerīs	agrīs	virīs

- a. Notice that these nouns have the same case-endings as the nouns in **-us** (52), except that in the nominative and vocative singular, case-endings are omitted.
- b. Most nouns in **-er** are declined like **ager** (having **e** before **r** only in the nominative and vocative singular), rather than like **puer** (with **e** retained throughout).

71. There are also adjectives of the first and second declensions which end in **-er** in the nom. sing. masc.; of these some are declined like **puer** and retain **e** before **r** in all genders throughout; others are declined like **ager** and have **e** before **r** in the nominative and vocative singular masculine only.

72.

Paradigms.

ADJECTIVES OF FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS IN **-er**.

SINGULAR.	MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	NEUTER.
<i>Nom.</i>	liber (<i>free</i>)	libera	liberum
<i>Gen.</i>	liberī	liberae	liberī
<i>Dat.</i>	liberō	liberae	liberō
<i>Acc.</i>	liberum	liberam	liberum
<i>Voc.</i>	liber	libera	liberum
<i>Abl.</i>	liberō	liberā	liberō
PLURAL.			
<i>Nom.</i>	liberī	liberae	libera
<i>Gen.</i>	liberōrum	liberārum	liberōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	liberīs	liberīs	liberīs
<i>Acc.</i>	liberōs	liberās	libera
<i>Voc.</i>	liberī	liberae	libera
<i>Abl.</i>	liberīs	liberīs	liberīs
SINGULAR.			
<i>Nom.</i>	aeger (<i>sick</i>)	aegra	aegrum
<i>Gen.</i>	aegrī	aegrae	aegrī
<i>Dat.</i>	aegrō	aegrae	aegrō
<i>Acc.</i>	aegrum	aegram	aegrum
<i>Voc.</i>	aeger	aegra	aegrum
<i>Abl.</i>	aegrō	aegrā	aegrū

PLURAL.	MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	NEUTER.
<i>Nom.</i>	aegrī	aegrae	aegra
<i>Gen.</i>	aegrōrum	aegrārum	aegrōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	aegrīs	aegrīs	aegrīs
<i>Acc.</i>	aegrōs	aegrās	aegra
<i>Voc.</i>	aegrī	aegrae	aegra
<i>Abl.</i>	aegrīs	aegrīs	aegrīs

73. A Latin vocabulary or dictionary shows whether a noun ending in **-er** is declined like **puer** or **ager**, by indicating the form of the genitive singular; and also shows whether an adjective ending in **-er** is declined like **liber** or like **aeger**, by indicating the form of the feminine and neuter nominative; as, **faber, -brī, a workman; vesper, -erī, evening; asper, era, erum, rough; pulcher, chra, chrum, beautiful.***

74. When an adjective agrees with its noun, it does not necessarily follow that the adjective ends with the same letters as the noun, as may be seen in such combinations as **puer bonus, a good boy; ager parvus, a small field; multi nautae, many sailors; paucōrum Belgārum, of a few Belgians.** In what, then, does the agreement consist? See 64.

75.

VOCABULARY.

ager, agrī, m., land, field, territory.	liberī, ōrum, m. (in plural only), children.
crēber, bra, brum, numerous, frequent.	puella, ae, f., girl.
integer, gra, grum, fresh.	puer, erī, m., boy.
liber, era, erum, free.	reliquus, a, um, remaining. †
	vir, virī, m., man.

* Neither the nouns nor the adjectives of the second declension ending in **-er** are nearly so numerous as those ending in **-us**.

† Usually **reliquus** may be best translated by "the rest of"; for example, **reliqui Belgae, the remaining Belgians, or better, the rest of the Belgians.**

EXERCISES.

76.

I.

1. Periculum viri vidētis. 2. Pueri puellam terrent.
 3. Oppida expūgnant agrōsque vāstant. 4. Integris
 cum cōpiis mūrū oppūgnābat. 5. Liberi viris nōn
 pārēbant. 6. Pauci Belgae multōs nautās superant.
 7. Reliquis Germānis agrōs dant. 8. Crēbra praesidia
 agrum Rōmānum tenent. 9. Imperium reliquae prō-
 vinciae tenēbam. 10. Ad parvum agrum reliquam
 praedam comportant. 11. Puerōs puellāsque liberōs
 vocāmus. 12. Liberum populum superābāmus.

II.

1. The Germans were laying waste the lands of the
 Belgians. 2. He announces numerous victories. 3. The
 slaves are obedient to the man, not to the boy. 4. With
 the rest of the troops we winter in the camp. 5. He
 gives fresh horses to the men. 6. He was calling
 together the rest of the Belgians. 7. You were
 announcing the flight of many sailors. 8. They call
 the man a slave, not free. 9. He recalls (his) troops
 from the Roman territory. 10. They reply to the
 frequent messengers. 11. He stations fresh forces
 in the town. 12. The boy he calls (his) son, the girls
 (his) daughters.

LESSON XII.

THIRD AND FOURTH CONJUGATIONS: PRESENT
INDICATIVE ACTIVE.

77. Latin has in all four conjugations of the verb.
 In the first and second conjugations the present stem
 ends in -ā and -ē respectively (21. b.); in the third

conjugation in **-e** (preceded by a consonant or **u**)*; in the fourth conjugation in **-i**. In vocabularies, verbs of the third conjugation are indicated by **ere** (not **ĕre** as in the second conjugation); verbs of the fourth conjugation by **ire**.

78.

Paradigms.

PRESENT INDICATIVE ACTIVE.

<i>Third Conjugation.</i>		<i>Fourth Conjugation.</i>	
		SINGULAR.	
1. regō (<i>I rule</i>)	-ō	audiō (<i>I hear</i>)	i-ō
2. regis	i-s	audīs	i-s
3. regit	i-t	audit	i-t
		PLURAL.	
1. regimus	i-mus	audīmus	i-mus
2. regitis	i-tis	audītis	i-tis
3. regunt	u-nt	audiunt	iu-nt

- a. Notice (1) that in the third conjugation, as given above, the stem vowel **-e** is lost before **-ō**, becomes **-u** before **-nt** and elsewhere becomes **-i**; and (2) that in the fourth conjugation, **-ī** becomes **-iu** before **-nt**.
- b. In all four conjugations long stem vowels (**-ā**, **-ē**, **-ī**) are shortened before **-t** and **-nt**, and are either shortened or omitted before **ō**. See also 24.

79.

VOCABULARY.

audiō, ire,	hear.	mittō, ere,	send.
cōgō, ere,	bring together,	mūniō, ire,	fortify,
	collect.		protect.
conveniō, ire,	come together,	redūcō, ere,	lead back.
	assemble.	relinquō, ere,	leave behind,
dūcō, ere,	lead.		leave.
gerō, ere,	conduct.	veniō, ire,	come.
Phrase: bellum gerō, wage war.			

* There are also a few verbs of the third conjugation in **-iō**. See 287.

EXERCISES.

80.

I.

1. Cōpiās cōgit ; cōpiās dūcis ; cōpiās mittunt ; cōpiās redūcimur ; cōpiās relinquitis. 2. Cōpiae conveniunt ; bellum gerunt ; castra mūniunt ; agrōs vāstant ; incolās terrent. 3. Nūntius venit ; nūntium audimus. 4. Castra lātā fossā mūnit. 5. Bellum longum in Galliā gerimus. 6. Cōpiās ā proeliō redūcō. 7. Lēgātī ā reliquīs Britanniīs veniunt. 8. Māgnum numerum amicōrum cōgis. 9. Crēbrōs nūntiōs ad castra mittunt. 10. Lēgātōs Germanōrum auditis. 11. Paucī liberī ad locum conveniunt. 12. Praedam in silvā relinquit.

II.

1. They fortify ; they send ; they leave ; they give ; they see. 2. You hear ; you lead ; you call ; you hold. 3. We come ; you assemble ; he collects ; we lead ; I lead back. 4. They come with the plunder to the camp. 5. We are fortifying the place with a wall. 6. He sends the lieutenant to the province with a large number of Gauls. 7. I collect the rest of the men. 8. She is leading a small horse to the bank. 9. The boys and girls come from the fields to the gate of the camp. 10. You are leaving a large garrison in the camp. 11. They wage wars with the Roman people. 12. He leads the rest of the allies back to (their) lands.



Signum : Standard.

81.

WORD LIST A.

PERSONS.

boy	man	ally	lieutenant
girl	children	ambassador	inhabitant
son	slave	messenger	people
daughter	friend	sailor	(= nation)

LANDSCAPE.

place	wall	water	forest
village	gate	ocean	river
town	field	island	bank

WAR.

NOUNS.		VERBS.	
troops	war	fight	wage (war)
camp	battle	kill	renew (war)
trench	fighting	wound	summon (troops)
garrison	danger	conquer	procure (troops)
spear	flight	lay waste	station (troops)
sword	victory	fortify	restrain (troops)
command	plunder	attack	collect (troops)
		take by storm	pass the winter

MISCELLANEOUS NOUNS.

horse	grain	province	abundance
-------	-------	----------	-----------

MISCELLANEOUS VERBS.

have	lead	call	collect
give	move	carry	assemble
hold	see	fill	give orders
come	hear	prepare	be obedient
send	reply	frighten	strengthen
leave	announce	recall	establish
remove	carry back	face	dwell

READING LESSON II.

THE ROMANS AND THEIR NEIGHBORS.

82. Primō (*at first*) Rōma parvus est vicus, et paucōs incolās habet. Multī populī in Italiā habitant, et bella proeliaque sunt crebra. Oppida mūrōs portāsque habent; incolae parvis gladiis et longis hastis pūgnant. Rōmānī parvōs agrōs habent et multōs finitimōs (*neighbors*). Saepe (*often*) finitimī agrum Rōmānum vāstant et Rōmānōs servōsque in agris necant. Nūntius ad reliquōs Rōmānōs venit; periculum populō nūntiat; Rōmānī cōpiās cōgunt; paucōs virōs in mūrīs relinquunt et cum reliquīs cōpiis finitimōs oppūgnant.

Rōmānī fortiter (*bravely*) pūgnant et victōriae sunt crebrae. Etiam (*also*) saepe oppida finitimōrum expūgnant, et multōs liberōs populōs superant. Postrēmō (*at last*) populus Rōmānus imperium Italiāe habet; ad pauca oppida praesidia mittit; agrōs Rōmānis dat et oppida māgnīs praesidiis tenet. Haec (*these, neut. acc.*) oppida Rōmānī colōniās (*colonies*) vocant. Cum reliquīs finitimīs amicitiam cōfirmant et incolās sociōs vocant.

LESSON XIII.

THIRD DECLENSION: CONSONANT STEMS.

83. Nouns of the third declension have their genitive singular ending in **-is**, and the great majority have their stem ending in a consonant. This consonant stem may be obtained by omitting the genitive ending **-is**. The regular endings of masculine and feminine nouns are shown in the following paradigm.

Paradigm.

THIRD DECLENSION : CONSONANT STEMS.

Masculine and Feminine Nouns.

	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
<i>Nom.</i>	hiems (<i>winter</i>)	-s	hiemēs	-ēs
<i>Gen.</i>	hiemis	-is	hiemum	-um
<i>Dat.</i>	hiemī	-ī	hiemibus	-ibus
<i>Acc.</i>	hiemem	-em	hiemēs	-ēs
<i>Voc.</i>	hiems	-s	hiemēs	-ēs
<i>Abl.</i>	hieme	-e	hiemibus	-ibus

84. Very few nouns of this declension, however, are declined exactly like **hiems**. The combination of a stem ending in a consonant with the **-s** of the nominative singular leads to various changes, among which the following are the most important and frequent:—

- i. Stems ending in **g** or **c** have their nominative singular in **x** (**-gs** or **cs**); as, **rēx**, **rēgis** (stem **rēg-**); **dux**, **ducis** (stem **duc-**).
 - ii. Stems ending in **t** or **d** omit these letters before **-s** of the nominative singular; as, **virtūs**, **virtūtis** (stem **virtūt-**); **pēs**, **pedis** (stem **ped-**).
 - iii. Stems ending in **l** or **r** omit **s** in the nominative singular; as, **cōsul**, **cōsulis** (stem **cōsul-**); **agger**, **aggeris** (stem **agger-**).
- N.B.—**Pater** (*father*), **māter** (*mother*), and **frāter** (*brother*), whose stems end in **tr**, insert **e** before **r** in the nominative and vocative singular; as, **pater**, **patris** (stem **patr-**).
- iv. Stems ending in **n** omit both **n** and **s** in the nominative singular and change the vowel preceding **n** to **ō**; as, **legiō**, **legiōnis** (stem **legiōn-**); **homō**, **hominis** (stem **homin-**).

v. Further, with very few exceptions, the words of more than one syllable whose stem ends in **p**, **g**, **c**, **t**, or **d**, and which have short **e** in the final syllable of the nominative and vocative singular, have in the other cases short **i**; as, **princeps**, **principis** (stem **princip-**); **miles**, **militis** (stem **milit-**); **obses**, **obsidis** (stem **obsid-**).

85. It follows, therefore, that in order to decline a masculine or feminine noun of the third declension, it will be necessary to know both the nominative and the genitive singular, both of which are clearly indicated in Latin vocabularies and dictionaries.

86.

Paradigms

THIRD DECLENSION: MASCULINE AND FEMININE NOUNS.

Mute Stems.*

SINGULAR.

<i>Nom.</i>	rēx	virtūs	princeps	mīles
<i>Gen.</i>	rēgis	virtūtis	principis	militis
<i>Dat.</i>	rēgi	virtūti	principi	militi
<i>Acc.</i>	rēgem	virtūtem	principem	militem
<i>Voc.</i>	rēx	virtūs	princeps	mīles
<i>Abl.</i>	rēge	virtūte	principe	militē

PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	rēgēs	virtūtēs	principēs	militēs
<i>Gen.</i>	rēgum	virtūtum	principum	militum
<i>Dat.</i>	rēgibus	virtūtibus	principibus	militibus
<i>Acc.</i>	rēgēs	virtūtēs	principēs	militēs
<i>Voc.</i>	rēgēs	virtūtēs	principēs	militēs
<i>Abl.</i>	rēgibus	virtūtibus	principibus	militibus

* Consonants are classed as *mutes*, including **b**, **d**, **g**, **p**, **t**, **c**; *liquids* (**r**, **l**); *nasals* (**m**, **n**); and *spirants* (**s**, **f**).

Liquid and Nasal Stems.

SINGULAR.				
<i>Nom.</i>	cōsul	pater	legiō	homō
<i>Gen.</i>	cōsulis	patris	legiōnis	hominis
<i>Dat.</i>	cōsuli	patri	legiōni	hominī
<i>Acc.</i>	cōsulem	patrem	legiōnem	hominem
<i>Voc.</i>	cōsul	pater	legiō	homō
<i>Abl.</i>	cōsule	patre	legiōne	homine
PLURAL.				
<i>Nom.</i>	cōsulēs	patrēs	legiōnēs	hominēs
<i>Gen.</i>	cōsulūm	patrum	legiōnūm	hominūm
<i>Dat.</i>	cōsulibus	patribus	legiōnibus	hominibus
<i>Acc.</i>	cōsulēs	patrēs	legiōnēs	hominēs
<i>Voc.</i>	cōsulēs	patrēs	legiōnēs	hominēs
<i>Abl.</i>	cōsulibus	patribus	legiōnibus	hominibus

87.

VOCABULARY.

Caesar, Caesaris, m., <i>Caesar.</i>	obses, obsidis, m., <i>hostage.</i>
contendō, ere,	<i>hasten.</i>
eques, equitis, m., <i>horse-</i>	princeps, principis, m., <i>lead-</i>
<i>soldier; plural,</i>	<i>ing man, chief man, chief.</i>
<i>cavalry.</i>	rēx, rēgis, m., <i>king.</i>
legiō, legiōnis, f., <i>legion.</i>	signum, I, n., <i>signal;</i>
mīles, mīlitis, m., <i>soldier.</i>	<i>standard.</i>
mūnitio, mūnitiois, f., <i>fortification.</i>	

EXERCISES.

88.

I.

1. Militēs equitēsque mittit; legiōnem mīlitum cum equitibus mittit. 2. Militēs ā rēge veniunt; ad Caesarem conveniunt. 3. Praedam legiōni dat; reliquam praedam equitibus dabit. 4. Amicitiam cum principibus cōfirmant; bellum cum Caesare gerunt. 5. Periculum legiōnis videt; legiō signum videt. 6. Militēs cum

equitibus castra mūniunt; castra mūnitiōnibus firmāmus. 7. Rēx obsidēs Caesari dat; principēs māgnūm numerum obsidum ad Caesarem mittunt. 8. Caesar multās legiōnēs cōgit; paucōs equitēs in prōvinciā cōgunt. 9. Signum proeliī (literally *of*, freely *for*) dat; cōpiae ad mūnitiōnēs contendunt.

II.

1. The king is waging war with the chief men; the chiefs are waging war with the king. 2. He is pulling the legion from the fortifications; he is sending back the soldiers of the legion. 3. We are sending hostages to Caesar; we give the control of the hostages to Caesar. 4. He hastens with a legion to the camp; he fills the camp with soldiers. 5. A few soldiers were fighting with a large number of cavalry; we conquer the soldiers. 6. He gives orders to the chief men; the chief men are not obedient to the king. 7. We see the king's standard; we hasten to the standard. 8. The cavalry have a large number of horses; he gives the horses of the cavalry to the hostages. 9. He is wintering in the camp with the cavalry; the rest of the soldiers he leaves in (their) fortifications.



Caius Julius Caesar. (100-44 B.C.)

LESSON XIV.

THIRD AND FOURTH CONJUGATIONS: IMPERFECT
INDICATIVE ACTIVE.

89.

Paradigms.

IMPERFECT INDICATIVE ACTIVE.

*Third Conjugation.**Fourth Conjugation.*

SINGULAR.

1. regēbam	-ē-ba-m	audiēbam	-iē-ba-m
2. regēbās	-ē-bā-s	audiēbās	-iē-bā-s
3. regēbat	-ē-ba-t	audiēbat	-iē-ba-t

PLURAL.

1. regēbāmus	-ē-bā-mus	audiēbāmus	-iē-bā-mus
2. regēbātis	-ē-bā-tis	audiēbātis	-iē-bā-tis
3. regēbant	-ē-ba-nt	audiēbant	-iē-ba-nt

- a. Compare these forms with the imperfect indicative active of the first and second conjugations (44), and observe that in the third conjugation the final *-e* of the stem is lengthened to *-ē*, and that in the fourth conjugation the final *-i* of the stem is replaced by *-iē*. Thus in all four conjugations the tense-sign *-ba-* is preceded by a long vowel.

90.

Illustrative Examples.

Agrōs nōn habent, *they have not lands, or they do not have lands.*

Nōn regēbat, *he was not ruling, or he did not rule.*

- a. The present and imperfect indicative may be translated also by means of *do* and *did* respectively, chiefly with a negative or in a question, but sometimes also for the sake of emphasis.

91.

VOCABULARY.

arma, ōrum, n.,	(in plural only) <i>arms.</i>
auxilium, i, n.,	<i>aid, help</i> ; in plural, <i>auxiliaries, reinforcements.</i>
dēfendō, ere,	<i>defend.</i>
discēdō, ere,	<i>depart, withdraw.</i>
hīberna, ōrum, n.,	(in plural only) <i>winter camp; winter quarters.</i>
impedimentum, i, n.,	<i>hindrance</i> ; in plural, <i>baggage.</i>
impediō, ire,	<i>hinder, impede.</i>
petō, ere,	<i>ask, seek.</i>
pōnō, ere,	<i>place.</i>
trādō, ere,	<i>give up, surrender.</i>

Phrase: castra pōnō, pitch a camp.

N.B.—Review the declension of **castra** (60).

EXERCISES.

92.

I.

1. Portam castrōrum dēfendēbāmus; castra mūniēbāmus. 2. Castra pōnēbant, locumque mūnitiōnibus firmābant. 3. Ab hībernīs discēdit; ad Caesarem venit. 4. Auxilium ā Caesare nōn petēbam. 5. Obsidēs populō Rōmānō trādunt. 6. Silva equitēs nōn impediēbat. 7. Amicōs ad arma vocābās. 8. Legiōnēs cum impedimentis veniēbant. 9. Virī liberōs Caesarī trādēbant. 10. Auxilia māgnō in periculō sunt. 11. Rēgem ab injūriā dēfendēbātis. 12. Legiōnēs in silvā pōnit. 13. Ab agrīs discēdēbant et ad hīberna contendēbant. 14. Impedimenta armīs dēfendunt. 15. Impediēbam; pōnitis; petēbās; nōn audiunt.

II.

1. They surrender (their) arms and baggage. 2. We were seeking the friendship of the king and the leading men. 3. A deep trench hinders the flight of the auxiliaries. 4. They were withdrawing from the war. 5. You were not waging war; we do not wage war. 6. We were pitching (our) camp. 7. They were fortifying (their) winter camp. 8. The legions with the auxiliaries defend the fortifications. 9. It did not hinder the war. 10. They used to leave (their) baggage in the woods. 11. We place a garrison in the island. 12. She announces the victory of the legion to the cavalry. 13. They were withdrawing from Britain to their winter quarters. 14. Few* defend the king; many seek flight; the rest give up (their) arms.

LESSON XV.

THIRD DECLENSION: CONSONANT STEMS (continued).

93. In the third declension, as in the second, neuter nouns have the nominative, accusative and vocative cases alike in each number, and in the plural these cases end in **-a**. In the nominative singular, neuter nouns of the third declension have no case-ending, but consist merely of the stem, generally with some change in the vowel of the final syllable; as, **caput, capit** (stem **capit-**); **flūmen, flūmin** (stem **flūmin-**); **jūs, jūris** (stem **jūr-**); **tempus, tempor** (stem **tempor-**); **opus, oper** (stem **oper-**).† Especially irregular is **iter, itiner** (stem **itiner-**).

* The adjective is often used with the force of a noun; *few=few men*.

† The stems of **jūs, tempus** and **opus** really ended in **-s**, but it was the rule in Latin for **s** between vowels to become **r**.

94.

Paradigms.

THIRD DECLENSION: CONSONANT STEMS.

Neuter Nouns.

SINGULAR.

<i>Nom.</i>	nōmen	corpus	iter	—
<i>Gen.</i>	nōminis	corporis	itineris	-is
<i>Dat.</i>	nōminī	corporī	itinerī	-ī
<i>Acc.</i>	nōmen	corpus	iter	—
<i>Voc.</i>	nōmen	corpus	iter	—
<i>Abl.</i>	nōmine	corpore	itinere	-e

PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	nōmina	corpora	itinerā	-a
<i>Gen.</i>	nōminum	corporum	itinerum	-um
<i>Dat.</i>	nōminibus	corporibus	itineribus	-ibus
<i>Acc.</i>	nōmina	corpora	itinerā	-a
<i>Voc.</i>	nōmina	corpora	itinerā	-a
<i>Abl.</i>	nōminibus	corporibus	itineribus	-ibus

95.

VOCABULARY.

ag-men, -minis, n., <i>line of march, column.</i>	pal-ūs, -ūdis, f., <i>marsh.</i>
flū-men, -minis, n., <i>river.</i>	pec-us, -oris, n., <i>cattle, herd.</i>
iter, itineris, n., <i>road, march.</i>	sal-ūs, -ūtis, f., <i>safety.</i>
lat-us, -eris, n., <i>side, flank.</i>	virt-ūs, -ūtis, f., <i>valor.</i>
op-us, -eris, n., <i>work.</i>	vuln-us, -eris, n., <i>wound.</i>

Phrases: māgnis itineribus, by forced marches.

in itinere, on the march.

*ā latere, on the flank.**

* Latin tends to look upon many actions as proceeding or as viewed from a certain quarter, where in English they would be considered as happening in that quarter; as, *ex equō pugnābat, he was fighting on horseback.*

N.B.—Nouns of the third declension are regularly neuter when they end in **-men**, or in **-us** with genitive in **-ris**. Those ending in **-ūs** with the genitive in **-dis** or **-tis** are regularly feminine. Feminine also are nouns ending in **-tās**, **-tūdō**, **-iō**, **-x**, or in **-s** preceded by a consonant. Nouns ending in **-or**, **-er**, or in **-es** are regularly masculine. (But nouns referring to males are of course masculine, as **rēx**, *a king*, and nouns referring to females are feminine, as **mulier**, *a woman*. See 61.)

EXERCISES.

96.

I.

1. Ab opere diseēdunt. 2. Salūtem nōn petēbant. 3. Palūdēs iter agminis impediēbant. 4. Māgnā cum virtūte in flūmine pūgnat. 5. In palūdibus silvisque pecora relinquunt. 6. Multa vulnera habent; multī vulnera habent. 7. Agmen ā latere oppūgnant. 8. Britannī māgnūm peoris numerum habēbant. 9. Māgnīs itineribus ad rīpam flūminis contendimus. 10. Flūmen palūdēsque reliqua latera castrōrum mūniunt.

II.

1. They see the long columns. 2. The rivers did not hinder the march of the soldiers. 3. On the march they come to a river and a large marsh. 4. The herds and the rest of the plunder he gives to the soldiers. 5. In valor is safety. 6. They see the great works of the Romans. 7. He has a wound in (his) side. 8. The remaining side of the island looks towards Gaul. 9. They were leading the cattle to the marshes. 10. The columns did not have an abundance of grain, horses and cattle.

LESSON XVI.

PREPOSITIONS.

97. Besides the four prepositions **ab**, **ad**, **cum** and **in**, Latin has many others, some governing the accusative case, some the ablative, and a few both accusative and ablative. No prepositions govern the genitive or the dative case.

98.

Illustrative Examples.

Ā flūmine contendunt,	<i>they hasten from the river.</i>
Ad rīpam veniunt,	<i>they come to the bank.</i>
Ante pūgnam discēdit,	<i>he withdraws before the battle.</i>
Contrā Gallōs pūgnat,	<i>he fights against the Gauls.</i>
Cum legione contendit,	<i>he hastens with a legion.</i>
Dē proeliō audit,	<i>he hears about the battle.</i>
Ex agrīs conveniunt,	<i>they assemble out of (or from) the fields.</i>
In prōvinciā hiemat,	<i>he winters in the province.</i>
In prōvinciam venit,	<i>he comes into (or to) the province.</i>
Inter silvās est flūmen,	<i>the river is between the forests.</i>
Per silvam venit,	<i>he comes through the forest.</i>
Post pūgnam discēdit,	<i>he withdraws after the battle.</i>
Propter palūdēs discēdit,	<i>he withdraws on account of the marshes.</i>
Sine periculō venit,	<i>he comes without danger.</i>
Trāns Rhēnum contendunt,	<i>they hasten across the Rhine.</i>

a. The meaning of each of these prepositions should be learned, and also the case which follows it. Notice especially the difference between **in** with the accusative, and **in** with the ablative; **ab** and **ex** with the ablative; and **ad** and **in** with the accusative.

99.

VOCABULARY.

cōgnōscō, ere, <i>learn, find out, ascertain.</i>	inopia, ae, f., <i>want, scarcity.</i>
cōsiliū, i, n., <i>plan, design.</i>	māgnitū-dō,-dinis, f., <i>greatness, extent.</i>
explōrā-tor,-tōris, m., <i>scout.</i>	pāx, pācis, f., <i>peace.</i>

Phrase: dē pāce (with veniō or mittō) to treat for peace, to seek peace.

EXERCISES.

100.

I.

1. Sine impedimentis per prōvinciam in Ītaliā con-
tendēbāmus. 2. Post proelium lēgātī ad Caesarem dē
pāce et amicitīā veniunt. 3. Auxilia ex hibernis et ā
Caesare conveniunt. 4. Propter māgnitudinem mūni-
tiōnum castra nōn oppūgnant. 5. Cōpiās trāns Rhēnum
contrā Germānōs dūcēs. 6. Ante proelium equitēs inter
legiōnēs et auxilia collocat. 7. Propter periculum in
insulā cum cōpiis non hiemābat. 8. In itinere per
explōrātōrēs dē salūte legiōnis cōgnōscit. 9. Frūmen-
tum ex agris in castra comportābātis. 10. Sine equi-
tibus ā Caesare ad lēgātum veniunt. 11. Ex obsidibus
iter cōgnōscimus. 12. Crēbrōs explōrātōrēs trāns flū-
mina mittēbat.

II.

1. We used to have lands across the river Rhine in
Gaul. 2. On account of the scarcity of corn he leads
the troops back from Britain into Gaul. 3. They come
without danger through the woods and marshes to
Caesar. 4. He stations the auxiliaries on the bank of
the river. 5. Envoys come from the Britons to treat for
peace. 6. They were fighting between the rivers
against the cavalry. 7. Before the war they ask aid

from the Roman people. 8. After the victory we were ascertaining from scouts the plans of the leading men. 9. On account of the greatness of the danger they strengthen the place with extensive (*māgnus*) fortifications. 10. Out of a large number few surrender (their) arms to Caesar. 11. Without a wound we defend the camp against the legions. 12. On account of the wounds of the soldiers he leads the column back across the marsh into the land of (his) allies, the Belgians.

LESSON XVII.

PERFECT INDICATIVE ACTIVE.

101. Illustrative Examples.

Pūgnāvī,	<i>I have fought,</i>	or	<i>I fought.</i>
Pūgnāvistī,	<i>you (s.) have fought,</i>	or	<i>you fought.</i>
Pūgnāvit,	<i>he has fought,</i>	or	<i>he fought.</i>
Pūgnāvimus,	<i>we have fought,</i>	or	<i>we fought.</i>
Pūgnāvistis,	<i>you (pl.) have fought,</i>	or	<i>you fought.</i>
Pūgnāvērunt,	<i>they have fought,</i>	or	<i>they fought.</i>

a. The personal endings of this tense, known as the Perfect Indicative Active, are **-ī, -istī, -it, -imus, -istis, -ērunt**. Observe the twofold translation, both by the present perfect tense (with *have*) and by the simple past tense of English.

102. In the same way as **pūgnāvī** is formed from **pūgnō**, may be formed the perfect indicative active of **collocō, firmō, nūntiō, parō, superō, vāstō, vocō, vulnerō**, and their compounds. Similarly the perfect of **compleō** is **complēvī**; of **petō, petivī**, and of **mūniō, munivī**.

The personal endings of all perfects in **-vī** are identical, no matter to which conjugation the verb belongs.

103.

VOCABULARY.

appellō, āre, āvi, name, call.	multitū-dō, -dinis, f.,
dēspērō, āre, āvi, despair ;	<i>large number, amount.</i>
(with <i>dē</i> and abl., = <i>of</i>).	obtineō, ēre, hold, possess.
exspectō, āre, āvi, await.	occupō, āre, āvi, seize.
homō, hominis, m., man.	postulō, āre, āvi, demand.

EXERCISES.

104.

I.

1. Frūmentum in oppidum comportāvērunt. 2. Castra oppugnāvit. 3. Principēs convocāvistī. 4. Locum hominibus complēvimus. 5. Imperium occupāvi. 6. Contrā populum Rōmānum pugnāvistis. 7. Praedam postulant. 8. Armis Galliam obtinēmus. 9. Locum mūniēbās. 10. Auxilium petimus. 11. Auxilia petivimus. 12. Dē salūte dēspērāvit. 13. Multitūdinem hominum ex agris convocāvērunt. 14. Cōpiās exspectāvimus. 15. Insulam Britanniam appellant. 16. Agrōs vāstāvistis. 17. Locum mūnitiōnibus firmāvērunt.

II.

1. They have not despaired of victory. 2. We have seized the town. 3. You conquered the Belgians. 4. He recalled the soldier. 5. He has taken the town by storm. 6. They wounded a man. 7. He was ascertaining the number of men. 8. They seek safety. 9. They have sought safety by flight. 10. We have called the king friend. 11. We fortified the camp. 12. They demanded aid. 13. They hold control of the province. 14. You announced the battle. 15. We have laid waste the rest of the island. 16. He summoned the soldiers. 17. They filled the trench with water.

LESSON XVIII.

PERFECT INDICATIVE (continued).

105. There are in all, four ways of forming the perfect tense in Latin.

(1) The perfect in **-vī** (101).

(2) The perfect in **-uī**, as :—

vetō, āre, vetuī (<i>forbid</i>).	habeō, ēre, habuī (<i>have</i>).
colō, ere, coluī (<i>till</i>).	aperiō, ire, aperuī (<i>open</i>).

(3) The perfect in **-sī** (often with euphonic changes through combination with a consonant immediately preceding), as :—

maneō, ēre, mānsī (<i>remain</i>).	jubeō, ēre, jussī (<i>order</i>).
scribō, ere, scripsī (<i>write</i>).	dūcō, ere, dūxi (<i>lead</i>).
mittō, ere, misī (<i>send</i>).	regō, ere, rēxi (<i>rule</i>).
gerō, ere, gessī (<i>conduct</i>).	sentiō, ire, sēnsī (<i>feel</i>).

(4) The perfect in **-ī**, as :—

dēfendō, ere, dēfendī	cōstituō, ere, cōstituī
(<i>defend</i>).	(<i>determine</i>).

Sometimes accompanied by reduplication, as :—

dō, dare, dedī (<i>give</i>).	cadō, ere, cecidī (<i>fall</i>).
---------------------------------	------------------------------------

Sometimes accompanied by vowel lengthening, as :—

juvō, āre, jūvī (<i>aid</i>).	moveō, ēre, mōvī (<i>move</i>).
videō, ēre, vīdī (<i>see</i>).	legō, ere, lēgī (<i>read</i>).
agō, ere, ēgī (<i>do</i>).	veniō, ire, vēnī (<i>come</i>).

106. Notice especially that—

- a. No one of the four methods of forming the perfect is restricted to one conjugation ; nor does any conjugation use only one method. It will be found, however, that in the first and fourth conjugations, the perfect in **-vī** is most frequent ; in the second conjugation, the perfect in **-uī** ; in the third conjugation, the perfect in **-sī** or in **-ī**.

- b. Though the methods of formation are so various, yet all perfects have the same personal endings, viz.,

-i	-imus
-isti	-istis
-it	-erunt

107.

Paradigms.

PERFECT INDICATIVE ACTIVE.

First Conj. *Second Conj.* *Third Conj.* *Fourth Conj.*

SINGULAR.

1. amāvī	monuī	rēxī	audīvī
2. amāvistī	monuistī	rēxistī	audivistī
3. amāvit	monuit	rēxit	audivit

PLURAL.

1. amāvimus	monuimus	rēximus	audivimus
2. amāvistis	monuistis	rēxistis	audivistis
3. amāverunt	monerunt	rēxerunt	audiverunt



Agmen: Soldiers on the March.

108.

VOCABULARY.

cōgnōscō, ere, cōgnōvī, learn.	mittō, ere, mīsi, send.
cōgō, ere, coēgī, collect.	movēō, ēre, mōvī, move.
complēō, ēre, complēvī, fill.	petō, ere, petivī, ask, seek.
contendō, ere, contendī,	pōnō, ere, posui, place.
<i>hasten.</i>	relinquō, ere, reliqui, leave.
dēfendō, ere, dēfendī, defend.	respondeō, ēre, respondi,
discēdō, ere, discessī,	<i>reply.</i>
<i>withdraw.</i>	trādō, ere, trādidi,
dō, dare, dedi, give.	<i>surrender.</i>
dūcō, ere, dūxi, lead.	veniō, ire, vēni, come.
gerō, ere, gessi, wage.	videō, ēre, vidi, see.

N.B.—The perfect active stem is got by omitting -i of the first person singular as given in the vocabulary.

EXERCISES.

109.

I.

1. Gessimus, gessērunt. 2. Trādidi, trādidiſti.
3. Mīsi, mīsiſti. 4. Mōvit, reliquit, relinquit. 5. Con-
vērunt, vīdērunt. 6. Coēgimus, cōgimus, disces-
simus, discēdimus. 7. Respondet, respondit. 8. Movē-
mus, mōvimus. 9. Venimus, vēnimus. 10. Dēfenditis,
contendistis, dēfendistis.

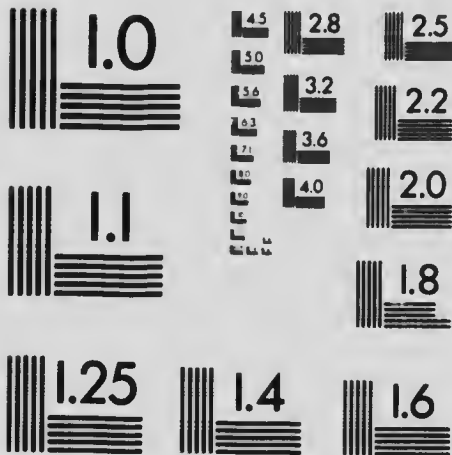
II.

1. He has sent, we sent. 2. They have sought, you
have sought. 3. I placed, you have placed. 4. We
have given, we have filled. 5. You left, you have
learned. 6. They surrendered, they withdrew. 7. He
sees, he saw. 8. We defend, we have defended.
9. They are collecting, they have collected. 10. They
have lands, they have had lands.



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110.

WORD LIST II.

NOUNS: FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS.

ager	frūmentum	liberī	praesidium
arma	hīberna	numerus	proelium
auxilium	impedimentum	oppidum	puella
bellum	imperium	periculum	puer
castra	inopia	populus	signum
cōsilium			vir

NOUNS: THIRD DECLENSION.

agmen	iter	mūnitiō	prīnceps
Caesar	latus	obses	rēx
eques	legiō	opus	salūs
explōrātor	māgnitūdō	palūs	virtūs
flūmen	miles	pāx	vulnus
homō	multitūdō	pecus	

ADJECTIVES.

altus	lātus	māgnus	parvus
crēber	liber	multus	paucī
integer	longus		reliquus

VERBS: FIRST AND SECOND CONJUGATIONS.

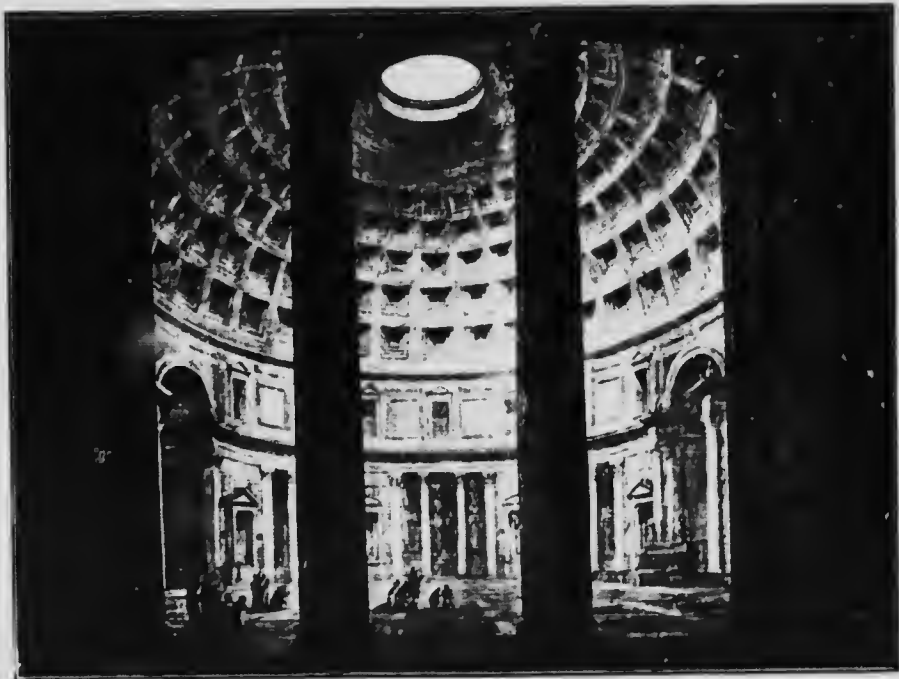
appellō	expūgnō	obtimeō	oppūgnō
dēspērō	exspectō	occupō	postulō

VERBS: THIRD AND FOURTH CONJUGATIONS.

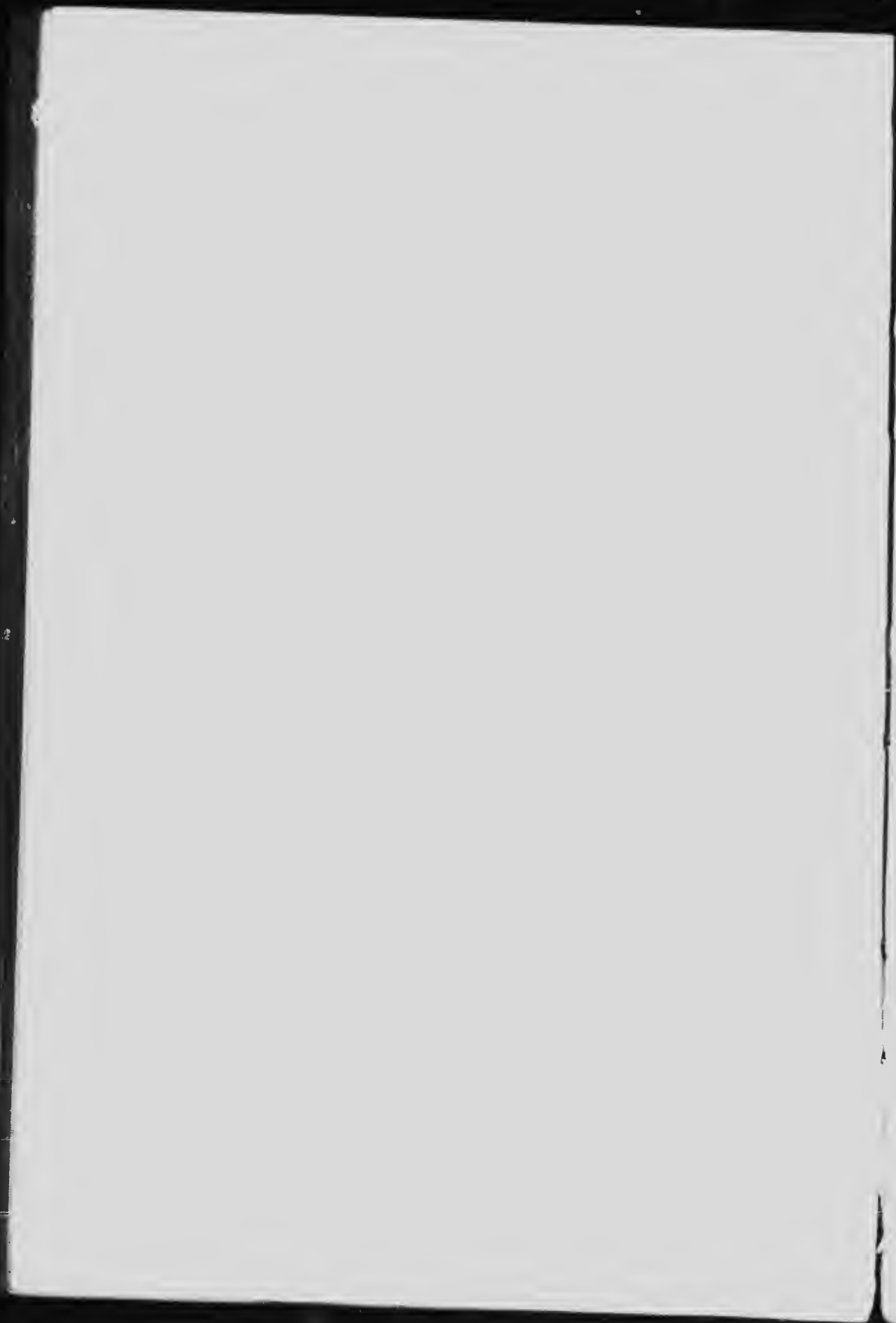
audiō	dēfendō	mittō	redūcō
cōgnōscō	discēdō	mūniō	relinquō
cōgō	dūcō	petō	trādō
contendō	gerō	pōnō	veniō
conveniō	impediō		



THE PANTHEON.



INTERIOR OF THE PANTHEON.



READING LESSON III.

THE SEIZURE OF THE SABINE MAIDENS.

111.

VOCABULARY.

muli-er, -eris, f., *woman.***Sabinī, ōrum, m.,** *the Sabines,* a tribe living near Rome.

Prīmō (*at first*) Rōma māgnūm numerū virōrum habēbat sed (*but*) paucās mulierēs. Propter inopiam mulierum Rōmulus, rēx Rōmānōrum, hōe (*this*) cōnsilium cēpit (*adopted*). Incolās multōrum oppidōrum ad lūdōs (*games*) convocāvit. Māgna multitudō Sabīnōrum cum mulieribus liberisque convēnit. Dum (*while*) Sabīnī in agrīs lūdōs spectant (*are watching*), subitō (*suddenly*) Rōmulus signum Rōmānīs dat. Rōmānī ad mulierēs contendunt, et multās filiās Sabīnōrum in mūnitiōnēs portant. Tum (*then*) prīncipēs Sabīnōrum lēgātōs ad Rōmulum mīsērunt et filiās postulāvērunt, sed Rōmānī praedam nōn trādidērunt. Itaque (*therefore*) propter māgnitudinem injūriæ, Sabīnī bellum cum populō Rōmānō gessērunt, et auxiliū ab reliquīs incolīs Italiæ petivērunt.

Prīmō cōpiæ Rōmānōrum Sabīnōs superāvērunt; multōs hominēs necāvērunt, et pecora frūmentumque abripuērunt (*carried off*), et multa oppida expūgnāvērunt. Sed post multa proelia, Tarpeia, puella Rōmāna, portam explorātōribus Sabīnōrum prōdidit (*betrayed*). Sabīnī per portam māgnās cōpiās in mūnitiōnēs Rōmānōrum mīsērunt. Rōmānī et Sabīnī āeriter (*fiercely*) pūgnant, et proelium diū (*for a long time*) est dubium (*undecided*). Subitō filiae Sabīnōrum inter milītēs contendunt; nōn sine māgnō periculō cōpiās ā proeliō retinent; Sabīnōs et Rōmānōs ad pācem et amicitiam vocant. Itaque

militēs arma dēponērunt (*laid aside*); et Rōmulus pācem et amicitiam cum p̄ncipibus Sabīnōrum cōfirmāvit. Sabīnī ex suis (*their own*) oppidis vicisque discēdunt et cum Rōmānīs habitant. Ita (*thus*) Rōma numerum incolārum dupheat (*doubles*).

(Tarpeia was punished for her treachery. She bargained with the Sabine leader that for reward she should receive what the soldiers wore on their left arms, meaning their gold bracelets. They, however, either mistaking her meaning or despising her treason, threw upon her the heavy shields which also they wore on their left arms. The weight of these soon crushed her to death.)



Arma : Arms.

LESSON XIX.

ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

112. Adjectives of the third declension are classified as adjectives of one, two or three terminations, according to the number of forms used in the nominative singular for the different genders.

Adjectives of three terminations end in **-er**, m., **-ris**, f., **-re**, n., and are all declined like **ācer**; adjectives of two terminations end in **-is**, m. and f., **-e**, n., and are all declined like **fortis**; adjectives of one termination for the most part end in **-s** or in **-x**, m., f., n., and are declined like **prūdēns** and **fēlix** respectively.

113. Paradigms.

ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

(a) **ācer**, *sharp*.

SINGULAR.	MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	NEUTER.
<i>Nom.</i>	ācer	āceris	ācere
<i>Gen.</i>	āceris	āceris	āceris
<i>Dat.</i>	ācerī	ācerī	ācerī
<i>Acc.</i>	ācerem	ācerem	ācere
<i>Voc.</i>	ācer	āceris	ācere
<i>Abl.</i>	ācerī	ācerī	ācerī
PLURAL.			
<i>Nom.</i>	ācerēs	ācerēs	āceria
<i>Gen.</i>	ācerium	ācerium	ācerium
<i>Dat.</i>	āceribus	āceribus	āceribus
<i>Acc.</i>	ācerēs	ācerēs	āceria
<i>Voc.</i>	ācerēs	ācerēs	āceria
<i>Abl.</i>	āceribus	āceribus	āceribus

(b) fortis, brave.

	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
	MAS. & FEM.	NEUT.	MAS. & FEM.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i>	fortis	forte	fortēs	fortia
<i>Gen.</i>	fortis	fortis	fortium	fortium
<i>Dat.</i>	fortī	fortī	fortibus	fortibus
<i>Acc.</i>	fortem	forte	fortēs	fortia
<i>Voc.</i>	fortis	forte	fortēs	fortia
<i>Abl.</i>	fortī	fortī	fortibus	fortibus

(c) fēlix, happy.

<i>Nom.</i>	fēlix	fēlix	fēlicēs	fēlicia
<i>Gen.</i>	fēlicis	fēlicis	fēlicium	fēlicium
<i>Dat.</i>	fēlicī	fēlicī	fēlicibus	fēlicibus
<i>Acc.</i>	fēlicem	fēlix	fēlicēs	fēlicia
<i>Voc.</i>	fēlix	fēlix	fēlicēs	fēlicia
<i>Abl.</i>	fēlicī	fēlicī	fēlicibus	fēlicibus

(d) prūdēns, prudent.

<i>Nom.</i>	prūdēns	prūdēns	prūdētēs	prūdēntia
<i>Gen.</i>	prūdētis	prūdētis	prūdētium	prūdētium
<i>Dat.</i>	prūdētī	prūdētī	prūdētibus	prūdētibus
<i>Acc.</i>	prūdēntem	prūdēns	prūdētēs	prūdēntia
<i>Voc.</i>	prūdēns	prūdēns	prūdētēs	prūdēntia
<i>Abl.</i>	prūdētī	prūdētī	prūdētibus	prūdētibus

114. (a) Observe carefully the case-endings of these adjectives as compared with the case-endings of the nouns of the third declension, given in 86 and 94. In which cases are the endings identical in noun and adjective? In which cases are the endings different?

(b) Notice, further, that Latin vocabularies give the nominative only of adjectives of two or three terminations, but the nominative and genitive of adjectives of one termination. See 115.

115.

VOCABULARY.

commūnis, e,	<i>common, general, public.</i>
du-plex, -plicis,	<i>twofold, double.</i>
eques-ter, -tris, -tre,	<i>of cavalry, cavalry.</i>
incolumis, e,	<i>safe, unharmed, intact.</i>
omnis, e,	<i>all.</i>
pār, paris,	<i>equal.</i>
ped-es, -itis, m.,	<i>foot-soldier; in plur., infantry.</i>
pedes-ter, -tris, tre,	<i>of infantry, infantry.</i>
pēs, pedis, m.,	<i>foot.</i>
rec-ēns, -entis,	<i>new, recent.</i>

EXERCISES.

116.

I.

1. Translate the following phrases* :— Commūnis salūs, commūne cōnsilium, duplex fossa, duplex mūrus, equestre proelium, omnēs Gallī, omnis Gallia, omnia arma, omnēs peditēs, omnēs pedēs, incolumis legiō, pār numerus, pedestrēs cōpiac, recēns injūria, recēns victōria.

II.

1. Animōs omnium sociōrum cōfirmat. 2. Peditēs omnia arma equitibus trādidērunt. 3. Dē commūni salūte dēspērāvimus. 4. Cum pedestribus cōpiis salūtem fugā † petiuit. 5. Parem numerum pedum omnēs hominēs habent. 6. Omnēs peditēs trāns duplicem fossam dūcēbat. 7. Propter recentēs injūriās Gallōrum

*These phrases all occur in Exercises II. and III. These and similar combinations should be given the pupil for practice in declension.

†Translate fugā here by *in flight* (literally, *by means of flight*).

obsidēs postulāvi. 8. Cum incolumi legiōne ex oppidō discessi. 9. Ante equestre proelium auxilium ā principibus petiuit. 10. Pedestrēs cōpiās in omnibus oppidīs collocat.

III.

1. They have fortified the camp with a double wall. 2. He does not see the danger of a cavalry battle. 3. He has learned the common plan of all the Gauls. 4. All came safe through the marshes. 5. Caesar has terrified all Gaul by (his) recent victory. 6. With an equal number of foot-soldiers and auxiliaries he was laying waste all the lands. 7. He hastens into Italy without (his) forces of infantry. 8. He replied to all the messengers. 9. They wounded the soldier's foot and side. 10. After the cavalry battles they sent envoys to treat for peace.

LESSON XX.

Sum : PRESENT INDICATIVE.

117.

Paradigm.

PRESENT INDICATIVE OF sum.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

1. sum, *I am.*1. sumus, *we are.*2. es, *thou art, you are.*2. estis, *you are.*3. est, *he (she or it) is.*3. sunt, *they are.*

- a. How far do the personal endings agree with those already learned? (The stem is *es-*, from which, in certain forms, *e* is omitted.)
- b. Review 54 and '64 on the agreement of a predicate noun or adjective with the subject.

118.

Illustrative Examples.

Iter est per prōvinciam, *there is a road through the province.*
Sunt itinera per silvam, *there are roads through the forest.*
Nōn est cōpia frūmentī, *there is not a supply of grain.*

- a. Note that Latin has no equivalent for the unemphatic introductory word *there*; the subject (which in English is transposed) is, of course, in the nominative case.

119. Hitherto the imperfect indicative has been translated quite differently from the perfect indicative; as,

dūcēbat, *he was leading, he used to lead;*
dūxit, *he led, he has led;*
appellābat, *he was calling, he used to call;*
appellāvit, *he called, he has called.*

But in such a sentence as *He led his forces annually against the enemy*, it is clear that *he led* has the force of *he used to lead*, and the Latin equivalent would therefore be **dūcēbat**, not **dūxit**.

So in the sentence *They called the island Britain*, if the meaning is that they were in the habit of so calling it, we should use **appellābant**, but **appellāvērunt** should be used if the sentence refers to the first naming of the island.

The English past tense, therefore, when used to express what was habitual or repeated, will be translated by the Latin imperfect indicative; when used merely to state that something happened in past time, by the Latin perfect indicative.

120.

VOCABULARY.

<i>aequus, a, um, fair, right.</i>	<i>Inimicus, a, um, unfriendly,</i>
<i>amicus, a, um, friendly.</i>	<i>hostile.</i>
<i>certus, a, um, fixed, certain.</i>	<i>Iniquus, a, um, unfair,</i>
<i>fortis, e, brave.</i>	<i>unjust.</i>
<i>gravis, e, heavy, severe,</i>	<i>jubeō, ēre, jussī, order.</i>
<i>serious.</i>	<i>levis, e, light, slight,</i>
<i>idōneus, a, um, fit, suitable.</i>	<i>unimportant.</i>

N.B.—Notice the use of the prefix *in-* to negative the meaning of the adjective to which it is joined ; so also *incertus, uncertain*, and *impār, unequal*.

EXERCISES.

121.

I.

1. *Belgae sunt fortēs.* 2. *Amīcī sumus.* 3. *Nōn inimicus es.* 4. *Locus nōn est idōneus.* 5. *Aequum est.* 6. *Māgnō in periculō estis.* 7. *Castra parva sunt.* 8. *Flūmen est inter equitēs et castra.* 9. *Insula ad Galliam spectābat.* 10. *Oppidum occupāvimus ; oppida tenēbāmus.* 11. *Jubēmus, jubēbāmus, jussimus.* 12. *Equestria proelia sunt levia.* 13. *Grave est bellum.* 14. *Rēx sum.* 15. *Oppida mūris et fossis mūniēbant.* 16. *Certum numerum militum misistī.* 17. *Fossa est ante oppidum.* 18. *Imperium Caesarī, virō fortī et idōneō, dedērunt.* 19. *Cōnsilium est inīquum.* 20. *In Galliā sunt vicī et oppida.* 21. *Imperium obtinēbat.*

II.

1. The men are brave and free. 2. The danger is slight. 3. The wounds are serious. 4. You are brave soldiers. 5. You are the king's daughter. 6. There is

great danger. 7. You are a leading man of the Britons. 8. You are leading. 9. They had lands across the river in Gaul. 10. The Britons dwelt in villages. 11. He ordered; he orders. 12. They were hastening. 13. There is a scarcity of grain. 14. The troops are fresh. 15. Victory is certain. 16. The camp is in a suitable place. 17. They brought their grain into the towns. 18. He named the town Rome; they called the inhabitants Romans. 19. There are brave men in the legion. 20. It is unfair. 21. The garrisons are equal.

LESSON XXI.

PRESENT INFINITIVE ACTIVE. COMPLEMENTARY
INFINITIVE.

122. The formation of the present infinitive in each of the four conjugations and in the irregular verb **sum** may be learned from the following paradigms.

Paradigms.

PRESENT INFINITIVE ACTIVE.

<i>First Conjugation.</i>	amāre, <i>to love.</i>
<i>Second Conjugation.</i>	monēre, <i>to advise.</i>
<i>Third Conjugation.</i>	regere, <i>to rule.</i>
<i>Fourth Conjugation.</i>	audire, <i>to hear.</i>
<i>Irregular Verb sum.</i>	esse, <i>to be.</i>

a. Notice that it is the present infinitive endings that are given in vocabularies, in order to show to which of the conjugations a verb belongs.

123.

Illustrative Examples.

Locum oppugnare contendit,	<i>he hastens to attack the place.</i>
Copiās locum tenere jubet,	<i>he orders the troops to hold the place.</i>
Discēdere contendunt,	<i>they hasten to depart.</i>
Sociōs jubent convenire,	<i>they order the allies to as- semble.</i>

- a. In each of these sentences notice how one verb completes the meaning of the other. The form so used is in Latin, as in English, the infinitive.
- b. In the first and third sentences the infinitive has the same subject as the principal verb. In the second and fourth sentences the subjects of the two verbs are different, and that of the infinitive is in the accusative case.
- c. The infinitive used in this way is called the *Complementary Infinitive*. Usually it precedes the governing verb, and is itself preceded by its subject and object (if expressed).

Rule.—The subject of the infinitive, when separately expressed, is put in the accusative.

124.

Illustrative Examples.

Aequum est respondere,	<i>it is right to reply.</i>
Nōn aequum est Gallōs bellum gerere,	<i>it is not right for the Gauls to wage war.</i>

- a. In these sentences notice (1) that the infinitive is used as the subject of the verb **est**, (2) that neither the introductory *for* nor the representative subject *it* is expressed in Latin by a separate word, and (3) that the predicate adjective modifying the subject infinitive is neuter.

125.

VOCABULARY.

audeō, ēre,	venture, dare.
coepī* (used in the perfect tenses only),	began.
cōgō, ere, coēgī,*	compel, force.
cōstit-uō, ere, -uī,	determine.
cotīdiē (adverb),	daily, every day.
difficilis, e,	difficult, hard.
facilis, e,	easy.
per-moveō, ēre, -mōvī,	influence; alarm.
perterreō, ēre, uī,	terrify, frighten.
per-veniō, ire, -vēnī,	come.

Phrases : **pervenio ad** or **in** with acc., *arrive at, reach.*
discēdō ab with abl., *leave.*

N.B.—In compounds **per** has the force of (1) *through*, and (2) more frequently of *thoroughly, completely*.

EXERCISES.

126.

I.

1. Bellum gerere cōstituunt; bellum eum populō Rōmānō gerere nōn audēmus. 2. Ab signīs discēdēbant; militēs ab signīs discēdere coepērunt. 3. Difficile est Rōmānōs per errēre. 4. Frūmentum ex agrīs cotīdiē in castra comportābant. 5. Ad flūmen pervenimus; ad flūmen Rhēnum pervēnimus. 6. Nōn aequum est Gallōs agrōs sociōrum vāstāre. 7. Lēgātum cum omnibus equitibus locum tenēre jussit. 8. Britannōs arma trādere coēgit et obsidēs dare. 9. Nōn facile est Caesarem permovēre. 10. Prīncipēs cotīdiē ad Caesarem veniēbant.

* In **coepī**, **oe** is a diphthong; in **coēgī**, **o** and **e** belong to different syllables.

II.

1. The cavalry began to lay waste the lands of the allies. 2. Daily, with all (his) cavalry, Caesar laid waste the lands of the Britons. 3. They determined to send ambassadors to treat for peace; the envoys reached the camp. 4. I determined to hasten to seek safety by flight. 5. It is difficult for the scouts to find out the road. 6. He ordered the soldiers to leave the fortifications. 7. It is not easy to compel the legions to be obedient. 8. We began to be in great danger. 9. It terrifies the chief men; it does not influence the king. 10. They did not venture to pitch (their) camp on the bank of the river.

LESSON XXII.

PLUPERFECT INDICATIVE ACTIVE.

127.

Illustrative Examples.

Pūgnāvī, *I have fought.*Pūgnāveram, *I had fought.*Mīsī, *I have sent.*Miserās, *you (s.) had sent.*Jussī, *I have ordered.*Jusserat, *he had ordered.*Vēnī, *I have come.*Vēnerāmus, *we had come.*Dedī, *I have given.*Dederātis, *you (pl.) had given.*Tenuī, *I have held.*Tenuerant, *they had held.*

a. In the forms given in the second column of Latin words, notice (1) the personal endings, (2) the new element **-era-** added to the perfect stem in each form, (3) the translation by means of *had*. This tense is known as the Pluperfect Indicative Active.*

*The Latin pluperfect is equivalent to the English past perfect (or pluperfect), and is used to mark an act as completed or taking place before some point in past time mentioned or implied.

128.

Paradigms.

PLUPERFECT INDICATIVE ACTIVE.

First Conj. Second Conj. Third Conj. Fourth Conj.

SINGULAR.

1. amāveram	monueram	rēxeram	audīveram
2. amāverās	monuerās	rēxerās	audīverās
3. amāverat	monuerat	rēxerat	audīverat

PLURAL.

1. amāverāmus	monuerāmus	rēxerāmus	audīverāmus
2. amāverātis	monuerātis	rēxerātis	audīverātis
3. amāverant	monuerant	rēxerant	audīverant

129.

Paradigms.

PERFECT OF **sum.**

PLUPERFECT OF **sum.**

SING.	PLUR.	SING.	PLUR.
1. fuī	fuimus	fueram	fuerāmus
2. fuistī	fuistis	fuerās	fuerātis
3. fuit	fuērunt	fuerat	fuerant

130.

VOCABULARY.

altitū-dō, -dinis, f., *height, depth.*

com-mittō, ere, -mīsī, *send or bring together.*

dexter, tra, trum, *right.*

fortitū-dō, -dinis, f., *bravery.*

lātītū-dō, -dinis, f., *width.*

littera, ae, f., *letter (of alphabet); in plural, a despatch, a letter, or despatches, letters.*

longitū-dō, -dinis, f., *length.*

māgnitū-dō, -dinis, f., *greatness, extent, size.*

multitū-dō, -dinis, f., *large number, amount.*

sinister, tra, trum, *left.*

Phrase: proelium committō, join (or begin) battle, engage.

N.B.—The suffix **-tūdō** is used to form from adjectives abstract nouns denoting quality or condition. It appears in English in the form *-tude*.

EXERCISES.

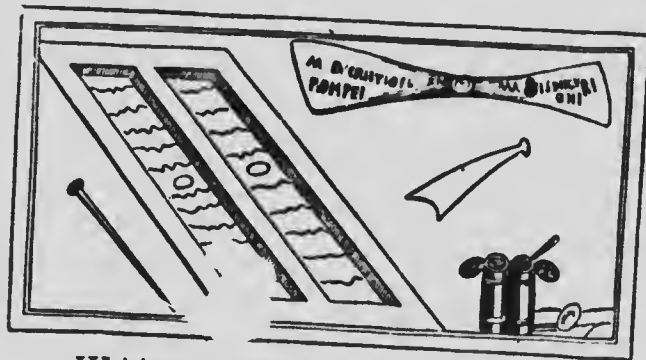
131.

I.

1. Iter cōgnōverant. 2. Litterās miseram. 3. Cotidiē litterās ad Caesarem mittēbāmus. 4. Cōpiās proelium committere jusserat. 5. Proelium equestre commiserātis. 6. Legiōnem ā dextrō latere oppūgnāverant. 7. Sinistrum latus vulnerās; dextrum latus vulnerāverās. 8. Cum fortitūdine pūgnāvērunt; māgnā cum fortitūdine pūgnāverant. 9. Propter lātitudinem fossae mūrīque altitudinem oppidum oppūgnāre nōn audēbāmus. 10. Māgnā cum multitudīne equitum bellum gesserās. 11. Cōpiīs cotidiē imperat; prīncipibus imperāverat. 12. Ex nūntiīs litterisque māgnitudinem periculi cōgnōverant. 13. Rēx fuerat; amīcī fuistis.

II.

1. He has hastened; he had hastened. 2. They were pitching (their) camp; they had pitched (their) camp. 3. We had collected a large number of men. 4. You had compelled the men to surrender (their) arms. 5. On account of the depth of the river we had not reached the island. 6. The chief man we called king. 7. They



Writing Implements and Materials.

had grain and cattle; they had had an abundance of grain and cattle. 8. They had begun to join battle on the left flank. 9. The scouts had learned the length of the right side of the camp. 10. It is not right to surrender (one's) arms; we had surrendered (our) arms. 11. From despatches I had found out about the width of the river Rhine. 12. On account of the extent of the marshes we had determined to leave the place.

LESSON XXIII.

FOURTH DECLENSION.

132. Nouns of the fourth declension have their genitive singular in **-ūs**. Most nouns of this declension end in **-us** in the nominative singular and are masculine; a few end in **-ū** and are neuter.

133.

Paradigms.

FOURTH DECLENSION.

SINGULAR.

<i>Nom.</i>	fructus (<i>fruit</i>)	-us	cornū (<i>horn</i>)	-ū
<i>Gen.</i>	fructūs	-ūs	cornūs	-ūs
<i>Dat.</i>	fructuī	-uī	cornū	-ū
<i>Acc.</i>	fructum	-um	cornū	-ū
<i>Voc.</i>	fructus	-us	cornū	-ū
<i>Abl.</i>	fructū	-ū	cornū	-ū

PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	fructūs	-ūs	cornua	-ua
<i>Gen.</i>	fructuum	-uum	cornuum	-uum
<i>Dat.</i>	fructibus	-ibus	cornibus	-ibus
<i>Acc.</i>	fructūs	-ūs	cornua	-ua
<i>Voc.</i>	fructūs	-ūs	cornua	-ua
<i>Abl.</i>	fructibus	-ibus	cornibus	-ibus

134.

VOCABULARY.

adventus, ūs, m., <i>arrival, approach.</i>	exercitus, ūs, m., <i>army.</i>
cornū, ūs, n., <i>horn; (of an army), wing.</i>	lacus, ūs, m., <i>lake.</i>
discessus, ūs, m., <i>departure, withdrawal.</i>	peditātus, ūs, m., <i>infantry.</i>
equitātus, ūs, m., <i>cavalry.</i>	portus, ūs, m., <i>harbor.</i>
	prīncipātus, ūs, m., <i>leadership.</i>
	senātus, ūs, m., <i>senate.</i>

N.B.—**Equitātus** and **peditātus** are collective nouns, used in the singular with the same meaning as the plurals **equitēs** and **peditēs**.

EXERCISES.

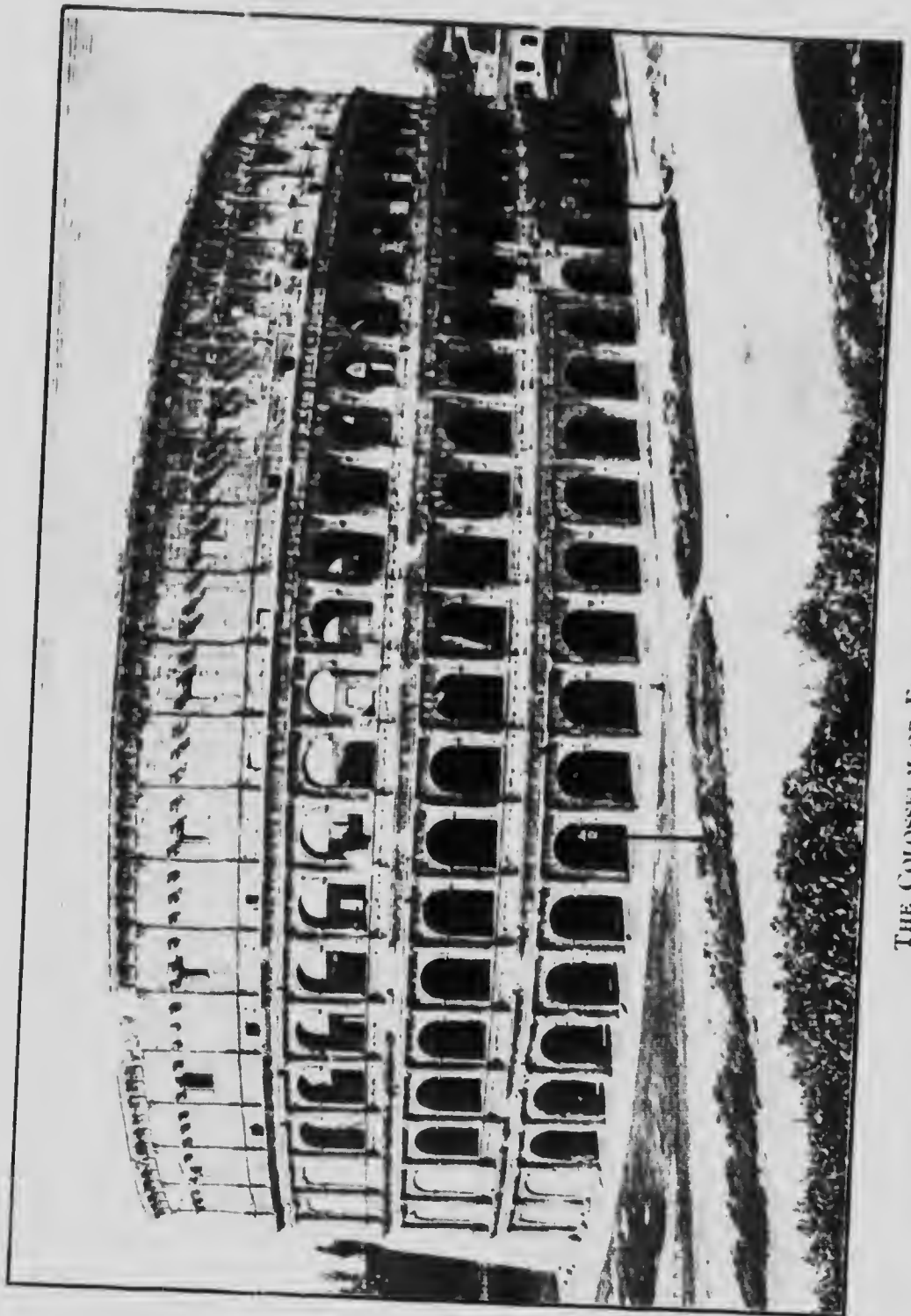
135.

I.

1. Omnem senātum convenire jussit. 2. Lēgātōs ab omnibus exercitibus convenire jusserat. 3. In dextrō cornū omnem equitātum collocat. 4. A lacū ad ōceanum contenderāmus. 5. Caesarī prīncipātum et imperium trādunt. 6. Cum omnibus cōpiīs peditātūs equitātūsque ad portum perveni. 7. Dē adventū Caesaris cōgnōverāmus. 8. Post discessum exercitūs litterās ad senātum mīsit. 9. Cum equitātū proelium commiserant. 10. Dē māgnitūdine portuum cōgnōscit.

II.

1. We hastened from the harbor to the lake. 2. The plunder he had given to the cavalry. 3. With the rest of the infantry he hastened to the right wing. 4. Few harbors are suitable. 5. We had determined to await Caesar's arrival. 6. He slew the leading men and all the senate. 7. He holds the leadership of Gaul. 8. He found out through scouts about the departure of the armies. 9. He gave orders daily to the armies. 10. All had come safe to the harbors.



THE COLOSSEUM OR FLAVIAN AMPHITHEATRE.

136.

WORD LIST B.

ABSTRACT NOUNS.

plenty	number	safety	bravery
scarcity	extent	peace	valor
length	amount	friendship	spirit
width	arrival	wrongdoing	leadership
height	departure	nature	design
depth			aid

MISCELLANEOUS NOUNS.

river	marsh	king	man
lake	road	chief	cattle
harbor	territory	senate	work

WAR : NOUNS.

army	scout	baggage
legion	auxiliaries	standard
soldier	right wing	arms
foot-soldier	left wing	fortification
horse-soldier	flank	winter quarters
infantry	column	cavalry battle
cavalry	march	wound

MILITARY PHRASES.

pitch a camp	send despatch	ask aid
leave (a place)	await reinforcements	seize
reach (a place)	demand hostages	hold command
hinder the march	surrender hostages	defend
learn the plans	come to treat for	join battle
give the signal	peace	lead back
by forced marches	establish friendship	fresh troops

VERBS WITH COMPLEMENTARY INFINITIVE.

order	venture	determine
began	compel	hasten

ADJECTIVES.

large	many	easy	safe
small	few	hard	suitable
high	all	heavy	brave
long	remaining	light	free
wide	frequent	fair	double
deep	fixed	unfair	new

READING LESSON IV.

THE BATTLE OF THE HORATHI AND THE CURIATHI.

137.

VOCABULARY.

Albānī, ōrum, m., *the Albans, the people of Alba.*

frā-ter, -tris, m., *brother.*

sed, *conjunction, but.*

Diū (*for a long time*) fuerant Albānī et Rōmānī amīcī. Sed Tullus Hostilius, tertius (*third*) rēx Rōmānōrum, propter levēs injūriās bellum cum Albānīs gerere cōstituit, et māgnās cōpiās equitātūs peditātūsque contrā Albānōs misit. Principēs Albānōrum, ubi (*when*) dē cōsiliō rēgis cōgnōvērunt, cōpiās omnēs convenire jussērunt et sociōs cōgere coepērunt. Exercitūs nōndum (*not yet*) proelium commiserant, cum (*when*) nūntius ā senātū Albānōrum ad rēgem Tullum vēnit. "Tulle," inquit (*said*) nūntius, "mē (*me*) misērunt Albānī. Amicitiam populī Rōmānī petimus, sed adventus exercitūs Rōmānī nōn nōs (*us*) perterret. Nōn dē victōriā dēspērāmus. Difficile est liberum populum superāre; māgnās cōpiās equestrēs pedestrēsque habēmus, et militēs Albānōrum fortēs integrīque sunt. Sed nōn aequum est multōs amīcōs necāre propter injūriās paucōrum inimicōrum (*enemies*)."

Tullus nūntium audīvit et respondit, " Iniquum est, et omnēs incolae Italiae amici esse dēbent (*ought*). Sed populus Rōmānus principātum et imperium omnis Italiae obtinēre cōstituit, et Albāni liberi esse cōstituērunt neque (*and not*) imperiō populi Rōmāni pārere. Sed facile est exercitūs ā proeliō revocāre et parvum numerum militum jubere prō (*on behalf of, prep. with abl. case*) reliquis dē principātū pūgnāre." Hōc (*this*) cōsiliū Albāni probāvērunt (*approved*). In exercitū Rōmānōrum fuērunt trēs (*three*) fortēs frātēs, quōs (*whom*) appellābant Horātiōs. H's (*these*) Tullus jussit prō reliquis Rōmānis pūgnār. Albāni parem numerum frātum dēlēgērunt (*chose*) quōs appellābant Cūriātiōs.

(Concluded in 163.)



Murus et Porta : City Wall and Gate.
The Porta Appia in the Aurelian Wall, Rome.

LESSON XXIV.

PRINCIPAL PARTS. PERFECT INDICATIVE PASSIVE.

138. (a) The Principal Parts of a Latin verb are certain forms from which, as starting points, the whole verb may be inflected. In the regular Latin verb the Principal Parts are four in number, three of which have already been met with in the preceding lessons (namely, the present indicative active, the present infinitive active and the perfect indicative active).

(b) The four Principal Parts of the model verbs of the several conjugations are as follows :

Conj. I.	amō	amāre	amāvī	amātum
Conj. II.	moneō	monēre	monuī	monitum
Conj. III.	regō	regere	rēxī	rēctum
Conj. IV.	audiō	audire	audīvī	auditum

The first and second of these principal parts give the *present* stem and the conjugation; the third gives the *perfect* stem, from which the perfect active system is formed; the last gives the *participial* stem (or, as it is also called, the *supine* stem), from which the perfect passive system is formed.

139.

Illustrative Examples.

Amātus sum,	<i>I have been loved,</i>	or	<i>I was loved.</i>
Amātus es,	<i>you (s.) have been loved,</i>	or	<i>you were loved.</i>
Amātus est,	<i>he has been loved,</i>	or	<i>he was loved.</i>
Amātī sumus,	<i>we have been loved,</i>	or	<i>we were loved.</i>
Amātī estis,	<i>you (pl.) have been loved,</i>	or	<i>you were loved.</i>
Amātī sunt,	<i>they have been loved,</i>	or	<i>they were loved.</i>

Similarly,

Monitus sum,	<i>I have been advised,</i>	or	<i>I was advised.</i>
Rēctus sum,	<i>I have been ruled,</i>	or	<i>I was ruled.</i>
Auditus sum,	<i>I have been heard,</i>	or	<i>I was heard.</i>

a. In these compound forms (known as the Perfect Indicative Passive) observe (1) the relation of the first element in each to the principal parts in 138; (2) the use of the present indicative of **sum** to complete the form; (3) the twofold translation. Compare the twofold translation of the perfect indicative active (101).

140.

Illustrative Examples.

Filia monita est, *the daughter was advised.*
Auditum est, *it has been heard.*
Cōpiae collocātae sunt, *the troops were stationed.*
Oppida firmāta sunt, *the towns have been strengthened.*

a. Observe how the form (known as the Perfect Participle Passive) which is combined with the verb **sum** to make the perfect indicative passive, changes in gender and number to agree with the subject.

141. There are no uniform or regular ways of forming the perfect indicative passive from either the present or the perfect stem, and recourse must be had to the fourth of the principal parts. But, as a rule,

verbs whose perfect active ends in -āvi	have -ātus sum,
" " " " " " -ivi	" -itus sum,
" " " " " " -ui	" -itus sum,
" " " " " " -si or -i	" -tus* sum.

