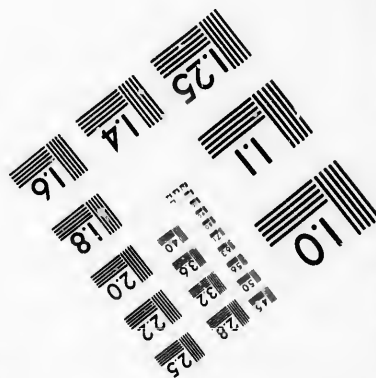
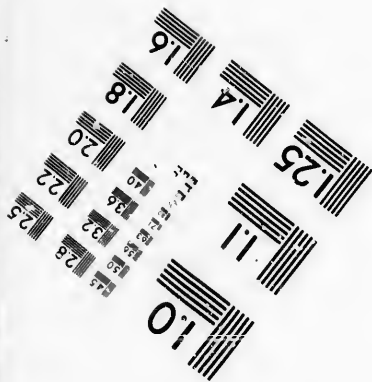
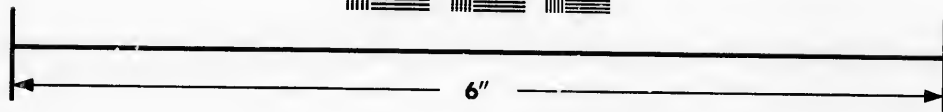
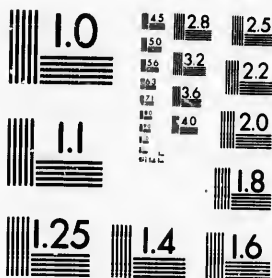


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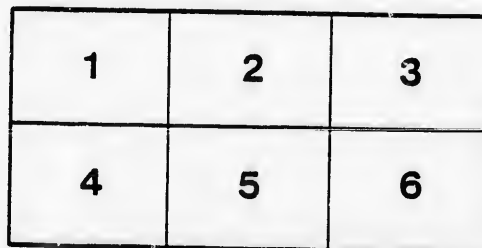
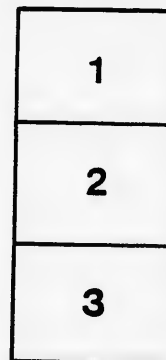
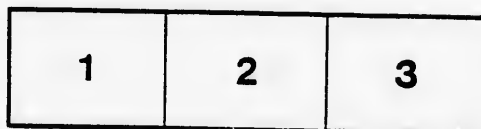
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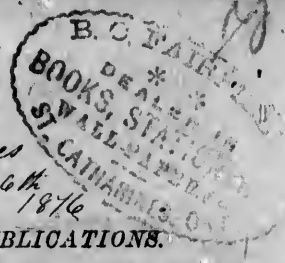
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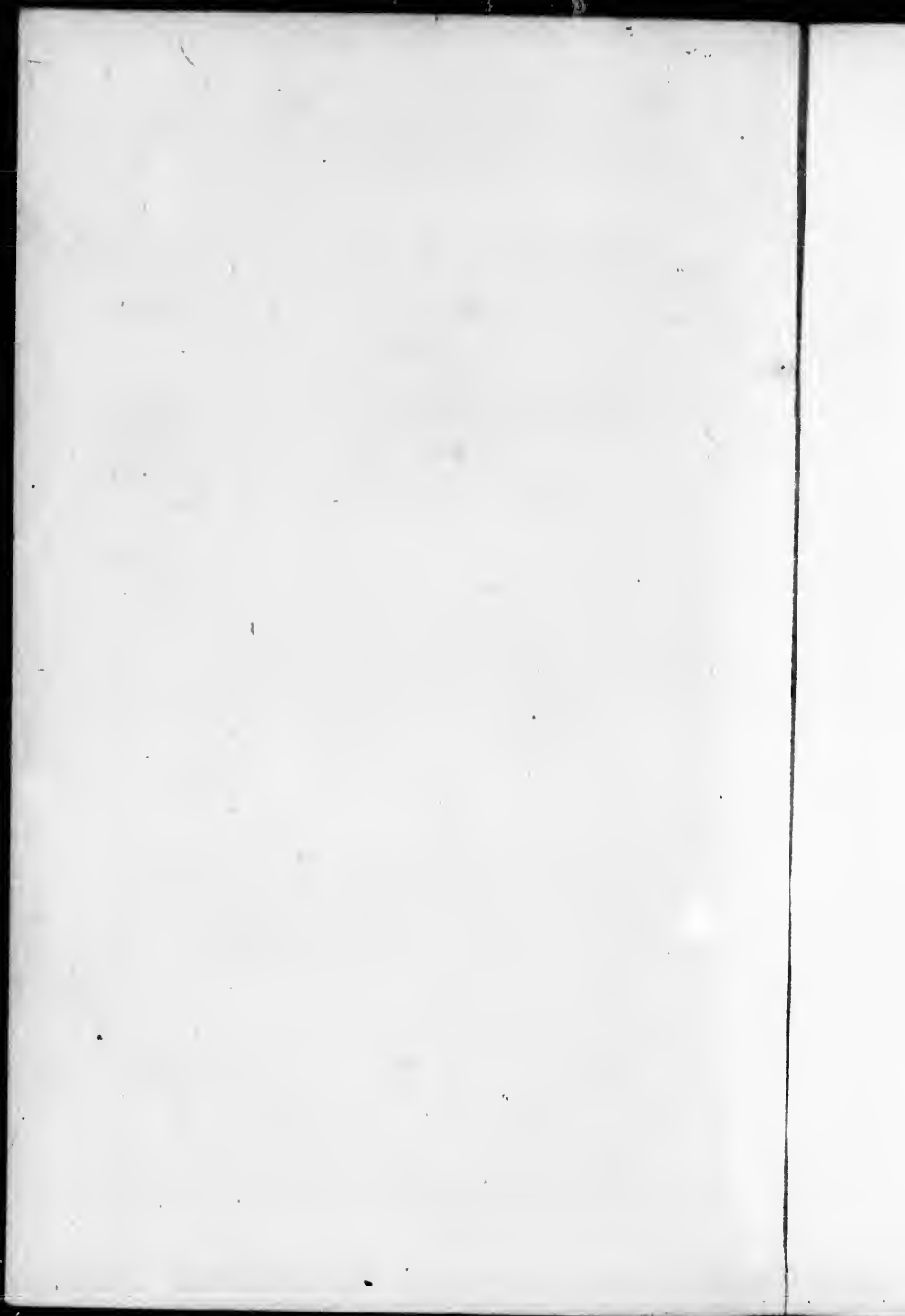
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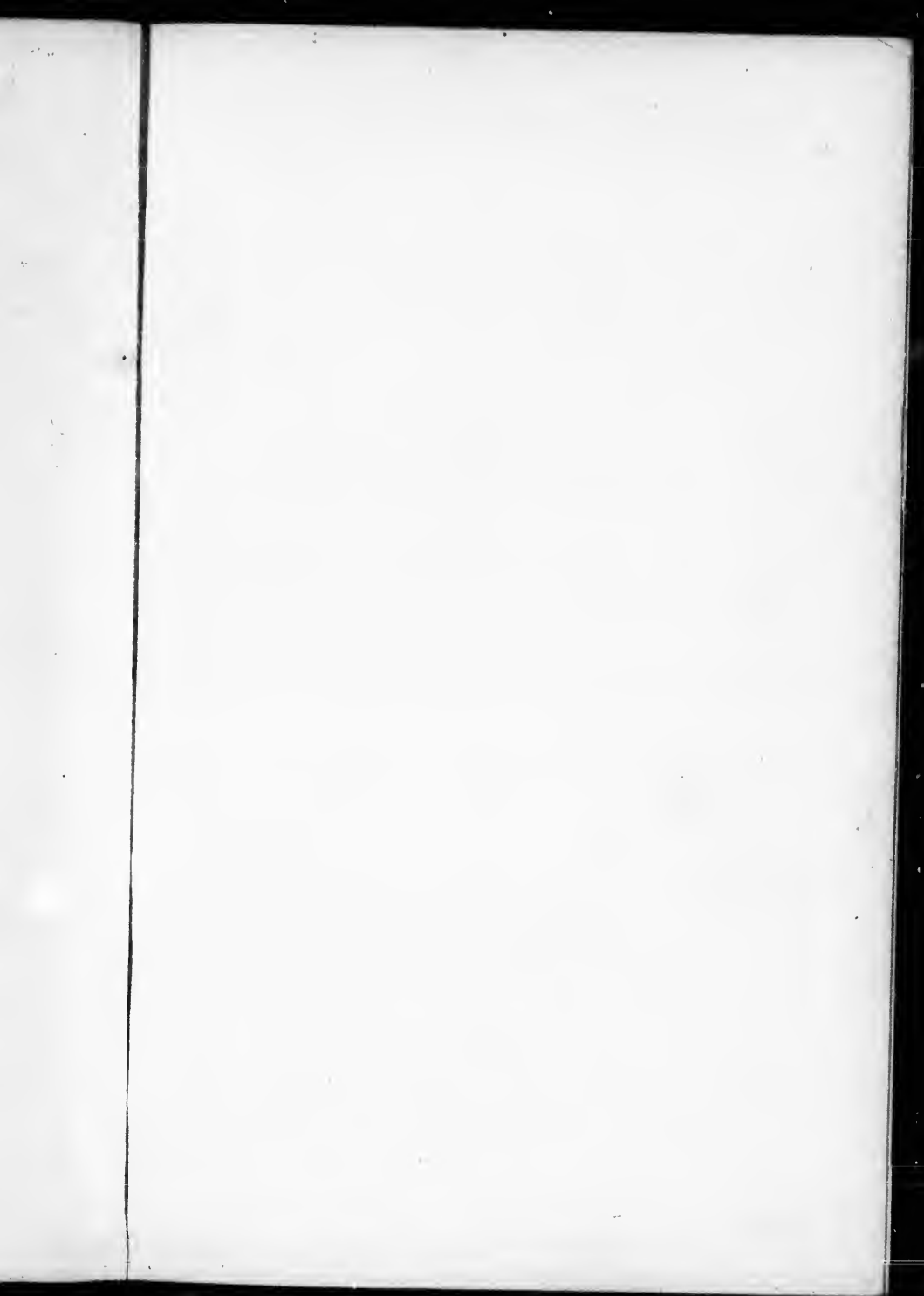
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3. By brevity and conciseness in the choice of phraseology and compactness in the arrangement of forms and topics, the author has endeavored to compress within the limits of a convenient manual an amount of carefully-selected grammatical facts, which would otherwise fill a much larger volume.
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P R E F A C E.

THE volume now offered to the public is intended to furnish the pupil his first lessons in Latin. As an Elementary Drill-book, it aims to supply a want long felt in our schools. In no stage of a course of classical study is judicious instruction of more vital importance than in that which deals with the forms and elements of the Latin language. To the beginner, every thing is new, and requires minute and careful illustration. He must at the very outset become so familiar with all the grammatical inflections, with their exact form and force, that he will recognize them with promptness and certainty wherever they occur. He must not lose time in uncertain conjecture, where positive knowledge alone will be of any real value. Improvement on this point is one of the pressing needs of our schools. This volume is intended as a contribution to classical education in aid of this particular work. It aims to lighten the burden of the teacher in elementary drill, and to aid him in grounding his pupils in the first elements of the Latin language.

It is the unmistakable verdict of the class-room, that theory and practice must not be separated in the study of language. The true method of instruction will make ample provision for both. On the one hand, the pupil must, by a vigorous use of the memory, become master of all the grammatical forms and rules; while, on the other hand, he must not be denied the luxury of using the knowledge which he is so laboriously acquiring.

To this just and urgent demand of the class-room, the

author's First Latin Book, published fifteen years since, on the basis of Dr. Arnold's works, owed its origin. For the favor with which it was received, and for the generous interest with which it has so long been regarded, the author desires here to express his sincere thanks to the numerous classical instructors whose fidelity in its use has contributed so largely to its success. In the conviction, however, that it has now done its appointed work, he begs leave to offer them the present volume as its successor.

The great objection to most First Latin Books, that, however excellent they may be in themselves, they are not especially adapted to any particular Grammar, and that they accordingly fill the memory of the pupil with rules and statements which must, as far as possible, be unlearned as soon as he passes to his Grammar, is entirely obviated in this volume. All the grammatical portions of it, even to the numbering of the articles, are introduced in the exact form and language of the author's Grammar. Indeed, the paradigms are not only the same as in the Grammar, but also occupy the same place on the page; so that even the local associations which the beginner so readily forms with the pages of his first book may be transferred directly to the Grammar.

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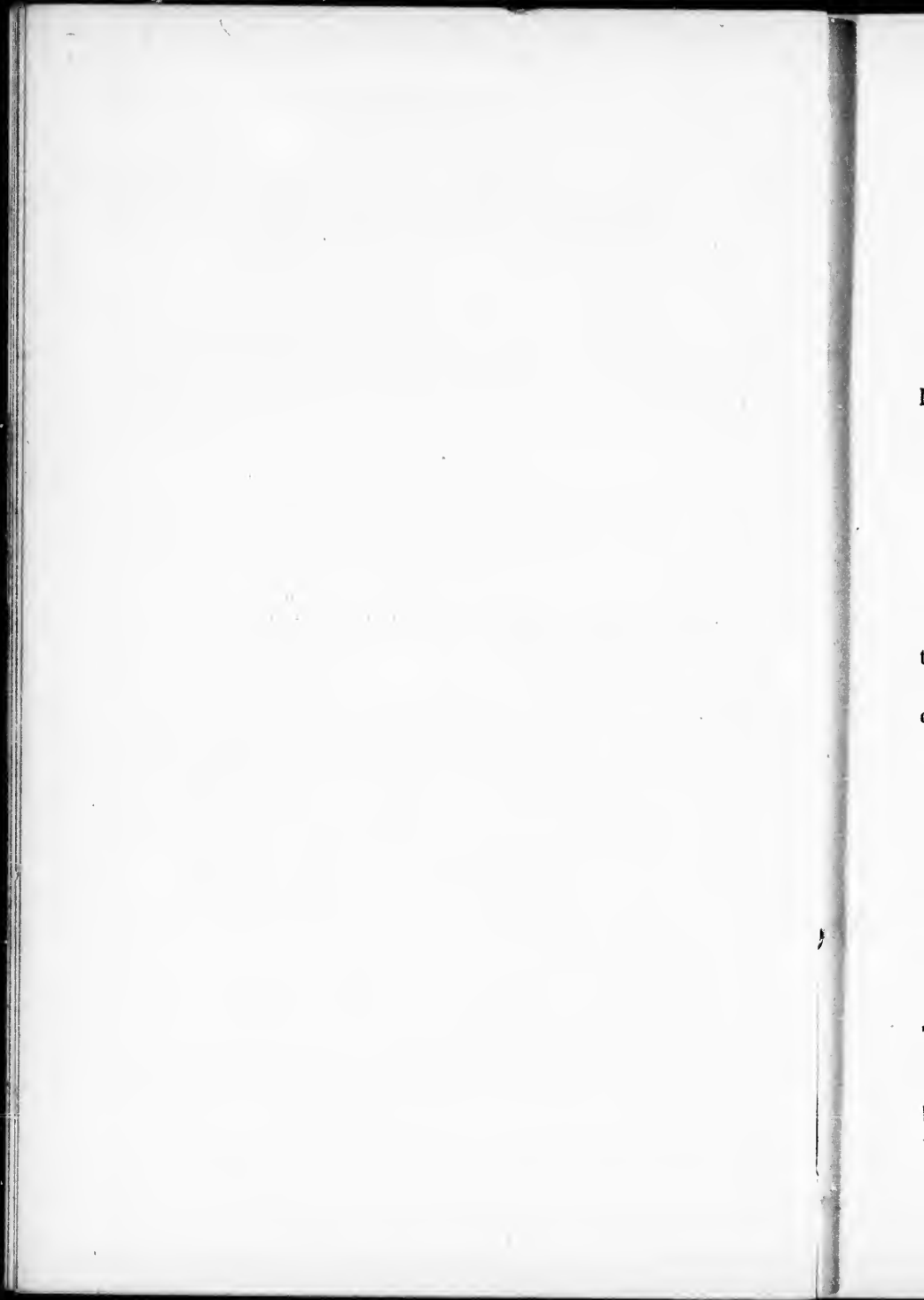
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EXPLANATION OF REFERENCES AND ABBREVIATIONS.

THE numerals refer to articles in this work.

The following abbreviations occur :

abl.	ablative.	n.	neuter.
acc.	accusative.	nom.	nominative.
act.	active.	p.	page.
adv.	adverb.	part.	particle.
conj.	conjunction.	pass.	passive.
dat.	dative.	pers.	person.
f.	feminine.	plur., <i>or</i> pl.	plural.
gen.	genitive.	prep.	preposition.
indef.	indefinite.	rel.	relative.
interrog.	interrogative.	sing.	singular.
m.	masculine.	voc.	vocative.



INTRODUCTORY LATIN BOOK.

1. **LATIN GRAMMAR** treats of the principles of the Latin language.

PART FIRST.

ORTHOGRAPHY.¹

ALPHABET.

2. **THE Latin alphabet** is the same as the English, with the omission of *w*.

3. **Classes of Letters.**—Letters are divided into two classes :

- I. *Vowels* a, e, i, o, u, y.
- II. *Consonants* :—
 - 1. *Liquids* l, m, n, r.
 - 2. *Spirants* h, s.
 - 3. *Mutes* : 1) *Labials* p, b, f, v.
2) *Palatals* c, g, k, q, j.
3) *Linguals* t, d.
 - 4. *Double Consonants* x, z.

4. **Combinations of Letters.**—We notice here,

- 1. *Diphthongs*,—combinations of two vowels in one syllable. The most common are *ae, oe, au*.
- 2. *Double Consonants*,—*x = cs* or *gs* ; *z = ds* or *ts*.
- 3. *Ch, ph, th*, are best treated, not as combinations of letters, but only as aspirated forms of *c, p*, and *t*, as *h* is only a breathing.

¹ Orthography treats of the letters and sounds of the language.

SOUNDS OF LETTERS.

5. Scholars in different countries generally pronounce Latin substantially as they do their own languages. In this country, however, two distinct systems are recognized, generally known as the *English* and the *Continental Method*.¹ For the convenience of the instructor, we add a brief outline of each.

I. ENGLISH METHOD.

1. *Sounds of Vowels.*

6. Vowels generally have their *long* or *short* English sounds.

7. **Long Sound.**—Vowels have their long English sounds—*a* as in *fate*, *e* in *mete*, *i* in *pine*, *o* in *note*, *u* in *tube*, *y* in *type*—in the following situations:

1. In final syllables ending in a vowel:² *se*, *si*, *ser'-vi*, *ser'-vo*, *cor'-nu*, *mi'-sy*.

2. In all syllables before a vowel or diphthong: *de'-us*, *de-o'-rum*, *de'-ae*, *di-c'-i*, *ni'-hi-lum*.³

3. In penultimate⁴ and unaccented syllables, not final, before a single consonant, or a mute with *l* or *r*: *pa'-ter*, *pa'-tres*, *A'-thos*, *O'-thrys*, *do-lo'-ris*. But

1) *A unaccented* has the sound of a *final* in America: *men'-sa*.

8. **Short Sound.**—Vowels have the short English sound—*a* as in *fat*, *e* in *met*, *i* in *pin*, *o* in *not*, *u* in *tub*, *y* in *myth*—in the following situations:

¹ Strictly speaking, there is no Continental Method, as every nation on the continent of Europe has its own method.

² Some give to *i* in both syllables of *tibi* and *sibi* the short sound.

³ In these rules, no account is taken of *h*, as that is only a breathing: hence the first *i* in *nihilum* is treated as a vowel before another vowel: for the same reason, *ch*, *ph*, and *th* are treated as single mutes; thus *th* in *Athos* and *Othrys*.

⁴ Penultimate, the last syllable but one.

1. In final syllables ending in a consonant: *a'-mat*, *a'-met*, *rex'-it*, *sol*, *con'-sul*, *Te'-thys*; except *post*, *es final*, and *os final* in plural cases: *res*, *di'-es*, *hos*, *a'-gros*.

2. In all syllables before *x*, or any two consonants except a mute with *l* or *r* (7, 3): *rex'-it*, *bel'-lum*, *rex'-e'-runt*, *bel-lo'-rum*.

3. In all accented syllables before one or more consonants, except the penultimate: *dom'-i-nus*, *pat'-ri-bus*. But

1) *A*, *e*, or *o*, before a single consonant (or a mute with *l* or *r*) followed by *e*, *i*, or *y*, before another vowel, has the long sound: *a'-ci-es*, *a'-cri-a*, *me'-re-o*, *do'-ce-o*.

2) *U*, in any syllable not final, before a single consonant, or a mute with *l* or *r*, except *bl*, has the long sound: *Pu'-ni-cus*, *sa-lu'-bri-tas*.

2. Sounds of Diphthongs.

9. *Ae* and *oe* are pronounced like *e*:

1) long: *Cae'-sar* (*Ce'-sar*), *Oe'-ta* (*E'-ta*).

2) short: *Daed'-ā-lus* (*Ded'-a-lus*), *Oed'-i-pus*.

Au as in author: *au'-rum*.

Eu . . neuter: *neu'-ter*.¹

EXERCISE I.

Give the sounds of the Vowels and Diphthongs in the following words.

1. Men'-sam,² men'-sas, men'-sis, men'-sac,³ men-sa'-rum.⁴
2. Ho'-ram,⁵ ho'-ras, ho'-ris, ho'-rae,⁶ ho-ra'-rum.⁷ 3. Scho'-la,⁸ scho'-lam, scho'-las, scho'-lis, scho'-lac, scho-la'-rum.
4. Co-ro'-na,⁹ co-ro'-nam, co-ro'-nas, co-ro'-nis, co-ro'-nac.⁹

¹ *Ei* and *oi* are seldom diphthongs; but, when so used, they have the long sound of *i*: *hei*, *cui*.

² 8, 2; 8, 1.

⁶ 7, 3; 8, 1.

⁸ 7, 3; 7, 3, 1).

³ 8, 2; 9; 7, 1.

⁶ 7, 3; 9; 7, 1

⁹ 7, 3; 9; 7, 1.

⁴ 8, 2; 7, 3; 8, 1.

⁷ 7, 3; 8, 1.

3. *Sounds of Consonants.*

10. The consonants are pronounced in general as in English; but a few directions may aid the learner.

11. **C, G, S, T, and X** are generally pronounced with their ordinary English sounds. Thus,

1. *C* and *g* are soft (like *s* and *j*) before *e, i, y, ae,* and *oe*; and hard in other situations: *ce'-do* (sedo), *ci'-vis*, *Cy'-rus*, *cae'-do*, *coe'-na*, *a'-ge* (a-je), *a'-gi*; *ca'-do* (ka'do), *co'-go*, *cum*, *Ga'-des*.

2. *S* generally has its regular English sound as in son, thus: *sa'-cer*, *so'-ror*, *si'-dus*. But

1) *S* final after *e, ae, au, b, m, n, r,* is pronounced like *z*: *spes*, *praes*, *laus*, *urbs*, *hi'-ems*, *mons*, *pars*.

3. *T* has its regular English sound as in time: *ti'-mor*, *to'-tus*.

4. *X* has generally its regular English sound like *ks*: *rex'-i* (rek'si), *ux'-or* (uk'sor).

12. **C, S, T, and X — Aspirated.** — Before *i*, preceded by an accented syllable and followed by a vowel, *c, s, t,* and *x* are aspirated, — *c, s,* and *t* taking the sound of *sh*, *x* that of *ksh*: *so'-ci-us* (so'-she-us), *Al'-si-um* (Al'-she-um), *ar'-ti-um* (ar'-she-um); *anx'-i-us* (ank'-she-us). *C* has also the sound of *sh* before *eu* and *yo*, preceded by an accented syllable: *ca-du'-ce-us* (ca-du'-she-us), *Sic'-y-on* (Sish'-e-on).

13. **Silent Consonants.** — An initial consonant, with or without the aspirate *h*, is sometimes silent: *Cne'-us* (Ne'-us).

EXERCISE II.

Give the sounds of the Letters in the following words.

1. *Ci'-vis*,¹ *civ'-i-um*, *civ'-i-bus*. 2. *Car'-men*,² *car'-mi-nis*, *car'-mi-ne*.³ 3. *Rex*,⁴ *re'-gis*,⁵ *re'-gi*, *re'-gum*.⁵ 4. *Ca'-put*,⁶ *cap'-i-tis*, *cap'-i-tum*. 5. *A'-ci-em*,⁷ *a'-ci-e*, *a'-ci-es*.⁸ 6. *Ars*,⁸ *ar'-tis*, *ar'-tes*,⁸ *ar'-ti-um*.⁹

¹ 11, 1 and 2; 7, 3; 8, 1.

² 11, 1; 8, 2; 8, 1.

³ 8, 3; 7, 3; 7, 1.

⁴ 11, 4.

⁵ 11, 1; 7, 3; 8, 1.

⁶ 11, 1, and 3.

⁷ 8, 3, 1); 12; 8, 1.

⁸ 11, 2, 1).

⁹ 12.

II. CONTINENTAL METHOD.¹

1. *Sounds of Vowels.*

14. Each vowel has in the main one uniform sound;² but the length or duration of the sound depends upon the quantity of the vowel. See 20.

The vowel-sounds are as follows:

<i>a</i>	like <i>ü</i> in father:	e.g.,	<i>a'-ra.</i>
<i>e</i>	" <i>ā</i>	made:	" <i>plē'-bes.</i>
<i>i</i>	" <i>ē</i>	me:	" <i>i'-ri.</i>
<i>o</i>	" <i>ō</i>	no:	" <i>o'-ro.</i>
<i>u</i>	" <i>ô</i>	do:	" <i>u'-num.</i>
<i>y</i>	" <i>ē</i>	me;	" <i>Ny'-sa.</i>

2. *Sounds of Diphthongs.*

15. *Ae* and *oe* like *a* in made: e.g., *ae'-tas, coe'-lum.*
ai " " ou " out: " *ai'-rum.*³

3. *Sounds of Consonants.*

16. The pronunciation of the consonants is similar to that of the English method; but it varies somewhat in different countries.

EXERCISE III.

Give the sounds of the Letters in the following words, according to the Continental Method.

1. Hō'-rā, hō'-rām, hō'-rās, hō'-rīs, hō'-rae, hō'-rā'-rūm.
 2. Glō'-rī-ā, glō'-rī-ām, glō'-rī-ac. 3. Dō'-nūm, dō'-nī, dō'-

¹ If the *English Method* is adopted as the standard in the school, this outline of the *Continental Method* should be omitted.

² These sounds sometimes undergo slight modifications in uniting with the various consonants.

³ In other combinations, the two vowels are generally pronounced separately; but *ei* and *eu* occur as diphthongs, with nearly the same sound as in English.

nō, dō'-nā, dō-nō'-rūm, dō'-nis. 4. Cī'-vīs, cī'-vī, cī'-vēm, cī'-vēs, cīv'-ī-ūm, cīv'-ī-būs.

SYLLABLES.

17. In the pronunciation of Latin, every word has as many syllables as it has vowels and diphthongs; thus the Latin words *more*, *vice*, *acute*, and *persuade* are pronounced, not as the same words are in English, but with their vowel-sounds all heard in separate syllables; thus: *mō'-re*, *vi'-ce*, *a-cu'-te*, *per-sua'-de*.

QUANTITY.

20. Syllables are, in quantity or length, either long, short, or common.¹

21. **Long.**— A syllable is long in quantity,

1. If it contains a diphthong: *haec*.

2. If its vowel is followed by *j*, *x*, *z*, or any two consonants, except a mute with *l* or *r*: *rex*, *mons*.

22. **Short.**— A syllable is short if its vowel is followed by another vowel or a diphthong: *dī'-es*, *vi'-ae*, *nī'-hil*.²

23. **Common.**— A syllable is common, if its vowel, naturally³ short, is followed by a mute with *l* or *r*: *a'-gri*.

24. The signs $\bar{\ } , \acute{\ } , \grave{\ }$, denote respectively that the syllables over which they are placed are long, short, or common: *ā-grō-rūm*.⁴

¹ Common; i.e., sometimes long, and sometimes short.

² No account is taken of the breathing *h*. See 7, 2, note 3.

³ A vowel is said to be *naturally* short when it is short in its own nature; i.e., in itself, without reference to its position.

⁴ By referring to 14, it will be seen, that, in the Continental Method, *quantity* and *sound* coincide with each other: a vowel long in quantity is long in sound, and a vowel short in quantity is short in sound. But, by referring to 7 and 8, it will be seen, that, in the English Method, the quantity of a vowel does not at all affect its sound, except in determining the accent (26). Hence, in this method, a vowel long in quantity is often short in sound, and a vowel short in quantity is often long in sound. Thus, in *rēx*, *ūrbs*, *ārs*, *sōl*, the vowels are all long in quantity;

ACCENTUATION.

I. PRIMARY ACCENT.

25. Monosyllables are treated as accented syllables:
mons, nos.

26. Other words are accented as follows:¹

1. *Words of two syllables* — always on the first: *men'-sa.*

2. *Words of more than two syllables* — on the *penult*² if that is long in quantity, otherwise on the *antepenult*:³
ho-nō'-ris, con'-sū-lis.

II. SECONDARY ACCENTS.

27. A second accent is placed on the second or third syllable before the primary accent, — on the second, if that is the first syllable of the word, or is long in quantity; otherwise on the third: *mon'-u-e'-runt, mon'-u-e-ra'-mus, in-stau'-ra-ve'-runt.*

28. In the same way, a third accent is placed on the second or third syllable before the second accent: *hon'-o-rif'-i-cen-tis'-sī-mus.*

EXERCISE IV.

Accent and pronounce the following Words.

1. Cōrōnā,³ cōrōnae, cōrōnārūm.⁴ 2. Gemmae,⁵ gemmā, gemmārūm. 3. Sāpientiae,⁶ āmicītiaē, justītiaē, glōri: e.⁷

but by 8, 1, they all have the short English sounds: while in *āvě, mārě*, the vowels are all short in quantity; but by 7, 1, and 3, they all have the long English sounds. Hence, in pronouncing according to the English Method, determine the place of the accent by the quantity (according to 26), and then determine the sounds of the letters irrespective of quantity (according to 7-12).

¹ In the subsequent pages, the pupil will be expected to accent words in pronunciation according to these rules. The quantity of the penult in words of more than two syllables will therefore be marked (unless determined by 21 and 22), to enable him to ascertain the place of the accent.

² Penult, last syllable but one; antepenult, the last but two.

³ 26, 2; 7, 3, 1).

⁴ 11, 1; 26, 1.

⁷ 11, 1; 8, 3, 1).