The vocabulary which follows gives the principal parts of the most important verbs which have occurred in the previous lessons. Compounds (like **reducō** and **committō**) are like the simple verbs. For other words the pupil is referred to the general vocabulary at the end of the book.

* Where the verb stem ends in a consonant, -tus often becomes -sus or -sus.

142.

VOCABULARY.

First Conjugation.

The verbs hitherto used, like **amō**, have **-ō**, **-āre**, **-āvī**, **-ātum**.

But **dā**, **dare**, **dedī**, **datum**.

Second Conjugation.

Habeō and **terreō**, like **moneō**, have **-eō**, **-ēre**, **-uī**, **-itum**.

But **compleō**, **ēre**, **complēvī**, **complētum**,
jubeō, **ēre**, **jussī**, **jussum**,
moveō, **ēre**, **mōvī**, **mōtum**,
videō, **ēre**, **vidī**, **vīsum**.

Third Conjugation.

Cōgnōscō, **ere**, **cōgnōvī**, **cōgnōtum**,
cōgō, **ere**, **coēgī**, **coāctum**,
dūcō, **ere**, **dūxī**, **ductum**,
gerō, **ere**, **gessī**, **gestum**,
mittō, **ere**, **mīsī**, **missum**,
petō, **ere**, **petīvī**, **petitum**,
pōnō, **ere**, **posuī**, **positum**,
relinquō, **ere**, **reliquī**, **relictum**,
trādō, **ere**, **trādīdī**, **trāditum**.

Fourth Conjugation.

Mūniō and **impediō**, like **audiō**, have **-iō**, **-īre**, **-īvī**, **-itum**.
 But **veniō**, **īre**, **vēnī**, **ventum**.

EXERCISES.

143. (a) *On Conjugations I. and II.*

I.

1. Oppidum occupātum est. 2. Agrī vāstātī sunt.
3. Militēs perterritī sunt. 4. Signum datum est. 5. Belgae superātī sunt. 6. Fossa complēta est. 7. Vulnerātus sum. 8. Servī venīre jussī sunt. 9. Servōs

venire jussī. 10. Revocātī estis ; audita es. 11. Convocātī sumus. 12. Proelia nūntiāta sunt. 13. Hiberna expūgnāta sunt. 14. Equus vulnerātus est. 15. Eques vulnerātus est. 16. Virī vīsī sunt. 17. Castra mōta sunt. 18. Britannī permōtī sunt. 19. Remōtae sumus. 20. Oppida oppūgnāta sunt.

II.

1. The province has been laid waste. 2. The leading men have been called together. 3. The legions were recalled. 4. The army was terrified. 5. Hostages have been given. 6. The camp was filled. 7. We were seen. 8. You have been ordered. 9. The lands were seized. 10. They have been wounded. 11. The camp was moved. 12. The allies were alarmed. 13. The horse has been removed. 14. The cavalry were stationed. 15. The place (the town, the camp) was attacked. 16. The armies (the troops, the reinforcements) have been conquered.

(b) *On Conjugations III. and IV.*

III.

1. Cōnsilia cōgnita sunt. 2. Bellum gestum est. 3. Hiberna mūnīta sunt. 4. Cōpiae reductae sunt. 5. Multitūdō coācta est. 6. Missus sum ; missī estis. 7. Proelium commissum est. 8. Reducta es ; reductae sumus. 9. Audītum est ; hominēs audītī sunt. 10. Praesidium relictum est ; legiōnēs relictāe sunt. 11. Rīpa mūnīta est. 12. Obsidēs trādītī sunt. 13. Auxilium petītum est. 14. Exercitus ductus est ; exercitūs reductī sunt. 15. Iter impeditum est. 16. Auxilia missa sunt ; impedimenta missa sunt.

IV.

1. Peace was sought. 2. The place has been fortified.
 3. Scouts have been sent. 4. It has been ascertained.
 5. Troops were collected. 6. The legions have been led; I was led. 7. A letter was sent; letters were sent; we were sent. 8. Wars have been waged. 9. The plunder was left; the baggage was left. 10. The arms have been surrendered. 11. The envoys were heard. 12. You have been compelled. 13. The foot-soldiers have been hindered. 14. Messengers were sent. 15. The column was led back; the camp was pitched. 16. The children were surrendered.

LESSON XXV.

ABLATIVE OF AGENT. ABLATIVE OF MEANS.

144.

Illustrative Examples.

Cōpiae agrōs vāstāvērunt, troops, have laid waste the fields.

Agri ā cōpiis vāstātī sunt, the fields have been laid waste by troops.

Caesar Gallōs superāvit, Caesar conquered the Gauls.

Galli ā Caesare superātī sunt, the Gauls were conquered by Caesar.

- a. Observe that in changing to the passive voice (1) the *object* of the active verb becomes the *subject* of the passive verb, and (2) the *subject* of the active verb is expressed by the ablative case governed by the preposition *ā* (or *ab*).
 This ablative is called the Ablative of the Agent.
- b. In what other way also is the preposition *ā* or *ab* translated? (48).

145.

Illustrative Examples.

Fossa aquā complēta est, *the trench was filled with water.*
Locus fossā mūnitus est, *the place was protected by a trench.*
Māgnitūdine periculī permōtī sunt, *they were influenced by the greatness of the danger.*

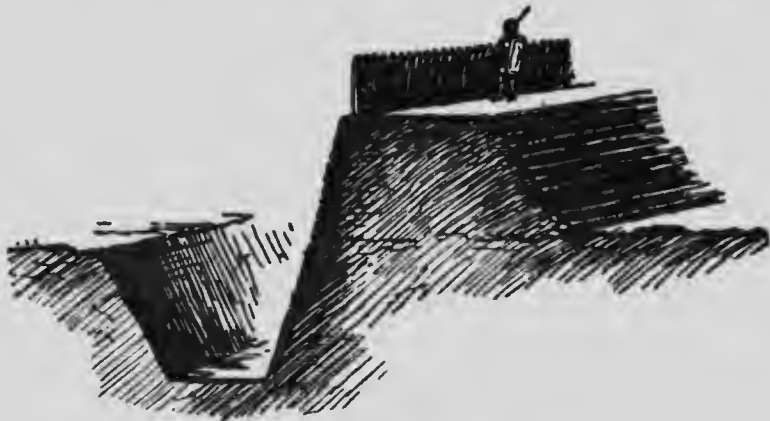
- a. Observe how the ablative without a preposition is used to express that *by means of which* something is done. This is called the Ablative of the Means or Instrument. In English sometimes *by* and sometimes *with* is the preposition used.
- b. In what other ways may *with* and *by* be translated into Latin? (47 and 144).

146.

Illustrative Examples.

Britannia est insula, *Britain is an island.*
Insula Britannia appellāta est, *the island was called Britain.*
Māgnus appellābātur, *he was called great.*
Caesar rēx nōn factus est, *Caesar was not made king.*

- (a) Observe that a predicate nominative (noun or adjective) may follow the passive voice of certain verbs, such as verbs of *calling*, *choosing*, *making* and *regarding*, as well as the verb **sum**. (Compare 54.)



Fossa et Vallum : Trench and Rampart.

147.

VOCABULARY.

cēdō, ere, cessī, cessum,	<i>give way, retire.</i>
com-pellō, ere, -pulī, -pulsum,	<i>drive (together).</i>
con-cēdō, ere, -cessī, cessum,	<i>grant, yield.</i>
ē-dūcō, ere, -dūxī, -ductum,	<i>lead out.</i>
ē-mittō, ere, -misī, -missum,	<i>send out.</i>
ex-cēdō, ere, -cessī, -cessum,	<i>withdraw.</i>
ex-pellō, ere, -pulī, -pulsum,	<i>drive out.</i>
pellō, ere, pepulī, pulsum,	<i>drive, defeat.</i>
re-pellō, ere, reppulī, -pulsum,	<i>drive back, repulse.</i>
vāllum, ī, n.,	<i>wall, rampart.</i>

N.B.—Observe the use of *ē* or *ex* in compounds, with the force of *out*. Also note the difference in form between *pellō* and its compounds in the perfect active.

EXERCISES.

148.

I.

1. Obsidēs ā Gallīs Caesarī datī sunt; obsidēs ā Galliā ad Italiam missī sunt. 2. Castra lātō vāllō et duplicī fossā ā militibus mūnīta sunt. 3. Ab opere revocātus sum; ā principibus rēx appellātus es. 4. Ex silvīs ab equitibus expulsī sumus. 5. Altitūdine mūrōrum repulsī sumus. 6. Per servōs * Caesar discessum Gallōrum cōgnōvit. 7. Ā Caesare per explorātōrēs cōgnitum est. 8. Fugā sociōrum permōtī sunt. 9. Cōpiae pulsae sunt; cēdere coāctae sunt. 10. Ā senātū multitudō hominum ex agrīs coācta est. 11. Jussī estis ā lēgātō ex procliō excēdere. 12. Legiō longō itinere † ēducta est; māgnīs itineribus ad oceanum pervēnit. 13. Cum omnī equitātū ā rēge ēmissus est. 14. Praeda militibus

* *Per* with the accusative is frequently used to express the person *through* whom anything is done, that is, the *secondary agent*. It is so used with both the active and the passive voice.

† The *route by which* one goes is included under the Ablative of Means.

concessa est. 15. In flūmen ā Germānis compulsī sunt.
 16. Adventū cōpiārum perterrita est. 17. Jussus sum
 ā lēgātō omnēs cōpiās ex hibernis ēdūcere.

II.

1. Envoys were sent by Caesar ; they came from the province. 2. The walls were filled with men ; the trench was filled by the men. 3. They were terrified by the departure of the leading men. 4. They were driven back by the cavalry ; they were repulsed by the fortifications. 5. The troops repulsed the Britons from the ramparts. 6. The place was called Rome ; the inhabitants were called Romans. 7. The land was laid waste by the Germans. 8. We have been called friends by the senate of the Roman people. 9. We have been driven out of (our) lands by the senate and the Roman people. 10. The town was fortified by the inhabitants with a wall and a trench. 11. You were compelled by the king's son to grant land to all the leading men. 12. All the cattle have been driven out of the fields. 13. The cavalry were led out by the lieutenant. 14. He sent out the cavalry by the left gate. 15. We were not ordered by Caesar to retire with the rest of the army. 16. All the towns were taken by storm by the Roman armies. 17. We were alarmed by the scarcity of grain.

LESSON XXVI.

IMPERFECT INDICATIVE OF **Sum**. PLUPERFECT
 INDICATIVE PASSIVE.

149. The Imperfect Indicative of the irregular verb **sum** has not the **-ba-** which in the four regular conjugations is characteristic of that tense.

Paradigm.

IMPERFECT INDICATIVE OF **sum**.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. eram, <i>I was (I used to be).</i>	erāmus, <i>we were.</i>
2. erās, <i>you were.</i>	erātis, <i>you were.</i>
3. erat, <i>he (she or it) was.</i>	erant, <i>they were.</i>

150. Review the formation of the pluperfect indicative active (128) and of the perfect indicative passive (139) before learning the following paradigms of the pluperfect indicative passive.

Paradigms.

PLUPERFECT INDICATIVE PASSIVE.

First Conjugation.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. amātus eram (<i>I had been loved</i>)	amātī erāmus
2. " erās	" erātis
3. " erat	" erant

Similarly,

Second Conjugation.

monitus eram

Third Conjugation.

rēctus eram

Fourth Conjugation.

audītus eram

- a. How far does the pluperfect indicative passive resemble in form the pluperfect indicative active? How far does it resemble the perfect indicative passive? The changes in gender and number noted in 140 are found in the pluperfect tense also.

151.

Illustrative Examples.

Missus est,	<i>he was (or has been) sent.</i>
Rōmānus est,	<i>he is a Roman.</i>
Jussī sunt,	<i>they were ordered.</i>
Fortēs sunt,	<i>they are brave.</i>
Missus erat,	<i>he had been sent.</i>
Rōmānus erat,	<i>he was a Roman.</i>

- a. Observe the difference in translation according as the predicate of the verb **sum** is the perfect participle passive or is an adjective or noun.

152.

VOCABULARY.

ad-dūcō, ere, -dūxī, -ductum,	<i>bring ; influence.</i>
circum-veniō, ire, -vēnī, -ventum,	<i>surround.</i>
cōn-sistō, ere, -stitī,	<i>take up position, halt.</i>
dubitō, āre, āvī, ātum,	<i>hesitate, have doubts.</i>
faciō, ere, fēcī, factum,	<i>do, make.</i>
impetus, ūs, m.,	<i>attack, onset.</i>
in-struō, ere, -strūxī, -strūctum,	<i>draw up, arrange.</i>
militāris, e,	<i>military.</i>
sus-tineō, ēre, -tinuī, -tentum,	<i>withstand, sustain, endure.</i>
ūsus, ūs, m.,	<i>experience.</i>

Phrases: impetum faciō, make an attack.*

militāris ūsus, experience in war.

EXERCISES.

153.

I.

1. Pāx ā senātū facta erat ; senātus pācem fēcerat.
2. Locus erat idōneus ; locus idōneus mūnitus erat.
3. Proelium committere dubitāverātis. 4. Inopiā frūmentī adductus eram. 5. Militārem ūsum habēbat.
6. Fossa erat ante oppidum. 7. Militēs in dextrō cornū cōstiterant. 8. Circumventī sumus ; circumventī erāmus. 9. Impetus ab omnibus equitibus factus erat.
10. Equitātum peditātumque instrūxerat ; cōpiae equitātūs peditātūsque instrūctae erant. 11. Castra parva erant. 12. Silva est inter flūmina. 13. Impetum cum fortitudīne sustinuimus. 14. Vir fortis erat ; vir fortis erat appellātus. 15. Homō sum. 16. Facile est ; difficile erat. 17. Coeperant in māgnō periculō esse.

* With this phrase *on* is to be translated by *in* with the accusative.

II.

1. He was a slave; the slave was made king. 2. They had brought hostages to Caesar; hostages had been brought. 3. The column had been compelled to halt. 4. He had had doubts about the column. 5. The columns had been surrounded by the cavalry. 6. The allies used to be free. 7. You had had great experience. 8. All the rest of the Belgians were in arms. 9. The military standards had been left behind. 10. I had been ordered to draw up the forces; the forces had been drawn up. 11. We were in Caesar's army. 12. Messengers were sent from all the villages. 13. It was not right. 14. It had not been done by the boys. 15. An attack has been made; we made an attack. 16. You had withstood the legions. 17. There was a great abundance of catt'e.



Signa Militaria : Military Standards.

LESSON XXVII.

FIFTH DECLENSION. ORDINAL NUMERALS.

154. (a) Nouns of the fifth declension have their genitive singular in **-ei**. Nouns of this declension are feminine, with the exception of **diēs** and its compound **meridiēs**, which are masculine.

(b) Most nouns of this declension are used only in the singular; a few are occasionally found also in the nominative and accusative plural. **Diēs** and **rēs** alone exhibit the complete declension.

155.

Paradigms.

FIFTH DECLENSION.

SINGULAR.

<i>Nom.</i>	diēs (<i>day</i>)	rēs (<i>thing</i>)	-ēs
<i>Gen.</i>	diēi	rei	-ēi (ei)
<i>Dat.</i>	diēi	rei	-ēi (ei)
<i>Acc.</i>	diem	rem	-em
<i>Voc.</i>	diēs	rēs	-ēs
<i>Abl.</i>	diē	rē	-ē

PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	diēs	rēs	-ēs
<i>Gen.</i>	diērum	rērum	-ērum
<i>Dat.</i>	diēbus	rēbus	-ēbus
<i>Acc.</i>	diēs	rēs	-ēs
<i>Voc.</i>	diēs	rēs	-ēs
<i>Ab:</i>	diēbus	rēbus	-ēbus

a. Note that in the genitive and dative singular, the ending is **-ēi** after a vowel, but **-ei** after a consonant.

156. (a) The ordinal numerals (denoting *first, second, third, etc.*) are declinable, like other adjectives in Latin, and agree in gender, number and case with the nouns

they qualify. They are all of the first and second declensions, like **bonus** (65).

(b) The following ordinals should be learned first; a more complete list is given in 524.

primus, a, um,	<i>first.</i>	sextus, a, um,	<i>sixth.</i>
secundus, a, um,	<i>second.</i>	septimus, a, um,	<i>seventh.</i>
tertius, a, um,	<i>third.</i>	octāvus, a, um,	<i>eighth.</i>
quārtus, a, um,	<i>fourth.</i>	nōnus, a, um,	<i>ninth.</i>
quīntus, a, um,	<i>fifth.</i>	decimus, a, um,	<i>tenth.</i>

157.

VOCABULARY.

aciēs, ēī, f.,	<i>line of battle, line.</i>
diēs, ēī, m.,	<i>day.</i>
fidēs, eī, f.,	<i>faith, faithfulness, fidelity.</i>
hōra, ae, f.,	<i>hour.</i>
meridiēs, ēī, m.,	<i>midday, noon.</i>
rēs, rei, f.,	<i>thing, affair, circumstance.</i>
spēs, speī, f.,	<i>hope.</i>

Phrase: rēs militāris, the art of war.

EXERCISES.

158.

I.

1. Militēs in aciē instrūctī erant. 2. Cum tertiā legiōne in prōvinciā hiemāmus. 3. Post diem septimum equitātus revocātus erat. 4. Multis rēbus adductī erant. 5. Dē fidē quīntae legiōnis dubitābat. 6. Inter aciēs ante meridiem proclium equestre commiserunt. 7. Animi militum spē auxiliī cōfirmātī erant. 8. Ā sextā hōrā prima aciēs erat in periculō. 9. Fidem principum rēx cōgnōverat. 10. Numerus diērum et hōrārum nōn cōgnitus erat. 11. Propter inopiam omnium rērum nōnam legiōnem in hīberna reducit. 12. Omnem spem salūtis in virtūte pōnimus. 13. Rēs militiāta est. 14. Duplicem aciem instrūxit.

II.

1. The troops were influenced by the hope of plunder.
2. The forces had been led back to camp after the fourth day.
3. The second line has been surrounded.
4. He had had great experience in the art of war.
5. They do not withstand the first attack.
6. The tenth legion has faith.
7. After midday a double line of battle was drawn up.
8. The affair had been learned through scouts.
9. They reached the camp before the eighth hour of the day.
10. They had come into Gaul not without great hope of booty.
11. We had been influenced by the want of everything (*literally*, all things).
12. Everything had been procured.

LESSON XXVIII.

ACCUSATIVE AND ABLATIVE OF TIME.

159.

Illustrative Examples.

Hōrā septimā proelium commisit, *he joined battle at the seventh hour.*

Tertiō diē ad Caesarem vēnerunt, *the third day they came to Caesar.*

Adventū Caesaris lēgātōs misērunt, *on Caesar's approach they sent envoys.*

Multōs diēs agrōs vāstant, *they lay waste the fields for many days.*

Omnem tertium diem pūgnābant, *all the third day they fought.*

Impetum paucās hōrās sustinuērunt, *they withstood the attack (for) a few hours.*

- a. Which of these sentences express *time when*? Which express *time how long*? By what cases are these ideas respectively expressed in the Latin sentences?

6. From the above examples it will be observed that Latin requires no preposition to express the idea of *time when* or *time how long*, while in English, as a rule, various prepositions (*on, at, in; for, during*) are used, though sometimes they are omitted.

160.

VOCABULARY.

annus, I, m., *year.*

circiter, adverb, *about.*

lūx, lūcis, f., *light.*

medius, a, um, *middle, mid.*

nox, noctis, f., *night.*

pars, partis, f., *part.*

posterus, a, um, *next, following.*

temp-us, -oris, n., *time.*

vigilia, ae, f., *watch.**

Phrases: prima lūx daybreak, dawn.

media nox, midnight.

EXERCISES.

161.

I.

1. Primā lūce cōpiās ēdūxit; septimā hōrā cōpiae reductae sunt. 2. Posterō diē castra oppūgnant. 3. Multōs diēs pācem petunt. 4. Nocte ad flūmen Rhēnum contendit. 5. Propter tempus anni bellum nōn gesserant. 6. Ā primā vigiliā ad mediam noctem pūgnāverant. 7. Ante merīdiem aciem instruere coepit. 8. Certō anni tempore convenire jussī erāmus. 9. Tertiam partem Galliae paucōs annōs obtinuerāmus. 10. Discessū Caesaris hiberna oppūgnāre audent.

II.

1. On the third day they moved the camp; they moved (their) camp daily at daybreak. 2. For a large part of the year we waged war. 3. At midnight they withdraw

* The Romans divided the daytime into twelve equal hours; the nighttime into four equal watches.

from the village. 4. In the second watch he sends out the troops with all the baggage. 5. We reached the harbor the next night before dawn. 6. For many hours we were strengthening the place with fortifications. 7. In the third year of the war they had seized the island. 8. We had withstood the cavalry's attacks from the fourth hour to the first watch. 9. On the first approach of reinforcements the Belgians began to give way. 10. They had begun to be unfriendly the next year.

162.

WORD LIST III.

NOUNS: FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD DECLENSIONS.

altitūdō	lātītūdō	nox	tempus
annus	littera	pars	vāllum
fortitūdō	longitūdō	pedes	vigilia
hōra	lūx	pēs	

NOUNS: FOURTH AND FIFTH DECLENSIONS.

aciēs	equitātus	lacus	principātus
adventus	exercitus	meridiēs	rēs
cornū	fidēs	peditātus	senātus
diēs	impetus	portus	spēs
discessus			ūsus

ADJECTIVES.

aequus	duplex	incolumis	omnis
amicus	equester	inimicus	pār ✓
certus	facilis	iniquus	pedester
communis	fortis	levis	posterus
dexter	gravis	medius	recēns
difficilis	idōneus	militāris	sinister

VERBS.

addūcō	committō	ēdūcō	pellō
audeō	compellō	ēmīttō	permoveō
cēdō	concēdō	excēdō	perterreō
circumveniō	cōsistō	expellō	pervenīō
coepī	cōstituō	īnstruō	repellō
cōgō	dubitō	jubeō	sustineō

ADVERBS

circiter	cotīdiē
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READING LESSON V.

THE BATTLE OF THE HORATHI AND THE CURIATHI.

(Concluded from 137.)

163. Cōpiae quae (*which*) in aciē īnstrūctae erant, jam (*now*) in castra redūctae sunt. Posterō diē, primā lūce, omnēs Rōmānī et Albānī ad locum idōneum convēnērunt. Horātīi et Cūriātīi ēductī sunt. Signum proelii datum est. Frātrēs proelium committere nōn dubitāvērunt, sed māgnā cum fortitūdine impetum facere contendērunt. Primō impetū, duo (*two*) ex* Rōmānīs cecidērunt (*fell*) et omnēs Albānī vulnerātī sunt. Animī omnium Albānōrum spē victōriae cōfirmātī sunt; sed exercitus Rōmānus permōtus est māgnitūdine periculī.

Tum (*then*) trēs (*the three*) Albānī Rōmānum circumvenire coepērunt, et Horātius in māgnō erat periculō. Impetum Cūriātīōrum nōn diū (*long*) sustinuit; coactus est cēdere et salūtem fugā petere. Rōmānī fugā Horātīi perterritī sunt, et Albānī conclāmāvērunt (*shouted*) "Victōria est certa; superātī sunt Rōmānī."

*Translate *ex* by *of* after numerals, *pauci* and *multi*.

Sed Horātius māgnū in rē militārī ūsum habuerat, et quoniam (*since*) ipse (*he himself*) integer erat et Cūriatīi omnēs vulnerātī erant simulāre (*to feign*) fugam cōstituerat et Cūriatiōs distrahere (*to separate*). Itaque (*accordingly*) propter gravia vulnera Albānōrum, facile erat trēs frātrēs distrahere et singillātim (*one by one*) necāre. Tum Horātius ā Rōmānis incolumis ad castra reductus est.



Tomb of Horatii and Curiatii at Alba.

LESSON XXIX.

PRESENT INDICATIVE PASSIVE.

164. In the perfect and pluperfect tenses the passive voice in Latin, as has been observed, has compound forms (as in English), and the personal endings of the auxiliary verb **sum** are those of the active voice (139, 150); but in the present tense the difference between active and passive is expressed by using different personal endings.

ACTIVE.	PASSIVE.
-ō	-or
-s	-ris
-t	-tur
-mus	-mur
-tis	-mini
-nt	-ntur

165.

Paradigms.

PRESENT INDICATIVE PASSIVE.

First Conj. Second Conj. Third Conj. Fourth Conj.

SINGULAR.

1. amor	moncor	regor	audior
2. amāris	monēris	regeris	audīris
3. amātur	monētur	regitur	audītur

PLURAL.

1. amāmur	monēmur	regimur	audimur
2. amāmini	monēmini	regimini	audīmini
3. amantur	monentur	reguntur	audiuntur

- a. In the present indicative, are the passive and active voices formed from the same principal part (138)?
Is this the case in the perfect indicative (141)?

166.

Illustrative Examples.

Agrōs dant , <i>they give lands.</i>	Agrī dantur , <i>lands are given.</i>
Castra movent , <i>they are moving the camp.</i>	Castra moventur , <i>the camp is being moved.</i>
Cōpiās nōn mittit , <i>he does not send troops.</i>	Cōpiāe nōn mittuntur , <i>troops are not sent.</i>
Locum nōn mūnit , <i>he is not fortifying the place.</i>	Locus nōn mūnītur , <i>the place is not being fortified.</i>

- a. Examine the various ways in which the present tense is translated in the active and in the passive voice.

167.

VOCABULARY.

audāx, -ācis,	<i>bold, daring.</i>
con-tineō, ēre, uī, -tentum,	<i>restrain, hem in, enclose.</i>
dīcō, ere, dīxī, dictum,	<i>say, tell, speak.</i>
existimō, āre, āvī, ātum,	<i>think, consider.</i>
fīnitimus, a, um,	<i>neighboring, adjacent; nom. plur.</i>
as substantive, <i>neighbors.</i>	
nihil, indeclinable, n.,	<i>nothing.</i>
periculōsus, a, um,	<i>dangerous.</i>
potēns, -entis,	<i>powerful.</i>
prohibeō, ēre, uī, itum,	<i>keep, prevent.</i>
videor, passive of videō,	1. <i>be seen; 2. seem.</i>

N.B.—**Prohibeō** takes the present infinitive (complementary, 123), to be translated by *from* with the gerund in *-ing*, e.g. **prohibeor venire, I am prevented from coming.**

EXERCISES.

168.

I.

1. Revocātur, revocāmur; cōguntur, cōgeris. 2. Impedior, impediminī; continēris, continentur. 3. Aciēs instruitur; castra mūniuntur. 4. Dīcitur; auditur. 5. Cōsiliū est audāx; nōn est periculōsum. 6. Nihil dedimus; nihil habēmus. 7. Existimantur pācem petere; pāx petitur. 8. Locī nātūrā continēmur. 9. Cōpiās comparāre videntur; cōpiae comparantur. 10. Ā fīnitimīs agrī Germānōrum vāstantur. 11. Multōs vicōs habēre dīcimini. 12. Circumveniminī; circumventī estis. 13. Caesari, virō potentī, parēmus. 14. Coeperat dēspērāre; dēspērāre visus erat. 15. Finitimōs agrōs vāstāre prohibēmur. 16. Posterō diē castramoventur. 17. Paucās hōrās impetus sustinētur.

II.

1. He orders, he is ordered ; he compels, he is compelled. 2. They are stationing, they are being stationed ; they are surrounding, they are being surrounded. 3. You (s) are ordered, we are compelled, I am stationed, you (pl) are being surrounded. 4. They give nothing ; nothing is given. 5. It is dangerous ; we are safe ; there is a double trench. 6. We are enclosed by broad and deep rivers. 7. You are awaited by the consul. 8. We are not alarmed by the departure of the allies. 9. The town is being fortified ; it is announced to Caesar. 10. He said nothing ; nothing had been said. 11. You are called bold and powerful men. 12. We are prevented from sending messengers ; messengers are sent to Caesar. 13. You are considered to have great experience. 14. We do not wage war with (our) neighbors. 15. The troops are seen from the camp ; the army seems to be giving way. 16. The camp is being pitched across the river. 17. Part of the adjacent province is being laid waste.

LESSON XXX.

REGULAR COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

169.

Illustrative Examples.

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
Lātus (gen. <i>lātī</i>), <i>broad</i> ;	lātior , <i>broader</i> ;	lātissimus , <i>broadest</i> .
Fortis (gen. <i>fortis</i>), <i>brave</i> ;	fortior , <i>braver</i> ;	fortissimus , <i>bravest</i> .
Audāx (gen. <i>audācis</i>), <i>bold</i> ;	audācior , <i>bolder</i> ;	audācissimus , <i>boldest</i> .
Potēns (gen. <i>potentis</i>), <i>powerful</i> ;	potentior , <i>more powerful</i> ;	potentissimus , <i>most powerful</i> .

- a. The regular method of forming the comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives is illustrated above. What is substituted for the genitive ending (-i or -is) to form the comparative? What is substituted to form the superlative?
- b. The superlative degree is frequently used in Latin, as it sometimes is in English also, to indicate a high degree of the quality; as, **iniquissimum est**, *it is most (or very) unfair*.

170. The comparative and superlative degrees, like the positive, are declined, and agree in gender, number and case with the substantives to which they refer. The superlatives are all of the first and second declensions and are declined like **bonus** (65). The comparatives are of the third declension and are declined as follows:—

Paradigm.

COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVES.

SINGULAR.

MASC. AND FEM.

NEUTER.

<i>Nom.</i>	fortior	fortius
<i>Gen.</i>	fortiōris	fortiōris
<i>Dat.</i>	fortiōri	fortiōri
<i>Acc.</i>	fortiōrem	fortius
<i>Voc.</i>	fortior	fortius
<i>Abl.</i>	fortiōre	fortiōre

PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	fortiōrēs	fortiōra
<i>Gen.</i>	fortiōrum	fortiōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	fortiōribus	fortiōribus
<i>Acc.</i>	fortiōrēs	fortiōra
<i>Voc.</i>	fortiōrēs	fortiōra
<i>Abl.</i>	fortiōribus	fortiōribus

- a. Examine the ablative singular and the genitive plural of all genders, and also the nominative and accusative plural neuter. Are the endings like those of the nouns of the third declension (83 and 94), or like those of positive adjectives of the third declension (113)?

171.

VOCABULARY.

<i>brevis, e, short, brief.</i>	<i>nōbilis, e, noble, famous.</i>
<i>dēnsus, a, um, thick, dense.</i>	<i>novus, a, um, new.</i>
<i>fidēlis, e, faithful.</i>	<i>prūdēns, -entis, discreet.</i>
<i>fīrmus, a, um, strong.</i>	<i>ūtilis, e, useful.</i>

Phrases: *iter faciō, march.*

*certiōrem faciō dē, inform of, literally make (some one) more certain about.**

N.B.—**Novus** has no comparative and the superlative means *last, latest*, as in **novissimum agmen, the rear**. For *newer, newest* the comparative and superlative of **recēns** are used.

EXERCISES.

172.

I.

1. Flūmine. lātissimō et altissimō continentur.
2. Longiōre itinere dūeimur.
3. Per dēnsissimās silvās iter fēcerant.
4. Tertiō diē ad flūmen lātius perveniunt.
5. Noctēs sunt breviōrēs; socii nōn erant fidēlēs.
6. Virō nōbilissimō et potentissimō filiam dat.
7. Caesarem dē novō cōsiliō certiōrem fēcerunt.
8. In novissimum agmen merīdiē impetus factus erat.
9. Castra lātiōribus fossis mūniuntur.
10. Locis fīrmissimis praesidiis tenētur.
11. Prudentissima est puella; cōsiliū est ūtilius.
12. Multae rēs Gallōs ūtilēs amīcōs esse prohibent.

*In this phrase **certior** agrees with the object of the verb in the active voice; but with the subject if the verb is passive.

II.

1. They sought denser forests. 2. Deeper rivers seem to hem in the allies. 3. The daughters are discreet; the daughters were most discreet. 4. A stronger garrison is left. 5. We had marched the rest of the night. 6. The time is short; the time is shorter; the time is very short. 7. The hostages are the children of the noblest men. 8. They give their daughters to the sons of the more powerful chiefs. 9. He had been informed of the king's departure. 10. The bravest legions are stationed in the rear. 11. For many years he was a most useful and faithful friend. 12. He was informed by a famous soldier; you are hemmed in by a broader river.

LESSON XXXI.

DATIVE WITH ADJECTIVES. PARTITIVE GENITIVE.

173.

Illustrative Examples.

Caesarī est inimicus, *he is unfriendly to Caesar.*

Finitimī sunt Galliae, *they are adjacent to Gaul.*

Populō Rōmānō periculōsum est, *it is dangerous to the Roman people.*

- a. Observe how in these Latin sentences the adjective is completed by a dative denoting that to which the feeling or quality in question is directed.

This *Dative with Adjectives* is similar to the *Dative of the Indirect Object* with verbs (39) and is similarly translated.

- b. The adjectives so defined or completed are chiefly those meaning *near, friendly, like, useful, agreeable, known*, and their opposites.

174.

Illustrative Examples.

Omnium Gallōrum sunt fortissimī, *of all the Gauls they are the bravest.*

Partem prōvinciae vāstant, *they lay waste part of the province.*

- a. Observe how the genitive is used in Latin to denote the *whole* of which a part is taken. The genitive thus expressing the whole is termed the *Partitive Genitive*.

175.

Illustrative Examples.

Reliquās legiōnēs mittit, *he sends the rest of the legions (the remaining legions).*

In mediō flūmine est, *it is in the middle of the river (in mid-stream).*

- a. Certain relations, as *the remainder*, and such local parts of anything as the *top, middle, bottom, beginning, end*, Latin prefers to express not by the partitive genitive, but by an adjective in agreement, which regularly precedes its noun.

176.

VOCABULARY.

dissimilis, e, <i>unlike, dissimilar.</i>	pa-ter, -tris, m., <i>father.</i>
frā-ter, -tris, m., <i>brother.</i>	pūblicus, a, um, <i>belong-</i>
incōgnitus, a, um, <i>unknown.</i>	<i>ing to the people, public.</i>
inūtilis, e, <i>useless.</i>	similis, e, <i>like, similar.</i>
mā-ter, -tris, f., <i>mother.</i>	sor-or, -ōris, f., <i>sister.</i>
nōtus, a, um, <i>known, familiar.</i>	

Phrases : **rēs pūblica, rei pūblicae, f.,** *the public interest, public business, the state.*

pār esse, *be a match (for).*

EXERCISES

17'.

I.

1. Frāter sorōri incōgnitus erat. 2. Gallī finitimi Belgīs erant. 3. Caesarī es fidēlis. 4. Potentissimus principum est. 5. Dē rē publicā nōn dēspērāmus. 6. Mediā circiter nocte ad reliqua exercitum perveniunt. 7. Gallī nōn parēs sūnt Belgis. 8. Caesarī esse inimicī existimāmur. 9. Omnium Gallōrum fortissimī sumus. 10. Filii patrī et mātrī pārent. 11. Cōnsilium rei publicae periculōsum est. 12. Periculū commūne omnibus esse vidētur. 13. Italia Britanniae* dissimilis est. 14. Media insula incolis est inūtilis. 15. Multis militum nihil nōtum erat.

II.

1. They had sent the noblest of the Britons to Caesar. 2. They seem to be friendly and faithful to Caesar. 3. The harbors were unknown to the Gauls. 4. The war began to be dangerous to the state. 5. At dawn they joined battle in the middle of the forest. 6. They had marched for a large part of the day. 7. The daughter is like* (her) father; the sons are like (their) mother. 8. Nothing was more useful to the senate. 9. The brothers are unfriendly to (their) sister. 10. He had been informed by the more daring of the brothers. 11. Peace is not similar to war. 12. The nights are unlike the days. 13. The slave's faithfulness is known to all. 14. The lakes are like large rivers. 15. Children do not give orders to (their) fathers and mothers.

* After *like* and *unlike*, the preposition *to* is now generally omitted.

LESSON XXXII.

FIRST AND SECOND CONJUGATIONS : FUTURE
INDICATIVE ACTIVE.

178.

Illustrative Examples.

Pūgnābit, *he will fight.* **Vidēbimus**, *we shall see.*
Vocābis, *you will call.* **Tenēbitis**, *you will hold.*

- a. What new element is found in these Latin verbs between the present stem and the personal ending?
 b. Notice the translation of these Latin forms, which, like their English equivalents, are said to be in the *Future Tense*.

179.

Paradigms.

FUTURE INDICATIVE ACTIVE.

*First Conjugation.**Second Conjugation.*

SINGULAR.

1. amābō	-ā-b-ō	monēbō	-ē-b-ō
2. amābis	-ā-bi-s	monēbis	-ē-bi-s
3. amābit	-ā-bi-t	monēbit	-ē-bi-t

PLURAL.

1. amābimus	-ā-bi-mus	monēbimus	-ē-bi-mus
2. amābitis	-ā-bi-tis	monēbitis	-ē-bi-tis
3. amābunt	-ā-bu-nt	monēbunt	-ē-bu-nt

- a. Notice that in the first person singular i of **-bi-** is omitted before **-ō**, and that in the third person plural **bi** becomes **bu** before **-nt**. What is the quantity of the vowel in **-bi-**?

180. In Latin, as in English, adjectives are often used as substantives, especially in the plural, the masculine denoting a class of persons, the neuter a class or number of things; as **omnēs**, *all people, everybody*;

omnia, *all things, everything* ; **boni**, *good people, the good* ; **bona**, *goods, property*. So **multi**, **multa**, **pauci**, **reliqui**, and many others.

N.B.—In the genitive, dative, and ablative plural, where the gender is not determined by the case-ending, **rēs** should be used instead of the neuter ; as, **omnium rērum**, *of everything*.

181. VOCABULARY.

causa, *ae, f., cause, reason*.

dē, prep. with abl., 1, *down from, from* ; 2, *concerning*.

dē-dūcō, *ere, -dūxī, -ductum*, *lead off, withdraw*.

dē-pōnō, *ere, -posuī, -positum*, *lay down ; deposit*.

dē-siliō, *ire, -siluī, -sultum*, *leap down*.

dē-terreō, *ēre, uī, -itum*, (*frighten off*) *deter, hinder*.

dē-tineō, *ēre, uī, -tentum*, *detain, delay*.

imperō, *āre, āvī, ātum*, *demand, require*.

locus, *ī, m., place* ; in plural. **loca**, *ōrum, n., places, ground, district*.

per-tineō, *ēre, uī, -tentum*, *extend, tend*.

Phrases with causa (notice the order throughout):

multis dē causis, *for (literally from) many reasons*.

pācis causā, *for the sake of peace (literally from the reason of peace)*.

frūmentī causā, *for the purpose of (getting) corn ; to get corn*.

N.B.—(a) The prefix **dē** is used in compounds to denote (1) *down*, (2) *from, off*.

(b) With **imperō**, the dative denotes the person to whom orders are given ; the accusative denotes that which is demanded or ordered ; as,

Equitibus imperat, *he gives orders to the cavalry* ;

Equitēs rēgī imperat, *he demands cavalry from the king*.

EXERCISES.

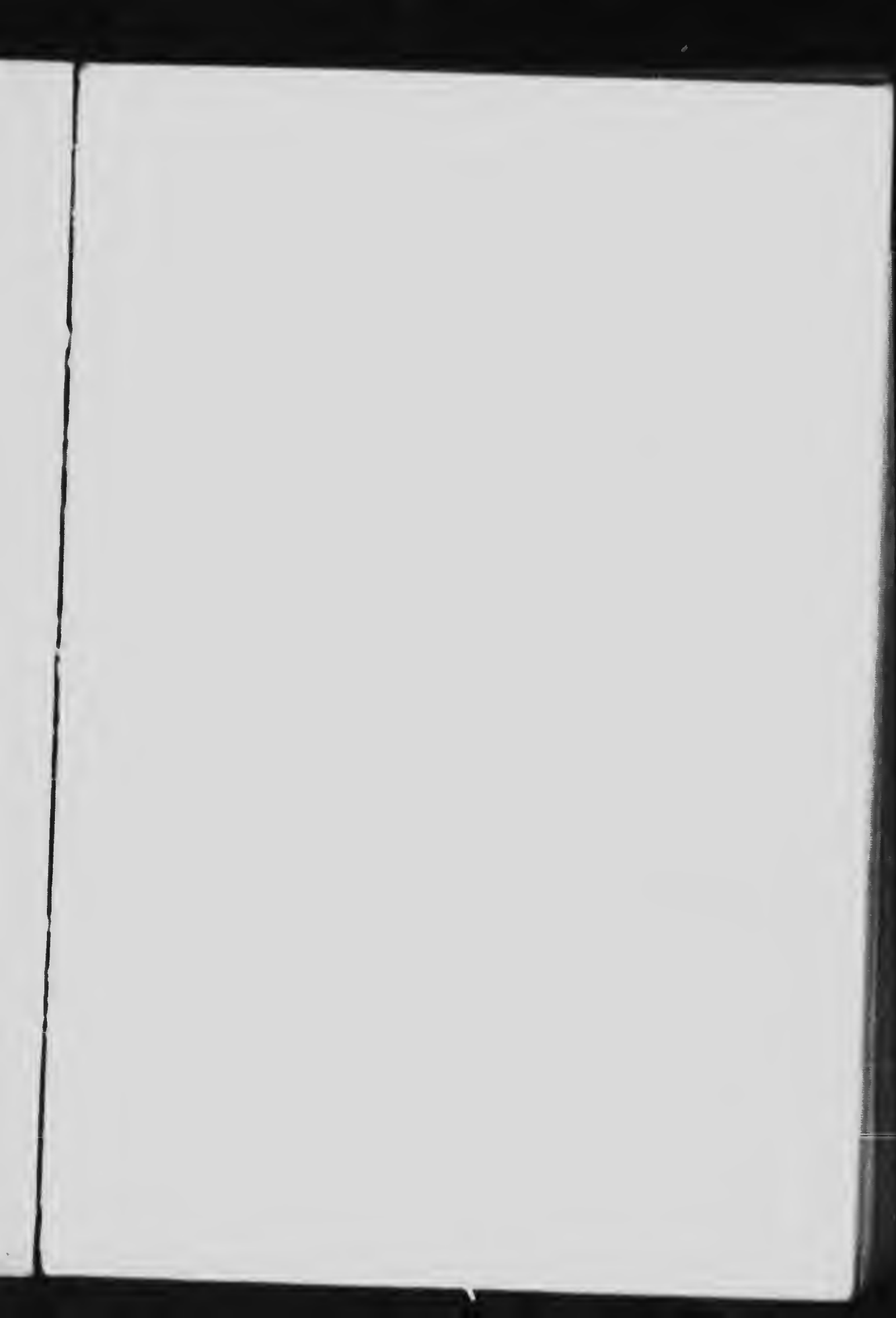
182.

I.

1. Multis dē causis in Galliā hiemābimus. 2. Rēx cōpiās parābit; cōpiae rēgi pārēbunt. 3. Nihil vidēbitis. 4. Adventum auxiliōrum nōn expectābō. 5. Obsidibus imperat; obsidēs Gallis imperābat; māgnū numerum obsidum Galliae imperābit. 6. Belgae pertinent ad flūmen Rhēnum. 7. Rei pūblicae causā impetum sustinēbimus. 8. Dē omnibus rēbus dēsperās; omnia relinquis. 9. Militēs dē vallō dēdicit. 10. Omnia loca occupābimus. 11. Amicitiae causā agrōs finitimis cōcedere nōn dubitābis. 12. Nihil exercitum dētinebit. 13. Multa Caesarem dētērebunt. 14. Ex equis ad pedēs dēsilnerunt. 15. Bonōs necābunt; bona nōbilitium habēbunt. 16. Belli causā cōpiās comparābō. 17. Imperium dēpositit.

II.

1. We shall not fight without reason. 2. At dawn they will move the camp. 3. I shall give the signal. 4. You will have everything; we shall have an abundance of everything. 5. For the sake of the common safety they will give hostages. 6. They leap down from the wall. 7. I shall demand cavalry and infantry from the rest. 8. You will not venture to wage war for a slight cause. 9. The forest used to extend to the bank of the river Rhine. 10. The place is unknown to all; the ground was known to everybody. 11. Nothing will deter the senate and Roman people. 12. Everything had been withdrawn from the fields. 13. It will tend to (ad) the safety of the good. 14. He has many to assist him (*literally*, for the sake of aid). 15. On account of the lack of everything we shall not hesitate





RUINS OF THE CLAUDIAN AQUEDUCT.



CLOACA MAXIMA.

to lay down (our) arms. 16. You will not delay the victory. 17. He will demand a large supply of corn from the king's brother.

183.

WORD LIST C.

TIME.

day	daybreak	night	year
daily	noon	midnight	time
next day	hour	watch	

FAMILY.

father	brother	son	children
mother	sister	daughter	

MISCELLANEOUS NOUNS.

faith	thing	rampart	reason
hope	nothing	ground	light
experience	everything	part	state

ADJECTIVES WITH *to* : IN LATIN WITH DATIVE.

adjacent	like	common	known
friendly	unlike	useful	unknown
unfriendly	equal	useless	dangerous
faithful			

MISCELLANEOUS ADJECTIVES.

bold	noble	thick	military
discreet	new	strong	famous
powerful	following	short	

VERBS.

say	prevent	influence	extend
think	hinder	alarm	drive
seem	restrain	terrify	lead out
inform	detain	grant	send out
name	hesitate	require	drive out
demand			leap down

WAR.		
halt	yield	lay down arms
march	defeat	draw up line of battle
retire	drive back	make an attack
the rear	surround	withstand an attack
repulse	give way	the art of war
withdraw (transitive and intransitive)		

READING LESSON VI.

THE SEVEN KINGS OF ROME (753-510 B.C.)

184.

VOCABULARY.

creō, āre, āvī, ātum, *elect, choose.*Etrūria, ae, f., *Etruria*, the district north of Rome.Latīnī, ōrum, m., *the Latins*, dwelling in Latium.lēx, lēgis, f., *law.*nūllus, a, um, *no* (adjective).urbs, urbis, f., *city.*

Primō (*at first*) populus Rōmānus rēgibus pārēbat. Septem (*seven*) rēgēs Rōmae (*at Rome*) imperium obtinēbant. Primus rēx, Rōmulus, urbem condidit (*founded*). Rōmam mūrīs mūnivit et multitudinē hominum in urbem coēgit. Senātum creāvit et senātōrēs (*the senators*) Patrēs appellāvit. Multa bella cum finitimīs gerēbat.

Numa, rēx secundus, nūllum bellum gessit, sed nūllus rēx ūtilior rei pūblicae erat. Lēgēs acquās populō Rōmānō dedit, et multa templa (*temples*) instituit (*established*).

Tertius rēx, Tullus Hostīlius, vir fortissimus erat et audācissimus. Bella cum finitimīs renovāvit et māgnum in rē militārī ūsum habēbat. Levī dē causā bellum cum Albānīs gessit et multōs finitimōs superāvit.

Ancus Mārcius, rēx quārtus, Tullō dissimilis erat, et Numae similior. Salūtis commūnis causā Rōmam novis mūrīs firmāvit et portum fēcit apud (*at*) ōstium (*the mouth*) flūminis Tiberis.

Tum (*then*) Tarquinius Prīscus, quī (*who*) in urbem ab Etrūriā pervēnerat, rēx creātus est. Tarquinius in bellō et in pāce nōbilis erat. Multa oppida occupāvit et agrum Rōmānum lātiōrem fēcit.

Servius Tullius, rēx sextus, prūdentissimus erat omnium rēgum. Pauca bella gessit sed multa cōnsilia cēpit (*formed*) quae (*which*) ad salūtem rei pūblicae pertinēbant. Pācem cum Latinis cōfirmāvit et prīcipātum omnium finitimōrum populōrum obtinēbat. Septem collēs (*hills*) māgnis et firmis mūnitiōnibus cīnxit (*surrounded*). Post multōs annōs ā Tarquiniō, filiō rēgis quintī, necātus est.

Tarquinius Superbus, septimus et ultimus (*last*) rēgum, homō inīquus et audāx erat. Filium habēbat quem (*whom*) Sextum appellābat. Propter injūriās ipsius (*of himself*) et Sexti, rēx imperium dēpōnere coāctus est et ex urbe expulsus est.

Post discessum Tarquiniōrum, senātus et principēs rem pūblicam administrābant (*governed*), et Rōmānī cōsulēs (*consuls, acc. case*) creāre coepērunt.

LESSON XXXIII.

THIRD DECLENSION : I-STEMS.

185. The Third Declension includes also nouns whose stem ends in *i*, instead of in a consonant as in Lessons XIII. and XV. The difference is observable chiefly in the genitive plural, which, in *i*-stems, has **-ium** instead of **-um**, and in the nominative and accusative plural of

neuters, which have **-ia** instead of **-a**. Occasionally the ablative singular ends in **-ī** (regularly so in the neuter nouns), and more rarely the accusative singular ends in **-im**. Otherwise the declension of consonant stems and **i**-stems is identical.

186.

Paradigms.

THIRD DECLENSION, I-STEMS.

SINGULAR.

<i>Nom.</i>	hostis (<i>enemy</i>)	nūbēs (<i>cloud</i>)	animal (<i>animal</i>)
<i>Gen.</i>	hostis	nūbis	animālis
<i>Dat.</i>	hostī	nūbī	animālī
<i>Acc.</i>	hostem	nūbem	animal
<i>Voc.</i>	hostis	nūbēs	animal
<i>Abl.</i>	hoste	nūbe	animālī

PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	hostēs	nūbēs	animālia
<i>Gen.</i>	hostium	nūbium	animālium
<i>Dat.</i>	hostibus	nūbibus	animālibus
<i>Acc.</i>	hostēs (is)*	nūbēs (is)*	animālia
<i>Voc.</i>	hostēs	nūbēs	animālia
<i>Abl.</i>	hostibus	nūbibus	animālibus

187. (a) Most masculine and feminine **i**-stems have **-is** in the nominative singular and are declined like **hostis**. A few like **ignis** and **nāvis** have **-ī** as well as **-e** in the ablative singular.†

(b) Notice the difference between nouns in **-es** or **-ēs** increasing (i.e. in number of syllables) in the genitive, and nouns in **-ēs** not increasing in the genitive. The

* The accusative plural in **-is**, as **hostis**, **nūbis**, is avoided in introductory books.

† Unless some irregularity is specially mentioned, nouns in **-is** used in this book should be declined like **hostis**.

former are consonant stems (see 86), as **miles**, **eques**, **pēs**; the latter are **i**-stems. (So also with nouns in **-is**.)

(c) The only frequently occurring neuter **i**-stem is **mare**, *the sea*; Singular, Nom., Acc. and Voc. **mare**, Gen. **maris**, Dat. and Abl. **marī**. Plural, Nom., Acc. and Voc. **maria**, Gen. only once found, in the form **marum**, Dat. and Abl. **maribus**.

188. Certain consonant stems of the third declension have been so far affected by the nearly similar declension of the **i**-stems that they may be classed separately as *mixed stems*. These include masculine and feminine nouns of three kinds: (a) nouns ending in **-ns** or **-rs**, (b) monosyllables in **-s** or **-x** preceded by a consonant, and (c) nouns in **-tās**. These are declined like consonant stems in the singular; like **i**-stems in the plural. The nouns in **-tās**, however, have both **-um** and **-ium** in the genitive plural.

189.

Paradigms.

THIRD DECLENSION: MIXED STEMS.

SINGULAR.

<i>Nom.</i> cohors (<i>cohort</i>)	urbs (<i>city</i>)	cīvitās (<i>state</i>)
<i>Gen.</i> cohortis	urbis	cīvitātis
<i>Dat.</i> cohortī	urbī	cīvitātī
<i>Acc.</i> cohortem	urbem	cīvitātem
<i>Voc.</i> cohors	urbs	cīvitās
<i>Abl.</i> cohorte	urbe	cīvitāte

PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i> cohortēs	urbēs	cīvitātēs
<i>Gen.</i> cohortium	urbium	cīvitātum <i>or</i> cīvitātium
<i>Dat.</i> cohortibus	urbibus	cīvitātibus
<i>Acc.</i> cohortēs (<i>is</i>).	urbēs (<i>is</i>)	cīvitātēs (<i>is</i>)
<i>Voc.</i> cohortēs	urbēs	cīvitātēs
<i>Abl.</i> cohortibus	urbibus	cīvitātibus.

190. (a) Review the case-endings of adjectives of the third declension (113) which, it will be seen, regularly follow the declension of *l*-stems.

(b) Review also the rules for gender in the third declension (95), to which should now be added the following :

Nouns in *-is* (with many important exceptions), and nouns in *-ēs* not increasing in the genitive, are feminine ; nouns in *-e*, *-al* and *-ar* are neuter.

191.

VOCABULARY.

cīvis, is, m. f., citizen.

cīvi-tās, -tātis, f., citizenship ; state, country.

finis, is, m., end : in plural, borders, territory.

hostis, is, m. (usually in plural), enemy.

mare, is, n., sea.

mōns, montis, m., mountain.

nāvis, is, f., ship.

pōns, pontis, m., bridge.

Tamesis, is, m. (acc. -im, abl. -ī), the Thames.

Tīberis, is, m. (acc. -im, abl. -ī), the Tiber.

Phrase : nāvis longa, war-ship, war-galley.

EXERCISES.

192.

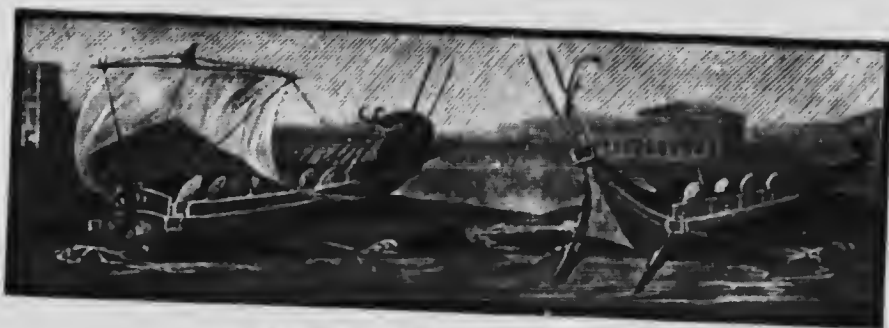
I.

1. *Cīvis Rōmānus sum ; cīvitātem habeō.*
2. *Dē nāvibus dēsiliunt.*
3. *In finibus hostium hiemābunt.*
4. *Propter altitudinem maris ex nāvī dēsilire nōn audent.*
5. *Castra in altissimō monte posita erant.*
6. *Mare est ūtile ; maria sunt ūtiliōra.*
7. *Fīnitimīs cīvitātibus nāvēs longās imperābit.*
8. *Māgnīs itineribus ad flūmen Tamesim hostēs contendunt.*
9. *Posterā nocte cīvibus fugam hostium nūntiāvī.*
10. *In ōceanō et in reliquīs maribus multās nāvēs longās habēbant.*
11. *Lēgātī ā*

reliquīs civitātibus vēnerant. 12. Finēs lātissimōs habēre videntur. 13. Rēs pūblica nāvī similis esse dicitur. 14. Impetum hostium māgnam partem diēi sustinent. 15. Multis civitās data est.

II.

1. They assembled from all parts of the state. 2. The forest extends from the mountains to the sea. 3. He collects a large number of soldiers and of war-ships. 4. The mountains had been seized by the enemy. 5. The leading men of all the states assembled at midnight. 6. There was a bridge over (*literally* on) the river Tiber. 7. We had marched from the enemy's territories to the neighboring state. 8. They hasten by night through the midst of the enemy. 9. The seas are thought to be dangerous. 10. The Romans called the river Tiber. 11. On account of the scarcity of ships they had made a bridge. 12. The sea is enclosed by very high mountains. 13. On account of the height of the mountains they left part of (their) baggage. 14. He will carry back the goods of the Roman citizens in the war-galleys. 15. I have said nothing about citizenship.



Naves Longae : War-galleys.

LESSON XXXIV.

IRREGULAR COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

193. Adjectives ending in **-er** (whether of the first and second declensions or of the third declension) form the comparative regularly (169), but form the superlative by changing **-er** to **-errimus**; as,

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
liber	liberior	liberrimus
acer	acrior	acerrimus

194. Six adjectives in **-ilis** form the comparative regularly, but form the superlative by changing **-ilis** to **-illimus**; as,

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
facilis	facilior	facillimus
similis	similior	simillimus

These adjectives are **facilis**, **difficilis**, **similis**, **dissimilis**, **gracilis** (*slender*), **humilis** (*low*). Other adjectives in **-ilis**, e.g. **nobilis** and **utilis**, are regular; as, **nobilior**, **nobilissimus**.

195. Many adjectives in common use are in Latin, as in English, quite irregular in their comparison. The following are the most important of these:—

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
bonus , <i>good</i> .	melior , <i>better</i> .	optimus , <i>best</i> .
malus , <i>bad</i> .	pējor , <i>worse</i> .	pessimus , <i>worst</i> .
māgnus , <i>great, large</i> .	mājor , <i>greater, larger</i> .	māximus , <i>greatest, largest</i> .
parvus , <i>small, little</i> .	minor , <i>smaller, less</i> .	minimus , <i>smallest, least</i> .
multus , <i>much, many</i> .	plūs , <i>more</i> .	plūrimus , <i>most</i> .

196. The positive of the following is either lacking or rare :—

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
	prior, former.	primus, first.
	propior, nearer.	proximus, nearest, next.
	ulterior, farther.	ultimus, farthest.
exterus, outside.	exterior, outer.	extrēmus (extimus), outermost.
inferus, below.	inferior, lower.	infimus, Imus, lowest.
superus, above.	superior, higher, upper; former.	suprēmus, last; summus, highest.

197.

Paradigm.

DECLENSION OF **plūs**.

	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
	MASC. AND FEM.	NEUTER.	MASC. AND FEM.	NEUTER.
Nom.	—	plūs	plūrēs	plūra
Gen.	—	plūris	plūrium	plūrium
Dat.	—	—	plūribus	plūribus
Acc.	—	plūs	plūrēs	plūra
Abl.	—	plūre	plūribus	plūribus

N.B.—**Complūrēs** (used in the plural only), *several*, is a compound of **plūrēs**, and is declined like it.

- a. **Plūs** in the singular occurs only in the neuter, which is used as a substantive and never as an adjective in agreement.
- b. All other comparatives and superlatives are declined regularly, as in 170. Notice especially that the neuter of **mājor** is **mājus**, and of **minor**, **minus**, the genitives being **mājōris** and **minōris** respectively.

198.

VOCABULARY.

plūrēs or complūrēs ,	<i>several, lit. more (than one).</i>
prima lūx ,	<i>daybreak, dawn.</i>
proximus diēs ,	<i>the next day.</i>
ultimus or extrēmus ,	<i>most distant, remotest.</i>
superiōra loca ,	<i>higher ground, heights.</i>
superior annus ,	<i>the previous (or preceding) year.</i>
summum periculum ,	<i>the greatest (or extreme) danger.</i>
summa virtūs ,	<i>very great (or signal) valor.</i>
summus mōns ,	<i>the top of the mountain (175).</i>
infimus (or imus) mōns ,	<i>the foot of the mountain (175).</i>

EXERCISES.

199.

I.

1. Belgae proximī sunt Germānis. 2. In inferiōre parte flūminis pontēs sunt plūrimī. 3. Summa erat omnium rērum inopia. 4. Primā lūce mājōrem multitudinem nāvium ab ulteriōre portū misit. 5. Proximā nocte superiōra loca occupant. 6. Superiōre annō mājus oppidum minōre cum periculō expūgnāverant. 7. Optimae rēs nōn sunt facillimae. 8. Complūrēs sunt parēs. 9. Omnēs superiōrēs diēs summum montem tenēbat. 10. In extrēmīs hostium finibus oppida sunt crēberrima. 11. Primō impetū repulsī sunt. 12. Iter per proximās civitatēs facillimum erat.

II.

1. The depth of the river is very great. 2. They hasten to the nearest ship. 3. The previous winter he had collected very many war-ships and very large forces. 4. Nothing is better. 5. It is the most distant town of the enemy. 6. For the larger part of the year the roads are very difficult. 7. It is best to hasten to the

upper part of the island. 8. On his first approach he demanded hostages from several states. 9. The trench extended from the foot of the mountain to the outer fortifications. 10. The next day they fortified a smaller camp on the higher ground. 11. On account of their signal valor they are the freest and noblest of the citizens. 12. He had been informed by very frequent despatches.

LESSON XXXV.

THIRD AND FOURTH CONJUGATIONS: FUTURE INDICATIVE ACTIVE.

200.

Illustrative Examples.

Mittēs, you will send.

Audiēs, you will hear.

Mittēmus, we shall send.

Audiētis, you will hear.

a. Notice that in these Latin future forms, the present stem has **-e-** changed to **-ē-** in the third conjugation, and **-i-** changed to **-iē-** in the fourth conjugation.

201.

Paradigms.

FUTURE INDICATIVE ACTIVE.

Third Conjugation.

Fourth Conjugation.

SINGULAR.

1. regam	-a-m	audiam	-i-a-m
2. regēs	-ē-s	audiēs	-i-ē-s
3. reget	-e-t	audiet	-i-e-t

PLURAL.

1. regēmus	-ē-mus	audiēmus	-i-ē-mus
2. regētis	-ē-tis	audiētis	-i-ē-tis
3. regent	-e-nt	audient	-i-e-nt

- a. What letter replaces **-ē-** as the sign of the future tense in the first person singular? What is the personal ending in the first person singular? Before what endings is **-ē-** changed to **-e-** (78. *b.*)?
- b. Compare the formation of the future tense in the first and second conjugations (178) with that in the third and fourth conjugations.

202.

VOCABULARY.

celer, eris, ere,	<i>swift, speedy.</i>
celerī-tās, -tātis, f.,	<i>swiftness, speed.</i>
cohor-s, -tis, f.,	<i>cohort (one-tenth of a legion).</i>
collis, is, m.,	<i>hill.</i>
difficul-tās, -tātis, f.,	<i>difficulty.</i>
dux, ducis, m.,	<i>leader, guide.</i>
facul-tās, -tātis, f.,	<i>opportunity.</i>
liber-tās, -tātis, f.,	<i>freedom.</i>
pauci-tās, -tātis, f.,	<i>fewness, small number.</i>
regi-ō, -ōnis, f.,	<i>district, country, region.</i>

N.B.—The suffix **-tās** is used to form from adjectives abstract nouns denoting quality or condition. It appears in English as **-ty**.

EXERCISES.

203.

I.

A.—1. Nihil audiēs; omnia vidēbis. 2. Ab extrēmīs regiōnibus venient. 3. Hostēs omnēs collēs tenent. 4. Propter paucitātem portuum summa erat difficultās. 5. Spē libertātis adductus eram. 6. Partem cohortis ēmittit. 7. Omnēs inimicōs ex civitāte expellēmus. 8. Primō impetū hostēs pellētis. 9. Celerrimis hostium facultās fugae datur.

B.—10. Sine duce venire cōstituent; sine ducibus venire dubitābunt. 11. In summō colle aciem instruam.

12. *Commūnis libertātis causā multōs annōs bellum gerēmus.* 13. *Nāvis dicitur esse celerrima.* 14. *Māgnā cum celeritāte conte lēmus.* 15. *Mājōrēs cōpiās ex fīnitimis regiōnibus dēducet.* 16. *Reliquās cohortēs in silvās collēsque compellunt.* 17. *Plūrimae difficultātēs Caesarem impediēt.*

204.

II.

A.—1. The leading men of the district will assemble.
 2. We shall pitch (our) camp on the top of the hill.
 3. Several had been dismayed by the enemy's swift-ness.
 4. He will not grant freedom to the citizens.
 5. You will withdraw out of the state.
 6. He has been informed of the difficulty by the guides.
 7. We had ascertained the small number of the cavalry and cohorts.
 8. I shall withdraw the baggage to the nearest hill.
 9. Ships are swift; the horses were swifter.

B.—10. The fourth and seventh cohorts* halt on the heights.
 11. Several have been surrounded by the enemy.
 12. The guides have found out the road.
 13. He will lead out all the cavalry with several cohorts.
 14. He will give the rest an opportunity for (*literally* of) flight.
 15. We shall hasten to lay down (our) arms.
 16. On account of the speed of the cohorts, you will reach the sea about midday.
 17. They will leave (their) plunder across the river Thames.

C.—Decline the following combinations: *nāvis longa*, *iter difficile*, *homō nōbilis*, *vir nōbilior*, *mare māgnū*, *castra mājōra*, *rēs pūblica (s.)*, *complūrēs diē (pl.)*, *mājor pars*, *flūmen Tiberis (s.)*, *altius vāllum*, *exercitus integer*, *aciēs duplex (s.)*, *reliquī Belgae (pl.)*.

* A plural noun may be modified by two (or more) adjectives in the singular.

LESSON XXXVI.

IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND
DECLENSIONS.

205.

Paradigms.

SINGULAR.

	MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	NEUTER.
<i>Nom.</i>	ūnus	ūna	ūnum
<i>Gen.</i> ✓	ūnīus	ūnīus	ūnīus
<i>Dat.</i>	ūnī	ūnī	ūnī
<i>Acc.</i>	ūnum	ūnam	ūnum
<i>Voc.</i>	ūne	ūna	ūnum
<i>Abl.</i>	ūnō	ūnā	ūnō

PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	ūnī	ūnae	ūna
<i>Gen.</i>	ūnōrum	ūnārum	ūnōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	ūnīs	ūnīs	ūnīs
<i>Acc.</i>	ūnōs	ūnās	ūna
<i>Voc.</i>	ūnī	ūnae	ūna
<i>Abl.</i>	ūnīs	ūnīs	ūnīs

SINGULAR.

<i>Nom.</i>	neuter	neutra	neutrum
<i>Gen.</i>	neutrius	neutrius	neutrius
<i>Dat.</i>	neutrī	neutrī	neutrī
<i>Acc.</i>	neutrum	neutram	neutrum
<i>Abl.</i>	neutrō	neutrā	neutrō

PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	neutrī	neutrae	neutra
<i>Gen.</i>	neutrōrum	neutrārum	neutrōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	neutrīs	neutrīs	neutrīs
<i>Acc.</i>	neutrōs	neutrās	neutra
<i>Abl.</i>	neutrīs	neutrīs	neutrīs

- (a) Notice that while these adjectives have for the most part the regular endings of the first and second declensions, yet the genitive and dative singular are irregular, and have the same form in all genders. The adjectives which show this irregularity are nine in number, and are given in the vocabulary below.

206.

Illustrative Examples.

Alia loca fossis, alia vallis muniēbat, *some places he was fortifying with trenches, others with walls.*

Altera legiō in Galliā hiemat, altera in Italiā, *the one legion is wintering in Gaul, the other in Italy.*

Reliquās (or ceterās) legiōnēs in aciē instruit, *the other legions he draws up in line.*

- a. In these sentences observe (1) the force of **alius** and **alter** when repeated in distinct clauses, (2) the use of **reliqui** or **ceteri** for *the others, the rest*, while **alii** means merely *others*.



Navis Longa : War-ship.

207.

VOCABULARY.

<i>alius</i> , a, ud,	<i>other, another.</i>
<i>alii</i> . . <i>alii</i> ,	<i>some . . others.</i>
<i>alter</i> , era, erum,	<i>the other (of two).</i>
<i>alter</i> . . <i>alter</i> ,	<i>the one . . the other.</i>
<i>cēterī</i> , ae, a (in plur. only),	<i>the others, the rest.</i>
<i>neuter</i> , tra, trum,	<i>neither.</i>
<i>nūllus</i> , a, um,	<i>no, none.</i>
<i>sōlus</i> , a, um,	<i>alone, only.</i>
<i>tōtus</i> , a, um,	<i>all, the whole.</i>
<i>ūllus</i> , a, um,	<i>any.</i>
<i>ūnus</i> , a, um,	<i>one; alone, only.</i>
<i>uter</i> , tra, trum,	<i>which (of two), used in questions.</i>

N.B.—Notice that while *alter* retains *e* in declension, *neuter* and *uter* drop it. The genitive singular of *alter* has *-ius*; in all the other words the ending is *-iūs*.

Notice also the additional irregularity in the neuter singular nominative and accusative of *alius*. The genitive singular of *alius* is *aliūs* (although *alterius* is generally used instead), and the dative *aliī*.

EXERCISES.

208.

I.

A.—1. *Aliō tempore conveniunt.* 2. *Neuter ducum proelium committere audēbit.* 3. *Alteram partem vicī Gallis concēdit, alteram cohortibus.* 4. *Sine ūllō perīculō castra mūniunt.* 5. *Ab aliīs audiunt; ā cēterīs audient.* 6. *In utrā flūminis ripā castra posuērunt?* 7. *Tōta castra hominibus complentur.* 8. *Alia cōnsilia rei pūblicaē sunt ūtilia, alia periculōsa.*

B.—9. *Cum sōlā decimā legiōne proelium committam.* 10. *Nūlla civitās obsidēs mittet.* 11. *Tōtī Galliae*



TRAJAN'S COLUMN.

equitēs imperāvit. 12. Alterum iter erat facilius. 13. Aliud iter habēmus nūllum. 14. Belgae ūnī nōn lēgātōs mittunt. 15. Cēteri portūs aliis nōtī sunt, aliis incōgnitī. 16. Alter portus Gallīs nōtus erat, alter Britannīs. 17. Neutra insula idōneōs portūs habet.

209.

II.

A.—1. He gives orders to the whole province. 2. He orders some to fill the trenches, others to attack the walls. 3. To which is it more useful? It is useful to neither. 4. They made an attack from another part of the town. 5. He places the baggage of the whole army on the other bank of the river. 6. No ship is swifter; none of the ships will reach harbor. 7. They hinder others without any reason. 8. He will give freedom to the ambassador only.

B.—9. He hastened to the other camp. 10. To which camp (of the two) did the others hasten? 11. They were fortifying the heights during the whole of the night. 12. Some will lay down (their) arms, others will give hostages. 13. Neither line will begin the battle. 14. He is the brother of the one, the friend of the other. 15. They seem to be unfriendly to Caesar alone. 16. He is like no other leader.

C.—Decline the following combinations: miles Rōmānus, vulnus grave, aliud tempus, reliqua cohors, minus periculum, rēx sōlus, alia rēs; (in the singular only) alter portus, nūlla spēs, media nox, militāris ūsus, neutra insula, idōneus locus, ūnum latus, neuter frāter, dextrum cornū, nūllum aliud iter, ultra legiō, novissimum agmen, summus mōns, tōta prōvincia, ūlla cīvitas, tertia vigilia, prīma lūx, alius obses, altera rīpa, nūllus impetus; (in the plural only) alia hiberna, cēteri cīvēs, superiōra loca.

LESSON XXXVII.

IMPERFECT AND FUTURE INDICATIVE PASSIVE.

210. Paradigms.

(a) IMPERFECT INDICATIVE PASSIVE.

First Conj. Second Conj. Third Conj. Fourth Conj.

SINGULAR.

1. amābar*	monēbar	regēbar	audiēbar
2. amābāris	monēbāris	regēbāris	audiēbāris
3. amābātur	monēbātur	regēbātur	audiēbātur

PLURAL.

1. amābāmur	monēbāmur	regēbāmur	audiēbāmur
2. amābāminī	monēbāminī	regēbāminī	audiēbāminī
3. amābantur	monēbantur	regēbantur	audiēbantur

(b) FUTURE INDICATIVE PASSIVE.

SINGULAR.

1. amābor†	monēbor	regar	audiar
2. amāberis	monēberis	regēris	audiēris
3. amābitur	monēbitur	regētur	audiētur

PLURAL.

1. amābimur	monēbimur	regēmur	audiēmur
2. amābiminī	monēbiminī	regēminī	audiēminī
3. amābuntur	monēbuntur	regentur	audientur

(a) Compare these forms with those of the imperfect and future indicative active (44, 89, 179, 201), and also with those of the present indicative passive (164, 165). In particular, notice the replacing of **-m** by **-r**, and of **-bis** by **-beris**.

* **Amābar** is translated *I was being loved, I used to be loved or I was loved* (119).

† **Amābor** is translated *I shall be loved*.

- (b) Here it would be well to review in each conjugation the three tenses of the indicative (active and passive) formed from the present stem.

211.

VOCABULARY.

dē-ligō, ere, -lēgī, -lēctum,	<i>choose.</i>
dī-vidō, ere, -vīsī, -vīsum,	<i>divide.</i>
in-cendō, ere, -cendī, -cēnsūm,	<i>burn.</i>
solvō, ere, solvī, solūtum,	<i>loose, release.</i>

Phrases: **nāvem** or **nāvēs solvō,** *set sail.*
in fugam dō, *put to flight.*

EXERCISES.

212.

I.

A.—1. Mittimus, mittimur, mittēmur. 2. Oppida oppūgnantur; hiberna expūgnābuntur. 3. Impediēbātur, impediēbar. 4. Expellēbar, expellar. 5. Hostēs in fugam dabimus. 6. Nāvēs solvet; servus solvētur. 7. Dīviditur, dīviduntur. 8. Oppidum incendēbātur. 9. Locum dēligunt; legiōnēs dēligēbantur. 10. Mōns tenētur; imperium ā Caesare obtinēbātur; impetus sustinēbitur.

B.—11. Lēgātī retinentur; montibus continēbantur; nāvēs dētīnēbuntur. 12. Vocāmur, convocābāmur, revocābiminī. 13. Castra moventur; castra pōnentur. 14. Expelleris, repellēris. 15. Audiris, audiēris. 16. Fidēlis esse existimābar. 17. Jubēminī, jubēbor. 18. Superābāminī, superāberis. 19. Circumveniētur, circumveniēmur. 20. Rēx et amicus appellābātur.

213.

II.

A.—1. It will be divided; they used to be divided. 2. It will be carried; we shall be carried back. 3. The camp is being pitched; the camp will be burned. 4. We

are being surrounded; I was being surrounded. 5. He is putting the troops to flight; the signal is given. 6. They are setting sail; they have set sail. 7. They will be chosen; they will be summoned. 8. You are called brother; you will be called brothers. 9. You seem to be brothers; you seemed to be sisters.

B.—10. We are hemmed in by the rivers; the camp will be fortified by the cavalry. 11. It is being filled, it was being filled, it will be filled. 12. It is being fortified, it was being fortified, it will be fortified. 13. I am led, I was being led out, I shall be led back. 14. You used to be sent, we shall be sent out; the battle is begun. 15. You (s. and pl.) were thought to be unfriendly. 16. They are hindered, we shall be hindered (*use both dēterreō and impediō*). 17. I shall be surrounded, I shall be seen. 18. I used to be called free; I seemed to be a slave. 19. You will be surrounded; we were being surrounded. 20. You will seem to be unfriendly; you will be compelled to set sail.

LESSON XXXVIII.

CARDINAL NUMERALS.

214. In the following list of cardinal numerals these points should be carefully observed* :—

- (a) the similarity in form of the cardinal and ordinal numerals (156);
- (b) the method of forming the numerals from *eleven* to *nineteen* inclusive;
- (c) the manner of expressing *twenty-one*, *twenty-two*, *one hundred and one* and similar numbers;

* It is not necessary at this stage to commit the whole list to memory.

(d) the different ways of expressing *eighteen, nineteen, twenty-eight, twenty-nine*, and similar numbers ;

(e) the ending of the tens from 30 to 90 inclusive in **-gintā** ; of the hundreds from 200 to 900 inclusive in **-centi** or **-genti**.

215.

CARDINAL NUMERALS.

1. ūnus, <i>one</i>	
2. duo, <i>two</i>	
3. trēs, <i>three</i>	
4. quattuor, <i>four</i>	
5. quinque	
6. sex	
7. septem	
8. octō	
9. novem	
10. -decem	
11. ūndecim	
12. duodecim	
13. tredecim	
14. quattuordecim	
15. quīndecim	
16. sēdecim	
17. septendecim	
18. { duodēviginti	
{ octōdecim	
{ decem et octō	
19. { ūndēviginti	
{ novendecim	
20. viginti	
21. { ūnus et viginti	
{ viginti ūnus	
22. { duo et viginti	
{ viginti duo	
	28. { duodētrigintā
	{ viginti octō
	{ octō et viginti
	29. { ūndētrigintā
	{ viginti novem
	{ novem et viginti
	30. trigintā
	40. quadrāgintā
	50. quīnquāgintā
	60. sexāgintā
	70. septuāgintā
	80. octōgintā
	90. nōnāgintā
	100. centum
	101. { centum ūnus
	{ centum et ūnus
	124. centum viginti quat-
	tuor
	200. ducenti
	300. trecenti
	400. quadringenti
	500. quingenti
	600. sescenti
	700. septingenti
	800. octingenti
	900. nōngenti
	1000. mille

216. (a) Most of the cardinal numerals are undeclined, the same form being used for all cases and genders. The following, however, are declined: **ūnus**, **duo**, **trēs**, the hundreds from **ducentī** to **nōngentī** inclusive, and **mille**.

(b) The declension of **ūnus** has been given in 205.

(c) The hundreds are declined like the plural of **bonus**, as **ducentī**, **ae**, **a**.

(d) The declension of **mille** will be given in 230.

(e) **Duo** and **trēs** are declined in the following section.

217.

Paradigms.

	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	MASC. & FEM.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i>	duo	duae	duo	trēs	tria
<i>Gen.</i>	duōrum	duārum	duōrum	trium	trium
<i>Dat.</i>	duōbus	duābus	duōbus	tribus	tribus
<i>Acc.</i>	duōs, duo	duās	duo	trēs	tria
<i>Voc.</i>	duo	duae	duo	trēs	tria
<i>Abl.</i>	duōbus	duābus	duōbus	tribus	tribus

EXERCISES.

218.

I.

A.—1. Duās legiōnēs relinquet, trēs ex hibernīs ēdūcet. 2. Cum sescentīs equitibus nāvēs solvēmus. 3. Diēs circiter quīdecim iter fēcerāmus. 4. Ad Caesarem cum ducentīs obsidibus veniēbat. 5. Duodēvīgintī nāvēs in ūnum locum cōguntur. 6. Signa militāria quattuor et septuāgintā relinquuntur. 7. Centum vīgintī quīque vicōs habent. 8. Equitēs circiter trīgintā mittentur.

B.—9. Quattuordecim annōs bellum gerēbant. 10. Quīngentīs equitibus māgnam multitudinem hostium repellit. 11. Octō hōrās castra oppūgnant; nōnā

hōrā castra expūgnantur. 12. Rōmānis ūnis concēdimus. 13. Legiōnem decimam quārtā vigiliā ēdūcam. 14. Quadrāgintā cohortium impedimenta relicta sunt. 15. Incolās trium vicōrum necat.

219.

II.

A.—1. He sends four cohorts ; he will send the cavalry with four cohorts. 2. They will give five hundred hostages. 3. They were waging two wars at one time. 4. They burn forty-three towns and about two hundred villages. 5. An attack was made by four hundred and twenty cavalry. 6. They had collected twenty-eight ships. 7. Thirty-five soldiers will be chosen from the whole army. 8. The village is divided into two parts by a river. 9. About four hundred villages will be burned.

B.—10. Two legions, the sixth and the seventh, will be left on the other bank. 11. On the fifth day, five hundred and fifty-five horsemen had been collected. 12. They are giving up three hundred and sixty hostages. 13. He left two legions in the camp, and with the remaining six marched for nine days through the neighboring states. 14. He orders the lieutenant to set sail with two legions and one hundred and seventy cavalry. 15. We are adjacent to three states.

220.

WORD LIST IV.

NOUNS.

causa	difficultās	libertās	pater
celeritās	dux	mare	paucitās
civis	facultās	māter	pōns
civitās	fīnis	mōns	regiō
cohors	frāter	nāvis	rēs pūblica
colliis	hostis	nihil	soror

ADJECTIVES.

alius	fidēlis	nenter	pūbliens
alter	fīnitimus	nōbilis	similis
audāx	fīrmus	nōtus	sōlus
bonus	īmus	novus	summus
brevis	incōgnitus	nūllus	superior
celer	īnferior	periculōsus	tōtus
cēteri	inūtilis	plūs	ūllus
complūrēs	mājor	potēns	ultimus
dēnsus	malus	prior	ūnus
dissimilis	māximus	propior	uter
extrēmus	minor	prūdēns	ūtilis

VERBS.

contineō	dēsiliō	dividō	pertineō
dēducō	dēterreō	existimō	prohibeō
dēligō	dētineō	imperō	solvō
dēponō	dicō	incendō	videor

READING LESSON VII.

HOW HORATIUS KEPT THE BRIDGE. (508 B.C.)

221.

VOCABULARY.

rescindō, ere, rescidi, rescissum, *break down, destroy.*
trānsnō, (or trānō) āre, āvi, ātum, *swim across.*

Secundō annō postquam (*after*) ex civitate rēx expulsus erat, Tarquinius auxilium ā Lārte Porsenā petivit. Lārs Porsena finēs lātissimōs in Etrūriā habēbat et multis dē causis inimicus erat populō Rōmānō. Māximās cōpiās ex omnibus partibus Etrūriæ coēgit et māgnis itineribus ad flūmen Tiberim contendit. Rōmāni celeritāte hostium adventūs permōti sunt; aliī

ex agris in urbem convenerunt, alii proximās silvās petiverunt. Rōma mūrīs altissimis et flūmine lātissimō mūniēbātur; sed pōns, quī (*which*) factus erat in (*over*) Tiberī, ab exteriōribus mūnitiōnibus ad portam urbis pertinēbat. Propter paucitatem civium vidēbātur facillimum esse pontem occupāre et in mediū eum exercitum dūcere.

Hāc (*this*) de causā summum erat periculum. Ceteri Rōmāni jam (*now*) de salute dēserant, sed unus vir fortissimus, Horātius Cocles, communis salutis causā pontem defendere cōstitit. Cum quo C. Valerius, Spuriō Lārtiō et Titō Herminiō, ad exteriōrē partem pontis contendit, et trēs Rōmāni omnes hostium impetūs repellunt, dum (*while*) reliquī omēs pontem rescindunt. Post complūrēs hōrās mājor pars pontis rescissa est, et Horātius duōs amicōs ex pūgnā excēdere jubet. Tum (*then*) a tōtō exercitū impetus in Horātium factus est. Summā cum virtūte impetum sustinuit et plūrimōs in fugam dedit, sed ab hostibus paene (*almost*) circumventus est. Tandem (*at length*) reliquam partem pontis rescidērunt Rōmāni. Tum Horātius de ponte in medium flūmen dēsiluit et sine ūllō vulnere ad alteram ripam trāsnāvit. Ita (*thus*) fortitūdō ūnius viri tōtī rei pūblicae libertātem dedit.



Roman Coin.

LESSON XXXIX.

FUTURE PERFECT INDICATIVE, ACTIVE AND PASSIVE.

222.

Paradigms.

FUTURE AND FUTURE PERFECT INDICATIVE OF *sum*.

SINGULAR.

1. erō (<i>I shall be</i>)	fuerō (<i>I shall have been</i>)
2. eris	fueris
3. erit	fuerit

PLURAL.

1. erimus	fuerimus
2. eritis	fueritis
3. erunt	fuerint

- a. Note (1) the relation in form to the imperfect and pluperfect of *sum* (149, 129); (2) the difference in the vowels before *-nt* in the two tenses.

223.

Paradigms.

(a) FUTURE PERFECT INDICATIVE ACTIVE.

First Conj. Second Conj. Third Conj. Fourth Conj.

SINGULAR.

1. amāverō*	monuerō	rēxerō	audiverō
2. amāveris	monueris	rēxeris	audiveris
3. amāverit	monuerit	rēxerit	audiverit

PLURAL.

1. amāverimus	monuerimus	rēxerimus	audiverimus
2. amāveritis	monueritis	rēxeritis	audiveritis
3. amāverint	monuerint	rēxerint	audiverint

* *Amāverō* is translated *I shall have loved*.

(b) FUTURE PERFECT INDICATIVE PASSIVE.*First Conjugation.*

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
1. amātus erō	(<i>I shall have been loved</i>)	amātī erimus
2. " eris		" eritis
3. " erit		" erunt

Similarly,

· *Second Conjugation.* monitus erō*Third Conjugation.* rēctus erō*Fourth Conjugation.* auditus erō

- a. Note the relation between these forms and those of the tenses of **sum** given in 222. From which of the stems furnished by the principal parts is the future perfect obtained in the active voice? From which in the passive voice?
- b. At this point it would be well to review the three tenses of the perfect system of the indicative in the active and passive voices respectively.

224.

Illustrative Examples.

Sī obsidēs miserint, cōplās redūcam, *if they send (literally shall have sent) hostages, I shall lead back the troops.*

Cum cōplās redūxerit, obsidēs mittēmus, *when he leads (literally shall have led) the troops back, we shall send hostages.*

Sī amici esse vidēbuntur, cōplās redūcet, *if they seem (literally shall seem) to be friendly, he will lead back his troops.*

- a. In these dependent clauses introduced by **sī** (*if*) or **cum** (*when*), notice (1) that the reference is to *future* time, although this is not clearly expressed by the English verb; (2) that in the first two sentences

the act referred to in the dependent clause must be completed before the act referred to in the principal clause, while in the third sentence this is not the case. What tenses are used in these dependent clauses?

- δ. Here, as regularly in subordinate clauses, Latin is more logical and exact than English in indicating (1) whether the time of the action is present, past, or future, and (2) whether the action is prior to that of the main verb, or concurrent with it.

225.

VOCABULARY.

absum, abesse, āfui, be absent, be far away, be distant.

augeō, ēre, auxili, auctum, increase.

cōn-sidō, ere, -sēdī, -sessum, encamp.

dī-mittō, ere, -misī, -missum, send out (in different directions), despatch, dismiss.

dis-pōnō, ere, -posuī, -positum, place at intervals, post.

distrib-uō, ere, -uī, -ūtum, assign, distribute; divide.

explōrō, āre, āvī, ātum, examine, reconnoitre.

in-veniō, ire, -vēnī, -ventum, come upon, find.

reperiō, ire, repperī, repertum, find, discover.

timeō, ēre, uī, fear, have fears.

N.B.—(a) The prefix **dis-** (or **dī-** before certain consonants) is used in compounds to express the idea of *apart*; compare also **discēdō, depart, withdraw. Dividō** contains the same element, as do also the adjectives **dissimilis** and **difficilis**.

(b) **Reperiō** is used of finding, after inquiry or search; **inveniō** of finding by chance or without effort.

(c) **Augeō** in the active voice means *increase* (transitive = *make greater*); in the passive voice it means *increase* (intransitive = *be made or become greater*).

EXERCISES.

226.

I.

A.—1. Numerus augēbitur; numerus auctus erit; numerus māior erit; numerus māior fuerit. 2. Nāvem in portū invēnerunt; in idōneō locō cōsēderint. 3. Cōpiās dīmiserit; cōpiae erunt dīmissae. 4. In duās partēs distribūtī eritis. 5. Germānōs sine causā timuerāmus. 6. Cum omnis exercitus dispositus erit, signum dabitur. 7. Sī socii erunt fidēlēs, facillimum erit omnia itinera explorāre. 8. A periculō abesse videor; aberō; āfuerō.

B.—9. Bellum gerimus; bella gesserimus. 10. Alterum iter difficilīus erit. 11. Mitteris; miseris; mittimus; misimus. 12. Bella brevia erunt; ūtilēs fueritis amici. 13. Nihil reppereris; causam reperis; ab hostibus reperiēris. 14. Cum ad infimum collem pervēnerimus, cōsidēmus. 15. Sī cōpiae hostium auctae erunt, difficile erit collem tēnere. 16. Sī praesidia trāns Rhēnum disposuerō, Germānōs Galliam vāstāre prohibēbō.

227.

II.

A.—1. We shall find; we shall have found; we shall have encamped. 2. It will be increased; it will be found; it will have been found. 3. The matter has been examined; the roads will have been reconnoitred. 4. It will be most useful; it will havé been very easy. 5. They are absent; you will be absent; we had been far away. ✓ 6. The forces have been increased; the number had increased. 7. When I discover the reason, I shall despatch messengers to the neighboring states. 8. If the foot-soldiers fear the sea, the snips will be assigned to the cavalry.

B.—9. They have encamped ; he had encamped ; I shall have encamped. 10. The camp was pitched ; the camp had been pitched ; the camp will have been pitched. 11. He will have summoned the leading men ; the leading men will have been dismissed. 12. They will have everything ; they will have seen everyone. 13. You will be free ; it will be the freest of all the states. 14. When Caesar is absent they will attack the winter camp. 15. If the number of the enemy increases, we shall not join battle. 16. If you begin to post garrisons, we shall seek assistance.

LESSON XL.

Mille. ACCUSATIVE OF EXTENT OF SPACE.

228.

Illustrative Examples.

Mille equitēs mittentur, *a thousand horsemen will be sent.*
Adventus mille equitum, *the arrival of a thousand horsemen.*
Cum mille equitibus, *with one thousand cavalry.*

a. **Mille,** *a thousand,* like most cardinal numerals in Latin, is an indeclinable adjective, regularly used with a plural substantive.

229.

Illustrative Examples.

Tria milia equitum mittentur, *three thousand horsemen will be sent.*
Adventus sex milium equitum, *the arrival of six thousand cavalry.*
Cum duōbus milibus equitum, *with two thousand cavalry.*

a. The plural of **mille,** **milia** or (as it is often spelled) **millia,** is a neuter noun followed by the partitive genitive (174), **tria milia equitum** being literally *three thousands of horsemen.*

230.

Paradigm.

DECLENSION OF *mīlia*.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>mīlia</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>mīlium</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>mīlibus</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>mīlia</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>mīlibus</i>

231.

Illustrative Examples.

Mille passūs* pertinet, *it extends (for) a thousand paces (or a mile).*

Tria mīlia passuum abest, *he is three thousand paces (or three miles) distant.*

Fossa est ducentōs pedēs longa, *the trench is two hundred feet long.*

a. Observe that *distance how far or extent of space* is expressed in Latin by the accusative without a preposition. Compare the accusative of time (159).

232.

VOCABULARY.

agg-er, -eris, m.,	<i>mound.</i>
auc-tor, -tōris, m.	<i>(literally increaser), advocate, adviser.</i>
auctōri-tās, -tātis, f.,	<i>influence, weight.</i>
dēfēn-sor, -sōris, m.,	<i>defender.</i>
imperā-tor, -tōris, m.,	<i>commander (in chief).</i>
on-us, -eris, n.,	<i>burden, weight.</i>
passus, ūs, m.,	<i>step, pace.</i>
spatium, ī, n.,	<i>distance, space.</i>

* See vocabulary, 232. The Roman *passus* is the distance between two successive positions of the same foot, that is, really two of our paces. A thousand such paces therefore would be about 5,000 feet, or, roughly speaking, a mile.

N.B.—The suffix **-tor** is used to form from verbs nouns denoting the agent or doer of an action. The form of the noun closely resembles that of the participial (or supine) stem of the verb, **-tor** becoming **-sor** in nouns derived from verbs which have **s** instead of **t** in this stem.*

EXERCISES.

233.

I.

A.—1. Milia passuum octō ā castris cōnsēderant. 2. Agger mille sescentōs passūs abest. 3. Locum mūrō viginti trēs pedēs altō mūniunt. 4. Si dēfēnsōrēs idōneī dēlēctī erunt, facile erit sine imperātōre locum tenēre. 5. Māximam auctōritātem habēre existimantur. 6. Mājus onus sustinuimus. 7. Māgnū spatium imperātor aberat. 8. Fīlius imperātōris auctor erat cōsiliī. B.—9. Sex milia peditum et mille equitēs reliquit. 10. Milia sex explorātōrum dimisit. 11. Ex milibus trigintā tertia pars reducta erit. 12. Agger erat lātus pedēs trecentōs viginti, altus pedēs septuāgintā. 13. Silva multa milia passuum pertinēbat. 14. Cum milibus trecentis militum nāvēs solvet. 15. Onera gravia portābant. 16. Milia hominum octōgintā dēlēcta sunt.

234.

II.

A.—1. They gave six thousand horses and a thousand hostages to Caesar. 2. The camp had been pitched three miles from the mound. 3. At daybreak he was a mile from the camp. 4. He had learned from the scouts the small number of defenders. 5. If you begin to collect an army, you will seem to be advocates of

* Compare also *explorator*, *spectator*, *auditor*, *monitor*, *rector*, *inventor*, *depositor*. Sometimes the suffix **-tor** is added to nouns, as *gladiātor* (primarily one who uses the sword) from *gladius*.

war. 6. The lieutenant was sent by the commander-in-chief with four thousand foot-soldiers and a thousand horsemen. 7. They had carried the burdens a great distance. 8. He has no influence with (*literally* among, inter) the defenders.

B.—9. Twenty-three thousand Gauls had come to Caesar. 10. I shall demand two thousand hostages from the commander-in-chief. 11. The forests were thought to extend two hundred miles. 12. The camp will have been fortified by a trench twenty feet wide and a rampart five feet high. 13. The right wing of the army extends a thousand feet, the left (wing) five hundred paces. 14. The other legion is a greater distance away; it was about a mile and a half away. 15. The burden was heavy; the burden will be heavier.



Imperator : Commander-in-chief. (*Augustus.*)

LESSON XLII.

PRESENT INFINITIVE PASSIVE. ADVERBS: REGULAR FORMATION AND COMPARISON.

235.

Illustrative Examples.

- Castra oppugnārī jussit,* he ordered the camp to be attacked.
Castra movērī jussit, he ordered the camp to be moved.
Castra pōnī jussit, he ordered a camp to be pitched.
Castra mūnirī jussit, he ordered a camp to be fortified.

a. Observe the method of forming in each conjugation the present infinitive passive. Compare 123.

236.

Paradigms.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.

	ACTIVE.		PASSIVE.	
<i>First Conjugation.</i>	amāre,	-āre.	amārī,	-ārī.
<i>Second Conjugation.</i>	monēre,	-ēre.	monērī,	-ērī.
<i>Third Conjugation.</i>	regere,	-ere.	regī,	-ī.
<i>Fourth Conjugation.</i>	audire,	-ire.	audirī,	-irī.

237.

Illustrative Examples.

	ADJECTIVE.		ADVERB.	
<i>lātus,</i>	genitive	<i>lātī.</i>	<i>lātē,</i>	<i>widely.</i>
<i>liber,</i>	"	<i>liberī.</i>	<i>liberē,</i>	<i>freely.</i>
<i>celer,</i>	"	<i>celeris.</i>	<i>celeriter,</i>	<i>quickly.</i>
<i>fortis,</i>	"	<i>fortis.</i>	<i>fortiter,</i>	<i>bravely.</i>
<i>audāx,</i>	"	<i>audācis.</i>	<i>audācter,</i>	<i>boldly.</i>

- a. Observe that adverbs formed from adjectives of the first and second declensions end in *-ē*, those from adjectives of the third declension in *-iter* (or, in a few cases, *-ter*).
- b. Observe further that such adverbs may be formed by substituting these endings for the ending of

the genitive singular of the adjective (-I or -is).
Adjectives in -ns form their adverbs in -nter; ns,
potēns, gen. potentis, adverb potenter, *powerfully*.

238.

Illustrative Examples.

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
lātē, <i>widely</i> ;	lātius, <i>more widely</i> ;	lātissimē, <i>most (or very) widely</i> .
celeriter, <i>quickly</i> ;	celerius, <i>more quickly</i> ;	celerrimē, <i>most (or very) quickly</i> .
fortiter, <i>bravely</i> ;	fortius, <i>more bravely</i> ;	fortissimē, <i>most (or very) bravely</i> .

a. Observe how adverbs formed from adjectives are compared; the comparative is formed by taking the neuter accusative singular of the comparative of the adjective (that is, by changing -ior to -ius); and the superlative by changing -us of the superlative of the adjective to -ē.

239.

VOCABULARY.

ācriter, adv., *fiercely, vigorously* (from ācer, ācris, ācre, *sharp, eager*).

aegrē, adv., *scarcely, with difficulty* (from aeger, gra, grum, *sick, weak*); in superlative, *with the greatest difficulty*.

audācter, adv., *boldly*.

celeriter, adv., *quickly, swiftly, speedily*.

diligenter, adv., *carefully* (from diligēns, -entis, *careful*).

fortiter, adv., *bravely, gallantly*.

graviter, adv., *severely, seriously*.

lātē, adv., *widely, extensively*.

liberē, adv., *freely*.

longē, adv., *far*.

EXERCISES.

240.

I.

A.—1. Omnēs ācerrimē et fortissimē pūgnāvērunt.
 2. Hostium impetum agrē sustinent. 3. Castra vāl' pedēs duodecim altō diligenter mūnīrī jubet. 4. Dicit liberius et audācius. 5. Exercitum lātius distribūi jusserat. 6. Imperātor multīs rēbus impedīrī dicēbātur. 7. Graviter vulnerātus erat et aegerrimē ad castra pervēnit. 8. Belgae ā prōvinciā longissimē absunt. 9. Auxilia in summō monte celeriter collocārī jussit et tōtum montem hominibus complēri.

B.—10. Omnia diligenter facta erant; tria milia passuum iter diligentissimē fēcerant. 11. Equitātum ex castris ēdūci jubet et proelium equestre committī. 12. Oppidum montibus altissimis vidētur continēri. 13. Superiōre annō plūrimās nāvēs celerrimē cōgī jusserāmus. 14. Omnia oppida vicōsque incendi jubet, et mille ducentōs obsidēs in prōvinciam addūci. 15. Longē nōbilissimus esse omnium Gallōrum existi-mābātur.

241.

II.

A.—1. He ordered the place to be fortified more carefully. 2. They began to fight more bravely and fiercely. 3. He will speak* most freely; he speaks very seriously. 4. You are said to be feared by all. 5. The rest of the army wū. be three miles distant. 6. They will be farther distant from the rest of the army. 7. We shall order the enemy's territories to be laid waste far and wide. 8. The village is said to be divided into two parts by a river twenty-two feet deep.

* **Dicō** means *speak* as well as *say*.

B.—9. He will have far the greatest influence among the allies. 10. I have ordered all the cavalry and ten thousand infantry to be sent quickly. 11. The number of the enemy seems to be increasing. 12. He orders all the other ambassadors to be summoned. 13. If the enemy attack boldly, we shall with the greatest difficulty hold the hill. 14. He demands about a thousand ships from the other state. 15. You used to order the roads to be most carefully reconnoitred.

LESSON XLII.

Quam WITH COMPARATIVES. ABLATIVE OF COMPARISON.

242.

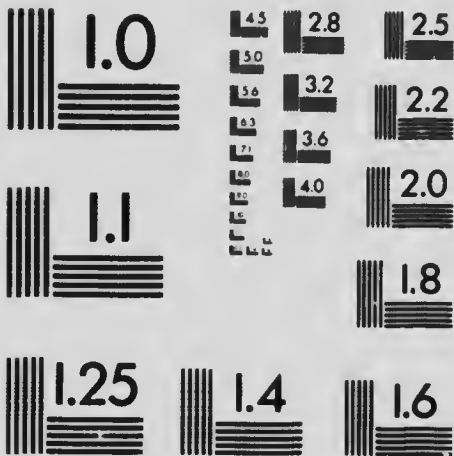
Illustrative Examples.

Belgae fortiorēs erant quam Galli,	}	<i>the Belgians were braver than the Gauls.</i>
Belgae fortiorēs erant Gallis,		
Altera insula est minor quam Britannia,	}	<i>the other island is smaller than Britain.</i>
Altera insula est minor Britannia,		
Ad insulam pervēnit minōrem quam Britanniam,	}	<i>he came to an island smaller than Britain.</i>
Ad insulam pervēnit minōrem Britannia,		
Mājorēs cōpiās sociis quam prōvinciae imperat, <i>he demands larger forces from the allies than from the province.</i>		
Nihil est ūtilius quam amicōs habere, <i>nothing is more useful than to have friends.</i>		



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a. Observe how, after comparatives, two methods are used in Latin to express the comparison :—

(1) **quam** (meaning *than*) is used, two substantives compared being put in the same case ;

(2) instead of **quam**, followed by the nominative or accusative, the ablative without **quam** may be used. This is called the *Ablative of Comparison*.

243.

VOCABULARY.

cōn-suēscō, ere, -suēvī, -suētum, *become accustomed ; in perfect, be accustomed.*

cōnsuētū-dō, -dinis, f., *custom.*

continēns, -entis, *incessant, continual, unbroken, continuous.*

continenter, adv., *continually, continuously.*

distō, āre, *be apart.*

lab-or, -ōris, m., *toil, labor.*

prae-mittō, ere, -mīsī, -missum, *send in advance.*

prae-stō, āre, -stitī, quam, *surpass ; praestat (with it is preferable, better.*

stō, stāre, stetī, statum, *stand.*

terra, ae, f., *land.*

Phrases : ex cōnsuētūdine, according to custom.

continēns terra (or **continēns** alone as fem. noun, with abl. **continentī**), *the mainland, the continent.*

N.B.—(a) The prefix **prae-** is used in composition to express the idea of *before* ; this appears in English as **pre-**, as, *predict*.

(b) The perfect tense of certain Latin verbs may be freely translated by the English present tense, to denote the present state resulting from a completed action ; so, **cōnsuēvī**, *I have become accustomed, I have*

formed a habit = I am accustomed; cōgnōvī, I have learned = I know. (The pluperfect of these verbs will have the force of an imperfect = *I was accustomed, I knew.*) Similarly **circumventī sunt** may be translated, *they are surrounded; superātī sunt, they are conquered; dīvisum est, it is divided.*

EXERCISES.

244.

I.

A.—1. Agger altior est quam mīrus; mūnitiōnēs altiōrēs sunt aggere. 2. Tamesis dicitur esse longior Tiberī. 3. Breviōrēs sunt in Britannīā quam in continentī noctēs. 4. Proximī stābant; in locīs superiōribus steterant. 5. Praestat cōpiās instruere quam fugā salūtem petere. 6. In multīs terrīs sunt continentēs silvae palūdēsque. 7. Impedimenta praemissa sunt et in summō monte collocāta. 8. Insulae tria mīlia passuum distant. 9. Nōn populī Rōmānī cōnsuetūdō est obsidēs dare; obsidēs dare nōn cōsuēvimus.

B.—10. Prūdentiorēs estis quam bellī auctōrēs. 11. Insula circiter mīlia passuum trīgintā ā continentī aberat. 12. Castra mājōra sunt quam cōnsuetūdō exercitūs postulat. 13. Ex cōnsuetūdine mājōrem partem vicī cohortibus quam equitibus concessit. 14. Altitūdō mūrī minor erat quam lātitūdō fossārum. 15. Altitūdō fossae mājor erit quam flūminis. 16. Belgae cum Germānīs continenter bellum gerēbant. 17. Nūlla est sine labōre salūs. 18. Circumventī sumus; Gallia est dīvisa in partēs trēs.

245.

II.

A.—1. The land is more useful than the sea; the sea is larger than the land. 2. Nothing is better than liberty. 3. The trenches were twenty-three feet apart.

4. They had stood continuously for six hours. 5. The other island is farther distant from the continent than Britain. ✓ 6. The Romans are awaiting the end of all (their) toils. 7. I know the custom of the Gauls. 8. They are accustomed to send in advance the swiftest ships. 9. We were accustomed to wage incessant wars.

B.—10. We fear a man more powerful than the king. 11. According to custom he had sent all the cavalry in advance at daybreak. 12. By incessant toil they had fortified the camp more quickly than they were accustomed. 13. It is easier to leap down than to stand on the top of the wall. 14. He ordered a smaller portion of the plunder to be given to the cavalry than to the rest of the army. 15. To defend the camp bravely is preferable to laying* down (our) arms. 16. They will call the defenders of the bridge braver and more daring than the commander-in-chief. 17. It seems to be better to seek other lands. 18. On the mainland the towns are not far apart.

LESSON XLIII.

ADVERBS: IRREGULAR FORMATION AND COMPARISON.
Quam WITH SUPERLATIVES.

246. Besides adverbs formed from adjectives, according to the methods described in Lesson XLI., there are not a few instances where certain case-forms of the adjective are used as adverbs (as is regularly the case in the comparative degree).

In the following, the accusative singular neuter of the adjective is used adverbially:—

*That is, 'is better than to lay down.'

multum, *much*.

plūrimum, *most, very much*.

solum, *only*.

facile, *easily*.

primum, *first, in the first place*.

In the following, the ablative singular neuter or feminine of the adjective is used adverbially : -

primō, *at first*.

brevī, *in a short time, quickly*.

subitō, *suddenly* (from the adjective **subitus**, *a, um, sudden*).

ūnā (with **cum**) *at the same time, together, along (with)*.

247. The following are adverbs in common use which have no corresponding adjectives :—

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
diū , <i>long, for a long time</i>	diūtius	diūtissimē
saepe , <i>often</i>	saepius	saeppissimē
ferē , <i>almost</i>		

248. The following adverbs show some irregularity in formation (compare the corresponding adjectives, 195) :—

	POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
(māgnus)	māgnopere , <i>greatly</i>	magis , <i>more</i>	māximē
(parvus)	parum , <i>little</i>	minus , <i>less</i>	minimē
(bonus)	bene , <i>well</i>	melius	optimē
(malus)	male , <i>ill</i>	pējus	pessimē
	prope , <i>near, nearly</i>	propius	proximē

249.

Illustrative Examples.

X **Quam māximās cōpiās coēgit**, *he collected forces as large as possible*.

Equitēs quam māximē impediunt, *they hinder the cavalry as much as possible*.

Quam primum iter fēcērunt, *they marched as soon as possible*.

a. Observe how **quam** with the superlative (both of adjectives and of adverbs) is used to express the highest degree possible, the regular translation taking the form *as . . . as possible*.

EXERCISES.

250.

I.

A.—1. Primō cōpiae māgnopere perterrentur. 2. Brevi causam reperiēmus. 3. Saepe ex equis dēsiliunt et inter peditēs pūgnant. 4. Ūnā cum Caesare multōs annōs fuerat. 5. Quam māximum numerum inimicōrum ex civitate expellam. 6. Facile pauci multōs montem occupāre prohibēbunt. 7. Nōn multum distant. 8. Facillimē impetum hostium diūtius sustinēbimus.

B.—9. Subitō duābus portis omnem equitātum ēmittit. 10. Diū principātum tōtius ferē Galliae obtinuerant. 11. Saepius ad senātum litterās mittēmus. 12. Primum ā proximis civitatibus auxilium petivērunt. 13. Ūnā cum ceteris ex proeliō excesserant. 14. Propter ūsum militārem minimē terrēri vidēbantur. 15. Quam celerimē ad mare pervenire contendit. 16. Praesidium quam antīcissimum habēre cōstitueram.

251.

II.

A.—1. They had fought long and vigorously. 2. At first he does not venture to speak freely and boldly. 3. In the first place he ordered corn to be procured as quickly as possible. 4. They will sustain the attack more easily; the attack will be sustained less easily. 5. He ordered as many ships as possible to be collected. 6. They hesitate to depart farther from the line of march. 7. We shall not await the auxiliaries (any) longer. 8. We had been greatly hindered by marshes.

B.—9. As soon as possible they began to move the camp nearer. 10. Suddenly almost all leaped down from the ship along with the guides. 11. The harbor was less suitable than the lake. 12. He is accustomed to demand troops from as many states as possible.

13. When they learn of Caesar's arrival they will be more terrified. 14. They determined to lay waste the neighboring territories as widely as possible. 15. They are nearly surrounded. 16. Almost all the roads have been carefully reconnoitred.

252.

WORD LIST D.

DISTANCE.

foot	distance	nearer, nearest
pace	be (far) distant	farther, farthest
mile, miles	be apart	most distant

LANDSCAPE.

land	hill	territory
sea	mountain	mainland
district	heights	top of a mountain
state	bridge	foot of a mountain

ADJECTIVES.

first	other, another	larger, largest
next	the other (of two)	smaller, smallest
previous	the others	lower, higher
several	any	more, most
no, none	alone	incessant, unbroken
neither	whole	good, bad

WAR.

enemy	defender	war-ship	despatch
leader	cohort	set sail	reconnoitre
commander-	mound	encamp	send in advance
in-chief	guide	post	put to flight

MISCELLANEOUS NOUNS.

ship	custom	freedom	citizen
burden	adviser	toil	citizenship
end	influence	fewness	difficulty
speed			opportunity

MISCELLANEOUS VERBS.

divide	release	burn	find
assign	increase	fear	be accustomed
choose	surpass	stand	it is better

ADVERBS.

fiercely	swiftly	at first
boldly	suddenly	in the first place
bravely	continually	in a short time
freely	often	long, for a long time
easily	almost	much, very much
with difficulty	nearly	greatly
carefully	about	more
severely	far	less
only	widely	along (with)

READING LESSON VIII.

THE STORY OF MUCIUS SCAEVOLA. (508 B.C.)

253.

VOCABULARY.

manus, ūs, f., hand.

mors, mortis, f., death.

Fortēs audācēsque pontis dēfēnsōrēs Porsenam Rōmam occupāre prohibuerant. Porsena exercitum in Etrūriam nōn redūxit, sed castra in locō idōneō posuit quī (*which*) mille circiter passūs ā Tiberī aberat. Tum (*then*) equitēs quam plūrimōs ēmisit et finēs Rōmānōrum longē lātēque vāstārī iussit. Brevī summa esse inopia frūmentī coepit. Mūcius, filius Rōmānī nōbilissimī, Porsenam necāre cōstituit. Nocte per mediōs hostēs contendit et posterō diē diligenter castra rēgis explorāvit. Porsena incōgnitus erat Mūciō, et prō (*instead of, prep. with abl. case*) rēge ūnum ex prīncipibus necāvit, quī (*who*) longē nōbilissimus omnium esse vidēbātur.

Militēs quī proximī stābant aegerrimē Mūcium comprehendērunt (*seized*) et ad rēgem addūxērunt.

Mūcius minimē perterrēri vidēbātur; liberē et audācter dixit. "Rōmānus sum civis. Rēgem Porsenam necāre cōstitueram et populum Rōmānum ab injūriā dēfendere. Nōn audācior sum cēteris Rōmānis. Si Porsena tōtum exercitum ē finibus Rōmānis nōn ēdūxerit, trecenti alii nōn dubitābunt rei pūblicae causā māximōs labōrēs et summa pericula adire (*to encounter*). Mortem nōn timeō. Praestat incendiī quam libertātem āmittere (*to lose*)." Simul (*at the same time*) dextram manum in ignem (*fire*) injēcit (*thrust*), quī ā militibus factus erat. Rēx fortitudīne Rōmānōrum māgnopere permōtus est et Mūcium dimitti jussit. Pācem quam celerrimē cum senātū Rōmānō cōfirmāvit et cum omnibus cōpiis ē finibus Rōmānōrum discessit. Postea (*afterwards*) Mūcius Scaevola* appellābātur, quod (*because*) sinistram sōlam manum habēbat.

LESSON XLIV.

RELATIVE PRONOUN. **Quod.**

254.

Paradigm.

THE RELATIVE PRONOUN **quī.**

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

* The Latin word **scaevola** means "the left-handed."

255.

Illustrative Examples.

Légātus, qui missus est, prūdēns est, *the ambassador who has been sent is prudent.*

Légātus, quem misērunt, prūdēns est, *the ambassador whom they have sent is prudent.*

Legiōnem, quae missa est, exspectāmus, *we are awaiting the legion which has been sent.*

Adventum legiōnis quam misērunt exspectāmus, *we are awaiting the approach of the legion which they have sent.*

Legiōnēs, quarum adventum exspectābāmus, pervēnērunt, *the legions, whose approach we were awaiting, arrived.*

Germāni, ā quibus missus est, pācem petunt, *the Germans, by whom he was sent, are seeking peace.*

Germāni, quibuscum bellum gerēbat, pācem petunt, *the Germans with whom he was waging war, seek peace.*

a. In connection with these sentences, observe :—

- (1) that the relative pronoun in Latin changes its form to indicate gender, number, and case ;
- (2) that the *gender* and *number* of the relative are determined by the word (called the *Antecedent*) to which it refers ;
- (3) that the *case* of the relative is in no way determined by the antecedent, but by its relation to the dependent clause to which it belongs ;
- (4) that in the first four sentences the relative pronoun *that* could be used in place of *who*, *whom* or *which* ;
- (5) that in the second and fourth sentences the relative might be omitted altogether in English, something which never occurs in Latin ;
- (6) that the preposition **cum** is suffixed to the ablative it governs. The accent is then on the penult (13).

256.

Illustrative Examples.

Oppidum, quod mūniverant, expūgnātum est, *the town which they had fortified has been taken by storm.*

Timent quod oppidum expūgnātum est, *they are afraid because the town has been taken by storm.*

Quod hostēs nōn longē aberant, signum dedit, *because the enemy were not far distant, he gave the signal.*

- a. Observe that the same Latin word **quod** is used both as a relative pronoun (neuter singular nominative or accusative) and as a conjunction with the force of *because*.*

257.

VOCABULARY.

barbarus, I, m.,

barbarian.

centurī-ō, -ōnis, m.,

centurion (an officer of

the Roman army).

com-moveō, ēre, -mōvī, -mōtum, *alarm, dismay.*

dēmōnstrō, āre, āvī, ātum, *point out, mention; make mention (of = dē).*

in-colō, ere, -coluī,

inhabit; dwell.

op-primō, ere, -pressī, -pressum, *overpower; burden.*

premō, ere, pressī, pressum, *press, harass, beset.*

suprā, adv.,

above.

trā-dūcō, ere, -dūxī, -ductum, *lead across, take across.*

trānsportō, āre, āvī, ātum, *carry across, bring over.*

Phrase: premor, graviter premor, be hard pressed.

N.B.—**Trāns** (or **trā-**) is prefixed to verbs with the force of *across* or *over*.

* Even in the rare cases where either translation might be given, it will be found that the context will determine which is the proper rendering.

EXERCISES.

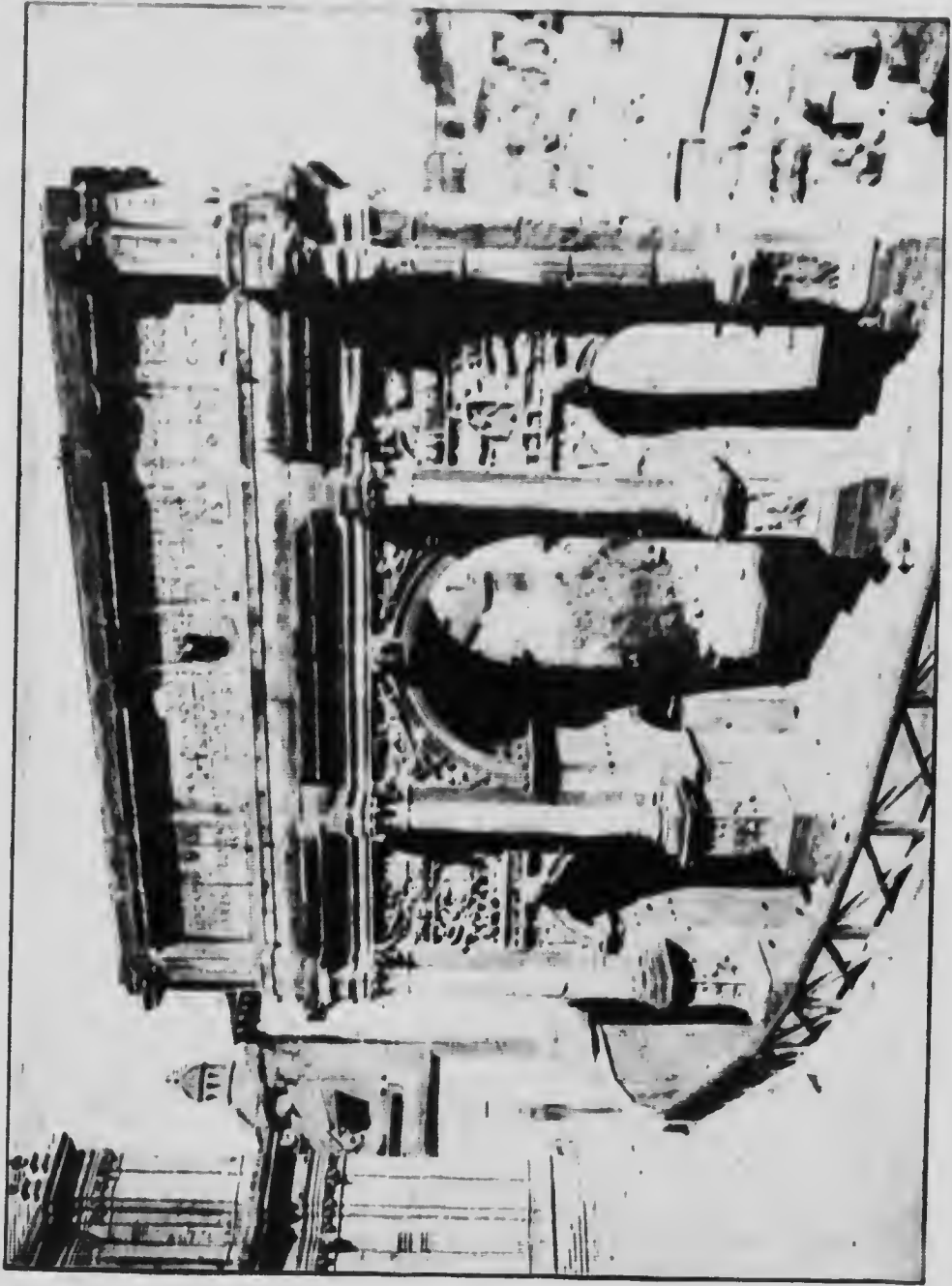
258.

I.

1. Quod vicus in duās partēs flūmine dīviditur, alteram partem Gallis concessit, alteram legiōnī. 2. Ad flūmen, quod vicum in duās partēs dīvidit, pervēnit. 3. Ad flūmen, quō vicus in duās partēs dīviditur, pervēnit. 4. Ex vicō, quem Gallis et legiōnī concesserat, omnēs discēdere coepērunt. 5. Ex alterā parte vicī, quam Gallis concesserat, omnēs discēdere coepērunt. 6. Vicus, cūjus partem Gallis concesserat, in duās partēs flūmine dīviditur. 7. Galli, quibus partem vicī concesserat, discēdere coepērunt. 8. Legiō, cui partem vicī concesserat, nōn discessit. 9. Quod partem vicī legiōnī concesserat, Galli discessērunt. 10. Ex duābus partibus, in quās vicus flūmine dīviditur, alteram Gallis concessit, alteram legiōnī.

II.

1. The Belgians are nearest to (173) the Germans, who dwell across the Rhine (and) with whom they are continually waging war. 2. The Germans, to whom the Belgians are nearest, dwell across the Rhine. 3. They are continually waging war with the Germans, because they are nearest. 4. The Gauls, of whom the Belgians are the bravest, are waging war with the Germans. 5. They dwell across the Rhine, which divides the Germans from the Gauls. 6. They dwell across the river that divides Germany from Gaul. 7. They dwell across the river by which Germany is divided from Gaul. 8. The districts which the Belgians inhabit are nearest Germany. 9. Gaul is divided into three parts, of which the Belgians inhabit one. 10. One part of Gaul, which the Belgians inhabit, is nearest Germany.



ARCH OF SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS

259.

III.

A.—1. Ab omnibus barbaris, qui trans Rhenum incidunt, legati ad Caesarem mittuntur. 2. Plurimas habemus longas naves, quibus milites transportare consuevimus. 3. Frumentum omne, quod in oppidum centuriones comportaverant, reliquit. 4. In fines Germanorum, qui proximi Belgis erant, copias quas coegerat traduxit. 5. Reliquum exercitum, quod longe aberat, non expectabamus. 6. Vir fortissimus delictus est, cujus pater amicus a senatu appellatus erat. 7. Auxilium a Caesare petimus, quod graviter a Germanis premimur.

B.—8. Fuga Gallorum, de qua supra demonstravimus, legionem, quacum Caesar erat, commovebat. 9. Castra erant minora quod sine impedimentis Caesar legiones transportaverat. 10. Omnem equitatum, quem ex omni provincia coegerat, praemisit. 11. Summa erat difficultas quod milites onere armorum oppressi sunt. 12. Quod inopia frumenti erat, centuriones complures in finitimas civitates frumenti causa dimisit. 13. Cum sola decima legione, de qua non dubitabat, discessit.

260.

IV.

A.—1. They marched through the province because they had no other road. 2. He will collect all his ships, of which he has a large number. 3. The cavalry is sent in advance through the forest which has been mentioned above. 4. They are alarmed because he left everything that he had brought over. 5. As many ships as possible were gathered to the harbor from which he had determined to set sail. 6. The auxiliaries we are awaiting have been suddenly overpowered by the barbarians. 7. Because neither army ventures to join battle, Caesar leads his forces back to the camp.

B.—8. With two legions which had wintered in the province, he hastened to a river that was about a mile distant. 9. The king, with whom he had made peace, had great influence in the states into which the army had been led across. 10. The other centurion, to whose father the citizenship had been given by Caesar, was overpowered by the enemy. 11. The camp that we have mentioned above was beset by the barbarians, whose lands were being laid waste. 12. There are several islands, a majority of which are (*literally* the greater part . . . is) inhabited by barbarians. 13. They are less suitable, because they fear the sea.

LESSON XLV.

PERFECT PARTICIPLE PASSIVE.

261.

Illustrative Examples.

Barbarī, spē praedae adductī, in Galliam contendērunt,
the barbarians, influenced by the hope of plunder,
hastened into Gaul.

Cōpiae, in ūnum locum coāctae, in prōvinciam mittēbantur,
the forces, having been gathered to one place, used to
be sent to the province.

Cōpiae, in ūnum locum coāctae, in prōvinciam mittentur,
the forces, having been gathered to one place, will be
sent to the province.

Aciem instrūctam inveniet, *he will find the line of battle*
drawn up.

- a. These Latin sentences illustrate the use of the Perfect Participle Passive, when no longer used with parts of the verb **sum** to form a tense of the indicative passive (140). It is regularly translated by the English passive participle, e.g. **missus**, *sent* or *having been sent*.

Contrast the following sentences :—

Barbari spē praedae adducti erant, *the barbarians had been influenced by the hope of plunder.*

Cōpiae in ūnum locum coāctae sunt, *the forces have been gathered to one place.*

Acies instructa erit, *a line of battle will have been drawn up.*

b. Notice that in these sentences the voice of the participle is passive, and that the time of the action expressed by the participle is prior to that of the principal verb, but is not necessarily past time.

c. The participle is a verbal adjective ; it expresses action and has distinctions of tense and voice ; and it agrees in gender, number and case with the noun it modifies. The perfect participle passive is declined like **bonus** (65).

d. Sometimes this participle becomes little more than an ordinary adjective, and may in fact be compared ; as, **parātus**, *ready* ; **parātor**, *more ready or better prepared* ; **mūnitissimus**, *best fortified, or well protected.*

262. A freer rendering of the perfect participle passive is generally permissible and often advisable. Thus in the first two sentences of 261, **adducti** might also be translated *being influenced*, and **coāctae** might be translated *after being gathered*, or *on being gathered*.

Occasionally all these methods of translation are possible ; as,

Repulsi ab equitatū, in castra contendunt,	}	<i>repulsed</i>	} <i>by the cavalry,</i>		
		<i>being repulsed</i>		} <i>they hasten to</i>	
		<i>having been repulsed</i>			} <i>the camp.</i>
		<i>after being repulsed</i>			
<i>on being repulsed</i>					

263.

VOCABULARY.

dēditi-ō, -ōnis, f.,	surrender.
dēdō, ere, dēdidī, dēditum,	surrender (transitive).
ē-rumpō, ere, -rūpī, -ruptum,	break out, sally out.
ērupti-ō, -ōnis, f.,	sally, sortie.
lēgāti-ō, -ōnis, f.,	embassy.
oppūgnāti-ō, -ōnis, f.,	attack, assault.
per-rumpō, ere, -rūpī, -ruptum,	break through.
rumpō, ere, rūpī, ruptum,	break, break down.
stati-ō, -ōnis, f.,	outpost, guard.
tēlum, ī, n.,	weapon, missile.

Phrases : in dēditiōnem veniō, surrender (intransitive).
in statiōne, on guard, on outpost duty.

N.B.—The suffix -tiō is used to form from verbs abstract nouns (feminine) denoting an action, or in some cases the concrete result of an action. So **mūnitiō**, like the English noun *fortification*, may mean either the act of fortifying or the works constructed. This ending appears in English as *-tion*.

EXERCISES.

264.

I.

A.—1. Adventū Rōmānōrum māgnopere perterritus, cōpiās redūxit. 2. Ab hostibus circumventī, dē mūnitiōnibus dēsiluērunt et fugā salūtem petivērunt. 3. Omnium rērum inopiā adductī, lēgātiōnem dē* dēditiōne misērunt. 4. Parātum et instrūctum exercitum invēnī. 5. Multitūdine tēlōrum repulsae, cohortēs in locīs superiōribus cōsistunt. 6. Primō parātī erāmus auctōrēs bellī dēdere. 7. Cum sīgnum dederit, ex castrīs ērumpent. 8. Spē salūtis adductī, per mediōs hostēs audācissimē perrūpērunt. 9. Multitūdine tēlōrum vulnerātī, aegrē ad† noctem oppūgnātiōnem sustinēmus.

* Compare **dē pāce**, 99.† Translate **ad** here by 'until'.

B.—10. Salūtem petere jussī, subitō omnibus portīs ēruptiōnem fēcērunt. 11. Ex cōsuētūdine omnēs civitatēs commūnem lēgatiōnem mittent. 12. Omnia quae postulāveritis, erunt parāta. 13. Māgnitūdine mūnitiōnum et celeritāte Rōmānōrum permōtī, lēgātōs dē dēditiōne mittunt. 14. Ab oppidō quod erat māximum mūnitissimumque in insulā, nōn longē aberant. 15. In omnibus collibus cōpiās hostium instructās vident. 16. Pōns, quī erat in flūmine, ruptus erat. 17. Cohors, quae in statiōne erat, fugā reliquī exercitūs perterrita, in dēditiōnem vēnit. 18. Barbarī, commōtī quod oppidum nātūrā locī mūnitissimum expūgnātum erat, mājōrēs cōpiās parāre coepērunt.

265.

II.

A.—1. After being driven back into the town, they made a sortie. 2. Being defeated by the first attack of the cohorts, they are compelled to surrender. 3. The cavalry sent out from the winter-camp, quickly put the enemy to flight. 4. On being recalled to the continent, he hesitated for several days to set sail. 5. Having been terrified by the large number of the ships, the enemy's troops withdraw from the sea. 6. Six chosen cohorts will be stationed on post duty. 7. The war-ships seem to be better prepared than the other (ships). 8. On being informed of the approach of the embassy sent by the Belgians, he recalled the cavalry which he had sent in advance. 9. Caesar broke the middle of the enemy's line.

B.—10. After being drawn up in line we shall sally out. 11. On being repulsed by the fortifications and the missiles, they withdrew as quickly as possible. The long awaited auxiliaries had reached the bridge the

previous night. 13. The attack is hindered by many circumstances. 14. If you break through the fortifications, you will easily reach the river. 15. He found the guards posted. 16. After being called brothers by the senate, they have been compelled to surrender all their towns and to give hostages. 17. On the seventh day of the assault, having been greatly harassed by the multitude of missiles, they sent ambassadors to Caesar to treat for a surrender. 18. Burdened by the heavy weight of their arms, the legions reached the camp with the greatest difficulty.

LESSON XLVI.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

266.

Paradigms.

THE PERSONAL PRONOUNS *ego, tū, is.*

	<i>First Person</i>	<i>Second Person.</i>	<i>Third Person.</i>		
			MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
SINGULAR.					
<i>Nom.</i>	ego	tū	is	ea	id
<i>Gen.</i>	meī	tuī	ējus	ējus	ējus
<i>Dat.</i>	mihi	tibi	eī	eī	eī
<i>Acc.</i>	mē	tē	eum	eam	id
<i>Voc.</i>		tū			
<i>Abl.</i>	mē	tē	eō	eā	eō
PLURAL.					
<i>Nom.</i>	nōs	vōs	eī, iī	eae	ea
<i>Gen.</i>	nostrum } nostrī }	vestrum } vestrī }	eōrum	eārum	eōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	nōbīs	vōbīs	eīs, iīs	eīs, iīs	eīs, iīs
<i>Acc.</i>	nōs	vōs	eōs	eās	ea
<i>Voc.</i>		vōs			
<i>Abl.</i>	nōbīs	vōbīs	eīs, iīs	eīs, iīs	eīs, iīs

- a. Of the double forms in the genitive plural of the first and second personal pronouns, **nostrum** and **vestrum** are used as partitive genitives (174); otherwise *of us* and *of you* are **nostrī** and **vestrī**.

267.

Nōs sumus amicī, vōs estis inimīcī, *we are friends, you are enemies.*

Legiōnem, quam mēcum habeō, mittam, *I shall send the legion which I have with me.*

Jussit eōs impedimenta in ūnō locō collocāre et eum mūnīre, *he ordered them to put the baggage in one place and fortify it.*

Omnibus vōbīs ūtile est, *it is useful to all of you (literally to you all).*

These Latin sentences illustrate the following points :

- a. The nominative of the personal pronoun is expressed when emphatic, otherwise the personal ending of the verb suffices.
- b. The preposition **cum** is suffixed to the ablatives **mē,** **tē,** **nōbīs** and **vōbīs**. (For the accent see 255, a. 6.)
- c. Because of the difference between Latin and English in the matter of gender, the pronoun *it* may frequently be represented by the masculine or the feminine of **is**. Where also *it* is the subject of a verb, the form of the Latin verb (or of a predicate adjective) will vary according to the noun to which the pronoun *it* refers; thus, *it was sent* may refer to an army (**exercitus**), a legion (**legiō**), a letter (**litterae**), or to baggage (**impedimenta**), and would then be translated **missus est,** **missa est,** **missae sunt,** and **missa sunt** respectively.
- d. The partitive genitive should not be used with **omnēs**, since the whole, not a part, is taken. (174.)

268.

VOCABULARY.

aut,	or ; aut . . aut, either . . or.
concilium, I, n.,	meeting, council.
et,	and ; et . . et, both . . and.
etiam,	also ; even.
meminī (found in perfect system only, with force of present),	remember.
memor, -oris,	mindful (with genitive).
memoria, ae, f.,	memory.
neque, nor, and not ;	neque . . neque, neither . . nor.
sed,	but.
tim-or, -ōris, m.,	fear.

Phrases : **memoriam dēpōnō, forget.***

memoriam retineō, remember.*

EXERCISES.

269.

I.

A.—1. Pācem vōbīseum fēcerat ; pācem neque nōbīscum neque vōbīseum fēcerat. 2. Ab eīs circumveniēmur. 3. Tū et mihi et rei pūblicae ūtilis fuistī. 4. Meminī id ; memor erō vestrī. 5. Hiberna ab eō aberant milia passuum vīgintī. 6. Cōnsilium barbarōrum nōn solum mihi, sed etiam tibi, incōgnitum erat. 7. Māgnam inter eōs auctōritātem habēs ; tū etiam mājōrem auctōritātem quam ego habēs. 8. Nihil ā vōbīs postulō. 9. Ab eō dē periculō legiōnis cōgnōscit et eam reducī jubet. 10. Sī lēgatiōnem dē dēditione ad eum miseritis, ad concilium vōs convocābit

B.—11. Equitēs quōs tēcum trānsportāveras, reductī erant. 12. Hostēs, timōre perterritī, ā nōbīs discēdunt. 13. Tuī memoriam retinēbō ; memoriam vestrī nōn

* These phrases, as their literal meaning would indicate, are followed by the genitive case.

dēpōnam. 14. Aut equitēs aut frūmentum eis imperābit. 15. Cum ad castra pervēnerint, ea oppūgnābunt. 16. Timor animōs omnium occupāvit; timor ear: occupāvit. 17. Omnibus vōbis libertātem dedit; nōs omnēs opprimere cōstituit. 18. A cēteris id cōgnōvit, neque ego nūntiāvī.* 19. Amicitiae populi Rōmāni memoriā moveor. 20. Nūntius ad mē missus est; victōria mihi nūntiātur.

270.

II.

A.—1. He will choose either me or you. 2. He has chosen not only a large part of us, but also all of you. 3. He has learned the commander's plans. 4. He has compelled them to withdraw from the council. 5. It is dangerous both to me and to you. 6. Because we do not venture to carry the baggage with us, we are leaving it in the camp. 7. They have left to us neither (our) lands nor (our) liberty. 8. The cavalry I shall send before me, but the infantry I shall lead out with me. 9. We slew a large part of them. 10. On account of (their) fear of me, they are renewing the memory of (our) former friendship.

B.—11. Having been informed of the recent victory, we sent ambassadors to him. 12. Hostages will be given up to you by us. 13. I did not fear him, but you were terrified by fear. 14. We were eight miles from him. 15. We shall demand from him not only corn but also hostages. 16. He has forgotten even you. 17. He orders them (*referring to (a) the cohorts, (b) the auxiliaries, (c) the soldiers*) to come as quickly as possible. 18. Nor do I remember everything. 19. He summons all of them to a meeting. 20. And they do not seem to me to be mindful of us.

* **Id** is to be understood as the object of **nūntiāvī** also.

LESSON XLVII.

PRESENT PARTICIPLE ACTIVE. Dum.

271.

Paradigma.

PRESENT PARTICIPLE ACTIVE.

First Conj. *Second Conj.* *Third Conj.* *Fourth Conj.*
 amāns monēns regēns audiēns

a. In each of the four conjugations the present participle ends in **-ns**, and is formed from the present stem.

272.

Paradigm.

DECLENSION OF THE PRESENT PARTICIPLE ACTIVE.

SINGULAR.	MASC. AND FEM.	NEUTER.
<i>Nom.</i>	amāns	amāns
<i>Gen.</i>	amantis	amantis
<i>Dat.</i>	amantī	amantī
<i>Acc.</i>	amantem	amāns
<i>Voc.</i>	amāns	amāns
<i>Abl.</i>	amante	amante
PLURAL.		
<i>Nom.</i>	amantēs	amantia
<i>Gen.</i>	amantium	amantium
<i>Dat.</i>	amantibus	amantibus
<i>Acc.</i>	amantēs (is)	amantia
<i>Voc.</i>	amantēs	amantia
<i>Abl.</i>	amantibus	amantibus

a. Compare the declension of the present participle active with that of adjectives of the third declension (113), noting that in the ablative singular the adjective has **-ī**, the participle **-e**.*

* The participle also, when used as an adjective, has **-ī** in the ablative singular.

273.

Illustrative Examples.

Côpiâs pûgnantês videô, *I see the troops fighting.*

Adventum êjus expectantês, castra mûnîvimus, *while (we were) awaiting his approach, we fortified the camp.*

Adventum êjus expectantês, castra mûnîlêmus, *while (we are) awaiting his approach, we shall fortify the camp.*

Lêgâtum fortiter pûgnantem vulnerâvêrunt, *they wounded the lieutenant while he was fighting bravely.*

Lêgâtum, dum fortiter pûgnat, vulnerâvêrunt, *they wounded the lieutenant while he was fighting bravely.*

Dum castra mûniuntur, hostês impetum fêcêrunt, *while the camp was being fortified, the enemy made an attack.*

These sentences illustrate the following points:—

- a. The present participle in Latin is found only in the active voice; the time denoted is not necessarily present, but is always the same as that of the main verb.
- b. The Latin present participle active is translated sometimes by the English imperfect participle in *-ing* (so especially after verbs of *hearing* and *seeing*); but more often by *while* (or *as*) with the participle in *-ing*, or by *while* (or *as*) with a progressive form of the indicative; so

venientês may be	{	<i>coming,</i>
		<i>while coming,</i>
		<i>while we (you, they) are coming,</i>
		<i>while we (you, they) were coming.</i>
- c. *While* is also indicated in Latin by the conjunction **dum**, which is regularly followed by the present indicative, even when the reference is to past time. (**Dum** should never be used with the participle).
- d. **Dum** and the indicative supply the lack of a present participle passive in Latin.

274.

VOCABULARY.

clām-or, -ōris, m.,	<i>shout, shouting.</i>
flēō, ēre, flēvi, flētum,	<i>weep, be in tears.</i>
frūmentārius, a, um,	<i>of or pertaining to grain.</i>
interim, adv.,	<i>meanwhile, in the meantime.</i>
labōrō, āre, āvi, ātum,	<i>toil; struggle, be in distress.</i>
legiōnārius, a, um,	<i>of a legion, legionary.</i>
onerārius, a, um,	<i>of burden, for burdens.</i>
resistō, ere, resisti,	<i>resist.</i>
tollō, ere, sustuli, sublātum,	<i>raise; remove, take away.</i>
undique, adv.,	<i>on all sides, from all sides.</i>

Phrases: rēs frūmentāria, provisions, supplies.
nāvis onerāria, transport (ship).

N.B.—The suffix *-ārius* is used to form from nouns adjectives signifying *pertaining or belonging to*. This appears in English as *-ary*.



Navis Oneraria : Transport Ship.

EXERCISES.

275.

I.

A.—1. Dum Caesar nāvēs longās parat, lēgātī ad eum dē dēditionē vēnērunt. 2. Caesarem lēgātis rēspōndentem audiverānus. 3. Fortissimē pūgnāns, graviter vulnerātus est. 4. Tertiam legiōnem labōrantem vidit. 5. Dum castra mūniunt, nūllus hostis interim vius est. 6. Dum castra incendi utur, subitō elāmor ā nobīs auditur. 7. Auxilium flēns ā mē petivit. 8. Certō anni tempore undique ad eum convenire cōnsuēvērunt.

B.—9. Dum nāvēs onerāriāe quās imperāverat cōguntur, interim cōsiliū principum cōgnōscitur. 10. Si spēs fugae sublāta erit, minus facile resistēmus. 11. Interim dum equitēs itinera explōrant, legiōnārii militēs castra pōnere coepērunt. 12. Graviter vulnerātī dē salūte dēspērāre coeperant. 13. Nāvēs et longae et onerāriāe incolumēs ad continentem perveniunt. 14. Dum equitēs castra fortissimē dēfendunt, equitātum rei frūstrā cōmmissā causā dimittit.

276.

II.

A.—1. Weeping, they sought peace and friendship from him. 2. The soldiers of the legion, while resisting bravely, were surrounded by the cavalry. 3. In the meantime, while he is awaiting reinforcements, he begins a cavalry battle. 4. We made an attack on the enemy while they were hastening to the forest. 5. Being surrounded by us on all sides, they began to be in distress. 6. He gave the signal to us as we were despairing of victory. 7. He heard the soldiers raising a shout; he heard the shouting of the soldiers as they were sallying out. 8. While the transports are assembling, according to custom he summons the lieutenants.

B.—9. The enemy, because they have a larger number of troops, will easily surround you as you are leaping down from the transports. 10. While the army was being led across, he saw the reinforcements withdrawing. 11. If all fear is removed, they will not endure toil (any) longer. 12. While hesitating on account of the lack of provisions, he was informed of the assault. 13. While the cavalry withstood the enemy's attack, he meanwhile drew up the legionary soldiers on the top of the hill. 14. By incessant toil we shall overcome (*use superō*) everything.

LESSON XLVIII.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUN. POSSESSIVES.

277.

Paradigm.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUN, THIRD PERSON.*

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Gen.</i>	suī	suī
<i>Dat.</i>	sibi	sibi
<i>Acc.</i>	sē, or sēsē	sē, or sēsē
<i>Abl.</i>	sē, or sēsē	sē, or sēsē

278.

Illustrative Examples.

<i>Sē dēfendit,</i>	<i>he defends himself.</i>
<i>Sē dēfendunt,</i>	<i>they defend themselves.</i>
<i>Eōs ad sē vocat,</i>	<i>he calls them to him.</i>
<i>Equitēs cum eō mīsit,</i>	<i>he sent the cavalry with him.</i>
<i>Equitēs sēcum ēdūxit,</i>	<i>he led out the cavalry with him.</i>
<i>Impedīmenta sēcum portant,</i>	<i>they carry the baggage with them.</i>

a. Observe that in these sentences the reflexive pronoun *sē* is sometimes singular, sometimes plural;

* In the first and second persons, the personal pronouns serve also as the reflexive pronouns; as, *Mē dēfendō,* *I defend myself.*

that it is translated sometimes by the English reflexive pronoun (*himself, themselves*), sometimes by the ordinary third personal pronoun (*him, them*); but that in either case it refers to the subject of the verb. The English third personal pronoun when not used reflexively is translated by **is** (266).

b. **Cum** is suffixed to **sē** as to **mē** and **tē** (267 *b.*).

279.

Paradigms.

POSSESSIVE PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES.

<i>First Person.</i>	<i>Second Person.</i>	<i>Third Person Reflexive.</i>
meus, a um, <i>my, mine.</i>	tuus, a, um, <i>your, yours.</i>	suus, a, um, <i>his, her, hers, its.</i>
noster, tra, trum, <i>our, ours.</i>	vester, tra, trum, <i>your, yours.</i>	suus, a, um, <i>their, theirs.</i>

a. These are all declined like regular adjectives of the first and second declensions (except that the vocative singular masculine of **meus** is **mī**). **Tuus** is used in addressing one person, **vester** in addressing more than one.

280.

Illustrative Examples.

Meum adventum expectat, *he awaits my arrival.*

Nostrum adventum expectat, *he awaits our arrival.*

Adventum ējus expectō, *I await his (or her) arrival.*

Adventum eōrum (or eārum) expectō, *I await their arrival.*

Mē adventum suum expectāre jussit, *he ordered me to await his arrival.*

Mē adventum suum expectāre jussērunt, *they ordered me to await their arrival.*

- a. The possessive pronominal adjectives agree in gender, number and case with the noun which they modify. **Suus**, like **sē** (278), refers to the subject of the main verb of the sentence ; **ējus** and **eōrum** (**eārum**) are used for *his*, *her* and *their* when not reflexive.

281.

Illustrative Examples.

Arma trādidērunt,	<i>they gave up their arms.</i>
Arma trādidimus,	<i>we gave up our arms.</i>
Nostrī sē suaque dēfendunt,	<i>our men are defending themselves and their possessions.</i>
Adventum suōrum exspectant,	<i>they await the arrival of their friends.</i>

- a. In Latin, possessives are seldom expressed except for the sake of emphasis or clearness ; the context being at other times a sufficient guide (55).
- b. These possessives are often used substantively, especially **nostrī**, *gen. nostrōrum*, *our men* ; **sui**, *gen. suōrum*, *his men, their friends* ; **sua** (*neuter plural*), *his or their possessions*. (Compare 180.)

282.

VOCABULARY.

ab-dō, ere, -didī, -ditum,	<i>hide, conceal.</i>
con-jungō, ere, -jūnxī, -jūntum,	<i>unite, join (transitive).</i>
cōnspectus, ūs, m.,	<i>sight, view.</i>
con-ver-tō, ere, -tī, -sum,	<i>turn (transitive).</i>
jungō, ere, jūnxī, jūntum,	<i>join (transitive).</i>
osten-dō, ere, -dī, -tum, or ostēnsūm,	<i>show, disclose.</i>
tergum, ī, n.,	<i>back.</i>
vertō, ere, vertī, versum,	<i>turn (transitive).</i>

Phrases : in cōnspectum veniō, come in sight.
sīgna convertō, wheel about, face about.
terga vertō, turn and flee, take to flight.
post tergum, in the rear.

b
.
n
e



RUINS OF THE BATHS OF CARACALLA.

N.B.—Many English verbs may be used either transitively or intransitively, as *turn, surrender*. This is very much less frequent in Latin, where the intransitive use is often expressed by the transitive verb with the reflexive pronoun ; as,

TRANSITIVE.

surrender, dēdere
turn, convertere
hide, abdere

INTRANSITIVE.

surrender, sē dēdere
turn, sē convertere
hide, sē abdere

Similarly the more precise Latin translates *he joined Caesar* by **sē cum Caesare conjūxit** (or also **sē Caesari conjūxit**), literally *he united himself with (or to) Caesar*.

EXERCISES.

283.

I.

A.—1. Eōs suum adventum expectāre jussit. 2. Dē sē dicit ; dē eō dicet. 3. Frātre tuum ad sē vocat. 4. Belgās obsidēs sibi dare coēgit. 5. Sē suaque omnia eī dēdidērunt. 6. Vestrō exercitū nōn parēs sunt. 7. Eōrum fugā erāmus perterriti. 8. Repulsi ā nostris, sēsē in proximās silvās abdidērunt. 9. Nostrō adventū permōti, sēsē cum hostibus jungunt. 10. Omnēs ferē hostēs terga vertērunt. 11. In cōspectum agminis nostrī vēerat.

B.—12. Eum ā sē dimittit. 13. In cōspectū exercitū tuī, agrī meī vāstati sunt. 14. Dē ējus adventū certiorēs facti, Gallī lēgātōs ad eum miserunt. 15. Vestrae salutis causā militēs sēcum habet. 16. Auxilia post tergum subitō sē ostendērunt. 17. Duae legiōnēs jungentur ; omnēs ad lūcem sēsē convertunt. 18. Multitudine suōrum nostram aciem premet. 19. Celeritate adventū nostrī et discessū suōrum perterriti, lēgātōs ad

eum miserunt seque ei dediderunt. 20. Legionēs sese conjungunt et convertunt signa. 21. Nōn solum in suis* sed etiam in vestris finibus vōs superāverunt.

284.

II.

A.—1. He hastens to them and sends all the cavalry before him. 2. On his arrival the Germans joined the Belgians. 3. My father has been called friend by your senate. 4. He will lead the legion he has with him into our province. 5. They surrender to him; he orders them to send hostages to him. 6. The legions, after being joined, wheel about in sight of the enemy. 7. They join battle with our men. 8. You have a leader mindful both of you and of himself. 9. If the legionary soldiers shew themselves, the cavalry will take to flight. 10. Everybody turned towards us. 11. While Caesar was restraining his men from battle, a shout was heard in the rear.

B.—12. After the flight of their friends they hid themselves and all their possessions. 13. He resolved to lead out with him two legions. 14. They withstand the attacks of our men. 15. He remembers not only your father but also my brother. 16. If you send ambassadors to Caesar, he will order you to surrender your arms to him. 17. They are waging war in your territories; you marched through their territories. 18. They hid out of sight of our men. 19. They will carry all the grain with them. 20. Some turned and fled, others surrendered. 21. When the barbarians come in sight, he will give the signal to his men.

* With **suis, finibus** is to be understood. English would rather put the noun with the first adjective and leave it to be understood with the second.

285.

WORD LIST V.

NOUNS.

agger	cōspectus	imperātor	passus
auctor	cōsuētūdō	labor	spatium
auctōritās	continēns	lēgātiō	statiō
barbarus	dēditīō	memoria	tēlum
centuriō	dēfēnsor	omns	tergum
clāmor	ēruptiō	oppūgnātiō	terra
concilium			timor

ADJECTIVES.

ācer	continēns	frūmentārius	memor
aeger	diligēns	legiōnārius	onerārius

VERBS.

abdō	dimitto	jungō	reperiō
absum	dispōnō	labōrō	resistō
augeō	distō	memini	rumpō
commoveō	distribuō	opprimō	stō
conjungō	ērumpō	ostendō	timeō
cōnsidō	explōrō	perrumpō	tollō
cōsuēscō	fleō	praemittō	trādūcō
convertō	incolō	praestō	trānsportō
dēdō	inveniō	premō	vertō
dēmōnstrō			

ADVERBS.

ācritēr	diī	lātē	prope
aegrē	etiam	liberē	saepe
audācter	facile	longē	sōlum
brevī	ferē	magis, māgnopere	subitō
celeriter	fortiter	minus	suprā
continenter	graviter	multum, plūrimum	ūnā
diligēter	interim	primō, primum	undique

READING LESSON IX.

CAMILLUS AND THE SCHOOLMASTER OF FALERII.
(394 B.C.)

286.

VOCABULARY.

- Faleriī, ōrum, m., *Falerii*, a town in Etruria.
 Falisci, ōrum, m., *the Faliscans*, the people of Falerii.
 iūstitia, ae, f., *justice*.
 lūdus, i, m., *school*.
 magister, trī, m., *master, teacher*.
 virga, ae, f., *switch*.

Annō circiter trecentēsīmō sexāgēsīmō ab urbe conditā*, Rōmānī cum Faliscīs, quī Faleriōs, oppidum Etrūriae, incolēbant, bellum gerere coepērunt. Falisci dē adventū hostium certiōrēs factī, primō propter timōrem sēsē in oppidō continēbant (*kept*), et Camillus, quī imperātor erat Rōmānōrum, agrōs eōrum vāstārī iussit. His (*these, abl.*) rēbus adductī, Falisci partem cōpiārum suārum ēmisērunt, et castra mille ferē passūs ab oppidō posuērunt. Camillus suōs longiōre itinere in loca superiōra nocte dūxit, et primā lūce Falisci hostēs in omnibus collibus instrūctōs invēnērunt. Signum proeliū datum est. Falisci nōn diū impetum Rōmānōrum sustinuērunt sed terga vertērunt, et aegerrimē ad oppidum pervēnērunt incolumēs. In oppidum repulsī, saepe ēruptionēs fēcērunt et diū resistere poterant (*were able*), quod oppidum locī nātūrā mūnitissimum erat, et magna cōpia frūmenti in mūnitiōnēs undique comportāta erat. Tandem (*at length*) fortūna (*chance*) victōriam Camillō dedit.

* Literally from the city founded: this is the Latin idiom for after the founding of the city. Thus 360 A.U.C. = 304 B.C. For the ordinal numerals see 624.

Dum Rōmānī Faleriōs oppūgnant, magister lūdī, ad quem liberī principum oppidī mittēbantur, ex cōsuētūdine puerōs ex urbe in agrōs cotidiē dūcēbat. Brevi liberōs paulātīm (*gradually*) longius ā portis dūcere coepit, et post complūrēs diēs liberī suōitō circumventī sunt ā militibus Rōmānīs quī in statiōne erant collocātī. Ad imperātōrem adductus magister cōsiliū inīquū ostendit. "Dēdō tibi, Camille, liberōs nōbilissimōrum civium. Si eōs dētineris, oppidum celeriter in dēditionem veniet, quod patrēs eōrum māgnam inter civēs auctōritātem habent." Camillus respondit "Nōs bella jūstē (*justly*) nō minus quam fortiter cōsuēvimus gerere. Nōn contrā puerōs sed contrā virōs missi sumus. Rōmānī tibi sunt dissimillimī. Tū injūriā Faliscōs superāre cōstituisti, nōs virtūte nostrōrum." Tum (*then*) et magistrum et liberōs ā sē dimisit, et ad oppidum eōs redūci jussit.

Interim flentēs patrēs matrēsque liberōrum auxilium ā dīs (*the gods*) petēbant, cum subitō clāmōr ante portās tollitur. Omnēs sēsē ad clāmōrem convertunt. Liberī in cōspectum veniunt. Militēs Rōmānī manūs (*hands*) magistrī post (*behind*) tergum illigāverant (*had bound*) et puerī eum ad oppidum virgīs agēbant (*were driving*). Faliscī, jūstitiā Camillī māgnopere permōtī, lēgātōs ad eum dē pāce misērunt, et sē suaque omnia eī dēdidērunt. Et lēgātiō quae etiam ad senātum missa est dixit: "Superātī ā vōbis et imperātōre vestrō, Rōmānī, nōs* dēdimus vōbis, et pācem vōbiscum facere cupimus (*we desire*). Jūstitia vōbis melior vīsa est quam victōria. Nōn solum arma dēpōnēmus, sed etiam memoriā vestrae jūstitiae semper (*always*) retinēbimus."

* See the footnote on page 174.

LESSON XLIX.

THIRD CONJUGATION : VERBS IN *-iō*.

287. Certain verbs of the third conjugation end in *-iō*, and have in the tenses formed from the present stem many forms which are identical with those of the fourth conjugation--those forms, namely, which have two successive vowels (*ia*, *ie*, or *iu*). The tenses formed from the other stems display no irregularity.

288.

Paradigm.

VERBS IN *-iō* OF THE THIRD CONJUGATION.*Active.**Passive.*

PRESENT INDICATIVE.

1. capiō	capimus	capior	capimur
2. capis	capitis	caperis	capimini
3. capit	capiunt	capitur	capiuntur

IMPERFECT INDICATIVE.

1. capiēbam	capiēbāmus	capiēbar	capiēbāmur
2. capiēbās	capiēbātis	capiēbāris	capiēbāmini
3. capiēbat	capiēbant	capiēbātur	capiēbantur

FUTURE INDICATIVE.

1. capiam	capiemus	capiar	capiemur
2. capiēs	capietis	capieris	capiemini
3. capiet	capient	capientur	capientur

PERFECT SYSTEM.

PERF. INDIC.	cēpī, <i>etc.</i>	captus sum, <i>etc.</i>
PLUPF. INDIC.	cēperam, <i>etc.</i>	captus eram, <i>etc.</i>
FUT. PF. INDIC.	cēperō, <i>etc.</i>	captus erō, <i>etc.</i>

PRESENT INFINITIVE.

capere

capī

PARTICIPLES.

Present—capiēns*Perfect*—captus

289.

VOCABULARY.

ac-cipiō, ere, -cēpi, -ceptum,	<i>receive.</i>
capiō, ere, cēpi, captum,	<i>take, capture.</i>
cōn-ficiō, ere, -fēci, -fectum,	<i>end, finish, accomplish.</i>
con-jiciō, ere, -jēci, -jectum,	<i>hurl, throw.</i>
cōn-spiciō, ere, -spexi, -spectum,	<i>see, observe.</i>
faciō, ere, fēci, factum,	<i>do; make, build.</i>
fugiō, ere, fūgi, fugitum,	<i>flee, escape.</i>
inter-ficiō, ere, -fēci, -fectum,	<i>slay, kill, put to death.</i>
jaciō, ere, jēci, jactum,	<i>hurl, throw.</i>
re-cipiō, ere, -cēpi, -ceptum,	<i>regain, recover.</i>

Phrases: arma capiō, take up arms.

vulneribus cōnficior, be exhausted by wounds.

in fugam conjiciō, put to flight.

proellium faciō, fight a battle.

sē recipere, (1) betake one's self, retreat.

(2) recover, rally (intransitive).

N.B.—In compound verbs, short **a** of the simple verb is commonly weakened to **i** before one consonant, and to **e** before two consonants; so with the compounds of **capiō, faciō** and **jaciō**, and so also **prohibeō** from **habeō**. Similarly, short **e** of the simple verb is weakened to **i** before a single consonant (except **r**); as, **premō, opprimō; teneō, retineō**.

EXERCISES.

290.

I.

A.—1. Nostrī celeriter arma capiunt. 2. Tēla conjiciēbāmus. 3. Suōs labōrantēs cōspicit. 4. In fugam conjectī, sē ad agmen recēpērunt. 5. Pauē interficiuntur sed multī vulnera accipiunt. 6. Certiōrēs cōs facimus; eum rēgem faciēmus; multa proelia fēcimus.

7. Ex vällō tēla jacitis. 8. Iter aegerrimē cōficitur ; vulneribus cōficitur. 9. Sēsē ad snōs recipiet ; in prōvinciam fugiam. 10. Fugientēs eōs cōspicimus. 11. Arma dē mūrō in fossam jaciēbantur.