⁴ 26, 2; 27.

⁶ 27; 8, 3, 1); 12.

4. Sápientiám, ámicitiám, justítiám, glóriám. 5. Sápientiá, ámicitiá, justítiá, glóriá.

PART SECOND.

ETYMOLOGY.

29. ETYMOLOGY treats of the classification, inflection, and derivation of words.

30. The Parts of Speech¹ are — *Nouns, Adjectives, Pronouns, Verbs, Adverbs, Prepositions, Conjunctions, and Interjections.*

CHAPTER I.

NOUNS.

31. A Noun, or Substantive, is a name, as of a person, place, or thing: *Cicéro, Cicero; Rōma, Rome; puer, boy; dōmus, house.*

1. A **Proper Noun** is a proper name, as of a person or place: *Cicéro, Rōma.*

2. A **Common Noun** is a name common to all the members of a class of objects: *vir, man; ēquus, horse.*

32. Nouns have *Gender, Number, Person, and Case.*

GENDER.

33. There are three genders,² — *Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter.*

¹ Thus in Latin, as in English, words are divided, according to their use, into eight classes, called *Parts of Speech.*

² In English, *Gender* denotes *sex.* Accordingly, masculine nouns denote *males*; feminine nouns, *females*; and neuter nouns, objects which are *neither male nor female.* In Latin, however, this natural distinction

34. In some nouns, gender is determined by signification; in others, by endings.

35. GENERAL RULES FOR GENDER.

I. MASCULINES.

1. Names of *Males*: *Cicero*; *vir*, man; *rex*, king.

2. Names of *Rivers, Winds, and Months*: *Rhēnus*, Rhine; *Nōtus*, south wind; *Aprilis*, April.

II. FEMININE.

1. Names of *Females*: *mulier*, woman; *leaena*, lioness.

2. Names of *Countries, Towns, Islands, and Trees*: *Aegyptus*, Egypt; *Rōma*, Rome; *Dēlos*, Delos; *pīrus*, pear-tree.

PERSON AND NUMBER.

37. The Latin, like the English, has three persons and two numbers. The first person denotes the speaker; the second, the person spoken to; the third, the person spoken of. The singular number denotes one, the plural more than one.

CASES.

38. The Latin has six cases:¹

Names.	English Equivalents.
Nominative,	Nominative.
Genitive,	Possessive, or Objective with <i>of</i> .
Dative,	Objective with <i>to</i> or <i>for</i> .
Accusative,	Objective.
Vocative,	Nominative Independent.
Ablative,	Objective with <i>from, by, in, with</i> .

of gender is applied only to the names of *males* and *females*; while, in all other nouns, gender depends upon an artificial distinction, according to grammatical rules.

¹ The *case* of a noun shows the relation which that noun sustains to other words; as, *John's book*. Here the *possessive case* (*John's*) shows that John sustains to the book the relation of *possessor*.

1. **Oblique Cases.**—In distinction from the Nominative and Vocative (*casus recti*, right cases), the other cases are called *oblique* (*casus obliqui*).

2. **Case-Endings.**—In form, the several cases are, in general, distinguished from each other by certain terminations called *case-endings*: Nom. *mensa*, Gen. *mensae*, &c.

3. **Cases alike.**—But certain cases are not distinguished in form. Thus,

1) The *Nominative*, *Accusative*, and *Vocative*, in *neuters*, are alike, and in the plural end in *a*.

2) The *Nominative* and *Vocative* are alike in all nouns, except those in *us* of the second declension (45).

3) The *Dative* and *Ablative* *i'tural* are alike.

DECLENSIONS.

39. The formation of the several cases is called *Declension*.

40. **Five Declensions.**—In Latin, there are five declensions, distinguished from each other by the following

Genitive Endings.

Dec. I.	Dec. II.	Dec. III.	Dec. IV.	Dec. V.
ae,	i,	is,	ūs,	eī. ¹

41. **Stem and Endings.**—In any noun, of whatever declension,

1. The stem² may be found by dropping the ending of the genitive singular.

2. The several cases may be formed by adding to this stem the case-endings.

¹ See 119, 1.

² The *stem* is the basis of the word, or the part to which the several endings are added to form the various cases. Thus in the forms, *mensā*, *mensae*, *mensūm*, *mensis*, &c., given under 42, it will be observed that *mens* remains unchanged; and that, by the addition of the endings, *a*, *ae*, *am*, *is*, &c., to it, the several cases are formed. Here *mens* is the *stem*; and *a*, *ae*, *am*, *is*, &c., are the *case-endings*.

FIRST DECLENSION.

42. Nouns of the first declension end in

ă and **ĕ**,—*feminine*; **ās** and **ēs**,—*masculine*.¹

But pure Latin nouns end only in *a*, and are declined as follows:

SINGULAR.

Nom. mensă,	a table,	ă
Gen. mensae,	of a table,	ae
Dat. mensae,	to, for, a table,	ae
Acc. mensam,	a table,	am
Voc. mensă,	O table,	ă
Abl. mensă,	with, from, by, a table,	ă

PLURAL.

Nom. mensae,	tables,	ae
Gen. mensarum,	of tables,	arum
Dat. mensis,	to, for, tables,	is
Acc. mensas,	tables,	as
Voc. mensae,	O tables,	ae
Abl. mensis,	with, from, by, tables,	is.

1. **Case-Endings.**—From an inspection of this example, it will be seen that the several cases are distinguished from each other by the case-endings placed on the right.

2. **Examples for Practice.**—With these endings decline:

Ala, wing; *ăqua*, water; *causa*, cause; *fortuna*, fortune; *porta*, gate; *victoria*, victory.

EXERCISE V.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Amicitia,	ae, ² f. ³	friendship.
Corona,	ae, f.	crown.

¹ That is, nouns of this declension in *a* and *e* are feminine, and those in *as* and *es* are masculine.

² The ending *ae* is the case-ending of the Genitive: *amicitia*; Gen., *amicitiae*.

³ Gender is indicated in the vocabularies by *m.* for *masculine*, *f.* for *feminine*, and *n.* for *neuter*.

Gemmă	ae, f.	gem.
Glōriă,	ae, f.	glory.
Hōră,	ae, f.	hour.
Justitiă,	ae, f.	justice.
Săpientiă,	ae, f.	wisdom.
Schōlă,	ae, f.	school.

II. Translate into English.

1. Corōnă,¹ corōnă, corōnae,² corōnam, coronārum, corōnis, corōnas. 2. Gemmă, gemmă, gemmae, gemmam, gemmārum, gemmis, gemmas. 3. Săpientiă, amicitia, justitiă, gloriă. 4. Săpientiam, amicitiam, justitiam, gloriam. 5. Săpientiă, amicitia, justitiă, gloriă. 6. Scholārum, horārum. 7. Scholis, horis. 8. Scholas, horas.

III. Translate into Latin.

1. Friendship, friendships. 2. Of³ friendship, of friendships. 3. To friendship, to friendships. 4. By friendship, by friendships. 5. Justice, by justice, of justice, to justice. 6. Wisdom, glory. 7. With wisdom, with glory. 8. To wisdom, to glory. 9. Of wisdom, of glory. 10. Of a⁴ crown, of a gem. 11. Crowns, gems. 12. With the⁴ crowns, with the gems. 13. Of crowns, of gems.

¹ As the Latin has no article, a noun may, according to the connection in which it is used, be translated (1) without the article; as, *corōna*, crown; (2) with the indefinite article *a* or *an*; as, *corōna*, a crown; (3) with the definite article *the*; as, *corōna*, the crown.

² When the same Latin form may be found in two or more cases, the pupil is expected to give the meaning for each case. Thus *corōnae* may be in the Genitive or Dative Singular, or in the Nominative or Vocative Plural.

³ The pupil will observe that the English prepositions, *of*, *to*, *by*, may be rendered into Latin by simply changing the ending of the word. Thus *friendship*, *amicitia*; *of friendship*, *amicitiae*.

⁴ The pupil will remember that the English articles, *a*, *an*, and *the*, are not to be rendered into Latin at all. *Crown*, *a crown*, and *the crown*, are all rendered into Latin by the same word.

SECOND DECLENSION.

45. Nouns of the second declension end in

ēr, ir, ūs, os,— *masculine*; **ŭm, on,**— *neuter*.

But pure Latin nouns end only in *er, ir, us, um*, and are declined as follows:

Servus, slave. Puer, boy. Ager, field. Templum, temple.

SINGULAR.

<i>N. servŭs</i>	<i>puēr</i>	<i>āgēr</i>	<i>templŭm</i>
<i>G. servI</i>	<i>puērI</i>	<i>āgrI</i>	<i>templI</i>
<i>D. servŌ</i>	<i>puērŌ</i>	<i>āgrŌ</i>	<i>templŌ</i>
<i>A. servŭm</i>	<i>puērŭm</i>	<i>āgrŭm</i>	<i>templŭm</i>
<i>V. servĕ</i>	<i>puēr</i>	<i>āgēr</i>	<i>templŭm</i>
<i>A. servŌ</i>	<i>puērŌ</i>	<i>āgrŌ</i>	<i>templŌ</i>

PLURAL.

<i>N. servI</i>	<i>puērI</i>	<i>āgrI</i>	<i>templā</i>
<i>G. servŌrŭm</i>	<i>puērŌrŭm</i>	<i>āgrŌrŭm</i>	<i>templŌrŭm</i>
<i>D. servIs</i>	<i>puērIs</i>	<i>āgrIs</i>	<i>templIs</i>
<i>A. servŌs</i>	<i>puērŌs</i>	<i>āgrŌs</i>	<i>templā</i>
<i>V. servI</i>	<i>puērI</i>	<i>āgrI</i>	<i>templā</i>
<i>A. servIs.</i>	<i>puērIs.</i>	<i>āgrIs.</i>	<i>templIs.</i>

1. **Case-Endings.**— From an inspection of the paradigms, it will be seen that they are declined with the following

Case-endings.

1. ūs.	2. ěr.	3. ŭm.
SINGULAR.		
<i>N. ūs</i>	— ¹	<i>ŭm</i>
<i>G. ī</i>	<i>ī</i>	<i>ī</i>
<i>D. ō</i>	<i>ō</i>	<i>ō</i>
<i>A. ŭm</i>	<i>ŭm</i>	<i>ŭm</i>
<i>V. ě</i>	— ¹	<i>ŭm</i>
<i>A. ō</i>	<i>ō</i>	<i>ō</i>

¹ The endings for the Nom. and Voc. Sing. are wanting in nouns in *er*: thus *puer* is the stem without any case-ending; the full form would be *puērŭs*.

	PLURAL.	
N. i	i	ī
G. ōrūm	ōrūm	ōrūm
D. is	īs	īs
A. ōs	ōs	ī
V. i	i	ī
A. is.	īs.	īs.

2. **Examples for Practice.** — Like **SERVUS**: *annus*, year; *dominus*, master. — Like **PUER**: *gēner*, son-in-law; *sōcer*, father-in-law. — Like **AGER**: *fāber*, artisan; *magister*, master. — Like **TEMPLUM**: *bellum*, war; *regnum*, kingdom.

3. **Paradigms.** — Observe

1) That *puer* differs in declension from *servus* only in dropping the endings *us* and *e* in the Nom. and Voc.: Nom. *puer* for *puērus*, Voc. *puer* for *puēre*.

2) That *ager* differs from *puer* only in dropping *e* before *r*.

3) That *templum*, as a neuter noun, has the Nom., Accus., and Voc. alike, ending in the plural in *a*. See 38, 3.

EXERCISE VI.

I. Vocabulary.

Dōnūm, i, n.	gift.
Gēnēr, gēnēri, m.	son-in-law.
Libēr, librī, m.	book.
Ocūlūs, i, m.	eye.
Praeceptūm, i, n.	rule, precept.
Sōcēr, sōcēri, m.	father-in-law.
Tyrannūs, i, m.	tyrant.
Verbūm, i, n.	word.

II. Translate into English.

1. Ocūlus, ocūli, ocūlo, ocūlum, ocūle, ocūlorum, ocūlis, ocūlos. 2. Socer, socēri, socēro, socērum, socerōrum, socēris, socēros. 3. Servi, tyranni. 4. Puēri, genēri. 5. Agri, libri. 6. Templi, doni. 7. Servo, tyranno. 8. Puērum, genērum. 9. Agrōrum, librōrum. 10. Tempa, dona. 11. Servum, servos. 12. Genēri, generōrum. 13. Agri, agrō-

ruin. 14. *Dono, donis.* 15. *Verbum, praceptum.* 16. *Verbi, pracepti.*

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. The slave, the slaves. 2. For the slave, for the slaves.
 3. Of the slave, of the slaves. 4. Of the father-in-law,
 of the son-in-law. 5. Of the fathers-in-law, of the sons-in-
 law. 6. For the fathers-in-law, for the sons-in-law. 7. The
 boy, the field. 8. The boys, the fields. 9. The gift, the
 gifts. 10. With the gift, with the gifts. 11. The tyrant,
 the boy, the book, the precept. 12. Of the tyrant, of the
 boy, of the book, of the precept.

SECOND DECLENSION—CONTINUED.

RULE II.—Appositives.

363. An Appositive agrees with its Subject in CASE:¹

Cluilius rex mōrītur, Cluilius the king dies. Liv. *Urbes Carthāgo atque Nūmantia, the cities Carthage and Numantia.* Cic.

I. DIRECTIONS FOR PARSING.

In parsing a Noun, Adjective, or Pronoun,

1. Name the Part of Speech to which it belongs.
2. Decline² it.
3. Give its Gender, Number, Case, &c.
4. Give its Syntax,³ and the Rule for it.

¹ A noun or pronoun used to explain or identify another noun or pronoun, denoting the same person or thing, is called an *appositive*; as, *Cluilius rex, Cluilius the king.* Here *rex*, the king, is the appositive, showing the rank or office of Cluilius, — *Cluilius the king.* The noun or pronoun to which the appositive is added — *Cluilius* in the example — is called the *subject* of the appositive.

² Adjectives in the Comparative or in the Superlative degree (160) should also be compared (162).

³ By the *Syntax* of a word is meant the Grammatical construction of it. Thus we give the Syntax of *regina*, under the Model, by stating that it is in apposition with its subject, *Artemisia.*

MODEL.

Artēmisiā rēginā, *Artemisia the queen.*

Regina is a noun (31) of the First Declension (42), as it has *ae* in the Genitive Singular (40); STEM, *regin* (41). Singular: *regina, reginae, reginae, reginam, reginā, reginā.* Plural: *reginae, reginarum, reginis, reginas, reginae, reginis.* It is of the Feminine gender, as the names of females are feminine by 35, II. 1. It is in the Nominative Singular, in apposition with its subject *Artemisia*, with which it agrees in *case*, according to Rule II.: "An Appositive agrees with its Subject in CASE."

EXERCISE VII.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Caiūs, ii, m.	<i>Caius</i> , a proper name.
Filiā, ae, f.	<i>daughter.</i>
Hastā, ae, f.	<i>spear.</i>
Pisistrātūs, i, m.	<i>Pisistratus</i> , Tyrant of Athens.
Rāmūs, ī, m.	<i>branch.</i>
Rēginā, ae, f.	<i>queen.</i>
Tulliā, ae, f.	<i>Tullia</i> , a proper name.
Victōria, ae, f.	<i>Victoria</i> , Queen of England.

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Ramus, hastā. 2. Rami, hastae. 3. Ramo, hastae.
 4. Ramum, hastam. 5. Ramo, hastā. 6. Ramōrum, hastarum.
 7. Rami, hastis. 8. Ramos, hastas. 9. Tyranni, tyrannōrum.
 10. Verbum, verba. 11. Verbo, verbis. 12. Templum, templa.
 13. Templi, templōrum. 14. Pisistrātus tyrannus.¹ 15. Pisistrāti tyranni. 16. Pisistrāto tyranno.
 17. Tulliā filiā. 18. Tulliae filiae. 19. Tulliam filiam.

II. *Translate into Latin.*

1. The tyrant, the crown. 2. The tyrants, the crowns.

¹ *Tyrannus* is an appositive, in the Nominative, in agreement with its subject, *Pisistrātus*, according to Rule II. 363.

3. Of the tyrant, of the crown. 4. Of the tyrants, of the crowns. 5. To the tyrant, to the crown. 6. To the tyrants, to the crowns. 7. The book, the books. 8. With the book, with the books. 9. Of Pisistratus, for Pisistratus. 10. Of the queen, for the queen. 11. Caius the slave.¹ 12. Of Caius the slave. 13. For Caius the slave. 14. Victoria the queen. 15. For Victoria the queen. 16. Of Victoria the queen.

THIRD DECLENSION.

48. Nouns of the third declension end in

a, e, i, o, y, c, l, n, r, s, t, x.

I. MASCULINE ENDINGS:²

o, or, os, er, es *increasing in the genitive.*

II. FEMININE ENDINGS:

as, is, ys, x, es *not increasing in the genitive; s preceded by a consonant.*

III. NEUTER ENDINGS:

a, e, i, y, c, l, n, t, ar, ur, us.

49. Nouns of this declension may be divided into two classes:

I. Nouns which have a case-ending in the Nominative Singular. These all end in *e, s, or x.*

II. Nouns which have no case-ending in the Nominative Singular.

In Class II., the Nom. Sing. is either the same as the stem, or is formed from it by dropping or changing one or more letters of the stem: *consul*, Gen. *consulis*; stem, *consul*, a *consul*: *leo*, *leōnis*; stem, *leon* (Nom. drops *n*), lion: *carmen*, *carmīnis*; stem, *carmīn* (Nom. changes in to *en*), song.

¹ See Rule II. 363.

² That is, nouns with these endings are masculine.

50. CLASS I.—WITH NOMINATIVE ENDING.

I. Nouns in **es, is, s impure**,¹ and **x**:—with stem unchanged in Nominative.

Nubes, <i>f.</i> cloud.	Avis, <i>f.</i> bird.	Urbs, <i>f.</i> city.	Rex, <i>m.</i> king.
SINGULAR.			
N. nubēs	avis	urbs	rex ²
G. nubis	avis	urbis	rēgis
D. nubi	avi	urbi	regi
A. nubēm	avēm	urbēm	regēm
V. nubēs	avis	urbs	rex
A. nubē	avē	urbē	regē
PLURAL.			
N. nubēs	avēs	urbēs	regēs
G. nubium	avium	urbium	regium
D. nubibus	avibus	urbibus	regibus
A. nubēs	avēs	urbēs	regēs
V. nubēs	avēs	urbēs	regēs
A. nubibus.	avibus.	urbibus.	regibus.

II. Nouns in **es, is, s impure**, and **x**:—with stem changed in Nominative.

Miles, <i>m.</i> soldier.	Lapis, <i>m.</i> stone.	Ars, <i>f.</i> art.	Judex, <i>m.</i> and <i>f.</i> judge.
SINGULAR.			
N. milēs	lāpis	ars	jūdex ²
G. militis	lapidis	artis	judicis
D. militi	lapidi	arti	judici
A. militēm	lapidēm	artēm	judicēm
V. milēs	lāpis	ars	judex
A. militē	lapidē	artē	judicē
PLURAL.			
N. milites	lapides	artes	judices
G. militum	lapidum	artium	judicium

¹ *Impure*; i.e., preceded by a consonant.

² X in rex = *gs*; *g* belonging to the stem, and *s* being the Nom. ending: but in judex, x = *cs*; *c* belonging to the stem, and *s* being the Nom. ending.

D. milit ibūs	lapid ibūs	art ibūs	judic ibūs
A. milit ēs	lapid ēs	art ēs	judic ēs
V. milit ēs	lapid ēs	art ēs	judic ēs
A. milit ibūs.	lapid ibūs.	art ibūs.	judic ibūs.

III. Nouns in **as, os, us**, and **e**:— *those in as, os, and us with stem changed, those in e with stem unchanged.*

Civitas, <i>f.</i>	Nepos, <i>m.</i>	Virtus, <i>f.</i>	Mare, <i>n.</i>
<i>state.</i>	<i>grandson.</i>	<i>virtue.</i>	<i>sea.</i>

SINGULAR.

N. civit ās	nep ōs	virt ūs	mar ē
G. civitat is	nep ōtis	virt utis	mar is
D. civitat i	nep ōti	virt uti	mar i
A. civitat ēm	nep ōtēm	virt utēm	mar ē
V. civit ās	nep ōs	virt ūs	mar ē
A. civitat ē	nep ōtē	virt utē	mar i ²

PLURAL.

N. civitat ēs	nep ōtēs	virt utēs	mar iā
G. civitat ium ¹	nep ōtium	virt utum	mar ium
D. civitat ibus	nep ōtibus	virt utibus	mar ibus
A. civitat ēs	nep ōtēs	virt utēs	mar iā
V. civitat ēs	nep ōtēs	virt utēs	mar iā
A. civitat ibus.	nep ōtibus.	virt utibus.	mar ibus.

51. CLASS II. — WITHOUT NOMINATIVE ENDING.

I. Nouns in **l** and **r**:— *with stem unchanged in Nominative.*

Sol, <i>m.</i>	Consul, <i>m.</i>	Passer, <i>m.</i>	Vultur, <i>m.</i>
<i>sun</i>	<i>consul.</i>	<i>sparrow.</i>	<i>vulture.</i>

SINGULAR.

N. sol	consul	passer	vultur
G. sol is	consul is	passer is	vultur is
D. sol i	consul i	passer i	vultur i
A. sol ēm	consul ēm	passer ēm	vultur ēm
V. sol	consul	passer	vultur
A. sol ē	consul ē	passer ē	vultur ē

PLURAL.

N. sol ēs	consul ēs	passer ēs	vultur ēs
G.	consul ium	passer ium	vultur ium
D. sol ibus	consul ibus	passer ibus	vultur ibus

¹ Sometimes *civitatium*.

² Sometimes *mare* in poetry.

A. solēs	consulēs	passērēs	vulturēs
V. solēs	consulēs	passērēs	vulturēs
A. solībūs.	consulībūs.	passerībūs.	vulturībūs.

II. Nouns in **o** and **r**:— *with stem changed in Nominative.*

Leo, <i>m.</i> <i>lion.</i>	Virgo, <i>f.</i> <i>maiden.</i>	Pater, <i>m.</i> <i>father.</i>	Pastor, <i>m.</i> <i>shepherd.</i>
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SINGULAR.

N. leo	virgo	pātēr	pastōr
G. leōnis	virginīs	pātrīs	pastōris
D. leōni	virgini	patri	pastōri
A. leōnem	virginēm	patrēm	pastōrēm
V. leo	virgo	patēr	pastōr
A. leōnē	virginē	patrē	pastōrē

PLURAL.

N. leōnēs	virginēs	patrēs	pastōrēs
G. leōnūm	virginūm	patrūm	pastōrūm
D. leonībūs	virginībūs	patribūs	pastorībūs
A. leōnēs	virginēs	patrēs	pastōrēs
V. leōnēs	virginēs	patrēs	pastōrēs
A. leonībūs.	virginībūs.	patribūs.	pastorībūs.

III. Nouns in **en**, **us**, and **ut**:— *with stem changed in Nominative.*

Carmen, <i>n.</i> <i>song.</i>	Opus, <i>n.</i> <i>work.</i>	Corpus, <i>n.</i> <i>body.</i>	Capūt, <i>n.</i> <i>head.</i>
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SINGULAR.

N. carmēn	opūs	corpūs	cāpūt
G. carminīs	opērīs	corpōrīs	capitīs
D. carminī	opēri	corpōri	capiti
A. carmēn	opūs	corpūs	capūt
V. carmēn	opūs	corpūs	capūt
A. carminē	opērē	corpōrē	capitē

PLURAL.

N. carminā	opērā	corpōrā	capitā
G. carminūm	opērūm	corpōrūm	capitūm
D. carminībūs	operībūs	corporībūs	capitībūs
A. carminā	opērā	corpōrā	capitā
V. carminā	opērā	corpōrā	capitā
A. carminībūs.	operībūs.	corporībūs.	capitībūs.

52. Case-Endings. — From an inspection of the paradigms, it will be seen,

1. That the nouns belonging to Class II. differ from those of Class I. only in taking no case-ending in the Nominative and Vocative Singular.

2. That all nouns of both classes are declined with the following

Case-Endings.

SINGULAR.

Masc. and Fem.	Neuter.
<i>Nom.</i> s ¹ (cs, is) — ²	č — ²
<i>Gen.</i> ys	ys
<i>Dat.</i> ī	ī
<i>Acc.</i> čm (im) ³	like <i>Nom.</i>
<i>Voc.</i> like <i>Nom.</i>	“ “
<i>Abl.</i> č, ī	č, ī

PLURAL.

Masc. and Fem.	Neuter.
<i>Nom.</i> čs	č, ič
<i>Gen.</i> ūm, iūm	ūm, iūm
<i>Dat.</i> ībūs	ībūs
<i>Acc.</i> čs	č, ič
<i>Voc.</i> čs	č, ič
<i>Abl.</i> ībūs.	ībūs.

53. Declension. — To apply these endings in declension, we must know, besides the Nominative Singular,

1. *The Gender*, as that shows which set of endings must be used.

2. *The Genitive Singular* (or some oblique case), as that contains the *stem* (41) to which these endings must be added.

¹ In nouns in *x* (= *cs* or *gs*), *s* is the case-ending, and the *c* or *g* belongs to the stem.

² The dash here implies that the case-ending is sometimes wanting, as in all nouns of Class II.

³ The enclosed endings are less common than the others.

54. EXAMPLES FOR PRACTICE:

Class I.

Rupes,	Gen. rupis, f.	rock;	hospes,	Gen. hospitis, m.	guest.
vestis,	vestis, f.	garment;	euspis,	cuspidis, f.	spear.
trabs,	trabis, f.	beam;	mons,	montis, m.	mountain.
lex,	legis, f.	law;	apex,	apicis, m.	summit.
libertas,	libertatis, f.	liberty;	salus,	salutis, f.	safety.
sedile,	sedilis, n.	seat;			

Class II.

Exsul,	Gen. exsulis, m. and f.	exile;	dolor,	Gen. doloris, m.	pain.
actio,	actionis, f.	action;	imago,	imaginis, f.	image.
anser,	anseris, m.	goose;	frater,	fratris, m.	brother.
nomen,	nominis, n.	name;	tempus,	temporis, n.	time.

RULE XVI.—Genitive.

395. Any Noun, not an Appositive, qualifying the meaning of another noun, is put in the Genitive:¹

Catonis orationes, *Cato's orations*. Cic. Castra hostium, *the camp of the enemy*. Liv. Mors Hamilcaris, *the death of Hamilcar*. Liv.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

Catonis orationes, *Cato's orations*.

Catonis is a proper noun, as it is the name of a person (31, 1). It is of the Third Declension, as it has *is* in the Genitive Singular (40); of Class II., as it has no Nominative Ending (49, II. and 51, II.): STEM, *Catōn* (41); Nom. *Cato* (*n* dropped, 49, II.). Singu-

¹ The Appositive (363, p. 15) and this qualifying Genitive resemble each other in the fact that they both qualify the meaning of another noun: *Clullius rex*, *Clullius the king*; *Catonis orationes*, *Cato's orations*, or the orations of Cato. Here the Appositive *rex* qualifies, or limits, the meaning of *Clullius* by showing *what* *Clullius* is meant, — *Clullius the king*. In a similar manner, the Genitive *Catonis* qualifies, or limits, the meaning of *orationes* by showing *what* orations are meant, — *the orations of Cato*. Yet the Appositive and the Genitive are readily distinguished by the fact that the former qualifies a noun denoting the *same* person or

lar:¹ *Cato, Catōnis, Catōni, Catōnem, Cato, Catōne*. It is of the Masculine gender, as the names of males are masculine by 35, I. 1. It is in the Genitive Singular, depending upon *oratiōnes*, according to Rule XVI: "Any noun, not an Appositive, qualifying the meaning of another noun, is put in the Genitive."

THIRD DECLENSION — CONTINUED. — CLASS I²

EXERCISE VIII.

I. *Vocabulary.*

<i>Civis, civis, m. and f.</i>	<i>citizen.</i>
<i>Lex, lēgis, f.</i>	<i>law.</i>
<i>Mors, mortis, f.</i>	<i>death.</i>
<i>Pax, pācis, f.</i>	<i>peace.</i>

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Nubis, nubium. 2. Nubem, nubes. 3. Avis, aves.
4. Avi, avibus. 5. Urbs, urbes. 6. Urbi, urbibus. 7. Rex, reges.
8. Regis, regum. 9. Nubēs, milēs. 10. Nubis, militis.
11. Nubem, militem. 12. Rex, judex. 13. Regis, judicis.
14. Reges, judices. 15. Civitas, civitates.
16. Virtus, virtutes. 17. Mors regis.³ 18. Morte regis.
19. Mortes regum. 20. Virtus judicis. 21. Pacis gloriā.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. The citizen, to the citizen, of the citizen, of citizens, for citizens.
2. A cloud, clouds, of a cloud, of clouds, with a cloud, with clouds.
3. A king, a law. 4. Kings, laws.

thing as itself, while the Genitive qualifies a noun denoting a *different* person or thing. Thus, in the examples above, *Cluilius* and the Appositive *rex* denote the *same* person; while *oratiōnes* and the Genitive *Catōnis* denote entirely *different* objects.

¹ As *Cato* is the name of a person, the Plural is seldom used.

² This exercise furnishes practice in the declension of nouns belonging to Class I. of the Third Declension. See 50.

³ *Regis* is in the Genitive, and qualifies the meaning of *mors*, according to Rule XVI. 395.

5. Of the king, of the law. 6. Of the kings, of the laws.
 7. To the king, to the law. 8. To the kings, to the laws.
 9. The law of the state.¹ 10. The laws of the state.

THIRD DECLENSION — CONTINUED. — CLASS II.
 PREPOSITIONS.

RULE XXXII. — Cases with Prepositions.

432. The Accusative and Ablative may be used with Prepositions.²

Ad *amicum* scripsi, *I have written to a friend*. Cic. In *cūriam*, *into the senate-house*. Liv. In *Itāliā*,³ *in Italy*. Nep. Pro *castris*, *before the camp*.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

Ad *amicūm*, *To a friend*.

Amicūm is a noun (31) of the Second Declension (45), as it has *i* in the Genitive Singular (40); STEM, *amic* (41). Singular: *amicus*, *amici*, *amico*, *amicum*, *amice*, *amico*. Plural: *amici*, *amicorum*, *amicis*, *amicos*, *amici*, *amicis*. It is of the Masculine gender by 45, is in the Accusative Singular, and is used with the preposition *ad*, according to Rule XXXII: "The Accusative and Ablative may be used with Prepositions." The Accusative is used with *ad*.

¹ The Latin word for *of the state* will be in the Genitive, according to Rule XVI. 395.

² The Preposition is the part of speech which shows the relations of objects to each other: *in Italia esse*, to be in Italy; *ante me*, before me. Here *in* and *ante* are prepositions. In the Vocabularies, each preposition, as it occurs, will be marked as such; and the case which may be used with it will be specified. It has not been thought advisable at this early stage of the course to burden the memory of the learner with a list of prepositions and their cases.

³ Here the Ablative *Italia* is used with *in*; though, in the second example, the Accusative *curiam* is used with the same preposition. The rule is, that the Latin preposition *in* is used with the *Accusative* when it means *into*, and with the Ablative when it means *in*.

EXERCISE IX.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Ad, <i>prep. with acc.</i>	<i>to, towards.</i>
Cicērō, Cicērōnis, <i>m.</i>	<i>Cicero, the Roman orator.</i>
Consūl, consūlis, <i>m.</i>	<i>consul.¹</i>
Contrā, <i>prep. with acc.</i>	<i>against, contrary to.</i>
Exsūl, exsūlis, <i>m. and f.</i>	<i>exile.</i>
Frāter, frātris, <i>m.</i>	<i>brother.</i>
Nōmēn, nōminis, <i>n.</i>	<i>name.</i>
Orātiō, orātiōnis, <i>f.</i>	<i>oration, speech.</i>
Orātōr, orātōris, <i>m.</i>	<i>orator.</i>
Victōr, victōris, <i>m.</i>	<i>victor, conqueror.</i>

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Leo, leōnis, leōnes. 2. Virgo, virgīnis, virgīnes. 3. Solis, solem, soles. 4. Consūlis, consūlem, consūles. 5. Solibus, consulibus. 6. Passēris, vultūris. 7. Passērum, vultūrum. 8. Patri, pastōri. 9. Patres, pastōres. 10. Carmen, carmīna. 11. Caput, capīta. 12. Opēris, corpōris. 13. Cicērōnis² oratio. 14. Cicērōnis oratiōnes. 15. Oratiōne consūlis. 16. Ad gloriā.³ 17. Contra regem.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. The exile, the exiles. 2. For the exile, for the exiles. 3. Of an exile, of the exiles. 4. The shepherd, the orator. 5. Of shepherds, of orators. 6. Shepherds, orators. 7. Of a shepherd, of an orator. 8. A song, a name. 9. Songs,

¹ The *consuls* were joint presidents of the Roman commonwealth. They were elected annually, and were two in number.

² See Rule XVI. 395, and Model.

³ The Accusative *gloriā* is here used with the preposition *ad*, according to Rule XXXII. 432.

names. 10. Of songs, of names. 11. Father; brother. 12. To¹ the father, to the brother. 13. Contrary to the law.² 14. Contrary to the laws of the state.

FOURTH DECLENSION.

116. Nouns of the fourth declension end in

us, — *masculine*; **u**, — *neuter*.

They are declined as follows:

Fructus, <i>fruit</i> .	Cornu, <i>horn</i> .	Case-Endings.	
SINGULAR.			
N. fruct ūs	corn ū	ūs	ū
ſ. fruct ūs	corn ūs	ūs	ūs
D. fruct ui	corn ū	uī	ū
A. fruct ūm	corn ū	ūm	ū
V. fruct ūs	corn ū	ūs	ū
A. fruct ū	corn ū	ū	ū
PLURAL.			
N. fruct ūs	corn uā	ūs	uā
G. fruct uām	corn uām	uām	uām
D. fruct ībūs	corn ībūs	ībūs (ūbūs)	ībūs (ūbūs)
A. fruct ūs	corn uā	ūs	uā
V. fruct ūs	corn uā	ūs	uā
A. fruct ībūs .	corn ībūs .	ībūs (ūbūs).	ībūs (ūbūs).

1. **Case-Endings.**—Nouns of this declension are declined with the case-endings placed on the right.

2. **Examples for Practice.**—*Cantus* song; *currus*, chariot; *cursus*, course; *versus*, verse; *gēnu*, knee.

¹ *To* should still be regarded as a sign of the Dative, though it may sometimes be rendered by the preposition *ad*.

² See Rule XXXII. 432. The words *contrary* to are to be rendered by a single Latin preposition.

EXERCISE X.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Adventūs, ūs, <i>m.</i>	<i>arrival, approach.</i>
Antē, <i>prep. with acc.</i>	<i>before.</i>
Caesār, Caesāris, <i>m.</i>	<i>Caesar, a Roman surname.</i>
Cantūs, ūs, <i>m.</i>	<i>singing, song.</i>
Conspectūs, ūs, <i>m.</i>	<i>sight, presence.</i>
Exercītūs, ūs, <i>m.</i>	<i>army.</i>
Hostīs, hostīs, <i>m. and f.</i>	<i>enemy.</i>
Impētūs, ūs, <i>m.</i>	<i>attack.</i>
In, <i>prep.</i>	<i>into with acc., in with abl.</i>
Luscīniā, <i>ae, f.</i>	<i>nightingale.</i>
Occāsūs, ūs, <i>m.</i>	<i>the setting, as of the sun.</i>
Post, <i>prep. with acc.</i>	<i>after.</i>
Ver, vēris, <i>n.</i>	<i>spring.</i>

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Fructus, cantus. 2. Fructibus, cantibus. 3. Cantus luscīniae.¹ 4. Cantu luscīniae. 5. Cantibus luscīniarum. 6. Adventus veris. 7. Post adventum² veris.¹ 8. Solis occāsus. 9. Post solis occāsum. 10. Caesāris adventu. 11. Ante adventum Caesāris. 12. Impētus hostium. 13. Impētu hostium. 14. In conspectu exercītus.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. The army, the armies. 2. For the army, for the armies. 3. Of the army, of the armies. 4. The arrival of the army. 5. Before the arrival of the army. 6. After³

¹ Genitive, according to Rule XVI. See p. 22.

² Used with *post*, according to Rule XXXII. See p. 24.

³ See Rule XXXII. 432, p. 24. The pupil will remember that the English prepositions, *to, for, with, from, by*, are generally rendered into Latin by merely putting the noun in the proper case, i.e. in the Dative for *to* or *for*, and in the Ablative for *with, from, by*. Other English prepositions, *before, after, behind, between, etc.*, are rendered into Latin by corresponding Latin prepositions.

the arrival of the consul. 7. The singing of the night-
ingale. 8. After the setting of the sun. 9. Before the
attack of the enemy. 10. After the attack of the enemy.

FIFTH DECLENSION.

119. Nouns of the fifth declension end in **es**, — *feminine*,
and are declined as follows:

Dies, <i>day</i> . ¹	Res, <i>thing</i> .	Case-Endings.
SINGULAR.		
N. diēs	rēs	ēs
G. diēi	rēi	eī
D. diēi	rēi	eī
A. diēm	rēm	ēm
V. diēs	rēs	ēs
A. diē	rē	ē
PLURAL.		
N. diēs	rēs	ēs
G. diērūm	rērūm	ērīm
D. diēbūs	rēbūs	ēbūs
A. diēs	rēs	ēs
V. diēs	rēs	ēs
A. diēbūs.	rēbūs.	ēbūs.

1. **Case-Endings.**—Nouns of this declension are declined with the case-endings placed on the right.

E in *ei* is generally short when preceded by a consonant, otherwise long.

2. **Examples for Practice.**²—*Acies*, battle-array; *effigies*, effigy; *facies*, face; *series*, series; *species*, form; *spes*, hope.

¹ *Dies*, day, is an exception in Gender, as it is generally *masculine*, though sometimes *feminine* in the singular.

² Nouns of this declension, except *dies* and *res*, want, in the Plural, the Genitive, Dative, and Ablative. These cases must, therefore, be omitted in declining these examples.

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE FIVE DECLENSIONS.

121. Case-Endings of Latin nouns.¹

SINGULAR.								
Dec. I.	Dec. II.		Dec. III.		Dec. IV.		D. V.	
Fem.	Masc.	Neut.	M. & F.	Neut.	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.	
N. <i>ā</i>	<i>ūs</i> — ²	<i>ūm</i>	<i>s</i> (es, is) ³	<i>ō</i> —	<i>ūs</i>	<i>ū</i>	<i>ēs</i>	
G. <i>ae</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>ūs</i>	<i>ūs</i>	<i>ēi</i>	
D. <i>ae</i>	<i>ō</i>	<i>ō</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>ui</i>	<i>ū</i>	<i>ōi</i>	
A. <i>ām</i>	<i>īm</i>	<i>īm</i>	<i>ēm</i> (<i>īm</i>)	like nom.	<i>īm</i>	<i>ū</i>	<i>ēm</i>	
V. <i>ā</i>	<i>ē</i> —	<i>ūm</i>	like nom.	like nom.	<i>ūs</i>	<i>ū</i>	<i>ēs</i>	
A. <i>ā</i>	<i>ō</i>	<i>ō</i>	<i>ē</i> (<i>i</i>)	<i>ē</i> (<i>i</i>)	<i>ū</i>	<i>ū</i>	<i>ē</i>	
PLURAL.								
N. <i>ae</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>ā</i>	<i>ēs</i>	<i>ā</i> (<i>īā</i>)	<i>ūs</i>	<i>ū</i>	<i>ēs</i>	
G. <i>ārūm</i>	<i>ōrūm</i>	<i>ōrūm</i>	<i>ūm</i> (<i>iūm</i>)	<i>ūm</i> (<i>iūm</i>)	<i>uūm</i>	<i>uūm</i>	<i>ērūm</i>	
D. <i>is</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>ibūs</i>	<i>ibūs</i>	<i>ibūs</i> (<i>ūbūs</i>)	<i>ibūs</i> (<i>ūbūs</i>)	<i>ēbūs</i>	
A. <i>ās</i>	<i>ōs</i>	<i>ā</i>	<i>ēs</i>	<i>ā</i> (<i>īā</i>)	<i>ūs</i>	<i>ū</i>	<i>ēs</i>	
V. <i>ae</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>ā</i>	<i>ēs</i>	<i>ā</i> (<i>īā</i>)	<i>ūs</i>	<i>ū</i>	<i>ēs</i>	
A. <i>īs</i>	<i>īs</i>	<i>īs</i>	<i>ibūs</i>	<i>ibūs</i>	<i>ibūs</i> (<i>ūbūs</i>)	<i>ibūs</i> (<i>ūbūs</i>)	<i>ēbūs</i>	

EXERCISE XI.

I. Vocabulary.

<i>Acies, aciēi, f.</i>	<i>battle-array, army.</i>
<i>Amicus, i, m.</i>	<i>friend.</i>
<i>Cibus, i, m.</i>	<i>food.</i>
<i>Dē, prep. with abl.</i>	<i>concerning.</i>
<i>Dies, diēi, m. and f.</i>	<i>day.</i>
<i>Facies, faciēi, f.</i>	<i>face, appearance.</i>
<i>Numerus, i, m.</i>	<i>number, quantity.</i>
<i>Rēs, rēi, f.</i>	<i>thing, affair.</i>
<i>Spēciēs, spēciēi, f.</i>	<i>appearance.</i>
<i>Spēs, spēi, f.</i>	<i>hope.</i>
<i>Victoriā, ae, f.</i>	<i>victory.</i>

¹ This table presents the endings of all nouns in the Latin language, except a few derived from the Greek.

² The dash denotes that the case-ending is sometimes wanting: *er* and *ir* in Dec. II., it will be remembered, are not case-endings, but parts of the stem (45, 1).

³ The enclosed endings are less common than the others.

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Dicī, diērum, diēbus. 2. Acicī, aciem, acie. 3. Diem, speciem. 4. Die, specie. 5. Res, spes. 6. Rei, spei. 7. Victoriae spes. 8. Victoriae spe. 9. Diēi horae. 10. Numērus diērum. 11. Gloria, eibus, nubes, cantus, facies. 12. Gloriae, cibi, nubis, cantus, faciēi. 13. Gloriam, eibum, nubem, cantum, faciem.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. A day, days. 2. Of the day, of the day; For the day, for the days. 4. The thing, the things. 5. With the thing, with the things. 6. Concerning the thing, concerning the things. 7. Of the thing, of the things. 8. Concerning the battle-array. 9. Wisdom, friend, citizen, fruit, hope. 10. For wisdom, for a citizen, for hope.

CHAPTER II.

ADJECTIVES.

146. The adjective is that part of speech which is used to qualify nouns: *bōnus*, good; *magnus*, great.

The form of the adjective in Latin depends in part upon the gender of the noun which it qualifies; *bonus puer*, a good boy; *bona puella*, a good girl; *bonum tectum*, a good house. Thus *bonus* is the form of the adjective when used with masculine nouns, *bona* with feminine, and *bonum* with neuter.

147. Some adjectives are partly of the first declension and partly of the second, while all the rest are entirely of the third declension.

I. FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS.

148. Adjectives of this class have in the nominative singular the endings:

Masc., Dec. II. Fem., Dec. I. Neut., Dec. II.
us ¹, **a**, **um**.

They are declined as follows:

Bonus, good.

SINGULAR.

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	bōnūs	bōnā	bōnūm
<i>Gen.</i>	bonī	bonae	bonī
<i>Dat.</i>	bonō	bonae	bonō
<i>Acc.</i>	bonūm	bonām	bonūm
<i>Voc.</i>	bonē	bonā	bonūm
<i>Abl.</i>	bonō	bonā	bonō ;

PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	bonī	bonae	bonā
<i>Gen.</i>	bonōrūm	bonārūm	bonōrūm
<i>Dat.</i>	bonīs	bonīs	bonīs
<i>Acc.</i>	bonōs	bonās	bonā
<i>Voc.</i>	bonī	bonae	bonā
<i>Abl.</i>	bonīs	bonīs	bonīs.

Liber, free.

SINGULAR.

<i>Nom.</i>	libēr	libērā	libērūm
<i>Gen.</i>	libērī	libērae	libērī
<i>Dat.</i>	libērō	libērae	libērō
<i>Acc.</i>	libērūm	libērām	libērūm
<i>Voc.</i>	libēr	libērā	libērūm
<i>Abl.</i>	libērō	libērā	libērō ;

PLURAL

<i>Nom.</i>	libērī	libērae	libērā
<i>Gen.</i>	liberōrūm	liberārūm	liberōrūm
<i>Dat.</i>	libērīs	libērīs	libērīs
<i>Acc.</i>	libērōs	libērās	libērā
<i>Voc.</i>	libērī	libērae	libērā
<i>Abl.</i>	libērīs	libērīs	libērīs.

¹The dash indicates that the ending is sometimes wanting. See 45, 1.

Aeger, sick.

		SINGULAR.		
		Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	aegĕr	aegrĭ	aegrĕ	aegrŭm
Gen.	aegrĭ	aegrĭ	aegræ	aegrĭ
Dat.	aegrŏ	aegrĭ	aegræ	aegrŏ
Acc.	aegrŭm	aegrĭm	aegrĕm	aegrŭm
Voc.	aeger	aegrĭ	aegrĕ	aegrŭm
Abl.	aegrŏ	aegrĭ	aegræ	aegrŏ ;
		PLURAL.		
Nom.	aegrĭ	aegrĭ	aegræ	aegrĭ
Gen.	aegrŏrŭm	aegrĭrŭm	aegræ	aegrŏrŭm
Dat.	aegrĭs	aegrĭs	aegrĕs	aegrĭs
Acc.	aegrŏs	aegrĭs	aegrĕs	aegrĭs
Voc.	aegrĭ	aegrĭ	aegræ	aegrĭ
Abl.	aegrĭs	aegrĭs	aegræ	aegrĭs.

1. *Bonus* is declined in the Masc. like *servus* of Dec. II. (45), in the Fem. like *mensa* of Dec. I. (42), and in the Neut. like *templum* of Dec. II. (45).

2. *Liber* differs in declension from *bonus* only in dropping *us* and *e* in the Nom. and Voc. (45, 3, 1). *Aeger* differs from *liber* only in dropping *e* before *r* (45, 3, 2).

3. Most adjectives in *er* are declined like *aeger*.

RULE XXXIII.—Agreement of Adjectives.

438. An Adjective agrees with its Noun in GENDER, NUMBER, and CASE:

*Fortūna caeca est, Fortune is blind.*¹ *Cic. Vĕrae ũmicĭtiae, true friendships. Cic. Māgister optĭmus, the best teacher. Cic.*

¹ Here the adjective *caeca* is in the feminine gender, in the singular number, and in the nominative case, to agree with *fortūna*. It is declined like *BONUS*: *caecus, caeca, caecum*.

A ODEL FOR PARSING.

Verae amicitiae, *True friendships.*

Verae is an adjective (146) of the First and Second Declensions (147): STEM, *ver* (41, 148, 1). Singular: N. *verus, verū, verum*; G. *veri, verae, veri*; D. *vero, verae, vero*; A. *verum, veram, verum*; V. *vere, verū, verum*; A. *vero, verā, vero*. Plural: N. *veri, verae, vera*; G. *verōrum, verārum, verōrum*; D. *veris, veris, veris*; A. *veros, veras, vera*; V. *veri, verae, vera*; A. *veris, veris, veris*. It is in the Nominative Plural Feminine, and agrees with its noun *amicitiae*, according to Rule XXXIII: "An Adjective agrees with its Noun in **GENDER, NUMBER, and CASE.**"

EXERCISE XII.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Annūlus, i, m.	<i>ring.</i>
Aureūs, ā, ūm, ¹	<i>golden.</i>
Beātūs, ā, ūm,	<i>happy, blessed.</i>
Bōnūs, ā, ūm,	<i>good.</i>
Egrēgiūs, ā, ūm,	<i>distinguished.</i>
Fidūs, ā, ūm,	<i>faithful.</i>
Grātūs, ā, ūm,	<i>acceptable, pleasing.</i>
Magnūs, ā, ūm,	<i>great.</i>
Multūs, ā, ūm,	<i>much, many.</i>
Puellā, ae, f.	<i>girl.</i>
Pulchēr, pulchrā, pulchrūm,	<i>beautiful.</i>
Rēginā, ae, f.	<i>queen.</i>
Rēgnūm, i, n.	<i>kingdom.</i>
Vērūs, ā, ūm,	<i>true.</i>
Vitā, ae, f.	<i>life.</i>

¹ The endings *a* and *um* belong respectively to the feminine and to the neuter. Thus *aureus, aurea, aureum*, like *bonus*, 148.

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Amicus fidus.¹ 2. Amīci fidi. 3. Amīco fido. 4. Amīcum fidum. 5. Amīce fide. 6. Amicōrum fidōrum. 7. Amīcis fidis. 8. Amīcos fidos. 9. Corōnā aureā. 10. Corōnae aureae. 11. Corōnam auream. 12. Corōnā aureā. 13. Coronārum aureārum. 14. Corōnis aureis. 15. Corōnas aureas. 16. Donum gratum. 17. Doni grati. 18. Dono grato. 19. Dona grata. 20. Donōrum gratōrum. 21. Donis gratis. 22. Ager pulcher. 23. Puellā pulchrā. 24. Donum pulchrum. 25. Agri pulchri. 26. Puellae pulchrae. 27. Dona pulchra. 28. Beātā vitā. 29. Aureus annūlus. 30. Aurei annūli. 31. Magnā gloriā. 32. Egregiā victoriā.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. A true² friend. 2. The true² friends. 3. For a true friend. 4. For true friends. 5. Of the true friend. 6. Of true friends. 7. True glory. 8. With true glory. 9. Of true glory. 10. An acceptable word. 11. Acceptable words. 12. With acceptable words. 13. Of acceptable words. 14. A beautiful book. 15. The beautiful books. 16. With a beautiful book. 17. Of beautiful books. 18. The beautiful queen. 19. The crown of the beautiful queen. 20. The beautiful crown of the queen. 21. A good king, a good queen, a good kingdom. 22. The brothers of the good king.

¹ In Latin the adjective generally follows its noun, as in this example; though sometimes it precedes it, as in English. When emphatic, the adjective is placed before its noun; as, *Verae amicitiae*, true friendships. *Fidus* agrees with *amicus*, according to Rule XXXIII.

² Be sure and put the adjective in the right form to agree with its noun, according to Rule XXXIII.

II. ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

150. Adjectives of the third declension may be divided into three classes :

I. Those which have in the nominative singular three different forms, — one for each gender.

II. Those which have two forms, — the masculine and feminine being the same.

III. Those which have but one form, — the same for all genders.

151. I. ADJECTIVES OF THREE ENDINGS of this declension have in the nominative singular :

Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
er,	is,	e.

They are declined as follows :

Acer, sharp.

SINGULAR.

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>N.</i>	ācēr	ācrīs	ācrĕ
<i>G.</i>	acrīs	acrīs	acrīs
<i>D.</i>	acrī	acrī	acrī
<i>A.</i>	acrēm	acrēm	acrĕ
<i>V.</i>	acēr	acrīs	acrĕ
<i>A.</i>	acrī	acrī	acrī ;

PLURAL.

<i>N.</i>	acrēs	acrēs	acriā
<i>G.</i>	acriūm	acriūm	acriūm
<i>D.</i>	acribūs	acribūs	acribūs
<i>A.</i>	acrēs	acrēs	acriā
<i>V.</i>	acrēs	acrēs	acriā
<i>A.</i>	acribūs	acribūs	acribūs.

152. II. ADJECTIVES OF TWO ENDINGS have in the nominative singular:

M. and F.	Neut.	
1. is	e,	for positives.
2. ior (or)	ius (us),	for comparatives.

They are declined as follows:

Tristis, sad.

*Tristior, more sad.*¹

SINGULAR.		SINGULAR.	
M. and F.	Neut.	M. and F.	Neut.
N. tristis	tristē	N. tristior	tristiūs
G. tristis	tristis	G. tristioris	tristiōris
D. tristī	tristī	D. tristiorī	tristiōrī
A. tristēm	tristē	A. tristiorēm	tristiūs
V. tristis	tristē	V. tristior	tristiūs
A. tristī	tristī ;	A. tristiorē (ī)	tristiōrē (ī) ;
PLURAL.		PLURAL.	
N. tristēs	tristiā	N. tristiorēs	tristiōrā
G. tristium	tristiūm	G. tristiorūm	tristiōrūm
D. tristibus	tristiūbūs	D. tristiorībūs	tristiōrībūs
A. tristēs	tristiā	A. tristiorēs	tristiōrā
V. tristēs	tristiā	V. tristiorēs	tristiōrā
A. tristibus	tristiūbūs.	A. tristiorībūs	tristiōrībūs.

153. III. ADJECTIVES OF ONE ENDING. — All other adjectives have but one form in the nominative singular for all genders. They generally end in *s* or *x*, sometimes in *l* or *r*, and are declined in the main like nouns of the same endings. The following are examples:

Felix, happy.

Prudens, prudent.

SINGULAR.		SINGULAR.	
M. and F.	Neut.	M. and F.	Neut.
N. felix	felix	N. prudens	prudens
G. felicis	felicis	G. prudentis	prudentis
D. felicī	felicī	D. prudentī	prudentī
A. felicēm	felix	A. prudentēm	prudens
V. felix	felix	V. prudens	prudens
A. felicē (ī)	felicē (ī) ;	A. prudentē (ī)	prudentē (ī) ;

¹ Comparative. See 160.

				PLURAL.	
N. felicēs	felicīā	N. prudentēs	prudentiā		
G. felicium	felicium	G. prudentium	prudentium		
D. felicibus	felicibus	D. prudentibus	prudentibus		
A. felicēs	felicīā	A. prudentēs	prudentiā		
V. felicēs	felicīā	V prudentēs	prudentiā		
A. felicibus	felicibus.	A. prudentibus	prudentibus.		

EXERCISE XIII.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Acēr, ācris, ācrē,	<i>sharp, severe.</i>
Animāl, ānimālis, n.	<i>animal.</i>
Brēvis, ē,	<i>short, brief.</i>
Crūdēlis, ē,	<i>cruel.</i>
Dōlōr, dōlōris, m.	<i>pain, grief.</i>
Dux, dūcis, m.	<i>leader.</i>
Fertilis, ē,	<i>fertile.</i>
Fortis, ē,	<i>brave.</i>
Nāvālis, ē,	<i>naval.</i>
Omnis, ē,	<i>every, all, whole.</i>
Pugnā, ae, f.	<i>battle.</i>
Sāpiens, sāpientis,	<i>wise.</i>
Singulāris, ē,	<i>singular, remarkable.</i>
Utilis, ē,	<i>useful.</i>

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Dolor acer. 2. Dolores acres. 3. Lex acris. 4. Legibus acribus. 5. Hostis crudelis. 6. Hostem crudelem.
7. Miles fortis. 8. Virtus militis¹ fortis. 9. Virtute militum¹ fortium. 10. Ager fertilis. 11. In agro fertili. 12. Agros fertiles. 13. In agris fertilibus. 14. Post vitam brevem. 15. Pugnae navales. 16. Post pugnas navales.
17. Singularis virtus. 18. Singulari virtute. 19. Omne animal. 20. Omnia animalia.

¹ Genitive, according to Rule XVI.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. A useful citizen. 2. Of useful citizens. 3. For a useful citizen. 4. For useful citizens. 5. Of a useful citizen. 6. The wise judge. 7. Wise judges. 8. For the wise judge. 9. For wise judges. 10. Brave soldiers. 11. For brave soldiers. 12. A brave soldier. 13. Of the brave soldier. 14. The brave leader. 15. Brave leaders. 16. The word of the brave leader. 17. By the words of the brave leader.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

160. Adjectives have three forms to denote different degrees of quality. They are usually called the Positive, the Comparative, and the Superlative degree: *altus, altior, altissimus*,¹ high, higher, highest.

Comparatives and superlatives are sometimes best rendered into English by *too* and *very*, instead of *more* and *most*: *doctus*, learned; *doctior*, more learned, or too learned; *doctissimus*, most learned, or very learned.

161. The Latin, like the English, has two modes of comparison:

- I. *Terminational Comparison* — by endings.
- II. *Adverbial Comparison* — by adverbs.

I. TERMINATIONAL COMPARISON.

162. Adjectives are regularly compared by adding to the stem of the positive the endings:

Comparative.			Superlative.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
iōr,	iōr,	iūs.	issimūs,	issimā,	issimūm.

¹ Each of these forms of the adjective is declined. Thus *altus* and *altissimus* are declined like *bonus*, 148: *altus*, *a, um*; *alti*, *ae, i*, etc.; *altissimus*, *a, um*; *altissimi*, *ae, i*, etc. *Altior* is declined like *tristior*, 152: *altior*, *altius*; *altiōris*, etc.

EXAMPLES.

Altus, altior, altissimus : *high, higher, highest.*
 levis, levior, levissimus : *light, lighter, lightest.*

II. ADVERBIAL COMPARISON.

170. Adjectives which want the terminational comparison form the comparative and superlative, when their signification requires it, by prefixing the adverbs *māgis*, more, and *maxīme*, most, to the positive:

Arduus, māgis arduus, maxīme arduus.
Arduous, more arduous, most arduous.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

Orātōr clarīōr, *A more renowned orator.*

Clarior is an adjective (146) in the Comparative degree (160, 162), from the positive *clarus*, which is of the First and Second Declensions (148). Positive, *clārus*; STEM, *clār*; Comparative, *clarior*; Superlative, *clarissimus*. *Clarior* is an adjective of the Third Declension, declined like *tristior* (152). Singular: N. *clarior, clarius*; G. *clariōris, clariōris*, etc.¹ It is in the Nominative Singular Masculine, and agrees with its noun *orātor*, according to Rule XXXIII.²

EXERCISE XIV.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Altūs, ā, ūm,	<i>high, lofty.</i>
Clārūs, ā, ūm,	<i>distinguished, renowned.</i>
Intēr, <i>prep. with acc.</i>	<i>among, in the midst of.</i>
Mons, montis, m.	<i>mountain.</i>

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Orātōr clarus. 2. Orātōr clarior.³ 3. Orātōr clarissimus. 4. Oratōres clari. 5. Oratōres clariōres.³ 6. Ora-

¹ Decline through all the cases of both numbers.

² Give the Rule.

³ Declined like *tristior*, 152. Comparatives and superlatives, as well as positives, must agree with their nouns, according to Rule XXXIII. p. 32.

tōres clarissīmi. 7. Beāta vita. 8. Beatior vita. 9. Beatissīma vita. 10. Donum gratum. 11. Donum gratius. 12. Donum gratissimum. 13. Dona grata. 14. Dona gratiōra. 15. Dona gratissīma. 16. Milītes fortissīmi. 17. Liber utilis. 18. Libri utiliōres. 19. Libris utilissīmis. 20. Mons altus. 21. Montes altiōres.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. A fertile field. 2. A more fertile field. 3. The most fertile field. 4. Fertile fields. 5. More fertile fields. 6. A useful life. 7. A more useful life. 8. The most useful life. 9. Useful lives. 10. More useful lives. 11. The most useful lives. 12. A pleasing song. 13. A more pleasing song. 14. The most pleasing song.

NUMERALS.

171. Numerals comprise numeral adjectives and numeral adverbs.

I. NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

172. Numeral adjectives comprise three principal classes:

1. CARDINAL NUMBERS: ¹ *ūnus*, one; *duo*, two.
2. ORDINAL NUMBERS: ¹ *primus*, first; *secundus*, second.
3. DISTRIBUTIVES: ¹ *singūli*, one by one; *binī*, two by two, two each, two apiece.

174. TABLE OF NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

CARDINALS.	ORDINALS.	DISTRIBUTIVES.
1. ūnus, unā, unūm,	primūs, <i>first</i> ,	singūli, <i>one by one</i> .
2. duō, duae, duō,	secundūs, <i>second</i> ,	binī, <i>two by two</i> .
3. trēs, triā,	tertiūs, <i>third</i> ,	ternī (trinī).
4. quattuōr,	quartūs, <i>fourth</i> ,	quāternī.
5. quinquē,	quintūs, <i>fifth</i> ,	quini.
6. sex,	sextūs,	sēnī.

¹ *Cardinals* denote simply the number of objects: *ūnus*, one; *duo*, two. *Ordinals* denote the place of an object in a series: *primus*, first; *secundus*.

7. septēm,	septīmūs,	septēni.
8. octō,	octāvūs,	octōni.
9. novēm,	novūs,	novēni.
10. dēcēm,	dēcīmūs,*	dēni.
11. undēcēm,	undēcīmūs,	undēni.
12. duōdēcēm,	duōdēcīmūs,	duōdēni.
13. trēdēcēm, or dēcēm ēt trēs,	tertiūs dēcīmūs,	terni dēni.
20. viginti,	vicēsīmūs,	vicēni.
21. { viginti ūnūs,	vicēsīmūs primūs,	vicēni singūli.
{ unūs ēt viginti,	unūs ēt vicēsīmūs,	singūli ēt vicēni.
30. trīgintā,	tricēsīmūs,	tricēni.
40. quadrāgintā,	quadrāgēsīmūs,	quadrāgēni.
50. quinquāgintā,	quinguāgēsīmūs,	quinguāgēni.
100. centām,	centēsīmūs,	centēni.
200. dūcenti, ae, ā,	dūcentēsīmūs,	dūcēni.
1000. millē,	millēsīmūs,	singūlā milliā.