B.—12. Tēla conjici jussit ; nostrōs impetum facere jussit. 13. Ex hostium castris cōspiciēmini. 14. Ejus adventū nostris ex timōre recipient. 15. Centuriōnem complūribus cōfectum vulneribus circumvenimus et interficimus. 16. Trāns Rhēmum sē in finēs Germānōrum recipit. 17. Cōspiceris ; interficiēris ; jēceris. 18. Si oppidum recēperō, pācem vōbiseum faciam. 19. Omnia oppida quae cōspicimus incendēmus ; omnia oppida quae cōspexerimus incendēmus. 20. Litterās accēpit ; tempus fugit ; castra capiuntur. 21. Interficitur multis gravibusque* vulneribus cōfectus.

291.

ii.

A.—1. We announce, we flee, we come. 2. He orders them to be summoned and put to death. 3. We shall do nothing ; we determine to do nothing. 4. You were fleeing out of sight. 5. The weapons were being hurled boldly. 6. We receive many wounds ; few wounds are received. 7. They were betaking themselves to their camp. 8. We are seen leaping down out of the ship. 9. The war will speedily be finished ; I shall finish the war as speedily as possible. 10. Exhausted by their wounds, several soldiers are captured and put to death. 11. He is throwing himself in the sea ; he was retreating with us across the river.

B.—12. You will fight a battle ; while fighting bravely you will be killed. 13. We are accustomed to receive, not to give, hostages. 14. He was building larger

* In such sentences the English idiom omits the conjunction *and*.

vessels; they were marching through our province. 15. Several are killed, the rest are put to flight. 16. Exhausted by wounds, the enemy turned and fled. 17. We are taking up arms for the sake of our common freedom; you were hurling weapons. 18. If they surrender, they will receive their freedom. 19. I am being captured; I used to be seen; I shall be slain. 20. He kills a large number of our men as they are fleeing. 21. While our men were taking up their arms, the cavalry rallied.

LESSON I.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS: **Hic, Ille, Is.**

292.

Paradigms.

	(a) hic.			(b) ille.		
SING.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i>	hic	haec	hoc	ille	illa	illud
<i>Gen.</i>	hujus	hujus	hujus	illius	illius	illius
<i>Det.</i>	huic	huic	huic	illi	illi	illi
<i>Acc.</i>	hunc	hanc	hoc	illum	illam	illud
<i>Abl.</i>	hoc	haec	hoc	illo	illa	illo
PLUR.						
<i>Nom.</i>	hi	hae	haec	illi	illae	illa
<i>Gen.</i>	horum	harum	horum	illorum	illarum	illorum
<i>Dat.</i>	his	hi	his	illis	illis	illis
<i>Acc.</i>	hos	has	haec	illos	illas	illa
<i>Abl.</i>	his	his	his	illis	illis	illis

(c) For **is** see 266.

293.

Illustrative Examples.

Prōvincia mea haec est, illa vestra, *this is my province that (is) yours.*

Hōs ad eum mittit, *he sends these (or them) to him.*

Haec ab his nūntiis cōgnōvit, *he learned this from those messengers.*

Eum locum mūnīvērunt, *they fortified that place.*

Eōs quī fugiunt vidēmus, *we see those who are fleeing.*

Cum eīs legiōnibus quās redūxerat in finēs Belgārum contendit. Illī sēsē in silvās recipiunt, *with those legions (or with the legions) which he had led back, he hastens into the territory of the Belgians. They (or these) betake themselves to their forests.*

These sentences illustrate the following points: -

- a. **Hīc, ille** and **is** are used both as pronouns, and as adjectives agreeing with their nouns.
- b. **Hīc** is ordinarily to be rendered by *this* (pl. *these*); **ille** by *that* (pl. *those*). **Hīc** refers to something regarded as near the speaker or writer; **ille** to something regarded as more remote.
- c. **Is** may be used as a quite unemphatic *that* or *this*, and sometimes may even be best rendered by the definite article *the*. It is often used as the antecedent of a relative, as in the last two sentences.
- d. Not only **is** (267) but also at times **hīc** and **ille** may be used as the third personal pronoun. When so used, **ille** is more emphatic than **hīc** or **is**, and is used especially to mark a contrast, e.g. to emphasize a change of subject, as in the last sentence.

N.B.—We may often translate **hīc** by *this (man)* or *this (one)*; **haec** (neut. p. .) by *this*, literally *these things*; and **ea quae** by *what*, literally *those things which*. (See 180.)

294.

VOCABULARY.

ac-cidō, ere, -cidi,	happen, befall.
cadō, ere, cecidi, cāsum,	fall.
captivus, ī, m.,	prisoner, captive.
gerō, ere, gessi, gestum,	in passive, be done, take place.
Lūcius, ī, m.,	Lucius, a Roman name.
Mārcus, ī, m.,	Marcus, a Roman name.
numquam, adv.,	never.
saepe, adv.,	often.
semper, adv.,	always.
statim, adv.,	immediately, at once.

Phrase : *rēs gesta*, deed, exploit.

EXERCISES.

295.

I.

A.—1. Dē hīs rēbus gestis ex captivis cōgnōscit. 2. Hic frāter Mārcus semper apponitur, ille Lūcius. 3. Ab iis quōs miserat haec cōgnōvit. 4. Neque cum hāc legiōne neque cum illā sē conjungent. 5. Pauci ex iis cadunt; dē equō in aquam cecidit; numquam cadet. 6. Praedam hīs et captivōs illis distribuam. 7. Haec in Galliā gerēbantur. 8. Hūjus loci haec erat nātū. 9. Hīs ex cōsuētūdine agrōs dederant. 10. Illum statim interfēcit. 11. Ea impedimenta quae sēcum portāre nōn audent, in hāc silvā dēpōnent.

B—12. Si illōs cēperimus, hī statim sē dēdent. 13. Haec omnia etiam illis erant incōgnita. 14. Hōc ante id tempus saepe mihi acciderat; numquam ante hōc tempus tibi accidit. 15. Rēs gestās illius dēmōnstrant. 16. Nostrī subitō tēla in* hostēs conjiciunt; Illi statim terga vertunt. 17. Ad haec Caesar respondit; his lēgātis respondet. 18. Dum hī dē nāvibus

* With *tēla conjicere*, translate *in* by *at*.

dēsiliunt, illī audācter tēla conjiciunt. 19. Interim dum haec in his locis geruntur, cum iīs cōpiīs quās accēperat, in castra pervēnit. 20. Rērum gestārum populī Rōmānī memoriān semper retinēbimus. 21. Haec flēns ab illō petit.

296.

II.

A.—1. After this battle they move their camp from that place. 2. Of all these, the Belgians are the bravest; these are braver than those. 3. Nothing will happen to him; it never happens to them. 4. This* was the cause of that war. 5. They hastened towards those who were finishing these fortifications. 6. A larger part of them had fallen; her father fell. 7. These states used often to wage war with those. 8. We shall defend those into whose territories Caesar has sent this legion. 9. Alarmed by all these things, they send ambassadors to him. 10. We learn this from prisoners. 11. The exploits of Caesar were unknown to him.

B.—12. They call this son Lucius, that (son) Marcus. 13. Those who had inhabited that district they drove out. 14. We often do this for the sake of peace. 15. He immediately gave this prisoner his freedom. 16. When he has put these to death, he will turn to them. 17. On being informed of these things, he orders them to surrender; they hesitate to give up their arms. 18. At that time he held the leading place in this state. 19. It is always more dangerous to these than to those; he never gives more to this one than to that. 20. This side of that island extends about a mile. 21. This is thought to be taking place; all this had taken place.

* In sentences like this, the demonstrative agrees in gender, number and case with the noun. Compare 295, A. 8.

LESSON LI.

ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE.

297. Review 261 and 262, noticing especially the agreement of the participle, the voice of the perfect participle, and the various translations possible.

Latin has no corresponding perfect participle of the active voice, and therefore such sentences as,

Having repulsed the cavalry, we were led back to camp,

Having received hostages, he made peace,

Having drawn up the army, he gave the signal,

cannot be literally translated into Latin.

298. Virtually the same meaning, however, is given by the so-called absolute use of the perfect participle passive; as,

Equitibus repulsis, in castra reducti sumus, *the cavalry having been repulsed, we were led back to camp.*

Obsidibus acceptis, pacem fecit, *hostages having been received, he made peace.*

Exercitū instructō, signum dedit, *the army having been drawn up, he gave the signal.*

This absolute construction is in Latin in the ablative case, and is very common, while in English it is in the nominative case, and is comparatively infrequent.

The participle is joined as a sort of predicate to a noun (or pronoun) which is not the subject of the verb, nor dependent upon any other word in the sentence; whence the name *Ablative Absolute*.*

299. Corresponding to the various free translations for the perfect participle passive suggested in 262, we

*The ablative absolute phrase as a whole is equivalent to an adverb modifying the predicate.

have the following free renderings, by the active voice, of the perfect participle passive when used in the absolute construction:—

His rēbus dictis,
discessit, $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{having said this,} \\ \text{saying this,} \\ \text{after saying this,} \\ \text{on saying this,} \end{array} \right\} \text{he withdrew.}$

So also the sentences in 298 may be rendered,
After repulsing the cavalry, we were led back to camp;
On receiving hostages, he made peace;
Drawing up the army, he gave the signal.

300.

VOCABULARY.

ab-jiciō, ere, -jēcī, -jectum,	throw away.
ā-mittō, ere, -mīsī, -missum,	lose.
calami-tās, -tātis, f.,	disaster, defeat.
dē-stringō, ere, -strīnxī, -strictum,	draw, unsheathe.
ē-jiciō, ere, -jēcī, -jectum,	throw out.
frangō, ere, frēgī, frāctum,	break, shatter, crush.
incommodum, ī, n.,	misfortune, loss
ōrāti-ō, -ōnis, f.,	speech.
ōr-dō, -dīnis, m.,	order; rank.
perturbō, āre, āvī, ātum,	throw into confusion, disturb.

Phrases: sē ējicere, rush out.

ōrātiōnem habeō, make (deliver) a speech.

calamitātem accipiō, suffer defeat.

incommodum accipiō, suffer loss.

EXERCISES.

301.

I.

A.—1. Vicīs hostium incēnsis, cōpiās redūxit. 2. Hōc proeliō factō, exercitum redūcit. 3. Clāmōre auditō, arma statim capiunt. 4. Eruptiōne factā, ad flūmen Rhēnum contendimus. 5. Hāc ōrātiōne habitā,

concilium dimisit. 6. Hæc oratione adducti, acriter pugnaverunt. 7. Acie instructa, signum equitibus dat. 8. In fugam coniecti, multos ex suis amis erunt. 9. His rebus cognitis, naves solvimus. 10. Armis abjectis, se ex castris eiecerunt. 11. Hoc incommodo perturbati, se dedere constituunt. 12. His proeliis calamitatibusque fracti, obsides dare coacti sunt.

B.—13. Cohortes repulsæ in locis superioribus consistunt. 14. Cohortibus repulsis, in locis superioribus consistunt. 15. Gladio destricto, subito se ex oppido eiecit. 16. Re frumentaria comparata, castra movet. 17. Impedimentis relictis, eruptionem subito fecerunt. 18. Omnibus equis ex conspectu remotis, proelium commisit. 19. Celeritate nostrorum permoti, legatos ad Caesarem de deditioe miserant. 20. Multis amissis, se in agmen recep erunt. 21. Ab hostibus repulsi, magnam calamitatem acceperamus. 22. Hostibus repulsis, oppida incendimus agrisque vastavimus. 23. Equitibus praemissis, castra muniri iussit. 24. Primis ordinibus hostium hoc impetu perturbatis, brevi omnes in fugam coniecimus.

302.

II.

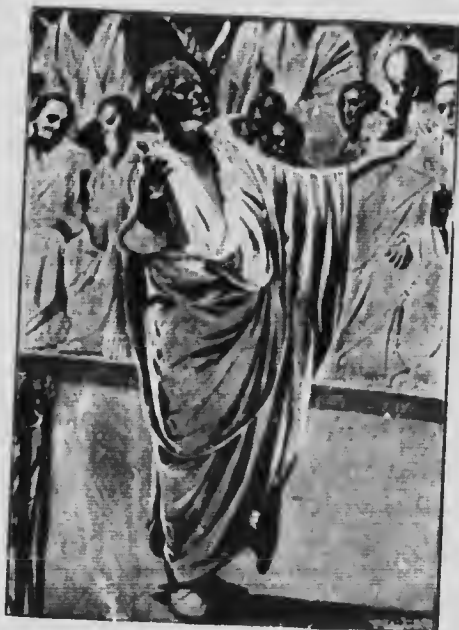
A.—1. Having pitched the camp, they determined to await Caesar's arrival. 2. Sending ambassadors, they sought peace from him. 3. After laying waste (their) fields, he compelled them to give hostages. 4. Having slain a few, they had thrown the rest into confusion. 5. Drawing their swords, they seized the gates. 6. On procuring supplies, we shall set sail. 7. After fighting several battles, they sent envoys to Caesar. 8. Having lost all their ships, they surrendered to Caesar. 9. On learning this, he sent the third legion in advance. 10. Sending scouts in advance, he learned the order of the

destruere
comparare

naves solvere

line of march. 11. On being informed of his arrival, they betook themselves to the marshes. 12. Having suffered a great defeat, they will lay down their arms.

B.—13. Hearing the shouts in the rear, they rush out of the camp. 14. On being ordered to throw away their arms, they at first hesitated. 15. Collecting larger forces, they drive back our cohorts. 16. Having taken several towns by storm, he sent this despatch. 17. Being exhausted by wounds, they with difficulty withstand our attack. 18. After receiving many wounds, they determine to await reinforcements. 19. After delivering this speech, he withdraws. 20. Making an attack, they threw the ranks into confusion. 21. Having suffered this loss, they will make peace with us. 22. The ships being shattered are useless. 23. The ships being shattered, we have sought aid from you. 24. After hurling their missiles, they drew their swords.



Orator. (*Cicero addressing the Senate.*)

LESSON LII.

PERFECT PARTICIPLE PASSIVE (continued).

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS: **Ipse, Īdem.**

303. Various ways have been suggested in 262 and 299 for translating the Latin perfect participle passive, whether it be in agreement with the subject or in the ablative absolute construction.

In many cases also a dependent clause introduced by *when, after, or as,** is a proper equivalent; as,

Repulsī ab equitātū, in castra contendērunt, *as they had been repulsed by the cavalry, they hastened to the camp.*

Equitibus repulsis, in castra reductī sumus, *when the cavalry had been repulsed, we were led back to camp; or, after we had repulsed the cavalry, we were led back to camp.*

304. It should be noticed that the free renderings suggested in 299 are sometimes impossible; when, namely, the agent or doer of the action expressed in the participle is not the subject of the main verb; as,

Obsidibus ab hostibus datīs, Caesar pācem fēcit, *hostages having been given by the enemy, Caesar made peace.*

Datō signō, facta est ēruptiō, *the signal having been given a sortie was made.*

In such cases the translation by a dependent clause can always be resorted to; as, *after the enemy had given hostages, Caesar made peace; when the signal was given, a sortie was made.*

305. **Rule.** The Ablative Absolute is used to define the circumstances of an action.

With the absolute participle as with the participle in agreement with the subject (261), the exact relation

* For *as*, its equivalent *since* may often be substituted. Clauses introduced by *if* or *although* may also be used, but much more rarely.

(whether of time, cause, situation, means or condition) is not expressed in Latin and must be gathered from the general sense; in the English rendering this relation should, as a rule, be indicated.

306.

Paradigms.

(a) *ipse*.

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>ipse</i>	<i>ipsa</i>	<i>ipsum</i>	<i>ipsī</i>	<i>ipsae</i>	<i>ipsa</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>ipsius</i>	<i>ipsius</i>	<i>ipsius</i>	<i>ipsōrum</i>	<i>ipsārum</i>	<i>ipsōrum</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>ipsī</i>	<i>ipsī</i>	<i>ipsī</i>	<i>ipsis</i>	<i>ipsis</i>	<i>ipsis</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>ipsum</i>	<i>ipsam</i>	<i>ipsum</i>	<i>ipsōs</i>	<i>ipsās</i>	<i>ipsa</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>ipsō</i>	<i>ipsā</i>	<i>ipsō</i>	<i>ipsis</i>	<i>ipsis</i>	<i>ipsis</i>

(b) *idem*.

	SING.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i>		<i>idem</i>	<i>eadem</i>	<i>idem</i>
<i>Gen.</i>		<i>ejusdem</i>	<i>ejusdem</i>	<i>ejusdem</i>
<i>Dat.</i>		<i>eidem</i>	<i>eidem</i>	<i>eidem</i>
<i>Acc.</i>		<i>eundem</i>	<i>eandem</i>	<i>idem</i>
<i>Abl.</i>		<i>eōdem</i>	<i>eādem</i>	<i>eōdem</i>
PLUR.				
<i>Nom.</i>		<i>eidem, iidem</i>	<i>eadem</i>	<i>eadem</i>
<i>Gen.</i>		<i>eōrundem</i>	<i>eārundem</i>	<i>eōrundem</i>
<i>Dat.</i>		{ <i>eisdem</i> <i>iisdem</i> }	<i>eisdem</i> <i>iisdem</i>	<i>eisdem</i> <i>iisdem</i>
<i>Acc.</i>		<i>eōsdem</i>	<i>eāsdem</i>	<i>eadem</i>
<i>Abl.</i>		{ <i>eisdem</i> <i>iisdem</i> }	<i>eisdem</i> <i>iisdem</i>	<i>eisdem</i> <i>iisdem</i>

a. Compare the declension of *ipse* with that of *ille*, 292.

b. Compare the declension of *idem* with that of *is*, 266; *idem* is formed by adding *-dem* to *is*.*

* Notice *idem* = *is-dem*, *idem* = *id-dem*, *eundem* = *eum-dem*, *eandem* = *eam-dem*, *eōrundem* = *eōrum-dem*, *eārundem* = *eārum-dem*.

307.

Illustrative Examples.

Equitibus praemissis, ipse aciem instrūxit, *sending the cavalry in advance, he himself drew up the line of battle.*

Ā Gallis ipsis certior factus est, *he was informed by the Gauls themselves.*

Dē tē ipsō dicō, *I am speaking of you yourself.*

Sē dēfendunt, *they defend themselves.*

Sē ad eadem castra recēpit, *he betook himself to the same camp.*

Idem faciunt, *they do the same thing.*

Observe in connection with these sentences, that:—

- a. ipse (-self) and idem (the same) are used both as pronouns and as adjectives ;
- b. ipse is used to emphasize or distinguish, and is not, like sē, a reflexive pronoun ;
- c. ipse may be used in any person, being translated myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves, according to the word with which it agrees.

308.

VOCABULARY.

ac-cēdō, ere, -cessī, -cessum, *draw near, approach.*

administrō, āre, āvī, ātum, *manage, attend to.*

aes-tās, -tātis, f., *summer.*

autumnus, ī, m., *autumn.*

expediō, ire, ivī, itum, *set free ; make ready.*

hiems, hiemis, f., *winter.*

probō, āre, āvī, ātum, *approve, favor.*

prō-vidēō, ēre, -vidī, -vīsum, *foresee ; provide, secure.*

tempes-tās, -tātis, f., *storm ; weather.*

vēr, vēris, n., *spring.*

Phrases : legiō expedita, *a legion in light marching order, i.e. without baggage.*

primum vēr, *the beginning of spring.*

EXERCISES.

309.

I.

A.—1. Eōdem tempore ēruptionem faciunt. 2. Caesar ipse idem fēcit. 3. Eiusdem legiōnis centuriō sē interfēcerat. 4. Remissā legiōne, ipse in Italianam contendit. 5. Ipse dux hostium captus est. 6. Haec ā civibus ipsis audiverat. 7. A vère ad autumnum noctēs sunt brevissimae. 8. Primā luce equitātus ad mūnitionēs nostrās accēdit. 9. Proximā aestāte finēs hostium vāstat, ipsōsque interfēcit. 10. Eādē de causā frumentum ante hiemem prōvisum nōn erat. 11. Propter magnitudinem tempestātis, difficile erat nāvēs administrāre.

B.—12. Dēditionē factā obsidibusque acceptis, cōpiae sē in hiberna recipient. 13. Quod ad hostium castra accēdēbat, legiōnem expeditam dūcēbat. 14. Praesidiō relictō, ipse in prōvinciam eōdem itinere contendit. 15. Reliquam partem aestātis, māgnae tempestātēs nostrōs ā pūgnā prohibent. 16. Omnēs idem probant; hōc ipsi nōn probābāmus. 17. Agrōs dicitur habēre ā tē ipsō concessōs. 18. Hōc cōnsiliō probātō, celeriter sēsē Gallī expediunt proeliumque committunt. 19. Reliquae nāvēs tempestātēs oceanī ipsius aegrē sustinēbunt. 20. Id quod ipsi aegerrimē fēcerant, ille fēcit facillimē.

310.

II.

A.—1. The same night the camp was moved. 2. When the troops had been drawn up, he himself gave the signal. 3. They betook themselves to the same camp. 4. The two sons of the king himself surrendered themselves at about the same time. 5. These are the same enemies with whom you yourself have often

waged war. 6. Several states are adjacent to the same province. 7. This place he had approved for many reasons. 8. In one summer Caesar had himself finished two very great wars. 9. While this was taking place, it had begun to be spring. 10. He himself approaches nearer, with three legions in light marching order and two thousand cavalry. 11. As the storm had been foreseen, there was not the same difficulty.

B. — 12. We ourselves had set sail at midnight from the same harbor. 13. As several ships had been shattered, great loss had been suffered. 14. When this was learned, even the soldiers themselves were alarmed. 15. For the same reason, the nights are longer in winter than in summer. 16. If everything is provided before autumn, they will easily defend themselves. 17. When this fact (*rēs*) was announced, they were ordered to get their arms ready as quickly as possible. 18. According to his custom, when the winter was ended he collected as many troops as possible. 19. After carefully attending to these matters, he himself, at the beginning of spring, hastened to the army. 20. The legion itself was sent back to the same harbor from which it had set sail the preceding summer.



Sarcinae : Soldier's Pack.

LESSON LIII.

DEPONENT VERBS.

311. A considerable number of Latin verbs no longer retain the active voice, but use the passive forms with an active meaning. Such verbs are called *Deponents*.* As there is no perfect active stem, the principal parts of deponent verbs are but three in number; e.g.

Conj. I.	cōnor, ārī, cōnātus sum,	<i>attempt.</i>
Conj. II.	vereor, ērī, veritus sum,	<i>fear.</i>
Conj. III.	sequor, ī, secūtus sum,	<i>follow.</i>
Conj. IV.	sortior, īrī, sortitus sum,	<i>allot.</i>
Conj. III. (in -lor),	patior, ī, passus sum,	<i>allow.</i>

312.

Illustrative Examples.

Cōnantur,	<i>they attempt.</i>
Cōnātus,	<i>after attempting.</i>
Verēbāmur,	<i>we feared.</i>
Veritus,	<i>fearing.</i>
Secūtī erant,	<i>they had followed.</i>
Sequī coepit,	<i>he began to follow.</i>
Sortitur,	<i>he allots.</i>
Patitur,	<i>he allows.</i>

a. Observe the translation of these forms and note especially that, with deponent verbs, the difficulty mentioned in 297 does not exist, as these verbs have a perfect participle with active force.

313. A few verbs (called *Semi-deponents*) are deponent in the perfect system only; for example, **audeō, ēre, ausus sum,** *venture.*

* From **dēponō,** *lay aside,* because they have laid aside their active forms.

314.

Paradigms.

DEPONENT VERBS.

	<i>Conj. I.</i>	<i>Conj. II.</i>	<i>Conj. III.</i>	<i>Conj. IV.</i>
	INDICATIVE.			
PRESENT	1. cōnor 2. cōnāris 3. cōnātur	vereor verēris verētur	sequor sequeris sequitur	sortior sortiris sortitur
	1. cōnāmur 2. cōnāmini 3. cōnantur	verēmur verēmini verentur	sequimur sequimini sequuntur	sortimur sortimini sortiuntur
IMPERFECT	cōnābar	verēbar	sequēbar	sortiēbar
FUTURE	cōnābor	verēbor	sequar	sortiar
PERFECT	cōnātus	veritus	secūtus	sortitus
	sum	sum	sum	sum
PLUPERFECT	cōnātus	veritus	secūtus	sortitus
	eram	eram	eram	eram
FUT. PERF.	cōnātus	veritus	secūtus	sortitus
	erō	erō	erō	erō
	INFINITIVE.			
PRESENT	cōnārī	verērī	sequī	sortīrī
	PARTICIPLES.			
PRESENT	cōnāns	verēns	sequēns	sortiēns
PERFECT	cōnātus	veritus	secūtus	sortitus

Similarly with verbs of the third conjugation in **-lor** :—

PRESENT INDIC.	patior	PERFECT INDIC.	passus sum
IMPERFECT "	patiēbar	PLUPERFECT "	passus eram
FUTURE "	patiar	FUT. PERF. "	passus erō

PRES. INFINITIVE pati

PRES. PARTICIPLE patiēns PERF. PARTICIPLE passus

a. Notice that by exception the present participle of the active voice is retained; as, **cōnāns**, *while attempting*.

315.

VOCABULARY.

cōnor, ārī, ātus sum,	<i>try, attempt.</i>
moror, ārī, ātus sum,	<i>delay, wait.</i>
nancīscor, ī, nactus sum,	<i>get, obtain.</i>
orior, orīrī, ortus sum,	<i>arise, rise.</i>
patior, ī, passus sum,	<i>allow.</i>
polliceor, ērī, itus sum,	<i>promise.</i>
proficīscor, ī, profectus sum,	<i>set out.</i>
prōgredior, ī, prōgressus sum,	<i>advance, proceed.</i>
sequor, ī, secūtus sum,	<i>follow.</i>
vereor, ērī, itus sum,	<i>fear.</i>

EXERCISES.

316.

I.

A.—1. Interfectus est, profectus est; jussī erāmus, passi erāmus. 2. Cōgnōscitur, nancīscitur; relinquētur, sequētur. 3. Timent, verentur; timuerat, veritus erat. 4. Oriēbātur, morāmini, cōnāberis. 5. Equitātū prae-missō, ipse cum legiōnibus expeditis sequitur. 6. Auxilium Gallis pollicitus, haec ab iis cōgnōvit. 7. Ante mediam noctem clāmor ortus est. 8. Dum in his locis Caesar morātur, lēgātī ad eum vērunt. 9. Equitēs eōsdem sēcum proficisci jubet. 10. Lēgātōs interficī nōn patiar. 11. Inopiam frūmenti veritus, cōstituit nōn prōgredi longius. 12. Praedā quam nacti erant relictā, sē in castra recipere cōnāti sunt.

B.—13. Nōn hostem verēmur, sed māgnitūdinem silvārum. 14. In aquam prōgressi, ex equis dēsiliunt. 15. In aquam prōgredientēs, audācter tēla conjiciunt. 16. Id, quod polliciti erant, facere cōnābantur. 17. Si statim profecti erimus, hostēs nōn diūtius morābuntur. 18. Rhēnus oriri dicitur in montibus. 19. Multi amīcitiae causā Caesarem secūti erant. 20. His rēbus

administrātis, paucōs diēs rei frūmentāriae causā morābantur. 21. Eā quae secūta est hieme, in* Britanniam proficisci ausi sumus. 22. Ortō clāmōre, omnēs sē ex oppidō ējicere cōnantur. 23. Lēgātōs, cōnantēs dicere, dimisit. 24. Naetus idōneam tempestātem, ipse tertiā vigiliā nāvēs solvit, equitēsque in alterum portum prōgredi et sē sequi jussit.

317.

II.

A.—1. We venture, we have ventured. 2. We were advancing, you were promising. 3. I shall attempt, we shall delay, I shall follow, we shall set out. 4. She had obtained, it has arisen, we have feared, you had allowed. 5. He was attempting to follow us. 6. You had promised us corn. 7. They fear everything; they are thought to fear nothing. 8. Having attended to everything, he sets out for the army. 9. After advancing seven miles from that place, he reached the same river. 10. Great losses will be suffered; great misfortunes will arise. 11. After waiting several days, and getting a supply of corn, he will set out for the war.

B.—12. Fearing the danger, he has not ventured to advance. 13. Drawing their swords, they attempt to follow. 14. He orders this same legion to set out and come to him as quickly as possible. 15. All this I promise you. 16. If they promise this, he will allow them to wait longer. 17. Setting out from this harbor, the ships proceed about ten miles. 18. They will attempt to march through our province. 19. Storms followed for several days. 20. Having left a garrison, he himself set out against the enemy. 21. The shouts of those who are following arise. 22. If he demands help from us, we shall promise a larger number of ships.

* After *proficiscor*, *in* with the accusative is to be translated *for*.

318.

WORD LIST E.

impulso, etc., rursus, reflum
egredere
ferrum
refugio, etc.
resisto
super, etc.
inter
amitto
concedo, etc.
at-do, etc.
Opprimo, etc.

rush out
 sally out
 break through
 drive back
 resist

defeat
 conquer
 kill
 fall
 lose
 wound
 yield
 hide
 prisoner
 capture
 overpower

centurion
 rank
 outpost

set out
 set sail
 follow
 approach
 advance
progredivi

caho ATTACK.
 take up arms
 make ready arms
 join battle
 draw swords
 hurl weapons

REVERSES.

be in distress
 be hard pressed
 flee
 turn and flee
 put to flight
 take to flight
 suffer loss
 suffer defeat
 shatter
 alarm
 despair of safety

WAR : MISCELLANEOUS.

transport
 supplies
 exploit
 legionary soldier
 be on guard
 raise a shout

MOVEMENTS.

send in advance
 withdraw
 come in sight
 march
 join

fight a battle
 make an attack
 withstand an attack
 assault
 sortie

receive wounds
 exhausted by
 wounds

fear (noun and verb)
 throw into confusion
 throw away arms
 lay down arms
 betake one's self
 surrender (noun)
 surrender (verb,
 trans. and intrans.)

turn
 wheel about
 lead across
 bring over
 in light marching
 order.

profrasci
transolvere
appropinquare
ine (dat)

proceditur

NEGOTIATIONS.

embassy	point out	demand	forget
meeting	show	approve	memory
make a speech	promise	remember	mindful

TIME.

spring	autumn	always	at once
summer	winter	never	meanwhile
		often	

MISCELLANEOUS.

storm	do	make	inhabit
barbarian	happen	finish	either . . or
order	take place	observe	neither . . nor
weather	take	foresee	both . . and
get	take away	attend to	but
receive	break	delay	also, even
regain	throw	attempt	above
allow	arise	weep	on all sides

READING LESSON X.

ROME TAKEN BY THE GAULS. (390 B.C.)

319.

VOCABULARY.

arx, arcis, f., *citadel* (on the Capitoline hill at Rome).
 Etrūscī, ōrum, m., *the Etruscans*, the people of Etruria.
 urbs, urbis, f., *city*.

Illis temporibus Gallī nōn solum Galliam sed etiam
 superiōrem* partem Ītalīae incolēbant. Per (*over*)
 montēs iter ex Galliā fēcerant, et complūribus proeliis
 factis, eōs quī ea loca incolēbant expulerant, et ipsī

* Literally *upper*, that is, *northern*.

agros eorum obtinebant. Post multos annos bellum inter hos Gallos et populum Romanum ortum est. Huius belli haec erat causa. Brennus, rex Gallorum, cum finitimis Etruriae civitatibus bellum gererat. Etrusci, compluribus proeliis superati, auxilium a Romanis petiverunt. Illi, periculum veriti, quod Galli propius accedebant, constituerunt non auxilium polliceri sed bellum componere (*to settle*) conari. Itaque (*accordingly*) tres legatos ad exercitum Etruscorum miserunt; sed multis de causis difficillimum erat pacem facere, et post complures dies proelium commissum est. Legati ubi (*when*) Etruscos laborantes conspexerunt, armis captis, se cum Etruscis jungunt, et unus ex ducibus Gallorum interficitur. Galli hac injuria adducti, constituerunt Romam oppugnare, et statim profecti sunt.

De eorum adventu certiores facti, Romani copias quam plurimas coegerunt, et ad flumen Alliam, quod undecim milia passuum ab urbe aberat, progressi sunt. Ibi (*there*) proelium factum est et Romani magnam calamitatem acceperunt. Clamoribus barbarorum perterriti, primo impetu perturbati sunt. Timor animos omnium occupavit, et armis abjectis terga vertunt. Maxima pars exercitus ad proxima oppida fugit; multi vulneribus confecti cadunt, aut fugere conantes interficiuntur; pauci se trans Tiberim in urbem recipiunt incolumes.

Dum haec geruntur, Galli, praedam omni distributa, ad urbem contendunt. Iter celeriter conficitur, et eodem die ad Tiberim perveniunt. Equites, qui praemissi erant, portas apertas (*open*) invenerunt, neque ulla statio pro (*before*) portis collocata erat. Hac de causa insidias (*an ambush*) veriti, constituerunt non progredi longius, sed, castris positus, extra (*outside*)

mūnitiōnēs morābantur. Interim Rōmānī, hāc calamitātē frāctī, urbem dēfendere nōn cōnantur, sed cum conjugibus (*wives*) et liberis sē in arcem recipiunt. Posterō diē, Brennus dē timōre Rōmānōrum per explorātōrēs certior factus, barbarōs in urbem dūcit et Rōmam incendi jubeat. Tanta (*so great*) calamitās numquam ante id tempus populō Rōmānō acciderat.

LESSON LIV.

ACCUSATIVE AND INFINITIVE.

320. After passive verbs of saying and thinking, both Latin and English regularly use the infinitive ; as,

Dicitur esse inimicus, *he is said to be unfriendly.*

Iter facile esse existimatur, *the road is thought to be easy.*

In the active voice such verbs are, in English, only occasionally followed by the infinitive (with a subject in the objective case) ; as, *I believe them to be innocent ; I know him to be honest.* More frequently, in English, verbs of *saying, thinking, knowing* and *perceiving* are followed by a clause introduced by *that* ; but Latin after such verbs always uses the infinitive with a subject in the accusative case ; as,

Dicit Rōmānōs venīre, *he says that the Romans are coming.*

Existimat mē esse amicum, *he thinks that I am a friend.*

Videt nostrōs castra pōnere, *he sees that our men are pitching their camp.*

321. (a) In each of the Latin sentences just given, notice that the time of the two verbs is identical ; in other words that the original statement or thought would be put in the present tense, viz., **Rōmāni veniunt, est amicus, castra pōnunt.**

(b) Besides the present infinitive, Latin has also a perfect and a future infinitive, to express respectively time before and time after that of the main verb; as, **Dicit Rōmānōs vēnisse**, *he says that the Romans have come.* **Videt nostrōs castra posuisse**, *he sees that our men have pitched their camp.*

Dicit Rōmānōs ventūrōs esse, *he says that the Romans will come.*

Existimat mē futūrum esse amicum, *he thinks that I shall be friendly.*

322.

Paradigms.

		THE INFINITIVE ACTIVE.		
		PRESENT.	PERFECT.	FUTURE.
Conj. I,		amāre	amāvisse	amātūrus esse
Conj. II.		monēre	monuisse	monitūrus esse
Conj. III.		regere	rēxisse	rēctūrus esse
Conj. IV.		audire	audivisse	auditūrus esse
Conj. III. (in -iō)	capere	cēpisse	captūrus esse	
Sum.	esse	fuisse	futūrus esse	or fore

a. The future infinitive is a compound form, made up of the future participle, ending in **-ūrus, a, um**, and the present infinitive of **sum**. This future participle is formed from the participial (or supine) stem, and means *about to* (*come, etc.*). The participle agrees in gender, number and case with the person or thing referred to, *i.e.* the subject of **esse**.

323.

Illustrative Examples.

Respondeō mē vēnisse, *I reply that I have come.*
Respondet sē ventūrum esse, *he replies that he will come.*
Respondent eum esse ventūrum, *they reply that he will come.*
Respondent sē esse ventūrōs, *they reply that they will come.*

- a.* As the infinitive, unlike the indicative, has no personal endings, the pronominal subject (representing *I, you, he, etc.*) should be expressed.
- b.* Notice that the reflexive pronoun **suī** is used in the accusative and infinitive clause for *he* or *they*, when denoting the same person as the subject of the main verb; to denote a different person the proper form of **is** should be used.

324.

VOCABULARY.

audiō , <i>hear.</i>	existimō , <i>think.</i>
certiōrem faciō , <i>inform.</i>	meminī , <i>remember.</i>
cōgnōscō , <i>learn, ascertain;</i> <i>in perfect tenses, know.</i>	nūntiō , <i>announce.</i>
dēmōnstrō , <i>point out, explain, mention.</i>	ostendō , <i>show, declare.</i>
dīcō , <i>say.</i>	polliceor , <i>promise.</i>
	respondeō , <i>reply, answer.</i>
	videō , <i>see; passive, seem.</i>

N.B.—These words, all occurring in previous Lessons, are followed by the accusative and infinitive.

EXERCISES.

325.

I.

- A.—1. Dēmōnstrat altitudinem flūminis esse māgnam.
 2. Nihil vidētur esse facilius. 3. Hostēs finitimam partem prōvinciae vāstāvisse audit. 4. Pollicentur sēsē in dēditionem numquam ventūrōs esse. 5. Videō eōs ex equīs ad pedēs dēsiluisse. 6. Nūntiant māgnās hostium cōpiās convēnisse neque longē abesse. 7. Meminī eum fuisse fidēlissimum amicum. 8. Omnium rērum cōpiam habēre existimāmur. 9. Dīcit sē alteram partem vicī Gallis concessūrum esse, alteram cohortibus. 10. Respondent sē aliud iter habēre nūllum. 11. Caesarem certiōrem faciunt sēsē nōn parēs esse cēteris. 12. Cōgnōscit tōtī Galliae equitēs Caesarem imperāre.

B.—13. Existimat eos ex navi desilire non audere. 14. Ostendunt se nihil fecisse. 15. Vident illud consilium sibi* fore periculosum. 16. Magnam inter Gallos auctoritatem eum habere cognovi. 17. Finitimae civitates obsides se daturas esse pollicentur. 18. Respondet se de re publica non desperare. 19. Sine ullo periculo proelium fore demonstrat. 20. Dicit alios discedere, alios propius accedere. 21. Respondet se obsides accipere, non dare, consuvisse. 22. Audiunt Belgas proximis esse Germanis, fortioresque esse quam reliquos Gallos. 23. Silva dicitur pertinuisse a flumine Tamesi ad mare. 24. Nuntiant sese castra posituros esse in summo colle.

326.

11.

A.—1. He announces that Caesar will come quickly. 2. He thinks that these cohorts are less brave. 3. He points out that you have had great experience. 4. We hear that the leading men have assembled from all sides. 5. They promise that they will do all this. 6. He says that they have reconnoitred all the roads. 7. He has been informed that the Britons have seized the heights. 8. He answers that he is a Roman citizen. 9. He sees that we hold all the hills. 10. They remember that they are free. 11. I learn that he has been unfriendly to you alone. 12. The war-ships seem to be very swift.

B.—13. I promise that I shall grant freedom to a large part of the citizens. 14. He thinks that the danger is common to all of us. 15. He explains that on account of the height of the mountains they are leaving all their baggage. 16. Summoning the soldiers, he declares

* If for *sibi*, *eis* be read, what different meaning will the sentence have?

22



THE ROMAN FORUM, LOOKING EAST.

that he will be their leader. 17. We have heard that he has demanded hostages from the senate. 18. I say that the time for (*literally* of) victory has come. 19. They answer that they will easily withstand the fiercest attack. 20. He sees that the other road is very easy. 21. He has been informed that there is a bridge over (*literally* on) the river Tiber. 22. You are thought to be the bravest of all the Gauls. 23. He has ascertained that this is not the custom of the Roman people. 24. The daughter is said to have been very like her mother.

LESSON LV.

ACCUSATIVE AND INFINITIVE (continued).

327.

Illustrative Examples.

Rōmānī veniunt, *the Romans are coming.*

Dicit Rōmānōs venīre, *he says that the Romans are coming.*

Dixit Rōmānōs venīre, *he said* the Romans were coming.*

Rōmānī vēnērunt, *the Romans have come.*

Dicit Rōmānōs vēnisse, *he says that the Romans have come.*

Dixit Rōmānōs vēnisse, *he said that the Romans had come.*

Rōmānī venient, *the Romans will come.*

Dicit Rōmānōs ventūrōs esse, *he says* the Romans will come.*

Dixit Rōmānōs ventūrōs esse, *he said* the Romans would come.*

- a. These sentences illustrate the fact that in indirect assertions, in English, the tense of the verb in the subordinate clause is influenced by the tense of the principal verb of *saying*, etc.; while in Latin no such changes occur in the infinitive.

* In English, *that* is frequently omitted after verbs of *saying*, etc.

Whatever the tense of the principal verb may be, in Latin the rule holds that the present infinitive represents the *same time* as that of the principal verb, the perfect infinitive *time before* that of the principal verb, and the future infinitive *time after* that of the principal verb.

If, therefore, the original statement or thought would be in the present tense, the present infinitive should be used; if in a past tense (imperfect, perfect, or pluperfect), the perfect infinitive; and if in the future tense, the future infinitive.

328.

Illustrative Examples.

Polliciti sunt se esse venturos, *they promised that they would come, or they promised to come.*

Sperat se regem futurum esse, *he hopes that he will be king, or he hopes to be king.*

a. Observe that after verbs signifying to *hope* or *promise*, in English the simple infinitive may be used instead of *that* and a finite verb, but that in Latin only one construction prevails, the accusative with the future infinitive.

329.

VOCABULARY.

arbitror, arī, atus sum,	<i>think, consider.</i>
renuntiō, are, avi, atum,	<i>report, bring back word.</i>
scribō, ere, scripsi, scriptum,	<i>write.</i>
sperō, are, avi, atum,	<i>hope.</i>
suspīcor, arī, atus sum,	<i>suspect.</i>

EXERCISES.

330.

I.

- A.—1. Omnem exercitum discessisse renūtiāvērunt.
 2. Scripsit paucos portus esse idoneos. 3. Suspiciati sunt nostros in hunc locum esse venturos. 4. Legatis

missis, obsidēs sē datūrōs* polliciti sunt. 5. Ex nūntiis
 'sque cōgnōvit māgnās cōpiās convenire. 6. Nūn-
 tiāverant Gallōs adventum nostrum exspectāre. 7.
 Renūntiāverant Gallōs adventum nostrum exspectāre
 cōstituisse. 8. Spērābant Caesarem Germānōs agrōs
 vāstāre prohibītūrum. 9. Dēmōnstrāvimus eum mili-
 tārem ūsurū habēre. 10. Nōbis tē fidēlem fuisse arbi-
 trābāmur. 11. Idem superiōribus diēbus accidisse
 suspicābantur. 12. Spērāverat sibi Gallōs principātum
 trādītūrōs esse.

B.—13. Renūntiāvit flūmen ab castris nōn longē
 abesse et trāns id flūmen omnēs hostēs cōnsēdisse.
 14. Respondimus māgnam Caesarem injūriam facere.
 15. Arbitrātus erat sē bellum celeriter esse cōfectūrum.
 16. Subitō certior factus est ex vicō omnēs discessisse,
 montēsque tenēre. 17. Spērābam eōs in dēditionem
 ventūrōs*; polliciti sunt sē in dēditionem ventūrōs.
 18. Breviōrēs esse in Britannīā quam in continēti
 aestātēs scripsit. 19. Respondit nōn aequum esse agrōs
 sociōrum vāstāre. 20. Spērābāmus nōs nāvēs solūtūrōs
 proximā nocte.

331.

II.

A.—1. He answered that he would move his camp
 the following night. 2. The same day Caesar was
 informed that the enemy had fled. 3. He suspected
 that they would always be hostile to him. 4. He wrote
 that he had abundance of corn and cattle. 5. They
 used to consider that this had been the cause of the war.
 6. We hoped that the other road would be easier.
 7. They reported that the commander-in-chief did not
 despair of safety. 8. He promised to examine the

* In the future infinitive, *esse* is very frequently omitted, without any
 change of meaning.

matter. 9. He wrote that for this reason he had said nothing. 10. It was announced that the enemy's cavalry had surrounded the column. 11. They suspected that he was hastening to the right wing. 12. We declared that we should neither send ambassadors nor surrender our arms.

B.—13. I had been informed through scouts that you had led the troops across. 14. He wrote that Caesar was increasing the number of hostages. 15. They reported that the enemy, after taking the town by storm, had slain a large number of the inhabitants. 16. He said that they were sending despatches to Caesar daily.¹ 17. We suspected that the leading men had determined to wage war with us. 18. From the same guides he ascertained that a town, protected by woods and marshes, was not far distant from that place. 19. I (he, they) had hoped to receive my (his, their) freedom. 20. Thinking* that this was a suitable place, we determined to encamp.

LESSON LVI.

ACCUSATIVE AND INFINITIVE (continued).

332.

Paradigms.

PRESENT AND PERFECT INFINITIVE PASSIVE.

	PRESENT.	PERFECT.
<i>Conj. I.</i>	amārī	amātus esse
<i>Conj. II.</i>	monērī	monitus esse
<i>Conj. III.</i>	regī	rēctus esse
<i>Conj. IV.</i>	audīrī	auditus esse
<i>Conj. III. (in -iō)</i>	capī	captus esse

* The perfect participle of **arbitror** should be used, as the thought preceded the determination.

- a. The perfect infinitive passive is made up of the perfect participle passive and the infinitive **esse**; the former of these agrees in gender, number and case with the subject of the infinitive.

333.

Illustrative Examples.

- Agrī vāstantur**, *the lands are being laid waste.*
Nūntiat agrōs vāstārī, *he announces that the lands are being laid waste.*
Nūntiāvit agrōs vāstārī, *he announced that the lands were being laid waste.*
Agrī vāstātī sunt, *the lands have been laid waste.*
Nūntiat agrōs vāstātōs esse, *he announces that the lands have been laid waste.*
Nūntiāvit agrōs vāstātōs esse, *he announced that the lands had been laid waste.*

- a. It will be seen from these sentences that the same rules apply in the passive voice as in the active, for the use of the present and perfect infinitives after verbs of *saying*, etc.*

334.

Paradigms.

INFINITIVE OF DEPONENT VERBS.

	PRESENT.	PERFECT.	FUTURE.
<i>Conj. I.</i>	cōnārī	cōnātus esse	cōnātūrus esse
<i>Conj. II.</i>	verērī	veritus esse	veritūrus esse
<i>Conj. III.</i>	sequī	secūtus esse	secūtūrus esse
<i>Conj. IV.</i>	sortīrī	sortītus esse	sortītūrus esse
<i>Conj. III. (in -ior)</i>	patī	passus esse	passūrus esse

- a. The present and perfect infinitives of deponent verbs are formed in the same way as the corresponding infinitives of the passive voice; their future infinitive is like that of the active voice (322).

* The passive voice has also a future infinitive, which is, however, of such rare occurrence that it is omitted in these Lessons.

335.

Illustrative Examples.

Dicit hostēs sequī, *he says that the enemy are following.*

Dixit hostēs sequī, *he said that the enemy were following.*

Audit eōs profectōs esse, *he hears that they have set out.*

Audivit eōs profectōs esse, *he heard that they had set out.*

Pollicētur sē secūtūrum esse, *he promises that he will follow (or to follow).*

Pollicitus est sē secūtūrum esse, *he promised that he would follow (or to follow).*

- a. As is shown by these sentences, the use of the various tenses of the infinitive of deponent verbs in the accusative and infinitive construction is according to the general rule.

336.

VOCABULARY.

crēdō, ere, crēdidī, crēditum, *believe.*

intellegō, ere, -lēxi, -lēctum, *understand, be aware.*

negō, āre, āvi, ātum, *deny, say . . . not.*

sciō, ire, ivī, itum, *know.*

sentiō, ire, sēnsī, sēnsū, *feel, perceive.*

EXERCISES.

337.

I.

A.—1. Certior factus est oppida expūgnāta et incēnsa esse. 2. Scīmus litterās ā Caesare ad senātum missās esse. 3. Intellegimus Rhēnum in montibus orīri. 4. Spērābant sē praedam nactūrōs esse. 5. Omnem exercitum premi nūtiāvērunt. 6. Cum mājōribus cōpiīs Caesarem esse profectum audīverant. 7. Crēdimus omnia diligenter facta esse. 8. Negāvit sē diūtius morātūrum. 9. Sēnsērunt reliquōs equitēs sē sequī. 10. Suspiciātur vōs ausūrōs esse prōgredi. 11. Intellegit impetum minus facie sustinēri. 12. Scripsit castra vāllō decem pedēs altō mūnita esse.

B.—13. Arbitratur milites periculum vereri. 14. Sentit proelium equestre commissum esse. 15. Romanos pulsos superatosque esse renuntiaverunt. 16. Undique bellum renovari videt; suos interfici vidit. 17. Dixerunt naves onerarias jussas esse se sequi. 18. Negat se passurum esse nos discedere. 19. Scimus eum multis rebus impediri. 20. Credidit omnes inimicos ex civitate expulsos esse. 21. Obsides profectos esse et frumentum comportari respondit. 22. Legionem collocatam esse in hibernis cognovit. 23. Intelllexerat auxilia in summo monte collocari et totum montem hominibus compleri. 24. Centurionem superiore proelio multis confectum esse vulneribus demonstravimus.

338.

II.

A.—1. He says that the troops have been led out of winter quarters. 2. They hoped that Caesar would set out for the war at once. 3. He was aware that the place was being carefully fortified. 4. He was informed that the enemy's territories had been laid waste far and wide. 5. He perceived that the Britons were advancing boldly into the water. 6. He thinks all the reinforcements have followed as quickly as possible. 7. She has promised to follow on the same day. 8. We knew that the troops had been greatly impeded by the extent of the forests and marshes. 9. I deny that we have been terrified by your arrival. 10. He had written that storms had followed for several days.

B.—11. I remember that he was called king and friend by the senate of the Roman people. 12. He answered that they had been compelled to give hostages. 13. He suspected that great losses were being suffered. 14. They see that our men are advancing

farther. 15. He announced that they were attempting to march through our province. 16. I knew that a very great storm had arisen. 17. He showed that the commander had set out for the nearest camp. 18. We believe a very large part of the whole army has been slain. 19. They will hear that many battles have been fought. 20. He denies that the danger is increasing; he said the danger had not increased.

LESSON LVII.

QUESTIONS. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN.

339. (a) Some questions seek an answer which has especial reference to an interrogative word (or group of words) placed at the beginning of the question; this answer is never "yes" or "no"; as, *Who has done this? Whom do you see? How many slaves has he? At what time did the messenger come?*

(b) Other questions seek a "yes" or "no" answer to the whole question; as, *Have you done this? Do you see the king? Has he many slaves? Did the messenger come at noon?*

(c) If these questions be compared with corresponding statements (e.g. *You have done this, I see the king, He has many slaves, The messenger came at noon*) it will be seen that in interrogative sentences in English—

- (1) the subject (unless itself an interrogative word) comes after either the whole or part of the verb;
- (2) the verbal phrases with *do* or *did* are preferred to the simple present and past tenses.

In Latin there is nothing corresponding to either of these points of difference between statements and questions.

340. Questions of the first class mentioned above are introduced in Latin, as in English, by interrogative pronouns, adjectives or adverbs ; as,

Quis haec fēcit ?	<i>Who has done this ?</i>
Quem vidēs ?	<i>Whom do you see ?</i>
Cūr nūntius vēnit ?	<i>Why did the messenger come ?</i>
Quó tempore vēnit ?	<i>At what time did he come ?</i>

In Latin, as in English, the answer may be either a complete sentence or a portion of a sentence ; as, **Ego fēcī**, *I have done (it)* ; **Ego, I** ; **Rēgem videō**, *I see the king* ; **Rēgem**, *the king*.

341.

Paradigm.

THE INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN, **quis**.

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

- Compare the declension of the relative pronoun **quī** (254), noting the differences.
- When the interrogative is used as an adjective, **quī** is preferred to **quis**, and **quod** is always used in place of **quid**.
- Cum** is suffixed to the ablative of the interrogative **quis**. (Compare 255 a. 6.)

342. (a) Questions of the second class ("yes or no" questions) have in Latin the interrogative word **-ne** appended to an emphatic word, which is placed at the beginning of the sentence* ; as,

Vidēsne rēgem ? *Do you see the king ?*

Multōsne servōs habet ? *Has he many slaves ?*

Questions of this sort may be answered by repeating the verb ; as, **Videō**, *I see (him)* ; **Nōn videō**, *I do not* ; **Habet**, *he has* ; or by one of the many words equivalent to *yes* or *no*. †

(b) Questions of this class may also begin with **nōnne** (**nōn-ne**), which invites the answer *yes*, or with **num**, which invites the answer *no* ; as,

Nōnne habet multōs servōs ? *Has he not many slaves ?*

(or, *He has many slaves, has he not ?*)

Num rēgem vidēs ? *Surely you do not see the king ?* (or, *You do not see the king, do you ?*)

343.

VOCABULARY.

hīc, adv., *here, in this place.*

hūc, adv., *hither, here, to this place.*

ibī, adv., *there, in that place.*

eō, adv., *thither, there, to that place.*

ubī, adv., *where, in which place, in what place.*

quō, adv., *whither, where, to which place, to what place.*

unde, adv., *whence, from which place, from what place.*

cūr, adv., *why.*

quantus, a, um, *how large, how great.*

uter, tra, trum (205), *which (of two).*

* Words like **-ne** and **-que**, which are always appended to some other word, are called *Enclitics*. **-Ne** must not be used when the sentence contains some other interrogative word, that is, with questions of the first class.

† Such words are **etiam**, *even so* ; **certē**, *certainly* ; **sānē**, *to be sure* ; **nōn**, *no* ; **minimē**, *by no means*.

N. B.—**Ubi, quō** and **unde** are used both as interrogative adverbs and as relative adverbs; as, **Ubi est? In eō locō ubi legiō hiemat.** *Where is he? In the place where the legion is wintering.* The twofold meaning and translation of the English words *where, here* and *there* should be carefully noted.

EXERCISES.

344.

I.

A.—1. Cūr nōn respondēs? Nōnne respondēre audēs? Num dubitās respondēre? 2. Quā dē causā* sē abli-
dērunt? Multis dē causis. 3. Quanta est hūjus fossae
lātitudō? 4. Ubi habitās, Mārce? Habitāsne hīc?
5. Nāvēsne profectae sunt? Unde profectae sunt?
Quō prōgrediuntur? 6. Eō pervēnērunt primō vēre.
Quō tempore profecti sunt? Alii superiōre hieme, aliī
autumnō, aliī mediā aestāte. 7. Ibi fortiter pūgnāns,
gravissimē vulnerātus est. Ā quō vulnerātus est?
Quis eum vulnerāvit? 8. Uter alteri pāret? Lēgātus
imperātōri pāret. 9. Nāvibus āmissis, quō sē con-
vertent? Nōnne hūc sē recipient? 10. Quibus ex
regiōnibus* vēnistis quāsque ibi rēs cōgnōvistis? 11.
Quid petunt aliud† Rōmānī?

B.—12. Nōnne haec onera gravia sunt? 13. Cui
omnia haec incōgnita erant? 14. Hīc concilium prīn-
cipum habēbō.‡ 15. Ibi cōspicit dēfēnsōrēs labōrantēs.
16. Hūc omnia pecora compellere coeperant. 17. Eō
cum Caesar ipse vēnerit, animōs omnium cōfirmābit.
18. Nōnne nātūrā loci continēmur? 19. Quanta multi-
tūdō ibi cecidit? Trecentine cecidērunt? 20. Quid
postulātis? Cūr imperium postulāvistis? 21. Pedestrēs

* This is the regular order when the interrogative modifies a noun governed by a preposition.

† Literally 'other thing,' freely 'else.' ; Translate **habēbō** here by 'hold.'

cōpiās in hiberna proficisci, ibique hiemāre jubet.
 22. Nōne proelium illud meministi? Num memoriam
 proeliī illius dēposuisti? Memor sum, et memoriam
 semper retinēbō.

345.

II.

A.—1. How large is the swiftest of all the ships?
 Which of the two ships is the swifter? 2. Who is more
 powerful? What is more daring? 3. Why do we
 hesitate to throw away our arms? 4. Did not Caesar
 announce that he would quickly come thither? 5. Have
 the enemy come in sight? Have the guards been posted
 there? 6. Surely you are not awaiting the approach
 of the legionary soldiers here, are you? 7. They
 suspected that our men would come here the next night.
 8. For what reason have the ranks been thrown into
 confusion? 9. With whom are they continually waging
 war? 10. Where are the foot-soldiers betaking them-
 selves? Where have you come from? 11. Where were
 the rest of the troops? They were wintering in the
 province where the barbarians had renewed the war.

B.—12. At noon they were led back to the lake from
 which they had set out at dawn. 13. He himself
 hastens hither by forced marches. 14. Do you see the
 place where we are accustomed to assemble? 15. Had
 not a large number of cattle been found there? 16.
 Which of the two embassies is the larger? 17. To
 whom has he given more? 18. After seizing the gates,
 he stations a garrison there. 19. Fearing this danger,
 he sent two cohorts there at once. 20. Surely you do
 not approve Caesar's speech, do you? 21. Do you
 deny that the enemy's line was put to flight? 22. Are
 you not aware that we inhabit this island?

LESSON LVIII.

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE PERIPHRASTIC CONJUGATIONS.

346. Strictly speaking, the term 'periphrastic' (from *periphrasis*, a round-about expression) might be applied to any compound form of the verb, that is, to any form which is obtained, not by a mere change of ending, as *miserat*, but by compounding a participle with the verb *sum*, as *missus erat*. But the term is usually restricted to two sets of forms:—

- a. The *Active Periphrastic* conjugation, made up of the future participle active and the verb *sum*.
- b. The *Passive Periphrastic* conjugation, made up of a form called the gerundive and the verb *sum*.

The future participle active ends in *-ūrus (-a, -um)* and is formed from the participial (or supine) stem in *-um* (138); as, *amātūrus, monitūrus, rēctūrus, auditūrus*.

The gerundive ends in *-ndus (-a, -um)*, and is formed from the present stem; as, *amandus, monendus, regendus, audiendus*.

347.

Paradigms.

(a) ACTIVE PERIPHRASTIC CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE.

<i>Present</i>	<i>amātūrus sum, es, est</i>
	<i>amātūrī sumus, estis, sunt</i>
<i>Imperfect</i>	<i>amātūrus eram</i>
<i>Future</i>	<i>amātūrus erō</i>
<i>Perfect</i>	<i>amātūrus fui</i>
<i>Pluperfect</i>	<i>amātūrus fueram</i>
<i>Future Perfect</i>	<i>amātūrus fuerō</i>

INFINITIVE.

<i>Present</i>	<i>amātūrus esse</i>
<i>Perfect</i>	<i>amātūrus fuisse</i>

(b) PASSIVE PERIPHRASTIC CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE.

<i>Present</i>	amandus sum, es, est
<i>Imperfect</i>	amandī sumus, estis, sunt
<i>Future</i>	amandus erō
<i>Perfect</i>	amandus fui
<i>Pluperfect</i>	amandus fueram
<i>Future Perfect</i>	amandus fuerō

INFINITIVE.

<i>Present</i>	amandus esse
<i>Perfect</i>	amandus fuisse

348.

Illustrative Examples.

Lēgātōs missūrī sumus, *we are about to (going to) send envoys.*

Locum mūnītūrī erant, *they were about to (going to) fortify the place.*

Lēgātī mittendī sunt, *envoys should be (ought to be) sent.*

Lēgātī mittendī erant, *envoys should have been (ought to have been) sent.*

Locus mūniendus est, *the place must be (has to be) fortified.*

Locus mūniendus erat, *the place had to be fortified.*

Locus mūniendus erit, *the place will have to be fortified.*

a. The active periphrastic conjugation, it will be observed, expresses intention, while the passive periphrastic conjugation expresses necessity or duty. Notice carefully the various translations of the different tenses, and especially the manner of expressing necessity or duty in past time.

349.

VOCABULARY.

nēmō (**nēmīnis**), m., *no one, nobody.*

noctū, adv., *by night.*

omnīnō, adv., *altogether, in all; with negatives, at all.*

prope, adv. (248), *near; nearly, almost.*

quaerō, ere, **quaesivī**, **quaesitum**, *ask, inquire.*

rūrsus, adv., *again.*

simul, adv., *at the same time.*

tantus, a, um, *so great, such great.*

turrīs, is, f (acc. **īm**, abl. **ī**), *tower.*

ūnā, adv., *together, along (generally used with cum).*

Phrases: bellum parō, prepare for war.

pontem in flūmine faciō } *build a bridge over*
flūmen ponte jungō } *a river.*

N.B.—The declension of **nēmō** is defective. Regularly, for the genitive and ablative, and often for the dative, the corresponding cases of **nūllus** (205) are used.

EXERCISES.

350.

I.

A.—1. Proelium committendum est; proelium renovandum erat. 2. Proelium factūrī sunt; signum proelii datūrus erat. 3. Hostēs sunt noctū opprimendī; bellum parātūrī suat. 4. Simul clāmor rūrsus ortus est. 5. Ūnā mēcum profectūrus fuerat. 6. Nihil omnīnō factūrī sumus; pontem in illō flūmine factūrī erāmus. 7. In trēs omnīnō partēs peditātus distribuendus erit. 8. Intellegit nostrōs turrim propius mōtūrōs esse; negat turrim rūrsus movendam fuisse. 9. Spērat prope nēmīnem ex pūgnā excessūrum esse. 10. Dē fortitūdine et virtūte militum quaerere cōsuēvit. 11. Cūr tantum spatium aggerēs distant? 12. Quanta erit turrium altitūdō?

B.—13. Simul ab duobus lateribus impetus acerrime faciendus est. 14. Num rursus terga versuri estis? 15. Quis se vobiscum conjuncturus est? Nemo omnino. 16. Flumen ponte jungi jusseram, et copias, quae coactae erant, traditurus eram. 17. Copiae, quas coegeramus, una nobiscum erant tradendae. 18. Dato signo, cohortes ex castris nocte erupturae erant. 19. Summa erat difficultas, quod omnia uno tempore facienda erant. 20. Tanta celeritate commotae, prope omnes civitates obsides datae sunt. 21. Num propter paucitatem defensorum et inopiam rei frumentariae, de salute desperaturi sumus? 22. Si causam ex captivis ipse quaesiveris, dicent liberius.

351.

II.

A.—1. The enemy must be driven back; we are going to drive the enemy back. 2. The cohorts should be sent out; he is about to send out the cohorts. 3. Almost all resist vigorously; no one will resist more fiercely. 4. The towns had to be attacked by night. 5. The camp will have to be fortified by a double wall, and a bridge built over the river. 6. He was going to compel us to give three hundred hostages in all. 7. All the horses ought to be removed out of sight at the same time. 8. The next year, having set out again, they were going to carry all their grain with them. 9. He answers that you must be surrendered along with the rest of the slaves. 10. From whom shall I ask about the height of the towers?

B.—11. No lands at all should have been granted to them. 12. Before this time, so great a disaster has happened to no one. 13. Almost daily he asks the reason. 14. They think that no one will venture to approach nearer by night. 15. The advocates of this



THE ROMAN FORUM, LOOKING WEST.

plan ought to have been given up at once. 15. Must the other part of the village be granted to the same army? 17. Which part of the village is Caesar going to grant to us? Neither part. 18. At the same time, the ships in* which Caesar was going to carry back his army were being delayed by storms. 19. Is he not going to attempt to lead all his men back again? 20. The scouts had to be recalled along with those who were hurling their weapons from (dē) the tower.

352.

WORD LIST VI.

NOUNS.

aestās	captīvus	nēmō	tempestās
autumnus	hiems	ōrātiō	turris
calamitās	incommodum	ōrdō	vēr

PRONOUNS AND PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES.

ego	is	quī	tū
hic	meus	quis	tuus
idem	nōs	suī	uter
ille	noster	suus	vester
ipse	quantus	tantus	vōs

ADVERBS.

cūr	noctū	prope	simul
cō	nōnne	quō	statim
hic	num	rūrsus	ubi
hūc	numquam	saepe	ūnā
ibi	omnīnō	semper	unde

* Literally 'by means of which.'

VERBS.

abjiciō	cōnor	jaciō	prōvideō
accēdō	cōnspiciō	moror	quaerō
accidō	crēdō	nanciscor	recipiō
accipiō	dēstringō	negō	renūntiō
administrō	ējiciō	orior	sciō
āmittō	expediō	patior	scribō
arbitror	faciō	perturbō	sentiō
cadō	frangō	polliceor	sequor
capiō	fugiō	probō	spērō
cōficiō	intellegō	proficiscor	suspiceor
conjiciō	interficiō	prōgredior	vereor

READING LESSON XI.

ROME DELIVERED FROM THE GAULS. (390 B.C.)

353.

VOCABULARY.

ascendō, ere, -dī, ascēsum,	<i>climb, ascend.</i>
ascēsus, ūs, m.,	<i>ascent.</i>
conditor, -tōris, m.,	<i>founder.</i>
exsilium, ī, n.,	<i>exile.</i>
nē . . . quidem,	<i>not even.</i>
obsideō, ēre, -sēdī, -sessum,	<i>besiege.</i>

Post complūrēs diēs Gallī, incēnsā urbe, arcem expūgnāre cōnātī sunt. Primā lūce, signō datō, multitudō omnis barbarōrum impetum fēcit. Rōmānī, statiōnibus firmātis, hostēs fortiter exspectant, et ad medium ferē ascēsum prōgredi eōs patiuntur. Tum (*then*) ex locō superiōre tēlis subitō coniectis, hostēs facile repellunt. Gallī jam (*now*) sēnsērunt arcem obsidendam nōn oppūgnandam esse, et, relictā parte suōrum in urbe, reliquī agrōs longē lātēque vāstant.

Camillus, de quo supra demonstravimus, in exilium ab inimicis suis expulsus erat, et eo tempore in oppido, quod Ardea appellabatur, habitabat. Certior factus Romam occupatam et incensam esse, et agros Romanos vastari, incolas Ardeae convocavit et hanc orationem habuit: "Nonne audivistis, cives, Gallios accedere? Qua de causa veniunt? Quid petunt? Sperant se Romanos sociosque Romanorum aut interfecturos esse aut ex civitate expulsuros. Num populum Romanum a barbaris superari passuri estis? Cur non statim auxilium mittimus? Arbitror occasionem (*opportunity*) non amittendam esse." Simul pollicitus est se ducem eorum fore, bellumque celeriter confecturum esse, et omnes bonos cives se sequi jussit.

Hoc consilio probato, nuntius ad arcem missus est et Romanis, qui ibi obsidebantur, nuntiavit Camillum cum maximis auxiliis celeriter venturum esse, et jubere Romanos de re publica non desperare. Hic nuntius locum nactus est ubi, propter difficilem ascensum, hostes non diligenter custodiebant (*were keeping guard*), et noctu magno cum periculo (*at great risk*) in arcem ascendit. Interim omnes bellum parare coeperunt, et plurimi Romani, qui ad proxima oppida fugerant, undique ad Camillum convenerunt.

Dum haec geruntur, interim arx in magno periculo fuit. Namque (*for*) Galli vestigia (*footprints*) hominis conspexerunt in ea parte collis ubi nuntius ascenderat, et, suspicati id quod acciderat, eodem ascensu sequi conari constituerunt. Nullum praesidium ibi a Romanis collocatum erat, quod nemo credebat hostes ascendere conaturos esse, et Galli, media nocte profecti, prope ad summum collem pervenerant, cum anseres sacri (*the sacred geese*) qui in templo Junonis (*the temple of Juno*)

erant, hostēs accēdentēs audiunt, et statim clāmōre (*outcry*) sublātō Rōmānōs excitant (*arouse*). Illi, armīs celeriter captīs, hostēs dē mūrīs jaciunt, et iterum (*a second time*) Gallōs repellunt.

Sed propter paucitātem dēfēnsōrum et inopiam rei frūmentāriæ pericūlum cotidiē augēbātur, et Rōmānī prope dē salūte dēspērābant cum exercitus Camilli in cōspectum vēnit. Proeliō factō, Gallī superātī et ad ūnum (*to a man*) interfectī sunt. Nē nūntius quidem calamitātis relictus est. Camillus propter hās rēs gestās ā senātū populōque Rōmānō dē exsiliō revocātus est, et pater patriæ (*of his country*) et conditor alter (*second*) urbis appellābātur.

Hæc omnia accidērunt annō trecentēsimo sexāgēsimo quārtō ab urbe conditā.

LESSON LIX.

DATIVE OF AGENT. DATIVE WITH SPECIAL INTRANSITIVE VERBS. ABLATIVE WITH **ūtor**.

354.

Illustrative Examples.

Lēgātī ā rēge missī sunt, *envoys were sent by the king.*

Lēgātī rēgī mittendī sunt, *envoys should be sent by the king.*

Locus ab exercitū mūnītus erat, *the place had been fortified by the army.*

Locus exercitūi mūniendus erat, *the place had to be fortified by the army.*

- a. Notice that in the passive periphrastic conjugation, the dative is used with the gerundive to denote the person on whom the duty of acting rests. This is called the *Dative of the Agent*. Contrast the ablative of the agent with **ab** used with the ordinary passive forms of the verb (144).

- b. Notice further that the Latin periphrastic forms expressing duty or obligation are in the passive voice, and that therefore if an English sentence expressing this idea is in the active voice, it should be changed (mentally) to the corresponding passive before being translated by the Latin passive periphrastic conjugation. Thus, the sentences given above would correspond also to: *the king should send envoys, the army had to fortify the place.*

355. ^{*dative*} Illustrative Examples.

Rēgī pārent, *they obey the king.*

Exercitūi imperat, *he commands the army.*

Caesarī resistunt, *they resist Caesar.*

- a. Notice that these Latin verbs translated by *obey*, *command* and *resist*, are followed, not by a direct object as the English verbs are, but by the dative. The English verbs are transitive, but the Latin equivalents are intransitive, and might more properly be rendered, *they are obedient, he gives orders, they offer resistance*, so that the dative quite naturally follows.
- b. To this class belong many verbs denoting *advantage* or *disadvantage*, or *disposition towards*, including verbs meaning to *help, favor, please, trust*, and their opposites also to *believe, command, obey, persuade, resist*, and *spare*. But not all such verbs are followed by the dative; for example, **jubeō**.
- c. Notice how the vocabulary indicates that a Latin verb is of this class.

356.

Illustrative Example.

Hōc gladiō ūtitur, he uses this sword.

- a. The deponent verb **ūtor** is followed by the ablative case, and does not, like the English verb *use*, take a direct object. A more literal rendering would be, *he helps himself by means of this sword.*

357.

VOCABULARY.

- appropinquō, āre, āvī, ātum, approach** (with dat.)
cōfidō, ere, -fīsus sum,* trust (with dat.)
imperō, āre, āvī, ātum, command, govern (with dat.)
noceō, ēre, uī, itum, harm, injure, damage (with dat.)
occurrō, ere, -currī, -cursum, meet (with dat.)
parcō, ere, pepercī (or parsī,) parsum, spare (with dat.)
pāreō, ēre, uī, itum, obey (with dat.)
persuādeō, ēre, -suāsī, suāsum, persuade (with dat.)
resistō, ere, restitī, resist, oppose (with dat.)
ūtor, ī, ūsus sum, use (with abl.)

EXERCISES.

358.

I.

- A.—1. Interim nāvēs Britanniae appropinquābant.
 2. Decimae legiōnī Caesar semper cōfidēbat. 3. Multās hōrās hostibus aegerrimē nostrī resistunt.
 4. Omnia sunt vōbis dīligenter administranda. 5. Facilius gladiīs ūtentur. 6. Ab hōc cōnsiliō dēterendus est. 7. Ante hiemem frūmentum Caesari prōvidendum erat. 8. Populus Rōmānus multis civitātibus imperābat. 9. Cēteris spē libertātis persuāsit.
 10. Caesari hūc venientī occurrunt. 11. Nōne haec pontī nocēbunt? 12. Commūnis salutis causā, eis qui nōbis pārent parcēmus.

* **Cōfidō** is a semi-deponent verb (313.)

B.—13. Parem numerum militum finitimae civitati imperabit. 14. Sentit suos ab hostibus premi. 15. Equites, quos Caesar secum transportavit, tibi educendi sunt. 16. Confidebant sese incolis persuasuros esse. 17. Impetus in novissimum agmen huic legioni soli faciendus erat. 18. Liberi populi Galliae mihi ab injuria defendendi sunt. 19. Integris copiis hostium occurrerunt. 20. Mali cives semper rei publicae nocent. 21. Timore perterriti cedunt et in densissimas silvas fugiunt. 22. Armis captis, per medios hostes perumpere conati sunt. 23. Dum haec geruntur, flumen ponte jungendum erat. 24. His rebus oppugnatio non impedienda est.

359.

II.

A.—1. By this speech he easily persuades the Belgians. 2. The camp must be attacked again by the whole army at the third hour. 3. Who does not know that the Gauls were conquered by Caesar? 4. We use wider ships in this sea. 5. He will injure no one; he will spare all. 6. You must not lose the military standards; we must prepare for war. 7. All lands obey the rule of the Roman people. 8. In the first place, a good king governs himself. 9. At first he himself will resist us. 10. You should choose the noblest and most discreet men. 11. While they were approaching the fortifications, they met the cavalry that Caesar had sent in advance. 12. He is going to summon the chief men whom he always trusts.

B.—13. The ships which they used were larger. 14. It is difficult to persuade the other daughter. 15. At the same time, he demands three thousand horsemen from the whole province. 16. I think that you should not take away the hope of safety altogether. 17. Caesar

had to withdraw all the troops by night to the nearest hill. 18. The rampart seems to me to be higher than the town. 19. If we halt there, the right wing will soon be surrounded. ✓20. The left wing must be surrounded as quickly as possible. 21. Influenced by all these things, we shall resist the senate itself. 22. The boys and girls are with difficulty prevented from approaching the banks of this river. 23. Grain has to be brought by us from the remotest parts of the mainland. 24. He hopes to finish this work without any toil.

C.—Decline the following combinations : eadem nox, tua oratio, hic labor, vir ipse, quae res, haec turris, ille agger, is ager, hoc ipsum tempus, quanta calamitas, illa pars, eadem castra, id iter, qui dies, exercitus meus, utrum latus (s), idem illud ver (s), nostra consuetudo (s).



Oppugnatio : Attack.

LESSON LX.

SUBJUNCTIVE OF **Sum**. INDIRECT QUESTIONS.

360. The subjunctive mood in Latin has four tenses—Present, Imperfect, Perfect and Pluperfect. It is sometimes used in independent sentences, but is far more often found in dependent or subordinate clauses of various kinds. The translation of the subjunctive varies considerably according to these different uses, but most commonly it is rendered by the English indicative, as in the present lesson.*

361.

Paradigms.

		SUBJUNCTIVE OF sum .			
		PRESENT.		PERFECT.	
1.	sim	sīmus		fuērim	fuērīmus
2.	sīs	sītis		fuērīs	fuērītis
3.	sit	sint		fuērit	fuērint
		IMPERFECT.		PLUPERFECT.	
1.	essem	essēmus		fuissē	fuissēmus
2.	essēs	essētis		fuissēs	fuissētis
3.	esset	essent		fuisset	fuissent

Notice in these forms :—

- (a) The regularity of the personal endings ;
- (b) the resemblance of the imperfect subjunctive to the present infinitive (**esse**) and of the pluperfect subjunctive to the perfect infinitive (**fuisse**) ;
- (c) the almost complete identity of the perfect subjunctive and the future perfect indicative. Even in the matter of quantity, the resemblance often caused the Romans to shorten the **ī** of the subjunctive forms.

* The difficulty of the Latin subjunctive is indeed largely due to the fact that ideas regularly expressed by the English indicative require, in Latin, sometimes the indicative and sometimes the subjunctive. That is, Latin makes distinctions of moods in places where English does not.

362.

Illustrative Examples.

Quae est causa ?	<i>What is the reason ?</i>
Quaerit quae sit causa,	<i>he asks what is the reason.</i>
Quaesivit quae esset causa,	<i>he asked what was the reason.</i>
Ubi fuerunt ?	<i>Where have they been ?</i>
Sciō ubi fuerint,	<i>I know where they have been.</i>
Audiui ubi fuissent,	<i>I heard where they had been.</i>

- a. In these Latin sentences the indicative mood is used in the actual direct question, but the subjunctive mood when the clause introduced by the interrogative word is dependent on another verb.
- b. A subordinate clause in Latin introduced by an interrogative word is called an *Indirect Question* (or a *Dependent Question*), and has its verb in the subjunctive mood.
- c. The various tenses are translated like the corresponding tenses of the indicative, and as in English are influenced by the tense of the principal verb. The Latin perfect subjunctive, however, it should be observed, is usually to be translated by the perfect with *have*, rather than by the simple past tense.
- d. It is especially important to notice that the verb of the principal clause may mean not only *ask*, but also *learn*, *know*, *tell*, or *perceive*. The term indirect question, then, does not necessarily imply that a question has actually been asked and is being quoted, but merely that a question exists in the mind or at least may easily be conceived; as, *I saw what he was doing*, *I know what he will say*.

EXERCISES.

363.

I.

1. Quaerunt quae* sit firmissima civitas; quaerit quae sint maxima castra. 2. Quanta esset insulae magnitudo reperiēbat. 3. In utrā ripā essēmus certior factus erat. 4. Quanta fuisset virtus militum dēmonstrāvit; quantum fuisset incommodum ostendērunt. 5. Quantum sit spatium nūntiant. 6. Quibuscum essēs sciēbam. 7. Ab his quaesivit quae civitatēs in armis essent. 8. Quaerit ex nobis cūr nōn fidēlēs sibi fuerimus. 9. Scisne quācum legiōne sim? 10. Renūtiāvērunt quī ager esset optimus tōtius Galliae. 11. Uter fuerit ūtilior amicus intellegimus. 12. Quibus in locis‡ sit Caesar ex captivis quaerunt. 13. Quis cum iis unā fuisset audiverat. 14. Quaesivit quid illi simile bellō esset.

II.

1. He asked which cohort had been on guard. 2. They reported what harbors were suitable. 3. You see how great is the danger. 4. You saw in what (literally *how great*) danger we were. 5. They understand for what reason we have been unfriendly to them.† 6. He suspected what had been the cause of that war. 7. He has been informed where we are and where we have been. 8. He asked what was the custom. 9. He asks what is easier. 10. He shows how great the difficulty has been. 11. He asks the envoys what town is nearest to these territories. 12. He knew who had been the advocates of that war. 13. He learns what (*literally how great*) is the length of this side. 14. We had heard for what reasons you were in arms.

* The interrogative may be translated 'which' as well as 'who' or 'what.'

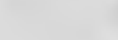
† In indirect questions, as in the accusative and infinitive construction (323), the reflexive pronoun *se* in the dependent clause is used to refer to the subject of the main verb.

‡ For the order of words see the footnote on page 219.



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LESSON LXI.

SUBJUNCTIVE ACTIVE

364.

Paradigms.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD, ACTIVE VOICE.

First Conj. Second Conj. Third Conj. Fourth Conj.

PRESENT.

SINGULAR.

1. amem	moneam	regam	audiam
2. amēs	moneās	regās	audiās
3. amet	moneat	regat	audiat

PLURAL.

1. amēmus	moneāmus	regāmus	audiāmus
2. amētis	moneātis	regātis	audiātis
3. ament	moneant	regant	audiant

IMPERFECT.

SINGULAR.

1. amārem	monērem	regerem	audīrem
2. amārēs	monērēs	regerēs	audīrēs
3. amāret	monēret	regeret	audīret

PLURAL.

1. amārēmus	monērēmus	regerēmus	audirēmus
2. amārētis	monērētis	regerētis	audirētis
3. amārent	monērent	regerent	audirent

PERFECT.

SINGULAR.

1. amāverim
2. amāveris
3. amāverit

PLURAL.

amāverimus
amāveritis
amāverint

PLUPERFECT.

SINGULAR.

amāvissem
amāvissēs
amāvisset

PLURAL.

amāvissēmus
amāvissētis
amāvissent

Similarly,

<i>Second Conjug.</i>	monuerim	monuissēmus
<i>Third Conjug.</i>	rēxerim	rēxissēmus
<i>Fourth Conjug.</i>	audiverim	audivissēmus

- a. Observe that in each conjugation, as in **sum** (361), the imperfect subjunctive may be formed directly from the present infinitive active, and the pluperfect subjunctive from the perfect infinitive active, and that the perfect subjunctive is almost identical with the future perfect indicative.
- b. Notice further that the present subjunctive has in the first conjugation the characteristic vowel **-ē-**, and in the second, third and fourth conjugations the characteristic vowel **-ā-**. What is the characteristic vowel of the present subjunctive of **sum** ?
- c. For the translation of the various tenses in indirect questions see 362 c.
- d. The subjunctive of verbs of the third conjugation in **-iō** is similarly formed, viz.,

PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	PERFECT.	PLUPERFECT.
capiam	caperem	cēperim	cēpisssem

365.

VOCABULARY.

animadvertō, ere, -vertī, -versum,	<i>notice, observe.</i>
doceō, ēre, uī, doctum,	<i>teach, explain.</i>
fluctus, ūs, m.,	<i>wave.</i>
fluō, ere, flūxī, fluxum,	<i>flow.</i>
pars, partis, f.,	<i>part; direction, side.</i>
perspiciō, ere, -spexī, -spectum,	<i>see clearly, perceive.</i>

Phrases : in eam partem, in that direction } with verbs
 in omnēs partēs, in all directions } of motion.
 ūnā ex parte, on one side.
 ex omnibus partibus, on all sides.
 māgnō cum periculō, at great risk.

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EXERCISES.

366.

I.

A.—1. Per explorātōrēs cōgnōvit quae hostēs facerent. 2. Nūntiābō quō sē recipiant. 3. Docent quā dē causā sē abdiderint. 4. Quīntō diē quae* ibi perspexisset renūntiāvit. 5. Quaerit in utram partem fluat flūmen. 6. Intellegēbat quā dē causā ea dīcerent. 7. Quaerunt quibus ex regiōnibus veniāmus quāsque ibi rēs cōgnōverimus. 8. Reperire jussus est quem ūsum bellī† habērent Britanni. 9. Quae* ipse intellegat ostendit. 10. Quaerit cūr nōn respondeās; quaerit cūr respondēre dubitēs. 11. Animadvertit nāvēs fluctibus complēri.

B.—12. Certior factus est quā dē causā discessissent hostēs. 13. Docuit cūr existimāret hōc flūmen per prōvinciam fluere. 14. Ex nōbis quaesivit cūr in suam prōvinciam venissēmus. 15. Animadvertunt quam in partem hostēs iter faciant. 16. Quaesivit quā dē causā nūntiōs in omnēs partēs dīmitterent. 17. Vidētis quanta sit māgnitūdō fluctuum. 18. Suspīcor quid postulētis; suspīcor cūr imperium postulāveritis. 19. Quantō eum periculō ēruptiōnem fēcisset, ostendit. 20. Quaerit quid petam aliud. 21. Ex omnibus partibus oritur clāmōr. 22. Virtūtem alterius, fidem alterius perspiciet.

367.

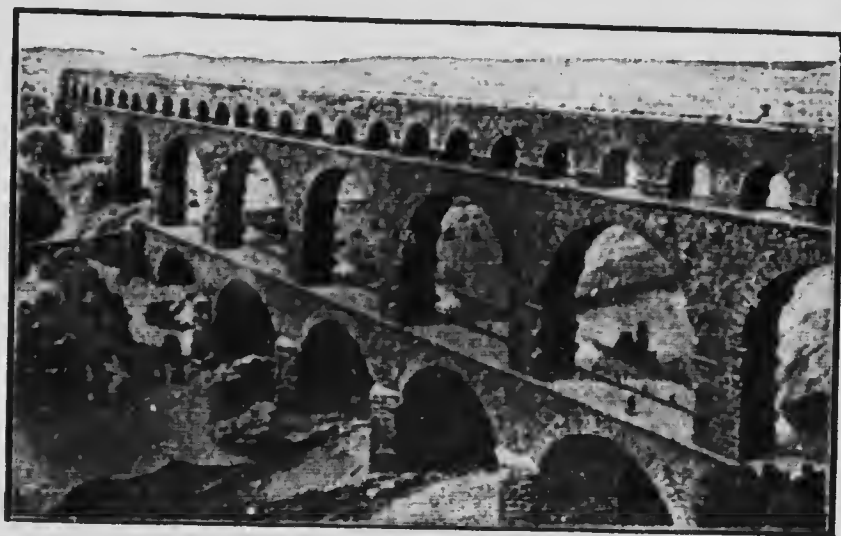
II.

A.—1. He asked why they were coming to him. 2. They informed us where they had found the enemy. 3. I understand at what risk you have done this. 4. He asks why they despair of safety. 5. Are you not aware who inhabit this island? 6. He perceives how large an army the enemy have. 7. He observed from

* Translate 'what'; literally 'what things' (233, N.B.).
† Translate 'in war'; literally 'of war.'

what direction they were approaching. 8. He learned where the enemy's forces had encamped. 9. He explains why they have hesitated to leap down into the waves. 10. He explains that they have hesitated to leap down. 11. He asked why the waves were larger there than in our sea. ✓

B.—12. They explain what they have heard or learned about these matters. 13. Caesar understood for what reasons they had said this. 14. He was ordered to find out in what direction Caesar was leading his army. 15. I do not know why they are waging war with us. 16. We do not know what they fear. 17. They pointed out to Caesar what the Gauls were saying about him. 18. He had noticed that the Gauls were fleeing in all directions. 19. He perceived whither the Gauls were fleeing. 20. We shall find out where (*literally* whither) you are accustomed to assemble. 21. He asked whom I believed; he asks which (of the two) I believe. 22. He teaches the boys that the Rhine flows between Gaul and Germany. ✓



Roman Aqueduct in Gaul.

LESSON LXII.

SUBJUNCTIVE PASSIVE. SUBJUNCTIVE OF RESULT.

368.

Paradigms.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD, PASSIVE VOICE.

First Conj. Second Conj. Third Conj. Fourth Conj.

PRESENT.

SINGULAR.

1. amer	monear	regar	audiar
2. amēris	moneāris	regāris	audiāris
3. amētur	moneātur	regātur	audiātur

PLURAL.

1. amēmur	moneāmur	regāmur	audiāmur
2. amēmini	moneāmini	regāmini	audiāmini
3. amentur	moneantur	regantur	audiantur

IMPERFECT.

SINGULAR.

1. amārer	monērer	regerer	audīrer
2. amārēris	monērēris	regerēris	audīrēris
3. amārētur	monērētur	regerētur	audīrētur

PLURAL.

1. amārēmur	monērēmur	regerēmur	audīrēmur
2. amārēmini	monērēmini	regerēmini	audīrēmini
3. amārentur	monērentur	regerentur	audīrentur

First Conjugation.

PERFECT.

PLUPERFECT.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.		SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
1.	amātus sim	amātī sīmus	amātus essem	amātī essēmus			
2.	" sis	" sītis	" essēs	" essētis			
3.	" sit	" sint	" esset	" essent			

Similarly,

<i>Second Conj.</i>	monitus sim	monitus essem
<i>Third Conj.</i>	rēctus sim	rēctus essem
<i>Fourth Conj.</i>	audītus sim	audītus essem

369. In the subjunctive mood the passive voice is related to the active precisely as in the indicative :

- a. In the present and imperfect tenses of the passive the personal endings **-r, -ris, -tur, -mur, -mini, -ntur** are substituted for those of the active voice.
- b. In the perfect and pluperfect tenses the passive is formed by combining the perfect participle passive with the present and imperfect subjunctive, respectively, of the verb **sum**.

370. (a) The subjunctive passive of verbs of the third conjugation in **-iō**, and the subjunctive of deponent verbs, are similarly formed, viz.,

PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	PERFECT.	PLUPERFECT.
capiar	caperer	captus sim	captus essem
cōner	cōnārer	cōnātus sim	cōnātus essem
verear	verērer	veritus sim	veritus essem
sequar	sequerer	secūtus sim	secūtus essem
sortiar	sortīrer	sortītus sim	sortītus essem
patiar	paterer	passus sim	passus essem

(b) The periphrastic conjugations also have a subjunctive, formed by using the subjunctive of **sum** ; as,

PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.
amātūrus sim	amātūrus essem
amandus sim	amandus essem

371. Illustrative Examples.

Tanta est militum virtūs ut hostēs terga vertant, *so great is the valor of the soldiers that the enemy turn and flee.*

Tanta erat militum virtūs ut hostēs nōn resisterent, *so great was the valor of the soldiers that the enemy did not resist.*

Accidit ut nostrīs id esset incōgnitum, *it happened that that was unknown to our men.*

- a. Observe that dependent clauses with **ut** (*that*) and the subjunctive are used in Latin to express a result or consequence, and that in such clauses the present and imperfect subjunctive are used to express the English present and past tenses respectively.*
- b. This *Subjunctive of Result* is found chiefly after words meaning *so, such* (as **tantus**); and after verbs of *happening and resulting* (as **accidit**).†

372.

VOCABULARY.

adorior, irī, -ortus sum, attack, assault.

coorior, irī, -ortus sum, arise, break out.

ita, adv., thus; so.

sic, adv., thus; so.

nātiō, -ōnis, f., tribe, nation.

tam, adv., so.

revertor, ī, -versus sum, return.

vix, adv., scarcely, hardly.

N.B.—With adjectives and adverbs **tam** (or **ita**) should be used for *so*; with verbs **sic** and (more often) **ita**.

EXERCISES.

373.

I.

A.—1. Tam subitō impetum fēcērunt ut peditēs terga verterent. 2. Celeriter hostēs in fugam dat sic ut resistat nēmō. 3. Ostendunt quae in conciliō Gallōrum dē eō sint dicta. 4. Ibi ex captivīs cōgnōscit quae in hostium castris gerantur. 5. Sic accidit ut ex tantō numerō vix ūlla nāvis āmitterētur. 6. Tanta tempestās coorta est ut nāvēs circiter trīgintā frangerentur. 7. Quaerit cūr tam celeriter revertantur. 8. Ita

* Occasionally the perfect subjunctive is used to express the English simple past, but this is rare in the best Latin. Of course the perfect and pluperfect subjunctive would be used to translate the English perfect and pluperfect tenses with *have* and *had*; but these do not often occur.

† In the former case the dependent clause is an adverbial clause, in the latter a substantival or noun clause.

animadverterat quanta incommoda saepe orta essent. 9. Accidit ut hae nātīōnēs mājōrēs cōpiās comparārent. 10. Nostri tam ācriter adortī sunt ut hostēs ex oppidō expellerentur.

B.—11. Ex locis superiōribus quae rēs in nostris castris gererentur facile perspexerunt. 12. Tantus fuit timor ut reverti vix auderemus. 13. Sentit quantā cum virtūte bellum sit gestum. 14. Tam celeriter ēruptiōnem faciunt ut complūrēs circumveniantur. 15. Castra nātūrā loci sic mūniēbantur ut oppugnāre nōn auderemus. 16. Ita sī Rōmānī sē recipere coeperint, agmen ab tergō adoriēmur. 17. Tanta est multitudō ut rerum omnium inopia esse videatur. 18. Tam audacter in itinere nostrōs adortī sunt ut impedimenta Caesarī relinquenda essent. 19. Eō diē accidit ut Caesar longē ab agmine discēdere nēminem pateretur. 20. Tantus subitō timor exercitum occupāvit ut omnium animi māgnopere perturbārentur.

374.

^ II.

A.—1. It happened that this village was divided by a river into two parts. 2. He explains what is being done (gerō) in Gaul. 3. So large are the enemy's forces that we do not venture (do not attempt) to attack. 4. So great was the storm that scarcely a fourth part of the ships returned safe. 5. Thus it happened for many reasons that all the tribes were going to renew the war. 6. They have been so terrified by Caesar's approach that numerous embassies are being sent to treat for surrender. 7. So great a storm had arisen that few of the ships had reached the land. 8. He asks whence we have set out and whither we are proceeding. 9. He asked whence we had set out and whither we were proceeding.

B. —10. Such (*literally* so great) storms followed that the assault was greatly hindered. 11. They often asked in what direction they were being led. 12. Thus we learned how great a number of soldiers these nations had promised. 13. So great is the panic (*literally* fear) that I do not venture to draw up the line of battle. 14. Such was the speed of the other messenger that he returned before the third watch. 15. It so happens that we never use smaller ships; it happened that war had scarcely broken out. 16. They pointed out how much plunder they had obtained. 17. So great is the valor of the soldiers that he is going to join battle at once. 18. The enemy were so terrified by this recent victory that they fled to their most distant territories. 19. Thus we had foreseen what had to be done.

LESSON LXIII.

THE COMPOUNDS OF **Sum**.

375. The verb **sum** is compounded with many of the prepositions, in most cases without any irregularity; as, **absum, abesse, āfuī**. But **possum, I am able**, a compound of the adjective **potis, able**, and **sum**, is more irregular.

376.

Paradigm.

Possum, posse, potuī, be able.

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

1. possum	possumus	possim	possimus
2. potes	potestis	possis	possitis
3. potest	possunt	possit	possint

IMPERFECT.

1. poteram	poterāmus	possem	possēmus
2. poterās	poterātis	possēs	possētis
3. poterat	poterant	posset	possent

FUTURE.

poterō, poteris, *etc.*

PERFECT.

potui, potuisti, *etc.* potuerim, potueris, *etc.*

PLUPERFECT

potueram, potuerās, *etc.* potuissem, potuissēs, *etc.*

FUTURE PERFECT.

potuerō, potueris, *etc.*

INFINITIVE.

PRESENT.

posse

PERFECT.

potuisse

PARTICIPLE.

PRESENT.

potēns (*used as adjective*).

- a. Notice that **t** is changed to **s** before **s**, and that, as compared with **sum**, the perfect stem does not contain **f**.

377.

Illustrative Examples.

Haec facere possum, { *I am able to do this.*
 { *I can do this.*

Haec facere nōn poteram, { *I was not able to do this.*
 { *I was unable to do this.*
 { *I could not do this.*

Dixit sē haec facere posse, { *he said that he was able to do this.*
 { *he said that he could do this.*

Dixit sē haec facere potuisse, *he said that he could have done this.*

Superārī nōn possunt, *they cannot be conquered.*

- a. Notice in these sentences how **possum** is completed by a present infinitive (compare 123), and how it is translated in the various tenses. The translation by *can* or *could* is generally preferable, and with the passive infinitive is the only translation.

378.

VOCABULARY.

absum, abesse, áfui,	<i>be away, be distant.</i>
adsum, adesse, adfui,	<i>be present, be at hand.</i>
dēsum, deesse, dēfui,	<i>be wanting, be lacking.</i>
negōtium, i, n.,	<i>business ; affair.</i>
patior, i, passus sum,	<i>endure, suffer ; allow.</i>
possum, posse, potui,	<i>be able, can.</i>
potēns, -entis,	<i>powerful.</i>
potestās, -tātis, f.,	<i>power ; opportunity.</i>
praeficiō, ere, -fēci, -fectum,	<i>set over, put in command</i> <i>(charge) of (with dat.).</i>
praesum, praesesse, praefui,	<i>be over, be in command (charge)</i> <i>of, command (with dat.).</i>

N.B.—**Praesum** and **praeficiō** take the dative of the person commanded, while **praeficiō** has also the person placed in command as a direct object in the accusative. For **prae-**, *before, at the head*, in composition, see 243.

EXERCISES.

379.

I.

A.—1. Ab his sē dēfendere nōn possunt. 2. Impedimenta sēcum portāre nōn poterant. 3. Nūntiat Rōmānōs adesse. 4. Tempus dēfuerat. 5. Arbitrātus est negōtium celeriter cōficī posse (potuisse). 6. Tanta tempestās coorta est ut opus cōficere vix possēmus. 7. Auxilia sex milia passuum absunt. 8. Equitātūi lēgātum praeficit; omnī equitātūi quem praemiserat lēgātum praefēcit. 9. Cīvitātī potentī praeest; cīvitātī potentissimae praeficitur. 10. Docent cūr potestātem postulent. 11. Aderant omnēs quī huic negōtiō praefuerant. 12. Vōbis possumus ūtilēs esse amīcī. 13. Revertī nōn potuī, quod nāvēs erant inūtilēs. 14. Sī Caesar aderit, hostibus resistere poterunt.

B.—15. Nūlli civitatī persuādēre potestis. 16. Haec quis patī potest? Quaerit quis haec patī possit. 17. In litteris scribit patrem celeriter adfore. 18. Legiōnēs māgnū spatium aberant. 19. Accidit ut nāvēs solvere noctū nōn possēmus. 20. Ex hostium castris cōspici nōn poterāmus. 21. Quaesivit quis rei frūmentāriae praefuisset; quaesivit quem rei frūmentāriae praefectūrus essem. 22. Omnia negōtia rei pūblīcae administrat. 23. Equitēs longius prōgredi nōn potuerant. 24. Diūtius sustinēre impetum nōn poterimus. 25. Potestās nōbis nōn deerit; intellexit sibi cōpiās nōn dēfore. 26. Tantam auctōritātem habet ut rēgēs potentēs amicitiam petant. 27. Oppidum oppūgnāre cōnātī, expūgnāre nōn potuerunt.

380.

II.

A.—1. You cannot march through the province. 2. He has been unable to persuade me. 3. They could not withstand the attacks of our men. 4. You are in my power; you are powerful. 5. Nothing is wanting; everything is lacking. 6. He was in command of the cavalry which had been sent in advance. 7. He asked whom they had put in command of the army. 8. He thinks that he can do this without any danger. 9. He perceived what they could do. 10. Another town is said to have been farther distant. 11. Having finished this business, he can return. 12. We had not been able to use our swords. 13. They cannot defend their own territories. 14. This alone seems to have been lacking. 15. They thought Caesar himself was present.

B.—16. On account of the scarcity of corn, he will not be able to wait. 17. He reported that he had been unable to learn this. 18. I shall put my son in charge of this business. 19. It will be dangerous to spare the

most powerful of the leading men. 20. The children could not be restrained by their mother. 21. We can very easily prevent them from injuring you. 22. He trusted the lieutenants whom he had put in command of the legion. 23. He was aware that cavalry and ships were wanting to the Romans. 24. For the same reason the camp could not be pitched. 25. He learns for what reason they cannot take up arms. 26. Two brothers command these legions. 27. The storm was so great that two ships had not been able to reach the harbor.

381.

WORD LIST F.

VERBS OF *SAYING, THINKING, PERCEIVING.*

announce	explain	notice	say
answer	feel	observe	say . . not
ascertain	find	perceive	see
be aware	hear	point out	show
believe	hope	promise	suspect
bring back word	inform	remember	teach
consider	know	reply	think
declare	learn	report	understand
deny	mention		write

SPECIAL VERBS : IN LATIN WITH DATIVE.

approach	harm	oppose	set over
be over	injure	persuade	spare
command	meet	resist	trust
govern	obey		

MISCELLANEOUS VERBS.

arise	be able	be lacking	inquire
ask	be at hand	endure	return
assault	be distant	flow	use

NOUNS.

business	opportunity	side	tribe
direction	power	tower	wave

INTERROGATIVE WORDS.

where	whither	how great	which
whence	why	who	which (of two)

ADVERBS.

here	hither	altogether, at all
there	thither	together (with)
where	whither	at the same time
thus, so	almost	again
near	scarcely	by night

READING LESSON XII.

TITUS MANLIUS TORQUATUS. (361 B.C.; 340 B.C.)

382.

VOCABULARY.

adulēscēns, -entis, m., *young man.*

cōsul, cōsulis, m., *consul* (the chief magistrate of Rome, two being elected annually).

corpus, -oris, n., *body.*

dētrahō, ere, -trāxī, -trāctum, *remove, strip.*

Latīnī, ōrum, m., *the Latins* (the people of Latium).

spolia, ōrum, n. pl., *spoils.*

torquis, is, m., *necklace, collar.*

Post trīgintā circiter annōs accidit ut Gallī rūsus populum Rōmānum superāre cōnārentur. Quam mākīmīs cōpiīs coāctīs ad flūmen, quod tria mīlia passuum ab urbe aberat, prōgressī sunt, ibique castra posuērunt. Rōmānī, Gallōs adesse certiōrēs factī, omnibus cum

cōpiis ab urbe profecti sunt, et prope pontem cōsēdērunt quī flūmen jungēbat (*spanned*). Complūra levia proelia facta sunt, sed neuter exercitus repellī poterat. Tandem (*at length*) ūnus ex Gallis, cui propter māgnitūdinem corporis et fortitūdinem nēmō resistere potuerat, ad pontem prōgressus est et fortissimum Rōmānōrum ad pūgnam prōvocāvit (*challenged*). " Sic " inquit (*said he*) " omnēs intellegent ultra nātiō sit melior." Sed tantus fuit timor Rōmānōrum ut nēminī persuādere posset.

Tandem Titus Mānlius, adulēscēns nōbilissimus, imperātōri Rōmānōrum appropinquāvit et dixit " Si mihi potestās facta* erit, ego huic Gallō occurram, et ostendam quanta sit virtūs militis Rōmāni." Potestāte factā, Mānlius sē ad pūgnam expedīvit. Neque diū pūgnāvērunt, nam (*for*) ita ācritē et audācter Mānlius hostem adortus est ut Gallus gladiō ūtī vix posset et brevī interficerētur. Hostēs hāc victōriā ita perterriti sunt ut posterā nocte castra movērent, neque rūsus cum exercitū Rōmānō proelium committere audērent. Mānlius ad castra ā militibus reductus est, torquem gerēns (*wearing*) quem dē corpore Galli dētrāxerat; et hāc dē causā semper post id tempus Torquātus appellābātur.

Post multōs annōs bellum coortum est inter Rōmānōs et Latinōs, quī diū socii fuerant populī Rōmāni. Cōsulēs Titus Mānlius Torquātus, quī ter (*thrice*) cōsul factus erat, et Pūblius Decius exercitum Rōmānum ēdūxērunt et castra posuērunt nōn longē ab exercitū Latinōrum.

Tum (*then*) equitēs in omnēs partēs dīmissi sunt, sed, quod multī in duōbus exercitibus fuerant amici, jussi sunt solum cōgnōscere quae in hostium castris gerentur, sed nōn proelium committere neque ūllam injū-

* The phrase **potestātem faciō** means *give opportunity, give permission.*

riam facere. Complūrēs hōrum equitum, quibus Titus Mānlius, cōsulis filius, praefectus erat, dum castris Latinōrum appropinquant, equitātūi hostium occurrunt; et is quī equitātūi praecerat, ubi (*when*) perspexit quis accēderet, Mānlium, quem diū cōgnōverat, ad pūgnam prōvocāvit. Irā (*by anger*) adductus, neque memor imperiī patris, Mānlius, dēstrictō gladiō, statim hostem adortus est et interfēcit.

Tum arma dē corpore ējus dētrahit et celeriter ad castra revertitur, et patrī quid fēcerit renūntiat: "Haec spolia, pater, capta ex hoste interfectō tibi portō." His rēbus audītis, cōsul militēs convocāvit et haec dīxit: "Titus Mānlius, filius meus, cum hoste pūgnāvit neque imperiō cōsulum pārēbat. Commūnis salutis causā, imperātor militārem disciplinam (*discipline*) solvere (*to destroy*) nēminem patī potest. In hōc bellō tantum est pericūlum ut praestet filium āmittere quam rei pūblicae nocēre." Hāc ōrātiōne habitā filium interficī iussit, neque ab hōc cōsiliō dēterrēri potuit.



Torquius: Collar. (*The Dying Gaul.*)

LESSON LXIV.

GENITIVE AND ABLATIVE OF QUALITY.

383.

Illustrative Examples.

Sunt hominēs māgnae virtūtis, } they are men of great
 Sunt hominēs māgnā virtūte, } valor.
 Bonō animō sumus, we are of good courage.
 Diērum decem habent frūmentum, they have ten days' grain.

- a. In these sentences observe how phrases composed of a noun and a modifying adjective, in either the genitive or the ablative case, are used to describe some quality or characteristic of a person or thing. This construction is known as the *Genitive* or *Ablative of Quality*.*
- b. When the description refers to number, the genitive must be used; physical characteristics should be expressed by the ablative; in other cases either the genitive or the ablative may be used.

384.

VOCABULARY.

adulēscēns, -entis, m., young man.
 classis, is, f., fleet.
 corpus, -oris, n., body.
 efficiō, ere, -fēcī, -fectum, make; construct, build.
 genus, -eris, n., kind, sort.
 incrēdibilis, e, incredible.
 ingēns, -entis, huge, vast.
 trīduum, -, n., three days.

e : māgnitūdō corporis, stature.

* This usage is known also as the Descriptive Genitive (or Ablative), and as the Genitive (or Ablative) of Characteristic.

EXERCISES.

385.

I.

1. Filium, summā virtūte adulēscētem, ad eōs mittit. 2. Montibus undique continentur māgnā altitūdine. 3. Ab his paucōrum diērum iter aberant. 4. Classē nāvium ducentārum superiōre aestāte effēcerat. 5. Arma omnis generis habēmus; omne genus armōrum habēmus. 6. Hi Germāni erant ingenti māgnitūdine corporum et incrēdibili virtūte. 7. Trīdūi* iter prōgressi, rūrsus revertuntur. 8. Lūcius, adulēscēns summā fidē, dēligitur. 9. Novō genere pūgnae perterriti, sē ex silvis ējiciunt. 10. Hae civitās est firma et māgnae auctōritātis. 11. Castra pedum duodecim† vāllō fossāque duodēviginti pedum mūnitūri sunt. 12. Hūjus generis hostibus resistere nōn poterant.

II.

1. They have built ships of an incredible size. 2. About six hundred ships of the same sort must be built. 3. A forest of vast size extends through the midst of the territory. 4. These trenches are of the same depth. 5. They marched for three days through marshes of vast extent. 6. He put Marcus and Lucius, young men of very great influence, in command of this fleet. 7. They are men of an unfriendly spirit. 8. The towers are of such great height that they cannot be moved. 9. They hurled missiles of every sort at the huge bodies of the barbarians. 10. The legion advanced a three days' journey in light marching order. 11. Men of such great valor will never surrender.

* **Trīdūi** being a compound noun = **trīum diērum**, we have here only an apparent exception to the rule that the genitive or ablative of quality must be a noun with a modifying adjective.

† The height of a wall and the width of a trench are the important dimensions and in Latin these words are often left to be understood.

LESSON LXV.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE IN CLAUSES OF PURPOSE.

386.

Illustrative Examples.

<p>Conveniunt ut bellum gerant,</p>	<p><i>they assemble</i> { <i>that they may wage war.</i> <i>in order that they may wage war.</i> <i>in order to wage war.</i> <i>to wage war.</i></p>
<p>Convēnerunt ut bellum gererent,</p>	<p><i>they assembled</i> { <i>that they might wage war.</i> <i>in order to wage war.</i> <i>to wage war.</i></p>
<p>Arma capiunt, nē hōc accidat,</p>	<p><i>they take up arms,</i> { <i>that this may not happen.</i> <i>lest this happen.</i></p>
<p>Arma cēperunt, nē hōc accideret.</p>	<p><i>they took up arms,</i> { <i>that this might not happen.</i> <i>lest this should happen.</i></p>
<p>Statim dēsilit, nē capiātur,</p>	<p><i>he leaps down at once,</i> { <i>that he may not be taken.</i> <i>in order not to be taken.</i> <i>so as not to be taken.</i></p>
<p>Statim dēsilit, ut nōn capiātur,</p>	<p><i>he leaps down at once, so that he is not taken.</i></p>

These sentences illustrate the following points :—

- a. Subordinate clauses with the subjunctive are used in Latin to express purpose.
- b. These clauses of purpose are introduced by **ut**, or if negative by **nē**, while **ut nōn** is used to express result, not purpose (see the last sentence above).

- c. In Latin, as in English, the tense of the dependent verb is influenced by the tense of the principal verb; the present subjunctive being used where English would use *may*, the imperfect subjunctive where English would use *might*.
- d. The idea of purpose is expressed in English in a variety of ways, one of the commonest being by the infinitive with *to*. But the infinitive should not be used in Latin to express purpose.

387. (a) The principle by which the tense used in a dependent clause is influenced by the tense of the main verb is known in Latin Grammar as the *Sequence of Tenses*. The general rule is as follows:—

1. *Primary Sequence*. The present, future and future perfect indicative (called the *Primary Tenses*) are followed by the present or the perfect subjunctive.

2. *Secondary Sequence*. The imperfect, perfect and pluperfect indicative (called the *Secondary or Historical Tenses*) are followed by the imperfect or the pluperfect subjunctive. But the perfect indicative, when translated by *have*, may take primary sequence, and the historical present (59, fn.) secondary sequence.

(b) These rules apply generally to all kinds of dependent subjunctive clauses.* In most cases the Latin sequence corresponds so closely to English usage that the tense of the English is a sufficient guide (362 c.; 371 a.).

388.

Illustrative Examples.

Lēgātōs mittunt	{ they send envoys to seek peace, (literally, who are to seek peace).
quī pācem petant,	
Lēgātōs misērunt	{ they sent envoys to seek peace, (literally, who were to seek peace).
quī pācem peterent,	

* In clauses of purpose, only the present and imperfect tenses are used.

- a. Notice that the subjunctive expressing purpose may be used in a relative clause. The relative pronoun replaces **ut**, and has of course an antecedent. This usage occurs chiefly after **mittō** and its compounds; sometimes also after **relinquō** and **dēligō**.

389.

VOCABULARY.

commeātus, ūs, m.,	<i>supplies, provisions.</i>
cōsequor, ī, -secūtus sum,	<i>overtake; attain, acquire.</i>
īnsequor, ī, -secūtus sum,	<i>follow up, pursue.</i>
magistrātus, ūs, m.,	<i>magistrate.</i>
praefectus, ī, m.,	<i>officer, commander</i> <i>(especially of cavalry).</i>
servitūs, -tūtis, f.,	<i>slavery.</i>
subsequor, ī, -secūtus sum,	<i>follow closely, follow after.</i>
tribūnus, ī, m.,	<i>tribune (a military officer).</i>

N.B.—A Roman army had its commander-in-chief (**imperātor**), its staff officers (**lēgātī**); in each legion six tribunes (**tribūnī**) and sixty centurions (**centuriōnēs**); and its cavalry officers (**praefectī**).

EXERCISES.

390.

I.

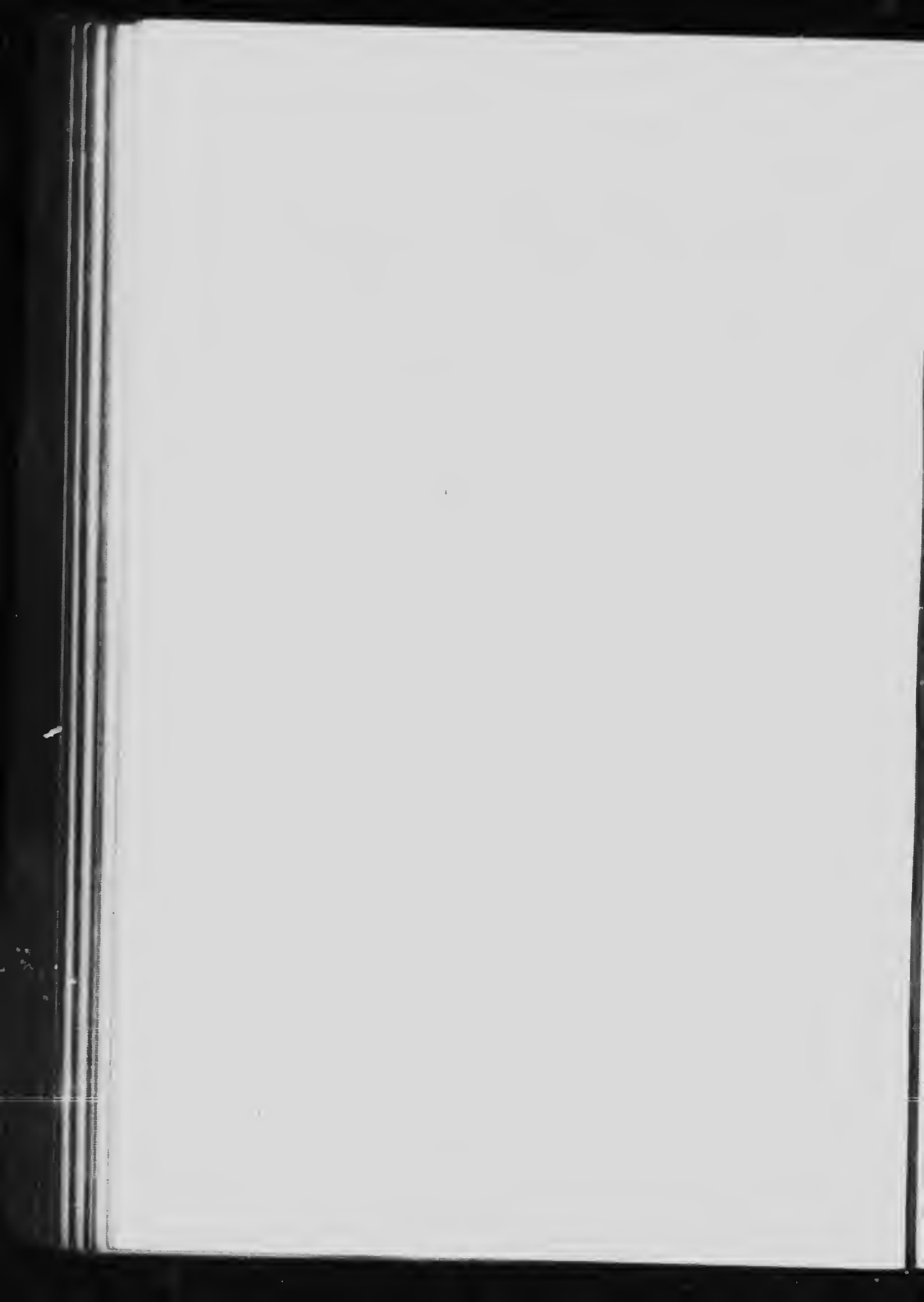
A.—1. **Commēatūs causā morātur; morātur ut cōpiam commeatūs nanciscātur.** 2. **Ut hostēs cōsequī posset, pontem in flūmine fēcit.** 3. **Hostēs īnsequī nōn audet nē māgnam calamitātem accipiat.** 4. **Māgnam partem equitātūs misit quae rēgem īnsequerētur.** 5. **Omnēs ex cōspectū remōvit equōs ut spem fugae tolleret.** 6. **Magistrātūs dēligunt quī cīvitātī praesint.** 7. **Nē nostrī incommodum acciperent, cohortēs sēcum in eam partem subsequī iussit.**



THE FORUM, LOOKING EAST. (*Restoration.*)



THE FORUM, LOOKING WEST. (*Restoration.*)



B.—8. Praestat interfici quam servitūtem pati. 9. Praefectōs tribūnōsque jussit cōpiās longiōre itinere dūcere, nē ex hostium castris cōspicerentur. 10. Tantam auctōritātem cōsecūtus est ut principātum obtineat tōtius Galliae. 11. Lēgātum cum legiōnibus tribus subsequi jussit ut novissimum agmen hostium adori-rētur. 12. Lēgāti ad Caesarem missi sunt qui dicerent sē parātōs esse obsidēs dare. 13. Partem cōpiārum praemisit quae castra minōra oppūgnāret, agrōsque vāstāret. 14. Caesar in Britanniam profiscētur, nē ex his nātiōnibus auxilia in Gallia mittantur.

391.

II.

A.—1. He reconnoitres all the roads in order that he may march without danger. 2. He sent the cavalry in advance that they might reconnoitre the roads and seek supplies. 3. The leader of the Gauls restrains his men lest we learn of his approach. 4. He sends the officers of the cavalry in advance to choose a suitable place. 5. He makes the camp so large that it cannot easily be surrounded; he makes the camp larger that the enemy may not be able to surround it. 6. They fought bravely for the sake of freedom; they fought bravely to attain freedom; they fought bravely that they might not be held in slavery. 7. He summons the tribunes and the centurions in order to explain what must be done.

B.—8. He sends the cavalry to pursue the enemy; he determines to follow the enemy closely; he hopes to overtake the enemy.* 9. They sent envoys to promise that they would lay down their arms. 10. In order not to be prevented from setting sail, he determined to set out without supplies. 11. The magistrates and leading

* See 393. 123 and 228 for various ways of translating the present infinitive with 'to.'

men of Gaul suspected that Caesar was taking them across to Britain in order to kill them all there. 12. He sends an officer in advance to see in what direction the enemy are marching. 13. He left the lieutenant on the continent to find out what was taking place in Gaul. 14. They began to throw away their arms so as not to be captured.

LESSON LXVI.

Ferō.

392.

Paradigm.

Ferō, ~~ferre~~, tuli, lātum, *lear*.*Active.**Passive.*

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT	X ferō	ferimus	feror	ferimur
	fers	fertis	ferris	ferimini
	fert	ferunt	fertur	feruntur
IMPERFECT	ferēbam		ferēbar	
FUTURE	feram		ferar	
PERFECT	tuli		lātus sum	
PLUPERFECT	tuleram		lātus eram	
FUTURE PERFECT	tulerō		lātus erō	

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT	feram	ferar
X IMPERFECT	ferrem	ferrer
PERFECT	tulerim	lātus sim
PLUPERFECT	tulisse	lātus essem

INFINITIVE.

PRESENT	ferre	ferri
PERFECT	tulisse	lātus esse
FUTURE	lātūrus esse	

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT	ferēns	PERFECT	lātus
FUTURE	lātūrus	GERUNDIVE	ferendus

393. (a) **Ferō** is irregular in the present indicative, present infinitive and imperfect subjunctive. In all the other forms **ferō** is conjugated precisely like verbs of the third conjugation, allowing for the peculiarity of the principal parts.

(b) The prepositions with which **ferō** is compounded often undergo changes to harmonize their final sound with the initial letters (**f**, **t** and **l**) of the three stems; for example **ad** and **ferō** make **afferō**, **attuli**, **allātum**.

394.

VOCABULARY.

cōferō , ferre, contuli, collātum,	<i>collect, gather.</i>
dēferō , ferre, -tuli, -lātum,	<i>carry down; bring "back".*</i>
fāma , ae, f.,	<i>rumor, report.</i>
ferō , ferre, tuli, lātum,	<i>bear, carry; endure. †end.</i>
inferō , ferre, intuli, illātum,	<i>bring; cause, inflict. †</i>
perferō , ferre, -tuli, -lātum,	<i>(carry to the end), bring; repeat* ; bear, submit to.</i>
referō , referre, rettuli, relātum,	<i>carry back; report.*</i>

Phrases : **auxilium ferō** (w. dat.), *bring (give, lend) aid.*

bellum inferō (w. dat.), *make war (on or upon).*

signa inferō (w. in and acc.) *advance against or on (literally bear onward the standards).*

fāmam perferō, *bring a report.*

pedem referō, *fall back, give way.*

* **Dēferō** of those who disclose or voluntarily report something; **referō** of those who as part of their duty bring back information; **perferō** with reference to the point reached by the report. All three words are followed by **nd** and the Acc.

† With **inferō** the person *on* or *upon* whom something is inflicted is put in the dative case.

EXERCISES.

395.

I.

A.—1. Auxilium ferimus; arma fertis. 2. Frūmentum cōferri jubet; frūmentum cōfertur. 3. Multa vulnera intulērunt; multa vulnera illāta sunt. 4. Hās litterās servus ad Caesarem dēfert; litterae ad eum dēferuntur. 5. Celeriter fāma ad omnēs Galliae eivitatēs perferētur. 6. Lēgātī haec sē ad suōs relātūrōs esse dixērunt. 7. Negant sē populō Rōmānō bellum intulisse. 8. Quantus est numerus eōrum quī arma ferre possunt? 9. Tanta tempestās subitō coorta est ut omnēs ferē nāvēs ad Galliam referrentur. 10. Māgnā illātā calamitāte, aliās terrās petunt. 11. Frūmentum ex agris cotidiē in castra cōferēbātur.

B.—12. Ea rēs dēfertur ad Caesarem; haec statim dēferēmus. 13. Legiōnēs sēsē conjungunt et signa in hostēs inferunt. 14. Eīs quī premī videntur auxilium ferendam est. 15. Cōsiliō Caesaris cōgnitō et perlātō ad Britannōs, ā complūribus insulae civitatibus ad eum lēgātī veniunt. 16. Si bellum intulerit, quid verēminī? 17. Nē haec rēs dēferātur, nūntium necant. 18. Hūc Caesar omnēs obsidēs et impedimentōrum māgnam partem contulerat. 19. Impeditis hostibus propter ea, quae ferēbant, onera, nostrī subitō ēruptiōnem fēcērunt. 20. Commissō proeliō, nostrōrum militum impetum hostēs ferre nōn potuērunt.

396.

II.

A.—1. You are bringing aid; you had brought aid. 2. He is said to have brought aid; while bringing aid, they were slain. 3. He asked who was bringing aid; he asked to whom aid was being brought. 4. They said that the grain was being collected. 5. Exhausted

by wounds, they began to give way. 6. Young men of such valor ought not to submit to slavery. 7. The ships were carried down to the lower part of the island. 8. He promised to make war neither upon them nor upon their allies. 9. Do you not see what great disasters they have borne? 10. The military standards used to be gathered to (*literally* into) one place. 11. After seeking peace, you have made war on me without cause.

B.—12. He sets out at once in order to bring aid; they join battle at once lest aid be brought. 13. Alarmed by these things the barbarians fell back. 14. The left wing was ordered to advance, because the right wing seemed to be hard pressed. 15. On this being reported (*dēferō*) to the magistrates, they determined to make war. 16. Meanwhile a report is brought to the fleet of (*dē*) Caesar's victory. 17. They report (*referō*) that the arms have been collected and hostages given up. 18. Ships of this sort will stand the storms more easily. 19. They understood how great a disaster they had brought (*īferō*) upon the state; they understood how great a disaster had been brought upon us. 20. When the allies fall back, the legionary soldiers will advance.

LESSON LXVII.

SUBJUNCTIVE WITH *Cum*.

397.

Illustrative Examples.

Cum exercitum cōgeret, lēgātōs mīsērunt, *when he was collecting an army, they sent envoys.*

Hōc cum dīxisset, ex nāvī dēsiluit, *when he had said this, he leaped down from the ship.*

Cum id nūntiātum esset, statim profectus est, *when this was announced, he set out at once.*

Cum nāvēs essent inūtilēs, revertī nōn poterat, as (or since) the ships were useless, he could not return.

These sentences illustrate the following points :—

- free imperfect*
- a. **Cum** (translated sometimes *when*, sometimes *since* or *as*) is used with the imperfect and pluperfect subjunctive to express in some cases the time, in others the cause of an action in the past.
 - b. In such clauses referring to the past, the imperfect subjunctive is used when the time of the dependent verb is the same as that of the main verb, the pluperfect when it is earlier than that of the main verb.
 - c. The subjunctive with **cum** is translated by the English indicative. Notice particularly that in English after *when*, etc., the simple past tense is often equivalent to the pluperfect, and that in such cases the subjunctive with **cum** should be in the pluperfect.
 - d. When **cum** with the subjunctive is translated *when*, it will in most cases be found not merely to express the time but also to describe the circumstances or situation.*
 - e. An emphatic word or word of connection may precede the conjunction **cum**, although forming part of the **cum** clause, as in the second sentence.

N.B.—It will further be seen, on reviewing 303, that **cum** with the pluperfect subjunctive could be used to express any of the participial phrases there given.

* **Cum** is used also with the indicative in Latin, chiefly in the following cases: (1) to express mere time; as, *When Caesar conquered Gaul, it was inhabited by three races*; (2) to express time, circumstances, or situation in present or future time (224); (3) when **cum** has the force of *whenever*.

In the sense of *since* or *as*, **cum** always takes the subjunctive.

398. VOCABULARY.

apertus, a, um, *open, clear.*

instituō, ere, -uī, -ūtum, *undertake, set about; build, establish.*

jam, *adv., now, by this time, already.*

mors, mortis, f., *death.*

nōndum, *adv., not yet.*

via, ae, f., *way, road, route, journey.*

Phrase: laevis apertum, the unprotected flank (i.e., the right side, unprotected by the shield).

N.B.—**Īnstituō** may take a complementary infinitive (123); as, **Haec facere instituō,** *I undertake to do this, or, I set about doing this.*

EXERCISES.

399.

I.

A.—1. Cum jam appropinquārent Britanniae, tempestās subitō coorta est. 2. Eō cum pervēnisset, paucōs diēs ibi morātī sunt. 3. Cum lēgātī ad Caesarem vēnissent, ex cōsuetūdine obsidēs imperāvit. 4. His cum persuādere nōndum potuissent, hāc viā iter facere nōn ausī sunt. 5. Cum esset Caesar in hibernīs, certior factus est Gallōs celerrimās nāvēs instituere. 6. Cum jam trīduī viam prōgressī essēmus, dē morte imperātōris certiōrēs factī sumus. 7. His rēbus cum iter impedirētur, cōpiae in locō apertō cōstitērunt. 8. Nostri cum sē in castra reciperent, hostibus occurrērunt. 9. Hōs cum reliquī cōspexissent, subsecūtī sunt.

B.—10. Cum mīlia passuum tria Caesar abesset, barbarī oppida incendērunt et pecora in silvās compulerunt. 11. Caesar cum cōstituisset in continentī hiemāre, frūmentum in Britannīā nōn prōvisum erat. 12. Cum jam merīdiēs appropinquāret, ad ea castra,

quae suprā dēmōnstrāvimus, contendit. 13. Cum sē suaque omnia in oppida contulissent, bellum parāre instituērunt. 14. Cum jam mūrō turrēs appropinquāvissent, Gallī flentēs pācem petere coepērunt. 15. Cum mortis periculō territī essent, in fluctūs dēsilire dubitābant. 16. Equitēs cum multitudīne hostium castra complēri nostra vīdissent, fugā salūtem petere contēdērunt. 17. Ibi cum aliī fossās complērent, aliī tēla conjicerent, nostrī subitō ēruptiōnem fēcērunt. 18. Cum agmen ex viā excesserit, ab latere apertō adoriēmur.

400.

II.

A.—1. When he was bringing aid to his brother, he was himself surrounded. 2. When we had marched for three days through their territories, we came to a lake of great width. 3. When he ordered all the senate to come to him, they did not obey. 4. Since he could not overtake the army, he recalled the cavalry. 5. When he came there, larger forces of the Britons had already assembled. 6. As the winter was not yet ended, he could not set about the work. 7. Having found out (*literally* when he had found out) by what road they were marching, he sent the cavalry in that direction. 8. Thinking (*literally* since we thought) that after his death it was dangerous to set out, we approved this plan.

B.—9. When he had approached (*accēdō*) nearer, he was ordered to throw away his arms. 10. As he believed the rest of the army was following closely, he drew up his line of battle on open ground. 11. On learning that Caesar was going to set out that night, they determined to await his departure. 12. When the Gauls saw that our legions were being hard pressed, they hastened towards the camp. 13. As the enemy's troops seemed

to be increasing, he set about posting garrisons. 14. When he reported what was being done on the left wing, these cohorts were ordered to advance. 15. As the open ground did not extend far, our men scarcely ventured to pursue.

LESSON LXVIII.

Volō, Nōlō, Mālō. DATIVE OF PURPOSE AND INTEREST.

401.

Paradigms.

Volō, velle, voluī, *be willing, wish.*

Nōlō, nōlle, nōluī, *be unwilling.*

Mālō, mālle, māluī, *prefer.*

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT	volō	nōlō	mālō
	vis	nōn vis	māvis
	vult	nōn vult	māvult
	volumus	nolumus	mālumus
	vultis	nōn vultis	māvultis
	volunt	nōlunt	mālunt
IMPERFECT	volēbam	nōlēbam	mālēbam
FUTURE	volam	nōlam	mālam
PERFECT	voluī	nōluī	māluī
PLUPERFECT	volueram	nōlueram	mālueram
FUTURE PERFECT	voluerō	nōluerō	māluerō

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT	velim	nōlim	mālim
	velis	nōlis	mālis
	velit	nōlit	mālit
	velimus	nōlimus	mālimus
	velitis	nōlitis	mālitis
	velint	nōlint	mālint

IMPERFECT	vellem	nöllem	mällem
	vellēs	nöllēs	mällēs
	vellet	nöllet	mället
	vellēmus	nöllēmus	mällēmus
	vellētis	nöllētis	mällētis
	vellent	nöllent	mällent
PERFECT	voluerim	noluerim	māluerim
PLUPERFECT	voluissem	noluissem	māluissem

INFINITIVE.

PRESENT	velle	nölle	mälle
PERFECT	voluisse	nöluisse	māluisse

402. (a) **Nölö** is a contraction of **nevolö = nön volö**; **mälö** a contraction of **mavolö = magis volö**, *I wish more*.

(b) Notice that these verbs are irregular in the present indicative, present infinitive, present and imperfect subjunctive; otherwise they are conjugated precisely like verbs of the third conjugation. The present subjunctive has the same characteristic vowel **-i-** as **sum**.

403.

Illustrative Examples.

Liber esse vult, *he wishes to be free.*

Mē liberum esse vult, *he wishes me to be free.*

Revocārī nölēbat, *{ he did not wish to be recalled ;*
{ he was unwilling to be recalled.

Haec facere mālunt, *{ they prefer to do this ;*
{ they had rather do this.

a. These sentences illustrate :—

- (1) the translation of **volö**, **nölö** and **mälö**;
- (2) the use of the present infinitive as a complement of these verbs ;
- (3) the use of a subject accusative with the infinitive to denote a different subject from that of the main verb ;

(4) the case of a word in the predicate referring to the subject of the main verb.

404. Illustrative Examples.

Locum oppidō dēligit, *he chooses a place for the town.*

Caesar timet cohortī, *Caesar fears for the cohort.*

a. The dative is sometimes to be translated by *for* rather than by *to*, chiefly with a few phrases to signify purpose or intention; or, again, to denote that in which interest or concern is felt.

405. VOCABULARY.

agō, ere, ēgī, āctum, *drive, move forward; do.*

cōsulō, ere, -sulūi, -sultum, *consult; take thought.**

satis, adv. and indeclinable adj., *enough; sufficiently.*

studeō, ēre, uī, *be eager, be zealous.*

Phrases: agō cum, *treat or confer with.*

diem cōstituō, *fix (or appoint) a day.*

satis faciō, *satisfy*, with dative (literally *do enough for*).

novae rēs, *change, revolution.*

EXERCISES.

406.

I.

1.—1. Audire volumus; sē dēdere nōlent; discēdere mālēbant. 2. Redūcī nōluerāmus; incōgnitī esse mālēmus; vīsne adesse? 3. Posterum diem pūgnacē cōstituit. 4. Mūnitiōnī castiōrum tempus relinqui volēbam. 5. Iis legiōnibus, quās ūnā cum lēgatiō miserat, timēbat. 6. His dē rēbus tē cōsulere vult; tēcum agere mālō. 7. Rei pūblicae bonī civēs semper cōsulunt. 8. Ostendit id sibi satis futūrum esse. 9. Hī tibi student, illī mihi.

* **Cōsulō**, when meaning *consult*, takes the accusative; when meaning *take thought (for)*, the dative.

10. Proficisci dubitabat quod post tergum hostem relinquere nōlebat. 11. Quid ageretur dēferre nōlle vidēbantur. 12. Quærit quibuscum agere velim.

B.—13. Dēfēnsōrēs oppidō idōnci dēliguntur. 14. Omnēs ferē Galli novīs rēbus studēbant. 15. Num servitūtem perferre māvultis? 16. Dēmōstrāvimus quās in partēs auxilia proficisci vellēmus. 17. Ita multis dē causīs nāvibus veritus est. 18. Diem conciliō cōstituere nōlō. 19. Caesari omnia unō tempore erant agenda. 20. Mōns quem ā lēgātō occupāri voluisti, ab hostibus tenētur. 21. Hōc praesidium huic rei satis esse arbitrābantur. 22. Sē senātui populōque Rōmānō satis facturōs esse polliciti sunt. 23. Amicī existimāri volēbāmus. 24. Huic rei homō summae fortitudinis dēligendus est.

407.

II.

A. 1. You wish to be Roman citizens; you do not wish to be a soldier; we prefer to dwell here. 2. He asked why we did not wish to return here; he asked where we preferred to dwell; he asked where we wished to be sent. 3. He had fixed a day for the cavalry battle. 4. It is scarcely enough for me. 5. He wishes to do nothing else; he prefers to do nothing at all. 6. They said that they wished to treat with him about these matters. 7. He asks how large a number wishes to follow him. 8. They are unwilling to take thought for the whole state; they prefer to take thought for themselves. 9. Since they are eager for a change, they collect as large a fleet as possible. 10. He sends scouts in advance to choose a suitable place for a camp.

B.—11. They fear the sea without cause. 12. He has fears for the safety of the legion; he feared for the legions. 13. Since he wished to consult the chief men,

he appointed a day for this business. 14. He is unwilling to leap down into the water. 15. He felt that they had been unwilling to satisfy him. 16. All men wish to be free; everyone is eager for freedom. 17. Have our men chosen a place for the camp? 18. I suspected for what reason they had wished war to be waged. 19. He says he had rather be killed than be severely wounded. 20. He was aware why they had preferred to encamp across the river.



Soldiers Crossing a Bridge of Boats. (From Trajan's Column.)

LESSON LXIX.

SUBORDINATE CLAUSES IN INDIRECT DISCOURSE.

408.

Illustrative Examples.

Cōpiae quās exspectat pervēnerunt, *the troops which he is awaiting have arrived.*

Audit cōpiās quās exspectet pervēnisse, *he hears that the troops which he is awaiting have arrived.*

Dixerunt cōpiās quās exspectāret pervēnisse, *they said that the troops which he was awaiting had arrived.*

Commōtī sunt quod cōpiae missae sunt, *they are alarmed because troops have been sent.*

Crēdit eōs commōtōs esse quod cōpiae missae sint, *he believes they are alarmed because troops have been sent.*

Negāvērunt sē commōtōs esse quod cōpiae missae essent, *they denied that they were alarmed because troops had been sent.*

Jussus est cōpiās quās coēgisset mittere, *he was ordered to send the troops which he had collected.*

Quaesivit quis coēgisset cōpiās quae mitterentur, *he asked who had collected the troops which were being sent.*

These sentences illustrate the following points:—

- ✓
- a. Relative and other subordinate clauses which ordinarily have the indicative, have the subjunctive instead, when dependent on a clause which is itself dependent on some verb of *saying, thinking, knowing or perceiving, ordering or asking.*
 - b. This rule holds not only of indirect statements, but of indirect questions and commands, all of which are included under the term *Indirect Discourse*. The indicative in fact has no place in the indirect quotation of another's words or thoughts.

- c. The tenses of the subjunctive follow the rules for the sequence of tenses (387). It should be observed that in English the tense of the dependent clause is similarly influenced by that of the main verb.

409.

VOCABULARY.

circumdō, dare, -aedī, -datum, surround, enclose.

Helvētīi, ōrum, m. plur., the Helvetians (a Gallic tribe dwelling in what is now Switzerland).

impetrō, āre, āvī, ātum, obtain one's request, obtain.

reddō, ere, reddidī, redditum, give back, restore.

Phrase: ad salutem contendō, hasten to a place of safety.

N.B.—The compounds of **dō** with monosyllabic prepositions are regularly of the third conjugation like **reddō***; compare **abdō, dēdō, trādō (= trāns-dō)**. But compounds with dissyllabic words are of the first conjugation like **dō** itself, as **circumdō**.

EXERCISES.

410.

I.

A.—1. Obsidēs, quōs habēmus, reddēmus. 2. Pollicentur sē obsidēs, quōs habeant, redditūrōs esse. 3. Polliciti sunt sē obsidēs, quōs habērent, redditūrōs esse. 4. Obsidēs quī accepti sunt, redditī sunt. 5. Dicit obsidēs quī accepti sint, redditōs esse. 6. Dixit obsidēs quī accepti essent, redditōs esse. 7. Scripsit sē Gallōs quī ea loca incoherent expulisse. 8. Intellegēbat eum locum, unde Helvētīi discessissent, prōvinciae nostrae finitimum esse. 9. Arbitrantur facile fore sē dēfendere quod prope ex omnibus partibus locus flūmine et palūde circumdatus sit. 10. Id cum impetrāvissent,† polliciti sunt sē in finēs suōs unde essent profecti reversūrōs esse.

* The prefix **re-** has the form **red-** before vowels, as well as with **-dō**.

† The object of **impetrō** can often be best rendered by an adjective modifying the word *request*; as, **hōc impetrō, I obtain this request.**

B.—11. Helvētii lēgātōs miserunt quī dicerent se velle iter per prōvinciam facere, quod aliud iter habērent nūllum. 12. Audiverant id, quod ipsi aegerrimē fēcissent, illum fēcisse facillimē. 13. Crēdunt in aciē prae-stāre interfici quam libertātem quam accēperint āmitte-re. 14. Jussi sunt ea quae audivissent ad Helvētios dēferre. 15. Renūtiāvit montem quem ā lēgātō occupāri voluerit, ab hostibus tenēri. 16. Num crēditis Gallōs ea quae polliceantur factūrōs? 17. Scripsit summam fuisse difficultātem, quod omnia ūnō tempore essent agenda. 18. Quaerit cūr ea quae accēperint reddere nōlint. 19. Cōgnōvit Helvētios, ēruptione factā, eisdem itineribus quibus cō pervēnissent ad salutem contendisse. 20. Ostendērunt Caesarem, quod ad hostium castra accēderet, expeditās legiōnēs dūcere.

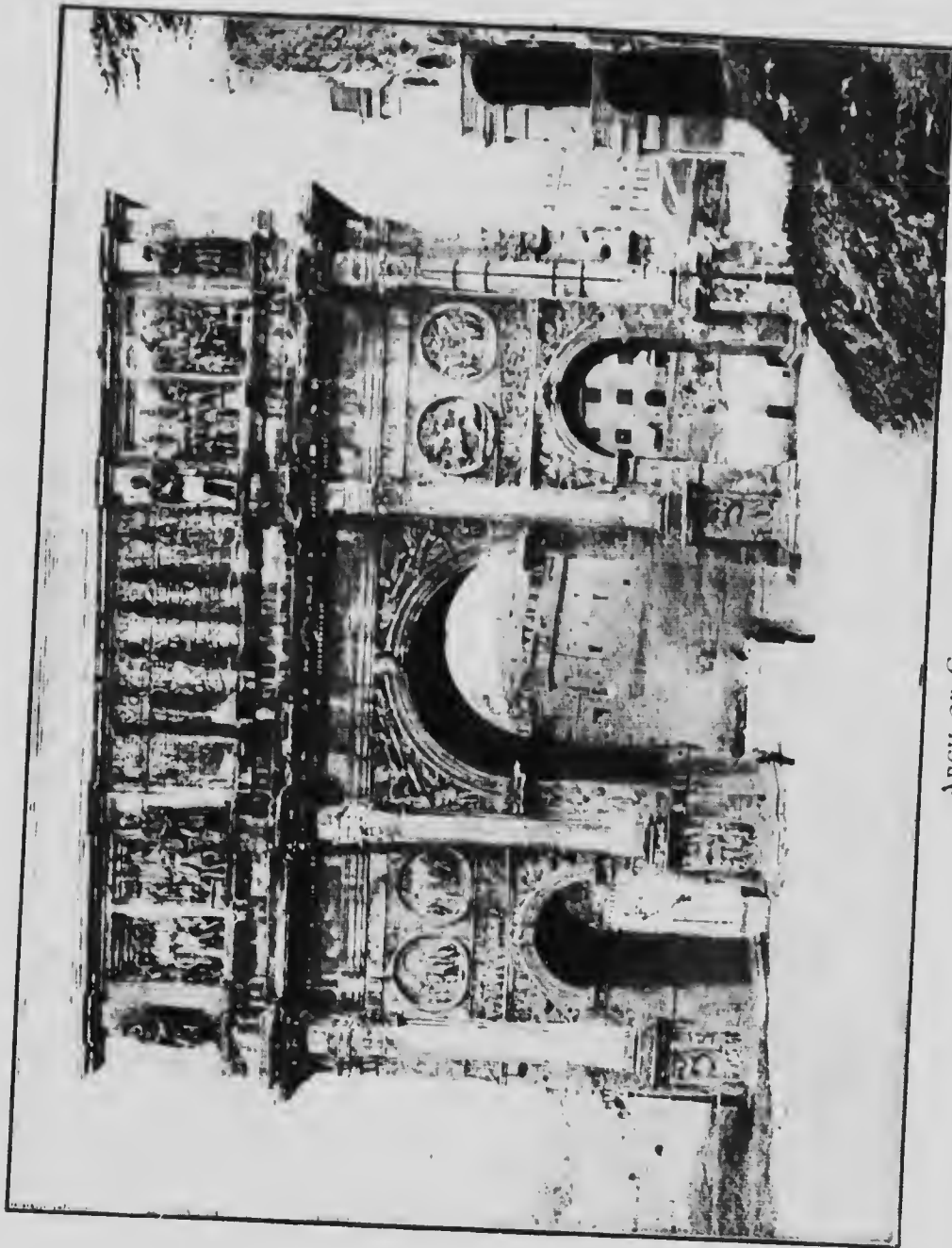
411.

II.

A.—1. They have surrounded with a double wall the town which they are defending. 2. He learns that they have surrounded with a double wall the town which they are defending. 3. He found that they had surrounded with a double wall the town which they were defending. 4. The towns which they have taken by storm are surrounded* by forests. 5. He reports that the towns which they have taken by storm are surrounded by forests. 6. He wrote that the towns which had been taken by storm were surrounded by forests. 7. He replied that he had fears for the prisoners whom they were unwilling to restore. 8. The Helvetians hope to obtain from him what they have been seeking. 9. He said that he preferred to be left on the continent, because he feared the sea. 10. He was ordered to

* Use the perfect tense (213 N.B.).

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ARCH OF CONSTANTINE.

return to the camp where the baggage of the whole army had been left.

B.—11. He announces that he will lead the legion he has with him into our province. 12. They thought that it was easy to obtain what they wished. 13. They promised to do what he had required. 14. He orders the prisoners whom they are holding in slavery to be given back. 15. They saw that the Helvetians had been thrown into confusion because they had been surrounded by the cavalry. 16. He points out that these are the same enemies with whom we have often waged war. 17. He asked who was in command of the forces that were being sent. 18. He perceives that the Helvetians are hastening towards those who are finishing these fortifications. 19. He learns that the ships which these nations use are smaller. 20. He learned that several ships had been carried back to the same harbor from which (*literally* whence) they had set out.

412.

WORD LIST VII.

NOUNS.

adulēscēns	fluctus	nātiō	praefectus
classis	genus	negōtium	servitūs
commeātus	magistrātus	pars	tribūnus
corpus	mors	potestās	trīduum
fāma			via

ADJECTIVES.

apertus	incrēdibilis	ingēns	potēns	satis
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ADVERBS.

ita	nōndum	sic	vix
jam	satis	tam	

VERBS.

absum	coorior	īstituō	possum
adorior	dēferō	mālō	praeficiō
adsum	dēsum	noceō	praesum
agō	doceō	nōlō	reddō
animadvertō	efficiō	occurrō	referō
appropinquō	ferō	parcō	resistō
eircumdō	fluō	pāreō	revertor
cōnferō	imperō	patior	studeō
cōnfidō	impetrō	perferō	subsequor
cōnsequor	īferō	perspiciō	ūtor
cōsulō	īnsequor	persuādeō	volō

READING LESSON XIII.

THE SELF-DEVOTION OF DECIUS. (343 B.C. ; 340 B.C.)

413.

VOCABULARY.

dēvoveō, ēre, -vōvī, -vōtum, *devote, sacrifice.*

Samnītēs, ium, m. pl., *the Samnites* (a tribe residing in the centre of Italy among the Appenines).

vallēs, is, f., *valley.*

Cum Gallōs Rōmānī expulissent, bellum dē prīncipātū Ītaliae coortum est cum Samnītibus, quōrum finēs in mediā erant Ītaliā, et montibus māgnā altitūdine continēbantur. Samnītēs tantae erant virtūtis, tantumque in rē militārī ūsum habēbant, ut numquam populus Rōmānus cum audāciōre hoste bellum gereret.

Cōsul Rōmānus, dum exercitum contrā Samnītēs dūcit, prope māgnam calamitātem accēpit. Nam (*for*) explorātōrēs nōn praemiserat ut sine periculō iter faceret, et hostēs, cum eōgnōvissent Rōmānōs eā viā iter factūrōs esse, sē in silvās et superiōra loca abdiderant, ut

Rōmānōs ab lateribus duōbus subitō adorirentur. Cum jam māxima pars exercitūs in vallem silvis circumdatam prōgressa esset, fāma ad cōsulem perfertur hostēs adesse. Ille sēnsit summum esse periculum, quod Rōmānī prope circumventī essent, sed, cum nōllet hostem post tergum relinquere, exercitum sīgna convertere jubere dubitābat.

Dum exercituī timet, neque scit quid faciendum sit, Pūblius Decius tribūnus, adulēscēns summā virtūte, appropinquāvit et haec dixit : " Hostēs adventum reliquī exercitūs exspectāre videntur, et cum novissimum agmen in cōspectum vēnerit, nōn diūtius morābuntur sed statim impetum facient. Ūna est spēs salūtis. Vidēsne collem illum, quem hostēs nōndum occupāverunt? Ex illō colle hostēs ā tergō adoriri poterimus, si in nostrōs impetum facere cōnātī erunt. Ita impetus impediētur, neque Samnitēs audēbunt vōs insequi, nē māgnum incommodum ipsī accipiant. Paucās cohortēs huic rei satis fore arbitror. Nōs volumus interfici ut reliquī ex valle excēdant."

Hōc cōsiliō probātō, cōsul Decium cum paucīs cohortibus expeditis misit qui collem occupāret. Ipse cum reliquis cōpiis, iisdem itineribus quibus eō pervēnerat, ad salūtem contendit. Interim Decius in māgnō erat periculō. Nam hostēs cum animadvertissent quid agerētur, irā (*by anger*) adductī, omnēs sē ā legiōnibus ad Decium convertunt. Collem mūrō circumdare instituunt ut omnēs Rōmānī caperentur. Sed cum jam nox appropinquāret neque tempus mūnitiōnī relinquerētur, posterum diem oppūgnātiōnī cōstituērunt; sed mediā nocte Rōmānī, ēruptiōne factā, per mediōs hostēs audācissimē perrumpunt incolumēsque omnēs sē ad suōs recipiunt.

Propter hās rēs gestās Decius māgnam inter Rōmānōs auctōritātem cōsecutus est, et post trēs annōs cōsul factus est, eōdem annō quō Mānlius Torquātus, alter cōsul, dē quō suprā dēmōstrāvimus, filium suum interficī iussit. Post mortem adulēscētis illius, proelium commissum est. Superiōre nocte uterque (*each*) cōsul somniāverat (*had dreamed*) sē virum vidēre ingentī māgnitūdine corporis, quī nūntiāret* : "Alter exercitus imperātōrem, alter victōriam āmittet."

Proeliō commissō, Decius animadvertit Mānlium, quī dextrō cornū praecerat, hostēs repellere, sed sinistrum cornū, cui ipse praefectus erat, premi ab hostibus et peem referre. Itaque (*accordingly*) nē Rōmānī superārentur, sē prō (*on behalf of, w. abl.*) exercitū dēvovēre cōstituit, et statim in mediōs hostēs sē conjēcit ut auxilium labōrantibus suis ferret. Ibi fortiter pūgnāns brevī cecidit, multis vulneribus cōfectus. Hōc cum reliquī cōspexissent, subsecūtī sunt et hostēs in fugam dedērunt.

Ita illis temporibus civēs rei pūblicae semper cōsulēbant. Hūjus generis mīlitibus nēmō resistere poterat.

LESSON LXX.

ABLATIVE OF SPECIFICATION. ABLATIVE OF MANNER.

414.

Illustrative Examples.

Erant virtūte parēs, *they were equal in valor.*

Omnia oppida, numerō duodecim, incendunt, *they burn all their towns, twelve in number.*

- a. The ablative without a preposition is used, as in these sentences, to show in what respect a statement or term is to be taken as applicable. This usage is known as the *Ablative of Specification*.

* For the mood see 408, a., *somulō* being a verb of *thinking* or *perceiving*.

415. Illustrative Examples.

Summā celeritāte ad castra contendunt, with the utmost swiftness they hasten towards the camp.

Māgnō cum periculō et māgnā cum virtūte rēs sunt administrātae, operations have been conducted at great risk and with great valor.

Cōsuētūdine suā dēsiluērunt, according to their custom, they leaped down.

- a. The *Ablative of Manner*, both with and without the preposition **cum**, is used to express the manner or the attendant circumstances of an action. In the exercises which follow, **cum** should not be used except with the words **diligentia** and **periculum**.*
- b. The ablative is also used without a preposition, to denote that in accordance with which something is done, as in the last sentence.

416. VOCABULARY.

diligentia , ae, f.,	care, diligence.
modus , ī, m.,	manner ; means ; kind, sort.
nōmen , -minis, n.,	name.
praestō , āre, -stitī, -stātum or -stitum,	be superior ; surpass (with dative).
ratiō , -ōnis, f.,	method ; manner, way.
studium , ī, n.,	zeal, eagerness.
superō , āre, āvī, ātum,	surpass, excel.
tumultus , ūs, m.,	noise, uproar, commotion.
valeō , ēre, uī, itum,	be strong.
vōx , vōcis, f.,	voice ; cry.

Phrases: **māgnā vōce**, in a loud voice ; (so also with **clāmor**).
commūni cōsiliō, by common consent (lit. plan).
plūrimum valeō, be very strong, be strongest.

* No general rule for the use or omission of **cum** with the ablative of manner can be given with advantage at this stage of the pupil's progress.

EXERCISES.

417.

I.

A.—1. Interim ad lēgātum incredibilī celeritāte dē victōriā Caesaris fāma perfertur. 2. Haec civitās longē plūrimum tōtius Galliae equitātū valet. 3. Adulēscēntem, Lūcium nōmine, equitibus praeficit. 4. Dispositis praesidiis, māgnā cum diligentīā mūnitiōnēs dēfendunt. 5. Hostēs māximō clāmōre novissimum agmen adortī sunt. 6. Summō studiō vīginti nāvēs hūjus modi instituunt. 7. Hic vir cēteris virtūte et ūsū rei militāris praestābat. 8. Māgnā vōce causam tumultūs quaesivit. 9. Eādē ratiōne omnia commūnī cōnsiliō facta erant.

B.—10. Cum summā diligentīā militēs in castris continet. 11. Simul eōrum permōtus vōcibus, portās occupārī jubet. 12. Neque hāc recentī victōriā neque nōmine populī Rōmānī dētterrēri possunt. 13. Quod hostibus appropinquābat, cōsuētūdine suā Caesar legiōnēs expeditās dūcēbat. 14. Quam in partem aut quō cōnsiliō ēdūcerentur, quaerere coepērunt. 15. Sic cominūnī cōnsiliō imperium tōtius Galliae obtinēbat. 16. Respondit se cōstituisse, quod haec civitās hominum multitudine superāret, sescentōs omninō obsidēs imperāre. 17. Omnī modō* huic rei studēbimus, ne opprimāmur. 18. Sēsē parātōs esse dēmōnstrant omnibus ratiōnibus* Caesari satis facere.

418.

II.

A.—1. They were said to excel the other in valor. 2. Our ships are superior to the enemy's fleet in speed alone. 3. When he had said this in a loud voice, he leaped down into the waves. 4. He perceived at what

*These expressions have the same meaning, *by every means or in every way.*

(*literally* how great) risk they had done this. 5. At first the river flows with very great swiftness. 6. First they collected all their infantry forces, in which they were very strong. 7. He ordered the camp to be moved at daybreak with less commotion. 8. War should have been waged according to another method. 9. With the same zeal they began to fortify their camp according to our custom.

B.—10. This was the name of the island; the island was called Britain. 11. An island of vast extent, Britain by name, was not far distant from Gaul. 12. They set out at midnight amid (*literally* with) great commotion. 13. By common consent the other bank had been granted to the allies. 14. The camp had not been fortified on th's side with the same care. 15. He orders all the cavalry, fifteen thousand in number, to assemble at the beginning of spring. 16. He remembered that he had come with another purpose (*cōnsilium*). 17. They surpass us in everything. 18. They can by no means overtake you.

LESSON LXXI.

Eō, Fīō.

Paradigm.

419.

Eō, ire, ivī or iī, itum, go.

	INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.	
PRESENT	eō	īmus	eam	cāmus
	īs	ītis	eās	eātis
	it	eunt	eat	eant
IMPERFECT	ībam, ībās, etc.		īrem	
FUTURE	ībō, ībis, etc.			

PERFECT	īvī or īī	īverim or ierim
PLUPERFECT	īveram or ieram	īvissem or iissem
FUTURE PERFECT	īverō or ierō.	

	INFINITIVE.		PARTICIPLES.	
PRESENT	īre	PRESENT	iēns, (<i>gen. euntis.</i>)	
PERFECT	īvisse or iisse	FUTURE	itūrus	
FUTURE	itūrus esse			

- a.* Notice that **eō**, while very irregular, belongs on the whole to the fourth conjugation, the stem vowel **i**, however, becoming **e** before **a**, **o** and **u**, as in **eō**, **eunt**, **eam**, **euntis**, but **iēns**; the future indicative is formed after the model of the first and second conjugations.
- b.* In the perfect system the forms without **v** are those commonly used, both in the simple verb and in its compounds.

420.

Paradigm.

Fīō, fierī, factus sum, *be made, become.*

	INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.	
PRESENT	fīō	(fīmus)	fīam	fīāmus
	fīs	(fītis)	fīās	fīātis
	fit	fīunt	fiat	fīant
IMPERFECT	fīēbam		fierem	
FUTURE	fīam			
PERFECT	factus sum		factus sim	
PLUPERFECT	factus eram		factus essem	
FUTURE PERFECT	factus erō			
	INFINITIVE.		PARTICIPLES.	
PRESENT	fieri	PERFECT	factus	
PERFECT	factus esse	GERUNDIVE	faciendus.	

- a.* In the present system **fīō** has the regular forms of the active voice of the fourth conjugation, except

in the present infinitive and imperfect subjunctive. The vowel *i* is long, except in *fit* and before *-er*.

6. **FIŌ** is used as the passive of **faciō**, which has the regular passive forms only in the perfect system. The compounds of **faciō** with prepositions have their passives throughout formed regularly from the active voice; as, **interficior, interfici, interfectus sum; cōficior, cōfici, cōfectus sum.**

421.

VOCABULARY.

adeō, ire, ii, itum,	<i>advance; approach, visit.</i>
aditus, ūs, m.,	<i>approach; means of approach.</i>
eō, ire, ivi or ii, itum,	<i>go, advance.</i>
exeō, ire, ii, itum,	<i>go forth, leave (with ex and abl.).</i>
fiō, fieri, factus sum,	<i>be made, be done; happen</i>
ineō, ire, ii, itum,	<i>enter; enter upon, begin.</i>
redeō, ire, ii, itum,	<i>return.</i>
trānseō, ire, ii, itum,	<i>cross; cross over.</i>

*Phrases: cōsillium ineō (or capiō), form (adopt) a plan.
initā aestāte, at the beginning of summer
(ablative absolute).*

N.B.—Adeō, ineō and trānseō may be used transitively and govern the accusative case. As transitive verbs, they have passives formed in the regular way from the active; as **adiri, initus, trānseundus** (gerundive).