DECLENSION OF NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

1. *Cardinals.*

175. On the declension of cardinals, observe,

1. That the units, *ūnus*, *duo*, and *tres*, are declined.

2. That the other units, all the tens, and *centum*, are in declinable.

3. That the hundreds are declined.¹

4. That *mille* is sometimes declined.²

176. The first three cardinals are declined as follows :

1. *Unus, one.*

	<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>		
<i>N.</i>	ūnūs,	ūnā,	ūnūm,	ūnī,	ūnae, ūnā,
<i>G.</i>	unūūs,	unūūs,	unūūs,	unōrām,	unārām, unōrām,
<i>D.</i>	unī,	unī,	unī,	unīs,	unīs,
<i>A.</i>	unūm,	unām,	unūm,	unōs,	unās, unā,
<i>V.</i>	unē,	unā,	unūm,		
<i>A.</i>	unō,	unā,	unō ;	unīs,	unīs, unīs.

second. *Distributives* denote the number of objects taken at a time : *singūli*, one by one ; *bini*, two by two.

¹ These are declined like the plural of *bonus* (148) ; *ducenti*, *ae, a*, two hundred.

² Though only in the plural, and only when used substantively. It is then declined like the plural of *mare* (50) ; *millia*, *millium*, *millibus*.

2. Duo, *two*.

N. duō,	duae,	duō,
G. duōrum,	duārum,	duōrum,
D. duōbūs,	duābūs,	duōbūs,
A. duōs, duō,	duās,	duō,
A. duōbūs,	duābūs,	duōbūs.

3. Tres, *three*.

trēs, m. and f.	triā, n.
triūm,	triūm,
tribūs,	tribūs,
trēs,	triā,
tribūs,	tribūs.

EXERCISE XV.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Annūs, 1, m.	year.
Classis, classis, f.	fleet.
Fortitūdō, fortitūdīnis, f.	fortitude, bravery.
Impēriūm, ii, n.	reign, power.
Nāvis, nāvis, f.	ship.
Proeliūm, ii, n.	battle.
Vīr, vīri, m.	man, hero.

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Unus¹ liber. 2. Duo¹ libri. 3. Liber primus.¹ 4. Liber secundus. 5. Tres libri. 6. Tertius liber. 7. Tria bella. 8. Post tria bella. 9. Post tertium bellum. 10. Ante quartum bellum. 11. Quattuor² anni. 12. Post bellum quinque annōrum. 13. Decem² dies. 14. Decimus dies.³ 15. Decem horae. 16. Decima hora. 17. Decem proelia. 18. Decimum proelium. 19. Horā diēi decimā.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. Five friends. 2. Of five friends. 3. The fifth year. 4. The fifth day. 5. The fifth present. 6. With five presents. 7. Eight books. 8. With eight books. 9. The eighth book. 10. Before the eighth book. 11. The bravery of two soldiers. 12. By the bravery of two soldiers.

¹ Numeral adjectives agree with their nouns, like other adjectives.

² The indeclinable numeral adjectives (175, 2) may be used without change of form with nouns of any gender, and in any case.

³ *Dies*, it will be remembered, is generally *masculine*.

CHAPTER III.

PRONOUNS.

182. The Pronoun is that part of speech which properly supplies the place of nouns : *ĕgo*, I ; *tu*, thou.

183. Pronouns are divided into six classes :

1. Personal Pronouns : *tu*, thou.
2. Possessive Pronouns : *meus*, my.
3. Demonstrative Pronouns : *hic*, this.
4. Relative Pronouns : *qui*, who.
5. Interrogative Pronouns : *quis*, who ?
6. Indefinite Pronouns : *aliquis*, some one.

I. PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

184. Personal Pronouns, so called because they designate the person of the noun which they represent, are *ĕgo*, I ; *tu*, thou ; *sui* (Nom. not used), of himself, herself, itself. They are declined as follows :

SINGULAR.

<i>N.</i> ĕgō	tū	
<i>G.</i> meī	tui	suī
<i>D.</i> mihi	tibi	sibi
<i>A.</i> mē	tē	sē
<i>V.</i>	tū	
<i>A.</i> mē ;	tē ;	sē ;

PLURAL.

<i>N.</i> nōs	vōs	
<i>G.</i> nostrūm } nostrī }	vestrūm } vestri }	suī
<i>D.</i> nobis	vōbis	sibi
<i>A.</i> nōs	vōs	sē
<i>V.</i>	vōs	
<i>A.</i> nobis.	vōbis	sē.

1. **Substantive Pronouns.**—Personal pronouns are also called *Substantive* pronouns, because they are always used as substantives.

2. **Reflexive Pronoun.**—*Sui*, from its reflexive signification, of himself, etc., is often called the *Reflexive* pronoun.

II. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

185. From *Personal* pronouns are formed the *Possessives*:

meus, <i>my</i> ,	noster, <i>our</i> .
tuus, <i>thy, your</i> ,	vester, <i>your</i> .
suus, <i>his, her, its</i> ,	suus, <i>their</i> .

They are declined as adjectives of the first and second declensions;¹ *meus, mea, meum*; *noster, nostra, nostrum*: but *meus* has in the vocative singular masculine generally *mi*, sometimes *meus*.

III. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

186. Demonstrative Pronouns, so called because they specify the objects to which they refer, are

Hic, ille, iste, ipse, is, idem.

They are declined as follows:

Hic, this.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
<i>N.</i> hic	haec	hōc	hī	haec	haec
<i>G.</i> hujūs	hujūs	hujūs	hōrūm	hārūm	hōrūm
<i>D.</i> huic	huic	huic	his	his	his
<i>A.</i> hunc	hanc	hōc	hōs	hās	haec
<i>V.</i>					
<i>A.</i> hōc	hāc	hōc;	hīs	hīs	hīs.

Illē, he or that.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
<i>N.</i> illē	illā	illūd	illi	illac	illā
<i>G.</i> illiūs	illiūs	illiūs	illōrūm	illārūm	illōrūm
<i>D.</i> illi	illi	illi	illis	illis	illis
<i>A.</i> illūm	illām	illūd	illōs	illās	illā
<i>V.</i>					
<i>A.</i> illō	illā	illō;	illis	illis	illis.

¹ See *bonus* and *aeger*, 148.

Istĕ, *that*.

Istĕ, *that*, is declined like *illĕ*. It usually refers to objects which are present to the person addressed, and sometimes expresses contempt.

Ipsĕ, *self, he*.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
<i>N.</i> ipsĕ	ipsă	ipsŭm	ipsi	ipsae	ipsi
<i>G.</i> ipsiŭs	ipsiŭs	ipsiŭs	ipsorŭm	ipsarŭm	ipsorŭm
<i>D.</i> ipsi	ipsi	ipsi	ipsis	ipsis	ipsis
<i>A.</i> ipsŭm	ipsŭm	ipsŭm	ipsos	ipsas	ipsa
<i>V.</i>					
<i>A.</i> ipsō	ipsā	ipsō ;	ipsis	ipsis	ipsis.

Is, *he, that*.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
<i>N.</i> is	eă	id	ii	cae	eă
<i>G.</i> ejŭs	ejŭs	ejŭs	eorŭm	earŭm	eorŭm
<i>D.</i> ei	ei	ei	iis (eis)	iis (eis)	iis (eis)
<i>A.</i> eŭm	eăm	id	eos	eas	eă
<i>V.</i>					
<i>A.</i> eō	eă	eō ;	iis (eis)	iis (eis)	iis (eis).

Idem, *the same*.

Idem, compounded of *is* and *dem*, is declined like *is*, but shortens *isdem* to *idem*, and *iddem* to *idem*, and changes *m* to *n* before the ending *dem*; thus :

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
<i>N.</i> idĕm	eădĕm	idĕm	iidĕm	caedĕm	eădĕm
<i>G.</i> ejusdĕm	ejusdĕm	ejusdĕm	eorundĕm	earundĕm	eorundĕm
<i>D.</i> eidĕm	eidĕm	eidĕm	iisdĕm	iisdĕm	iisdĕm
<i>A.</i> eundĕm	eandĕm	idĕm	eosdĕm	eăsdĕm	eădĕm
<i>V.</i>					
<i>A.</i> eodĕm	eădĕm	eodĕm ;	iisdĕm	iisdĕm	iisdĕm.

IV. RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

187. The Relative *qui*, who, so called because it relates to some noun or pronoun, expressed or understood, called its antecedent, is declined as follows :

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. qui	quae	quod	quī	quae	quae
G. cuius	cujus	cujus	quōrūm	quārūm	quōrūm
D. cui	cui	cui	quibūs	quibūs	quibūs
A. quēm	quām	quod	quōs	quās	quae
V.					
A. quō	quā	quō ;	quibūs	quibūs	quibūs.

V. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

188. Interrogative Pronouns are used in asking questions. The most important are

Quis and *qui*, with their compounds.

Quis (who, which, what?) is generally used substantively, and is declined as follows:

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. quis	quae	quid	quī	quae	quae
G. cuius	cujus	cujus	quōrūm	quārūm	quōrūm
D. cui	cui	cui	quibūs	quibūs	quibūs
A. quēm	quām	quid	quōs	quās	quae
V.					
A. quō	quā	quō ;	quibūs	quibūs	quibūs.

Qui (which, what?) is generally used adjectively, and is declined like the *relative qui*.

VI. INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

189. Indefinite Pronouns do not refer to any definite persons or things. The most important are

Quis and *qui*, with their compounds.

190. *Quis*, any one, *qui*, any one, any, are the same in form and declension as the interrogatives *quis* and *qui*.¹

191. From *quis* and *qui* are formed

I. *The Indefinites:*

aliquis,	aliqua,	aliquid	or aliquod,	some, some one.
quispiam,	quaepiam,	quidpiam	or quodpiam,	some, some one.
quidam,	quaedam,	quiddam	or quoddam,	certain, certain one.
quisquam,		quidquam,		any one.

¹ But after *si*, *nisi*, *ne*, and *num*, the Feminine Singular and the Neuter Plural have *quae* or *qua*; *si quae*, *si qua*. In like manner, *aliquis* has *aliqua* in the Feminine Singular and in the Neuter Plural.

II. *The General Indefinites :*

quisque,	quaeque,	quidque	or quodque,	<i>every, every one.</i>
quivis,	quaevis,	quidvis	or quodvis,	<i>any one you please.</i>
quilibet,	quaelibet,	quidlibet	or quodlibet,	<i>any one you please.</i>

EXERCISE XVI.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Consiliūm, ii, n.	<i>design, plan.</i>
Epistolā, ae, f.	<i>letter.</i>
Ex, prep. with abl.	<i>from.</i>
Insulā, ae, f.	<i>island.</i>
Pārens, pārentis, m. and f.	<i>parent.</i>
Pars, partis, f.	<i>part, portion.</i>
Pātriā, ae, f.	<i>country, native country.</i>
Praeclārūs, ō, ūm,	<i>distinguished.</i>
Prātūm, i, n.	<i>meadow.</i>
Prō, prep. with abl.	<i>for, in behalf of.</i>
Quivis, quaevis, quodvis,	<i>whoever, whatever.</i>

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Mihi, tibi, sibi. 2. Ad me,¹ ad te. 3. Contra nos, contra se. 4. Ante vos, ante nos. 5. Pro vobis.¹ 6. Meū² vitā. 7. Patriā tuā. 8. Pro patriā tuā.³ 9. Contra patriam tuam. 10. Nostra consilia. 11. Nostris² consiliis. 12. Vestri patres. 13. In nostrā patriā. 14. Hic² puer, hi puēri. 15. Haec corōnā, haec corōnae. 16. Hoc donum, haec dona. 17. Haec urbs praeclārā. 18. Ex hac vitā. 19. Illius libri. 20. In eā pugnā. 21. In eōdem prato. 22. Quae² urbs?

¹ See 184, 1. Substantive pronouns are used in the several cases like nouns, and are parsed by the same rules. See Rule XXXII. 432. Other pronouns are sometimes used as nouns, and parsed in the same way.

² The *Possessive*, the *Demonstrative*, and the *Interrogative* pronouns, in this exercise, are all used as *adjectives*, and agree with their nouns, like any other adjectives, according to Rule XXXIII. 438, p. 32. Hence *meū* is in the Nominative Singular Feminine, to agree with *vitā*; *nostris*, in the Dative or Ablative Plural Neuter, to agree with *consiliis*; *hic*, in the Nominative Singular Masculine, to agree with *puer*.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. We, you. 2. You, me, himself. 3. For you, for me, for himself. 4. Of himself, of you. 5. Against you, against me. 6. My book, your book, his book. 7. My books, your books, his books. 8. Our parents, your parents, their parents. 9. This letter, that letter. 10. These letters, those letters. 11. This city, that city. 12. These cities, those cities. 13. After that victory. 14. The same words. 15. With the same words.

CHAPTER IV.

VERBS.

192. Verbs in Latin, as in English, express existence, condition, or action: *est*, he is; *dormit*, he is sleeping; *legit*, he reads.

193. Verbs comprise two principal classes:

I. TRANSITIVE VERBS, — which admit a direct object of their action: *servum*¹ *verberat*, he beats the slave.

II. INTRANSITIVE VERBS, — which do not admit such an object: *puer currit*, the boy runs.

194. Verbs have *Voice*, *Mood*, *Tense*, *Number*, and *Person*.

I. VOICES.

195. There are two Voices:²

I. THE ACTIVE VOICE, — which represents the subject as acting or existing: *pater filium amat*, the father loves his son; *est*, he is.

¹ Here *servum*, the slave, is the direct object of the action denoted by the verb *beats*: *beats* (what?) *the slave*.

² *Voice* shows whether the subject *acts* (Active Voice), or is *acted upon* (Passive Voice).

II. THE PASSIVE VOICE, — which represents the subject as acted upon by some other person or thing: *filius a patre amatur*, the son is loved by his father.

II. MOODS.

196. Moods¹ are either Definite or Indefinite:

I. The **Definite** or **Finite Moods** make up the Finite Verb; they are:

1. The **INDICATIVE MOOD**, — which either asserts something as a *fact*, or inquires after the fact: *lĕgit*, he is reading; *lĕgitne*, is he reading?

2. The **SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD**, — which expresses, not an actual fact, but a *possibility* or *conception*, often rendered by *may*, *can*, etc.: *lĕgat*, he may read, let him read.

3. The **IMPERATIVE MOOD**, — which expresses a *command* or an *entreaty*: *lĕge*, read thou.

II. The **Indefinite Moods** express the meaning of the verb in the form of nouns or adjectives; they are:

1. The **INFINITIVE**, — which, like the English Infinitive, gives the simple meaning of the verb, without any necessary reference to person or number: *lĕgĕre*, to read.

2. The **GERUND**, — which gives the meaning of the verb in the form of a verbal noun of the second declension, used only in the *genitive*, *dative*, *accusative*, and *ablative singular*. It corresponds to the English participial noun in **ING**: *amandi*, of loving; *amandi causā*, for the sake of loving.

3. The **SUPINE**, — which gives the meaning of the verb in the form of a verbal noun of the fourth declension, used only in the *accusative* and *ablative singular*: *amatum*, to love, for loving; *amatu*, to be loved, in loving.

4. The **PARTICIPLE**, — which, like the English Participle, gives the meaning of the verb in the form of an adjective.

¹ *Mood*, or *Mode*, means *manner*, and relates to the manner in which the meaning of the verb is expressed, as will be seen by observing the force of the several Moods.

A Latin verb may have four participles: two in the Active, the Present and Future, — *amans*, loving; *amatūrus*, about to love: and two in the Passive, the Perfect and Future, — *amātus*, loved; *amandus*, deserving to be loved.

III. TENSES.

197. There are six tenses:¹

I. THREE TENSES FOR INCOMPLETE ACTION:

1. Present: *amo*, I love.
2. Imperfect: *amābam*, I was loving.
3. Future: *amābo*, I shall love.

II. THREE TENSES FOR COMPLETED ACTION:

1. Perfect: *amāvī*, I have loved, I loved.
2. Pluperfect: *amavēram*, I had loved.
3. Future Perfect: *amavēro*, I shall have loved.

198. REMARKS ON TENSES.

1. **Present Perfect and Historical Perfect.** — The Latin Perfect sometimes corresponds to our Perfect with *have* (*have loved*), and is called the *Present Perfect*, or *Perfect Definite*; and sometimes to our Imperfect or Past (*loved*), and is called the *Historical Perfect*, or *Perfect Indefinite*.

2. **Principal and Historical.** — Tenses are also distinguished as

1) *Principal*: — Present, Present Perfect, Future, and Future Perfect.

2) *Historical*: — Imperfect, Historical Perfect, and Pluperfect.

3. **Tenses Wanting.** — The Subjunctive wants the Future and Future Perfect; the Imperative has only the Present and Future; the Infinitive, only the Present, Perfect, and Future.

IV. NUMBERS.

199. There are two Numbers:² SINGULAR and PLURAL.

¹ *Tense* means *time*, and is employed to designate the *time* of an action or event.

² *Number* in verbs corresponds, it will be observed, to number in nouns. See 37.

V. PERSONS.

200. There are three Persons:¹ FIRST, SECOND, and THIRD.

CONJUGATION.

201. Regular verbs are inflected, or conjugated, in four different ways, and are accordingly divided into Four Conjugations, distinguished from each other by the

INFINITIVE ENDINGS.

Conj. I.	Conj. II.	Conj. III.	Conj. IV.
āre,	ēre,	ĕre,	īre.

202. **Principal Parts.**—Four forms of the verb—the Present Indicative, Present Infinitive, Perfect Indicative, and Supine²—are called, from their importance, the *Principal Parts* of the verb.

203. **Entire Conjugation.**—In any regular verb.

1. The VERB-STEM may be found by dropping the Infinitive Ending: *amāre*; stem, *am*.

2. The PRINCIPAL PARTS may be formed from this stem by means of proper endings.

3. The ENTIRE CONJUGATION of the verb through all its parts may be readily formed from these Principal Parts by means of the proper endings.³

¹ *Person* in verbs corresponds, it will be observed, to *person* in nouns. See 37.

² In the Active Voice, all these four forms are usually given as Principal Parts; but, in the Passive, only the first three.

³ In the Paradigms of regular verbs, the endings, both those which distinguish the Principal Parts and those which distinguish the forms derived from those parts, are separately indicated, and should be carefully noticed.

204. Sum, I am.

Sum is used as an auxiliary in the passive voice of regular verbs. Accordingly, its conjugation, though quite irregular, must be given at the outset.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.	Supine.
sūm,	essē,	fuī,	—. ¹

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

I am.

	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
sūm,	<i>I am,</i>	sūmūs,	<i>we are,</i>
ēs,	<i>thou art,²</i>	estīs,	<i>you are,</i>
est,	<i>he is ;</i>	sunt,	<i>they are.</i>

IMPERFECT.

I was.

ērām,	<i>I was,</i>	ērāmūs,	<i>we were,</i>
erās,	<i>thou wast,</i>	erātīs,	<i>you were,</i>
erāt,	<i>he was ;</i>	erant,	<i>they were.</i>

FUTURE.

I shall or will be.

ērō,	<i>I shall be,</i>	ērīmūs,	<i>we shall be,</i>
erīs,	<i>thou wilt be,</i>	erītīs,	<i>you will be,</i>
erit,	<i>he will be ;</i>	erunt,	<i>they will be.</i>

PERFECT.

I have been, was.

fuī,	<i>I have been,</i>	fuīmūs,	<i>we have been,</i>
fuistī,	<i>thou hast been,</i>	fuistīs,	<i>you have been,</i>
fuist,	<i>he has been ;</i>	fuērunt, } fuērē,	<i>they have been.</i>

PLUPERFECT.

I had been.

fuērām,	<i>I had been,</i>	fuērāmūs,	<i>we had been,</i>
fuērās,	<i>thou hadst been,</i>	fuērātīs,	<i>you had been,</i>
fuērāt,	<i>he had been ;</i>	fuērant,	<i>they had been.</i>

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall or will have been.

fuērō,	<i>I shall have been,</i>	fuērīmūs,	<i>we shall have been,</i>
fuērīs,	<i>thou wilt have been,</i>	fuērītīs,	<i>you will have been,</i>
fuērīt,	<i>he will have been ;</i>	fuērīnt,	<i>they will have been.</i>

¹ The Supine is wanting in this verb.

² Or, *you are*: *thou* is confined mostly to solemn discourse: in ordinary English, *you are* is used both in the singular and in the plural.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

*I may or can be.*¹

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
sīm,	<i>I may be,</i>	sīmūs,	<i>we may be,</i>
sīs,	<i>thou mayst be,</i>	sītis,	<i>you may be,</i>
sīt,	<i>he may be ;</i>	sint,	<i>they may be.</i>

IMPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should be.

essēm,	<i>I might be,</i>	essēmūs,	<i>we might be,</i>
essēs,	<i>thou mightst be,</i>	essētis,	<i>you might be,</i>
essēt,	<i>he might be ;</i>	essent,	<i>they might be.</i>

PERFECT.

I may or can have been.

fuērīm,	<i>I may have been,</i>	fuērīmūs,	<i>we may have been,</i>
fuērīs,	<i>thou mayst have been,</i>	fuērītis,	<i>you may have been,</i>
fuērīt,	<i>he may have been ;</i>	fuērint,	<i>they may have been.</i>

PLUPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should have been.

fuissēm,	<i>I might have been,</i>	fuissēmūs,	<i>we might have been,</i>
fuissēs,	<i>thou mightst have been,</i>	fuissētis,	<i>you might have been,</i>
fuissēt,	<i>he might have been ;</i>	fuissent,	<i>they might have been.</i>

IMPERATIVE.

PRES. ēs,	<i>be thou,</i>	estē,	<i>be ye.</i>
FUT. estō,	<i>thou shalt be,²</i>	estōtē,	<i>ye shall be,</i>
estō,	<i>he shall be ;</i>	suntō,	<i>they shall be.</i>

INFINITIVE.

PRES. essē,	<i>to be.</i>
PERF. fuissē,	<i>to have been.</i>
FUT. futūrus ³ essē,	<i>to be about to be.</i>

PARTICIPLE.

FUT. futūrus, ³	<i>about to be.</i>
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¹ The Subjunctive is sometimes best rendered by *let*: sīt, *he may be, may he be, let him be.*

² The Future is sometimes best rendered like the Present, or with *let*: esto, *thou shalt be, or be thou*; suntō, *they shall be, or let them be.*

³ *Futūrus* is declined like *bonus*; N. *futūrus, a, um*, G. *futūri, ae, i*; so in the Infinitive: *futūrus, a, um esse.*

RULE XXXV.—Verb with Subject.

460. A Finite¹ Verb agrees with its Subject² in NUMBER and PERSON :

*Deus mundum aedificāvit,*³ *God made the world.* Cic. *Ego rēges ejēci, vos tŷrannos intrōdūcētis,* *I have banished kings, you introduce tyrants.* Cic.

1. PARTICIPLES IN COMPOUND TENSES.—These agree with the subject, according to Rule XXXIII. page 32:

*Thebāni accūsāti sunt,*⁴ *The Thebans were accused.* Cic.

2. SUBJECT OMITTED.—The subject is generally omitted —

1) When it is a Personal Pronoun, or can be readily supplied from the context :

*Discipūlos mōneo,*⁵ *ut stūdia āment,*⁶ *I instruct pupils to love⁶ their studies.* Quint.

¹ See 196, I.

² With the Active Voice of a Transitive Verb, the *Subject* represents the person (or thing, one or more) who *performs* the action; as, *Deus* in the first example, *God made*: but, with the Passive Voice, it represents the person (or thing, one or more) who *receives* the action, i.e. *is acted upon*, as, *Thebāni*, 460, 1: *the Thebans were accused*.

³ *Aedificāvit* is in the Third Person and in the Singular Number, because its subject *deus* is in that person and number. *Ejēci* is in the First Person Singular, to agree with its subject *ego*; and *introducētis* in the Second Person Plural, to agree with its subject *vos*.

⁴ The verb *accūsāti sunt* is in the Third Person Plural, to agree with its subject *Thebāni*, according to Rule XXXV.; but the participle *accūsāti*, which is one element of the verb, is in the Nominative Plural Masculine, to agree with its noun *Thebāni*, according to Rule XXXIII.

⁵ The subject of *moneo* is *ego*. It is omitted, because it is a Personal Pronoun, and is, accordingly, fully implied in the verb, as the ending *eo* shows, as we shall soon see, that the subject cannot be *you, he, or they*, but must be *I*.

Ut—ament means literally *that they may love*. The subject of *ament* is the pronoun *ii*, *they*, referring to *discipūlos*. It is omitted, partly because it is implied in the ending *ent*, but more especially because it can be so readily supplied from *discipūlos*, which shows *who* are here meant by *they*

⁶ *To love*, or, more literally, *that they may love*.

The Pronoun may be expressed for emphasis or contrast, as in the second example under the rule.

I. DIRECTIONS FOR PARSING VERBS.

In parsing a verb,

1. Tell whether it is transitive or intransitive (193), name the Conjugation to which it belongs, give the Present Indicative Active and the Stem (203).
2. Give the Principal Parts (202), and inflect the tense in which the given form is found.¹
3. Give the voice, mood, tense, number, and person.
4. Name the subject, and give the Rule for agreement.

MODELS FOR PARSING THE VERB SUM.

1. *Sum with Subject.*

*Nōs*² *erāmūs*, *We were.*

Erāmūs is an intransitive irregular³ verb, from *sum*. Principal Parts: *sum, esse, fui*, — ⁴ Inflection of tense (Imperfect Indicative): *eram, eras, erat, erāmūs, erātis, erant*. The form *erāmūs* is found in the *Indicative* mood, *Imperfect* tense, *First* person, *Plural* number, and agrees with its *subject nos*, according to Rule XXXV.: "A Finite Verb agrees with its Subject in NUMBER and PERSON."

2. *Sum without Subject.*⁵

Fui, *I have been.*

Fui is an intransitive irregular verb, from *sum*. Principal Parts: *sum, esse, fui*. Inflection of tense (Perfect Indicative): *fui, fuisti*,

¹ That is, if the form occurs in a given tense of the Indicative, give the several forms for the different persons and numbers in that tense and mood. The teacher may also find it convenient to require the synopsis of the mood till the required tense is found.

² *Nos* is the Subject. With an intransitive verb, the Subject represents the person (or thing) who is in the condition, or state, denoted by the verb.

³ Hence it does not belong to either of the regular conjugations.

⁴ The *Supine* is wanting.

⁵ That is, without any subject expressed.

fuit; *fuimus*, *fuistis*, *fuērunt*, or *fuēre*. The form *fui* is found in the *Indicative mood*, *Perfect tense*, *First person*, *Singular number*, and agrees with its subject *ego* omitted (though fully implied¹ in the ending *i* of *fui*), according to Rule XXXV.

EXERCISE XVII.

I. *Translate into English.*

1. Sum, sumus, sunt.²
2. Es, est, estis.
3. Eram, erāmus.²
4. Erat, erant.
5. Eris, erātis.²
6. Erit, erunt.
7. Fui, fuēram, fuēro.
8. Fuimus, fuerāmus, fuerimus.
9. Fuisti, fuistis.
10. Fuit, fuērunt.
11. Fuērat, fuērant.
12. Fuērit, fuērint.
13. Sim, simus.
14. Sit, sint.
15. Essem, essēmus.
16. Esset, essent.
17. Fuērim, fuissēmus.
18. Fuerimus, fuissēmus.
19. Fuērit, fuērint.
20. Fuisset, fuissent.
21. Es, este.

II. *Translate into Latin.*

1. He³ is, they³ are.
2. He has been, they have been.
3. He will be, they will be.
4. He was, they were.
5. He will have been, they will have been.
6. He had been, they had been.
7. I³ was, you were.
8. We have been, you have been.
9. You may be, they may be.
10. He would be, they would be.
11. I might have been, you might have been.

¹ See Rule XXXV., 2, together with the note.

² In parsing the forms contained in this Exercise, observe the second Model just given. If the verb is of the first person, supply, as subject, the personal pronoun (184) of the first person; i.e., *ego* for the singular, and *nos* for the plural. If the verb is of the second person, supply the personal pronoun of the second person; i.e., *tu* for the singular, and *vos* for the plural. If the verb is of the third person, supply the demonstrative pronoun *is* (186) for the singular, and *ii* for the plural, as the personal pronoun *sui* is not used in the Nominative: hence, *ego sum*, *nos sumus*, *ii sunt*.

³ The English pronouns in this Exercise are not to be rendered by the corresponding Latin pronouns, as the latter may be implied in the ending of the verb, as in the Latin forms above: hence, *he is = est*.

SUM WITH SUBJECT AND ADJECTIVE.

RULE III.—Subject Nominative.

367. The Subject of a Finite¹ Verb is put in the Nominative :

Servius² regnāvit, *Servius reigned*. Liv. Pātent portae, *The gates are open*. Cic. Rex vicit, *The king conquered*. Liv.

1. The Subject is always a substantive, a pronoun, or some word or clause used substantively :

Ego rēges ejēcī, *I have banished kings*. Cic.

2. SUBJECT OMITTED. See 460, 2 ; page 54.

MODEL FOR PARSING SUBJECTS.

Rex vicit, *The king conquered*.

Rex is a noun (31) of the Third Declension, as it has *is* in the Genitive Singular (40) ; of Class I., as it has a nominative ending *s* ($x = g-s$, of which *s* is the ending, as *g* belongs to the stem. See 50, I. note) ; STEM, *reg*. Singular : *rex, regis, regi, regem, rex, rege*. Plural : *reges, regum, regibus, reges, reges, regibus*. It is of the Masculine gender, by 35, I. 1. ; is in the Nominative Singular ; and is the subject of *vicit*, according to Rule III. : "The Subject of a Finite Verb is put in the Nominative."

EXERCISE XVIII.

I. *Vocabulary*.

Cātō, Cātōnis, <i>m</i> .	<i>Cato</i> , a distinguished Roman.
Crūdūs, ā, ūm,	<i>unripe</i> .
Diligens, Diligentis,	<i>diligent</i> .
Discipulūs, ī, <i>m</i> .	<i>pupil</i> .

¹ See 196, I.

² In these examples, the subjects are *Servius, portae*, and *rex*.

Germāniā, ae, f.	Germany.
Jūcundūs, ā, ūm.	pleasant, delightful.
Laudābilis, ē.	praiseworthy, laudable.
Mātūrūs, ū, ūm.	ripe.
Pōmūm, ī, n.	fruit.

II. Translate into English.

1. Pax¹ jucunda² est.³ 2. Pax jucunda erit. 3. Vita brevis est. 4. Cato bonus fuit. 5. Cives boni fuērunt. 6. Virtus laudabilis est. 7. Libri utiles sunt. 8. Illi libri utiles erunt. 9. Ille liber utilis fuērat. 10. Utīlis⁴ fuīsti. 11. Utiles fuīstis. 12. Germania fertilis est. 13. Agri fertiles fuērant. 14. Pomum crudum est. 15. Poma cruda sunt. 16. Poma matūra erunt. 17. Miles fortis est. 18. Milītes fortes sunt.

III. Translate into Latin.

1. The pupil is diligent.⁵ 2. The pupils were diligent. 3. The boy is good. 4. He will be happy. 5. Good boys are happy. 6. You may be happy. 7. We might have been happy. 8. This soldier will be useful. 9. These soldiers have been useful. 10. Brave soldiers are useful. 11. You will be useful. 12. Let us be useful.

¹ Pax is the subject of *est*, and is therefore in the Nominative, according to Rule III.

² Jucunda is an adjective in the Nominative Singular Feminine, to agree with its noun *pax*, according to Rule XXXIII., page 32.

³ Est is a verb in the Indicative mood, Present tense, Third person, Singular number, and agrees with its subject *pax*, according to Rule XXXV., page 54.

⁴ Utīlis agrees with the omitted subject *tu*, implied in the ending of the verb.

⁵ In translating English into Latin, the pupil is expected, in the arrangement of words, to imitate the order followed in the Latin Exercises. He will observe that the subject stands first, and the verb last. But sometimes the verb precedes one or more words in the sentence. Thus the sentence, *Pax jucunda est*, might be *Pax est jucunda*.

SUM WITH PREDICATE NOUN.

RULE I. — Predicate Nouns.

362. A Predicate Noun¹ denoting the same person or thing as its subject agrees with it in CASE:

Ego sum nuntius,¹ *I am a messenger.* Liv. Servius rex est dēclārātus, *Servius was declared king.* Liv.

MODEL FOR PARSING PREDICATE NOUNS.

Egō sūm nuntiiūs, *I am a messenger.*

Nuntius is a noun (31) of the Second Declension, as it has *i* in the Genitive Singular (40); STEM, *nunti*. Singular; *nuntius*, *nuntii*, *nuntio*, *nuntium*, *nuntie*, *nuntio*. Plural; *nuntii*, *nuntiorum* *nuntiiis*, *nuntios*, *nuntii*, *nuntiiis*. It is of the Masculine Gender by 45; is in the Nominative Singular, and, as a Predicate Noun, agrees in case with its subject *ego*, according to Rule I: "A Predicate Noun denoting the same person or thing as its Subject agrees with it in CASE."

346. I. A DECLARATIVE SENTENCE has the form of an assertion:

Miltiādes accūsātus est, *Miltiades was accused.* Nep.

II. AN INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE has the form of a question:

Quis non paupertātem extimescit, *Who does not fear poverty?* Cic.

1. INTERROGATIVE WORDS. — Interrogative sentences generally contain some interrogative word, — either an interrogative pronoun,

¹ Every sentence consists of two distinct parts, expressed or implied:

1. The SUBJECT, or that of which it speaks.

2. The PREDICATE, or that which is said of the subject.

Thus, in the first example under the Rule, *ego*, *I*, is the *subject*, and *sum nuntius* is the *predicate*. When the predicate thus consists of a *noun* with the verb *sum*, or of a *noun* with a passive verb, the *noun* thus used is called a *predicate noun*. Accordingly, *nuntius* in the first example, and *rex* in the second, are *predicate nouns*.

adjective, or adverb, or one of the interrogative particles, *ne*, *nonne*, *num* :

- 1) Questions with *ne* ask for information : *Scribitne*, Is he writing? *Ne* is always thus appended to some other word.
- 2) Questions with *nonne* expect the answer *yes* : *Nonne scribit*, Is he not writing?
- 3) Questions with *num* expect the answer *no* : *Num scribit*, Is he writing?

EXERCISE XIX.

I. Vocabulary.

Ancūs, i, m.	Ancus, Roman king.
Condītōr, condītōris, m.	founder.
Dēmōsthēnēs, is, m.	Demosthenes, Athenian orator.
Ebriētās, ebriētātis, f.	drunkenness.
Graecūs, ū, ūm,	Greek, Grecian.
Graccus, i, m.	Greek, a Greek.
Insāniā, ae, f.	insanity, madness.
Inventōr, inventōris, m.	inventor.
Mātēr, mātēris, f.	mother.
Mundūs, i, m.	world, universe.
Nonnē, interrog. part.	expects answer <i>yes</i> .
Nūm, interrog. part.	expects answer <i>no</i> .
Philōsōphiā, ae, f.	philosophy.
Rōmā, ae, f.	Rome.
Rōmānūs, ū, ūm,	Roman.
Rōmānūs, i, m.	Roman, a Roman.
Rōmūlūs, i, m.	Romulus, the founder of Rome.
Scipiō, Scipiōnis, m.	Scipio, Roman general.

II. Translate into English.^{1*}

1. Ancus² fuit³ rex⁴. 2. Nonne⁵ Romūlus rex fuērat?
3. Romūlus rex fuērat. 4. Quis condītōr Romae⁶ fuit?
5. Romūlus condītōr Romae fuit. 6. Ebriētās est insania.
7. Patria⁷ est parens omnium nostrum.⁸ 8. Graeci⁷ multārum artium⁸ inventōres erant. 9. Demōsthēnes orātor fuit.

* For Notes to the referouces on this page, see page 61.

10. Num hic puer orātor erit? 11. Ille puer orātor sit.
 12. Philosophia est mater artium. 13. Cicēro clarissimus⁹
 orātor fuit. 14. Cantus lusciniac jucundissimus⁹ est.

III. Translate into Latin.

1. Who¹⁰ was the king?¹¹ 2. Was not¹² Romulus king?¹¹
 3. Romulus was king. 4. Who was the leader of the
 Romans? 5. Was not¹² Scipio the leader of the Romans?
 6. Scipio was the leader of the Romans. 7. Your brother
 is an orator. 8. This boy is my brother. 9. These boys
 will be diligent pupils. 10. These pupils will be diligent.

¹ In preparing the longer and more difficult sentences in this and in the subsequent exercises, it is recommended that the pupil should follow the Suggestions which are inserted in this volume, page 143, and which are intended to aid him in discerning the *process* by which he may most readily and surely reach the meaning of a Latin sentence.

² See Rule III. page 57.

³ See Rule XXXV. page 54. The verb sometimes precedes the Predicate Noun, as in this sentence; and sometimes follows it, as in several of the following sentences.

⁴ *Rex* is a *Predicate Noun*, denoting the same person as its subject *Ancus*, and is therefore in the Nominative, to agree with that subject in *case*, according to Rule I. page 59.

⁵ See 346, II. 1 above.

⁶ Genitive, according to Rule XVI. page 22.

⁷ In this sentence, before turning to the Vocabulary for the meaning of the words, notice carefully the endings of the several words in accordance with Suggestion IV. What parts of speech do you find? What cases? What mood, tense, number, and person?

In accordance with Suggestion V., what order will you follow in looking out the words in the Vocabulary?

⁸ *Artium* depends upon *inventōres*.

⁹ In accordance with Suggestion VII., for what forms will you look in the Vocabulary to find the meaning of *clarissimus* and *jucundissimus* (162)?

¹⁰ See 188.

¹¹ See Rule I.

¹² *Nonne*. See 346 II. 1.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

205. Amo, *I love.*

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.	Supine.
amō,	amāre,	amāvī,	amātum.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

I love, am loving, do love.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
amō,	<i>I love,</i>	amāmūs,	<i>we love,</i>
amās,	<i>thou lovest,</i>	amātis,	<i>you love,</i>
amāt,	<i>he loves;</i>	amant,	<i>they love.</i>

IMPERFECT.

I loved, was loving, did love.

amābam,	<i>I was loving,</i>	amābāmūs,	<i>we were loving,</i>
amābās,	<i>thou wast loving,</i>	amābātis,	<i>you were loving,</i>
amābat,	<i>he was loving;</i>	amābant,	<i>they were loving.</i>

FUTURE.

I shall or will love.

amābō,	<i>I shall love,</i>	amābimūs,	<i>we shall love,</i>
amābis,	<i>thou wilt love,</i>	amābitis,	<i>you will love,</i>
amābit,	<i>he will love;</i>	amābunt,	<i>they will love.</i>

PERFECT.

I loved, have loved.

amāvī,	<i>I have loved,</i>	amāvīmūs,	<i>we have loved,</i>
amāvisti,	<i>thou hast loved,</i>	amāvistis,	<i>you have loved,</i>
amāvīt,	<i>he has loved;</i>	amāvērunt, ērē,	<i>they have loved.</i>

PLUPERFECT.

I had loved.

amāvērām,	<i>I had loved,</i>	amāvērāmūs,	<i>we had loved,</i>
amāvērās,	<i>thou hadst loved,</i>	amāvērātis,	<i>you had loved,</i>
amāvērāt,	<i>he had loved;</i>	amāvērāt,	<i>they had loved.</i>

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall or will have loved.

amāvērō,	<i>I shall have loved,</i>	amāvērīmūs,	<i>we shall have loved,</i>
amāvērīs,	<i>thou wilt have loved,</i>	amāvērītis,	<i>you will have loved,</i>
amāvērīt,	<i>he will have loved;</i>	amāvērīnt,	<i>they will have loved.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

I may or can love.

SINGULAR.

amēm, *I may love,*
amēs, *thou mayst love,*
amēt, *he may love;*

amēmūs, *we may love,*
amētis, *you may love,*
ament, *they may love.*

PLURAL.

IMPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should love.

amārēm, *I might love,*
amārēs, *thou mightst love,*
amārēt, *he might love;*

amārēmūs, *we might love,*
amārētis, *you might love,*
amārent, *they might love.*

PERFECT.

I may or can have loved.

amāvērīm, *I may have loved,*
amāvērīs, *thou mayst have loved,*
amāvērīt, *he may have loved;*

amāvērīmūs, *we may have loved,*
amāvērītis, *you may have loved,*
amāvērīnt, *they may have loved.*

PLUPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should have loved.

amāvissēm, *I might have loved,*
amāvissēs, *thou mightst have loved,*
amāvissēt, *he might have loved;*

amāvissēmūs, *we might have loved,*
amāvissētis, *you might have loved,*
amāvissent, *they might have loved.*

IMPERATIVE.

PRES. **amā,** *love thou;*
 FUT. **amātō,** *thou shalt love,*
amātō, *he shall love;*

amātē, *love ye.*
amātōtē, *ye shall love,*
amantō, *they shall love.*

INFINITIVE.

PRES. **amārē,** *to love.*
 PERF. **amāvissē,** *to have loved.*
 FUT. **amātūrūs**¹ **essē,** *to be about to love.*

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. **amans,**² *loving.*
 FUT. **amātūrūs,**¹ *about to love.*

GERUND.

Gen. **amandi,** *of loving,*
 Dat. **amandō,** *for loving,*
 Acc. **amandūm,** *loving,*
 Abl. **amandō,** *by loving.*

SUPINE.

Acc. **amātūm,** *to love,*
 Abl. **amātū,** *to love, be loved.*

¹ Decline like *bonus*, 148.

² Decline like *prudens*, 153.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

PASSIVE VOICE.

206. Amor, *I am loved.*

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.
amōr,	amāri,	amātūs sūm.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

I am loved.

SINGULAR.

amōr
amāris, or rō
amātūr;

PLURAL.

amāmūr
amāmlūi
amantūr.

IMPERFECT.

I was loved.

amābūr
amābāris, or rō
amābātūr;

amābāmūr
amābāmlūi
amābantūr.

FUTURE.

I shall or will be loved.

amābōr
amābēris, or rō
amābitūr;

amābīmūr
amābīmūi
amābuntūr.

PERFECT.

I have been or was loved.

amātūs sūm¹
amātūs es
amātūs est;

amāti sūmūs
amāti estis
amāti sunt.

PLUPERFECT.

I had been loved.

amātūs ēram¹
amātūs ēras
amātūs ērāt;

amāti ēramūs
amāti ērātis
amāti ērant.

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall or will have been loved.

amātūs ērō¹
amātūs ēris
amātūs ērit;

amāti ērimūs
amāti ēritis
amāti ērunt.

¹ *Fui, fuisti, etc.*, are sometimes used for *sum, es, etc.*; thus *amātus fui* for *amātus sum*. So *fuēram, fuēras, etc.*, for *ēram, ēras, etc.*; also *fuēro, fuēris, etc.*, for *ēro, ēris, etc.*

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

I may or can be loved.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
āmēr		āmēmūr
āmērīs, or rēs		āmēmīni
āmētūr;		āmentūr.

IMPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should be loved.

āmārēr		āmārēmūr
āmārērīs, or rēs		āmārēmīni
āmārētūr;		āmārentūr.

PERFECT.

I may have been loved.

āmātūs sīm ¹		āmāti sīmūs
āmātūs sis		āmāti sitīs
āmātūs sīt;		āmāti sint.

PLUPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should have been loved.

āmātūs essēm ¹		āmāti essēmūs
āmātūs essēs		āmāti essētīs
āmātūs essēt;		āmāti essent.

IMPERATIVE.

PRES. āmarē, <i>be thou loved;</i>		āmāmīni, <i>be ye loved.</i>
FUT. āmātōr, <i>thou shalt be loved;</i>		āmantōr, <i>they shall be loved.</i>
āamātōr, <i>he shall be loved;</i>		

INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPLE.

PRES āmāri, <i>to be loved.</i>		
PERF. āmātūs essē, <i>to have been loved.</i>		PERF. āmātūs, <i>having been loved.</i>
FUT. āmātūm iri, <i>to be about to be loved.</i>		FUT. āmandūs, <i>to be loved.</i>

¹ *Fuērīm, fuērīs, etc.*, are sometimes used for *sīm, sis, etc.* So also *fuissem, fuisses, etc.*, for *essem, esses, etc.*

mātūs
; also

MODELS FOR PARSING REGULAR VERBS.

1. *With Subject.*

Vos laudāvistis, *You have praised.*

Laudavistis is a transitive verb (192, 193) of the First Conjugation (201), from *laudo*; STEM, *laud*. Principal Parts: *laudo, laudāre, laudāvi, laudātum*. Inflection of Tense: *laudāvi, laudavisti, laudāvī, laudavimus, laudavistis, laudavērunt, or laudavēre*. The form *laudavistis* is found in the *Active* voice, *Indicative* mood, *Perfect* tense, *Second* person, *Plural* number, and agrees with its subject *vos*, according to Rule XXXV.: "A Finite Verb agrees with its Subject in NUMBER and PERSON."

2. *Without Subject.*

Laudāvistis, *You have praised.*

This is parsed like *laudavistis*, above, except that it agrees with *vos*, implied in the ending *istis*; while *laudavistis*, above, agrees with *vos* expressed.

FIRST CONJUGATION—ACTIVE VOICE.

EXERCISE XX.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Vitūpērō, arē, āvi, ātūm, *to blame.*
Laudō, arē, āvi, ātūm, *to praise.*

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Amo, amābam, amābo.¹ 2. Amas, amābas, amābis.
3. Amat, amant.¹ 4. Amābat, amābant. 5. Amābit, amā-

¹ The pupil should carefully compare the forms grouped together under the several numerals, and observe in what they are *alike*, and in what they are *unlike*. Thus *amo, amābam, amābo*, have the letters *am*

bunt.¹ 6. Amāmus, amabāmus, amabīmus. 7. Amāvi, amavēram, amavēro. 8. Amāvit, amavērat, amavērit. 9. Amāvi, amavīnus. 10. Amavēram, amāverāmus. 11. Amavēro, amaverīmus. 12. Amem, amārem, amavērim, amavissem. 13. Amēmus, amarēmus, amaverīmus, amāvissēmus. 14. Amet, ament. 15. Amāret, amārent. 16. Amavērit, amavērint. 17. Amavisset, amavissent. 18. Ama, amāte, amatōte. 19. Amāto, amanto.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. I praise, I was praising, I will praise. 2. He praises, they praise. 3. He will praise, they will praise. 4. He was praising, they were praising. 5. You were praising, you will praise, you praise. 6. He has loved, he had loved, he will have loved. 7. I have praised, I had praised, I shall have praised. 8. He may love, they may love. 9. Let him praise, let them praise. 10. He would blame, they would blame. 11. I should have praised, we should have praised. 12. Praise thou, praise ye.

FIRST CONJUGATION — PASSIVE VOICE.

EXERCISE XXI.

I. *Translate into English.*

1. Amor, amābar, amābor. 2. Amāris, amabāris, amabēris. 3. Amātur, amantur. 4. Amabātur, amabantur.

(the stem, 203) in common; but they differ from each other in the endings, — *o*, *ābam*, *ābo*. In the forms *amat*, *amant*, there is a still closer resemblance: not only is the stem *am* common to both, but the endings have the letters *at* in common; or, in other words, the plural ending *ant* differs from the singular ending *at* only in inserting *n*: *AT*, *ANT*.

¹ Here the pupil will observe that the plural ending *ābunt* differs from the singular ending *ābit*, not only in inserting *n* before *t*, but also in changing *i* into *u*: *ABIT*, *ABUNT*.

5. Amabītur, amabuntur. 6. Amāmur, amabāmur, amabī-
mur. 7. Amātus¹ sum, amātus eram, amātus ero. 8. Amā-
tus es, amātus eras, amātus eris. 9. Amātus est, amāti
sunt. 10. Amātus erat, amāti erant. 11. Amātus erit,
amāti erunt. 12. Amer, amārer, amātus sim, amātus essem.
13. Amēmur, amarēmur, amāti simus, amāti essēmus. 14.
Amētur, amentur. 15. Amarētur, amentur. 16. Amā-
tus sit, amāti sint. 17. Amātus esset, amāti essent. 18.
Amātor, amantor.

II. *Translate into Latin.*

1. He is praised, they are praised. 2. He was praised,
they were praised. 3. He will be praised, they will be
praised. 4. I am blamed, I was blamed, I shall be blamed.
5. You are loved, you are praised. 6. You were loved,
you were praised. 7. You will be loved, you will be praised.
8. I have been blamed, you have been praised. 9. I had
been blamed, you had been praised. 10. I shall have been
blamed, you will have been praised. 11. You may be
blamed, you might be blamed. 12. He would have been
blamed, they would have been praised. 13. Let him be
praised, let them be praised. 14. Be thou praised, be ye
praised.

¹ The learner will observe, that, when the verb and the subject (ex-
pressed or implied) are in the Singular, the participle (*amātus*), which
forms one element of the verb, is also in the Singular; and that, when
the verb and the subject are in the Plural, the participle (*amāti*) is also
in the Plural.

The form of the participle also varies with the *gender* of the subject,
as well as with its *number*. Thus, if the subject is Masculine, the parti-
ciple will be *amātus* in the Singular, and *amāti* in the Plural; if Femi-
nine, *amāta* in the Singular, and *amātae* in the Plural; and, if Neuter,
amātum in the Singular, and *amāta* in the Plural. Thus the participle
in the compound tenses (i.e., in those which are made up of the participle
and the auxiliary *sum*) agrees with the subject in *gender*, *number*, and *case*,
like an adjective, according to Rule XXXV. 1, note.

FIRST CONJUGATION — BOTH VOICES.

EXERCISE XXII.

I. *Translate into English.*

1. Laudo, laudor.¹ 2. Laudābo, laudābor.² 3. Laudābam, laudābar.² 4. Laudem, lauder. 5. Laudārem, laudārer.² 6. Laudat, laudatur.¹ 7. Amābat, amabātur. 8. Amābit, amabītur. 9. Amet, amētur. 10. Amāret, amarētur. 11. Laudārent, laudarentur. 12. Ament, amentur. 13. Laudant, laudantur. 14. Amābant, amabantur. 15. Laudābunt, laudabuntur. 16. Amāvit, amātus est. 17. Laudāvērāt, laudātus erat. 18. Amavērit, amātus erit. 19. Lauda, laudāre. 20. Amāto, amātor. 21. Laudanto, laudantor.

II. *Translate into Latin.*

1. He blames, he is blamed. 2. I was praising, I was praised. 3. You will praise, you will be praised. 4. He

¹ In this Exercise, the pupil should carefully compare the corresponding forms in the two Voices, — the Active and the Passive, — and observe the difference between them. The Passive *laudor* differs from the Active *laudo* only in adding *r*; the Passive *laudābar* differs from the Active *laudābam* only in taking *r* in place of *m*. Thus we find, that, in the Indicative and in the Subjunctive, the first person of the Passive is formed from the first person of the Active by simply adding *r*; or, if the Active ends in *m*, by substituting *r* for *m*. Again: the Passive *laudātur* differs from the Active *laudat* only in adding *ur*. Thus we find, that, in the Indicative and in the Subjunctive, the third person of the Passive is formed from the third person of the Active by simply adding *ur*.

² Where must we look to find the meaning of these endings, — in the Vocabulary, or in the Grammar? and where to find the general meaning of the verb? See Suggestion II. To find the meaning of the verb to which *laudābor* belongs, for what form must we look in the Vocabulary? See Suggestion VII.

will blame, he will be blamed. 5. They will praise, they will be praised. 6. We blame, we are blamed. 7. He has praised, he has been praised. 8. They have blamed, they have been blamed. 9. He had praised, he had been praised. 10. They had blamed, they had been blamed. 11. He may praise, he may be praised. 12. He would blame, he would be blamed. 13. They may praise, they may be praised.

FIRST CONJUGATION — FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS.¹

DIRECT OBJECT.

RULE V. — Direct Object.

379. The Direct Object² of an action is put in the Accusative.

Deus mundum aedificāvit, *God made the world.*³ Cic. Libēra rem publicam, *Free the republic.* Cic. Pōpūli Rōmāni salūtem dēfendite, *Defend the safety of the Roman people.* Cic.

¹ It is thought advisable that the pupil should now commence a review of the grammatical forms which he has already learned. Accordingly, this Exercise will involve nouns of the First and of the Second Declension. The pupil should therefore carefully review those Declensions (42, 45). In connection with the subsequent Exercises, it is expected that the other Declensions and the other Grammatical forms will be reviewed in order, as will be indicated in the respective headings which precede the several Exercises.

² The *Direct Object* of an action is generally the *object*, person, or thing, on which the action is *directly* exerted; as, *salūtem*, safety, in the third example; *defend* (what?) *the safety*. But the *Direct Object* is sometimes the *effect* of the action, i.e. the object produced by it; as, *mundum*, world, in the first example, -- *made the world*.

³ In English, the object follows the verb; thus, in this example, *world* follows *made*; but in Latin the object usually precedes the verb: thus *mundum* precedes *aedificāvit*. So also, in the third example, *salūtem* precedes *dēfendite*; but sometimes the object follows the verb: thus in the second example, *rem publicam* follows *libēra*.

MODEL FOR PARSING DIRECT OBJECTS.

Deus mundum aedificāvit, *God made the world.*

Mundum is a noun (31) of the Second Declension, as it has *i* in the Genitive Singular (40); stem, mund. Singular: *mundus, mundi, mundo, mundum, munde, mundo*. Plural: *mundi, mundorum, mundis, mundos, mundi, mundis*. It is of the Masculine gender, by 45; is in the Accusative Singular; and is the Direct Object of the transitive verb *aedificāvit*, according to Rule V.: "The Direct Object of an action is put in the Accusative."

EXERCISE XXIII.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Aedificō, āre, āvi, ātūm,	<i>to build.</i>
Arō, āre, āvi, ātūm,	<i>to plough.</i>
Cantō, āre, āvi, ātūm,	<i>to sing.</i>
Italiā, ac, f.	<i>Italy.</i>
Libērō, āre, āvi, ātūm,	<i>to liberate.</i>
Rēnovō, āre, āvi, ātūm,	<i>to renew.</i>
Spērō, āre, āvi, ātūm,	<i>to hope.</i>
Tarquiniūs, ii, m.	<i>Tarquinius, Roman king.</i>
Thēmistōclēs, is, m.	<i>Themistocles, Athenian commander.</i>

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Lusciniā laudo.¹ 2. Lusciniā laudāmus. 3. Lusciniās laudat. 4. Lusciniās laudant. 5. Lusciniā laudātur. 6. Lusciniāe laudantur. 7. Patriā amāmus. 8. Pro patriā² pugnābimus. 9. Nonne³ Themistōcles patriā liberāvit? 10. Patriā liberāvit. 11. Italiā libērāvērunt. 12. Italiā liberāta⁴ est. 13. Tarquinius templū aedificā-

¹ *Lusciniā* is the Direct Object of *laudo*, according to Rule V.

² See Rule XXXII. page 24.

³ See 346, II. 1, page 59.

⁴ For agreement of participle with subject, see Rule XXXV. 460, 1, page 54.

vit. 14. Templum aedificābat. 15. Templū aedificavē-
rant. 16. Tempła aedificāta erant. 17. Templum aedifi-
cātum erit. 18. Puērū laudabāmus. 19. Puēri laudāti
sunt. 20. Nonne¹ bellum renovātum est?

III. Translate into Latin.

1. The nightingale is singing. 2. The nightingales are
singing. 3. The nightingales will sing. 4. The boys have
been praised. 5. Did you not¹ praise the boys?² 6. We
praised the boys. 7. The boys will be praised. 8. Have
we not¹ liberated Italy? 9. You have liberated Italy.
10. We will liberate the country. 11. We were ploughing
the field. 12. Will you plough the field? 13. The field
will be ploughed.

FIRST CONJUGATION—THIRD DECLENSION.³

ADVERBS.

RULE LI.—Use of Adverbs.

582. Adverbs⁴ qualify VERBS, ADJECTIVES, and other
ADVERBS:

Sāpientes feliciter⁴ vivunt, *The wise live happily.* Cic. Facile⁴
doctissimus, *unquestionably the most learned.* Cic. Haud⁴ āliter,
not otherwise. Virg.

¹ See 346, II. 1, page 59.

² The Latin word for *boys* in this sentence will be in the Accusative,
according to Rule V., and will precede the verb.

³ The pupil should now review the Third Declension (43-54).

⁴ The Adverb is, therefore, the part of speech which is used to qualify
verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs. *Feliciter*, happily, is an adverb
qualifying the verb *vivunt*, live (*live happily*). *Facile*, easily, unques-
tionably, is an adverb qualifying the adjective *doctissimus*, the most learned
(*easily*, i.e. *unquestionably* the most learned). *Haud*, not, is an adverb quali-
fying the adverb *āliter*, otherwise (*not otherwise*). The adverb in Latin
usually stands directly before the word which it qualifies, as in these
examples.

MODEL FOR PARSING ADVERBS.

Sapientēs feliciter vivunt, *The wise live happily.*

Feliciter is an adverb, and qualifies *vivunt*, according to Rule LI.:
 "Adverbs qualify VERBS, ADJECTIVES, and other ADVERBS."

EXERCISE XXIV.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Elōquentiā, ac, <i>f.</i>	<i>eloquence.</i>
Expugnō, arē, avi, atum,	<i>to take, take by storm.</i>
Fortitēr, <i>adv.</i>	<i>bravely.</i>
Juventūs, juventūtis, <i>f.</i>	<i>youth.</i>
Ornō, arē, avi, atum,	<i>to adorn, be an ornament to.</i>
Piētās, piētātis, <i>f.</i>	<i>filial affection, piety, duty.</i>
Pugnō, arē, avi, atum,	<i>to fight.</i>
Servō, arē, avi, atum,	<i>to preserve, keep, save.</i>
Volō, arē, avi, atum,	<i>to fly.</i>

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Avis volat. 2. Aves volant. 3. Nonne¹ avis cantābat? 4. Aves cantābant. 5. Rex urbem² aedificāvit. 6. Urbs aedificāta³ est. 7. Urbes aedificātae³ erunt. 8. Milites fortitēr⁴ pugnāvērunt. 9. Scipio⁵ milites laudāvit. 10. Scipio⁵ militum virtutem laudābat. 11. Scipiōnem laudāmus. 12. Scipio patrem servāvit. 13. Scipio urbem expugnāvit. 14. Urbs expugnāta est. 15. Milites patriam amant. 16. Milites⁵ pro patriā pugnābant. 17. Piētās pueros ornat. 18. Virtutes civitatem ornant.

¹ See 346, II. 1, page 59.

² *Urbem*, direct object of *aedificāvit*, according to Rule V.

³ Why *aedificāta* in one case, and *aedificātae* in the other? Why not *aedificātus* in both? See Rule XXXV. 460, 1, page 54.

⁴ *Fortitēr*, an Adverb qualifying *pugnāvērunt*, according to Rule LI.

⁵ In what order will you look out the words in this sentence? See Suggestion V.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. The birds are singing. 2. Do you not¹ love birds?²
 3. We love birds.³ 4. This bird will fly. 5. Did you not¹
 save the city? 6. The soldiers saved the city. 7. Shep-
 herds love the mountains. 8. We love virtue. 9. Is not
 virtue loved? 10. It is loved. 11. Do not the citizens
 praise the king? 12. They praise the king. 13. The king
 will be praised. 14. The virtue of the king is praised.

FIRST CONJUGATION — FOURTH AND FIFTH DECLENSIONS.³

EXERCISE XXV.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Convōcō, āre, āvi, ātūm,	<i>to assemble, call together.</i>
Duplicō, āre, āvi, ātūm,	<i>to double, increase.</i>
Dux, dūcis, m.	<i>general, leader.</i>
Fidēs, fidēi, f.	<i>faith, fidelity, word,⁴ promise.</i>
Fugō, āre, āvi, ātūm,	<i>to rout.</i>
Hōmō, hōmīnis, m.	<i>man.</i>
Sēnātūs, ūs, m.	<i>senate.</i>
Stimulō, āre, āvi, ātūm,	<i>to stimulate.</i>

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Homīnes⁵ cantum lusciniac⁶ laudant. 2. Cantus lus-
 ciniae laudātur. 3. Romūlus exercitūm fugat. 4. Nonne

¹ See 346, II. 1, page 59.

² Remember that the *object* in Latin usually precedes the verb.

³ The pupil should now review these Declensions (116, 119).

⁴ To keep one's word, *fidem servāre*: I keep my word, *fidem meam servo*, or *fidem servo*, as the Latin possessives, *meus*, my, *tuus*, your, etc., when not emphatic, are often omitted; when expressed, they usually follow their nouns.

⁵ In this sentence, what order will you follow, in accordance with Suggestion V., in looking out the words in the Vocabulary? In accordance with Suggestion VII., for what forms will you look in the Vocabulary to find the meaning of *homīnes* (51, II.), *mīlites* (50, II.), *stimulāvī* (205)?