EXERCISES.

422.

I.

- A.—1. Hāc viā ire nōn poterant; eādē viā ibant.
2. Rhēnum nāvibus trānseunt; Rhēnum trānsire cōsuēvērunt. 3. Quaesivit unde redirēmus; sciō quō eātis. 4. Propter paucitātem nostrōrum nihil fieri poterat. 5. Eōdem tempore ab latere apertō impetus fiēbat. 6. Initā hieme in prōvinciam ē Galliā exhibuit.

7. Insulam adire et aditū cōgnōscere volēbat. 8. Peditatū repuisō, fit equestre proelium; sine labōre opus efficitur. 9. Explōrātōrēs jussit quid fieret cōgnōscere; quid fiat cōgnōscēt. 10. Scripsit sē duābus dē causis Rhēnum trānsiisse. 11. Liberiū et audācius dē bellō cōnsilia inībant. 12. Equitēs, in castra redeuntēs, hostibus occurrunt.

B.—13. Tertiā hōrā exit ūnā cum nūntiō. 14. Quid fieri vellet, ostendit. 15. Omnēs vicōs quōs adire potuerant, incenderant. 16. Hōc idem reliquīs fit diēbus. 17. Quid faciendum esset, prōvīderat. 18. Proximō annō cōstituit sibi Rhēnum esse trāscundum. 19. His initis cōsiliīs, frūmentum ex agris comportant. 20. Cum ad suōs rediisset, nūntiāv sē aditum reperisse. 21. Duās leges praemisit ut undique ūnō tempore in hostēs impetus fieret. 22. Ipse, eōdem itinere quō hostēs ierant, trīdium prōgressus est. 23. Tantā celeritāte militēs ierunt ut hostēs impetum sustinere nō possent. 24. Caesar dixit sē cum solā decimā legiōne itūrum, dē quā nōn dubitāret.

423.

II.

A.—1. They were going by that road; they will go by another road. 2. On account of the scarcity of ships, they have not yet crossed; they cannot cross because ships are lacking. 3. He orders a sally to be made; he orders them to be put to death. 4. Meanwhile they are informed of his death. 5. They are reconnoitring the roads that they may go forth from their territories. 6. We shall often visit these nations; he is going to visit the remaining states before autumn. 7. They had left the town at the beginning of the second watch. 8. He was aware what was happening. 9. They believed that no one would cross over into

Britain. 10. He was informed that those who had crossed the river had not yet returned. 11. They report that the camp has an easy approach. 12. They believe he is returning (has returned, will return); they hear he is restoring (has restored, will restore) the prisoners.

B.—13. Influenced by this speech they form a new plan. 14. We shall not allow the Helvetians to go through our territories. 15. If he returns, he will be put to death; when he returns he will be made king. 16. That river the Helvetians were already crossing. 17. Outposts should be stationed lest a sally be suddenly made. 18. Alarmed by the approach of so great a multitude, they determine to prevent the Germans from crossing. 19. While crossing the marsh he was wounded by a spear. 20. He points out what he wishes done (*literally* to be done). 21. This same thing is done also in the adjacent districts. 22. The river cannot be crossed; the river is crossed with difficulty. 23. If the ships are detained here by storms, a surrender will be made; the business will be finished in a short time. 24. They posted garrisons with the greatest care, that the Germans might not cross over.



Coin of Hadrian.

LESSON LXXII.

SUBSTANTIVE CLAUSES OF PURPOSE.

424.

Illustrative Examples.

Nōbis persuādet ut ad hostēs sēcum trāseāmus, *he persuades us to cross over to the enemy with him.*

Suis imperāvit nē tēla conjicerent, *he ordered his men not to hurl missiles.*

Petivit ut in Galliā relinquerētur, *he asked to be left (or that he might be left) in Gaul.*

In connection with these sentences note the following points :—

- a. After verbs meaning *urge, ask or command*, Latin uses dependent clauses with **ut** or **nē** and the subjunctive, where English has the infinitive (or, less frequently, a dependent clause with *that*).
- b. The **ut** or **nē** clause is a substantive or noun clause telling what is urged, asked or commanded.*
- c. **Jubeō** furnishes an important exception to the general rule.
- d. The sequence of tenses is the same as in clauses of purpose, the present subjunctive being used after primary tenses, the imperfect after secondary tenses.†
- e. The reflexives **sui** and **suus** in the subordinate clause will refer to the subject of the main verb, as in all forms of indirect discourse (323 b. 363, fn.).

* Latin conceives this as something willed or desired, and accordingly uses the same form of expression as in the ordinary clause of purpose (386).

† The historical present in Latin (59, fn.) may take either primary sequence (according to its form), or secondary sequence (according to its meaning). Compare 427, sentences 2 and 5, or 14 and 15.

425. Here may profitably be reviewed the sections which explain various ways of expressing in Latin the English infinitive with *to*:

123. Complementary infinitive: with **audeō**, **coepl**,
cōgō, **cōnor**, **cōstituō**, **cōsuēvi**, **contendō**, **dubitō**,
jubeō, **patior**, **possum**, **volō**, *etc.*
320. With passive verbs of *saying* and *thinking*, and
with **videor** (*seem*).
328. With **polliceor** and **spērō**.
386. Adverbial clauses of purpose.
388. Relative clauses of purpose.
424. Substantive clauses of purpose.

426.

VOCABULARY.

atque or ac , conj.,	<i>and; and also.</i>
cohortor , ārī , ātus sum ,	<i>encourage, urge, exhort.</i>
hortor , ārī , ātus sum ,	<i>encourage, urge.</i>
imperō , āre , āvī , ātum ,	<i>order, command (with dat.).</i>
moneō , ēre , uī , itum ,	<i>advise, warn.</i>
ōrō , āre , āvī , ātum ,	<i>beg, entreat.</i>
persuādeō , ēre , -suāsī , -suāsum ,	<i>persuade, induce (with dat.).</i>
petō , ere , -īvī (or -ī), -ītum ,	<i>ask, request (with ab and abl.)*.</i>

N.B.—**Atque** is used before vowels or consonants, **ac** before consonants only. Of the four Latin words for *and*, **et** simply connects; **-que** joins more closely than **et** terms which naturally go together, or related clauses and phrases; **atque** and **ac** add something of importance, something to be more or less emphasized.

* Distinguish clearly between **petō** with a substantive clause of purpose (= *ask or request* with the infinitive) and **quaerō** with an indirect question (= *ask or inquire* followed by an interrogative clause).

EXERCISES.

427.

I.

A.—1. Helvētiis persuāsit ut dē finibus suis cum omnibus cōpiis exirent. 2. Monet centuriōnēs nē signa in hostēs inferant. 3. Suis ut idem faciant imperat. 4. Audācius resistere ac fortius pūgnāre coepērunt. 5. Hāc ōrātiōne his persuādet nē diūtius morārentur. 6. Hortātur peditēs ut simili ratiōne per mediōs hostēs perrumpant. 7. Petunt atque ōrant ut sibi parcāmus. 8. Monuī lēgātum ut celeriter reverterētur; p^oditus est sē quam celerrimē reversūrum; celerius reverti nōn ausus est. 9. Cohortātus milites ut ipsum Caesarem adesse existimārent, dat signum proelii.

B.—10. Lēgātō imperāvit ut quae gererentur cōgnōsceret. 11. Nōs ōrat nē hōc cōsiliū incāmus. 12. Servō spē libertātis persuādēbit ut litterās ad Caesarem dēferat. 13. Auctōrēs bellī jussit capi atque interfici. 14. Monet ut omnia longē lātēque oppida incenderentur. 15. Belgās hortātur ut commūnis libertātis causā arma capiant. 16. Flentēs ā Rōmānis petēbant nē sibi nocērent. 17. Militēs cohortātus est nē perturbārentur hōc incommodō. 18. Petēbant ut equitēs quī praemissī essent* revocārentur.

428.

II.

A.—1. He urged his men to renew the battle; he urged his men not to give way. 2. They persuade their neighbors to set out along with them. 3. He orders this young man to visit the nearest states. 4. He advised the leading men and the senate to despatch embassies in all directions. 5. He asks and urges that we fix a day for the meeting. 6. After encouraging

* For the subjunctive see 408 a., b.

the soldiers, he warned them not to lose the military standards. 7. They are begging Caesar to give them aid; they were begging (me)* to give them aid. 8. He ordered (*jubeō and imperō*) the scouts to find an easier approach; he sent scouts to find the easiest approach; they hoped to find a less difficult approach. 9. They seem to despair of themselves and of the state.

B.—10. They requested Caesar not to move his camp nearer. 11. He ordered the leader of the Germans not to injure the allies of the Roman people. 12. He exhorts the troops to withstand bravely the enemy's onset. 13. He promised to induce them to allow the Helvetians to go through these territories. 14. They begged the commander not to advance further. 15. He prefers to be called king and friend by the senate and Roman people. 16. The tribunes and centurions should be advised to take thought for their own and the soldiers' safety. 17. We wish to persuade you not to cross the Rhine. 18. According to his custom, he urged the troops to attend carefully to everything.

LESSON LXXIII.

REVIEW OF GENITIVE AND DATIVE CASES.

429. (a) The genitive case as used in these lessons may be classified under five heads: Partitive Genitive (174), Genitive of Quality (383), Possessive Genitive, Subjective Genitive and Objective Genitive.

(b) The *Possessive Genitive* is used with a noun to denote the owner; as, *agrī Helvētiōrum*, *the lands of the Helvetians*; *impedimenta nostrī exercitūs*, *the baggage of our army*; *filiī rēgis*, *the king's sons*.

*The person is clearly indicated by the subject of the following verb.

(c) The *Subjective Genitive* is used with nouns expressing action or feeling, to denote the person who acts or feels; as, **Caesaris adventus**, *Caesar's arrival*; **militum studium**, *the zeal of the soldiers*.

(d) The *Objective Genitive* is used with nouns expressing action or feeling, to denote that to which the action or feeling is directed; as, **timor bellī**, *the fear of war*; **mūnitiō castrōrum**, *the fortifying of the camp*; **spēs salutis**, *the hope of safety*.

The objective genitive is used also with many adjectives to complete their meaning, especially with adjectives denoting *desire, knowledge or ignorance*; as, **memor vestri**, *mindful of you*.

430. The dative case as used in these lessons may be classified under four heads: the Dative of Indirect Object (39), the Dative of the Agent (354), the Dative of Interest (404) and the Dative of Purpose (404). Of special importance is that variety of the dative of indirect object found with certain intransitive verbs which are ordinarily rendered by English transitive verbs with a direct object (355). Closely related to the dative of indirect object also is the dative completing the meaning of certain adjectives (173).

431. Illustrative Examples.

Gallis māgnō erat impedimentō, *it was a great hindrance to the Gauls*.

Hās cohortēs castris praesidiō relinquit, *he leaves these cohorts as garrison for the camp (or to guard the camp)*.

Auxiliō Caesarī veniēbant, *they were coming to Caesar's aid (more literally, as aid for Caesar)*.

a. In these sentences the dative of purpose (**impedimentō, praesidiō, auxiliō**) is used in the predicate

- to denote the purpose served (that which something tends to be or is intended to be), and is accompanied by the dative of interest (**Gallis, castris, Caesari**).
- b. This usage (sometimes called the Double Dative) is confined to a few nouns with such verbs as **sum, mittō, veniō** and **relinquō**. With **sum** the dative of purpose has almost the force of the ordinary predicate noun.

432.

VOCABULARY.

cupidus, a, um, *desirous, fond (of); eager (for),* (with genitive).

imperītus, a, um, *inexperienced (in); unacquainted (with),* (with genitive).

perītus, a, um, *useful, skilled (in); acquainted (with),* (with genitive).

subsidium, ī, n., *support, reinforcements.*

Phrase: ūsui sum, be useful, be of service (literally be for an advantage).

N.B.—The objective genitive, whether with nouns or adjectives, may often require translation by some other preposition than *of*, but this will always be a preposition equivalent to *as regards*.

EXERCISES.

433.

I.

A.—1. Vāllō pedum novem hiberna circumdat. 2. Hāc dē causā mihi Rhēnus est trānseundus. 3. Nostris labōrantibus subsidium fert. 4. Hōc māgnō sibi ūsui fore arbitrābantur. 5. Virōs summae virtūtis ac rei militāris perītissimōs huic negōtiō dēligunt. 6. Neque ad concilia veniunt neque imperiō Caesaris pārent. 7. Frāter rēgis cupidus imperiī est et vir māgnae auctōritātis. 8. Militēs cohortātus est ut hārum victō-

riarum memoriam retinērent. 9. Tantus erat timor mortis ut fugae similis discessus cōpiarum esse vidēretur. 10. Militēs quī praesidiō castris relictī erant, cum clamōrēs barbarōrum audivissent, subsidiō suis iērunt.

B.—11. Hic rei frūmentāriae commeātūsque causā morātūrī sunt. 12. Māgnam multitudinem hostium fugientium interfēcērunt. 13. Monuit filium ut memor nostrī esset; ille pollicitus est sē nōbis semper fidēlem fore. 14. Caesarī decima legiō praemittenda erat, cui māximē cōfidēbat. 15. Militēs legiōnum duārum quae in novissimō agmine praesidiō impedimentis fuerant, jam in cōspectum hostium vēnerant. 16. Num tantae altitudinis turrim sēsē mōtūrōs esse cōfidunt? 17. Māgnae partis hārum regiōnum imperium diū obtinēbat. 18. Tam nostrae cōsuētūdinis imperitī erant ut Caesarī obsidēs dare nōllent. 19. Num recentium injūriarum memoriam dēpōnere possum? 20. Oppidi oppūgnātiō loci nātūrā impediēbātur.

434.

II.

A.—1. Influenced by the hope of booty, they have made war on us. 2. He left a guard of five cohorts for the rest of the baggage. 3. On being informed of the flight of the allies, he sent all the cavalry to the assistance of his men. 4. He found that a large part of the state was eager for a revolution. 5. We ought to burn the town, that it may not be of service to the Romans. 6. On the top of the hill he drew up a line of four legions. 7. Our men were so inexperienced in this kind of fighting that they were no match for the enemy.

B.—8. He sent large forces of infantry and cavalry to the town to support our men. 9. They persuaded Caesar not to give the Germans lands in Gaul. 10. This seems to me to be unlike that. 11. The bravest

and most skilful of the centurions of this legion have fallen in sight of their commander. 12. Who was in command of the cavalry that the Gauls had sent to aid Caesar? 13. The exploits of the Romans are unknown to none of us (are known to all of us). 14. A forest of vast size extends through the middle of the province.

C.—15. Everything was lacking to us which was of service; they reported to Caesar that there was the greatest scarcity of everything that was of service. 16. He assigned the warships to the legions, the transports to the cavalry. 17. On account of the length of the column, he feared for the whole army. 18. They had not yet heard the shouts of those who were coming to (their) aid. 19. Which of the two does he obey? He is obedient to the rule of neither. 20. He demanded three thousand horsemen from the rest of the state.

LESSON LXXIV.

REVIEW OF THE ACCUSATIVE AND ABLATIVE CASES.

435. The accusative case as used in these lessons may be classified under six heads: Direct Object of transitive verbs (32), Predicate Accusative (54), Accusative with Prepositions (97, 98), Subject of Infinitive (complementary 123, indirect discourse 320), Accusative of Duration of Time (159) and Accusative of Extent of Space (231).

The accusative is used not only with the prepositions **ad**, **ante**, **contrā**, **in**, **inter**, **per**, **post**, **propter** and **trāns**, but with several others, of which the most important are **apud**, **circum**, **intrā**, **ob**, **praeter** and **sub**.

436. The ablative case as used in these lessons may be classified under nine heads: Ablative of Means (47, 107), including the ablative with **ūtor** (356); Ablative with Prepositions (97, 98), including the ablative of agent (144); Ablative of Time When (159); Ablative of Comparison (242); Ablative Absolute (298, 299, 303); Ablative of Quality (383); Ablative of Specification (414); Ablative of Manner (415); and Ablative of Separation (437).

The ablative is used not only with the prepositions **ab**, **cum**, **dē**, **ex**, **in** and **sine**, but with several others, of which the most important are **prō** and **sub**.

437.

Illustrative Examples.

Agrīs expulsī, in Galliam trānseunt, *being driven from their lands, they cross over into Gaul.*

Inimicōs ex finibus expellunt, *they drive their enemies out of the state.*

Ex finibus excēdunt, } *they withdraw from their territories,*
Finibus excēdunt, } *or, they leave their territories.*

- a. The ablative in these sentences is used both with and without a preposition, to denote that from which there is removal or exclusion. This usage is called the *Ablative of Separation*.
- b. The idea of separation is commonly expressed by the ablative with **ab**, **ex** or **dē**, especially in the literal local sense. With certain verbs, such as **excēdō**, **expellō**, **ēgredior**, **prohibeō**, **interclūdō**, **dējiciō** and **dēsistō** the preposition may either be used or be omitted; with verbs of *freeing*, *depriving* or *lacking* (such as **liberō**) the preposition is regularly omitted.

438.

VOCABULARY.

apud , prep. w. acc.,	<i>with, among.</i>
circum , prep. w. acc.,	<i>around, about.</i>
dējiciō , -ere, -jēci, -jectum,	<i>cast down ; dislodge.</i>
dēsistō , ere, -stitī, -stitum,	<i>cease; abandon (with abl.)</i>
ēgredior , ī, ēgressus sum,	<i>go forth, leave.</i>
interclūdō , ere, -clūsi, -clūsum,	<i>cut off.</i>
intrā , prep. w. acc.,	<i>within.</i>
liberō , āre, āvi, ātum,	<i>free.</i>
ob , prep. w. acc.,	<i>on account of, because of.</i>
praeter , prep. w. acc.,	<i>except.</i>
prō , prep. w. abl.,	<i>before, in front of.</i>
sub , prep. w. abl.,	<i>under, at foot of ; w. acc., close to.</i>

Phrases : ob hanc rem, ob hanc causam, for this reason.

sub noctem, *at nightfall.*

sub lūcem, *just before dawn.*

itinere prohibeō (or **interclūdō**), *keep from marching, keep from advancing.*

nāvi (or **nāvibus**) **ēgredior**, *land, disembark.*

spē dējiciō, *disappoint in a hope (literally cast down from a hope).*

EXERCISES.

439.

I.

A.—1. Locis superiōribus occupātis, itinere exercitum prohibēre cōnantur. 2. Eōdem diē ab explōrātōribus certior factus est hostēs sub monte cōsēdisse mīlia passuum ab Rōmānis octō. 3. Omnēs praeter Rōmānōs virtūte atque ūsū bellī superāmus. 4. Sic pācem cum Germānis cōfirmāvērunt, quibuscum multōs annōs continenter bellum gesserant. 5. Barbari, eā spē dējecti, oppūgnātiōne dēsistunt. 6. Centuriō ipse prō castris fortissimē pūgnāns interficitur ; reliquī sēsē incolumēs

intrā mūnitiōnēs recipiunt. 7. Docet ingenti māgnitūde corporum Germānōs esse et incredibili virtūte. —8. Cōfectō sub lūcem itinere, sub altissimō monte cōsēdērunt. 9. Ob hās causās eīsdem nāvibus exercitum reportāvit quibus superiōre aestāte ūsus erat. 10. Rōmānōs rē frūmentāriā interelūdi posse cōfidēbant. 11. Accidit ut hic vir apud Helvētiōs longē nōbilissimus esset ac potentissimus. 12. Crēbris nūntiis litterisque commōtus, de fidē Belgārum dubitāre coepit. 13. Nōn aequum est Germānōs suis finibus ēgredi atque in Galliam trānsire. 14. Alii arbitrantur aggerem altiōrem esse mūrō, alii dēmōstrant aggerem vix pedēs duodēviginti esse altum.

C.—15. Omnī periculō liberābit eōs qui sub imperiō populī Rōmāni sunt. 16. Dum haec apud Helvētiōs geruntur, per explorātōrēs cōgnōscit hostēs māgnū spatium abesse. 17. Servitūtem aliō nōmine appellant; servitūtem dēditiōnem appellant. 18. Primā nocte ē castris ēgressi, eōdem quō vēnerant itinere ad Rhēnum contendunt. 19. Pecora dēducere suaque omnia ex agris in oppida cōferre instituunt, eō cōsiliō* ut frūmentō commeātūque nostrōs prohibeant. 20. Tantā dīligentiā omnēs suōs intrā castra continēbat, ut hostēs suspiciārentur nostrōs neque numerō neque virtūte sibi parēs esse.

440.

II

A.—1. At the beginning of the second watch, they left the camp amid (*literally* with) great commotion. 2. He learned that this island, Britain by name, was smaller than Gaul, but that the Britons were equal to the Gauls in number. 3. For this reason he filled with

* Translate *With this design*, explained by the following substantive clause of purpose, in apposition with **cōsiliō**.

water two trenches fifteen feet wide (and) of the same depth. 4. We call boys sons, and girls daughters. 5. The soldiers who had been stationed on guard at the gates of the camp, throwing away their arms, took to flight. 6. Being dislodged from the wall and tower, they suddenly made a sortie from (*literally* by means of) all the gates. 7. He said that Caesar was doing more than he had promised.

B.—8. After waiting for several days, he set sail at nightfall; he proceeded by night eight miles; just before dawn he reached the harbor; at daybreak he disembarked. 9. Being freed from this danger, he ordered all the legions except the tenth to take up their position at the foot of the wall. 10. They will by no means keep the legions who are wintering about that town from marching. 11. They said they had marched twenty miles the preceding day before noon. 12. They are going to free the children whom they have been keeping with (*apud*) them in slavery. 13. Exhausted by their wounds, they withdraw (*excēdō*) from the battle.

C.—14. These towers were about two hundred feet apart. 15. As the enemy had hidden themselves in their thickest forests, he abandoned this plan. 16. He always has a large number of slaves about him, that he may be freed from all toil (*literally* toils). 17. They asked Caesar to keep the cavalry from fighting for three days. 18. At the first attack the enemy are thrown into confusion on the right wing, and are driven within their walls. 19. Burdened by the heavy weight of their arms, the legionary soldiers whom he had brought over hesitated to disembark. 20. Being unable to throw our ranks into confusion by this kind of fighting, they suddenly began a cavalry battle.

441.

WORD LIST G.

—Words marked with an asterisk occur in the remaining Lessons LXXV. to LXXX.

WAR.

commander-in-chief	make war	keep from
staff officer	*fight	marching
tribune	advance	unprotected flank
centurion	fall back	*obtain plunder
cavalry officer	cut off	adopt a plan
bring (<i>or give</i>) aid	enclose	*carry out a plan
support (noun)	dislodge	be of service
encourage	supplies	be strong
pursue	*pillage	be superior
follow closely	fleet	*forage (verb)
overtake	*sail	disembark

TIME.

at nightfall	already	fix a day
just before dawn	not yet	three days
*season	*beginning	at the beginning (of summer, <i>etc.</i>)
*interval of time		

MISCELLANEOUS NOUNS.

magistrate	*vigor	rumor
young man	stature	name
revolution	voice	way, route
commotion	death	approach
*violence, force	slavery	kind, sort
by common consent	zeal	method
body	care	means

ADJECTIVES AND PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES.

incredible	huge	skilful
desirous	loud	inexperienced
occupied	open	enough
*any	*each	*some
		*certain

MISCELLANEOUS VERBS.

set about	carry	induce
do	cross	urge
be done	approach	warn
cause	go	command
build	return	advise
make, be made	restore	ask = request
*give an opportunity	enter	ask = inquire
*put an end to	go forth	consult
*set the example	collect	treat with
take thought	surround	entreat
be disappointed	free	obtain (a request)
be eager	become	acquire
report	cease	endure, bear
bring a report	surpass	submit to
carry back	satisfy	carry down

READING LESSON XIV.

THE HONOR OF FABRICIUS (280-278 B.C.).

442.

VOCABULARY.

- cursus, ūs, m.,** *course.*
Ēpirus, ī, f., *Epirus* (a district in the north of Greece)
Graecia, ae, f., *Greece.*
Graecus, a, um, *Greek.*
medicus, ī, m., *physician.*
orbis, is, m., *circle; orbis terrārum, the world.*
praemium, ī, n., *reward.*
pretium, ī, n., *price, ransom.*
sōl, sōlis, m., *the sun.*
Tarentīnī, ōrum, m., *the Tarentines* (the inhabitants of Tarentum, a city in southern Italy).
venēnum, ī, n., *poison.*

Rōmāni cum jam imperium tōtius ferē Italiae cōse-
cūt essent, bellum Tarentinis, qui in inferiōre parte
Italiæ incolēbant, intulērunt. Tarentini lēgātōs ad
rēgem Ēpiri, Pyrrhum nōmine, misērunt, qui peterent ut
auxilium contrā Rōmānōs sibi ferret. Ēpirus illō tem-
pore longē plūrimū omnium civitātum Graeciae
valēbat, et Graeci militēs omnibus cēteris virtūte et
ūsū rei militāris praestāre existimābantur. Pyrrhus,
vir summae virtūtis ac bellī peritissimus, pollicitus
est sē auxilium quod peterent lēgātī lātūrum esse,
atque in Italiam nōn solum māgnās cōpias equitātūs
peditātūsque trānsdūxit sed etiam complūrēs elephantōs
(*elephants*) quibus Rōmāni in bellō ūti nōn cōsuē-
verant.

Hūjus generis pūgnae Rōmāni tam imperiti erant ut
primō hostibus nōn parēs essent. Ingenti māgnitūdine
elephantōrum perterriti pedem rettulērunt, et ōrdinibus
perturbātis, māgnus numerus militum captus atque
interfectus est. Sed tam ācriter restiterant ut Pyrrhus
post proelium diceret sē, cum militibus tantae virtūtis,
facile orbem terrārum superāre posse. Ob hanc causam
dē victōriā dēspērāvisse vidētur, atque aliā ratiōne supe-
rāre instituisse. Nam (*for*) cum Rōmāni lēgātōs ad
Pyrrhum dē captivis misissent, rēx novum cōsilium
iniit, atque ut amicitiam populī Rōmāni cōsequerētur,
respondit sē captivōs quōs habēret sine pretiō reddi-
tūrum.

Hūjus lēgatiōnis princeps fuit Cāius Fabricius, vir
fidēlissimus ac prūdentissimus, qui cōsul fuerat et
māgnae inter civēs auctōritātis erat. Hunc virum rēx
māgnō sibi ūsui fore arbitrābatur. Itaque (*therefore*)
Fabricium ad sē vocat atque quid fieri velit ostendit;
hortatur eum ut Rōmānōs moneat ut pācem sēcum

faciant, atque ex illâ parte Italiae discēd. Simul pollicitus est sē Fabriciō incredibilia praemia daturum esse. Sed nullō omninō modō Fabriciō persuadere poterat, atque eâ spē dejectus, hōc cōsiliō destitit. Atque lēgātī, qui ad senātum ab rēge missi erant, renūntiāvērunt Rōmānōs pācem nunquam cum eis factūrōs esse qui suis finibus ēgressi essent atque in Rōmānum agrum trānsiissent.

Proximō annō Rōmānī rūsus pulsī sunt et in fugam conjecti; sed Pyrrhus tam multōs ex suis amisit ut vix praestāre viderētur superāre quam superārī. His proeliis factis, tertiō annō bellī Fabricius cōsul fit et contrā Pyrrhum cum exercitū in itā aestāte proficiscitur. Dum Rōmānī bellum parant, medicus Pyrrhī nocte ad Fabricium venit et dēmōstrat sē parātum esse Pyrrhum interficere. "Si satis māgnū praemium" inquit (*said he*) "mili dederis, ego in castra hostium redibō atque rēgem, qui dē fidē meā nōn dubitat, venēnō necābō."

Hunc Fabricius statim ad Pyrrhum redūcī jussit, et unā cum eō nūntium misit qui hās litterās ad rēgem dēferret: "Tū, Pyrrhe, malis hominibus cōfidere vidēris, bonis bellum infers. Cōsul Rōmānus tē monet ut mājore cum diligentiā salūtī tuae cōsulās. Hic medicus tam nostrae cōsuētūdinis imperitus erat ut nōn sciret Rōmānōs nullā aliā ratiōne quam virtūte hostēs sūperāre cōsuēvisse." His litterīs acceptis, Pyrrhus māgnā vōce dixit facilius esse sōlem ā cursū āvertere (*to turn aside*) quam Fabriciō persuādere ut injūriam ūllam faceret.

Post complūrēs annōs, cum jam Rōmānī nūllō modō hīs victōriis commovērī vidērentur, Pyrrhus, tertiō proeliō superātus, ab Italiā discēdere cōstituit, neque postea (*thereafter*) populō Rōmānō bellum inferre ausus est.

LESSON LXXV.

GERUND.

443.

Paradigms.

GERUND.

	<i>Genitive.</i>	<i>Dative.</i>	<i>Accusative.</i>	<i>Ablative.</i>
<i>Conj. I.</i>	amandī	amandō	amandum	amandō
<i>Conj. II.</i>	monendī	monendō	monendum	monendō
<i>Conj. III.</i>	regendī	regendō	regendum	regendō
<i>Conj. IV.</i>	audiendī	audiendō	audiendum	audiendō
<i>Conj. III. in -iō</i>	capiendī	capiendō	capiendum	capiendō
Ferō	ferendī	ferendō	ferendum	ferendō
Eō	eundī	eundō	eundum	eundō

DEPONENTS.

<i>Conj. I.</i>	cōnandī	cōnandō	cōnandum	cōnandō
<i>Conj. II.</i>	verendī	verendō	verendum	verendō
<i>Conj. III.</i>	sequendī	sequendō	sequendum	sequendō
<i>Conj. IV.</i>	sortiendī	sortiendō	sortiendum	sortiendō
<i>Conj. III. in -ior</i>	patiendī	patiendō	patiendum	patiendō

a. The *Gerund* is a verbal noun found only in the genitive, dative, accusative and ablative singular. It is formed from the present stem and belongs to the active voice, being one of the few active forms possessed by deponent verbs. Of the irregular verbs, only **ferō** and **eō** have the gerund.

444.

Illustrative Examples.

Pūgnandī cupidī sunt, *they are fond of fighting.*

Pūgnandī causā prōgrediuntur, *they advance for the purpose of fighting (or, in order to fight).*

Ad pūgnandum inūtilēs erant, } *they were useless for*
Ad pūgnam inūtilēs erant, } *fighting.*

- a. The Latin gerund corresponds closely in use to the English gerund or verbal noun in *-ing*.* It seldom occurs except in the genitive with adjectives and nouns (especially with *causa*), and in the accusative with the preposition *ad*, meaning *with a view to, for*.†

445. VOCABULARY.

<i>bellō, āre, āvī, ātum,</i>	<i>make war.</i>
<i>dīmicō, āre, āvī, ātum,</i>	<i>fight, engage.</i>
<i>frūmentor, āri, ātus sum,</i>	<i>forage.</i>
<i>initium, ī, n.,</i>	<i>beginning.</i>
<i>nāvigō, āre, āvī, ātum,</i>	<i>sail (with in and acc. = to).</i>
<i>praedor, āri, us sum,</i>	<i>plunder, pillage.</i>

Phrases: facultātem dare, } give an opportunity.
potestātem facere, }
finem facere, make an end of, put an end to
(with genitive).
initium facere, be the first to, set the example
of (with genitive).

EXERCISES.

446.

I.

- A.—1. Reliquās nāvēs parātās ad nāvīgandum invēnit.
 2. Cōgnōverat equitātum praedandī frūmentandīque causā trāns flūmen missum esse. 3. Spērābat fore

*The distinction between the participle and the gerund, both ending in English in *-ing*, though with different endings in Latin, should be carefully observed. Contrast the following:

PARTICIPLE.	GERUND.
<i>He saw them fleeing.</i>	<i>They are ashamed of fleeing.</i>
<i>Rising early, we set out at once.</i>	<i>Rising early will be beneficial.</i>
<i>We lost sight of those crossing the river.</i>	<i>We lost much time in crossing the river.</i>

†The nominative of the gerund is replaced in Latin by the present infinitive (124); as, *Facile est haec facere, doing this is easy* (literally *to do this is easy*).

nūllam fugiendī facultātem. 4. Cōpiās bellandī causā trādūxerat. 5. Hunc ad ēgrediendum idōneum locum arbitrat̄ur. 6. In mediis Belgārum finibus hiemandi causā cōsēderat. 7. Altera pars exercitūs itinere prohibenda est. 8. Caesar omnibus obsidibus quī apud sē erant discēdendī potestātem fēcit. 9. Cum hostēs trāseundi initium nōn fēcissent, Caesar suōs intrā castra redūxit. 10. Monet eōs ut finem ōrandī faciant.

B.—11. Ea quae ad oppūgnandum ūsuī erant, comparāre coepit. 12. Equitēs frūmentandī causā praemitendī erant. 13. In hīs locis legiōnem hiemandī causā collocat. 14. Cūr nōn flendi finem faciunt? 15. Spē bellandī dējectī erant. 16. Potestās revertendī decrat. 17. Helvētīi erant tam bellandī cupidī ut continenter finitimis bellum inferrent. 18. Cotīdiē instrūctā aciē, pūgnandī potestātem facit. 19. Cum finem oppūgnandī nox fēcisset, lēgātī dē dēditione ad eum vērunt. 20. Quīnque cohortēs, quās nōn satis firmās ad dīmīcandum esse existimābat, praesidiō castris reliquit.

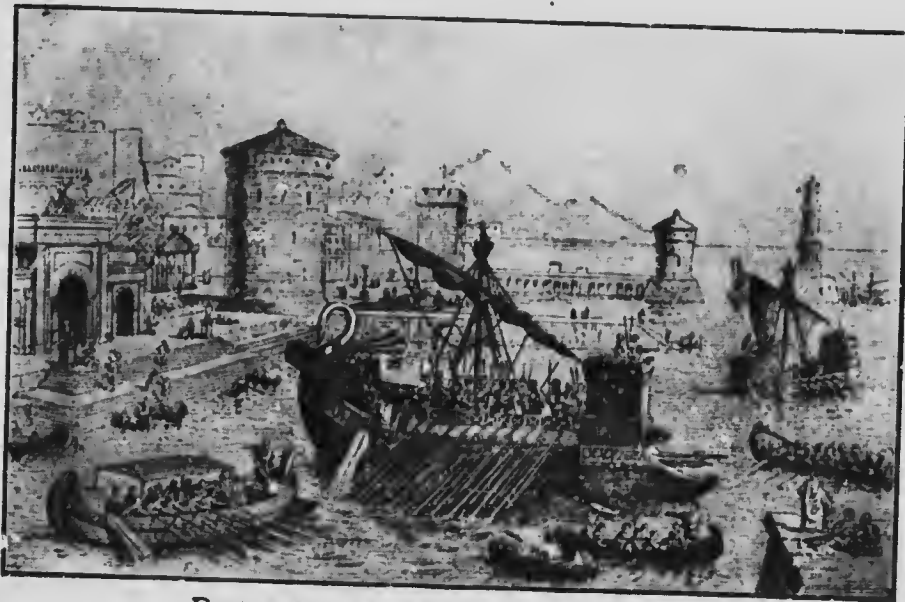
447.

II.

A.—1. They had been summoned for the purpose of consulting. 2. Several ships had been shattered, and the rest were useless for sailing. 3. They again left the camp in order to pillage. 4. He is desirous of returning here. 5. After that time there will not be an opportunity of coming. 6. The example of fleeing is set by the cavalry. 7. They are equal neither in number nor in zeal for* fighting. 8. These nations are eager for making war, but they are not ready for (ad) war. 9. No opportunity of leaping down is given. 10. He perceived that those who had crossed the river in order to forage had not yet returned.

*See 432, N.B.

B.—11. For these reasons the difficulty of sailing was very great. 12. He had now got suitable weather for setting out. 13. The spirit of the enemy is so ready for engaging, that time is lacking for these matters. 14. This was the reason for (*literally* cause of) crossing. 15. They have not yet put an end to the pursuit (*literally* made an end of following). 16. Which of the two was the first to set out? 17. Large forces had assembled for the purpose of making war. 18. Suddenly making a sally, they left the enemy no opportunity of finding out what was being done. 19. They are skilled both in resisting and in pursuing. 20. They scarcely ventured to send an embassy for the purpose of persuading Caesar not to advance.



Portus et Classis: Harbor and Fleet.

LESSON LXXVI.

GERUNDIVE CONSTRUCTION.

448. In the sentences of the previous lesson no example occurred of a gerund with an object in the accusative, such as, **His potestātem facit lēgātōs mittendī**, *he gives them the opportunity of sending envoys*. This construction is found in Latin, but as a rule is avoided (invariably so after prepositions).

In preference to the gerund governing the accusative, Latin uses the gerundive construction (449).

449. Illustrative Examples.

Summa erat difficultās *the difficulty of building the*
 { **faciendī pontis,** *bridge was very great.*
 { **(faciendī pontem),**

Lēgātōs ad eum misērunt *they sent envoys to him for*
 { **pācis petendae causā,** *the purpose of seeking*
 { **(pācem petendī causā),** *peace.*

Nāvēs sunt inūtilēs ad cōpiās *the ships are useless for*
portandās, *carrying troops.*

a. In all such sentences as these, Latin prefers not to use the gerund governing a substantive in the accusative (as in the phrases in parentheses), but instead, puts the substantive in the case in which the gerund would have been, and uses the gerundive in agreement with it. This usage is termed the *Gerundive Construction*.*

450. (a) A more literal rendering of the Latin sentences in 449 would be as follows :—

The difficulty of the bridge to be built was very great ;
They send envoys to him for the sake of peace to be sought ;
The ships are useless with a view to troops to be carried.

* With intransitive verbs, including those like **persuādēō** which take the dative case (355), the gerund, not the gerundive construction, is used.

One should in all cases, however, translate the gerundive construction as he would the corresponding construction with the gerund, *i.e.* by a verbal noun in *-ing* in the active voice followed by an object.

(b) The same meaning is thus expressed by two widely differing grammatical constructions :—

The gerund is a verbal *noun*, of the *active* voice, governing its object ; the gerundive is a verbal *adjective*, of the *passive* voice, agreeing with its substantive.

451. It should be observed that the gerund and the gerundive with **causā** or with **ad** furnish additional ways of expressing purpose in Latin ; these constructions are confined, however, to short clauses. Thus the sentence, *They sent envoys to him for the purpose of seeking peace*, may be translated :—

Lēgātōs ad eum misērunt	{	pācis petendae causā (449)
		ad pācem petendam (449)
		ut pācem peterent (386)
		quī pācem peterent (388)

(For a fifth method see 470.)

N.B.—Here also should be reviewed the passive periphrastic conjugation, the other common use of the gerundive (346-348).

452. VOCABULARY.

occupātus, a, um, *occupied, busy, engaged.*

spatium, ī, n., *space, time, interval.*

Phrases : praedam faciō, obtain plunder.

tempus annī, *season, time of year.*

rēs cōficiō, *complete arrangements, carry out plans.*

N.B.—**Spatium** is chiefly used of the time required or left for doing something, or of an interval of time.

EXERCISES.

453.

I.

A.—1. In agris vāstandis occupāti erant. 2. Rūrsus ad insequendōs hostēs proficiscitur. 3. Caesar in his locis nāvium parandārum causā morābātur. 4. Quanta praedae faciendae facultās darētur dēmōstrāvērunt. 5. A Caesare petēbant ut ad hās rēs cōficiendās sibi trīduī spatium daret. 6. Spē expūgnandī oppidī adductus, mājōrēs cōpiās cōgere coepit. 7. Omnia deerant quae ad pontem faciendum ūsuī erant. 8. Praedandī ac bellī inferendī causā trānsierant.

B.—9. Ad eam regiōnem vāstandam equitātum ēmisit. 10. Ejus locī relinquendī facultās paucis dabitur. 11. Nāvēs lātiōrēs faciendae sunt ad multitudinem equōrum trānsportandam. 12. Nēmīnem bellī inferendī causā in Britanniam trānsitūrum cōfidēbant. 13. Nōne dixistis vōs esse ad bellum gerendum paratissimōs? 14. Dē expūgnandō oppidō et dē flūmine trāsenndō hōc cōsilium inierat. 15. Ad eās rēs cōficiendās negant trīduum sibi satis esse. 16. Multis dē causis acciderat ut subitō Gallī bellī renovandī populōque Rōmānō resistendī cōsilium caperent.

454.

II.

A.—1. They assemble from all sides to defend the town (the camp, the province, the fortifications, their allies). 2. The next day he set out for the province in order to ask aid. 3. On account of the season he had no opportunity of waging war. 4. They had formed this plan of injuring the enemy. 5. They are occupied in fortifying the camp and in foraging. 6. Time had not been given them for (ad) drawing their swords or hurling their missiles. 7. He answered that this legion should be sent for the purpose of seeking supplies.

B.—9. A young man of great influence among the Gauls is chosen to carry out these plans. 10. The opportunity must not be given them of marching through the province. 11. Raising a shout, they hasten to the edge (*literally* beginning) of the woods in order to give aid. 12. He sends several scouts in advance to ascertain these things. 13. In forming their plans they never take thought for themselves. 14. The season was scarcely suitable for sailing to Britain. 15. As time had not been left for encouraging the soldiers, he at once gave the signal for (*literally* of) joining battle. 16. He chose a suitable place before the camp for drawing up the line of battle.

LESSON I XXVII.

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS. REVIEW OF PRONOUNS.

455.

Paradigm.

THE INDEFINITE PRONOUN, **quis**.

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i>	{ quis	qua	quid	quī	quae	qua
	{ quī	(quae)	quod			(quae)
<i>Gen.</i>	cūjus	cūjus	cūjus	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	cui	cni	cui	quibus	quibus	quibus
<i>Acc.</i>	{ quem	quam	quid	quōs	quās	qua
	{		quod			(quae)
<i>Abl.</i>	quō	quā	quō	quibus	quibus	quibus

Compare the declension of **quis** indefinite with that of **quis** interrogative (341) and **quī** relative (254).

The forms **quis** and **quid** are used as pronouns, **quī** and **quod** as pronominal adjectives in agreement with a noun. The feminine is used only as an adjective.

456. (a) Certain compounds also of **quis** or **qui** are used as indefinite pronouns. Such are :—

aliquis, aliqui	aliqua	aliquid, aliquod
quisquam		quidquam (quicquam)
quisque	quaeque	quidque, quodque
quidam	quaedam	quiddam, quoddam
quivis	quaevis	quidvis, quodvis

(b) **Aliqui** and the forms with **quod** are used as adjectives. It should be further noticed that only **quis** and **aliquis** have **qua** in the nominative singular feminine and nominative and accusative plural neuter ; the other compounds have **quae**.

(c) **Aliquis** is declined in every respect like **quis**. **Quisquam**, **quisque**, **quidam** and **quivis** are declined like **quis** or **qui** with the syllables **-quam**, **-que**, **-dam** and **-vis** respectively suffixed to each form. But **quisquam** has only the masculine and neuter singular in use, and in the declension of **quidam**, as in that of **idem** (306), **m** becomes **n** before **d**, e.g. **quendam** for **quemdam**.

(d) Another indefinite pronoun is **uterque**, **utraque**, **utrumque**, a compound of **uter**, and declined like it (205, 208).

457.

Illustrative Examples.

Cohortem ibi collocavit nē quis flūmen trānsiret, *he stationed a cohort there lest anyone should cross the river.*

Negat sē cuiquam nocuisse, *he denies that he has injured anyone.*

Negat se ūllī civitātī nocuisse, *he denies that he has injured any state.*

Ad quemvis numerum hostium adire audent, *they dare to advance against any number of the enemy.*

- a. Of the various Latin words meaning *any*, **quis** is used after **sī**, **nisi**, **nē** and **num**; **quisquam** is used as a pronoun and **ūllus** as an adjective, in negative sentences*, where the idea of *no one* or *none* is suggested; **quīvis** (meaning *anyone you wish*) is used in affirmative sentences, where the idea of *any and every* is suggested.

458.

Illustrative Examples.

- Aliquis reperiētur,** *some one will be found.*
Nōnnūllōs ex suis āmittunt, *they lose some of their men.*
Quīdam Gallus dēligitur, *a certain Gaul is chosen.*

- a. **Aliquis** (generally singular) means *some or other*, as opposed to *none*, but quite indefinite. **Nōnnūlli** (generally plural) has the force of *some few, a number*. **Quīdam** means *some, or a certain number*, of what is not specified, but might be specified more exactly if necessary. *Some . . . others* is to be translated by **alii . . . alii** (207).

459.

Illustrative Examples.

- Militum quemque cōsistere jubet,** *he orders each of the soldiers to take up his position.*
In utrāque ripā flūminis dīmicābant, *they were fighting on each bank (or on both banks) of the river.*

- a. Of the two Latin words meaning *each*, **quisque** is used when more than two are spoken of, and is especially frequent with the reflexive†; **uterque** means *each of two*, and thus, by a free translation, *both*. Compare **uter** and **neuter** (208).

* This will include clauses containing such words as **vix**, **nequē** and **sine**.

† **Quisque** regularly follows the reflexive, as **sibi quemque, suum cuique**.

460. The various classes of pronouns should now be reviewed. The pronouns are classified as follows:—

Personal pronouns (266, 267).

Reflexive pronouns (277, 278).

Possessive pronouns (279-281).

Demonstrative pronouns (292, 293; 306, 307).

Relative pronouns (254, 255).

Interrogative pronouns (340, 341.)

Indefinite pronouns (455-459)

EXERCISES.

461.

I.

A.—1. Stationēs positae sunt nē qua subitō ēruptiō fieret. 2. Sibi quemque cōsulere jussit. 3. Cuidam ex equitibus persuādet ut sēcum proficiscātur. 4. Neque obsidēs vōbīs dabimus neque cūjusquam imperiō pārēbimus. 5. Sic accidit ut neque hōc neque superiōre annō ūlla omninō nāvis āmitterētur. 6. Aliquōs ex utrāque nāvi ēgredientēs cōspexit. 7. Cōsiliō eōrum probātō, ipse eōdem itinere in prōvinciam nostram revertitur. 8. Accidit ut nōnnulli militēs praesidiō relictī essent. 9. Postulāsne ā mē nē quam multitudinem hominum ex Germāniā in Galliam trādūcam? 10. Equitēs post fugam suōrum sē in finēs Germānōrum recēperant, sēque cum iis conjūxerant.

B.—11. Ob eam rem eundem numerum obsidum cuique civitātī imperat. 12. Clāmōre sublātō, ab utrōque latere impetum fēcērunt. 13. Cum quibusdam prīncipibus vult agere. 14. Ad hunc sē ab illō omnēs convertunt. 15. Praestat quidvis patī quam nōs dēdere. 16. Sī quā in parte nostrī laborāre aut graviter premī vidēbuntur, vōs subsidiō mittam. 17. Quantam quisque multitudinem ad id bellum pollicitus

esset, cōgnōverant. 18. Ē suis aliquem ad tē mittet.
 19. Alii spērant sē bellum sine ūllō labōre et periculō
 cōfectūrōs. 20. Ācerrimē reliquī resistēbant neque
 quisquam proeliō excēdēbat.

462.

I.

A.—1. He says that he cannot give any lands to us.
 2. For that reason he summoned to him the leading men
 of each state. 3. The leaders of both armies (*literally*
 each army) are unwilling to set the example of recalling
 the cavalry. 4. On the same day a means of approach
 was observed by a certain soldier. 5. We hope to have
 some opportunity of following. 6. He ordered all the
 horses to be removed, lest any hope remain (*literally*
 be left) in flight. 7. Embassies were sent to him from
 some (other, the other, certain, these, the same, both,
 no) states. 8. Some were unwilling to give up their
 arms, others preferred to surrender. 9. Scarcely any-
 one visits that island except sailors.

B.—10. You must build the ships sufficiently strong
 to stand any storm. 11. He himself informed us
 that all the other Belgians were in arms, and that the
 Germans had joined them. 12. Certain of these came
 to him that same day. 13. They asked him to choose
 some place for the meeting; they ask me not to choose
 anyone for this business. 14. They compel us to report
 what each of us has heard about each matter. 15. If
 anyone learns anything, he will report (it) to the
 magistrates. 16. Our men are hard pressed and no
 (*literally* and not any) reinforcements can be sent. 17.
 He begged that they should injure no one (*literally* that
 they should not injure anyone). 18. He advised them
 to say nothing.

LESSON LXXVIII.

IMPERATIVE. SUBJUNCTIVE IN INDEPENDENT CLAUSES

463.

Paradigma.

THE IMPERATIVE MOOD.

	(a) <i>Active Voice.</i>		(b) <i>Irregular Verbs.</i>		
	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	
<i>Conf. I.</i>	amā	amāte	Sum	es	este
<i>Conf. II.</i>	monē	monēte	Nōlō	nōli	nōlite
<i>Conf. III.</i>	rege	regite	Eō	i	ite
<i>Conf. IV.</i>	audi	audite	Ferō	fer*	ferte
<i>Conf. III. (in -lō)</i>	cape	capite			

	(c) <i>Passive Voice.</i>		(d) <i>Deponents.</i>	
	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Conf. I.</i>	amāre	amāmini	cōnāre	cōnāmini
<i>Conf. II.</i>	monēre	monēmini	verēre	verēmini
<i>Conf. III.</i>	regere	regimini	sequere	sequimini
<i>Conf. IV.</i>	audire	audimini	sortire	sortimini
<i>Conf. III. (in -lor)</i>	capere	capimini	patere	patimini

a. In the case of the regular verbs, notice the relation in form of the endings of the singular of the imperative (active, passive and deponent) to the endings of the present infinitive active (122), and also of the endings of the plural of the imperative (passive and deponent) to the endings of the second plural present indicative passive (165).

464.

Illustrative Examples.

M ihi crēde,	<i>believe me.</i>
Ē gredere ex oppidō,	<i>leave the town.</i>
N ōlī ex oppidō ēgredī,	<i>do not leave the town.</i>
N ōlite cēdere,	<i>do not yield.</i>

* The imperative singular of **dīcō**, **dīcō** and **faciō** is similarly shortened to **dīcē**, **dīcē** and **facē**.

- a. The simple imperative is used, as in these sentences, to express commands and entreaties, while in prohibitions (*i.e.* negative commands and entreaties) the imperative of **nōlō** is used with a complementary infinitive.

465. Illustrative Examples.

Redeāmus, *let us return.*
Captivus interficiātur, *let the captive be put to death.*
Nē redire audeant, *let them not venture to return.*

- a. While the subjunctive in Latin is most commonly found in dependent sentences, it is also used in independent sentences with various meanings. One such usage is illustrated in these sentences, namely, that which is sometimes termed the *Volitive Subjunctive* (from **volō**, *I will*). The volitive subjunctive is used in the present tense (a) in the first person (plural) to express an exhortation, and (b) in the third person (singular or plural) to express a command. The negative is **nē**, not **nōn**; the subject is of course in the nominative (contrast the English construction).*

466. Illustrative Examples.

Facultās nōbīs dētur, *may an opportunity be given us.*
Incolumēs redeātis, *may you return in safety.*
Nē hōc accidat, *may this not happen.*

- a. The present subjunctive is also used independently to express a wish that something may or may not take place, the negative being **nē**. This usage is termed the *Optative Subjunctive* (from **optō**, *I desire*).

* When the subjunctive expresses an exhortation, it is often termed the *Hortatory Subjunctive*, and when expressing a command the *Jussive Subjunctive*, from **hortor** and **jubeō** respectively.

EXERCISES.

467.

I.

A.—1. Māgnā vōce suōs hortātur, "In fluctūs dē-silite, militēs. Nōlite dubitāre nāvī ēgredi." 2. Nē in dēditiōnem veniāmus. 3. Nē quod incommodum accipiant. 4. Auxilium nōbīs fer, Caesar; pedem referte, militēs. 5. Omnis senātus necētur. 6. Hōc utrique ūsū sit. 7. Adorīmini agmen novissimum. 8. Sīgna convertite; sīgna inferantur. 9. Nōli perturbārī; gladiū dēstringe. 10. Aliud cōnsilium incāmus. 11. Ite; redite; revertimini. 12. Sibi quisque cōsulat.

B.—13. Tertiā initā vigiliā, loca superiōra occupentur. 14. Finem facite dīmicandī; nōlite initium facere fugae. 15. Alter equitātūi praesit, alter cohortibus. 16. Patere nōs praedam facere. 17. Hās litterās dēfer ad mātrem meam. 18. Omnī periculō liberer. 19. Inimicī populī Rōmānī civitate expellantur. 20. Hārum rerum gestārum nōlite memoriā dēpōnere; memoria amicitiae nostrae semper retineātur. 21. Rē frūmentāriā nē interclūdāmur. 22. Aliquam facultātem nōbīs dā praedae faciendae. 23. Bonō animō es. 24. Haec, quae petimus, impetrēmus.

468.

II.

A.—1. Let us await the fleet there. 2. Let us not delay here (any) longer. 3. Do not make war on us. 4. May they not be put to flight; may they not suffer defeat. 5. Set out along with us. 6. Be prudent; do not be bold. 7. May you attain your freedom. 8. Let someone be present. 9. Spare us; do not injure anyone. 10. At the same time let an attack be made on the unprotected flank. 11. Let us not despair of safety;

do not despair of the state. 12. Let the forces be increased; may the number of defenders increase.

B. — 13. Let us not turn and flee. 14. Appoint a day for the meeting. 15. May your influence be very strong with them. 16. Set sail at midnight; disembark just before dawn. 17. Let the legion be led thither in light marching order. 18. Follow closely the Gauls fleeing towards the river; do not give them any opportunity of fleeing into Germany. 19. Let us take up arms at the beginning of spring. 20. May we not be disappointed in this hope. 21. Do not fear for the ships. 22. Let us keep the Romans from marching. 23. Abandon the assault. 24. Let bad citizens lose their citizenship.

LESSON LXXIX.

SUPINE. REVIEW OF VERB-FORMS.

469.

Paradigm.

THE SUPINE.

Conj. I. Conj. II. Conj. III. Conj. IV. Conj. III.
(in -iō.)

Acc.	amātum	monitum	rēctum	auditum	captum
Abl.	amātū	monitū	rēctū	auditū	captū

- a. The *Supine* is a verbal noun (with active force) of the fourth declension, and found only in the accusative and ablative singular.
- b. The principal parts of the verb include one which is identical in form with the supine, and which is therefore said to furnish the supine stem. But as the supine is a form of rare occurrence in Latin, many grammars prefer to regard this principal part as the neuter singular of the perfect participle passive, and to speak therefore of the participial (not the supine) stem.

470. Illustrative Examples.

Lēgātōs ad eum misērunt pācem petitum, they sent envoys to him to seek peace.

Facile est factū, it is easy to do (literally in the doing).

- a. The accusative supine is used, as in the first sentence, to denote purpose, after verbs of motion, such as **veniō, mittō, eō**.
- b. The ablative supine is used, as in the second sentence, to state in what respect a statement or term is applicable. Compare the ablative of specification (414). This usage is found chiefly with the supines **factū** and **dictū**, after such adjectives as **facilis, difficilis** and **optimus**.
- c. The accusative supine furnishes a fifth (though infrequent) mode of expressing purpose, in addition to those given in 451.

471. (a) With the exception of the comparatively rare future imperative (active and passive) and future infinitive passive, all the regular forms of the Latin verb have now been studied, and may be reviewed at this stage.

(b) The Latin verb has :—

two voices, Active and Passive (Deponent verbs being an important exception);
four regular conjugations (including the verbs of the third conjugation in **-iō**); in addition to the regular conjugations, there are also the active and passive periphrastic conjugations, and certain irregular verbs, especially **sum, possum, ferō, eō, fiō, volō, nōlō** and **mālō**.

the indicative mood (active and passive), with six tenses (present, imperfect, future, perfect, pluperfect and future perfect);

- the subjunctive mood (active and passive), with four tenses (present, imperfect, perfect and pluperfect);
 the imperative mood (active and passive), with two divisions sometimes called present and future;
 the infinitive (active and passive), with three tenses (present, perfect and future);
 the participles, including the present and future participles of the active voice, and the perfect participle and the gerundive of the passive voice.
 the gerund and the supine of the active voice.

472. VOCABULARY.

nisi, *if not; unless, except.*

rogō, āre, āvī, ātum, *ask.**

vīs, irregular, f., in singular, *force, violence, might;*
 in plural, *strength, vigor.*

N.B.—**Vīs** has in the singular the nominative **vīs**, accusative **vim**, and ablative **vī**, in common use; the plural is **vīrēs, vīrium, vīribus, vīrēs, vīrēs, vīribus.**

EXERCISES.

473.

I.

A.—1. Dum ea geruntur, legiō ex cōsuētūdine ūna frūmentātum missa est. 2. Facilius est dietū quam factū. 3. Nāvēs factae sunt ad quamvis vim perferendam. 4. Lēgātōs ad eōs mittit, rōgātum ut sibi mīlitibusque parcant. 5. Vī coāctī erant commeātum ad eum portāre. 6. Negant sē quidquam nisi commūnī cōsiliō āctīrōs esse. 7. Principātū dējectī, † novīs rēbus studēbant. 8. Pedestrēs cōpiās ēductūrus est; ab hōe cōsiliō dēterrendus est. 9. Respondet optimum ‡ factū esse flūmen ponte jungere. 10. Vīrēs mīlitum integrae esse videntur.

* **Rogō** is used like both **petō** and **quaerō** (126. fn.).

† Translate **dējectō** here by *deprive*.

‡ Translate *the best thing to do*; similarly 19.

B.—11. Cēterī, cum haec animadvertissent, sua omnia in oppida contulērunt. 12. Scīsne quō eās? Num terrēmini? Nōnne ūtilissimum erit? 13. Datō signō, ē castrīs ērumpant; ēruptiōnem faciant; ēruptiō fiat. 14. Eum locum, quem probāverat, duplici mūrō firmāre instituit. 15. His rēbus permōtī, māgnopere perturbābantur; nāvibus verēbar. 16. Ubi habitātis? Incolimus extrēmōs finēs Belgārum. 17. Gallia est divisa in partēs trēs. 18. Monitum vēnimus tē, nōn ōrātum. 19. Facile factū est propius accēdere. 20. Lēgātī vōbis ad Caesarem satis faciendī causā mittendī erant.

474.

II.

A.—1. He sends out five cohorts to forage. 2. Nothing is easier to say. 3. They ask what is best to do. 4. Being unable to defend themselves, they sent envoys to Caesar to ask aid. 5. So great a storm has arisen that we cannot endure the violence of the waves. 6. What do you wish except to seize our lands by (per) violence. 7. No one has yielded; some have fallen. 8. We shall be seen by someone; we were approaching the sea. 9. We found the soldiers occupied in pitching the camp. 10. They met the foot-soldiers fleeing. 11. This report will be borne to the most distant regions.

B.—12. They had rushed out of the camp that they might not be surrounded. 13. The swiftest of the warships had been shattered; a shout arises. 14. Let us dare to endure anything; we shall go out (exeō) lest we hear anything. 15. He put his brother in command of the left wing; he himself was in command of the right. 16. They remember that this will be very difficult to do. 17. The commanders of cavalry had not yet perceived what was being done (*use both*)

agō and faciō). 18. He is said to have been superior in strength of body. 19. They will surround (*use both circumveniō and circumdō*); they will restore; they will return (*use both redeō and revertor*). 20. On his approach they send envoys to ask reinforcements, that they may be able to withstand the might of the enemy.

LESSON LXXX.

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES. REVIEW OF SUBJUNCTIVE.

475. A *conditional sentence* is a complex sentence consisting of two clauses (*a*) a subordinate clause containing some supposition, and introduced usually in English by *if* or *unless*, in Latin by **sī** or **nisi**; (*b*) a principal clause containing the conclusion which follows the supposition. These clauses are termed respectively the *Protasis* and the *Apodosis*.

In conditional sentences in Latin both the indicative and the subjunctive are used, but regularly the same mood occurs in both clauses, that is, either both clauses have the indicative or both have the subjunctive.

476. Illustrative Examples.

Sī Rōmānus cīvis est, liber est, *if he is a Roman citizen, he is free.*

Sī hōc fēcērunt, inimicī erant, *if they did this, they were enemies.*

- a.* These sentences present a form of conditional sentence referring to present or past time, which states what logically follows upon something which may or may not be true. The indicative mood is used in both English and Latin, the terms having their usual values.

477.

Illustrative Examples.

SI Caesar adesset, acrius pugnarent, *if Caesar were present, they would fight more vigorously.*

SI Caesar adfuisset, acrius pugnāvissent, *if Caesar had been present, they would have fought more vigorously.*

- a. These sentences also refer to present or past time, but they do not deal with a supposed case which may or may not be true. Rather, it is implied that as a matter of fact Caesar was *not* present, and therefore the fighting was *not* so vigorous. In conditional sentences *contrary to fact*, Latin uses the subjunctive in both clauses, the imperfect subjunctive for present time, the pluperfect subjunctive for past time.

478.

Illustrative Examples.

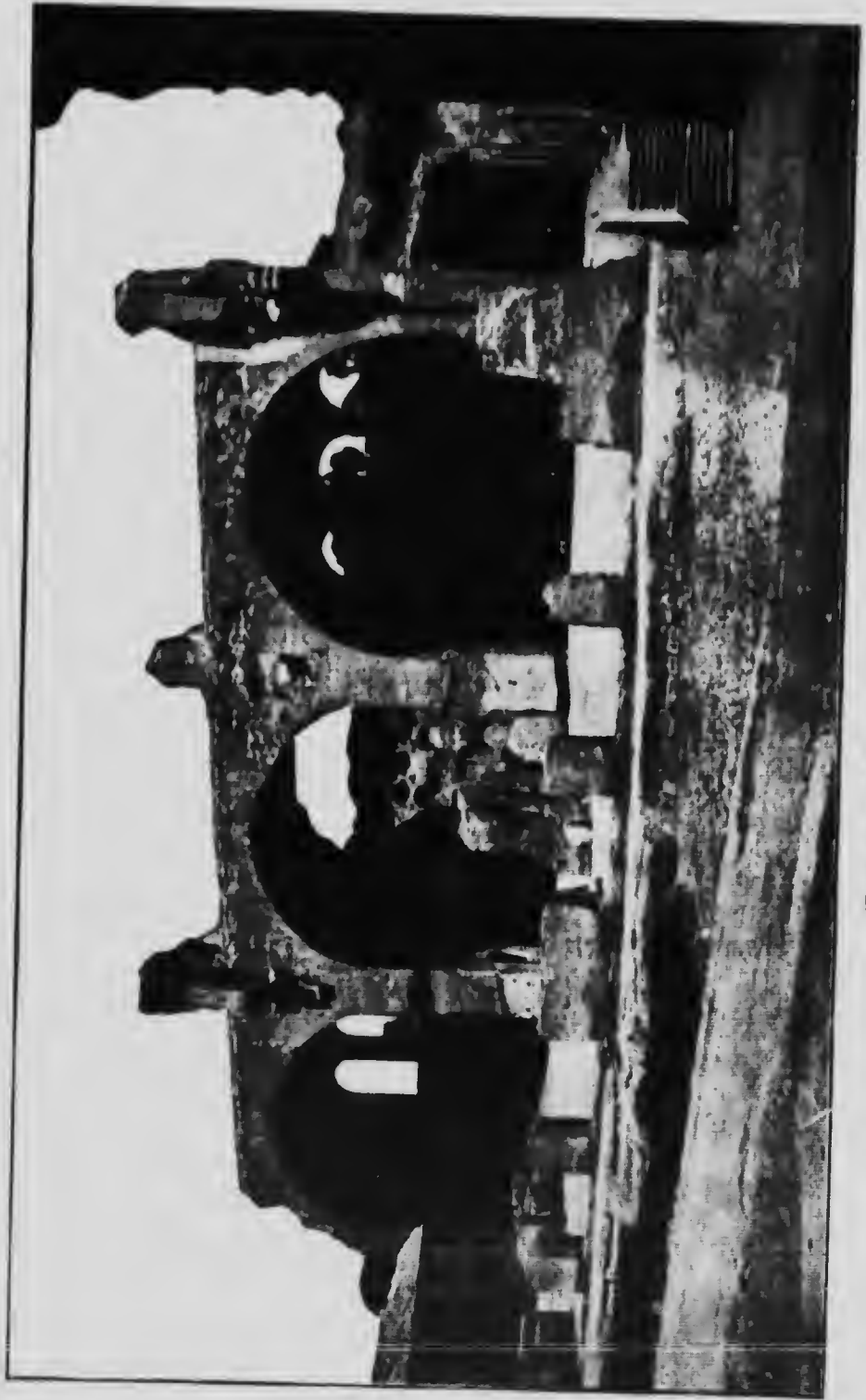
(1) **SI obsidēs miserint, pācem faciēmus,** *if they send hostages, we shall make peace.*

SI amici esse vidēbuntur, cōplās redūcet, *if they (shall) seem to be friendly, he will lead back his troops.*

(2) **SI obsidēs mittant, pācem faciāmus,** *if they were to send hostages, we should make peace.*

SI amici esse videantur, cōplās redūcat, *if they should seem to be friendly, he would lead back his troops.*

- a. All these conditional sentences refer to the future. The two groups of suppositions and conclusions relate to the same state of affairs, but the latter group (2) refers to them less simply and directly than the former (1), treating them rather as conceivable cases. These two groups are often distinguished as the *more vivid* and the *less vivid* form of future conditions.



THE BASILICA OF CONSTANTINE.

b. It will be noticed that in the more vivid future conditional sentences, English ordinarily uses *shall* or *will*, and in the less vivid, *should* or *would* or *were to*; and further that in the protasis of the more vivid form Latin has the future or future perfect indicative (for the use of these tenses review 224), and in both clauses of the less vivid form the present subjunctive.

479. Two methods of classifying these four kinds of conditional sentences may be suggested:—

a. First method:

Present or Past Time	{ Simple (476). Contrary to Fact (477).
Future Time	{ More vivid (478, 1). Less vivid (478, 2).

b. Second method:

Logical	{ Present or past time (476). Future time (478, 1).
Ideal (478, 2).	
Unreal (477).	

480. The following uses of the Latin subjunctive have now been studied:—

In indirect questions (362).

In clauses of purpose—

adverbial, with **ut** or **nē** (386).

relative, with **quī** (388).

substantive, with **ut** or **nē** (424).

In clauses of result (371).

With **cum**, causal or temporal (397).

In subordinate clauses in indirect discourse (408).

In conditional sentences (477, 478).

In independent clauses of exhortation, command or wish (465, 466).

EXERCISES.

481.

I.

A.—1. Māgna praedae faciendae facultās dabitur, si Rōmānōs castris expulerimus. 2. Si hōc fēcissent, viribus corporum praestitissent. 3. Si periculōs i hōc esse existimās, cūr nōn aliquem mittis qui auxiliū rōget? 4. Si primī ōrdinēs graviter prementur, auxiliū ferēmus. 5. Si hanc rem impetret, omni periculō liberētur. 6. Nisi subsidium noctū missum esset, diūtius vim hostium sustinēre nōn potuissēmus. 7. Etiam si ācerrimē factus erit impetus, pedem nōn referēmus sed pro castris pūgnantēs cadēmus. 8. Si obsidēs ā vōbis Caesari dentur, ut ea quae polliceāmini vōs factūrōs intellegat, pācem vōbiscum faciat. 9. Hunc collem si tenēbunt nostrī, hostēs aquā commeātūque prohibēbunt. 10. Si hōc fiat, omninō spēs fugae tollātur.

B.—11. Hāc orātiōne quam in conciliō habuerat, persuāserat Helvētiis ut finibus suis exirent. 12. Cum jam in cōspectum agminis nostrī vēnissent, fugā dēstitērunt. 13. Primō perspicere nōn possunt unde aut quam in partem hōc flūmen fluat. 14. Finem subsequendī faciāmus, nē ab nostris interclūdāmur. 15. Morte suōrum ita perterriti erant, ut summō tumultū ad alteram ripam trānsiissent. 16. Respondit adulēscētem summā fortitudīne dēlectum esse, Lūcium nōmine, qui apud Gallōs māgnam auctōritātem habēret. 17. Si prūdēns fuisset, sēnsisset quid hic agerētur. 18. Primum nōs cohortātus est ut ante autumaum ējus modī classem efficerēmus. 19. Renūntiant sē tēla intrā mūnitiōnēs coniecere nōn potuisse, quod castra fossā incredibili lātitudīne circumdata essent. 20. Cum haec nātiō, de quā suprā scripsimus, plūrimum tōtius ferē Galliae equitātū valeat, longē lātēque circum sē finēs vāstāverunt.

482.

II.

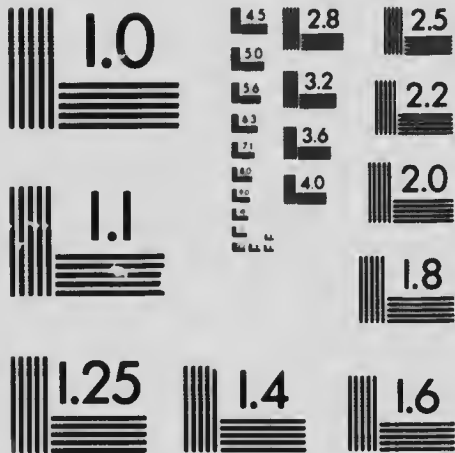
A.—1. If anything happens, I shall return here at once. 2. If anything should happen, I should return there at once. 3. If you can hear their voices, they are not far distant. 4. If you were to set out at dawn, you would reach the lake at nightfall. 5. Unless you do this, I shall go alone. 6. If they had been inexperienced in sailing, they would not have reached land so easily. 7. Since the lower part of the island faces the continent, the inhabitants would often cross over, if they were skilled in sailing. 8. If they should prefer to cross the Rhine, lands would be given them in Gaul. 9. If the number of the enemy increases, the Gauls will gather all their property into one place. 10. Thus, even if they are fond of making war or of pillaging, opportunity is lacking.

B.—11. Since Caesar himself is present, they are more eager for fighting. 12. If Caesar himself is present, they will fight with greater zeal. 13. He begged them not to seek safety in flight. 14. For these reasons, if they had attempted to cross by (per) force, we should have prevented (them). 15. Because of the season, let them not attempt to visit the most distant nations. 16. These reported that they had found all the troops occupied in foraging, except those who had been left to guard the baggage. 17. He commands the tribunes, centurions and officers of cavalry to seize the approaches and roads in a similar manner. 18. Unless the magistrates satisfy me, I shall spare no one. 19. If he should ask me what is the best thing to do, I should urge him not to set the example of flight. 20. Since all men are by nature eager for freedom, we wish to be made free.



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483.

WORD LIST VIII.

NOUNS.

aditus	modus	spatium	tumultus
diligentia	nōmen	studium	vīs
initium	ratio	subsidium	vōx

ADJECTIVES.

cupidus	imperitus	occupatus	peritus
---------	-----------	-----------	---------

PRONOUNS AND PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES.

aliquis	quis	quisque	ūllus
nōnnulli	quisquam	quivis	uterque
quidam			

VERBS

adeō	eō	intercludō	praedor
bellō	exeō	liberō	praestō
cohortor	fiō	moneō	redeō
dējiciō	frumentor	navigō	rogō
dēsistō	hortor	orō	superō
dīmicō	imperō	persuadeō	trāscō
ēgredior	ineō	petō	valeō

PREPOSITIONS.

ab	contrā	inter	praeter
ad	cum	intrā	prō
ante	dē	ob	propter
apud	ex	per	sine
circum	in	post	sub
			trāns

CONJUNCTIONS.

ac, atque	dum	neque	sed
aut	et, -que	nisi	sī
cum	nē	quod	ut

READING LESSON XV.

THE STORY OF REGULUS. (256 B.C. ; 250 B.C.)

484. VOCABULARY.

Āfrica, ae, f., *Africa.***Carthāginiēnsēs, ium, m. pl.,** *the Carthaginians* (inhabiting the city of Carthage in North Africa).**catēna, ae, f.,** *chain, fetter*; in plur. freely, *prison.***cōservō, āre, āvī, ātum,** *keep.***crūdēlis, e,** *cruel.***Graecus, ī, m.,** *Greek.***Pūnicus, a, um,** *Punic, Carthaginian.***senectūs, -tūtis, f.,** *old age.***uxor, -ōris, f.,** *wife.*

Nōnō annō primī Pūnicī bellī, quod populus Rōmānus contrā Carthāginiēnsēs gerēbat, Rōmānī cōnsilium in Āfricam trāseundī iniērunt bellī inferendī causā. Ad hās rēs cōficiendās classis trecentārum trīgintā nāvium effecta est, et plūrimī milītēs, spē praedae faciendae adductī, ad portum convēnērunt. Rēgulus cōsul, quī huic classī praefectus erat, idōneam ad nāvigandum tempestātem nactus, initā aestāte nāvēs solvit, et classe Carthāginiēnsium superātā, ad Āfricam pervēnit. Ibi milītēs, nāvibus ēgressī, complūra proelia fēcērunt et multa oppida cēpērunt. Primō Carthāginiēnsēs neque virtūte neque studiō pūgnandī Rōmānīs parēs erant. Multis incommodis acceptis, cum sē dēfendere nōn possent, lēgātōs ad Graecōs misērunt rogātum ut sibi auxilium ferrent, et aliquem mitterent quī exercitū praecesset.

Dux quīdam, Xanthippus nōmine, rei militāris perītissimus, missus est, atque proximō annō, cum jam Carthāginiēnsēs ad dīmīcandum parātōs esse

arbitrārētur, cōpiās suās contrā Rōmānōs ēdūxit, quī in agrīs vāstandīs occupātī erant. Proeliō commissō, Rōmānī tantam calamitātem accēpērunt ut ferē omnēs aut caperentur aut interficerentur. Vix duo mīlia sē ad mare recēpērunt, et Rēgulus ipse ab hostibus captus et in catēnās coniectus est.

Sed Rōmānī cōsiliō dēsistere ac finem dimicandi facere nōlēbant, atque mājōribus cōpiīs coāctīs bellum renovāvērunt. Post quīnque annōs Carthāginiēnsēs, māgnā acceptā calamitāte, lēgatiōnem ad senātum dē pāce mittere cōstituērunt. Simul Rēgulum adeunt et certiōrem eum dē hōc cōsiliō faciunt : “ Lēgātōs missūrī sumus Rōmānis persuādendī causā ut pācem faciant. Visne ūnā cum illis proficisci et populō Rōmānō ostendere quid optimum sit factū? Atque sī senātus quōsdam adulēscentēs nōbilēs, quī captī sunt, nōbis nōn reddiderit, hūc statim ipse redibis? Nam (*for*) nisi haec tē factūrum pollicitus eris, nōn tē ire patiēmur.”

Cum Rēgulus pollicitus esset, lēgātī profectī sunt, sed cum ad urbem vēnissent, Rēgulus nōluit in mūnitiōnēs ingredi (*to enter*), quod cīvis esse Rōmānus dēstitisset. Spērābant Carthāginiēnsēs Rēgulum, ut ipse liber fieret, Rōmānōs monitūrum esse nē captivōs retinērent, sed pācem cum hostibus cōfirmārent. Sed cum senātus quōsdam mīsit quī cum eō agerent, haec dixit : “ Monitum vōs, Patrēs, vēnī, nē pācem faciātis. Carthāginiēnsēs, proeliīs frāctī, vix ūllam spem habent neque quisquam eōrum diūtius bellandī est cupidus. Bonō animō este; cīvēs nē dē victōriā dēspērent. Nōlite captivōs reddere; virēs cūjusque illōrum integrae sunt; ego, senectūte cōfectus, ūsuī esse rei pūblīcae nūllō modō possum. Nōlite mihi timēre: praestat quidvis patī quam rei pūblīcae nocēre.”

Hæc oratione senatum persuasit ne quem captivum redderet. Atque cum nonnulli eum retinere conarentur, hortatus est amicos ut finem flendi et orandi facerent, et dixit se illo die, quo captus esset, civitatem amisisse. Tum (*then*) uxorem et liberos a complexu (*his embrace*) removit, et ad Africam rediit, nullam vi coactus praeter fidem (*pledge*) quam dederat hosti. Tamen (*and yet*) sciebat se ad certissimam mortem et ad crudelissimos hostes se reverti, sed fidem esse conservandam existimabat. Sed si sibi consulisset, non rei publicae, num fama tantae fortitudinis ad ultimas regiones perlata esset?



Templum : Temple.

SUPPLEMENTARY READING LESSONS.

CAESAR'S FIRST CAMPAIGN IN GAUL.

(B.C. 58.)

(c) The Helvetian War.

485. Helvētii proximī sunt Germānis, qui trāns Rhēnum incolunt; reliquōs Gallōs virtūte praeccēdunt, quod ferē cotidiānis proeliis cum Germānis contendunt. Sed undique loci nātūrā continentur: ūnā ex parte est flūmen Rhēnus altissimus et lātissimus; alterā* ex parte mōns Jūra altissimus; tertiā ex parte flūmen Rhodanus nostram prōvinciam† ab Helvētiis dividit. His dē causis Helvētii nōn lātē vagārī poterant, nec facile finitimis bellum inferre. Itaque, cum essent hominēs bellandī cupidī, angustōs sē finēs habēre arbitrābantur. His rēbus adductī, oppida sua omnia vicōsque incerdere et dē finibus suis cum omnibus cōpiis exīre cōstituērunt et optimam partem tōtius Galliae occupāre. Itineribus omninō duōbus domō exīre poterant; quōrum ūnum erat per Sēquanōs, angustum et difficile; alterum per prōvinciam nostram, multō facilius. Caesar, cui prōvincia Gallia eō annō dēcrēta erat, audivit Helvētiōs per prōvinciam nostram iter facere cōnārī. Statim ab urbe‡ proficiscitur et in Galliam pervenit.