⁶ See Rule XVI. page 22.

exercitum fugavimus? 5. Exercitus fugatus est. 6. Exercitus fugatus erit. 7. Consul senatum convocavit. 8. Senatus convocatus est. 9. Senatus consulem laudavit. 10. Spes victoriae milites stimulavit. 11. Numerum dierum duplicavi. 12. Numerus dierum duplicatus est.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. The boy has kept his word.¹ 2. Will you not keep your word? 3. We will keep our word. 4. The consul praised the fidelity of the citizens. 5. Will not the fidelity of the citizens be praised? 6. Will not the citizens praise the fidelity of the army? 7. They have praised the fidelity of the army. 8. Did not the general praise the army? 9. He praised the army. 10. The army will be praised.

FIRST CONJUGATION — ADJECTIVES.²

EXERCISE XXVI.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Ampliō, āre, āvi, ātūm,	<i>to enlarge.</i>
Condemnō, āre, āvi, ātūm,	<i>to condemn.</i>
Hannibāl, Hannibālīs, <i>m.</i>	<i>Hannibal, Carthaginian general.</i>
Innocens, innocētīs,	<i>innocent.</i>
Nōbilīs, ē,	<i>noble.</i>
Nōvūs, ū, ūm,	<i>new.</i>
Occūpō, āre, āvi, ātūm,	<i>to occupy.</i>
Pūnicūs, ū, ūm,	<i>Carthaginian, Punic.</i>

¹ See note 4, preceding page.

² The pupil should now review Adjectives (146-162).

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Rex urbem novam¹ ampliābat. 2. Urbem novam ampliābunt. 3. Rex urbem pulchram¹ ampliāvērāt. 4. Urbs pulchra servāta² est. 5. Hannibal multas civitātes occupāvit. 6. Judīces homīnem innocentissimū³ condemnāvērunt. 7. Num Punīcum bellum renovātum est? 8. Nonne Punīcum bellum renovātum est? 9. Punīcum bellum renovātum est. 10. Romāni nobilissimas³ urbes expugnāvērunt.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. Will not the brave soldiers save the city? 2. The brave soldiers will save the beautiful city. 3. The noble city will be saved. 4. We praise good boys. 5. Good boys will be praised. 6. Do you not praise diligent pupils? 7. Diligent pupils are praised. 8. The citizens praise the brave soldiers.

FIRST CONJUGATION — PRONOUNS.⁴

EXERCISE XXVII.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Alīquīs, āliquā, āliquīd or āliquōd,	<i>some one, somebody.</i>
Dēlectō, āre, āvi, ātūm,	<i>to delight.</i>
Diligentiā, ae, f.	<i>diligence.</i>
Nōn, adv.	<i>not.</i>
Sālūtō, āre, āvi, ātūm,	<i>to salute.</i>
Suūs, ā, ūm,	<i>his, her, its, their.</i>

¹ See Rule XXXIII. p. 32.

² Why *servāta* rather than *servātus*? See Rule XXXV. 460, 1, p. 54.

³ In accordance with Suggestion VII., for what form will you look in the Vocabulary? See 162.

⁴ The pupil should now review Pronouns (182-191).

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Quis hanc¹ urbem servābit?
2. Hanc urbem pulchram servābimus.
3. Quis te² salutāvit?
4. Pater meus¹ te salutāt.
5. Haec¹ vita te delectat.
6. Philosophia nos² delectat.
7. Omnia animalia se² amant.
8. Fratres tui¹ laudantur.
9. Fratres mei laudati sunt.
10. Puer parentes suos² amat.
11. Puēri boni parentes suos² amant.
12. Parentes nostros amāmus.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. Do you blame me?
2. We do not⁴ blame you.
3. Whom do you blame?
4. We blame your brother.
5. This book delights me.
6. These books delighted us.
7. Did not⁵ your father praise you?
8. He praised us.
9. Did not⁵ some one praise your diligence?
10. Our parents praised our diligence.
11. Did your brother blame you?
12. He did not⁴ blame me.
13. He blamed himself.
14. He will be blamed.

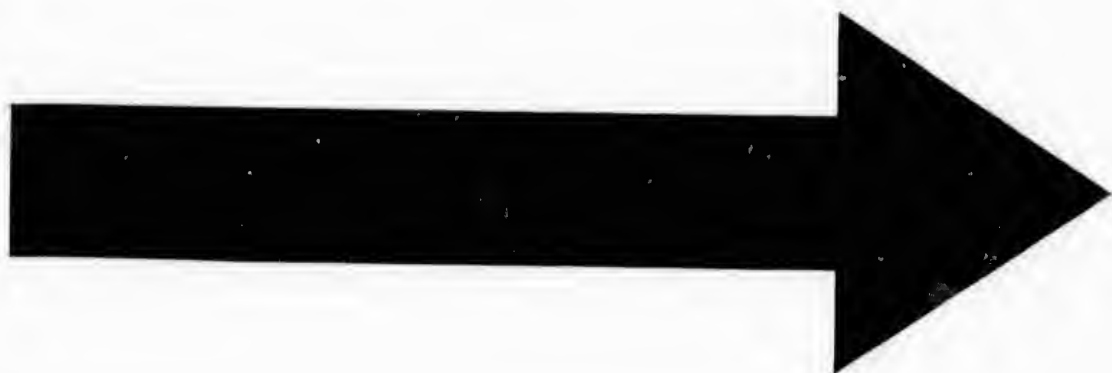
¹ These Pronouns are all used as adjectives, and agree with their nouns like any other adjectives, according to Rule XXXIII. p. 32. Pronouns thus used as adjectives generally precede their nouns; but the Possessive Pronouns, *meus, tuus*, etc. (185), generally follow their nouns, as in this Exercise.

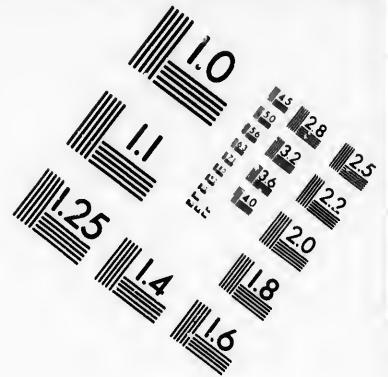
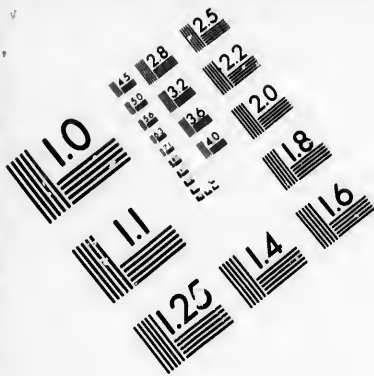
² Personal Pronouns, it will be remembered, are used as substantives (184). They are accordingly governed like any other substantives. See Rule V. p. 70. Observe that the object precedes the verb.

³ The pupil will observe that *suos* in the tenth sentence must be rendered *his*, while in the eleventh it must be rendered *their*. Thus the meaning of the Possessive *suos* depends in part upon the number of the word to which it refers. It must be rendered *his* (*her, its*) when that word, as *puer* in the tenth sentence, is in the *Singular*; but it must be rendered *their* when that word, as *puēri* in the eleventh sentence, is in the *Plural*.

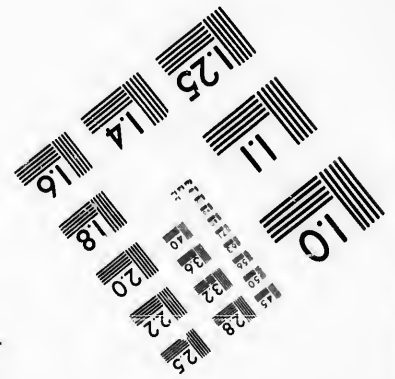
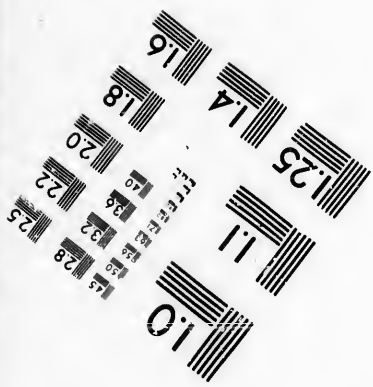
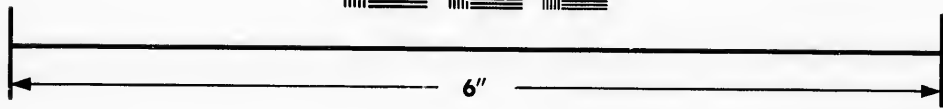
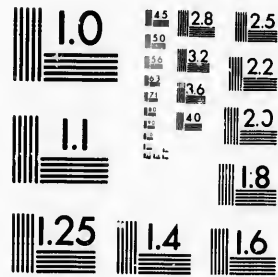
⁴ When a verb with a direct object has also an adverb qualifying it, the usual order is *Object, Adverb, Verb*; but the adverb *non*, not, may stand either *before* or *after* the object.

⁵ Nonne.





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SECOND CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

207. Monco, *I advise.*

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.	Supine.
mōnēō,	mōnērē,	mōnuī,	mōnitūm.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

I advise.

SINGULAR.

mōnēō
mōnēs
mōnēt ;

PLURAL.

mōnēmūs
mōnētīs
mōnent.

IMPERFECT.

I was advising.

mōnēbām
mōnēbās
mōnēbāt ;

mōnēbāmūs
mōnēbātīs
mōnēbant.

FUTURE.

I shall or will advise.

mōnēbō
mōnēbīs
mōnēbīt ;

mōnēbīmūs
mōnēbītīs
mōnēbunt.

PERFECT.

I advised or have advised.

mōnuī
mōnuīstī
mōnuīt ;

mōnuīmūs
mōnuīstīs
mōnuērunt, or ērō.

PLUPERFECT.

I had advised.

mōnuērām
mōnuērās
mōnuērāt ;

mōnuērāmūs
mōnuērātīs
mōnuērant.

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall or will have advised.

mōnuērō
mōnuērīs
mōnuērīt ;

mōnuērīmūs
mōnuērītīs
mōnuērīnt.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

I may or can advise.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
mōneām		mōneāmūs
mōneās		mōneātīs
mōneāt ;		mōneant.

IMPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should advise.

mōnerēm		mōnerēmūs
mōnerēs		mōnerētīs
mōnerēt ;		mōnerent.

PERFECT.

I may have advised.

mōnuērīm		mōnuērīmūs
mōnuērīs		mōnuērītīs
mōnuērīt ;		mōnuērīnt.

PLUPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should have advised.

mōnuissēm		mōnuissēmūs
mōnuissēs		mōnuissētīs
mōnuissēt ;		mōnuissent.

IMPERATIVE.

PRES. mōne,	<i>advise thou ;</i>		mōnetē,	<i>advise ye.</i>
FUT. mōnetō,	<i>thou shalt advise,</i>		mōnetōtē,	<i>ye shall advise,</i>
mōnetō,	<i>he shall advise ;</i>		mōnentō,	<i>they shall advise</i>

INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. mōnerē,	<i>to advise.</i>		PRES. mōnens,	<i>advising.</i>
PERF. mōnuissē,	<i>to have advised.</i>		FUT. mōnītūrūs,	<i>about to advise.</i>
FUT. mōnītūrūs	<i>essē, to be</i>			
	<i>about to advise.</i>			

GERUND.

SUPINE.

Gen. mōnendi,	<i>of advising,</i>		Acc. mōnītūm,	<i>to advise,</i>
Dat. mōnendō,	<i>for advising,</i>		Abl. mōnītū,	<i>to advise, be advised.</i>
Acc. mōnendūm,	<i>advising,</i>			
Abl. mōnendō,	<i>by advising.</i>			

SECOND CONJUGATION.

PASSIVE VOICE.

208. Moneor, *I am advised.*

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.
mōneōr,	mōnēri,	mōnitūs sūm.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

I am advised.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
mōneōr		mōnēmūr
mōneris, or rē		mōnēmīni
mōnetūr;		mōnentūr.

IMPERFECT.

I was advised.

mōnēbār		mōnēbāmūr
mōnēbāris, or rē		mōnēbāmīni
mōnēbātūr;		mōnēbantūr.

FUTURE.

I shall or will be advised.

mōnēbōr		mōnēbīmūr
mōnēbēris, or rē		mōnēbīmīni
mōnēbitūr;		mōnēbuntūr.

PERFECT.

I have been or was advised.

mōnitūs sūm ¹		mōnitī sūmūs
mōnitūs ēs		mōnitī estis
mōnitūs est;		mōnitī sunt.

PLUPERFECT.

I had been advised.

mōnitūs ērām ¹		mōnitī ērāmus
mōnitūs ērās		mōnitī ērātis
mōnitūs erāt;		mōnitī ērant.

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall or will have been advised.

mōnitūs ērō ¹		mōnitī ērimūs
mōnitūs ēris		mōnitī ēritis
mōnitūs erit;		mōnitī erunt.

¹ See 206, foot-notes.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

I may or can be advised.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
mōncār	mōncāmūr
mōncārīs, or rō	mōncāmīnī
mōncātūr;	mōncantūr.

IMPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should be advised.

mōncērēr	mōncērēmūr
mōncērērīs, or rō	mōncērēmīnī
mōncērētūr;	mōncērentūr.

PERFECT.

I may have been advised.

mōnītūs sīm ¹	mōnītī sīmūs
mōnītūs sīs	mōnītī sītīs
mōnītūs sīt;	mōnītī sint.

PLUPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should have been advised.

mōnītūs essēm ¹	mōnītī essēmūs
mōnītūs essēs	mōnītī essētīs
mōnītūs essēt;	mōnītī essent.

IMPERATIVE.

PRES. mōncērē, <i>be thou advised;</i>	mōncēmīnī, <i>be ye advised.</i>
FUT. mōncētōr, <i>thou shalt be advised,</i>	
mōncētōr, <i>he shall be advised;</i>	mōncentōr, <i>they shall be advised.</i>

INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPIE.

PRES. mōncēri, <i>to be advised,</i>	
PERF. mōnītūs essē, <i>to have been advised,</i>	PERF. mōnītūs, <i>advised,</i>
FUT. mōnītūm iri, <i>to be about to be advised.</i>	FUT. mōncendūs, <i>to be advised.</i>

¹ See 206, foot-notes.

SECOND CONJUGATION — ACTIVE VOICE.

EXERCISE XXVIII.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Mōneō, mōnērē, mōnui, mōnītūm, *to advise.*
 Pāreō, pārērē, pārui, pārītūm, *to obey.*

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Moneo, monēbam, monēbo.¹ 2. Mones, monētis. 3. Monet, monent. 4. Monēmus, monebāmus, monebīmus. 5. Monēbant, monēbunt. 6. Monui, monuēram, monuēro. 7. Monuīmus, monuerāmus, monuerīmus. 8. Monuit, monuērunt. 9. Monuērat, monuērant. 10. Monuērit, monuērint. 11. Moneam, monērem, monuērim, monuīsem. 12. Moneat, moneant. 13. Monēret, monērent. 14. Monuērit, monuērint. 15. Monuisset, monuissent.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. You advise, you were advising, you will advise.
 2. He obeys, they obey. 3. He was obeying, they were obeying. 4. He will advise, they will advise. 5. He has obeyed, he had obeyed, he will have obeyed. 6. They have advised, they had advised, they will have advised. 7. I have advised, we have advised. 8. I had advised, I had obeyed. 9. He may advise, he may obey.

¹ The pupil should carefully compare the forms grouped together under the several numerals, and observe wherein they differ from each other.

FIRST AND SECOND CONJUGATIONS — ACTIVE VOICE.

EXERCISE XXIX.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Cantǎ, āřě, āvi, ātŭm, *to sing.*
 Spěřǎ, āřě, āvi. ātŭm, *to hope.*

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Sperat, paret.¹ 2. Sperant, parent. 3. Sperāmus, parēmus. 4. Sperābat, parēbat. 5. Sperābant, parēbant. 6. Sperābam, parēbam. 7. Sperabāmus, parebāmus. 8. Sperabīmus, parebīmus. 9. Sperābo, parēbo. 10. Sperāvi, parui. 11. Speravěram, paruvěram. 12. Speravěro, paruvěro. 13. Speravīmus, paruvīmus. 14. Speravěrat, paruvěrat. 15. Speravěrint, paruvěrint. 16. Sperāte, parēte.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. I sing, I advise. 2. I was singing, I was advising. 3. I will sing, I will advise. 4. He will hope, he will obey. 5. They will hope, they will obey. 6. They were singing, they were advising. 7. They sing, they advise. 8. He has hoped, he has obeyed. 9. They have hoped, they have obeyed. 10. He had sung, he had obeyed. 11. They had sung, they had obeyed. 12. We had hoped, we had advised. 13. We would sing, we would obey.

¹ In this Exercise, the pupil should carefully compare the corresponding forms in the two Conjugations, — the First and the Second, — and should carefully observe the difference between them.

SECOND CONJUGATION—ACTIVE VOICE.
OTHER PARTS OF SPEECH.

EXERCISE XXX.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Aurūm, i, <i>n.</i>	<i>gold.</i>
Flōs, flōris, <i>m.</i>	<i>flower.</i>
Hābeō, hābērē, hābuī, hābitūm,	<i>to have, hold.</i>
Mēreō, mērērē, mēruī, mērītūm,	<i>to deserve, merit.</i>
Philosōphūs, i, <i>m.</i>	<i>philosopher.</i>
Pondūs, pondērīs, <i>n.</i>	<i>weight, mass.</i>
Praebeō, praebērē, praebuī, praebītūm,	<i>to furnish, give.</i>
Praemiūm, ii, <i>n.</i>	<i>reward.</i>
Tāceō, tācērē, tācuī, tācītūm,	<i>to be silent.</i>
Terreō, terrērē, terruī, terrītūm,	<i>to frighten, terrify.</i>

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Puer librum habet. 2. Puēri libros habent. 3. Libros
utīles¹ habēmus. 4. Librum utīlem habuisti. 5. Nonne
bonum¹ amīcum habēbis? 6. Bonum amīcum habēbo. 7.
Bonos amīcos habuīmus. 8. Rex amīcos habēbat. 9. Rex
aurum habēbat. 10. Rex² magnum auri pondus³ habuērat.
11. Gloriam veram habebītis. 12. Ver praebet flores. 13.
Ver praebēbit flores. 14. Philosōphus tacēbat. 15. Dis-
cipūlus praemium meret.

¹ Observe that the Latin adjective may either precede or follow its noun; though it seems more frequently to follow, unless it is emphatic.

² In this sentence, endeavor, in accordance with Suggestion IV., to discover the *subject, verb,* and *object,* before looking out the words in the Vocabulary. In what order will you look out the words in accordance with Suggestion V.?

³ When a noun is qualified by both an adjective and a genitive, as *pondus* by *magnum* and *auri*, the adjective usually precedes both nouns, and is followed by the genitive, as in this example: *magnum auri pondus.*

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. Who has my book? 2. I have your book. 3. Which book have you? 4. I have three¹ books. 5. My brother has ten books. 6. The king had a golden crown. 7. Did he not have many friends? 8. He had many friends. 9. You will have true friends. 10. The pupils are silent.² 11. Will you not be silent? 12. We will be silent.

SECOND CONJUGATION—PASSIVE VOICE.

EXERCISE XXXI.

I. *Translate into English.*

1. Moneor, monēbar, monēbor. 2. Monēmur, monebāmur, monebīmur. 3. Moneātur, moneantur. 4. Monerētur, monerentur. 5. Monītus est, monīti sunt. 6. Monītus erat, monīti erant. 7. Monītus erit, monīti erunt. 8. Monētor, monentor. 9. Monet, monētur. 10. Monent, monentur. 11. Monēbat, Monebātur. 12. Monēbant, monebantur. 13. Monēbit, monebītur. 14. Monēbunt, monebuntur. 15. Monēmus, monēmur. 16. Monebāmus, Monebāmur. 17. Monebīmus, monebīmur.

II. *Translate into Latin.*

1. He is advised, they are advised. 2. I was terrified, we were terrified. 3. He will be advised, they will be advised. 4. You have been terrified, I have been terrified. 5. He had been advised, he had been terrified. 6. I shall have been advised, I shall have been terrified. 7. I advise, I am advised. 8. I was advising, I was advised. 9. I shall advise, I shall be advised. 10. They terrify, they are terrified. 11. They were terrifying, they were terrified. 12. They will terrify, they will be terrified.

¹ Place the Numeral *before* the noun.

² *Are silent* is to be rendered by the Latin verb *taceo*.

FIRST AND SECOND CONJUGATIONS—PASSIVE VOICE.

EXERCISE XXXII.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Admōnēō, admōnērē, admōnui, admōnītum,	<i>to admonish.</i>
Amō, arē, āvi, ātūm,	<i>to love.</i>
Invitō, arē, āvi, ātūm,	<i>to invite.</i>
Laudō, arē, āvi, ātūm,	<i>to praise.</i>
Terreō, terrērē, terrui, terrītum,	<i>to terrify.</i>
Vitūpērō, arē, āvi, ātūm,	<i>to blame.</i>

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Invitātur, terrētur. 2. Invitantur, terrentur. 3. Invitāmur, terrēmur. 4. Invitabāmur, terrebāmur. 5. Invitabātur, terrebātur. 6. Invitabantur, terrebantur. 7. Invitabuntur, terrebuntur. 8. Invitabītur, terrebītur. 9. Invitabor, terrēbor. 10. Invitātus sum, terrītus sum. 11. Invitāti sumus, terrīti sumus. 12. Invitātus est, terrītus est. 13. Invitāti sunt, terrīti sunt. 14. Invitāti erant, terrīti erant. 15. Invitātus erat, terrītus erat.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. I am invited, I am admonished. 2. You are invited, you are admonished. 3. He was praised, he was advised. 4. They were praised, they were advised. 5. You will be invited, you will be admonished. 6. He has been blamed, he has been terrified. 7. They had been loved, they had been admonished. 8. They will have been invited, they

will have been admonished. 9. I may be invited, I may be admonished. 10. I should be invited, I should be admonished.

SECOND CONJUGATION—PASSIVE VOICE.

OTHER PARTS OF SPEECH.

EXERCISE XXXIII.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Apūd, <i>prep. with acc.</i>	<i>near, before, among.</i>
Exerceō, exercēre, exercui, exercitum,	<i>to exercise, train.</i>
Frāter, frātris, <i>m.</i>	<i>brother.</i>
Māgistēr, māgistrī, <i>m.</i>	<i>master, teacher.</i>
Mēmōriā, <i>ae, f.</i>	<i>memory.</i>
Puēr, puēri, <i>m.</i>	<i>boy.</i>
Quis, quae, quid, ¹	<i>who, which, what?</i>
Rectē, <i>adv.</i>	<i>rightly.</i>
Tuūs, ū, ūm,	<i>your, yours.</i>

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Quis monētur? 2. Nonne puer monētur? 3. Puer recte monētur. 4. Puēri recte monentur. 5. Discipūli recte monīti sunt. 6. Discipūlus recte monītus est. 7. Frater tuus recte admonītus erit. 8. Fratres tui recte admonīti erunt. 9. Nonne admonīti sumus? 10. Recte admonīti sumus. 11. Memoria exercētur. 12. Memoria

¹ For the declension of the Interrogative Pronoun *quis*, see 188.

exerceātur.¹ 13. Memoria exercebitur. 14. Discipuli apud magistros exercentur.

III. Translate into Latin.

1. Were not the boys terrified? 2. They were terrified.
3. Let² the pupils be admonished. 4. They have been admonished. 5. Who will be advised? 6. These boys will be advised. 7. Has your memory been exercised? 8. My memory has been exercised. 9. Was not the general terrified? 10. The general himself³ was not terrified. 11. The soldiers were terrified.

FIRST AND SECOND CONJUGATIONS—MISCELLANEOUS EXAMPLES.

EXERCISE XXXIV.

I. Vocabulary.

Cāmillūs, i, m.	<i>Camillus</i> , Roman general.
Exspectō, āre, āvi, ātūm,	<i>to await, expect.</i>
Hostis, is, m. and f.	<i>enemy.</i>
Ingens, ingentis,	<i>huge, large, great.</i>
Lēgiō, lēgiōnis, f.	<i>legion, body of soldiers.</i>
Nōn, adv.	<i>not.</i>
Nūmērūs, i, m.	<i>number.</i>
Optō, āre, āvi, ātūm,	<i>to wish for, desire.</i>
Pēcūniā, ae, f.	<i>money.</i>

¹ *Exerceātur*; the Subjunctive is sometimes best rendered by *let*. See 196. I. 2.

² *Let be admonished* is to be rendered into Latin by a single verb in the Subjunctive. See 196, I. 2.

³ *Himself* = *ipse*. See 186.

Philōsōphūs, i, m.	<i>philosopher.</i>
Praeceptōr, praeceptōrēs, m.	<i>teacher.</i>
Proeliūm, ii, n.	<i>battle.</i>
Rōmānūs, i, m.	<i>Roman, a Roman.</i>
Sūpērō, arē, āvī, ātūm,	<i>to conquer.</i>
Vērēcundiā, ae, f.	<i>modesty.</i>

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Camillus hostes superāvit. 2. Hostes superāti sunt. 3. Omnes discipūli parūcrant.¹ 4. Romāni hostem expectābant. 5. Romāni² ingentem hostium numērūm³ expectāverant.¹ 6. Hostes proelium expectābant. 7. Praeceptor tacēbat. 8. Discipūli tacēbant. 9. Verecundia juventūtem ornat. 10. Philōsōphus pecuniam non habet. 11. Philōsōphi pecuniam non optant.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. Are you expecting me? 2. We are expecting you. 3. Did you not await the enemy?⁴ 4. We awaited the enemy. 5. Have you not a good memory? 6. I have a good memory. 7. Will the soldiers obey? 8. The brave soldiers will obey. 9. Camillus had an army. 10. He praised the army. 11. Did you advise the boy? 12. We advised the boys. 13. Were not the enemy put to flight?⁵ 14. They were put to flight.

¹ In accordance with Suggestion VII. 3, for what form will you look in the Vocabulary? See 205, 207.

² Apply to this sentence Suggestions IV. and V.

³ *Ingentem hostium numērūm*, for arrangement see note on *pondus*, Exercise XXX.

⁴ Put the Latin word in the plural.

⁵ *Put to flight* is to be rendered by a single Latin verb.

THIRD CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

209. Rego, *I rule.*

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.	Suplne.
rēgō,	rēgērē,	rexī,	rectūm.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

I rule.

SINGULAR.

rēgō
rēgis
rēgit ;

PLURAL.

rēgimūs
rēgitis
rēgunt.

IMPERFECT.

I was ruling.

rēgēbam
rēgēbās
rēgēbāt ;

rēgēbamūs
rēgēbātis
rēgēbant.

FUTURE.

I shall or will rule.

rēgām
rēgēs
rēgēt ;

rēgēmūs
rēgētis
rēgent.

PERFECT.

I ruled or have ruled.

rexī
rexisit
rexit ;

reximūs
rexisit
rexērunt, or ērē.

PLUPERFECT.

I had ruled.

rexēram
rexērās
rexērāt ;

rexēramūs
rexērātis
rexērant.

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall or will have ruled.

rexērō
rexērīs
rexērīt ;

rexērīmūs
rexērītis
rexērīnt.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

I may or can rule.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
rēgā ^m	rēgāmūs
rēgās	rēgātis
rēgāt ;	rēgant.

IMPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should rule.

rēgērēm	rēgērēmūs
rēgērēs	rēgērētis
rēgēret ;	rēgērent.

PERFECT.

I may have ruled.

rexērīm	rexērīmūs
rexērīs	rexērītis
rexērīt ;	rexērint.

PLUPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should have ruled.

rexissēm	rexissēmūs
rexissēs	rexissētis
rexissēt ;	rexissent.

IMPERATIVE.

PRES. rēgē, rule thou ;	rēgītē, rule ye.
FUT. rēgītō, thou shalt rule,	rēgītōtē, ye shall rule,
rēgītō, he shall rule ;	rēguntō, they shall rule.

INFINITIVE.

PRES. rēgērē, to rule.
PERF. rexissē, to have ruled.
FUT. rectūrūs essē, to be about to rule.

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. rēgens, ruling.
FUT. rectūrūs, about to rule.

GERUND.

Gen. rēgendī, of ruling,
Dat. rēgendō, for ruling,
Acc. rēgendūm, ruling,
Abl. rēgendō, by ruling.

SUPINE.

Acc. rectūm, to rule,
Abl. rectū, to rule, be ruled.

THIRD CONJUGATION.

PASSIVE VOICE.

210. Regor, *I am ruled.*

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.
regōr,	regī,	rectūs sūm.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

I am ruled.

SINGULAR.

regōr
regēris, or rē
regitūr;

PLURAL.

regimūr
regimini
reguntūr.

IMPERFECT.

I was ruled.

regēbār
regēbāris, or rē
regēbātūr;

regēbamūr
regēbamini
regēbantūr.

FUTURE.

I shall or will be ruled.

regār
regēris, or rē
regētūr;

regēmūr
regēmini
regentūr.

PERFECT.

I have been or was ruled.

rectūs sūm¹
rectūs ēs
rectūs est;

recti sūmūs
recti estis
recti sunt.

PLUPERFECT.

I had been ruled.

rectis ērām¹
rectūs ērās
rectūs ērāt;

recti ērāmūs
recti ērātis
recti ērant.

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall or will have been ruled.

rectūs ērō¹
rectūs ēris
rectūs ērit;

recti ērimūs
recti ēritis
recti ērunt.

¹ See 206, foot-notes.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

I may or can be ruled.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
rēgār	rēgāmūr
rēgāris, or rō	rēgāminī
rēgātūr;	rēgantūr.

IMPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should be ruled.

rēgōrēr	rēgōrēmūr
rēgōrēris, or rō	rēgōrēmīnī
rēgōrētūr;	rēgōrentūr.

PERFECT.

I may have been ruled.

rectūs sīm ¹	rectī sīmūs
rectūs sis	rectī sitīs
rectūs sīt;	rectī sint.

PLUPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should have been ruled.

rectūs essēm ¹	rectī essēmūs
rectūs essēs	rectī essētīs
rectūs essēt;	rectī essent.

IMPERATIVE.

PRES. rēgērō, <i>be thou ruled;</i>	rēgīmīnī, <i>be ye ruled.</i>
FUT. rēgītōr, <i>thou shalt be ruled,</i>	rēgantōr, <i>ye shall be ruled.</i>
rēgītōr, <i>he shall be ruled;</i>	

INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. rēgī, <i>to be ruled.</i>	
PERF. rectūs essō, <i>to have been ruled.</i>	PERF. rectūs, <i>ruled.</i>
FUT. rectūm irī, <i>to be about to be ruled.</i>	FUT. rēgendūs, <i>to be ruled.</i>

¹ See 206, foot-notes.

THIRD CONJUGATION—ACTIVE VOICE.

EXERCISE XXXV.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Dūcō, ěrĕ, duxī, ductūm,	<i>to lead.</i>
Rĕgō, ěrĕ, rexī, rectūm,	<i>to rule, govern.</i>

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Rego, řegĕbam, regam. 2. Regīmus, regebāmus, regĕmus. 3. Regītis, regis. 4. Regĕbas, regebātis. 5. Regĕbant, regĕbat. 6. Reget, regent. 7. Rexĕrunt, rexit. 8. Rexi, rexĕram, rexĕro. 9. Rexīmus, rexerāmus, rexerīmus. 10. Regas, regĕres, rexĕris, rexisses. 11. Regātis, regerĕtis, rexerĕtis, rexissĕtis. 12. Regam, regāmus. 13. Regerĕmus, regĕrem. 14. Rexĕrit, rexĕrint. 15. Rexissent, rexisset. 16. Rege, regĕte.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. He leads, he was leading, he will lead. 2. He rules, he was ruling, he will rule. 3. They lead, they rule. 4. They were leading, they were ruling. 5. They will lead, they will rule. 6. You have led, you have ruled. 7. He had led, he had ruled. 8. They had led, they had ruled. 9. He will have led, he will have ruled. 10. They may lead, they may rule. 11. He would lead, he would rule. 12. They would lead, they would rule. 13. We should have led, we should have ruled.

FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD CONJUGATIONS — ACTIVE
VOICE.

EXERCISE XXXVI.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Dicō, dicēre, dixī, dictūm, to say, tell, speak.
Vocō, arē, āvi, ātūm, to call.

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Vocat, tacet, dicit.¹ 2. Vocant, tacent, dicunt. 3. Vocābant, tacēbant, dicēbant. 4. Vocābo, tacēbo, dicam. 5. Vocāvīmus, tacuīmus, dixīmus. 6. Vocāvi, tacui, dixi. 7. Vocaverunt, tacuerunt, dixerunt. 8. Vocaverat, tacuerat, dixerat, dixerat. 9. Vocaverint, tacuerint, dixerint. 10. Vocem, taceam, dicam. 11. Vocarent, tacerent, dicerent. 12. Vocāte, tacēte, dicite.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. I invite, I admonish, I lead. 2. We call, we are silent, we speak. 3. We were inviting, we were admonishing, we were leading. 4. I shall call, I shall be silent, I shall speak. 5. He has invited, he has been silent, he has led. 6. He had praised, he had obeyed, he had ruled. 7. They had blamed, they had advised, they had spoken. 8. He may call, he may admonish, he may rule.

¹ In this Exercise, the pupil should carefully compare the corresponding forms in the three Conjugations here represented, — the First, the Second, and the Third, — and should carefully observe the difference between them. The advantages of such a course are twofold: first, it teaches the pupil to distinguish the several Conjugations from each other, which is one of the most important lessons to be learned in the study of the language; and, secondly, it tends to form in him, thus early, the habit of close and accurate observation, the habit of marking differences and of tracing resemblances in kindred forms, which is of vital importance in the whole course of classical study.

THIRD CONJUGATION—ACTIVE VOICE.
OTHER PARTS OF SPEECH.

EXERCISE XXXVII.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Animūs, i, m.	<i>mind, passion.</i>
Bēnē, adv.	<i>well.</i>
Dēfectiō, dēfectiōnis, f.	<i>eclipse.</i>
Disertē, adv.	<i>clearly, eloquently.</i>
Edūcō, edūcērē, eduxi, eductūm,	<i>to lead forth.</i>
Indicō, indicērē, indixi, indictūm,	<i>to declare.</i>
Lātīnē, adv.	<i>in Latin.</i>
Prædicō, prædicērē, prædixi, prædictūm,	<i>to predict, foretell.</i>
Sāpientēr, adv.	<i>wisely.</i>
Thālēs, is, m.	<i>Thales, a philosopher.</i>
Tullūs, i, m.	<i>Tullus, a Roman name.</i>
Vērūm, i, n.	<i>truth.</i>

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Bene dixisti. 2. Nonne Cicero in senatu dixerat? 3. Cicero diserte dicebat. 4. Oratores diserte dicent. 5. Philosophus sapienter dixit. 6. Philosophi sapienter dixerant. 7. Oratores Latine dixerunt. 8. Caesar legiones eduxit. 9. Hannibal exercitum in Italiam duxit. 10. Quis bellum indixit? 11. Tullus bellum indixit. 12. Thales defectiōnem solis prædixit.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. Who will speak the truth? 2. Have we not spoken the truth? 3. You have spoken the truth. 4. Will not the general lead forth the army? 5. He has led forth the army. 6. Do you not govern your mind? 7. We govern our minds. 8. Did you predict this war? 9. We did not predict the war. 10. Who has declared war? 11. The Romans have declared war.

THIRD CONJUGATION—PASSIVE VOICE.

EXERCISE XXXVIII.

I. *Translate into English.*

1. Regor, regēbar, regar. 2. Regimur, regebāmur, regēbar. 3. Regar, regāmur. 4. Regerētur, regerentur. 5. Rectus est, rectus erat, rectus erit. 6. Recti sunt, recti erant, recti erunt. 7. Regit, regitur. 8. Regunt, reguntur. 9. Regēbat, regebātur. 10. Regēbant, regebantur. 11. Regit, regitur. 12. Regent, regentur. 13. Regimus, regimur. 14. Regebāmus, regebāmur. 15. Regēmus, regēmur.

II. *Translate into Latin.*

1. He is ruled, they are ruled. 2. I am ruled, I am led. 3. We are ruled, we are led. 4. He was ruled, they were ruled. 5. He will be ruled, they will be ruled. 6. We have been ruled, we have been led. 7. I lead, I am led. 8. We lead, we are led. 9. We were ruling, we were ruled. 10. He was leading, he was led. 11. They may rule, they may be ruled.

FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD CONJUGATIONS—
PASSIVE VOICE.

EXERCISE XXXIX.

I. *Translate into English.*

1. Vocor, moneor, ducor. 2. Vocāmur, monēmur, ducimur. 3. Vocātur, monētur, ducitur. 4. Vocabātur, monebātur, ducebātur. 5. Vocabantur, monebantur, ducebantur. 6. Vocabuntur, monebuntur, ducentur. 7. Vocā-

tus es, monitus es, ductus es. 8. Vocāti estis, monīti estis, ducti estis. 9. Vocātus eram, monītus eram, ductus eram. 10. Vocātus erit, monītus erit, ductus erit.

II. *Translate into Latin.*

1. He is invited, he is admonished, he is led. 2. We were called, we were advised, we were ruled. 3. He will be called, he will be advised, he will be ruled. 4. He may be invited, he may be admonished, he may be led. 5. He has been called, he has been advised, he has been led. 6. They have been called, they have been advised, they have been led.

THIRD CONJUGATION — PASSIVE VOICE.

OTHER PARTS OF SPEECH.

EXERCISE XI.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Mundūs, i, m.	<i>world.</i>
Semper, adv.	<i>always, ever.</i>
Vērūm, i, n.	<i>truth.</i>

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Mundus regitur. 2. Omnis hic mundus semper rectus est. 3. Hic mundus semper regetur. 4. Haec civitas bene regitur. 5. Hae civitates bene reguntur. 6. Civitates rectae sunt. 7. Anīmus regatur. 8. Exercitus in Italiam ductus est. 9. Multi exercitus in Italiam ducti erant. 10. Bellum indictum¹ erat. 11. Multa bella indicta¹ sunt.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. Was not the army led forth? 2. The army was led forth. 3. Has not this state been well governed? 4. This

¹ Why *indictum* in one example, and *indicta* in the other? Why not rather *indictus* in both? See Rule XXXV. 1, page 54.

state has been well governed. 5. Will not the truth be spoken? 6. The truth has been spoken. 7. Let¹ the truth always be spoken. 8. Would not war have been declared? 9. War would have been declared.

FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD CONJUGATIONS —

MISCELLANEOUS EXAMPLES.

EXERCISE XLI.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Gallus, i, m.	<i>Gallus</i> , a proper name.
Hirundō, hirundinis, f.	<i>swallow</i> .
Lūnā, ae, f.	<i>moon</i> .
Nuntiō, arē, avi, atum,	<i>to proclaim, announce</i> .
Sensūs, ūs, m.	<i>feeling, perception</i> .
Supplicium, ii, n.	<i>punishment</i> .

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Hirundīnes adventum veris nuntiant. 2. Hirundīnes adventum veris nuntiavērant. 3. Discipūli laudabuntur. 4. Gallus defectiōnes solis praedixit. 5. Defectiōnes lunae praedixit. 6. Defectiōnes lunae praedicuntur. 7. Omne animal sensus habet. 8. Puēri tacēbant.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. This boy has not observed the law. 2. Good citizens will observe the laws. 3. Let the laws be observed. 4. Who has your book? 5. That boy has my book. 6. You shall have my book. 7. What did you say? 8. I spoke the truth. 9. The truth would have been spoken.

¹ Let be spoken, render by the Latin Subjunctive. See 196, I. 2.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

211. Audio, *I hear.*

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.	Supine.
audiō,	audirē,	audivi,	auditūm.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

I hear.

SINGULAR.

audiō
audis
audit;

PLURAL.

audimūs
auditis
audiunt.

IMPERFECT.

I was hearing.

audiebām
audiebās
audiebāt;

audiebāmūs
audiebātis
audiebant.

FUTURE.

I shall or will hear.

audiām
audiēs
audiēt;

audiēmūs
audiētis
audient.

PERFECT.

I heard or have heard.

audivi
audivisti
audivit;

audivimūs
audivistis
audiverunt, or *erūt.*

PLUPERFECT.

I had heard.

audiverām
audiverās
audiverāt;

audiverāmūs
audiverātis
audiverant.

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall or will have heard.

audiverō
audiveris
audiverit;

audiverimūs
audiveritis
audiverint.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

I may or can hear.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
audiām		audiāmūs
audiās		audiātīs
audiāt;		audiant.

IMPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should hear.

audirēm		audirēmūs
audirēs		audirētīs
audirēt;		audirent.

PERFECT.

I may have heard.

audivērim		audivērimūs
audivēris		audivēritīs
audivērit;		audivērint.

PLUPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should have heard.

audivissēm		audivissēmūs
audivissēs		audivissētīs
audivissēt;		audivissent.

IMPERATIVE.

PRES. audi, hear thou;		auditē, hear ye.
FUT. auditō, thou shalt hear,		auditōtē, ye shall hear,
auditō, he shall hear;		audiuntō, they shall hear.

INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. audirē, to hear.		PRES. audiens, hearing.
PERF. audivissē, to have heard.		
FUT. auditurūs essē, to be about to hear.		FUT. auditurūs, about to hear.

GERUND.

SUPINE.

Gen. audiendi, of hearing.		
Dat. audiendō, for hearing.		
Acc. audiendū, hearing.		Acc. auditū, to hear.
Abl. audiendō, by hearing.		Abl. auditū, to hear, be heard.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

PASSIVE VOICE.

212. Audior, *I am heard.*

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.
audiōr,Pres. Inf.
audīrī,Perf. Ind.
auditūs sūm.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

I am heard.

SINGULAR.

audiōr
audīris, or rō
auditūr ;

PLURAL.

audimūr
audimīni
audiuntūr.

IMPERFECT.

*I was heard.*audiēbār
audiēbāris, or rō
audiēbātūr ;audiēbāmūr
audiēbāmīni
audiēbāntūr.

FUTURE.

*I shall or will be heard.*audiār
audiēris, or rō
audiētūr ;audiēmūr
audiēmīni
audiētūr.

PERFECT.

*I have been heard.*auditūs sūm¹
auditūs ēs
auditūs est ;auditī sūmūs
auditī estīs
auditī sunt.

PLUPERFECT.

*I had been heard.*auditūs ērām¹
auditūs ērās
auditūs ērāt ;auditī ērāmūs
auditī ērātīs
auditī ērant.

FUTURE PERFECT.

*I shall or will have been heard.*auditūs ērō¹
auditūs ēris
auditūs ērit ;auditī ērimūs
auditī ēritīs
auditī ērunt.¹ See 206, foot-notes.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

I may or can be heard.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
audiār	audiāmūr
audiāris, or rē	audiāminī
audiātūr;	audiantūr.

IMPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should be heard.

audiērōr	audiēmūr
audiēris, or rē	audiēmīnī
audiētūr;	audiēntūr.

PERFECT.

I may have been heard.

auditūs sim ¹	auditī simūs
auditūs sis	auditī sitīs
auditūs sīt;	auditī sint.

PLUPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should have been heard.

auditūs essēm ¹	auditī essēmūs
auditūs essēs	auditī essētīs
auditūs essēt;	auditī essent.

IMPERATIVE.

PRÆS. audiērō, <i>be thou heard;</i>	audiāmīnī, <i>be ye heard.</i>
FUT. auditōr, <i>thou shalt be heard,</i>	audiuntōr, <i>they shall be heard.</i>
audiōr, <i>he shall be heard;</i>	

INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPLE.

PRÆS. audiī, <i>to be heard.</i>	
PERF. auditūs essē, <i>to have been heard.</i>	PERF. auditūs, <i>heard.</i>
FUT. auditūm irī, <i>to be about to be heard.</i>	FUT. audiendūs, <i>to be heard.</i>

¹ See 206, foot-notes.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.—ACTIVE VOICE.

EXERCISE XLII.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Custōdiō, irē, ivi, itūm,	to guard.
Dormiō, irē, ivi, itūm,	to sleep.
Erūdiō, irē, ivi, itūm,	to instruct, refine, educate.

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Audis, audiēbas, audies. 2. Audītis, audiebātis, audietis. 3. Audio, audimus. 4. Audiēbam, audiebāmus. 5. Audiam, audiēmus. 6. Audivimus, audiverāmus, audiverimus. 7. Audivi, audivēram, audivēro. 8. Audivit, audivērunt. 9. Audiam, audīrem, audivērim, audivissem. 10. Audiāmus, audirēmus, audiverīmus, audivissēmus. 11. Audito, auditōte.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. I hear, I guard. 2. We hear, we guard. 3. He was hearing, they were sleeping. 4. He was sleeping, they were hearing. 5. He will hear, they will hear. 6. We have slept, you have heard. 7. I had heard, I had guarded. 8. He may hear, they may sleep. 9. They may hear, he may sleep. 10. He might hear, they might sleep. 11. He might sleep, they might hear.

FIRST, SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH CONJUGATIONS.—ACTIVE VOICE.

EXERCISE XLIII.

I. *Translate into English.*

1. Invitat, admōnet, ducit, custōdit. 2. Invitant, admōnent, ducunt, custodiunt. 3. Invitābant, admōnēbant, du-

cēbant, custodiēbant. 4. Invitābat, admonēbat, ducēbat, custodiēbat. 5. Invitavēram, admonuēram, duxēram, audivēram. 6. Invitaverāmus, admonuerāmus, duxerāmus, audiverāmus. 7. Invitavērim, admonuērim, duxērim, audivērim. 8. Invitavērunt, admonuērunt, duxērunt, audivērunt.

II. *Translate into Latin.*

1. We invite, we admonish, we lead, we instruct. 2. I was inviting, I was admonishing, I was leading, I was instructing. 3. We were praising, we were obeying, we were speaking, we were instructing. 4. He will blame, he will advise, he will speak, he will instruct. 5. I have invited, you have obeyed, he has led, they have guarded.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.—ACTIVE VOICE.

OTHER PARTS OF SPEECH.

EXERCISE XLIV.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Arctē, adv.	<i>closely, soundly.</i>
Mūniō, irē, ivi, itūm,	<i>to fortify.</i>
Sermō, sermōnis, m.	<i>discourse, conversation.</i>
Thrāsībūlūs, i, m.	<i>Thrasymbulus, Athenian general.</i>

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Cives urbem custodiēbant. 2. Urbem custodiēmus. 3. Milites templum custodiunt. 4. Verum auditis. 5. Verum audite. 6. Verum audiverāmus. 7. Verba tua audimus. 8. Verba mea audivisti. 9. Oratiōnem tuam audivi. 10. Sermonem audiēbam. 11. Puēri arete dormiunt. 12. Puēri cantum luscinae audiēbant. 13. Thrasymbulus urbem munivit.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. Do you not hear us? 2. We hear you. 3. Who heard the oration? 4. We heard the oration. 5. The pupils heard the conversation. 6. They did not hear your oration. 7. The citizens are fortifying the city. 8. Who will guard this beautiful city? 9. The brave soldiers will guard the city. 10. Will you guard the temple? 11. We will guard the temple.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.—PASSIVE VOICE.

EXERCISE XLV.

I. *Translate into English.*

1. Audimur, audiebāmur, audiēmur. 2. Audiātur, audiātur. 3. Audirer, audirēmur. 4. Auditus sum, auditi sumus. 5. Auditi erāmus, auditus eram. 6. Auditus erit, auditi erunt. 7. Audit, auditur. 8. Audiunt, audiuntur. 9. Audiet, audiētur. 10. Audirem, audirer. 11. Audiēbam, audiēbar. 12. Audiēbat, audiebātur. 13. Audivit, auditus est. 14. Audivērat, auditus erat.

II. *Translate into Latin.*

1. I am instructed, we are instructed. 2. He will be instructed, they will be instructed. 3. They have been heard, they have been instructed. 4. They had been heard, he had been instructed. 5. He was instructing, he was instructed. 6. They are instructing, they are instructed. 7. We have heard, you have been heard. 8. You have instructed, we have been instructed. 9. I have heard, you have been heard.

FIRST, SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH CONJUGATIONS.— PASSIVE VOICE.

EXERCISE XLVI.

I. *Translate into English.*

1. Invitāris, admonēris, educēris, custodiris. 2. Invitantur, admonentur, educuntur, custodiuntur. 3. Invitātur, admonētur, educitur, custoditur. 4. Invitabitur, admonebitur, educetur, custodietur. 5. Invitabatur, admonebatur, educeretur, custodiebatur. 6. Invitatus sum, admonitus sum, eductus sum, custoditus sum. 7. Invitāti erant, admonīti erant, educti erant, custodīti erant. 8. Invitāti essēmus, educti essēmus. 9. Admonītus esses, custodītus esses.

II. *Translate into Latin.*

1. He is called, he is terrified, he is led forth, he is guarded. 2. They are called, they are terrified, they are led forth, they are guarded. 3. They will be loved, they will be advised, they will be led, they will be heard. 4. I have been blamed, I have been admonished, you had been ruled, you had been guarded. 5. You had been blamed, I had been admonished. 6. You have been ruled, I have been guarded.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.— PASSIVE VOICE.

OTHER PARTS OF SPEECH.

EXERCISE XLVII.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Bellūm, i, n.	war.
Bēnignē, adv.	kindly.
Civilis, ē.	civil.

Egrēgiē, <i>adv.</i>	<i>excellently.</i>
Filiūs, ii, <i>m.</i>	<i>son.</i>
Finiō, irē, ivi, itūm,	<i>to finish, bring to a close.</i>
Lēgatiō, lēgatiōnis, <i>f.</i>	<i>embassy.</i>
Vox, vōcis, <i>f.</i>	<i>voice.</i>

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Vox audita¹ est.
2. Voces audiuntur.
3. Cantus lusciniae auditur.
4. Cantus lusciniarum audiuntur.
5. Urbs munita erat.
6. Urbes murientur.
7. Templum custoditur.
8. Tempa custodiuntur.
9. Legatio benigne audita est.
10. Haec legatio benigne audiuntur.
11. Verba tua benigne audiuntur.
12. Filii regis egregie erudiuntur.
13. Bellum civile finitum¹ est.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. Was not the orator heard?
2. The renowned orator was kindly heard.
3. Let the city be fortified.²
4. Let the temples be guarded.
5. The city has been fortified.
6. The temples will be guarded.
7. Let the war be brought to a close.
8. Let the boys be instructed.
9. Let the words of the instructor be heard.

FIRST, SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH CONJUGATIONS.—MISCELLANEOUS EXAMPLES.

EXERCISE XLVIII.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Athēniensis, is, <i>m.</i> and <i>f.</i>	<i>an Athenian.</i>
Cānis, cānis, <i>m.</i> and <i>f.</i>	<i>dog.</i>
Cōlō, cōlērē, cōlui, cultūm,	<i>to practise, cultivate.</i>
Cūm, <i>prep.</i> with <i>abl.</i>	<i>with.</i>

¹ Why *audita* and *finitum*, instead of *auditus* and *finitus*? See Rule XXXV. 1, p. 54.

² *Let be fortified* is to be rendered into Latin by a single verb in the Subjunctive. See 196, I. 2.

Firmō, arē, avī, atūm,	<i>to strengthen.</i>
Grex, grēgis, m.	<i>herd, flock.</i>
Illustrō, arē, avī, atūm,	<i>to illumine.</i>
Jungō, jungērē, junxī, junctūm,	<i>to join.</i>
Lābōr, lābōris, m.	<i>labor.</i>
Mōdestiā, ae, f.	<i>modesty.</i>
Ovis, ovīs, f.	<i>sheep.</i>
Portūs, ūs, m.	<i>port, harbor.</i>
Prudentiā, ae, f.	<i>prudence.</i>
Terrā, ae, f.	<i>earth.</i>
Vālētūdō, vālētūdīnis, f.	<i>health.</i>
Vāriētās, vāriētātīs, f.	<i>variety.</i>
Viōlō, arē, avī, atūm,	<i>violate.</i>

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Sol terram illustrat. 2. Modestia pueros ornat. 3. Discipuli memoriam exercent. 4. Discipuli tui memoriam exercēbant. 5. Canes gregem custodiēbant. 6. Greges ovium custodiuntur. 7. Praeceptōres juventūtem erudient. 8. Labor valetudīnem tuam firmābit. 9. Variētās nos delectat. 10. Athenienses portum munivērunt. 11. Philosophia nos erudit.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. Good men love virtue. 2. Virtue will always¹ be loved. 3. Let virtue be always practised. 4. We will always practise virtue. 5. The soldiers are violating the laws of the state. 6. They will be punished. 7. Will you instruct these boys? 8. We will instruct good boys. 9. Who² led this army into Italy? 10. Hannibal led the army into Italy.

¹ For the syntax of adverbs, and for their place in the Latin sentence, see Rule LI. and note 4, p. 72.

² Which form of the Interrogative should be used, *quis* or *quī*? See 188.

VERBS IN IO OF THE THIRD CONJUGATION.

213. *Verbs in io* are generally of the fourth conjugation; and even the few which are of the third are inflected with the endings of the fourth wherever those endings have two successive vowels, as follows:

ACTIVE VOICE.

214. *Capio, I take.*

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.	Supine.
cāpiō,	cāpērē,	cēpī,	captūm.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
cāpiō, cāpis, cāpit;	cāpiūm, cāpitīs, cāpiunt.
	IMPERFECT.
cāpiēbām, -iēbās, -iēbāt;	cāpiēbāūm, -iēbātīs, -iēbant.
	FUTURE.
cāpiām, -iēs, -iēt;	cāpiēmūs, -iētīs, -ient.
	PERFECT.
cēpī, -istī, -it;	cēpiūm, -istīs, -erunt, or ērē.
	PLUPERFECT.
cēpērām, -ērās, -ērāt;	cēpērāmūs, -ērātīs, -erant.
	FUTURE PERFECT.
cēpērō, -erīs, -erit;	cēpērīmūs, -erītīs, -erint.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

cāpiām, -iās, -iāt;	cāpiāmūs, -iātīs, -iant.
	IMPERFECT.
cāpērēm, -ērēs, -ērēt;	cāpērēmūs, -ērētīs, -erent.
	PERFECT.
cēpērīm, -erīs, -erit;	cēpērīmūs, -erītīs, -erint.
	PLUPERFECT.
cēpissēm, -issēs, -issēt;	cēpissēmūs, -issētīs, -issent.

IMPERATIVE.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
Pres. cāpē;		cāpītē.
Fut. cāpītō,		cāpītōte,
cāpītō;		cāpiuntō.

INFINITIVE.		PARTICIPLE.
Pres. cāpērē.		Pres. cāpiens.
Perf. cēpissē.		
Fut. captūrūs essē.		Fut. captūrūs.

GERUND.		SUPINE.
Gen. cāpiendī.		
Dat. cāpiendō.		
Acc. cāpiendūm.		Acc. captūm.
Abl. cāpiendō.		Abl. captū.

PASSIVE VOICE.

215. Capior, *I am taken.*

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.
cāpiōr,	cāpi,	captūs sūm.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
cāpiōr, cāpēris; cāpitūr;		cāpimūr, cāpimīni, cāpiuntūr.
IMPERFECT.		
cāpiēbār, -iēbāris, -iēbātūr;		cāpiēbāmūr, -iēbāmīni, -iēbantūr.
FUTURE.		
cāpiār, -iēris, -iētūr;		cāpiēmūr, -iēmīni, -ientur.
PERFECT.		
captūs sūm, ēs, est;		captī sūmūs, estīs, sunt.
PLUPERFECT.		
captūs ērām, ērās, ērāt;		captī ērāmūs, ērātīs, ērant.
FUTURE PERFECT.		
captūs ērō, ēris, ērit;		captī ērīmūs, ēritīs, ērunt.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

SINGULAR.	PRESENT.	PLURAL.
căpiăr, -iărıs, -iătür ;		căpiămür, -iămıni, -iantür.
	IMPERFECT.	
căpërër, -ërërıs, -ërëttür ;		căpërëmür, -ërëmiıi, -ërentür.
	PERFECT.	
captıs sım, sıs, sıt ;		captı sımıs, sıtıs, sınt.
	PLUPERFECT.	
captıs essëm, essës, essët ;		captı essëmıs, essëtıs, essent.

IMPERATIVE.

PRES. căpërë ;		căpımıni.
FUT. căptör, căptötür ;		căpiuntör.

INFINITIVE.

PRES. căpi.
PERF. captıs essë.
FUT. captüm iri.

PARTICIPLE.

PERF. captıs.
FUT. căpiendüs.¹

EXERCISE XLIX.

I. Vocabulary.

A, äb, <i>prep. with abl.</i>	<i>from, by.</i>
Accipiö, accipërë, accëpi, acceptüm,	<i>to receive.</i>
Bellüm, i, n.	<i>war.</i>
Căpiö, căpërë, cëpi, captüm,	<i>to take, capture.</i>
Carthägö, Carthäginıs, f.	<i>Carthage, city in Africa.</i>
Cornëlius, ii, m.	<i>Cornelius, a proper name.</i>
Gallüs, i, m.	<i>Gaul, a Gaul.²</i>

¹ The pupil will observe that the conjugation of *Capio* is somewhat peculiar, combining certain characteristics of the *Fourth Conjugation* with others of the *Third*. He should now carefully compare it with the conjugation of *Rego* and with that of *Audio*, and note with accuracy both the differences and the resemblances.

² The Gauls were a people inhabiting the country of ancient Gaul, embracing modern France.

Jāciō, jācērē, jēci, jactūm,	<i>to cast, throw, hurl.</i>
Lāpis, lāpidis, <i>m.</i>	<i>stone.</i>
Lux, lūcis, <i>f.</i>	<i>light.</i>
Mūrūs, <i>i, m.</i>	<i>wall.</i>
Publiūs, <i>ii, m.</i>	<i>Publius, a proper name.</i>
Rēgūlus, <i>i, m.</i>	<i>Regulus, Roman general.</i>
Tēlūm, <i>i, n.</i>	<i>javelin.</i>
Trōjā, <i>ae, f.</i>	<i>Troy, city in Asia Minor.</i>

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Gracci Trojam capiēbant. 2. Trojam cepērunt. 3. Troja capta¹ est. 4. Troja capta erat. 5. Regūlus ipse captus est. 6. Belli duces capientur. 7. Hacc urbs capiētur. 8. Illam urbem capiēmus. 9. Roma a Gallis² capta erat. 10. Galli Romam cepērant. 11. Scipio multas civitātes cepit. 12. Luna lucem a sole accēpit. 13. Luccm a sole accēpimus. 14. Tuam³ epistolam accēpi. 15. Milites tela jaciēbant.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. We were taking the city. 2. The city will be taken. 3. The city has been taken. 4. The cities will be taken. 5. The cities have been taken. 6. Who⁴ took Carthage? 7. Publius Cornelius Scipio took Carthage. 8. Have you not⁵ received my letter? 9. I have received your letter. 10. Have you not received five letters? 11. We have received ten letters.

¹ For the agreement of the participle in the compound tenses with the subject, see Rule XXXV. 1, page 54.

² See Rule XXXII., page 24.

³ What is the usual place of the Possessive Pronoun? See page 77, note 1. In this sentence, *tuam* precedes its noun because it is emphatic.

⁴ Which form of the Interrogative Pronoun should be used, *quīs* or *quī*? See 188.

⁵ Which Interrogative Particle should be used? See 346, II. 1, page 59.

PART THIRD.

S Y N T A X.

CHAPTER I.

SYNTAX OF SENTENCES.

SECTION I.

CLASSIFICATION OF SENTENCES.

343. SYNTAX treats of the construction of sentences.

344. A sentence is thought expressed in language.

345. In their STRUCTURE, sentences are either *Simple*, *Complex*, or *Compound*:

I. A SIMPLE SENTENCE expresses but a single thought:

Deus mundum aedificāvit, God made the world. Cic.

II. A COMPLEX SENTENCE expresses two (or more) thoughts, so related that one is dependent upon the other:

Dōnec ēris fēlix, multos nūmērābis āmīcos; So long as you are prosperous, you will number many friends. Ovid.

1. CLAUSES.—In this example, two simple sentences, (1) "*You will be prosperous,*" and (2) "*You will number many friends,*" are so united that the first only specifies the *time* of the second: *You will number many friends, (when?) so long as you are prosperous.* The parts thus united are called *Clauses* or *Members*.

III. A COMPOUND SENTENCE expresses two or more independent thoughts:

Sol ruit, et montes umbrantur, The sun descends, and the mountains are shaded. Virg.

346. In their USE, sentences are either *Declarative*, *Interrogative*, *Imperative*, or *Exclamatory*.

I. A DECLARATIVE SENTENCE has the form of an assertion :

Miltiades accusatus est, Miltiades was accused. Nep.

II. An INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE has the form of a question :

Quis non paupertatem extimescit, Who does not fear poverty? Cic.

1. INTERROGATIVE WORDS. — Interrogative sentences generally contain some interrogative word, — either an interrogative pronoun, adjective, or adverb, or one of the interrogative particles, *ne, nonne, num* :

1) Questions with *ne* ask for information : *Scribitne, Is he writing? Ne* is always thus appended to some other word.