486. Ubi dē ējus adventū Helvētii certiōrēs facti sunt, lēgātōs ad eum mittunt; sed Caesar negat sē posse iter ūlli per prōvinciam dare. Relinquēbātur ūna per Sēquanōs via. Mox Caesarī renūtiātur Helvētiōs per agrum Sēquanōrum iter in Santonum finēs facere, qui nōn longē ā prōvinciā nostrā absunt. Intellegēbat

* Translate by *a second* (521).

† Since 118 B.C. the southern part of Gaul had been a Roman province. (Hence the modern name *Provence*.) See map facing page 1.

‡ Rome is meant.

periculōsum prōvinciae fore, si hominēs bellicōsi, populi Rōmāni inimici, prōvinciae finitimī essent.* Ob eas causās in Italiam contendit; duās ibi legiōnēs cōscribit, et trēs ex hibernis edūcit; cum his quinque legiōnibus in Galliam per Alpēs ire contendit. Helvētīi jam per finēs Sēquanōrum suās cōpiās trādūxerant, et in Aeduōrum finēs pervēnerant, eōrumque agrōs populābantur. Itaque nē omnēs fortunae sociōrum cōsumerentur, Caesar ē castris profectus ad Helvētīos pervēnit.† Trēs jam partēs Helvētīōrum flūmen Ararim trānsierant; cēterōs aggressus, māgnam partem eōrum occidit, reliquī sēsē in proximās silvās abdidērunt. Hōc proeliō factō, ut reliquās cōpiās Helvētīōrum cōsequi posset, pontem facit, atque ita exercitum trādūcit. Tum per multōs diēs Caesar Helvētīos īnsequitur, novissimumque agmen lacessit.

487. Tandem ut rei frūmentāriae prōspiceret, iter ab Helvētīis āvertit, atque ad oppidum Aeduōrum māximum et cōpiōsissimum ire contendit. Helvētīi Rōmānōs timōre perterritōs esse et discēdere ā sē existimābant. Itaque, itinere conversō, nostrōs īnsequi ac lacessere coepērunt. Postquam id animadvertit, Caesar cōpiās suās in proximum collem subdūcit, aciemque instruit. Helvētīi impedimenta in ūnum locum contulērunt: ipsi sub primam nostram aciem successērunt. Caesar, cohortātus suōs, proelium commisit. Diū atque āriter pūgnāvērunt. Sed cum diūtius sustinēre nostrōrum impetūs nōn possent, Helvētīi lēgātōs dē dēditione ad Caesarem misērunt. Caesar Helvētīos in finēs suōs, unde profecti erant, reverti jussit, et oppida vicōsque

* Translate by *should* (or *were to*) *be*. **SI** with the imperf. or pluperf. subjunctive may represent future conditions put in indirect discourse (408).

† Translate by *came up with*.

restituere. Helvētiorum trecenta et sexāgintā octō milia domō exierant; vix centum et decem milia domum rediērunt.

(b) **The War with Ariovistus.**

488. Hōc bellō cōfectō, tōtius ferē Galliae princīpēs ad Caesarem convēnērunt atque petiērunt ut sibi auxiliū ferret contrā Ariovistum, rēgem Germānōrum, quī multa milia suōrum in Galliam trādūxisset optimumque agrum occupāvisset, atque Gallōs ex finibus pelleret. Dēmōstrant Ariovistum Gallōrum cōpiās proeliō vīcisse et nunc erūdēliter imperāre atque obsidēs* nōbilissimōrum liberōs, poscere; neque posse ējus imperium diūtius sustinēri. His rēbus cōgnitīs, Caesar Gallōrum animōs cōfirmāvit, pollicitusque est sē Galliam ab Ariovistī injūriā dēfēnsūrum. Hāc orātiōne habitā princīpēs dimisit. Simul Germānōs cōsuēscere† in Galliam trānsire populō Rōmānō periculōsum esse vidēbat, nē, cum omnem Galliam occupāvissent, in prōvinciam exirent atque inde in Italiā contenderent. Itaque cōstituit ad Ariovistum lēgātōs mittere quī ab eō postulārent ut aliquem locum colloquiō diceret.

489. Quod‡ eum nōllet Ariovistus facere, iterum ad eum Caesar lēgātōs mittit quī postulārent primum nē amplius Germānōs trāns Rhēnum in Galliam trādūceret; deinde ut obsidēs Gallīs redderet nēve bellum iīs inferret. Ad haec Ariovistus respondit sē Gallōs vīcisse atque iure bellī utī cōstituisse; sē obsidēs redditūrum nōn esse, neque Gallīs injūriā§ bellum illātūrum sī im-

* Translate by *as hostages*; for the case see 54.

† See 124.

‡ To emphasize the connection with the preceding words, Latin often uses **quī** for **hic** or **is**, placing it even before a conjunction. Here translate by *this*, literally *which*.

§ Translate by *wrongfully* (415). For **pārērent** and **vellet** see 486, fn.

periō suō pārērent ; atque si Caesar vellet scēnm con-
gredi, intellectūm quanta esset virtūs invictōrum
Germānōrum.

490. Eōdem tempore Caesar certior factus est Ger-
mānōs, qui nūper in Galliam trāsportāti essent, finēs
Aeduōrum populārī, et māgnam multitudine Suēbōrum
ad ripās Rhēnī vēnisse, qui Rhēnum trānsire cōnā-
rentur. Quibus* rēbus Caesar vehementer commōtus,
mātūrāre cōstituit, nē nova manus Suēbōrum cum
veteribus cōpiīs Ariovisti sēsē conjungeret. Itaque rē
frūmentāriā quam celerrimē comparātā, māgnis itineri-
bus ad Ariovistum contendit. Cum trīduī viam prō-
cessisset, nūntiātum est eī Ariovistum cum suis omnibus
cōpiīs ad occupandum Vesontionem, quod est oppidum
māximum Sēquanōrum, contendere. In eō oppidō
omnium rerum quae ad bellum īsuī erant summa erat
facultās, idque nātūrā loci ēgregiē mūnicbātur. Hūc
Caesar contendit, occupātōque oppidō ibi praesidium
collocat.

491. Dum paucōs diēs ibi rei frūmentāriae causā
morātur, militēs falsis rūmōribus māgnopere perturbāti
sunt. Nam Gallī ac mereātōrēs Germānōs ingenti
māgnitudine esse corporum, incredibilique virtūte prae-
dicābant. Caesar cum animadvertisset militēs propter
timōrem castra movēre ac signa contrā hostēs ferre
nōlle, convocātō conciliō, dēmōnstrat Germānōs saepe ab
Helvētiis superātōs esse, qui tamen parēs esse exercitū
Rōmānō nōn potuissent. Tum affirmāvit sē proximā
nocte quārtā vigiliā castra mōtūrum, atque si praetereā
nēmō sequeretur, tamen sē cum solā decimā legiōne
itūrum, dē quā nōn dubitāret. Hāc orātiōne habitā,

* See 489, fn. †

summa alacritās et cupiditās belli gerendi innāta est, atque quārtā vigiliā, ut * dixerat, profectus est cum omni exercitū. Septimō diē ab explorātōribus certior factus est Ariovisti cōpiās milia passuum quattuor et viginti abesse.

492. Cōgnitō Caesaris adventū, Ariovistus lēgātōs ad eum mittit quī dicerent Ariovistum, cum Caesar propius accessisset, colloquī cum eō jam velle: simul postulābat nē quem peditem ad colloquium Caesar addūceret, sed ut uterque cum equitātū veniret; verērī† sē nē per insidiās ab eō circumveniretur. Plānitēs erat māgnā inter castra Ariovisti et Caesaris. Eō uterque cum equitātū ad colloquium venit atque cum paucis equitibus in mediam plānitē prōgreditur. Reliqui equitēs mediocri intervallō‡ cōstitērunt.

493. Caesar initiō orātiōnis ostendit quanta ā sē senātūque beneficia Ariovistus accēpisset; simul docēbat Aeduōs diū sociōs populī Rōmāni fuisse. Postulāvit deinde eadem quae§ lēgātī. Ariovistus respondit sē rogātum esse ā Gallis ut Rhēnum trānsiret; nōn sēsē Gallis sed Gallōs sibi bellum postea intulisse; atque iniquum esse exercitum Rōmānum in suōs finēs venire. Postulāvit igitur ut Caesar decēderet et liberam possessiōnem Galliae sibi trāderet. Dum haec in colloquō geruntur, Caesarī nūntiātum est equitēs Ariovisti propius accēdere, et lapidēs tēlaque in nostrōs conijcere. Caesar loquendī finem fēcit, sēque ad suōs recēpit, suisque imperāvit, nē quod omninō tēlum in hostēs

* ¶ In the sense of *as* takes the indicative.

† Indirect discourse, the verb of *saying* being understood.

‡ The ablative, as well as the accusative, is used to express distance. Translate here by *at*.

§ Translate *oy ma 'c the same demands as*.

rejicerent, nē pulsī hostēs dicere possent sē in colloquiō per insidiās circumventōs. Quibus rēbus cōgnitis, multō mājus studium pūgnandī exercitūi injectum est.

494. Post octidē dies Ariovistus, castris mōtis, praeter castra Caesaris suās cōpiās trādūxit et milibus passuum duōbus* ultrā eum castra fēcit, eō cōsiliō ut frūmentō commeātūque Caesarem interelūderet. Tum diēs continuōs quinque Caesar prō castris suās cōpiās prōclūxit et aciem instrūxit. Ariovistus autem, etsi dimicandī potestās nōn deerat, his omnibus diēbus exercitum castris continuit†, et equestri proeliō cotidiē contendit. Ubi eum castris nō tenere Caesar intellexit, nē diūtius commeātū prohibērētur, ultrā eum locum ubi Germāni cōsēderant, circiter passūs sescentōs ab iis, castris idōneum locum dēlēgit, aciēque triplīcī instrūctā ad eum locum vēnit. Primam et secundam aciem in armis esse‡, tertiam castra mūnīre jussit. Tum cōpiās Ariovistus misit quae nostrōs mūnitiōne prohibērent. Caesar tamen, ut antea cōstituerat, duās aciēs hostem prōpulsāre, tertiam opus perficere jussit. Mūnitīs castris, duās legiōnēs reliquit et partem auxiliōrum, quattuor reliquās in castra mājōra redūxit.

495. Proximō diē Caesar ē castris utrīsque cōpiās suās ēdūxit, paulumque ā mājōribus castris prōgressus aciem instrūxit, hostibusque pūgnandī potestātem fēcit. Ubi nē tum quidem cōs prōdīre intellexit, circiter meridiem exercitum in castra redūxit. Posterō diē praesidiō utrīsque castris quod satis esse vīsum est reliquit, atque triplīcī instrūctā aciē usque ad castra hostium accessit. Tam dēmum necessāriō Germāni suās cōpiās ēdūxērunt,

* For the ablative see 492. fn. †

† Translate by *kept in camp*.

‡ Translate by *to remain under arms*.

omnemque aciem rēdis et carris circumcedērunt, nē qua spēs in fugā relinquerētur. Eō mulierēs imposuerunt, quae in proelium proficiscentēs milites flentes implōrābant nē sē in servitūtem Rōmānis trāderent.

496. Caesar ā dextrō cornū, quod eam partem minimē firmam hostium esse animadverterat, proelium commisit. Ita nostri ācriter in hostēs, signō datō, impetum fēcērunt, itaque* hostēs celeriter prōcurrērunt, ut spatium pīla in hostēs conjiciendi nōn darētur. Rejectis pīlis, comminus gladiis pūgnant. Cum hostium aciēs ā sinistrō cornū pulsa atque in fugam conversa esset, ā dextrō cornū vehementer multitudīne suōrum nostram aciem premēbant. Id cum animadvertisset Pūblius Crassus, quī equitātūi praecerat, tertiam aciem labōrantibus nostris subsidiō mīsit. Ita proelium restitūtum est, atque omnēs hostēs terga vertērunt, neque prius fugere dēstitērunt quam ad flūmen Rhēnum milia passuum ex eō locō circiter quīnque pervēnērunt. Ibi perpaucī salutem repperērunt; in† hīs fuit Ariovistus, quī nāviculam dēligātā ad ripam nactus, eā profūgit. Reliquōs omnēs cōsecūtī equitēs nostrī interfēcērunt.

Hōc proeliō trāns Rhēnum nūntiātō, Suēbī quī ad ripās Rhēnī vēnerant, domum reverti coepērunt. Caesar unā aestāte duōbus māximis bellis cōfectis, mātūrius paulō quam tempus anni postulābat, in hiberna in‡ Sēquanōs exercitum dēdūxit. Hibernis Labiēnum lēgātum praefecit; ipse in ceteriōrem Galliam profectus est.

* Itaque here = Ita + que; contrast Itaque, 487, l. 5.

† Translate here by among.

‡ Translate here by among; the phrase modifies a verb of motion.

THE STORY OF ULYSSES.

(Chiefly from Ritchie, Fabulae Faciles.)

The Trojan War.

497. Ōlim Paris, filius Priamī rēgis Trōjānōrum, cum in Graeciam mare trānsisset, Helenam, uxōrem Menelāi rēgis Spartaē, abduxit. Itaque Menelāus omnēs rēgēs Graeciae convocāvit, et orāvit ut auxilium sibi ferrent. Mox, classe mille ducentārum nāvium coactā, magnis cum cōpiis profectus est ut injūriam ulciscerētur. Agamemnon, Menelāi frāter, tōti exercitui Graecōrum praefectus est; et unā cum his duobus rēgibus Achillēs, quī omnibus hominibus virtūte praestābat, et Ulixēs, vir summae prūdentiae, nāvēs solvērunt.

Graeci, nāvibus ēgressi, Trōjam vāllō fossāque circumdare nōn cōnāti sunt, sed in litore nōn longē ā nāvibus cōnsēdērunt. Inter mare et urbem plānitēs erat magna, atque ibi Trōjāni, aciē instrūctā, saepe cum Graecis proelia committēbant. Post novem annōs Graeci plūrima oppida expūgnāverant, quae circum Trōjam socii Priamī habēbant, et tanta incommoda Trōjāni accēperant ut minus saepe proelium facere audērent.

498. Decimō annō belli, contrōversia magna inter Agamemnona* et Achillem orta est, atque Achillēs, irā incēnsus, pūgnā abstinēre cōstituit. Trōjāni, cum haec cōgnōvissent, Graecōs audācius adorti sunt, atque nāvēs eōrum incendissent, nisi Patroclus, quī Achilli amīcissimus erat, cum rogāvisset ut auxiliō Graecis veniret. Neque Achilli persuādere potuit ut ipse in

* Some nouns of the third declension, borrowed from the Greek, have the Greek ending -a in the accusative singular.

proelium rediret ; sed Achillēs arma et equōs suōs Patroclō dedit et milītēs suōs subsidiō Graecis labōrantibus misit. Adventū eōrum Trōjānī repulsi sunt ; sed Patroclus ipse ab Hectore, fortissimō ex filiis Priamī, interfectus est. Tum Achillēs, māgnō dolōre affectus, mortem amīcī ulcisci contendit, et, rūsus armīs captis, in mediōs hostēs irruit atque Hectora interfecit. Sed post paucōs diēs ipse, ā Paride vulnerātus, eecidit, et Graeci dē victōriā jam dēspērāre coepērunt.

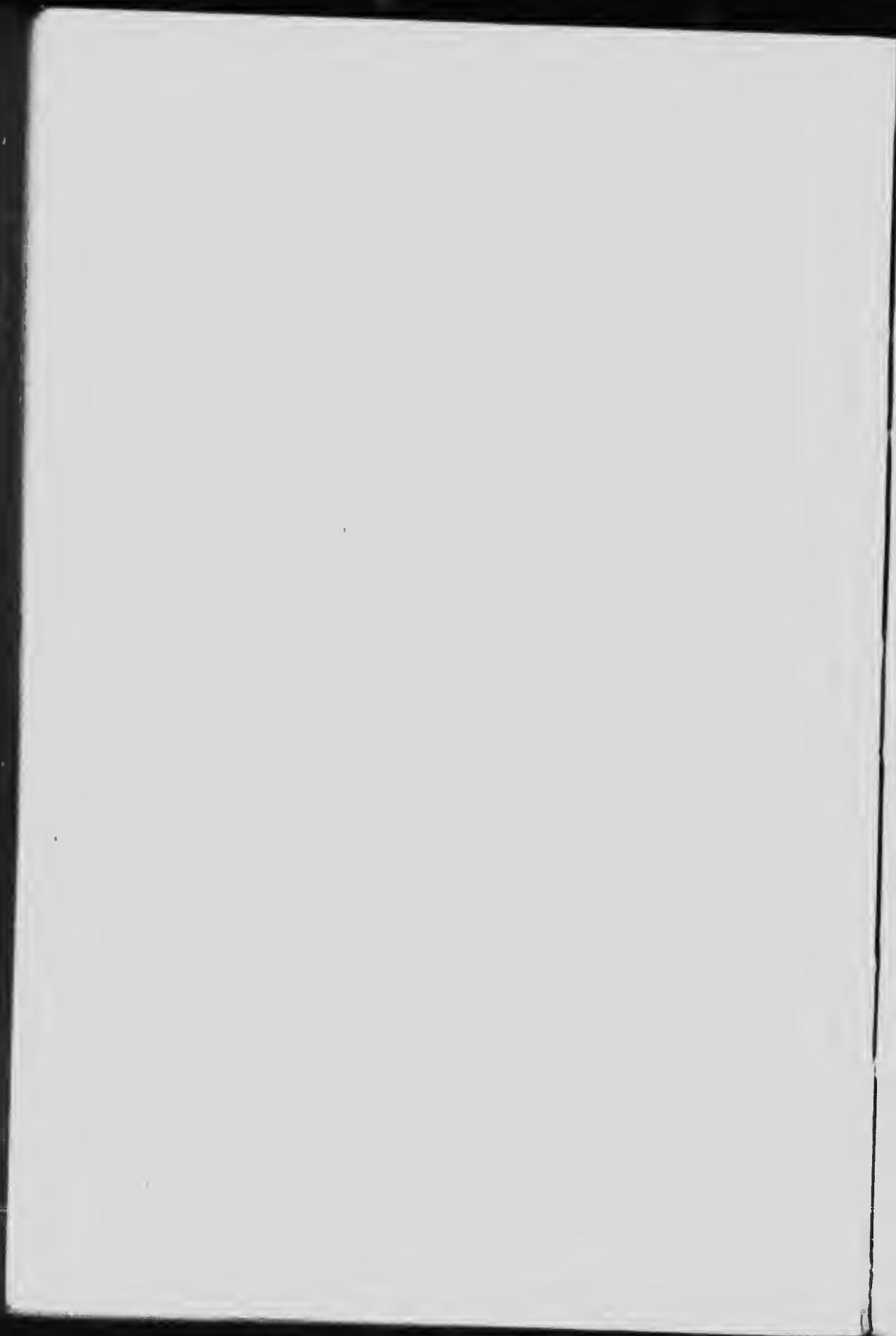
499. Cum jam multī hortārentur ut in Graeciam reverterentur, Ulixēs Graecis persuāsit ut aliud cōsiliū inirent. Equus ligneus ingentī māgnitūdine est effectus atque viris armātis complētus est. Tum reliquī Graeci in nāvēs conscendērunt et sē in Graeciam nāvīgāre simulābant. Trōjānī, nōn insidiās suspiciātī, equum in urbem trāxērunt, eum arbitrārentur Graecōs mūneri eum deis reliquisse. Sed noctū Ulixēs et Menelāus cēterique quī sē in equō abdidērunt, ēgressi sunt et eustōdēs portārum necāvērunt. Tum reliquī Graeci, signō datō, in urbem ex nāvibus irrūpērunt. Trōjānī aut interfecti sunt aut in servitūtem abducti ; Trōja ipsa incēnsa est.

500. Tandem Graeci, longō bellō fessi, domum redire cōstituērunt. Omnibus igitur rēbus ad profectiōnem parātis, nāvēs dēdūxērunt et idōneam ad nāvīgandum tempestātem nacti māgnō eum gaudiō nāvēs solvērunt. Ulixēs, quī rēgnam insulae Ithacae obtinuerat, paulō antequam eum reliquis Graecis ad bellum profectus est, puellam fōrmōsissimam nōmine Pēnelopēn* in mātrimōnium dūxerat. Nunc igitur, cum jam decem annōs

* Some nouns of the first declension, borrowed from the Greek, have (in the singular) **-ē** in the nom., **-ēs** in the gen., **-ēn** in the acc., and **-ē** in the abl.



THE SPOILS OF JERUSALEM. (From the Arch of Titus.)



quasi in exiliō cōsūmpsisset, māgnā cupiditāte patriae et uxōris videndae ārdēbat. Postquam tamen pauca mīlia passuum ā litore Trōjae prōgressi sunt, tanta tempestās subitō coorta est, ut nūlla nāvium cursum tenēre posset, sed passim disjicerentur. Nāvis autem illa, quā ipse Ulixēs vehēbātur, vī tempestātis ad merīdiem dēlāta, decimō diē ad litus Libyae pervēnit.

The Lotus Eaters.

501. Ancoris jactis, Ulixēs cōstituit nōnnūllōs ē sociis in terram expōnere, quī aquam ad nāvem rēferrent et quālis esset nātūra ējus regiōnis cōgnōscerent. Hī igitur ē nāvī ēgressi imperāta facere parābant. Dum tamen fontem quaerunt, quīdam ex incolis occurrunt atque hospitio accēpērunt. Accidit autem* ut mirō quōdam fructū quem lōtum appellābant hī hominēs viverent. Quem cum Graeci gustāvissent, patriae et sociōrum statim obliti, affirmāvērunt semper sē in eā terrā māsūrōs, ut dulcī illō cibō in perpetuum fruerentur.

502. Ulixēs, cum ab hōrā septimā ad vesperum exspectāvisset, veritus nē† socii in periculō essent, nōnnūllōs ē reliquis misit, ut, quae causa esset morae, cōgnōscerent. Hī igitur in terram expositi, cum ad vicum quī nōn longē aberat pervēnissent, sociōs suōs quasi vinō ēbriōs repperērunt, atque eis persuādere cōnābantur, ut sēcum ad nāvem redirent. Illi tamen resistere ac manū sē dēfendere coepērunt, saepe clāmitantēs sē numquam ex eō locō discessūrōs. Quae cum ita essent‡, nūntiū rē infectā ad Ulixem rediērunt. Hīs rēbus cōgnitis, Ulixēs ipse cum omnibus quī in nāvī

* Translate **autem** by *now*, and **fructū** by *on*, literally *by means of*.

† After a verb of *fearing*, **nē** means *lest* or *that*.

‡ Translate freely by *under these circumstances*.

relieti sunt ad locum vēnit ; et sociōs frūstrā hortātus ut sponte suā redīrent, manibus eōrum post terga vincētis, invitōs ad nāvem reportāvit. Tum, ancoris sublātis, quam celerrimē ē portū nāvem solvit.

The Giant Polyphemus.

503. Posterō diē postquam tōtam noctem rēmīs contenderant, ad terram ignōtam pervēnērunt. Tum, quod nātūram ējus regiōnis ignōrābat, ipse Ulixēs cum duodecim ē sociiis in terram ēgressus loca explorāre cōstituit. Paulum ā litore prōgressi specum ingentem invēnērunt, quem, etsi intellegēbant sē nōn sine periculō id factūrōs, intrāvērunt. Ibi māgnam cōpiam lactis invēnērunt in vāsīs ingentibus conditam. Dum omnēs mirantur quis eum locum incoleret, subitō mōnstrum horrible cōspexērunt, humanā quidem speciē et figurā, sed ingenti māgnitūdine corporis. Hunc gigantem cum animadvertissent ūnum omninō oculum habēre in mediā fronte positum, intellēxērunt hunc esse ūnum ē Cyclōpibus, dē quibus fāmam jam accēperant.*

504. Graeci igitur, ubi mōnstrum vidērunt, timōre perterriti in interiōrem partem spēluncae cōfūgērunt. Polyphēmus autem (id enim gigantis nōmen erat) pecora sua in spēluncam ēgit ; tum cum saxō ingenti portam obstrūxisset, ignem in mediō specū fēcit. Mox cum Graecōs animadvertisset, māgnā vōce clāmāvit. “ Quī estis hominēs ? Mercātōrēs an† praedōnēs ? ” Tum Ulixēs respondit sē‡ neque mercātōrēs esse neque praedandī causā vēnisse ; sed ē Trōjā redeuntēs vī tempestātum ā cursū dēpulsōs esse. Ōrāvit etiam ut sē sine

* Translate by *had heard*.

† In double questions *an* is used with the force of *or*.

‡ Translate by *they*; Ulysses speaks for himself and his comrades.

injuriā discēdere paterētur. Tum Polyphēmus, nullō datō respōnsō, dno ē Graecis manū corripuit et membrīs eōrum divulsis carnem dēvorāre coepit.

505. Dum haec geruntur, Graecōrum animōs tantus terror occupāvit, ut, omnī spē salūtis dēpositā, mortem praesentem expectārent. Polyphēmus autem humi prōstrātus, somnō sē dedit. Quod cum vīdisset Ulixēs, tantam occāsionem nōn āmittendam arbitrātus, in animō habēbat gladiō interficere. Sed eum saxum animadvertisset, quō introitus obstrūctus erat, nihil sē profectūrum* intellēxit, si Polyphēmum interfēcisset. Tanta enim erat ējus saxi māgnitūdō, ut nē decem quidem hominēs movēre possent. Primā lūce, Polyphēmus jam ē somnō excitātus idem quod superiōre diē fēcit; correptis enim duōbus ē reliquīs viris, carnem eōrum sine morā dēvorāvit. Tum, eum saxum remōvisset, ipse eum pecore ē specū prōgressus est, atque postquam omnēs ovēs exiērunt, saxum in locum restituit.

The Device of Ulysses.

506. Ulixēs vērō quī, ut suprā dēmōstrāvimus, vir māgnae fuit prūdentiae, etsi intellegēbat quantum esset periculum, nōndum omninō dēspērābat, seci hōc cēpit cōnsilium. Sub noctem cum Polyphēmus ad specuram rediisset et eōdem modō quō† antea cēnāvisset, Ulixēs ūtrem vīni prōmpsit, quem forte sēcum habēbat, et gigantī dedit. Polyphēmus, quī numquam antea vīnum gustāverat, statim hausit. Hōc factō quaesivit quō nōmine Ulixēs appellārētur. Ille respondit sē Nēminem appellārī. Quod cum audivisset, Polyphēmus ita locūtus est: "Hanc tibi grātiam prō tantō beneficiō referam;

* From **prōflectō**, not from **proflector**; note the quantity.

† Translate by *as*; compare 493, fn., §.

tē ultimum omnium dēvorābō." His dictis, eibō vīnōque gravātus, brevī somnō oppressus est. Tum Ulixēs sociīs convocātis dixit: "Habēmus facultātem quam petimus." Tum postquam quid fieri vellet ostendit, sudem praeacūtā conquīrēbat. Quam cum repperisset, igni calefēcit, atque oculum Polyphēmī dum dormit trānsfōdit; hōc factō, omnēs in ultimās spēluncae partēs sē abdidērunt.

507. Tum ille subitō illō dolōre ē somnō excitātus, clāmōrem māximum sustulit, et dum per spēluncam errat, Ulixem et sociōs manū comprehendere cōnābātur. Cum tamen jam omnīnō caecus esset, nūllō modō hōc efficere potuit. Intereā reliquī Cyclōpēs clāmōre auditō undique ad spēluncam convēnērunt et quid gererētur quaesivērunt, et quam ob causam tantum clāmōrem sustulisset. Ille respondit sē graviter vulnerātum esse; cum tamen cēteri quaesivissent quis eī vulnus intulisset, respondit ille Nēmīnem id fēcisse. Quibus rēbus auditīs, ūnus ē Cyclōpibus dixit: "Sī nēmō tē vulnerāvit, appāret cōnsiliō deōrum, quibus resistere nec possumus nec volumus, hōc suppliciō tē affici." His rēbus dictis discessērunt Cyclōpēs, eum in insāniam incidisse arbitrāti.

The Escape.

508. Polyphēmus, ubi sociōs suōs discessisse sēnsit, furōre atque āmentiā impulsus Ulixem iterum quaerere coepit. Tandem cum portam invēnisset, saxum remōvit, ut pecus ad agrōs exīret. Tum ipse in introitū sēdit et ut* quaeque ovis ad locum vēnerat, tergum ējus manibus trāctābat, nē viri inter ovēs effugere possent. Quod cum animadvertisset Ulixēs, hōc iniit cōnsilium; intel-

* Translate as in 491, fn.; although the clause here refers, not to manner, but to time (**ut** = *whenever*). The pluperfect following should be translated by the English simple past.

lēxit enim omnem spem salūtis in dolō magis quam in virtūte pōnī. Primum trēs pinguissimās ex ovibus dēlēgit; quās cum inter sē* cōnexuisset, ūnum sociōrum ventribus† eārum ita subjēcit, ut omnīnō latēret. Deinde ovēs, hominem sēcum ferentēs, ad portam ēgit. Id accidit quod fore‡ suspiciātus erat. Polyphēmus enim, postquam manūs tergist eārum imposuit, ovēs exire passus est. Eōdem modō Ulixēs omnēs sociōs ēmisit; ipse ultimus ēvāsit.

509. His rēbus ita cōfectis, Ulixēs māgnopere veritus nē§ Polyphēmus dolum sentiret, celeriter cum sociīs ad litus contendit; quō cum vēnissent, ab eis, qui nāvī praesidiō relictī erant, māgnā cum laetitiā acceptī sunt. Tum Ulixēs nōn satis tūtum esse arbitrātus sī in eō locō manēret, quam celerrimē proficisci cōstituit. Jussit igitur omnēs in nāvem cōscendere et ancoris sublātis paulum ā litore in altum prōvectus est. Tum māgnā vōce clāmāvit, "Tū, Polyphēme, qui jūra hospitīi spernis, jūstam et dēbitam poenam solvistī." Hāc vōce audītā, Polyphēmus irā incēsus ad mare sē contulit et ubi intellēxit nāvem paulum ā litore remōtam esse, saxum ingēns manū corripuit atque in eam partem conjēcit, unde vōcem venīre sēnsit. Graeci autem, nūllō acceptō incommodō, cursum tenuērunt.

The Island of Circe, the Enchantress.

510. Brevī intermissō spatiō, Graeci insulae cuidam appropinquāvērunt quam Circē, filia Sōlis, incolēbat.

* Translate by *to one another*, literally *among themselves*.

† The dative, having the force of *with reference to*, is often used with compound verbs, where it is freely translated by the preposition suggested by the prefix, here *under (sub)*, and *on (in)*.

‡ Literally *would be*, freely *would occur*.

§ See 502, fn., t.

Eō cum pervēnissent, Ulixēs frūmentandī causā nāvi ēgredi cōstituit ; cōgnōverat enim frūmentum quod in nāvi habērent jam dēficere. Sociis igitur ad sē convocātis, quō in locō rēs esset* et quid fieri vellet, ostendit. Cum tamen omnēs memoriam retinērent crudēlis mortis eōrum quī nūper in terram Cyclōpum ēgressi erant, nēmō repertus est quī hōc negōtium suscipere vellet.† Tandem rēs ad sortem revocātur, atque Eurylochus cum duōbus et vīginti sociis in interiōrem partem insulae proficiscitur. Vix poterant eī quī in nāvi relictī erant lacrimās tenēre ; crēdebant enim sē sociōs suōs numquam iterum visūrōs.

511. Illi intereā aliquantum prōgressi ad villam quandam pervēnērunt, summā māgnificentiā aedificātam ; cūjus ad jānuam cum adiissent, ipsa Circē exiit et summā cum benignitāte omnēs invitāvit ut introirent. Eurylochus autem, insidiās suspicātus, foris exspectāre cōstituit ; reliquī rei novitāte adducti intrāvērunt, atque convivium māgnificum invēnērunt omnibus rēbus instrūctum. Sed Circē vīnum medicāmētō quōdam miscuerat ; quod cum illi bibissent, gravi sopōre omnēs statim oppressi sunt. Tum Circē baculō aureō quod gerēbat capita eōrum tetigit ; quō factō‡, omnēs in porcōs subitō conversi sunt. Intereā Eurylochus ignārus quid agerētur ad§ jānuam sedēbat ; postquam tamen ad sōlis occāsū frustrā exspectāvit, ad nāvem sōlus reverti cōstituit.

* Translate freely by *how matters stood*.

† Translate **qui vellet** by *who was willing* or *to be willing*. A relative clause with the subjunctive is often used to characterize the antecedent as belonging to a class.

‡ Translate by *whereupon*, more literally *this having been done*.

§ Translate here by *at*.

Ulysses Comes to the Rescue.

512. Ulixēs cum intellēxisset sociōs suōs in periculō esse, gladiō correptō, Eurylochō imperāvit, ut sine morā viam ad illam domum mōnstrāret. Ille tamen multis eum laerimis Ulixem complexus obsecrāre coepit, nē tantum periculum susciperet. Ulixēs autem respondit sē nēminem invitum sēcum adductūrum; eī licēre, sī mallet, in nāvi manēre; sē ipsum sine ūllō auxiliō rem susceptūrum. Hōc cum māgnā vōce dixisset, ē nāvi dēsilit.

Aliquantum prōgressus subitō cōspexit adulēscēntem fōrmā pulcherrimā, aureum baculum manū gerentem. Hic rogat: "Quō proficīsceris? Nōne scīs hanc esse Circēs domum? Hic inclūsī sunt amici tui, ex hūmānā speciē in porcōs conversi. Num vis ipse idem malum pati?" Ulixēs simul ac vōcem audivit adulēscēntem esse deum Mercurium sēnsit; nūllō tamen modō ab cōsiliō dētterrēri potuit. Quod cum Mercurius sēnsisset, herbam quandam eī dedit, quam contrā carmina plūrimum valēre dicēbat. "Hanc cape," inquit, "et ubi Circē tē baculō tetigerit, dēstrictō gladiō, impetum in eam fac."

The Enchantress Foiled.

513. Brevi intermissō spatiō, Ulixēs ad omnia pericula subeunda parātus ad villam pervēnit atque ab ipsā Circē benignē exceptus est. Omnia eōdem modō quō antea facta sunt. Mox, ubi famēs cibō dēpulsa est, Circē pōculum aureum vinō replētum Ulixī dedit. Ille, etsi suspicātus est venēnum sibi parātum esse, pōculum exhaustit. Quō factō, Circē, postquam caput ējus baculō tetigit, ea verba locūta est quibus sociōs ējus antea in porcōs converterat. Rēs tamen omninō aliter ēvēnit atque illa spērāverat. Tanta enim vis erat ējus herbae

quam dederat Mercurius, ut neque venenum neque verba quidquam efficere possent. Deinde Ulixēs, sicut jusserat Mercurius, gladiō dēstrictō, impetum in eam fēcit et mortem minitābātur. Tum Circē, cum sēnsisset artem suam nihil valēre, multis cum lacrimis eum obsecrāre coepit, nē interficeret.

514. Ulixēs autem ubi sēnsit eam timōre perterritam esse, postulāvit ut sociōs sine morā in hūmānam speciem redūceret; si minus*, ostendit sē statim eam necātūrum. His rēbus Circē vehementer commōta ad pedēs ējus sē prōjēcit et multis cum lacrimis pollicita est sē, quae ille imperāvisset, omnia factūram. Ita sociis receptis Ulixēs nūntium ad nāvem misit, qui reliquīs Graecis quae facta essent nūntiāret.

Atque multa alia pericula Ulixēs subiit; sed tandem in patriam suam ipse pervēnit incolumis, omnibus sociis āmissis, atque ibi uxōrem Pēnelopēn vivam et salvam repperit, atque cupidē reditum suum exspectantem.

* Translate *si minus* by *otherwise* or *if not*.



Coin of Antoninus Pius.



ITALY
AND
GAUL

APPENDIX.

TABLES OF DECLENSIONS AND CONJUGATIONS.

NOUNS.

515.

First Declension.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Nominative.</i>	mēnsa, F.	mēnsae
<i>Genitive.</i>	mēnsae	mēnsarum
<i>Dative.</i>	mēnsae	mēnsis
<i>Accusative.</i>	mēnsam	mēnsas
<i>Vocative.</i>	mēnsa	mēnsae
<i>Ablative.</i>	mēnsā	mēnsis

516.

Second Declension.

SINGULAR.

<i>Nom.</i>	servus, M.	puer, M.	ager, M.	templum, N.
<i>Gen.</i>	servi	pueri	agri	templi
<i>Dat.</i>	servo	puero	agro	templō
<i>Acc.</i>	servum	puerum	agrum	templum
<i>Voc.</i>	servo	puer	ager	templum
<i>Abl.</i>	servo	puero	agro	templō

PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	servi	pueri	agri	templa
<i>Gen.</i>	servorum	puerorum	agrorum	templorum
<i>Dat.</i>	servis	pueris	agris	templis
<i>Acc.</i>	servos	pueros	agros	templa
<i>Voc.</i>	servi	pueri	agri	templa
<i>Abl.</i>	servis	pueris	agris	templis

517. Third Declension.

	CONSONANT STEMS.		I STEMS.	
SINGULAR.				
<i>Nom.</i>	obses, m. f.	opus, n.	civis, m. f.	animal, n.
<i>Gen.</i>	obsidis	operis	civis	animalis
<i>Dat.</i>	obsidi	operi	civi	animālī
<i>Acc.</i>	obsidem	opus	civem	animal
<i>Voc.</i>	obses	opus	civis	animal
<i>Abl.</i>	obside	opere	cive (i)	animālī
PLURAL.				
<i>Nom.</i>	obsidēs	opera	civēs	animālia
<i>Gen.</i>	obsidū	operum	civium	animālīum
<i>Dat.</i>	obsidib	operibus	civibus	animālībus
<i>Acc.</i>	obsidēs	opera	civēs (is)	animālia
<i>Voc.</i>	obsidēs	opera	civēs	animālia
<i>Abl.</i>	obsidibus	operibus	civibus	animālībus

See also 86, page 49; 94, page 55; 180, page 116; 180, page 117.

518. Fourth Declension.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Nom.</i>	fructus, m	fructūs	cornū, n.	cornua
<i>Gen.</i>	fructūs	fructuum	cornūs	cornuū
<i>Dat.</i>	fructui	fructibus	cornū	cornibus
<i>Acc.</i>	fructum	fructūs	cornū	cornua
<i>Voc.</i>	fructus	fructūs	cornū	cornuū
<i>Abl.</i>	fructū	fructibus	cornū	cornibus

519. Fifth Declension.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Nom.</i>	rēs, f.	rēs	diēs, m.	diēs
<i>Gen.</i>	rei	rērum	diēi	diērum
<i>Dat.</i>	rei	rēbus	diēi	diēbus
<i>Acc.</i>	rem	rēs	diem	diēs
<i>Voc.</i>	rēs	rēs	diēs	diēs
<i>Abl.</i>	rē	rēbus	diē	diēbus

ADJECTIVES.

520. Adjectives of First and Second Declensions.

(a) bonus, bona, bonum	65, page 37
(b) liber, libera, liberum	72, " 41
(c) aeger, aegra, aegrum	72, " 41

521. Adjectives of Third Declension.

(a) ācer, ācris, ācre	113, page 67
(b) fortis, forte	113, " 68
(c) fēlix	113, " 68
(d) prūdēns	113, " 68

522. Declension of Comparatives.

(a) fortior, fortius	170, page 105
(b) plūs	197, " 121

523. Irregular Adjectives of First and Second Declensions.

(a) ūnus, ūna, ūnum	205, page 126
(b) neuter, neutra, neutrum	205, " 126

For list of adjectives with gen. in **-ius** and dat. in **-i**, see 207, page 128.

524. Numerals.

CARDINAL	ORDINAL
1. ūnus	primus
2. duo	secundus <i>or</i> alter
3. trēs	tertius
4. quattuor	quārtus
5. quīnque	quīntus
6. sex	sextus
7. septem	septimus
8. octō	octāvus
9. novem	nōnus
10. decem	decimus
11. ūndecim	ūndecimus
12. duodecim	duodecimus

13. tredecim	tertius decimus
14. quattuordecim	quartus decimus
15. quindecim	quintus decimus
16. sedecim	sextus decimus
17. septendecim	septimus decimus
18. duodeviginti	duodevicesimus
19. undeviginti	undevicesimus
20. viginti	viciesimus
30. triginta	tricesimus
40. quadraginta	quadragesimus
50. quinquaginta	quingagesimus
60. sexaginta	sexagesimus
70. septuaginta	septuagesimus
80. octoginta	octogesimus
90. nonaginta	nonagesimus
100. centum	centesimus
200. ducenti, ne, n	ducentesimus
300. trecenti, ne, a	trecentesimus
400. quadringenti, ne, a	quadringentesimus
500. quingenti, ne, n	quingentesimus
600. sescenti, ne, a	sescentesimus
700. septingenti, ne, a	septingentesimus
800. octingenti, ne, n	octingentesimus
900. nongenti, ne, n	nongentesimus
1000. mille	milliesimus
2000. duo milia	bis milliesimus

525.

Declension of Numerals.

	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	M. AND F.	NEUT.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i>	duo	duae	duo	trēs	tria	milia
<i>Gen.</i>	duōrum	duārum	duōrum	trium	trium	mīlium
<i>Dat.</i>	duōbus	duābus	duōbus	tribus	tribus	mīlibus
<i>Acc.</i>	duōs, duo	duās	duo	trēs	tria	milia
<i>Voc.</i>	duo	duae	duo	trēs	tria	milia
<i>Abl.</i>	duōbus	duābus	duōbus	tribus	tribus	mīlibus

For **unus** see 205, page 126.

For other numerals see 156, page 95 (ordinals); 216, page 131 (cardinals).

PRONOUNS.

526. Personal, Reflexive and Possessive Pronouns.

	SING.	PLUR.	SING.	PLUR.	SING.	PLUR.
<i>Nom.</i>	ego	nōs	tū	vōs	—	—
<i>Gen.</i>	meī	{nostrum nostrī	tuī	{vestrum vestrī	sui	sui
<i>Dat.</i>	mihi	nōbīs	tibi	vōbīs	sibi	sibi
<i>Acc.</i>	mē	nōs	tē	vōs	sē (sēsē)	sē (sēsē)
<i>Voc.</i>	—	—	tū	vōs	—	—
<i>Abl.</i>	mē	nōbīs	tē	vōbīs	sē (sēsē)	sē (sēsē)

For *meus, noster, tuus, vester* and *suus* see 279, page 175.

527. Demonstrative Pronouns.

	SING. MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i>	hic	haec	hōc	ille	illa	illud
<i>Gen.</i>	hūjus	hūjus	hūjus	illius	illius	illius
<i>Dat.</i>	huic	huic	huic	illi	illi	illi
<i>Acc.</i>	hunc	hanc	hōc	illum	illam	illud
<i>Abl.</i>	hōc	hāc	hōc	illō	illā	illō
PLUR.						
<i>Nom.</i>	hī	hae	haec	illī	illae	illa
<i>Gen.</i>	hōrum	hārum	hōrum	illōrum	illārum	illōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	hīs	hīs	hīs	illis	illis	illis
<i>Acc.</i>	hōs	hās	haec	illōs	illās	illa
<i>Abl.</i>	hīs	hīs	hīs	illis	illis	illis
SING.						
<i>Nom.</i>	is	ea	id	ipse	ipsa	ipsum
<i>Gen.</i>	ējus	ējus	ējus	ipsius	ipsius	ipsius
<i>Dat.</i>	eī	eī	eī	ipsī	ipsī	ipsī
<i>Acc.</i>	eum	eam	id	ipsum	ipsam	ipsum
<i>Abl.</i>	eō	eā	eō	ipsō	ipsā	ipsō
PLUR.						
<i>Nom.</i>	eī, ii	etae	ea	ipsī	ipsae	ipsa
<i>Gen.</i>	eōrum	eārum	eōrum	ipsōrum	ipsārum	ipsōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	eīs, iīs	eīs, iīs	eīs, iīs	ipsis	ipsis	ipsis
<i>Acc.</i>	eōs	eās	ea	ipsōs	ipsās	ipsa
<i>Abl.</i>	eīs, iīs	eīs, iīs	eīs, iīs	ipsis	ipsis	ipsis

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
<i>Nom.</i>	idem	eadem	idem	{ eidem, eisdem	eandem	eandem
<i>Gen.</i>	ejusdem	ejusdem	ejusdem	{ eorundem eorundem	eorundem	eorundem
<i>Dat.</i>	eidem	eidem	eidem	{ eisdem, eisdem	eisdem,	eisdem,
<i>Acc.</i>	eundem	eandem	idem	{ eosdem eosdem	easdem	eandem
<i>Abl.</i>	eodem	eandem	eodem	{ eisdem, eisdem	eisdem,	eisdem,

528. Relative Pronoun.

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

529. Interrogative Pronoun.

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

530. Indefinite Pronouns.

(a) quis (quī)	qua (quae)	quid (quod)	455, page 307
(b) aliquis (aliquī)	aliqua	aliquid (aliquod)	456, " 308
(c) quisquam		quidquam	456, " 308
(d) quisque	quaeque	quidque (quodque)	456, " 308
(e) quīdam	quaedam	quiddam (quoddam)	456, " 308
(f) quīvis	quaevis	quidvis (quodvis)	456, " 308
(g) uterque	utraque	utrumque	456, " 308

VERBS.

531.

Indicative Active.

PRESENT.

<i>First Conjug.</i>	<i>Second Conjug.</i>	<i>Third Conjug.</i>	<i>Fourth Conjug.</i>
amō	monēō	regō	audiō
amās	monēs	regis	audis
amat	monet	regit	audit
amāmus	monēmus	regimus	audimus
amātis	monētis	regitis	auditis
amant	monent	regunt	audiunt

IMPERFECT.

amābam	monēbam	regēbam	audiēbam
[amā-bam, -bās, -bat, amā-bāmus, -bātis, -bant]			

FUTURE.

amābō	monēbō	regam	audiam
amābis	monēbis	regēs	audiēs
amābit	monēbit	reget	audiet
amābimus	monēbimus	regēmus	audiēmus
amābitis	monēbitis	regētis	audiētis
amābunt	monēbunt	regent	audient

PERFECT.

amāvī	monuī	rēxī	audīvī
amāvistī	monuistī	rēxistī	audīvistī
amāvit	monuit	rēxit	audīvit
amāvimus	monuimus	rēximus	audīvimus
amāvistis	monuistis	rēxistis	audīvistis
amāverunt*	monuerunt*	rēxerunt*	audīverunt*

PLUPERFECT.

amāveram	monueram	rēxeram	audīveram
[amāv-eram, -erās, -erat, amāv-erāmus, -erātis, -erant]			

FUTURE PERFECT.

amāverō	monuerō	rēxerō	audīverō
[amāv-erō, -eris, -erit, amāv-erimus, -eritis, -erint]			

* For *-erunt*, *-ere* also is found, especially in poetry.

532.

Indicative Passive.

PRESENT.

<i>First Conjug.</i>	<i>Second Conjug.</i>	<i>Third Conjug.</i>	<i>Fourth Conjug.</i>
am̄or	moneor	regor	audior
am̄aris*	monēris*	rogeris*	audiris*
am̄atur	monētur	regitur	auditur
am̄amur	monēmur	regimur	audimur
am̄amini	monēmini	regimini	audimini
amantur	monentur	reguntur	audiuntur

IMPERFECT.

am̄abar	monēbar	regēbar	audiēbar
[am̄a-bar, -b̄aris*, -b̄atur, am̄a-b̄amur, -b̄amini, -bantur]			

FUTURE.

am̄abor	monēbor	regar	audiar
am̄aberis*	monēberis*	regēris*	audiēris*
am̄abitur	monēbitur	regētur	audiētur
am̄abimur	monēbimur	regēmur	audiēmur
am̄abimini	monēbimini	regēmini	audiēmini
am̄abuntur	monēbuntur	regentur	audientur

PERFECT.

am̄atus sum	monitus sum	rēctus sum	auditus sum
" es	" es	" es	" es
" est	" est	" est	" est
am̄atī sumus	monitī sumus	rēctī sumus	auditī sumus
" estis	" estis	" estis	" estis
" sunt	" sunt	" sunt	" sunt

PLUPERFECT.

am̄atus eram	monitus eram	rēctus eram	auditus eram
[am̄atus eram, erās, erat, am̄atī erāmus, erātis, erant]			

FUTURE PERFECT.

am̄atus erō	monitus erō	rēctus erō	auditus erō
[am̄atus erō, eris, erit, am̄atī erimus, eritis, erunt.]			

* For **-ris**, **-re** also is found, especially in the imperfect and future tenses

533.

Subjunctive Active.

PRESENT.

<i>First Conjug.</i>	<i>Second Conjug.</i>	<i>Third Conjug.</i>	<i>Fourth Conjug.</i>
amem	moneam	regam	audiam
amēs	moneās	regās	audiās
amet	moneat	regat	audiat
amēmus	moneāmus	regāmus	audiāmus
amētis	moneātis	regātis	audiātis
ament	moneant	regant	audiant

IMPERFECT.

amārem	monērem	regerem	audirem
amārēs	monērēs	regerēs	audirēs
amāret	monēret	regeret	audiret
amārēmus	monērēmus	regerēmus	audirēmus
amārētis	monērētis	regerētis	audirētis
amārent	monērent	regerent	audirent

PERFECT.

amāverim	monuerim	rēxerim	audiverim
amāveris	monueris	rēxeris	audiveris
amāverit	monuerit	rēxerit	audiverit
amāverimus	monuerimus	rēxerimus	audiverimus
amāveritis	monueritis	rēxeritis	audiveritis
amāverint	monuerint	rēxerint	audiverint

PLUPERFECT.

amāvissem	monuissem	rēxissem	audivissem
amāvissēs	monuissēs	rēxissēs	audivissēs
amāvisset	monuisset	rēxisset	audivisset
amāvissēmus	monuissēmus	rēxissēmus	audivissēmus
amāvissētis	monuissētis	rēxissētis	audivissētis
amāvissent	monuissent	rēxissent	audivissent

535.

Gerund.

<i>Gen.</i>	amandī	monendī	regendī	audiendī
<i>Dat.</i>	amandō	monendō	regendō	audiendō
<i>Acc.</i>	amandum	monendum	regendum	audiendum
<i>Abl.</i>	amandō	monendō	regendō	audiendō

534.

Subjunctive Passive.

PRESENT.

<i>First Conjug.</i>	<i>Second Conjug.</i>	<i>Third Conjug.</i>	<i>Fourth Conjug.</i>
amētur	monētur	regātur	audiātur
amēris*	monēaris*	regāris*	audiāris*
amētur	monēantur	regātur	audiātur
amēmur	monēamur	regāmur	audiāmur
amēmini	monēamini	regāmini	audiāmini
amentur	monēantur	regantur	audiāntur

IMPERFECT.

amārer	monērer	regerer	audirer
amāreris*	monēreris*	regereris*	audireris*
amārētur	monērētur	regerētur	audirētur
amārēmur	monērēmur	regerēmur	audirēmur
amārēmini	monērēmini	regerēmini	audirēmini
amārentur	monērentur	regerentur	audirentur

PERFECT.

amātus sim	monitus sim	rēctus sim	auditus sim
" sis	" sis	" sis	" sis
" sit	" sit	" sit	" sit
amātī simus	monitī simus	rēctī simus	auditī simus
" sitis	" sitis	" sitis	" sitis
" sint	" sint	" sint	" sint

PLUPERFECT.

amātus essem	monitus essem	rēctus essem	auditus essem
" essēs	" essēs	" essēs	" essēs
" esset	" esset	" esset	" essēt
amātī essēmus	monitī essēmus	rēctī essēmus	auditī essēmus
" essētis	" essētis	" essētis	" essētis
" essent	" essent	" essent	" essent

536.

Supine.

<i>Acc.</i> amātum	monitum	rēctum	auditum
<i>Abl.</i> amātū	monitū	rēctū	auditū

* For -ris, -re also is found.

537.

Imperative Active

PRESENT.			
<i>Sing.</i> 2. amā	monē	rege	audi
<i>Plur.</i> 2. amāto	monēto	regite	audite
FUTURE.			
<i>Sing.</i> 2. amātō	monētō	regitō	auditō
3. amātō	monētō	regitō	auditō
<i>Plur.</i> 2. amātōto	monētōto	regitōto	auditōto
3. amantō	monentō	regunto	audiunto

539.

Infinitive Active.

PRESENT.			
amāre	monēre	regere	audire
PERFECT.			
amāvīssō	monuīssō	rēxīssō	audīssō
FUTURE.			
amātūrus esse	monitūrus esse	rēctūrus esse	auditūrus esse

541.

Participles Active.

PRESENT.			
amāns	monēns	regēns	audiēns
FUTURE.			
amātūrus	monitūrus	rēctūrus	auditūrus

543.

Third Conjugation : Verbs in -iō.

	INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.	
	<i>Active.</i>	<i>Passive.</i>	<i>Active.</i>	<i>Passive.</i>
PRES.	capiō	capior	capiam	capiar
	capis	caperis	capiās	capiāris
	capit	capitur	capiat	capiat̄ur
	capimus	capimur	capiamus	capiamur
	capitis	capimini	capiat̄is	capiamini
	capiant	capiantur	capiant	capiantur
IMPERF.	capiebam	capiebar	caperem	
FUT.	capiam	capiar		
PERF.	cēpi	captus sum	cēperim	captus sim
PLUPERF.	cēperam	captus eram	cēpisse	captus essem
FUT. PERF.	cēperō	captus erō		

538.

Imperative Passive.

PRESENT.

<i>Sing.</i> 2. amāre	monēre	regere	audire
<i>Plur.</i> 2. amāmini	monēmini	regimini	audimini

FUTURE.

<i>Sing.</i> 2. amātor	monētor	regitor	auditor
3. amātor	monētor	regitor	auditor
<i>Plur.</i> 3. amantor	monentor	reguntor	audiuntor

540.

Infinitive Passive.

PRESENT.

amāri	monēri	regi	audiri
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PERFECT.

amātus esse	monitus esse	rēctus esse	auditus esse
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FUTURE.

amātum iri	monitum iri	rēctum iri	auditum iri
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542.

Participles Passive.

PERFECT.

amātus	monitus	rēctus	auditus
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GERUNDIVE.

amandus	monendus	regendus	audiendus
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544. Third Conjugation: Verbs in -iō (*continued*).

IMPERATIVE.

	<i>Active.</i>	<i>Passive.</i>
PRES.	capo	capere
FUT.	capitō	capitor

INFINITIVE.

PRES.	capere	capī
PERF.	cēpisse	captus esse
FUT.	captūrus esse	captum iri

PARTICIPLES.

PRES.	capiēns	PERF.	captus
FUT.	captūrus	GER.	captiendus
	GERUND.		SUPINE.
	capiendi		captum

545.

DEPONENT VERBS.

Indicative, 314, page 199. Subjunctive, 370, page 241.
 Infinitive, 334, page 213.

IMPERATIVE.

	<i>First Conj.</i>	<i>Second Conj.</i>	<i>Third Conj.</i>	<i>Fourth Conj.</i>
PRES.	cōnāre	verēre	sequere	sortire
FUT.	cōnātor	verētor	sequitor	sortitor

PARTICIPLES.

PRES.	cōnāns	verēns	sequēns	sortiēns
FUT.	cōnātūrus	veritūrus	secūtūrus	sortitūrus
PERF.	cōnātus	veritus	secūtus	sortitus
GER.	cōnandus	verendus	sequendus	sortiendus

GERUND.

cōnandi	verendi	sequendi	sortiendi
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SUPINE.

cōnātum	veritum	secūtum	sortitum
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IRREGULAR VERBS.

546.

Sum, esse, fui.

INDICATIVE.

sum	sumus
es	estis
est	sunt
eram	erāmus
erās	erātis
erat	erant
erō	erimus
eris	eritis
erit	erunt
fui	fuimus
fuisti	fūistis
fuit	fuērunt

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT

sim	simus
sis	sitis
sit	sint

IMPERFECT.

essem	essēmus
essēs	essētis
esset	essent

FUTURE.

PERFECT.

fuerim	fuerimus
fueris	fueritis
fuerit	fuerint

	PLUPERFECT.		
fueram	fueraimus	fuissem	fuissemus
fueraſ	fueraſtis	fuisset	fuiſſetis
fueraſt	fueraſſent		

	FUTURE PERFECT.	
fuero	fueroimus	
fueroſ	fueroſtis	
fueroſt	fueroſſent	

	INFINITIVE.		IMPERATIVE.
PRES.	esse	PRES.	<i>Sing.</i> 2. es
PERF.	fuisse		<i>Plur.</i> 2. esto
FUT.	futurus esse or fore	FUT.	<i>Sing.</i> 2. esto
	PARTICIPLE.		3. esto
FUT.	futurus		<i>Plur.</i> 2. estoſte
			3. estoſſent

547.

Possum, posse, potui.

	INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.	
PRES.	possum	possumus	possim	possimus
	potes	potestis	possis	possitis
	potest	possunt	possit	possint
IMPERF.	poteram		possem	
FUT.	potero			
PERF.	potui		potuerim	
PLUPERF.	potueram		potuissem	
FUT. PERF.	potuerō			
	INFINITIVE.		PARTICIPLE.	
PRES.	posse		PRES.	potens
PERF.	potuisse			(<i>adj.</i>)

548.

Volō, velle, volui. Nōlō, nōlle, nōlui.

Mālō, mālſe, mālui.

	INDICATIVE.		
PRES.	volō	nōlō	mālō
	vis	nōn vis	māvis
	vult	nōn vult	māvult
	volumus	nōlumus	mālumus
	vultis	nōn vultis	māvultis
	volunt	nōlunt	mālunt

IMPERF.	volēbam	nolēbam	mālēbam
FUT.	volam	nolam	mālam
PERF.	volui	nolui	mālui
PLUPERF.	volueram	nolueram	mālueram
FUT. PERF.	voluerō	noluerō	māluerō
SUBJUNCTIVE.			
PRES.	velim	nolim	mālim
IMPERF.	vellem	nollem	māllem
PERF.	voluerim	noluerim	māluerim
PLUPERF.	voluissem	noluissem	māluissem
INFINITIVE.			
PRES.	velle	nolle	mālle
PERF.	voluisse	noluisse	māluisse
PARTICIPLE.			
PRES.	volēns	nolēns	
IMPERATIVE.			
PRES.		noli, nolite	
FUT.		nolito	

549.

Ferō, ferre, tuli, lātum.

INDICATIVE.

		<i>Active.</i>		<i>Passive.</i>	
PRES.	ferō	ferimus	feror	ferimur	
	fers	fertis	ferris	ferimini	
	fert	ferunt	fertur	feruntur	
IMPERF.	ferēbam		ferēbar		
FUT.	feram		ferar		
PERF.	tuli		lātus sum		
PLUPERF.	tuleram		lātus eram		
FUT. PERF.	tulerō		lātus erō		
SUBJUNCTIVE.					
PRES.	feram		ferar		
IMPERF.	ferrem		ferrer		
PERF.	tulerim		lātus sim		
PLUPERF.	tulisse		lātus essem		
IMPERATIVE.					
PRES.	fer, ferte		ferre		
FUT.	fertō		fertor		

		INFINITIVE.	
PRES.	ferre		ferri
PERF.	tulisse		lātus esse
FUT.	lāturus esse		lātum iri

		PARTICIPLES.	
PRES.	ferens	PERF.	lātus
FUT.	lāturus	GER.	ferendus
	GEREND.	SUPINE.	lātum
	ferendi		

550. Eō, ire, ii, itum.

551. Fīo, fieri, factus sum.

		INDICATIVE.	
PRES.	eō	imus	fīo (fīuus)
	is	itis	fīs (fītis)
	it	eunt	fīt
IMPERF.	ibam		fībam
FUT.	ibō		fīam
PERF.	ii		factus sum
PLUPERF.	ieram		factus eram
FUT. PERF.	ierō		factus erō

		SUBJUNCTIVE.	
PRES.	eam		fīam
IMPERF.	irem		fīerem
PERF.	ierim		factus sim
PLUPERF.	iissem		factus essem

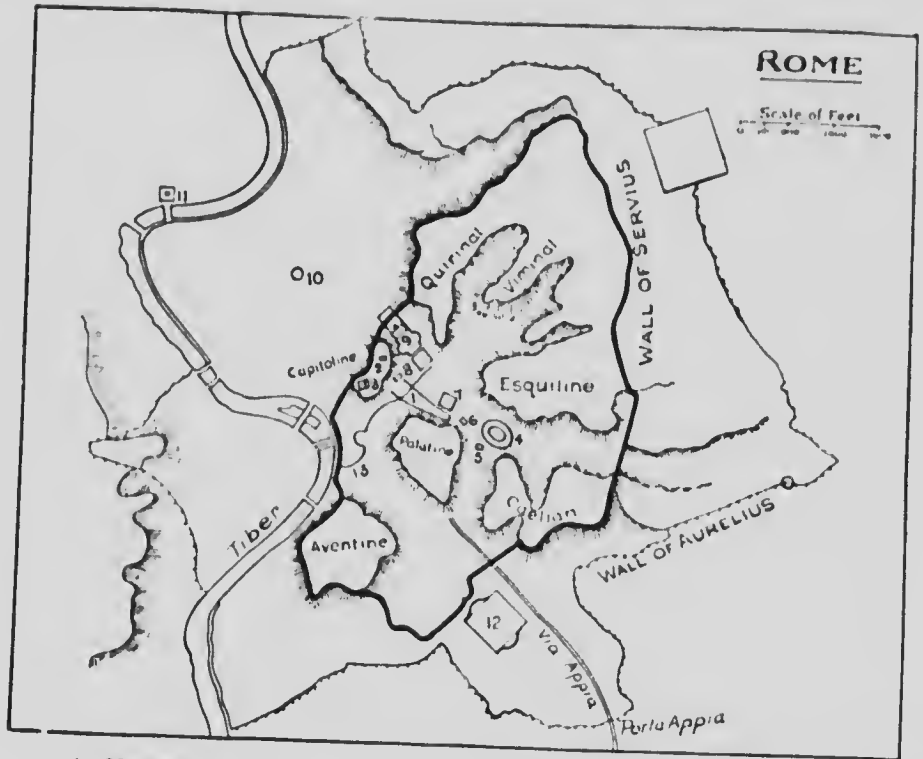
		IMPERATIVE.	
PRES.	i, ite		fī, fīte
FUT.	itō		

		INFINITIVE.	
PRES.	ire		fieri
PERF.	iisse		factus esse
FUT.	itūrus esse		factum iri

		PARTICIPLES.	
PRES.	iēns, Gen. euntis	PERF.	factus
FUT.	itūrus	GER.	faciendus

GEREND. eundi

SUPINE. itum



- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Forum. | 7. Basilica of Constantine. |
| 2. Arx (Citadel). | 8. Arch of Severus. |
| 3. Capitol. | 9. Trajan's Column. |
| 4. Colosseum. | 10. Pantheon. |
| 5. Arch of Constantine. | 11. Tomb of Hadrian. |
| 6. Arch of Titus. | 12. Baths of Caracalla. |
| 13. Cloaca Maxima. | |

DESCRIPTION OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

552. The Tomb of Hadrian (Moles Hadriani). (*Frontispiece.*)

*"The Mole which Hadrian rear'd on high,
Imperial mimic of Old Egypt's piles."*

This tomb, now known as the Castle of St. Angelo, was begun by the Emperor Hadrian (*Publius Aelius Hadrianus*) and completed about 140 A.D. In it were buried Hadrian and several other Roman emperors. The circular portion is more than 80 yards in diameter and the total height was about 165 feet. It is on the right bank of the Tiber and is connected with the city by the bridge of St. Angelo, formerly called *Pons Aelius*, after Hadrian, by whom it was built 136 A.D.

553. The Appian Way (Via Appia). (Page 17.)

*"He drove abroad, in furious guise,
Along the Appian Way."*

The Romans were the most skilful builders of enduring roads the world has ever known. The most celebrated highway constructed by them is the Appian Way, which even at the present day well merits its ancient title "Queen of Roads." It was built by Appius Claudius Cæcus about 312 B.C. and extends some 350 miles south-east from Rome to *Ardea*, the ancient Brundisium, the regular port of departure for Greece. The road-bed is paved with stones, and is about 16 feet wide.

554. Tomb of Caecilia Metella. (Page 32.)

*"Thus much alone we know—Metella died,
The wealthiest Roman's wife: Behold his love or pride."*

On each side of the Appian Way, near Rome, were tombs of famous citizens. One of these tombs is that built in the time of Julius Caesar in honor of Caecilia Metella, the wife of the triumvir Crassus. It stands about two or three miles from the city gate, and is an immense circular pile about 70 feet in diameter, built of great blocks of hewn stone on a quadrangular foundation. The marble with which the basement was formerly coated was removed about three centuries ago to make the fountain of Trevi in Rome.

555. The Pantheon. (Page 64.)

*"Sanctuary and home
Of art and piety—Pantheon!—pride of Rome."*

The Pantheon (the temple of all the gods), the best preserved edifice of the ancient Romans, was built by Marcus Agrippa 27 B.C., as an inscription on the portico still bears witness. It is now the Church of Sta. Maria della Rotonda. Its diameter is about 140 feet and its height practically the same. The vast rotunda is lighted by a circular opening, 27 feet in diameter, at the apex of the dome. In front is a splendid portico, 110 feet wide and 45 feet deep, composed of 16 Corinthian columns of granite 13 feet in circumference and 39 feet high.

556. The Colosseum (Flavian Amphitheatre). (Page 81.)

*"While stands the Coliseum, Rome shall stand,
When falls the Coliseum, Rome shall fall."*

The Colosseum, of which only about one-third remains, is the largest theatre and one of the most imposing structures in the world. It was begun by the Emperor Flavius Vespasianus, and completed by his son Titus in the year 80 A.D. Since the 8th century it has generally been called the Colosseum, after the colossal statue of Nero

which formerly stood close by. It is more than 600 feet long and 500 wide. The arena was about 280 feet by 175. The encircling wall rises in four stories to the height of 156 feet. In the Colosseum took place gladiatorial combats and fights with wild beasts. It was capable of holding 87,000 spectators seated, or about 100,000 in all.

557. The Claudian Aqueduct. (Page 113.)

This famous aqueduct was built by the Emperor Claudius about 50 A.D. It was constructed for the purpose of conveying water to Rome from the lakes and springs in the Alban hills, a distance of about 45 miles. Its ruins are now a striking feature of the Roman Campagna. Between 300 B.C. and 300 A.D. fourteen aqueducts were built to supply Rome, and others were constructed in various parts of the Empire, such as the one at Nemausus (now Nîmes, or Nîmes) in southern Gaul (page 239).

558. Cloaca Maxima. (Page 113.)

"The Great Drain," which is about half a mile in length, was constructed in the time of Tarquinius Priscus, the fifth king of Rome (about 600 B.C.), for the purpose of rendering habitable the low ground which formed the site of the Roman Forum. After an extremely tortuous course it empties into the Tiber a little below the Island. Several natural streams of water are collected in this drain and still run through it. Near its mouth it is formed by three tiers of arches, one within the other, the innermost being a semicircular vault about 12 feet high; elsewhere it has a single arch with occasional bands.

559. Trajan's Column. (Page 128.)

This column, which stands in Trajan's Forum, is of marble, and was erected in 114 A.D. It is about 130 feet high, including the base, with a diameter of 11 feet at the bottom and 10 feet at the top. It was formerly crowned by a statue of Trajan, but this was replaced in the 16th century by one of St. Peter. A series of bas-reliefs representing scenes in Trajan's Dacian campaign, forms a spiral, 3 feet wide and 660 feet long, round the shaft of the pillar. The reliefs are 2 feet high at the bottom and gradually increase in size as they go upward, thus making the figures at the top and bottom seem of equal size. One of these scenes is represented on page 269. It is said that the bones of Trajan were buried under the column.

560. Triumphal Arches. (Pages 160, 273.)

These arches, so characteristic of the ancient Romans, were erected in the most frequented streets to commemorate the victories of generals or emperors. According to the space available, they had a single arch, or three arches, a large one in the centre for carriages, and two smaller ones for foot-passengers. Ancient writers mention 21 such arches in Rome. The arch of Septimius Severus (75 feet high and 82 feet broad) was erected in honor of that emperor and his two

sons in A. D. 203 to commemorate his victories over the Parthians and Arabians. The arch of Constantine, the best preserved of these structures, was erected by the Senate and the people of Rome after the defeat of Maxentius in 311 A. D., when Constantine declared himself in favor of Christianity.

561. The Baths of Caracalla. (Page 177.)

Many magnificent baths (*thermae*) were constructed at Rome by various emperors, among them those built by Caracalla about 215 A. D. These were of such extent as to accommodate 1,600 bathers at one time. The magnificent suite of marble halls devoted to the various baths, gymnasia and galleries, was surrounded by a belt of gardens; the halls were richly decorated with statues, columns, bas-reliefs and mosaics. These baths covered a space 360 yards square; to-day they form the largest mass of ruins in Rome, except the Colosseum.

562. The Roman Forum. (Pages 209, 224, 256.)

*"Now thy Forum roars no longer,
fallen every purple Caesar's dome."*

The Forum, originally the open tract lying between the Capitoline and Palatine hills, was afterwards closely surrounded by temples, shops and basilicas. In the Forum the citizens assembled to discuss affairs of state and to transact private business; there justice was administered, and there, from the rostra, orators harangued the people. It was, in a word, the heart of the Roman Empire. According to an old tradition, it was in the Forum that the Sabine women, in the days of Romulus, intervened to make peace between the Romans and the Sabines (page 65).

563. The Basilica of Constantine. (Page 321.)

The Basilicas of ancient Rome were splendid public buildings (commonly adorned with columns and statues) which served both as halls of justice and as business exchanges. The basilica became the type of the earliest buildings for Christian worship, and the name is still given to the larger churches in Rome. The Basilica of Constantine, built about 312 A. D., had a nave and two aisles, and was 320 feet in length and 235 feet in breadth. There remain now only three gigantic arches of the north aisle.

564. The Spoils of Jerusalem. (Page 336.)

Spanning the Sacred Way is the arch of Titus, erected to commemorate the conquest of Judea by Vespasian and his son Titus in 70 B. C. On the inner side of the single arch are bas-reliefs, representing on the one side the triumph of Titus, and on the other the spoils taken from the temple at Jerusalem, including the seven-branched golden candlestick, the golden table and the silver trumpets, spoils which had been brought to Rome and deposited in one of its temples.

VOCABULARIES.

LATIN-ENGLISH.

[The numbers refer to sections.]

A

- ā, ab, prep. with abl.,** from; by; on.
abdō, ere -didī, -ditum, hide, conceal.
abdūcō, ere, -dūxi, -ductum, carry away, carry off.
abjicō, ere, -jēcī, -jectum, throw away.
abstinēō, ēre, ui, -tentum, hold aloof, abstain.
absum, abesse, Afui, be away, be distant, be absent.
ac, conj., and, and also.
accēdō, ere, -cessi, -cessum, approach, draw near.
accidō, ere, -cidi, happen, befall.
accipō, ere, -cēpi, -ceptum, receive; suffer.
Achillēs, is, M., Achilles, the hero of Homer's *Iliad*.
aciēs, ēī, F., line (of battle).
acriter, adv., fiercely, vigorously.
ad, prep. with acc., to, towards, against; with a view to, for; until.
addūcō, ere, -dūxi, -ductum, bring; influence, induce, move.
adēō, ēre, -ii, -itum, advance; approach, visit.
aditus, ūs, M., approach, means of approach.
administrō, Arc, ūvi, Atum, manage, attend to.
adorior, iri, -ortus sum, attack, assault.
adsum, -esse, -fui, be present, be at hand.
adulēscēns, -entis, M., young man.
adventus, ūs, M., arrival, approach.
aedificō, Arc, ūvi, Atum, build.
Aedul, ūrum, M. plur., the Aedul, a tribe in central Gaul.
aegrē, adv., with difficulty, scarcely.
aequus, a, um, fair, right.
aestas, -atis, F., summer.
afflicō, ere, -fēcī, -fectum, affect, visit, overcome.
affirmō, Arc, ūvi, Atum, declare.
Agamemnon, -onis, M., Agamemnon, a Grecian king.
ager, agri, M., land, field, territory.
agger, -eris, M., mound.
aggredior, i, -gressus sum, attack.
agmen, -inibus, N., line of march, column.
agō, ere, ēgi, Actum, drive, move forward; do; treat, confer.
alacritās, -tātis, F., ardor, activity.
aliquantum, adv., some distance.
aliquis (-qui), -qua, -quid (-quod), someone, something [456].
aliter, adv., in another way; **aliter atque,** otherwise than.
alius, a, ud, other, another [207].
Alpēs, lum, F. plur., the Alps.
alter, era, erum, the other [207].
altitudō, -dinis, F., height, depth.
altus, a, um, high, deep; N., **altum, I, as nouu,** the sea.
Amentia, ae, F., frenzy, madness.
amicitia, ae, F., friendship.
amicus, a, um, friendly; **superl.,** closest or dearest friend.

amicus, I, M., friend.
Amittō, ere, -misi, -missum, lose.
amplius, adv., comparative, further, any more.
ancora, ae, F., anchor.
angustus, a, um, narrow, scanty.
animadvertō, ere, -ti, -sum, notice, observe.
animus, I, M., spirit, heart.
annus, I, M., year.
ante, prep. with acc., before.
anteā, adv., before, previously.
antequam, conj., before.
apertus, a, um, open, clear; unprotected.
appareō, ēre, ni, itum, be clear, be evident.
appellō, āre, avi, ātum, name, call.
appropinquō, āre, avi, ātum, approach, *with dat.*
apud, prep. with acc., with, among.
aqua, ae, F., water.
Arar, Araris, M., Arar, *a river in Gaul.*
arbitror, āri, ātus sum, think, consider.
ardeō, ēre, ārsi, ārsim, burn, be fired.
Arlovistus, I, M., Arlovistus, *a German king.*
arma, ōrum, N. plur., arms.
armatus, a, um, armed.
ars, artis, F., art.
atque, conj., and, and also.
auctor, -toris, M., advocate, adviser.
auctoritas, -tatis, F., influence, weight.
audācter, adv., boldly.
audāx, -ācis, bold, daring.
audeō, ēre, ausus sum, venture, dare [313].
audiō, ire, ivi, itum, hear.

augeō, ēre, auxi, auctum, increase [225, N.B.].
aureus, a, um, golden.
aut, conj., or; **aut . . . aut,** either . . . or.
autem, conj., but, however.
autumnus, I, M., autumn.
auxilium, I, N., aid, help; *plur.,* auxillaries, reinforcements.
avertō, ere, -ti, -sum, turn aside.

B

baculum, I, N., staff, wand.
barbarus, I, M., barbarian.
Belga, ae, M., Belgian.
belleōsus, a, um, warlike.
bellō, āre, avi, ātum, make war.
bellum, I, N., war.
bene, adv., well.
beneficium, I, N., kindness, favor.
benignē, adv., courteously, with kindness.
benignitas, -tatis, F., kindness, courtesy.
bibō, ere, bibi, drink.
bonus, a, um, good.
brevi, adv., soon, in a short time.
brevis, e, short, brief.
Britannia, ae, F., Britain.
Britannus, I, M., Briton.

C

cadō, ere, cecidi, cāsum, fall.
cacicus, a, um, blind.
Caesar, -aris, M., Caesar, *especially* Caius Julius Caesar, 100-44 B.C.
calamitas, -tatis, F., disaster, defeat.
calefaciō, ere, -feci, -factum, heat.
capō, ere, cepi, captum, take, capture; take up; adopt, form.
captivus, I, M., prisoner, captive.
caput, capitlis, N., head.

- carmen, -inis, N.**, song; charm, incantation.
- carō, carnis, F.**, flesh.
- carrus, I, M.**, cart, wagon.
- castra, ōrum, N. plur.**, camp.
- causa, ac, F.**, cause, reason; *abl.* **causā**, for the sake (of), for the purpose (of) [181].
- cēdō, ere, cessi, cessum**, give way, retire.
- celer, eris, ere**, swift, speedy.
- celeritās, -tātis, F.**, swiftness, speed.
- celeriter, adv.**, quickly, swiftly, speedily, soon.
- cēnō, Āre, Āvi, Ātum**, dine.
- centum**, a hundred.
- centuriō, -ōnis, M.**, centurion.
- certus, a, um**, fixed, certain; **certifiōrem facitō**, inform.
- cēteri, ac, a**, the others, the rest.
- cibus, I, M.**, food.
- Circē, ōs, F.**, Circe, *a sea-nymph and sorceress.*
- circa, adv. and prep. with acc.**, about.
- circum, prep. with acc.**, around, about.
- circumdō, dare, -dedi, -datum**, surround, enclose.
- circumveniō, ire, -veni, -ventum**, surround.
- citerior, -ioris**, nearer; **Citerior Gallia**, hither Gaul, *south of the Alps and north of Italy.*
- civis, is, M.**, citizen.
- civitas, -tātis, F.**, citizenship; state, country.
- clāmūtō, Āre, Āvi, Ātum**, cry out.
- clāmō, Āre, Āvi, ātum**, shout, cry out.
- clāmōr, -ōris, M.**, shout, shouting, outcry.
- classis, is, F.**, fleet.
- coepi, isse**, began [125].
- cōgnōscō, ere, cōgnōvi, cōgnitum**, learn, find out, ascertain; *perfect.* know.
- cōgō, ere, cōgēi, cōactum**, collect; compel, force.
- cohors, cohortis, F.**, cohort.
- cohortor, Āri, Ātus sum**, encourage, urge, exhort.
- collis, is, M.**, hill.
- collocō, Āre, Āvi, Ātum**, station.
- colloquium, I, N.**, interview, conference.
- colloquor, I, -locutus sum**, have an interview, confer.
- comēctus, ōs, M.**, supplies, provisions.
- communis, adv.**, hand to hand, at close range.
- committō, ere, -misi, -missum**, join, engage; entrust.
- commoveō, Ēre, -mōvi, -mōtum**, alarm, dismay, disturb, excite.
- communis, e**, common, general, public.
- comparō, Āre, Āvi, Ātum**, get together, procure.
- compellō, ere, -puli, -pulsum**, drive.
- complector, I, -plexus sum**, embrace.
- compleō, Ēre, ēvi, ētum**, fill.
- complūrēs, a (gen. -ium)**, several.
- comportō, Āre, Āvi, ātum**, bring together, collect.
- comprehendō, ere, -hēndi, -hēnsūm**, seize, catch.
- concedō, -ere, -cessi, cessum**, grant, yield.
- conclūm, I, N.**, meeting, council.
- condō, ere, -didi, -ditum**, store, put away; found.
- cōnectō, ere, -nexi, -nexum**, fasten together.

cōnferō, ferre, contuli, collatum,
collect, gather, convey; **se cōn-**
ferre, betake one's self, go.

cōnfectō, ere, -feci, -fectum, finish,
accomplish; **cōnfectus,** exhausted.

cōnfidō, ere, -fisi, sum, trust, *with*
dat. [313].

cōnfirmand, are, avi, atum, strengthen;
encourage, arouse; establish; declare.

cōnfulgō, ere, -fulgi, flee.

congregor, I, -gressus sum, en-
gage, fight.

conjectō, ere, -jeci, -jectum, hurl,
throw.

conjungō, ere, -juxi, -junctum,
unite, join [282, N.B.].

cōnor, are, atus sum, try, attempt.

conquirō, ere, -quisivi, -quisitum,
look about for.

cōnscendō, ere, -scendi, -scensum,
embark; embark.

cōnscribō, ere, -scripsi, -scriptum,
enrol, enlist.

cōnsequor, I, -secutus sum, over-
take; attain, acquire.

cōnsidō, ere, -sedi, -sessum, en-
camp.

cōnstitutum, I, N., plan, design, pur-
pose; **communī cōnsiliō,** by com-
mon consent.

cōnsistō, ere, -stiti, take up posi-
tion; halt.

cōnspectus, ōs, M., sight, view.

cōnspiciō, ere, -spexi, -spectum,
see, observe.

cōnstituō, ere, -ni, -atum, deter-
mine; fix, appoint.

cōnsumēscō, ere, -suevi, -suetum,
become accustomed [213, N.B.].

cōnsuetūdō, -dinis, F., custom.

cōnsulō, ere, -uli, -tum, consult;
take thought.

cōnsumō, ere, -sumpsi, -sumptum,
spend; exhaust, destroy.

contendō, ere, -tendi, -tentum,
strive; hasten; contend.

contingens, -entis, incessant, con-
tinual; unbroken, continuous.

contingens, -entis, F., main land, con-
tinent.

contingenter, adv., continually, con-
tinuously.

contineō, ere, ni, -entum, confine,
restrain, hem in; enclose, bound.

continuus, u, um, successive.

contrā, prep. with acc., against.

contrōversia, ae, F., quarrel, dis-
pute.

conveniō, ire, -veni, -ventum,
come together, assemble.

convertō, ere, -verti, -versum,
turn, change [282, N.B.].

convivium, I, N., feast, banquet.

convocō, are, avi, atum, call to-
gether, summon.

coorior, ire, -ortus sum, arise, break
out.

cōpia, ae, F., plenty, supply, abund-
ance; *plur.,* forces, troops.

cōpiōsus, u, um, rich.

cornū, ōs, N., horn; whig.

corpūs, oris, N., body.

corripō, ere, -ripui, -reptum,
snatch up, seize.

cotidianus, a, um, dally.

cotidie, adv., daily, every day.

Crassus, I, M., Crassus, *a Roman*
name.

crēber, bra, brum, frequent, numer-
ous.

crēdō, ere, -didi, -ditum, believe.

crūdēlis, e, cruel.

crūdēlīter, adv., cruelly, with
cruelty.

cum, prep. with abl., with.

cum, *conj.*, when; since, as.

cupidē, *adv.*, eagerly.

cupidiās, -tās, *F.*, eagerness, long-
ing.

cupidus, *a, um*, desirous, eager,
fond.

cūr, *adv.*, why.

cursus, *ūs, M.*, course.

custōs, *idēs, M.*, guard, keeper.

Cyclops, -ōps, *M.*, Cyclops, *one of
a fabulous race of giants, in Sicily.*

D

dē, *prep. with abl.*, down from, from,
down; concerning, about, of.

dēbitus, *a, um*, due, proper, well
deserved.

dēcedō, *ere, -cessi, -cessum*, with
draw.

decem, ten.

dēcernō, *ere, -erōvi, -erētum*, de-
cide, assign.

decimus, *a, um*, tenth.

dēditō, *-ōnis, F.*, surrender [283].

dēdō, *ere, -didī, -ditum*, surrender
[282, N.B.].

dēducō, *ere, -duxi, -ductum*, lead
off, withdraw; draw down, launch.

dēfendō, *ere, -fendi, -fensum*, de-
fend.

dēfensor, *-ōris, M.*, defender.

dēferō, *-ferre, -tulī, -lātum*, carry
down; bring; report.

dēfūdō, *ere, -fūdī, -fētum*, fall,
give out.

deinde, *adv.*, then, next.

dēficiō, *ere, -fēcī, -fētum*, cast
down; dislodge; disappoint.

dēligō, *āre, -āvī, -ātum*, tie, moor.

dēligō, *ere, -lēgī, -lēctum*, choose.

dēmōstrō, *āre, -āvī, -ātum*, point
out, explain; mention, make men-
tion.

dēlongum, *adv.*, at length.

dēnsus, *a, um*, thick, dense.

dēpelliō, *ere, -pelli, -pulsam*, drive
away, drive, remove.

dēponō, *ere, -posui, -positum*, lay
down; deposit; put away, abandon.

dēstitō, *ire, -stiti, -stitutum*, leap
down.

dēstistō, *ere, -stiti, -stitutum*, cease,
abandon.

dēspērō, *āre, -āvī, -ātum*, despair.

dēstringō, *ere, -strinxī, -strictum*,
draw, unsheathe.

dēsūm, *desse, dēfui*, be wanting,
be lacking.

dēterredō, *ere, -edi, -itum*, deter,
hinder.

dētineō, *ere, -tinei, -tentum*, detain,
delay.

deus, *I, M.*, a god.

dēvorō, *āre, -āvī, -ātum*, devour, eat.

dexter, *tra, trum*, right.

dico, *ere, dixī, dictum*, say, speak;
appoint, fix.

diēs, *ēī, M.*, day.

dilicētis, *e*, diligent, hard.

dilicētis, -tās, *F.*, diligence.

diligēns, -entis, careful, diligent.

diligenter, *adv.*, carefully.

diligentiā, *ae, F.*, care, diligence.

dimitō, *āre, -āvī, -ātum*, fight, en-
gage.

dimitō, *ere, -misi, -missum*, send
out, despatch; dismiss.

discēdō, *ere, -cessi, -cessum*, with-
draw, depart, leave.

discessus, *ūs, M.*, departure, with-
drawal.

disjiciō, *ere, -jēcī, -jectum*, scat-
ter.

dispōnō, *ere, -posui, -positum*,
place (at intervals), post.

dissimilis, *e*, dissimilar, unlike.

distō, āre, be apart.
distribūō, ere, -nī, -tūm, assign,
 distribute, allot; divide.
dīō, adē, long, for a long time.
dīvellō, -ere, -vellī, -vīsum, tear
 asunder.
dīvidō, ere, -vīdī, -vīsum, divide,
 separate.
dō, dare, dedī, dētum, give.
docēō, ēre, nī, doctum, teach, ex-
 plain.
dolor, -ōris, m., pain, grief.
dolus, l. m., craft, cunning; trick.
domus, ōs, f., house, home; do-
 mum, home, towards home; do-
 mō, from home.
dormiō, ire, īvi, itum, sleep.
dubitō, āre, avi, atum, hesitate;
 have doubts.
ducentī, ac, a, two hundred;
ducō, ere, dūxi, ductum, lead.
dulcis, e, sweet, pleasant.
 dum, conj., while [273].
duo, ac, o, two.
duodecim, twelve.
duodeviginti, eighteen.
duplex, -icis, twofold, double.
dux, ducts, m., leader, guide.

E

ē, ex, prep. with abl., out of, from, of.
ēbrīus, a, um, drunken.
ēdūcō, ere, -dūxi, -ductum, lead
 out.
efficiō, ere, -fici, -fectum, effect,
 accomplish, make; construct, build.
effugiō, ere, -fūgi, escape.
ēgi, from agō.
ego, meī, I.
ēgredior, ī, -gressus sum, go forth,
 issue forth; leave; disembark,
 land.
ēgregiō, adē, excellently.

ēiciō, ere, -jeci, -jectum, throw
 out; **ēficere, rush out.**
ēmittō, ere, -misi, -missum, send
 out.
enim, conj., for.
ēō, ire, ī (ivi), itum, go.
ēō, adē, thither, there, thereon.
eques, equitis, m., horse-soldier;
plur., cavalry.
equester, tra, trum, of cavalry,
 cavalry.
equitātus, ōs, m., cavalry.
equus, l. m., horse.
errō, āre, avi, atum, wander.
ērupiō, ere, -rupi, -ruptum,
 break out, sally out.
ēruptō, -ōnis, f., sally, sortie.
et, conj., and; et . . et, both . . and.
etiam, adē, even, also.
etsi, conj., although.
Eurylochus, l. m., Eurylochus, a
companion of Ulysses.
ēvadō, ere, -vāsi, -vāsum, escape.
ēveniō, ire, -veni, -ventum, turn
 out.
ex, prep. with abl., out of, from, of.
excēdō, ere, -cessi, -cessum, with-
 draw.
excipiō, ere, -cepi, -ceptum, re-
 ceive, welcome.
excitō, āre, avi, atum, arouse.
excō, ire, -ii, -itum, go out, go
 forth, leave.
exercitus, ōs, m., army.
exhauriō, ire, -hausi, -haustum,
 drain.
existimō, āre, avi, atum, think,
 consider.
expediō, ire, īvi, itum, set free,
 make ready; **expeditus, in light**
 marching order.
expelliō, ere, -puli, -pulsum, drive
 out.

explōrātor, -ōris, m., scout.
explōrō, Are, AvI, Atum, examine,
 rec. *moltre*.
expōnō, ere, -ponul, -positum, put
 out; *in terram expōnō*, land, put
 ashore.
expōgnō, Are, AvI, Atum, storm,
 take by storm.
exiliū, l. n., exile.
expectō, Are, AvI, Atum, await,
 wait (for); expect; wait.
extrēmus, a, um, outermost; most
 distant, remotest.

F

facile, adv., easily.
facilis, e, easy.
faciō, ere, fēci, factum, do; make,
 build.
facilitās, -tātis, f., opportunity;
 abundance.
falsus, a, um, false.
fama, ae, f., rumor, report.
famēs, is, f., hunger.
ferē, adv., almost, nearly.
ferō, ferre, tulī, lātum, bear, carry,
 bring; endure, stand.
fessus, a, um, wearied.
fidēlis, e, faithful.
fidēs, ei, f., faith, faithfulness,
 fidelity.
figūrā, ae, f., shape, figure.
filia, ae, f., daughter.
filius, l. m., son.
finis, is, m., end; *plur.*, borders,
 territory.
finitimus, a, um, neighboring,
 adjacent; *is noun*, neighbor.
fiō, fieri, factus sum, be made; be
 done; happen.
firmō, Are, AvI, Atum, strengthen.
firmus, a, um, strong.

flēō, ēre, flēvi, flum, weep, be in
 tears.
fluctus, ōs, m., wave.
flūmen, -inūs, n., river.
flūō, ere, flūxi, fluxum, flow.
fluvius, l. m., river.
fōns, fontis, m., spring, fountain.
foris, adv., out of doors, outside.
fōrma, ae, f., form, appearance.
fōrmōsus, a, um, beautiful.
forte, adv., by chance, as it hap-
 pened.
fortis, e, brave.
fortiter, adv., bravely, gallantly.
fortitūdō, -dinis, f., bravery.
fortūna, ae, f., fortune; *plur.*, re-
 sources, possessions, property.
fossa, ae, f., trench.
frangō, ere, frēgi, frāctum, break,
 shatter; crush.
frāter, -tris, m., brother.
frōns, frontis, f., forehead.
fructus, ōs, m., fruit.
frōmentārius, a, um, of grain [271].
frōmentor, ArI, Atus sum, forage,
 get provisions.
frōmentum, l. n., grain, corn.
fr̄nor, l. fr̄ctus sum, enjoy, *with*
abl.
fr̄strā, adv., in vain.
fuga, ae, f., flight [211, 289].
fugiō, ere, fugi, fugtum, flee, es-
 cape.
furor, -ōris, m., rage, frenzy.

G

Gallia, ae, f., Gaul.
Gallus, l. m., a Gaul.
gaudium, l. n., joy, rejoicing.
genus, -eris, n., kind, sort.
Germania, ae, f., Germany.
Germanus, l. m., German.

gerō, ere, gessi, gestum, carry,
conduct; carry on, wage; *passive*,
be done, take place; *rēs gesta*,
exploit, deed.

gigās, -antis, m., giant.

gladius, i, m., sword.

Græcia, æ, f., Greece.

Græcus, i, m., Greek.

grātia, æ, f., gratitude; grātiam
referō, make a return.

gravis, e, heavy, severe, serious;
deep.

graviter, adv., seriously, severely.

gravō, āre, avi, atum, overcome;
grāvātus, heavy.

gustō, āre, avi, atum, taste.

H

habēō, ēre, ui, itum, have; hold.

habitō, āre, avi, atum, dwell.

hasta, æ, f., spear.

hausiō, īre, hausī, haustum, drink
oil.

Hector, -oris, m., Hector, the greatest
of the Trojan warriors.

Helena, æ, f., Helen, the fairest
woman of Greece.

Helvētii, ōrum, m. plur., the Helve-
tians.

herba, æ, f., plant, herb.

hiberna, ōrum, n. plur., winter
camp, winter quarters.

hic, hæc, hōc, this; the following;
he.

hic, adv., here.

hiemō, āre, avi, atum, winter, pass
the winter.

hiems, hiemis, f., winter.

homo, -inis, m., man; plur., people.

hōra, æ, f., hour.

horribilis, e, terrible, dreadful.

hortor, āri, atus sum, encourage,
urge.

hospitium, i, n., hospitality.

hostis, is, m., enemy.

hōc, adv., hither, here.

hōmānus, a, um, human.

humī, adv., on the ground.

I

Ibi, adv., there.

Idem, eadem, idem, the same.

idōneus, a, um, fit, suitable.

igitur, adv., accordingly, therefore.

ignārus, a, um, ignorant, not know-
ing.

ignis, is, m., fire.

ignōrō, āre, avi, atum, not know,
be ignorant (of).

ignōtus, a, um, unknown, strange.

ille, a, ud, that, he.

impedimentum, i, n., hindrance;
plur., baggage.

impediō, īre, ivi, itum, hinder, im-
pede.

im-pellō, ere, -puli, -pulum, in-
cite, drive, impel.

imperātor, -atoris, m., commander
(in chief).

imperātum, i, n., command, order,
bidding.

imperitus, a, um, inexperienced,
unacquainted.

imperium, i, n., command, control,
rule, sway, supremacy, sovereignty.

imperō, āre, avi, atum, give orders,
command, order, rule, govern, *with*
dat.; require, demand [181, N.B.].

impetrō, āre, avi, atum, obtain (a
request).

inictus, ōs, m., attack, onset.

in-plorō, āre, avi, atum, beseech.

impōnō, ere, -posui, -positum,
place upon, place.

in, prep. with abl., in, on, among;
with acc., into, to, on.

- Incendā, ere, -endi, -ensum,** burn; inflame.
- Incidā, ere, -idi, -isum,** fall into.
- Includā, ere, -idi, -isum,** shut up, imprison.
- Incognitus, a, um,** unknown.
- Incola, ae, m.,** inhabitant.
- Incolā, ere, -colui, -itum,** dwell, inhabit.
- Incolūis, e,** safe, unharmed, intact.
- Incommodum, I, N.,** misfortune, loss, damage.
- Incredibilis, e,** incredible.
- Inde, adv.,** thence; then.
- Ineō, -ire, -ii, -itum,** enter; enter upon, begin; adopt, form [121].
- Infectus, a, um,** not done; *re infectā, abl. absol.,* without accomplishing one's purpose.
- Inferior, -ioris,** lower.
- Inferō, ferre, infuli, infusum,** bring; cause, inflict [39].
- Ingens, -entis,** huge, vast.
- Inimicus, a, um,** unfriendly, hostile; *M., as noun,* enemy.
- Iniquus, a, um,** unfair, unjust.
- Initium, I, N.,** beginning [115].
- Injiciō, ere, -jici, -jectum,** put in; impart (to), inspire, arouse (*in, with dat.*)
- Injuria, ae, F.,** wrong doing, wrong, injury, violence.
- Innascor, I, nascus sum,** spring up, be aroused.
- Inopia, ae, F.,** want, scarcity.
- Inquit, defective verb,** said he.
- Insania, ae, F.,** madness; *in insanitum incidō,* become mad.
- Insequor, I, sequus sum,** follow up, pursue.
- Insidiae, Arum, F. plur.,** ambush, treachery; *per insidiās,* treacherously.
- Instituō, ere, -ui, -utum,** undertake; set about [38]; build, establish.
- Instruō, ere, -struui, -strutum,** draw up, arrange; equip, furnish.
- Insula, ae, F.,** island.
- Intellegō, ere, -legi, -lectum,** understand, be aware, perceive.
- Integer, gra, grum,** fresh.
- Inter, prep. with acc.,** between, among.
- Intericidō, ere, -icidi, -icisum,** cut off [138].
- Interim, adv.,** meanwhile.
- Interficiō, ere, -fici, -fectum,** kill, slay, put to death.
- Interim, adv.,** meanwhile, in the meantime.
- Interior, -ioris,** inner, interior.
- Intermittō, ere, -misi, -missum,** put between; *passive,* elapse.
- Intervallum, I, N.,** interval, distance.
- Intra, prep. with acc.,** within.
- Intro, Arc, Avi, Atum,** enter.
- Introcō, -ire, -ii (-ivi) -itum,** enter.
- Introitus, us, M.,** entrance.
- Inutilis, e,** useless.
- Invenio, ire, -veni, -ventum,** find, come upon.
- Invictus, a, um,** unconquered, invincible.
- Invito, Arc, Avi, Atum,** invite, urge.
- Involūis, a, um,** unwilling, against (one's) will.
- Ipsē, a, um,** himself, he himself.
- Ira, ae, F.,** anger, wrath.
- Irumpō, ere, -rupi, -ruptum,** burst in, rush (*in*).
- Irruō, ere, -ruī, -itum,** rush (*in*).
- Is, ea, id, he;** that, this, the.
- Ita, adv.,** thus, so, in such a way.
- Italia, ae, F.,** Italy.

Itaque, adv., accordingly, therefore.
Iter, itineris, n., road, route; march; passage, flight of passing.
Iterum, adv., again, a second time.
Ithaca, ac, f., Ithaca, an island west of Greece.

J

iacō, ere, jeci, iactum, hurl, throw, cast.
iam, adv., now, by this time, already.
ianua, ac, f., door, entrance.
iubeō, ēre, iussi, iussum, order.
iungō, ere, iunxi, iunctum, join [300].
Jura, ac, f., Jura, a range of mountains in Gaul.
ius, iuris, n., right, law.
iustus, a, um, just.

L

Labienus, l, m., Labienus, one of Caesar's staff in Gaul.
labor, -oris, m., toil, labor.
labōrō, āre, avi, atum, toil, struggle, be in distress.
lac, lactis, n., milk.
laccō, ere, -ivi, -itum, harness.
lacrima, ac, f., tear.
lacus, ōs, m., lake.
laetitia, ac, f., joy, rejoicing.
lapis, -idis, m., stone.
late, adv., widely, extensively.
lateo, ēre, ul, be hidden.
latitūdō, -dinis, f., width.
latus, a, um, broad, wide.
latus, -oris, n., side, flank.
legatio, -ōnis, f., embassy.
legatus, l, m., lieutenant, staff-officer; ambassador, envoy.
legiō, -ōnis, f., legiō (6000 men).
legiōnarius, a, um, legionary.

levis, e, light, slight, unimportant.
liber, era, erum, free; undisturbed.
liberō, adv., freely.
liberi, ōrum, m, plur., children.
liberō, āre, avi, atum, free.
libertas, -atis, f., freedom.
Libya, ac, f., Libya, North Africa.
licet, ēre, licuit, it is permitted, with *dat.*, and *inf.*; *render freely by may, might.*
lignus, a, um, wooden.
littera, ac, f., letter; *plur.*, despatch, letter.
litus, -oris, n., shore, coast.
locus, l, m., place, position; *plur.* loca, *n.*, places, ground, district.
locutus, from loquor.
longō, adv., far.
longitūdō, -dinis, f., length.
longus, a, um, long.
loquor, l, locutus sum, speak, say.
lotus, l, f., lotus.
Lucius, l, m., Lucius, a Roman name.
lux, lucis, f., light; **prima lux**, daybreak, dawn.

M

magis, adv., more; rather.
magistratus, ōs, m., magistrate.
magnificentia, ac, f., splendor.
magnificus, a, um, splendid, sumptuous.
magnitūdō, -dinis, f., greatness, extent, size.
magnopere, adv., greatly, exceedingly.
magnus, a, um, great, large; forced [95]; loud [116]; strong [500].
male, adv., badly.
māliō, mālie, māli, prefer, had rather [101].

- matum, I, N.,** evil, mishap, misfortune.
malus, a, um, bad, evil.
manebō, 3re, mānsI, mānsim, remain.
manus, ōs, F., hand; hand, force.
Mārcus, I, M., Marcens, a Roman name.
mare, maris, N., sea.
māter, mātris, M., mother.
mātrīmōnium, I, N., marriage; in **mātrīmōnium dācō,** marry.
mātūrē, adv., early, soon.
mātūrō, 3re, āvI, ātum, make haste.
medicāmentum, I, N., drug.
mediocris, e, moderate.
medius, a, um, middle, mid [175].
membrum, I, N., limb.
meminī, 1sse, remember [238].
memor, -oris, mindful.
memoria, ae, F., memory [238].
Menelāus, I, M., Menelaus, king of Sparta in Greece.
mercātor, -tōris, M., trader.
Mercurius, I, M., Mercury, the messenger of the gods.
meridies, ēI, M., midday, noon; south.
meus, a, um, my, mine.
miles, militis, M., soldier.
militāris, e, military; of war.
minimē, adv., least, by no means.
minutor, 3ri, ātus sum, threaten.
minus, adv., less; **si minus,** if not.
miror, 3ri, ātus sum, wonder.
mirus, a, um, wonderful.
miscēō, 3re, miscui, mixtum, mix.
mittō, ere, misi, missum, send.
modus, I, M., manner, fashion; kind, sort; means.
monēō, 3re, ni, itum, advise, warn.
mōns, montis, M., mountain.
- mōnstrō, 3re, āvI, ātum,** point out, show.
mōnstrum, I, N., monster.
morā, ae, F., delay.
moror, 3ri, ātus sum, delay, wait.
mors, mortis, F., death.
moveō, 3re, movi, motum, move.
mox, adv., soon.
muller, -eris, F., woman.
multitūdō, -dinis, F., large number, amount.
multū, adv., much.
multum, adv., much.
multus, a, um, much; *par.,* many.
mūnō, 3re, Ivi, itum, fortify, protect.
mūnitō, -ōnis, F., fortification, fortifying.
mūnus, -eris, N., gift, offering.
mūrus, I, M., wall.
- N**
- nam, conj.,** for.
nanciscor, I, nactus sum, get, obtain, meet with.
nātiō, -ōnis, F., tribe, nation.
nātūra, ae, F., nature.
nauta, ae, M., sailor.
nāvientiā, ae, F., boat.
nāvigō, 3re, āvI, ātum, sail.
nāvis, is, F., ship.
nē, adv., lest, that . . . not; not.
neq, conj., nor, and not; **neq . . . neq,** neither . . . nor.
necessāriō, adv., necessarily, of necessity.
neqō, 3re, āvI, ātum, kill, slay.
negō, 3re, āvI, ātum, deny, say . . . not.
negōtium, I, N., business, affair.
nēmō (nēmōnis), M., no one, nobody; in 506, 507, *Novan* [349].

neque, conj., nor, and not; **neque . . neque**, neither . . nor.

neuter, tra, trum, neither [205].

nēve, conj., and not.

nihi, indeclinable, N., nothing.

nisi, conj., if not; unless, except.

nōbilis, e, well-born, noble; famous.

nocēō, ēre, ui, itum, harm, injure, damage, *with dat.*

noctā, adv., by night.

nōlō, nōlle, nōlui, be unwilling, do not wish [40].

nōmen, -mīnis, N., name.

nōn, adv., not.

nōndum, adv., not yet.

nōnne, not, in questions [342].

nōnnulli, se, a, some, some few.

nōs, nostrum, we.

noster, tra, trum, our [282].

nōtūs, a, um, known, familiar.

novem, nine.

novitās, -tātis, F., novelty.

novus, a, um, new; **novae rēs**, change, revolution.

nox, noctis, F., night.

nōllus, a, um, no, none, not one [205].

num, in questions [342].

numerus, I, M., number.

numquam, adv., never.

nunc, adv., now.

nūntiō, āre, āvi, ātum, announce, report; **nūntiātum est**, word was brought.

nūntius, I, M., messenger.

nūper, adv., lately.

○

ob, prep. with acc., on account of, because of.

obliviscor, I, oblitus sum, forget, be forgetful, *with gen.*

obsecrō, āre, āvi, ātum, beg, beseech.

obres, obsidis, M., hostage.

obstruō, ere, -struxi, -structum, barricade.

obtemperō, āre, āvi, ātum, obey.

obtinēō, ēre, ui, obtentum, hold, possess.

occāsio, -ōnis, F., opportunity.

occāsus, ōs, M., setting.

occidō, ere, -cidi, -cisum, slay, kill.

occupātus, a, um, occupied, busy, engaged.

occupō, āre, āvi, ātum, seize, take possession of.

occurrō, ere, -curri, -cursum, meet, *with dat.*

ōceanus, I, M., ocean.

octō, eight.

oculus, I, M., eye.

ōlim, adv., once upon a time.

omniō, adv., in all, altogether; entirely; only; at all.

omnis, e, all, every.

onerārius, a, um, for burdens; **nāvis onerāria**, transport.

onus, -eris, N., burden, weight.

oppidum, I, N., town.

opprimō, ere, -pressi, -pressum, overpower, overcome, burden.

oppugnātio, -ōnis, F., attack, assault.

oppugnō, āre, āvi, ātum, attack, assault.

optimus, a, um, best [195].

opus, -eris, N., work, task.

ōrātiō, -ōnis, F., speech [300].

ōrdō, -dinis, M., order; rank, line.

orior, iri, ortus sum, arise, rise.

ōrō, āre, āvi, ātum, beg, entreat.

ostendō, ere, -tendi, -tensum or -tentum, show, disclose, declare.

ovis, is, F., sheep.

P

- palūs, -ūdis, f.,** marsh.
pār, paris, equal [176].
parcō, ere, peperci, parsum, spare,
with dat.
pārcō, ēre, nī, itum, be obedient,
obey, with dat.
Paris, -idis, m., Paris, *a prince of*
Troy.
parō, āre, āvi, ātum, prepare, pro-
 cure [349]; **parātus, a, um,** ready.
pars, partis, f., part; side, direc-
 tion [365].
parvus, a, um, small.
passim, adv., in every direction.
passus, ūs, m., paece; **millie passūs,**
 mille [231, fn.].
pater, patris, m., father.
patior, I, passus sum, allow; en-
 dure, suffer.
patria, ae, f., native land.
Patroclus, I, m., Patroclus, *a Greek*
warrior.
pauci, ae, a, few.
paucitas, -tatis, f., small number.
paulō, adv., a little, shortly, some-
 what.
paulum, adv., a little, a short dis-
 tance.
pāx, pācis, f., peace.
pecus, -oris, n., cattle, herd; flock.
pedes, peditis, m., foot-soldier;
plur., infantry.
pedester, -tris, -tre, of infantry.
peditātus, ūs, m., infantry.
pellō, ere, pepuli, pulsum, drive;
 defeat.
Pēnelopē, ēs, f., Penelope, *the wife*
of Ulysses.
per, prep. with acc., through,
 throughout; about [507].
perferō, -ferre, -tuli, -lātum, bring;
 report; bear, submit to.
perficiō, ere, -feci, -fectum, finish.
periculōsus, a, um, dangerous.
periculum, I, n., danger, risk.
peritus, a, um, skillful, skilled, ac-
 quainted, *with gen.* [432].
permoveō, ēre, -mōvi, -mōtum, in-
 fluence, affect, alarm.
perpauci, ae, a, very few.
perpetuus, a, um, unbroken, last-
 ing; *in perpetuum,* for ever.
perumpō, ere, -rūpi, -ruptum,
 break through.
perspicō, ere, -spexi, -spectum,
 see clearly, perceive.
persuādeō, ēre, -suāsī, -suāsūm,
 persuade, induce, *with dat.*
perterreō, ēre, nī, itum, terrify,
 frighten.
pertereō, ēre, nī, itum, extend; tend.
perturbō, āre, āvi, ātum, throw
 into confusion, confuse; alarm.
pervenio, ire, -veni, -ventum,
 come, arrive, reach [125].
pēs, pedis, m., foot [394].
petō, ere, petivi, petitum, seek;
 ask, request.
pilum, I, n., javelin.
pinguis, e, fat.
plānitēs, ēi, f., plain.
plūrimum, adv., most, very much.
plūs, plūris, more [197].
poenulum, I, n., eup, goblet.
poena, ae, f., penalty.
polliceor, ēri, itus sum, promise.
Polyphēmus, I, n., Polyphemus,
the famous Cyclops.
pōnō, ere, posui, positum, place;
 pitch (camp); *passive,* depend (on).
pōns, pontis, m., bridge [349].
populor, āri, ātus sum, devastate,
 lay waste.
populus, I, m., people, nation.
porcus, I, m., pig, swine.

- porta**, ae, f., gate.
- portō**, āre, āvi, ātum, carry, bear.
- portus**, ūs, m., harbor.
- poscō**, ere, poposci, demand.
- possessō**, -ōnis, f., possession, occupation.
- possum**, posse, potui, be able, can [377].
- post**, prep. with acc., after, behind.
- postea**, adv., afterwards.
- posterus**, a, um, next, following.
- postquam**, conj., after, when.
- postulō**, āre, āvi, ātum, demand, require, ask.
- potēns**, -entis, powerful.
- potestas**, -tatis, f., power, opportunity [445].
- praecacutus**, a, um, sharpened at the end.
- praecedō**, ere, -cessi, -cessum, surpass.
- praeda**, ae, f., plunder, booty [452].
- praedicō**, āre, āvi, ātum, announce, assert.
- praedō**, -dōnis, m., robber, pirate.
- praedor**, āri, ātus sum, plunder, pillage.
- praefectus**, I, m., officer, commander.
- praeficō**, ere, -feci, -fectum, set over, put in command (charge) of [378, N.B.].
- praemittō**, ere, -misi, -missum, send in advance.
- praesēns**, -entis, immediate, instant.
- praesidium**, I, n., garrison.
- praestō**, āre, -stiti, -stitum or -stitum, be superior, surpass, with dat.; praestat, it is preferable or better.
- praesum**, -esse, -fui, be over, be in command (charge) of, command, with dat.
- praeter**, prep. with acc., beyond, past; except.
- praeterea**, adv., besides, else.
- premo**, ere, pressi, pressum, press; harass, beset; pass., be hard pressed.
- Priamus**, I, m., Priam, the last king of Troy.
- primō**, adv., at first.
- primum**, adv., first, in the first place.
- primus**, a, um, first [308].
- princeps**, -cipis, m., leading man, chief man, chief.
- principatus**, ūs, m., leadership.
- prius**, adv., earlier; prius . . . quam until (li' rally, sooner . . . than).
- prō**, prep. with abl., before, in front of; instead of, in return for.
- probō**, āre, āvi, ātum, test; approve, favor.
- procedō**, ere, -cessi, -cessum, advance, proceed.
- procurrō**, ere, -curri, -cursum, run forward, charge.
- prodeō**, ire, -ii, -itum, come forth, come out.
- prodūcō**, ere, -dūxi, -ductum, lead forth.
- proellum**, I, n., battle.
- profectō**, -ōnis, f., settling out, departure.
- proficō**, ere, -feci, -fectum, accomplish.
- proficiscor**, I, -fectus sum, set out.
- profugō**, ere, -fūgi, flee, make one's escape.
- progredior**, I, -gressus sum, advance, proceed.
- prohibeō**, ēre, ui, itum, keep, prevent [167, N.B.].
- proijcō**, ere, -jeci, -jectum, throw down, throw.

- prōmō, ere, prōmpti, prōmptum,** bring out.
- prope, adv.,** nearly, almost, near; *prep. with acc.,* near.
- propter, prep. with acc.,** on account of.
- prōpulsō, āre, āvi, ātum, repel.**
- prōspiciō, ere, -spexi, -spectum,** provide (for), attend (to), see/re.
- prōsternō, ere, -strāvi, -strātum,** stretch prostrate.
- prōvehō, ere, -vexi, -vectum,** carry forward; *passive,* proceed.
- prōvideō, ēre, -vidi, -visum,** foresee; provide, secure.
- prōvincia, ae, F.,** province.
- proximus, a, um,** nearest, next [196].
- prōdēs, -entis,** discreet, prudent.
- prōdentia, ae, F.,** prudence, sagacity.
- pūblicus, a, um,** public, of the state.
- Pūllus, I, M.,** Publius, *a Roman name.*
- puella, ae, F.,** girl, maiden.
- puer, eri, M.,** boy.
- pūgna, ae, F.,** fight, fighting, battle.
- pūgnō, āre, āvi, ātum,** fight.
- pulcher, chru, chrum,** beautiful.
- Q**
- quacrō, ere, quacsivi, quacsitum,** ask, inquire (*ab=of*); seek.
- quālis, e,** of what sort, what.
- quam, adv.,** than; *with superlatives* as — as possible [219].
- quantus, a, um,** how great, how large.
- quārtus, a, um,** fourth.
- quasi, adv.,** as if, as it were.
- quattuor,** four.
- que, enclitic conj.,** and [62].
- qui, quae, quod, who, which, what,** that [254].
- quidam, quaedam, quiddam or quoddam,** certain [68].
- quidem, adv.,** to be sure, indeed; *ne . . . quidem,* not even.
- quindectim,** fifteen.
- quingenti, ae, a,** five hundred.
- quingentā, ffty.**
- quinque, five.**
- quintus, a, um,** fifth.
- quis, quae, quid, who, which, what** [341].
- quis, qua, quid or quod, any** [157].
- quisquam, quidquam, any** [157].
- quisque, quaeque, quidque or quodque, each** [159].
- quivis, quacvis, quidvis or quodvis, any** [15].
- quō, adv.,** whither, where [343, N.B.].
- quod, conj.,** because.
- R**
- ratiō, -ōnis, F.,** method; manner, way.
- recēns, -entis,** recent, new.
- recipiō, ere, -cēpi, -ceptum,** regain, recover; *with se,* betake one's self, retreat, recover, rally.
- rēda, ae, F.,** wagon.
- reddō, ere, reddidi, redditum,** give back, restore.
- redcō, ĩre, -ii, -itum,** return.
- reditus, ūs, M.,** return.
- redūcō, ere, -dūxi, -ductum,** lead back; restore.
- referō, -ferre, rettuli, relātum,** bring back, carry back; report [394].
- regiō, -ōnis, F.,** district, country, region.
- rēgnum, I, N.,** kingdom, rule, sovereignty.
- rejiciō, ere, -jēci, -jectum,** hurl back; throw away.

relinquō, ere, -liqui, -lictum,
leave behind, leave.

reliquus, a, um, remaining, rest
[75, fn.]

removē, ēre, -movi, -mōtum, re-
move, withdraw.

rēmus, I, M., oar.

renovō, āre, avi, ātum, renew.

renūtiō, āre, āvi, ātum, report,
bring back word.

repellō, ere, reppuli, repulsum,
drive back, repulse.

reperiō, ire, repperi, repertum,
find, discover.

replētus, a, um, filled.

reporō, āre, avi, ātum, carry back,
bring back.

rēs, rei, F., thing, matter, affair,
circumstance; **rēs pūblica,** public
interest, state, public business.

resistō, ere, -stisti, resist, oppose.
with dat.

**respondē, ēre, -spondi, -spōn-
sum,** reply, answer.

respōnsū, I, N., answer, reply.

restituō, ere, -ni, -ātum, put back,
restore, replace; renew; rebuild.

retinē, ēre, ni, -tentum, restrain.

revertor, I, return.

revocō, āre, āvi, ātum, recall.

rēx, rēgis, M., king.

Rhēnus, I, M., the Rhine.

Rhodanus, I, M., the Rhone.

ripa, ae, F., bank.

rogō, āre, āvi, ātum, ask.

Rōmānus, a, um, Roman.

Rōmānus, I, M., a Roman.

rūmor, -ōris, M., rumor, report.

rumpō, ere, rūpi, ruptum, break.

rūrsus, adv., again.

S

saepe, adv., often.

salūs, -ūtis, F., safety [40].

salvus, a, um, safe, well.

Santonēs, um, M. plur., the San-
tones, a tribe on the west coast of
Gaul.

satis, adv. and indeclinable adj.,
enough, sufficiently; **satis faciō,**
satisfy, apologize, *with dat.*

saxum, I, N., stone.

sciō, ire, ivi, itum, know.

scribō, ere, scripsi, scriptum,
write.

sed, conj., but.

sedeō, ēre, sēdi, sessum, sit, sit
down.

semper, adv., always.

senātus, ūs, M., senate.

sentīō, ire, sēnsi, sēnsū, feel, per-
ceive.

septem, seven.

septimus, a, um, seventh.

Sēquani, ōrum, M. plur., the Se-
quani, a tribe of east central Gaul.

sequor, I, secutus sum, follow.

servit. -tūtis, F., slavery.

servus, I, M., slave.

sescenti, ae, a, six hundred.

sexāgintā, sixty.

si, conj., if.

sic, adv., thus, so.

sicut, adv., as.

signum, I, N., signal; standard [282].

silva, ae, F., wood, forest.

similis, e, like, similar.

simul, adv., at the same time;
simul ac, as soon as.

simulō, āre, āvi, ātum, pretend.

sine, prep. with abl., without.

sinister, tra, trum, left.

- socius**, I. M., ally; comrade.
sōl, sōlis, M., sun; the Sun-god.
solum, adv., only.
solus, a, um, only, alone [205].
solvō, ere, solvi, solūtum, loose, release; *nāvem solvō*, set sail; *poenam solvō*, pay a penalty.
somnus, I. M., sleep.
sopor, -ōris, M., sleep, stupor.
soror, -ōris, F., sister.
sors, sortis, F., lot; *ad sortem revocārī*, be decided by lot.
Sparta, ae, F., Sparta, a famous city of Greece.
spatium, I, N., space, distance; time.
species, ei, F., appearance, form.
spectō, Are, avi, Atum, look, face.
specus, ūs, M., cave, cavern.
spelunca, ae, F., cave, cavern.
spernō, ere, sprēvi, sprētum, despise, scorn.
spērō, Are, avi, Atum, hope.
spēs, ei, F., hope.
sponte, F., only in abl. sing., of (one's) own accord.
statim, adv., at once, immediately.
statiō, -ōnis, F., outpost, guard.
stō, Are, steti, statum, stand.
studeō, ēre, ui, be eager, be zealous.
studium, I, N., zeal, eagerness.
sub, prep. with acc. and abl., under; close to [438].
subducō, ere, -dūxi, -ductum, draw off.
subeo, Ire, -ii, -itum, undergo.
subitō, adv., suddenly.
subiiciō, ere, -jēci, -jectum, place beneath, with acc. and dat.
sublātus, a, um, from tollō.
subsequor, I, -secutus sum, follow closely, follow after.
subsidium, I, N., support, reinforcements.
succēdō, ere, -cessi, -cessum, come close up, advance.
sudis, is, F., stake.
Suebi, ōrum, M. plur., the Suebi, a tribe of north-western Germany.
sui, sibi, himself, him [278].
summus, a, um, greatest, utmost, extreme, signal; top [175].
superior, -ōris, higher, upper; former [198].
superō, Are, avi, Atum, conquer; surpass, excel.
supplicium, ī, N., punishment.
suprā, adv., above.
suscipio, ere, -cēpi, -ceptum, undertake, incur.
suspicio, ōri, Atus sum, suspect.
sustineō, ēre, ui, -tentum, withstand, sustain, endure.
sustuli, from tollō.
suus, a, um, his, his own; their, their own [281, b].
- T
- tam**, adv., so.
tamen, adv., still, yet, however.
Tamesis, is, M., Thames.
tandem, adv., at length, at last.
tangō, ere, tetigi, tactum, touch.
tantus, a, um, so great, such great, such.
tēlum, I, N., weapon, missile.
tempestās, -tātis, F., storm, weather.
tempus, -oris, N., time.
teneō, ēre, ui, tentum, hold, keep, restrain.
tergum, I, N., back, rear [282].
terra, ae, F., land; country.
terreo, ēre, ui, Atum, frighten, terrify.
terror, -ōris, M., terror, panic.
tetigi, from tangō.
Tiberis, is, M., Tiber.

timeō, ēre, ui, fear, have fears.
timor, -ōris, M., fear.
tollō, ere, sustulī, sublātum, raise;
 remove, take away; *with ancora,*
 weigh [502].
tōtus, a, um, whole, all [205].
tractō, āre, āvi, ātum, handle, feel.
tradō, ere, -didī, -ditum, give up,
 surrender.
tradūcō, ere, -dūxi, -ductum, lead
 across, take across, lead, bring.
trahō, ere, trāxi, tractum, draw.
trāns, prep. with acc., across.
trānsdūcō, see tradūcō.
trānsēō, ire, -ii, -itum, cross.
trānsfodiō, ire, -fodi, -fossam,
 pierce.
trānsportō, āre, āvi, ātum, carry
 across, bring over.
trecenti, ae, a, three hundred.
tribūnus, I, M., tribune.
triduum, I, N., three days.
triplex, -plēcis, triple.
Trōja, ae, F., Troy, *a city in the*
north-west of Asia Minor.
Trōjānus, I, M., Trojan, *an in-*
habitant of Troy.
tū, tuī, you, thou.
tūm, adv., then, thereupon.
tumultus, ūs, M., noise, uproar, com-
 motion.
turris, is, F., tower.
tūtus, a, um, safe.
tuus, a, um, your, thy.

U

ubi, adv., where; when [343, N.B.].
uilescor, I, ultus sum, avenge.
Ulixēs, is, M., Ulysses, *the shrewdest*
of the Greek kings before Troy,
and the hero of Homer's Odyssey.
ullus, a, um, any [205, 457].

ultimus, a, um, most distant, re-
 motest; last.
ultrā, prep. with acc., beyond.
unā, adv., along, together.
unde, adv., whence, from which
 (what) place [343, N.B.].
undique, adv., on all sides, from all
 sides.
unus, a, um, one; alone, only [205].
urbs, urbis, F., city, *especially*
Rome.
usque, adv., even (to), right up (to).
usus, ūs, M., experience; use, ser-
 vice [452].
ut, conj., that, in order that; so that;
with indicative, as; when.
uter, utra, utrum, which (of two)
 [205].
uter, ūtris, M., skin, leather bottle.
uterque, utraque, utrumque, each
 (of two) [205, 459].
utilis, e, useful.
utor, I, ūsus sum, use, *with abl.* [358].
uxor, -ōris, F., wife.

V

vagor, āri, ātus sum, wander, roam
 about.
valeō, ēre, ui, itum, be strong [416];
 have power, be efficacious [512].
vallum, I, N., wall, rampart.
vās, vāsis, N., vessel, jar.
vāstō, āre, āvi, ātum, lay waste,
 ravage.
vehementer, adv., exceedingly,
 greatly; vigorously.
vehō, ere, vexi, vectum, carry;
passive, sail.
venēnum, I, N., drug; poison.
veniō, ire, vēni, ventum, come.
venter, tris, M., belly.
vēr, vēris, N., spring.
verbum, I, N., word.

- vercor, eri, itus sum, fear.**
verò, adv., but, however.
vertò, ere, -ti, -sum, turn [282].
vinum, i, n., wine.
Vesontio, -onio, f., Vesontio, a town
in eastern Gaul.
vesper, eri, m., evening.
vester, tra, trum, your.
vetus, veteris, old.
via, ae, f., way, road, route, journey.
vici, from vincò.
victòria, ae, f., victory.
vicus, i, m., village.
videò, ãre, vidi, visum, see; vidcor,
seen.
vigilia, ae, f., watch.
viginti, twenty.
villa, ae, f., country-house.
- vincò, ãre, vixi, victum, bind.**
vincò, ere, vici, victum, conquer.
vir, viri, m., man.
virtus, -utis, f., valor.
vis, vim, vi, f., force, violence,
might; power, virtue [513]; plur.,
virès, tum, strength, vigor [472].
visurus, from videò.
vivò, ere, vixi, victum, live.
vivus, a, um, alive.
vix, adv., scarcely, hardly.
vocò, ãre, avi, atum, call.
volò, velle, volui, wish, be willing
[401].
vòs, vestrum, you.
vòx, vòcis, f., voice; cry.
vulnerò, ãre, avi, atum, wound.
vulnus, -eris, n., wound.

ENGLISH-LATIN.

[For the principal parts of the verbs reference may be made to the Latin-English Vocabulary, and for numerals to 524, page 348. The numbers refer to sections.]

A

abandon, desistō, ēre.

able, be, possum, posse, potui.

about (= *concerning*), de (abl.);
 (= *around*), circum (acc.);
 (= *with numerals*), circiter.

above, ad e., supra.

absent, be, absum, abesse, āfui.

abundance, cōpia, ae, f.

account, on— **of**, propter, ob (acc.).

accustomed, be, cōsuēvi [213].

acquire, cōsequor, i.

across, trāns (acc.).

adjacent, finitimus, a, um.

adopt (plan), capio, ēre; lueo, ire.

advance, progredior, i.

advance, send in, praemittō, ēre.

advise, moneo, ēre.

advocate, auctor, -toris, m.

after, post (acc.).

again, rursus.

against, contrā (acc.).

aid, auxilium, i, n.

alarm, commoveo, ēre; permoveo, ēre.

all, omnis, e; **at all, in all**, omnino.

allow, patior, i.

ally, socius, i, m.

almost, ferē.

alone, solus, a, um; unus, a, um.

along (with), inā (cum).

already, iam.

also, etiam.

altogether, omnino.

always, semper.

ambassador, legatus, i, m.

among, inter, apud (acc.).

amount, multitudo -dinis, f.

and, et, -que, atque, ac [120]; **and not**, neque.

announce, nuntio, āre.

another, alius, a, ud [203].

answer, respondeo, ēre.

any [157].

apart, be, disto, āre.

appoint, constituo, ēre.

approach (*noun*), adventus, ūs, m.
 (= *means of approach*), aditus, ūs, m.

approach (*verb*), accedo, ēre; appropinquo, āre (*dat.*).

approve, probō, āre.

arise, orior, iri; eorior, iri.

arms, arma, ōrum, n.

army, exercitus, ūs, m.

arrival, adventus, ūs, m.

art of war, res militaris, f.

as (= *since*), cum; (= *while*), dum or cum.

ascertain, cognosco, ēre.

ask (= *inquire*), quero, ēre; rogo, āre.

ask (= *request*), peto, ēre; rogo, āre.

assault, oppugnatio, -ōnis, f.

assemble, convenio, ire.

assign, distribuo, ēre.

assistance, auxilium, i, n.

attack (*noun*), impetus, ūs, M.; oppugnatio, -ōnis, F.
attack (*verb*), oppugnō, āre; adorior, īri.
attain, consequor, ī.
attempt, cōnor, āri.
attend to, administrō, āre (*acc.*).
autumn, autumnus, ī, M.
auxiliaries, auxilia, ōrum, N.
await, exspecto, āre.
aware, ōe, intellēgo, ēre.
away, ōe far, absum, abesse.

B

bad, malus, a, um.
baggage, impedimenta, ōrum, N.
bank, ripa, ae, F.
barbarian, barbarus, ī, M.
battle, pūgna, ae, F.; proellum, ī, N.
be, sum, esse, fui.
bear, ferō, ferre, tuli, latum; perfero.
because, quod.
because of, propter, ob (*acc.*).
become, fiō, fieri, factus sum.
before (*of time or place*), ante (*acc.*); (*of place*) prō (*abl.*).
beg, ōrō, āre.
began, coepi [125].
begin battle, proellum committō, ēre.
beginning, initium, ī, N. [308, 421].
Belgian, Helga, ae, M.
believe, crēdō, ēre (*dat.*).
best, optimus, a, um.
betake one's self, sē reclpere.
better, ūt is, praestat.
between, inter (*acc.*).
body, corpus, -oris, N.
bold, audāx, -ācis.
boldly, audācter.
booty, praeda, ae, F.

both . . . and, et . . . et.

both [150].

boy, puer, eri, M.

brave, fortis, e.

bravely, fortiter.

bravery, fortitudo, -dinis, F.

break, rumpō, ēre; frangō, ēre.

break out (= arise), coorior, īri.

break through, perumpō, ēre.

bridge, pōns, pontis, M. [318].

bring, ferō, ferre.

bring back word, remittō, āre.

bring over, transportō, āre.

Britain, Britannia, ae, F.

Briton, Britannus, ī, M.

brother, frāter, -tris, M.

build, efficiō, ēre.

burden (*noun*), onus, -eris, N.

burden (*verb*), opprimō, ēre.

burn, incendō, ēre.

business, negotium, ī, N.

but, sed.

C

call, vocō, āre; appellō, āre.

camp, castra, ōrum, N.

can, possim, posse, potui.

capture, captō, ēre.

care, diligentia, ae, F.

carefully, diligenter.

carry, portō, āre.

carry across, transportō, āre.

carry back, reportō, āre; referō, ferre.

carry down, dēferō, ferre.

carry out (*plans*), (rēs) cōficiō, ēre.

cattle, pecus, -oris, N.

cause (*noun*), causa, ae, F.

cause (*verb*), inferō, ferre.

cavalry (*noun*), equitēs, um, M.; equitatus, ūs, M.

cavalry (*a l.*), equester, tris, tre.
cense, dēstā, ere.
centurion, centuriō, -ōnis, m.
certain, quidam [158].
change, novae res.
charge, put in — of, praeficō, ere
(dat.) [378, N.B.].
chief, chief man, princeps, scipis, m.
children, libert, -ōrum, m.
choose, dēligō, ere.
circumstance, res, rei, f.
citizen, civis, is, m.
citizenship, civitas, -tatis, f.
cohort, cohors, -tis, f.
collect, cōgō, ere; conferō, ferre.
column, agmen, -inibus, n.
come, veniō, ire.
command (*noun*), imperium, i, n.
command (*verb*), imperō, āre *(dat.)*;
 iuvēsum, esse *(dat.)*.
command, be in — of, praesum,
 esse *(dat.)*; **put in — of**, praeficō,
 ere *(dat.)* [378, N.B.].
commander, praefectus, i, m., im-
 perator, -tōris, m.; **commander-
 in-chief**, imperator, -tōris, m.
common, cōmūnis, e.
commotion, tumultus, ūs, m.
compel cōgō, ere.
confusion, throw into, perturbō,
 āre.
conquer, superō, āre.
consent, by common, cōmūni cō-
 siliō.
consider, arditrar, āri.
consult, cōsulō, ere.
confluent, continēns, -entis, f.
continually, continenter.
corn, frumentum, i, n.
cross, cross over, trānsēā, ire.
crush, opprimō, ere.

custom, cōsuetūdo, -dinis, f. [213].
cut off, interficiō, ere.

D

daily, cotidie.
danger, periculum, i, n.
dangerous, periculosus, a, um.
dare, audeo, āre, ausus sum [313].
during, undax, aels.
daughter, filia, ae, f.
dawn, prima lux; **just before dawn**,
 sub lucem.
day, dies, ei, m.
daybreak, see dawn.
death, mors, mortis, f.; **put to
 death**, interficiō, ere.
declare, ostendō, ere.
deed, res gesta, f.
deep, altus, a, um.
defeat (*noun*), cōmilitās, -tatis, f.
defeat (*verb*), pellō, ere.
defend, dēfendō, ere.
defender, dēfēnsor, -ōris, m.
delay, morar, āri.
demand, postulō, āre; imperō, āre
 [181, N.B.].
dense, dēnsus, a, um.
deny, negō, āre.
depart, discēdā, ere.
departure, discessus, ūs, m.
depth, altitūdō, -dinis, f.
desigu, cōsiliūm, i, n.
desirous, cupidus, a, um.
despair, dēspērō, āre (dē).
despatch (*noun*), litterae, ārum, f.
despatch (*verb*), dimitto, ere.
detain, dētineō, ēre.
determine, cōstituā, ere.
difficult, difficilis, e.
difficultly, difficultās, -tatis, f.; **with
 difficulty**, aegrē, *(adv.)*.

- direction**, pars, partis, *f.*
disappoint, spē dēficiō, *ere.*
disaster, calamitās, -tātis, *f.*
disclose, ostendō, *ere.*
discover, reperīō, *ire.*
discreet, prudēns, -entis.
disembark, nāvi ēgredior, *i.*
dislodge, dēficiō, *ere.*
distance, spatium, *i. n.*
distant, be, absum, *esse.*
distant, most, ultimus, *a, um; ex-*
trēmus, a, um.
distress, he in, labōrō, *āre.*
district, regiō, -ōnis, *f.*
divide, dividō, *ere.*
do, faciō, *ere; agō, ere; he done,*
fiō, fieri; gerar, i.
double, duplex, -leis.
draw (sword), dēstragō, *ere.*
draw up, instruō, *ere.*
drive, compellō, *ere.*
drive back, repellā, *ere.*
drive out, expellō, *ere.*
dwell, habitō, *āre; incolō, ere.*
- E**
- each** [430].
eager, cupidus, *a, um (gen.); be*
eager, studeō, *ēre.*
easily, facile.
easy, facilis, *e.*
either . . or, aut . . aut.
else (*adj.*), alius, *a, ud.*
embassy, légatiō, -ōnis, *f.*
encamp, cōsidiō, *ere.*
encluse, circūdō, *dare.*
encourage, hortor, *ārī; cohortor,*
ārī.
end (*noun*), finis, *is, m. [415].*
end (*verb*), cōficiō, *ere.*
endure, ferō, *ferre.*
- enemy**, hostis, *is, m.*
engage, dūdeō, *āre.*
enough, satī.
enter, locō, *ire.*
entreat, ōrō, *āre.*
envoy, légatus, *i. m.*
equal, par, paris.
escape, fugiō, *ere.*
even, etiam; **not even**, nō . . quidem.
every, omnis, *e.*
example, set no. bōnum faciō, *ere.*
excel, superō, *āre.*
except, praeter (*acc.*); nisi.
exhort, cohortor, *ārī.*
exhausted, cōfectus, *a, um.*
experience, usus, *us, m.*
explain, doceo, *ēre; dēmōstrō, āre.*
exploit, res gesta, *f.*
extend, pertinēō, *ēre.*
extent, māgnitūdō, -dinis, *f.*
- F**
- face**, specto, *āre (ad).*
faith, fidēs, *et, f.*
faithful, fidēlis, *e.*
fall, cadō, *ere.*
fall back, pedem referā, *ferre.*
famous, nobilis, *e.*
far, longē.
far, be, absum, abesse.
father, pater, -tris, *m.*
fear (*noun*), timor, -ōris, *m.*
fear (*verb*), timeō, *ēre; vereor, ērl.*
feel, sentiō, *ire.*
few, pauci, *ae, a.*
field, ager, *agri, m.*
fiercely, ācriter.
fight, pūgnō, *āre; dimicō, āre; fight*
in battle, proellum faciō, *ere.*
fighting, pūgna, *ae, f.*
fill, compleō, *ēre.*

find, invenio, ire; reperio, ire.
find out, cognosco, ere.
finish, concludo, ere.
fire, f. -is, -is, M.
first (adv.), primum; **at first**, primò.
fix, constituo, ere.
flank, latus, -us, N.
flee, fugio, ere; **turn and flee**, terga verto, ere.
fleet, classis, -is, F.
flight, fuga, -ae, F.; **put to flight**, in fugam do, dare; **take to flight**, terga verto, ere.
follow, sequor, I; **follow closely**, subsequor, I.
following, posterus, a, um.
fond, cupidus, a, um.
foot, pēs, pedis, M.; **foot (of hill, etc.)** [175]; **at foot of**, sub (*abl.*).
foot-soldier, pedes, -peditis, M.
forage, frumentor, -is, N.
force, vis, F. [172].
forced (marches), magnus.
forces, cōplae, -arum, F.
foresee, providēo, ēre.
forest, silva, -ae, F.
forget, memoriam depōno, ere.
form (plan), capio, ere; **incō**, ire.
fortification, munitio, -ōnis, F.
fortify, munito, ire.
free (adj.), liber, -era, -erum.
free (verb), liberō, āre.
freedom, libertās, -tātis, F.
freely, liberē.
frequent, creber, -bra, -brum.
fresh, integer, -gra, -grum.
friend, amicus, I, M.
friendly, amicus, a, um.
friendship, amicitia, -ae, F.
frighten, terreo, ēre.

G

Garrison, praesidium, I, N.
gate, porta, -ae, F.
gather, confero, -ferre.
Gaul (country), Gallia, -ae, F.
Gaul (native), Gallus, I, M.
German, Germanus, I, N.
German (people), Germania, -ae, F.
get, nanciscor, I.
girl, puella, -ae, F.
give, do, dare.
give back, reddo, ere.
give up, tradō, ere.
go, eo, ire, II (IV), Itum [350].
go forth, exeo, ire.
good, bonus, a, um.
govern, imperō, āre (*dat.*).
grain, frumentum, I, N.
grant, concedo, ere.
great, magnus, a, um; **so great**, such great, tantus, a, um; **how great**, what great, quantus, a, um.
greatly, magnopere.
greatness, magnitudo, -dinis, F.
ground, locus, -orum, N.; **open ground**, apertus locus, M.
guard, statio, -ōnis, F.
guide, dux, -ducis, M.

H

halt, consisto, ere.
hand, be at, adsum, esse.
happen, accidō, ere; **fit**, fieri.
harass, premō, ere.
harbor, portus, -us, M.
hard, difficilis, e.
harm, noceo, ēre (*dat.*).
hasten, contendō, ere.
have, habeo, ēre.
hear, audio, ire.
heart, animus, I, M.

heavy, *gravis*, e.
height, *altitúdo*, -dinis, f.
heights, *superiöra loca*, N.
help, *auxillum*, I, N.
Helvetians, *Helvëti*, örüm, M.
here, *hic*; *hüc* [313].
hesitate, *dubitö*, äre.
hide, *abdö*, ere [282, N.B.].
high, *altus*, a, um.
higher ground, *superiöra loca*, N.
hill, *collis*, is, M.
hinder, *impediö*, ire.
hither, *hüc*.
hold, *teneö*, äre; *obtimeö*, äre.
hope (*noun*), *spës*, ei, F.
hope (*verb*), *spërö*, äre [328].
horse, *equus*, I, M.
horseman, **horse-soldier**, *eques*,
equitis, M.
hostage, *obses*, *obsidis*, M.
hour, *hóra*, ae, F.
how great, how large, how much,
quantus, a, um.
huge, *ingëns*, -entis.
hurl, *conjiçió*, ere.

I

If, si; if not, nisi.
Immediately, *statim*.
Incessant, *continëns*, -entis.
Increase, *angeö*, äre [225, N.B.].
Incredible, *incredibilis*, e.
Induce, *persuadeö*, äre (*dat*).
Inexperienced, *imperitus*, a, um
(gen.).
Infantry (*noun*), *peditës*, um, M.;
peditätus, üs, M.
Infantry (*adj.*), *pedester*, tris, tre.
Influence (*noun*), *auctöritätis*, -tätis, F.
Influence (*verb*), *permovereö*, äre;
addüceö, ere.

Inform, *certlörem faciö*, ere [171].

Inhabit, *incolö*, ere.

Inhabitant, *incola*, ae, M.

Injure, *noceö*, äre (*dat*).

Inquire, *quacrö*, ere.

Interval of time, *spatium*, I, N.

Island, *insula*, ae, F.

Italy, *Italia*, ae, F.

J

Join, *iungö*, ere; *conjugö*, ere [282];

Join battle, *proclum committö*.

Journey, *iter*, *itineris*, N.

K

Keep, *teneö*, äre; **keep (from)**, *prohibeö*, äre [167].

Kill, *noceö*, äre; *interficiö*, ere.

Kind, *genus*, -eris, N.; *modus*, I, M.

King, *rëx*, *rëgis*, M.

Know, *sclö*, ire; *cögnövi* [213, N.B.]

Known, *nötus*, a, um.

L

Lackling, be, *dësün*, *desse*.

Lake, *lacus*, üs, M.

Land, *terra*, ae, F.; *ager*, *agri*, M.

Large, *mágnus*, a, um; **so large**,
tantus, a, um; **how large**, *quantus*,
a, um.

Lay down, *dëpönö*, ere.

Lead, *düceö*, ere.

Lead back, *redüceö*, ere.

Lead out, *ëdüceö*, ere.

Lead across, *trädüceö*, ere.

Leader, *dux*, *ducis*, M.

Leadership, *príncipätus*, üs, M.

Leading man, *príncipeps*, -cipis, M.

Leap down, *dësiliö*, ire.

Learn, *cögnöseö*, ere.

Leave, *relinquö*, ere; (= *depart from*)
discëdö, ere; *exceö*, ire.

Left, *sinister*, *tra*, *trum*.

legion, legiō, -ōnis, F.
legionary, legiōnārius, a, um.
length, longitūdō, -dinis, F.
less, minor, minus.
lest, nē.
letter, litterae, ārum, F. [130].
Lieutenant, legātus, I, M.
light (noun), lūx, lucis, F.
light (adj.), levis, e.
light. In—marching order, expeditus, a, um.
like, similis, e (*dat.*).
line of march, agmen, -minis, N.
line of battle, acēs, ēi, F.
long (adj.), longus, a, um.
long (adv.), f. for a long time, diū.
lose, amittō, e, e.
loss, incommodum, I, N.
loud (voice), magnus, a, um.
lower, inferior, ius.

M

made, be, fiō, fieri, factus sum [551].
magistrate, magistrātus, ūs, M.
mainland, continēns, -entis, F.
make, faciō, ere.
man, vir, viri, M.; homō, -inis, M.;
his men, sui, ōrum, M.; **our men**,
 nostri, ōrum, M.
manage, administrō, āre.
manner, modus, I, M.; ratiō, -ōnis, F.
many, multi, ae, a.
march (noun), iter, itineris, N.; **line
 of march**, agmen, -minis, N.
march (verb), iter faciō, ere.
marsh, palūs, -ūdis, F.
matter, rēs, rei, F.
means, modus, I, M.
meanwhile, interim.
meet, occurrō, ere (*dat.*).
meeting, concilium, I, N.

memory, memoria, ae, F.
mention, dēmōstrō, āre.
messenger, nūntius, I, M.
method, ratiō, -ōnis, F.
middle, medius, a, um [175].
midnight, media nox.
midst, medius, a, um [175].
might, vis, F. [172].
mile, mille passūs [231].
military, militāris, e.
mindful, memar, -oris.
misfortune, incommōdum, I, N.
missile, tēlum, I, N.
more, plūs, plūris.
mother, māter, -tris, F.
mound, agger, -eris, M.
mountain, mōs, montis, M.
move, moveō, ēre.
much (adv.), multum.
much, how, quāntus, a, um.
multitude, multitudō, -dinis, F.

N

name (noun), nōmen, -minis, N.
name (verb), appellō, āre.
nation, nātiō, -ōnis, F.; populus, I, M.
nature, nātūra, ae, F.
near, prope, propior, proximus.
nearly, prope.
neighboring, finitimus, a, um.
neighbors, finitimi, ōrum, M.
neither . . . nor, neque . . . neque.
neither (adj.), neuter, tra, trum [205].
never, numquam.
new, novus, a, um; recēns, -entis.
next, posterus, a, um; proximus,
 a, um.
night, nox, noctis, F.; **by night**,
 noctū.
nightfall, at, sub noctem.
no, nullus, a, um [205].

nobody, no one, nēmō [349, N.B.]
noble, nōbillis, c.
none, nullus, a, um [205].
noon, merīdiēs, ēl, m.
nor, neque.
not, nōn; nē.
nothing, nihil, *indeclinable*, n.
notice, animadvertō, ere.
number, numerus, l, m.; **small number**, paucitās, -tātis, f.; **large number**, multitūdō, -dinis, f.
numerous, crēber, bra, brum.

○

obedient, be, pāreō, ēre.
obey, pāreō, ēre (*dat.*).
observe, cōspiciō, ere; anlmad-
 vertō, ere.
obtain, nanciscor, l; **obtain a re-
 quest**, impetrō, āre.
occupied, occupātus, a, um.
ocean, oceanus, l, m.
officer, praefectus, l, m.
often, saepe.
once, at, statim.
only, solum.
onset, impetus, ūs, m.
open, apertus, a, um.
opportunity, facultās, -tātis, f.;
 potestās, -tātis, f. [445].
oppose, resistō, ere (*dat.*).
or, aut.
order (*noun* = *rank*), ōrdō, -dinis, m.
order (*verb*), jubeō, ēre; imperō,
 āre (*dat.*).
orders, give, imperō, āre.
other, alius, a, ud [205]; **the other**,
 alter, era, erum; **the others**, cēteri,
 ae, a.
outpost, statiō, -ōnis, f.
over, be, praesum, esse (*dat.*); **set
 over**, praeficiō, ere (*dat.*) [378, N.B.].

overpower, opprimō, ere.
overtake, cōsequor, l.

P

pace, passus, ūs, m.
part, pars, partis, f.
peace, pax, pacis, f.
people (= *nation*), populus, l, m.;
 (= *persons*), hominēs.
perceive, sentīō, ire; perspiciō, ere.
persuade, persuādeō, ēre (*dat.*).
pillage, praedor, āri.
pitch camp, castra pōnō, ere.
place (*noun*), locus, l, m.
place (*verb*), pōnō, ere.
plan, cōsiliūm, l, n.
plenty, cōpia, ae, f.
plunder, praeda, ae, f.; **obtain
 plunder**, praedam faciō.
point out, dēmōstrō, āre.
position, take up, cōsidō, ere.
possess, obtineō, ēre.
possible, be, possum, posse; **as—
 as possible** [249].
post, dispōnō, ere.
power, potestās, -tātis, f.
powerful, potēns, -entis.
preceding, superior, ius.
prefer, māio, mālle, mālul.
preferable, it is, praestat [243].
prepare, parō, āre.
present, be, adsum, adesse.
press, premō, ere; **be hard pressed**,
 premor, l.
prevent, prohibeō, ēre [167].
previous, superior, ius.
prisoner, captivus, l, m.
proceed, prōgredior, l.
procure, parō, āre; comparō, āre.
promise, polliceor, ēri [328].
property, their, sua, ōrum, n. [231].

provide, provideō, ēre.
province, prōvincia, ae, f.
provisions, rēs frumentāria, f.;
 commeātus, ūs, m.
prudent, prudēns, -entis.
public business, rēs pūblica, f.
purpose, cōsillium, I, N.; **for the**
 —of, causā (*gen.*).
pursue, insequor, I.

Q

quickly, celeriter.

R

raise, tollō, ere, sustuli, sublātum.
rampart, vāllum, I, N.
rank, ōrdō, -dinis, m.
rather, had, mālō, mālle.
reach, perveniō, Ire (ad).
ready, parātus, a, um; **make ready**,
 expediō, Ire.
rear, novissimum agmen [171]; **in**
the rear, post tergum.
reason, causa, ae, f.
recall, revocō, āre.
receive, accipiō, ere.
recent, recēns, -entis.
reconnoitre, explōrō, āre.
recover, recipiō, ere.
regain, recipiō, ere.
region, regiō, -ōnis, f.
reinforcements, auxilia, ōrum, N.;
 subsidium, I, N.
release, solvō, ere.
remaining, reliquus, a, um.
remember, memini [268]; memoriam
 retineō, ēre.
remove, removeō, ēre; tollō, ere.
renew, renovō, āre.
reply, respondeō, ēre.
report (*noun*), fāma, ae, f.; **bear**
(bring) a report, fāmam perferō,
 ferre.

report (*verb*), renūntiō, āre; dēferō,
 ferre; referō, ferre [30].
repulse, repellō, ere.
request, petō, ere.
require, imperō, āre [181, N.B.].
resist, resistō, ere (*dat.*).
rest, the—of, reliquus, a, um [175].
restore, reddō, ere.
restrain, retineō, ēre; contineō, ēre.
retire, cēdō, ere.
retreat, sē recipere.
return, redeō, Ire; revertor, I.
revolution, novae res, f.
Rhine, Rhēnus, I, M.
right (*of direction*), dexter, tra,
 trum; (= *just*) aequus, a, um.
rise, orior, Iri.
risk, periculum, I, N.
river, flūmen, -inis, N.; fluvius,
 I, M.
road, iter, itineris, N.; via, ae, f.
Roman (*noun*), Rōmānus, I, M.
Roman (*adj.*), Rōmānus, a, um.
route, via, ae, f.
rule, imperium, I, N.
rumor, fāma, ae, f.
rush (*out*), sē ējicere.

S

safe, incolumis, e.
safety, salūs, -ūtis, f.
sail, nāvigiō, āre; **set sail**, nāvem or
 nāvēs solvō, ere.
sailor, nauta, ae, m.
sake, for the—of, causā (*gen.*).
sally, ēruptiō, -ōnis, f.
sally out, ērumpō, ere.
same, the, Idem, eadem, idem; **at**
the same time, simul.
satisfy, satisfaciō, ere (*dat.*).
say, die, ere; **say . . not**, negō, āre.

- scarcely**, vix; negrē.
scarcity, inopia, ac, f.
scent, explorator, -toris, m.
sea, mare, is, n.
season, tempus anni, n.
secure, providē, ēre.
see, vidē, ēre; cōspiciō, ere.
seek, petō, ere.
seem, videor, ēri.
seize, occupō, āre.
senate, senātus, ūs, m.
send, mittō, ere.
send out, ēmittō, ere.
send in advance, praemittō, ere.
seriously, graviter.
service, be of, ūsui sum [432].
set about, instituō, ere [308].
set out, profleiscor, i.
set over, praeficiō, ere [378, N.B.].
several, complūrēs, a.
severe, gravis, e.
severely, graviter.
shatter, frangō, ere.
ship, nūvis, is, f.
short, brevis, o; **in a short time**,
 brevi.
shout, shouting, ciāmor, -ōris, m.
show, ostendō, ere.
side, latns, -eris, n.; **on . . . side**, ex
 . . . parte; **from (on) all sides**,
 undique.
sight, cōspectus, ūs, m.
signal, signum, i, n.
similar, similis, e.
since, enim.
sister, soror, -ōris, f.
size, mūgnitūdō, -dinis, f.
skilful, skilled, peritus, a, um
 (gen.).
slave, servus, i, m.
slavery, servitus, -tutis, f.
slay, necō, are; interficiō, ere.
small, parvus, a, um; **small num-
 ber**, paucitas, -tatis, f.
so, sic, ita, tam [372].
so great, tantus, a, um.
soldier, miles, militis, m.
some, some one, aliquis [438].
son, filius, i, m.
sort, genus, -eris, n.
sortle, eruptiō, -ōnis, f.
spare, parcō, ere (dat.).
spear, hasta, ae, f.
speech, orātiō, -ōnis, f.; **deliver
 (make) a speech**, orātiōnem ha-
 bebō.
speed, celeritas, -tatis, f.
spirit, animus, i, m.
spring, vēr, vērīs, n.
staff officer, lēgātus, i, m.
stand, stō, stāre; (=endure) ferō,
 ferre.
standard, signum, i, n.
state, civitas, -tatis, f.; rēs pūblica,
 rei pūblicae, f.
station, collocō, āre.
stature, mūgnitūdō corporis, f.
storm (noun), tempestās, -tatis, f.
storm (verb), take by storm, ex-
 pūgnō, āre.
strength, virēs, imm, f.
strengthen, firmō, āre; cōfirmō,
 āre.
strong, firmus, a, um; **be strong**,
 valeō, ēre [116].
submit to, perferō, ferre.
such, such great, tantus, a, um.
suddenly, subitō.
suffer (loss, defeat), accipiō, ere.
sufficient, sufficiently, satis.
suitable, idōneus, a, um.

summer, aestās, -tātis, F.
summon, convocō, āre.
superior, be, praestō, āre.
supply, cōpia, ae, F.; **supplies**, res
 frumentāria, F.; commentus, us, M.
support, subsidium, I, N.
surpass, praestō, āre (*dat.*); superō,
 āre.
surrender (*noun*), deditiō, -ōnis, F.
surrender (*verb*), dedō, ere [282,
 N.B.]; deditiōnem faciō, ere.
surround, circumveniō, ire; cir-
 cumdō dare.
suspect, suspicor, āri.
sustain, sustineō, ēre.
swift, celer, eris, ere.
swiftly, celeriter.
swiftness, celeritās, -tātis, F.
sword, gladius, I, M.

T

take, capiō, ere.
take across, trādūcō, ere.
take away, tollō, ere.
take place, geror, I.
take up (*arms*), capiō, ere.
teach, doceō, ēre.
tend, portineō, ēre.
terrify, terreō, ēre; perterreō, ēre.
territory, ager, agri, M.; finēs,
 ium, M.
Thames, Tamesis, is, M.
than, quam.
there, ibi, eō [313].
there (*introductory*) [118].
thick, dēnsus, a, um.
thing, rēs, rei, F.
think, existimō, āre; arbitror, āri.
thither, eō.
thought, **take**, cōsulō, ere.
three days, trīdnum, I, N.

through, per (*acc.*).
throw, iaciō, ere; coniciō, ere.
throw away, abiciō, ere.
thus, sic, ita.
Tiber, Tiberis, is, M.
time, tempus, -oris, N.; spatium, I, N.
together (*with*), unā (cum).
toll, labor, -ōris, M.
top, summus, a, um [175].
towards, ad (*acc.*).
tower, turris, is, F.
town, oppidum, I, N.
transport, nāvis onerāria, F.
treat (*with*), agō, ere (cum).
treat, to—for, dē [99].
trench, fossa, ae, F.
tribe, natiō, -ōnis, F.
tribune, tribūnus, I, M.
troops, cōpiae, ārum, F.
trust, cōficiō, ere (*dat.*).
try, cōnor, āri.
turn, vertō, ere; convertō [282, N.B.];
turn and flee, terga vertō.

U

unable, be, nōn; —sum, posse.
unbroken, continēns, -entis.
unfriendly, inimicus, a, um.
understand, intellegō, ere.
unknown, incōgnitus, a, um.
unless, nisi.
unlike, dissimilis, e (*dat.*).
unprotected (*flank*), apertus, a, um.
unwilling, be, nōlō, nōlle, nōlmi.
urge, hortor, āri; cohortor, āri.
use, ūtor, I (*abl.*).
useful, ūtilis, e.
useless, inūtilis, e.

V

vator, virtūs, -ūtis, F.
vast, ingēns, -entis.

venture, audeō, ēre, ausussum [313].
victory, victōria, ae, f.
vigor, virēs, hum, f.
vigorously, ācriter.
village, vicus, l, m.
violence, vis, f. [172].
visit, adeō, ire.
voice, vōx, vōels, f.

W

wage (war), gerō, ero.
wait, moror, ārl.
wall, mūrus, l, m.; vāllum, l, n.
wanting, be, dēsum, deesse.
war, bellum, l, n.; **make war**, bellō.
 Are; **make war on**, bellum inferō,
 ferro (*with dat.*).
war-ship, nāvis longa, f.
warn, moneō, ēre.
waste, lay, vāstō, āre.
watch, vigilla, ae, f.
water, aqua, ae, f.
wave, fluctus, ūs, m.
way, via, ae, f.
way, give, cēdō, ere; pedem referō,
 ferro.
weapon, tēlum, l, n.
weather, tempestās, -tātis, m.
weep, fleō, ēre.
weight, onus, -eris, n.
wheel about, signa convertō, ere.
when, cum.
whence, unde.
where, ubi, quō [343].
which (of two), uter, tra, trum [205].
while, dum, cum, or *pres. partic.*

whither, quō.
whole, tōtus, a, um [205].
why, cur.
wide (adj.), latus, a, um.
wide (adv.), widely, latē.
width, latitūdō, -dīnis, f.
willing, be, volō, velle, volui.
wing (of army), cornū, ūs, n.
winter (noun), hiems, hiemis, f.
winter (verb), pass the winter,
 hieinō, āre.
winter quarters, hiberna, ōrum, n.
wish, volō, velle, volui.
with, cum (*abl.*); apud (*acc.*).
withdraw (trans.), dēducō, ere;
 removeō, ēre; (*intrans.*) excēdō,
 ere; discēdō, ere.
within, intrā (*acc.*).
without, sine (*abl.*).
withstand, sustineō, ēre.
wood, silva, ae, f.
work, opus, -eris, n.
wound (noun), vulnus, -eris, n.
wound (verb), vuluerō, āre.
write, scribō, ere.
wrong, wrong-doing, injūria, ae, f.

Y

year, annus, l, m.
yet, not, nōndum (*adv.*).
yield, concēdō, ere.
young man, adulescēns, -entis, m.

Z

zeal, studium, l, n.

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