2) Questions with *nonne* expect the answer *yes* : *Nonne scribit, Is he not writing?*

3) Questions with *num* expect the answer *no* : *Num scribit, Is he writing?*

III. An IMPERATIVE SENTENCE has the form of a command, exhortation, or entreaty :

Justitiam cole, Cultivate justice. Cic.

IV. An EXCLAMATORY SENTENCE has the form of an exclamation :

Reliquit quos viros, What heroes he has left! Cic.

SECTION II.

SIMPLE SENTENCES.

ELEMENTS OF SENTENCES.

347. The simple sentence in its *most simple form* consists of two distinct parts, expressed or implied :

1. The SUBJECT, or that of which it speaks.

2. The PREDICATE, or that which is said of the subject :

Cluilius moritur, Cluilius dies. Liv.

Here *Cluilius* is the subject, and *moritur* the predicate.

348. The simple sentence in its *most expanded form* consists only of these same parts with their various modifiers :

In his castris Cluilius, Albānus rex, mōrītur; *Cluilius, the Alban king, dies in this camp.* Liv.

Here *Cluilius, Albānus rex*, is the subject in its enlarged or modified form, and *in his castris mōrītur* is the predicate in its enlarged or modified form.

349. PRINCIPAL AND SUBORDINATE. — The subject and predicate, being essential to the structure of every sentence, are called the *Principal* or *Essential* elements; but their modifiers, being subordinate to these, are called the *Subordinate* elements.

350. SIMPLE AND COMPLEX. — The elements, whether principal or subordinate, may be either simple or complex:

1. *Simple*, when not modified by other words.
2. *Complex*, when thus modified.¹

SIMPLE SUBJECT.

351. The subject of a sentence must be a noun, or some word or words used as a noun:

*Rex*² dēcrēvit, *The king decreed.* Nep. *Ego*² ad te scribo, *I write to you.* Cic.

SIMPLE PREDICATE.

353. The simple predicate must be either a verb or the copula *sum* with a noun or adjective:

Miltiādes est accūsātus,³ *Miltiades was accused.* Nep. Tu es testis, *You are a witness.* Cic. Fortūna caeca est, *Fortune is blind.* Cic.

1. Like *Sum*, several other verbs sometimes unite with a noun or adjective to form the predicate. A noun or adjective thus used is called a *Predicate Noun* or *Predicate Adjective*.⁴

¹ Thus, in the example given above, the simple subject is *Cluilius*; the complex, *Cluilius, Albānus rex*; the simple predicate, *mōrītur*; the complex, *in his castris mōrītur*.

² In these examples, the noun *rex* and the pronoun *ego*, used as a noun, are the subjects.

³ In the first of these examples, the predicate is the verb, *est accūsātus*; in the second, the noun and copula, *est testis*; and in the third, the adjective and copula, *caeca est*.

⁴ Thus *testis*, in the second example, is a *Predicate Noun*, and *caeca*, in the third, is a *Predicate Adjective*.

CHAPTER II.
SYNTAX OF NOUNS.

SECTION I.

AGREEMENT OF NOUNS.

RULE I.— Predicate Nouns.¹

352. A Predicate Noun² denoting the same person or thing as its Subject agrees with it in CASE:

Ego sum nuntius,² *I am a messenger.* Liv. Servius rex est dēclārātus, *Servius was declared king.* Liv.

EXERCISE L.

I. Vocabulary.

Amnis, amnis, <i>m.</i>	<i>river.</i>
Creō, arē, avi, atum,	<i>to create, make, elect.</i>
Gracīa, ae, <i>f.</i>	<i>Greece.</i>
Impērātōr, impērātōris, <i>m.</i>	<i>commander.</i>
Lātinūs, ī, <i>m.</i>	<i>Latinus, Italian king.</i>
Lāvinīa, ae, <i>f.</i>	<i>Lavinia, a proper name.</i>
Mālūm, ī, <i>n.</i>	<i>evil.</i>
Nōmīnō, arē, avi, atum,	<i>to call, name.</i>
Nūmā, ae, <i>m.</i>	<i>Numa, Roman king.</i>
Rhēnūs, ī, <i>m.</i>	<i>the Rhine, river in Europe.</i>
Serviūs, īi, <i>m.</i>	<i>Servius, Roman king.</i>
Stultītiā, ae, <i>f.</i>	<i>folly.</i>
Tūm, adv.	<i>then, at that time.</i>

¹ In illustrating in the subsequent pages the leading principles of the Latin Syntax, we shall take up the most common Rules in the order in which they stand in the Grammar. In doing so, we shall repeat in their proper places those Rules which we have had occasion to anticipate in the previous Exercises.

² See 352, 1; also Rule I. note, p. 59.

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Cicero consul¹ fuit.² 2. Cicero orator fuit. 3. Cicero tum³ erat² orator clarissimus.⁴ 4. Puer orator erit.
5. Numa erat rex. 6. Numa rex¹ creatus est. 7. Cato imperator fuit. 8. Cato magnus imperator fuit. 9. Scipio consul creatus est. 10. Scipio consul fuerat. 11. Stultitia est⁵ malum. 12. Gloria est fructus virtutis. 13. Gracchia artium⁵ mater nominatur.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. The Rhine is a large river. 2. Rome was a beautiful city. 3. Cato was a wise man. 4. Your father is a wise man. 5. Lavinia was the daughter of the king. 6. Latinus was king. 7. Lavinia was the daughter of Latinus. 8. Tullia was the daughter of Servius.

APPOSITIVES.

RULE II. — Appositives.

363. An Appositive⁶ agrees with its Subject in CASE:

Cluilius rex⁶ moritur, *Cluilius the king dies.* Liv. Urbes Carthago⁶ atque Numantia, *the cities Carthage and Numantia.* Cic.

¹ Predicate Noun. See Rule I. For Model for parsing Predicate Nouns, see p. 59.

² For the place of the verb with Predicate Nouns, see note on *fuit* under Exercise XIX.

³ Adverb qualifying *erat*. See Rule LI. p. 72.

⁴ See 162; also Rule XXXIII. p. 32.

⁵ *Artium* depends upon *mater*. See Rule XVI. p. 22.

⁶ See 363, note, p. 15; also Model, p. 16. *Rex*, *Carthago*, and *Numantia* are all Predicate Nouns.

EXERCISE LI.

I. Vocabulary.

Alexandĕr, Alexandrĭ, <i>m.</i>	<i>Alexander, the Great.</i>
Conjux, conjūgis, <i>m. and f.</i>	<i>wife, husband.</i>
Epirŭs, <i>i, f.</i>	<i>Epirus, country in Greece.</i>
Erŭditŭs, <i>ĭ, ŭm,</i>	<i>learned, instructed in.</i>
Hannŏ, Hannŏnis, <i>m.</i>	<i>Hanno, Carthaginian general.</i>
Justŭs, <i>ĭ, ŭm,</i>	<i>just, upright.</i>
Macedŏniĭ, <i>ae, f.</i>	<i>Macedonia, Macedon.</i>
Nĕpŏs, nĕpŏtis, <i>m.</i>	<i>grandson.</i>
Paulŭs, <i>i, m.</i>	<i>Paulus, Roman consul.</i>
Philippŭs, <i>i, m.</i>	<i>Philip, king of Macedon.</i>
Pyrrhŭs, <i>i, m.</i>	<i>Pyrrhus, king of Epirus.</i>
Vulnĕrŏ, arĕ, ĭvi, ĭtŭm,	<i>to wound.</i>

II. Translate into English.

1. Cicĕro, eruditissĭmus homo,¹ consul² fuit. 2. Numa, justissĭmus vir, erat rex. 3. Ancus, Numae nepos,¹ rex fuit. 4. Hanno dux captus est.³ 5. Pyrrhus, Epiri rex, vulneratus est. 6. Philippus, rex Macedoniae, Athenienses superavit. 7. Paulus consul¹ regem superavit. 8. Philosophia, mater bonarum artium, nos erudit.

III. Translate into Latin.

1. Tullia, the daughter¹ of Servius, was the wife² of Tarquin. 2. Servius, the father of Tullia, was a king. 3. Scipio, the leader of the Romans, took Carthage. 4. Scipio the general was praised. 5. Philip, king of Macedonia, was the father of Alexander. 6. Alexander, the son of Philip, was king of Macedonia.

¹ Appositive. See Rule II. For Model for parsing Appositives, see p. 16.

² Predicate Noun. See Rule I.

³ See 214.

SECTION II.

NOMINATIVE.

364. CASES. — Nouns have different forms or cases to mark the various relations in which they are used. These cases, in accordance with their general force, may be arranged and characterized as follows :

I. Nominative,	Case of the Subject.
II. Vocative,	Case of Address.
III. Accusative,	Case of Direct Object.
IV. Dative,	Case of Indirect Object.
V. Genitive,	Case of Adjective Relations.
VI. Ablative,	Case of Adverbial Relations. ¹

RULE III. — Subject Nominative.

367. The Subject of a Finite verb is put in the Nominative :

Servius regnāvit, *Servius reigned.* Liv. Pātent portæ, *The gates are open.* Cic. Rex vicit, *The king conquered.* Liv.

1. The Subject is always a substantive, a pronoun, or some word or clause used substantively :

Ego rēges ejēci, *I have banished kings.* Cic.

2. SUBJECT OMITTED. — See 460, 2, p. 54.

EXERCISE LII.

I. Vocabulary.

Libertās, libertātis, <i>f.</i>	<i>liberty.</i>
Opulentūs, ā, ūm,	<i>rich, opulent.</i>
Quōtidīcē, <i>adv.</i>	<i>daily.</i>
Vitiūm, ii, <i>n.</i>	<i>fault, vice.</i>
Oppidum, i, <i>n.</i>	<i>town, city.</i>

¹ This arrangement is adopted in the discussion of the cases, because it is thought it will best present the force of the several cases, and their relation to each other.

II. *Translate into English.*

1. *Italia*¹ liberāta² est. 2. *Urbs* Roma liberāta erat. 3. Haec *urbs* clarissīma liberabitur. 4. Haec *urbs* opulentissīma est capta. 5. Virtus quotidie laudatur. 6. Virtutes semper laudabuntur. 7. Sapientia semper est laudata. 8. Libertas semper laudabitur. 9. Omnia hostium oppida expugnata sunt.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. Was not *Philip* wounded? 2. *Philip*, king of Macedonia, was wounded. 3. Many *soldiers* were wounded. 4. Did not the soldiers fight bravely? 5. The soldiers fought bravely. 6. Will not the laws be observed? 7. The laws have been observed. 8. They will be observed.

SECTION III.

VOCATIVE.

RULE IV.—Case of Address.

369. The Name of the person or thing addressed is put in the Vocative :

Perge, Laeli,³ *Proceed, Laelius.* Cic. Quid est, Cātīlina,³ *Why is it, Catiline?* Cic. Tuum est, Servi,³ *regnum. The kingdom is yours, Servius.* Liv.

EXERCISE LIII.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Auditōr, auditōris, m.	hearer, auditor.
Cārūs, ā, ūm,	dear.
Jūvēnis, is, m. and f.	a youth, young man.
Lēgātūs, i, m.	ambassador.
Sālūtō, āre, āvi, ātūm,	to salute.

¹ Subject of *liberāta est.* See Rule III. For Model for parsing Subjects, see p. 57.

² Why *liberāta* rather than *liberātus*? See Rule XXXV. 1, p. 54.

³ *Laeli*, *Catīlina*, and *Servi* are all in the Vocative by this Rule. *Laeli* is for *Laelie*; and *Servi*, for *Servie*.

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Te, *Scipio*,¹ salutāmus. 2. Vos, *amīci*¹ carissīmi,² salūto. 3. Vos, *auditōres* omnes, salutāmus. 4. Verba mea, *judices*, audite. 5. Hæc verba, *legāti*, audite. 6. Vos, milites, hanc urbem clarissimam custodite. 7. Milites¹ fortissīmi, patriam vēstram liberāte. 8. Vestram virtutem, juvēnes, laudāmus.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. *Boys*,¹ hear the words of your father. 2. *Judges*, you shall hear the truth. 3. *Father*, have we not spoken the truth? 4. You, boys, have spoken the truth. 5. Soldiers, you have fought bravely. 6. You, brave soldiers, have saved your country. 7. Pupils, I praise your diligence.

SECTION IV.

ACCUSATIVE.

RULE V.—Direct Object.

371. The Direct Object³ of an action is put in the Accusative :

Deus mundum ædificāvit, *God made the world*.⁴ Cic. Libera rem publicam, *Free the republic*. Cic. Pōpūli Rōmāni salūtem dēfendite, *Defend the safety of the Roman people*. Cic.

¹ In the Vocative, according to Rule IV. No special Model for parsing is deemed necessary, as all nouns are parsed substantially in the same way; though different Rules are, of course, assigned for different cases. See Directions for Parsing, p. 15; and Model, p. 16.

The Vocative is not often the first word in the sentence, though it is sometimes thus placed, as in the seventh sentence in this Exercise.

² See 162.

³ See note on Direct Object, p. 70.

⁴ See note on the position of the Object in the Latin sentence, p. 70.

EXERCISE LIV.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Flaminius, ii, <i>m.</i>	<i>Flaminius</i> , Roman general.
Marcellus, i, <i>m.</i>	<i>Marcellus</i> , Roman general.
Poenus, a, um,	<i>Carthaginian</i> .
Poenus, i, <i>m.</i>	<i>a Carthaginian</i> .
Sanctus, a, um,	<i>holy, sacred</i> .
Sicilia, ae, <i>f.</i>	<i>Sicily</i> , the island of.
Spolium, are, avi, atum,	<i>to rob, spoil, despoil</i> .
Syracusae, arum, <i>f. plur.</i>	<i>Syracuse</i> , city in Sicily.

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Alexander multas *urbes*¹ expugnavit. 2. Italia pulchras *urbes* habuit. 3. Hostes *templa* spoliabant. 4. *Templa* sanctissima spoliaverunt. 5. Hannibal Flaminium¹ consulem² superavit. 6. Poeni Siciliam occupaverant. 7. Marcellus³ magnam hujus insulae⁴ partem cepit. 8. Marcellus Syracusae⁵ nobilissimam urbem² expugnavit.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. Do you not⁵ love your *parents*?¹ 2. We love our *parents*. 3. You practise *virtue*. 4. Our pupils will practise *virtue*. 5. Did not Rome have beautiful *temples*? 6. Rome had beautiful *temples*. 7. Have not the enemy⁶ taken the city? 8. They have taken the beautiful city. 9. They will plunder all the *temples*.

¹ Direct Object, in the Accusative, according to Rule V. For Model for parsing, see p. 71.

² Appositive. See Rule II. 363.

³ Apply to this sentence Suggestions IV. and V.

⁴ *Hujus insulae*, of this island; i.e., of Sicily. Observe the position of the Genitive between the adjective *magnam* and its noun *partem*. See note on *pondus*, Exercise XXX. II. 10.

⁵ See 346, II. 1.

⁶ The Latin word must be in the plural.

ACCUSATIVE OF TIME AND SPACE.

RULE VIII.—Accusative of Time and Space.

378. DURATION OF TIME, and EXTENT OF SPACE, are expressed by the Accusative :

Römulus septem et triginta regnāvit annos,¹ *Romulus reigned thirty-seven years.* Liv. Quinque millia passuum ambulāre, *To walk five miles.* Cic. Pēdes octōginta distāre, *To be eighty feet distant.* Caes. Nix quattuor pēdes¹ alta, *Snow four feet deep.* Liv.

EXERCISE LV.

I. Vocabulary.

Aggēr, aggēris, m.	mound, rampart.
Ambulō, arē, āvi, ātūm,	to walk.
Centūm,	hundred.
Glādiūs, ii, m.	sword.
Lācedaemōniūs, ii, m.	a Lacedaemonian, Spartan.
Lātūs, ū, ūm,	broad, wide.
Longūs, ū, ūm,	long.
Mēsis, mēsis, m.	month.
Nox, noctis, f.	night.
Octōgintā,	eighty.
Pēs, pēdis, m.	foot.
Quinquāgintā,	fifty.
Regnō, arē, āvi, ātūm,	to reign.
Vigilō, arē, āvi, ātūm,	to watch, be awake.

II. Translate into English.

1. Lacedaemonii pacem sex annos² servavērunt. 2. Magnam noctis partem² vigilavēram. 3. Puer octo horas

¹ Annos denotes *Duration of Time*, while millia and pedes denote *Extent of Space*. They are all in the Accusative by this Rule.

² In the Accusative denoting *Duration of Time*. See Rule VIII. No special Model for parsing is necessary. The pupil will be guided by previous directions and Models.

dormivit. 4. Latinus multos *annos* regnāvit. 5. In Italiā sex menses fuīmus. 6. In illā urbe decem dies fuīmus. 7. Agger octoginta pedes¹ latus fuit. 8. Hic gladius sex pedes longus est.

III. Translate into Latin.

1. Did you not walk two *hours*? 2. We walked three *hours*. 3. Did you not sleep six *hours*? 4. We slept eight hours. 5. The soldiers guarded the city ten months. 6. Were you not in the city four months? 7. We were in the city five months. 8. The mound was fifty feet high.

ACCUSATIVE OF LIMIT.

RULE IX.—Accusative of Limit.

379. The Name of a Town used as the Limit of motion is put in the Accusative :

Nuntius Rōmam rēdit, *The messenger returns to Rome.* Liv. Plāto Tārentum² vēnit, *Plato came to Tarentum.* Cic. Fūgit Tarquinios,² *He fled to Tarquinii.* Cic.

EXERCISE LVI.

I. Vocabulary.

Athēnae, ārum, *f. plur.*

Fūgiō, fūgērē, fūgī, fūgītūm,

Lýsandēr, Lýsandri, *m.*

Miltiádēs, is, *m.*

Nāvīgō, arē, āvi, ātūm,

Athens, capital of Attica.

to flee, fly, run away.

Lysander, Spartan general.

Miltiades, Athenian general.

to sail, sail to.

¹ In the Accusative, denoting *Extent of Space.*

² *Romam, Tarentum, and Tarquinios* are all names of towns used as the *Limit of Motion*; i.e., the motion is represented as ending in those towns. They are in the Accusative, according to Rule IX.

Rēducō, rēducērē, rēdūxi, rēductūm,	to lead back.
Rēvocō, arē, avi, ātūm,	to recall.
Spartā, ae, f.	Sparta, capital of Laconia.
Tārentūm, i, n.	Tarentum, Italian town.
Thēbānūs, ā, ūm,	Theban.
Thēbānūs, i, m.	a Theban.

II. Translate into English.

1. Cicero *Roman*¹ revocātus est. 2. Consules *Roman* revocāti sunt. 3. Hannibal *Carthaginē*¹ revocātus erat. 4. Lysander *Athēnas*¹ navigāvit. 5. Pyrrhus Tarentum fugātus est. 6. Consul regem Tarentum fugāvit. 7. Thebāni exercitum Spartam ducunt. 8. Miltiādes exercitum Athēnas reduxit.

III. Translate into Latin.

1. Who fled to Carthage?² 2. Did not the enemy flee to Carthage? 3. They fled to Carthage. 4. Will not the army be led back to Rome?² 5. The army has been led back to Rome. 6. The commander led the army to Athens.

SECTION V.

DATIVE.

382. The Dative is the Case of the Indirect Object, and is used,

- I. With Verbs.
- II. With Adjectives.
- III. With their Derivatives, — Adverbs and Substantives.

DATIVE WITH VERBS.

383. INDIRECT OBJECT. — A verb is often attended by a noun designating the object indirectly affected by the

¹ In the Accusative, according to Rule IX.

² The Latin word will be in the Accusative, in accordance with Rule IX.

action, — that TO or FOR which something is or is done. A noun thus used is called an Indirect Object.

RULE XII.—Dative with Verbs.

384. The INDIRECT OBJECT is put in the Dative :

I. With INTRANSITIVE and PASSIVE Verbs :

Tempōri¹ cēdit, *He yields to the time.* Cic. Sibi timuērant, *They had feared for themselves.* Caes. Lābōri stūdent, *They devote themselves to labor.* Caes. Nōbis¹ vita dāta est, *Life has been granted to us.* Cic. Nūmītōri dēditur, *He is delivered to Numitor.* Liv.

II. With TRANSITIVE Verbs, in connection with the ACCUSATIVE :

Pons iter hostibus² dēdit, *The bridge gave a passage to the enemy.* Liv. Lēges civitatibus suis scripsērunt, *They prepared laws for their states.* Cic.

EXERCISE LVII.

I. Vocabulary.

Carthāgīniensis, ē,	Carthaginian.
Carthāgīniensis, is, m. and f.	a Carthaginian.
Cōnōn, Cōnōnis, m.	Conon, Athenian genl.
Dēbeō, dēbēre, dēbui, dēbitum,	to owe.
Displiceō, displicere, displicui, displicitum,	to displease.
Dōnō, arē, avi, atum,	to give.
Gens, gentis, f.	race.
Grātiā, ae, f.	favor, gratitude, thanks.
Lābōrō, arē, avi, atum,	to strive for.

¹ *Tempōri, sibi, and labōri* are in the Dative with the Intransitive verbs *cedit, timuerant* (intransitive here), and *student*; while *nobis* and *Numitōri* are in the Dative with the Passive verbs *data est* and *deditur*.

² *Hostibus* is in the Dative, in connection with the Accusative *iter*, with the Transitive verb *cedit*. In the same way, *civitatibus* is in the Dative, in connection with the Accusative *leges*, with the Transitive verb *scriperunt*.

Monstrō, arē, āvi, ātūm,	to show, point out.
Plācēō, plācērē, plācui, plācītūm,	to please.
Sēnectūs, sēnectūtis, f.	old age.
Sententiā, ae, f.	opinion.
Serviō, servīrē, servīvi, servītūm,	to serve.
Viā, ae, f.	way, road.

II. Translate into English.

1. Cives *legibus*¹ parent. 2. Multae Italiae civitatēs *Romānis* parēbant. 3. Haec sententia *Caesāri*¹ placuit. 4. Illa sententia *Caesāri* displicuit. 5. Milītes gloriae laborant. 6. Hoc consilium *Caesāri* nuntiātum est. 7. Nostra consilia hostibus nuntiāta sunt. 8. *Tibi*² magnam *gratiam* habēmus. 9. Habeo *senectūti* magnam *gratiam*. 10. Conon pecuniam civibus donāvit. 11. Pastor puēro viam monstrāvit. 12. Tibi viam monstrābo. 13. Romāni Carthaginiensibus bellum indixerunt.

III. Translate into Latin.

1. Did I not obey my³ father?¹ 2. You obeyed your father. 3. We will obey the laws of the state. 4. Do not the citizens serve the king? 5. They have served the king. 6. Will you not serve the state? 7. We will serve the state. 8. Will you not tell me (to me⁴) the truth?⁵ 9. I have told you (to you) the truth. 10. Will you show

¹ Indirect Object, in the Dative, according to Rule XII. I.

² Indirect Object, in the Dative, in connection with the Accusative *gratiam* with the Transitive verb *habēmus*, according to Rule XII. II.

In the arrangement of Objects, the *Indirect* generally precedes the *Direct*, as in this sentence; though the order is sometimes reversed, as in the tenth sentence in this Exercise.

³ In examples like this, the Possessive pronoun may either be expressed or omitted, as it is often omitted in Latin when not emphatic.

⁴ Dative. See Rule XII. II.

⁵ Accusative. See Rule XII. II.

me (to me) the way? 11. We will show you the way.
 12. Did they declare war against the Romans? 13.
 They had declared war against the Romans.

DATIVE WITH ADJECTIVES.

RULE XIV.—Dative.

391. With Adjectives, the OBJECT TO WHICH the quality is directed is put in the Dative :

Patriae solum omnibus¹ carum est, The soil of their country is dear to all. Cic. *Id aptum est tempori, This is adapted to the time.* Cic. *Omni aetati mors est communis, Death is common to every age.* Cic. *Canis similis lupo est, A dog is similar to a wolf.* Cic. *Naturae accommodatum, Adapted to nature.* Cic. *Graciae utile, Useful to Greece.* Nep.

1. ADJECTIVES WITH DATIVE.—The most common are those signifying :

Agreeable, easy, friendly, like, near, necessary, suitable, subject, useful, together with others of a similar or opposite meaning, and verbals in *bilis*.

EXERCISE LVIII.

I. Vocabulary.

Amicus, a, um,	friendly.
Hispania, ac, f.	Spain.
Multitudo, multitudinis, f.	multitude.
Saguntum, i, n.	Saguntum, city in Spain.
Similis, e,	like.
Solum, i, n.	soil.
Veritas, veritatis, f.	verity, truth.

¹ Dative, showing to whom the soil is dear, — dear TO ALL. In the same way in these examples, *tempori* is used with *aptum*, *aetati* with *communis*, *lupo* with *similis*, *naturae* with *accommodatum*, and *Graciae* with *utile*.

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Parentes *nobis*¹ cari sunt. 2. Patria *nobis* cara est.
 3. Patria *tibi*¹ erit carissima. 4. Patriae solum *nobis* eorum
 est. 5. Hannibal exercitui eorum fuit. 6. Victoria Romā-
 nis grata fuit. 7. Libertas multitudīni grata est. 8. Veri-
 tas nobis gratissima est. 9. Jucunda mihi oratio fuit. 10.
 Saguntum Romānis amicum fuit. 11. Hannibal Sagun-
 tum,² Hispaniae civitatem³ Romānis⁴ amicam,⁵ expugnāvit.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. Will not these books be useful *to you*? 2. They are
 useful *to us*. 3. They will be useful *to you*. 4. This law
 has been useful to the state. 5. Will not this book be ac-
 ceptable to you? 6. That book will be acceptable to me.
 7. This book will be most acceptable⁶ to my brother.

SECTION VI.

GENITIVE.

393. The Genitive in its primary meaning denotes *source* or *cause*; but, in its general use, it corresponds to the English Objective with *of*, and expresses various adjectival relations.

GENITIVE WITH NOUNS.

RULE XVI.—Genitive.

395. Any Noun, not an Appositive, qualifying the meaning of another noun, is put in the Genitive:

¹ Dative, according to Rule XIV.

² Accusative. See Rule V.

³ Appositive, in agreement with Saguntum. See Rule II.

⁴ Dative with *amicam*. See Rule XIV.

⁵ *Amicam* agrees with *civitatem*. See Rule XXXIII, p. 32.

⁶ See 162.

Catōnis¹ oratiōnes, *Cato's orations*. Cic. Castra hostium, *The camp of the enemy*. Liv. Mors Hāmīleūris, *The death of Hamilear*. Liv. See 363.

EXERCISE LIX.

I. Vocabulary.

Commūnis, ē,	<i>common.</i>
Conscientiā, ae, f.	<i>consciousness.</i>
Dulcis, ē,	<i>sweet, pleasant.</i>
Hōnōr, hōnōris, m.	<i>honor.</i>
Orbis, orbis, m.	<i>circle, world.</i>
Orbis terrārum, ²	<i>the world.</i>
Parvūs, ō, ūm,	<i>small.</i>
Prīncipiūm, ii, n.	<i>beginning.</i>
Rectūm, i, n.	<i>rectitude, right.</i>
Sōcrātēs, Is, m.	<i>Socrates, Athenian philosopher.</i>

II. Translate into English.

1. *Justitia virtutum*³ regina est. 2. *Sapientia est mater omnium bonarum artium.* 3. *Socrates parens philosophiae* fuit. 4. *Virtus veri honoris*⁴ mater est. 5. *Patria communis*⁵ est omnium nostrum⁶ parens. - 6. *Roma orbis*⁷ terrarum caput fuit. 7. *Omnium rerum principia parva* sunt. 8. *Conscientia recti est praemium virtutis dulcissimum.*

¹ *Catōnis* qualifies *oratiōnes*, and is in the Genitive, in accordance with the Rule.

² Literally *the circle of lands*.

³ Genitive, depending upon *regina*. Rule XVI.

⁴ Genitive, depending upon *mater*.

⁵ *Commūnis* agrees with *parens*. See Rule XXXIII. p. 32.

⁶ Genitive, depending upon *parens*.

⁷ *Orbis* depends upon *caput*, and *terrārum* upon *orbis*.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. The orations of Cicero are praised.
2. The courage of the soldiers saved the city.
3. The crown of the king was golden.
4. The sword of the general was beautiful.
5. The son of the consul violated the laws of the state.
6. The citizens will observe the laws of the state.

GENITIVE WITH ADJECTIVES.

RULE XVII.—Genitive.

399. Many Adjectives take a Genitive to complete their meaning :

Avidus laudis,¹ *Desirous of praise.* Cic. *Oti cupidus*, *Desirous of leisure.* Liv. *Amans sui virtus*, *Virtue fond of itself.* Cic. *Efficiens voluptatis*, *Productive of pleasure.* Cic. *Glōriæ mēmor*, *Mindful of glory.* Liv.

1. FORCE OF THIS GENITIVE.—The genitive here retains its usual force,—*of, in respect of,*—and may be used after adjectives which admit this relation.

2. ADJECTIVES WITH THE GENITIVE.—The most common are

1) Verbals in **ax**, and participles in **ans** and **ens** used adjectively.

2) Adjectives denoting *desire, knowledge, skill, recollection, participation, mastery, fulness*, and their contraries.

EXERCISE LX.

I. *Vocabulary.*

Amans, amantis,
Avidus, ū, ūm,

loving, fond of.
desirous of, eager for.

¹ *Laudis* completes the meaning of *avidus*; *desirous* (of what?) of *praise*. It is in the Genitive, by this Rule. In the same way, *otii* completes the meaning of *cupidus*; *sui*, of *amans*; *voluptatis*, of *efficiens*; and *gloriarum*, of *memor*.

Certāmen, certāminis, <i>n.</i>	<i>contest, strife, battle.</i>
Cūpidūs, ū, ūm,	<i>desirous of.</i>
Fons, fontis, <i>m.</i>	<i>fountain.</i>
Laus, laudis, <i>f.</i>	<i>praise.</i>
Nōvītās, nōvītātis, <i>f.</i>	<i>novelty.</i>
Pēritūs, ū, ūm,	<i>skilled in.</i>
Piscis, piscis, <i>m.</i>	<i>fish.</i>
Plēnūs, ū, ūm,	<i>full.</i>
Vōluptās, vōluptātis, <i>f.</i>	<i>pleasure.</i>

II. Translate into English.

1. Romāni avidi *gloriae*¹ fuērunt.
2. Homīnes *novitātis* avidi sunt.
3. Numa *pacis*¹ erat amantissimus.²
4. *Patriae* amantissimi sumus.
5. Consul *gloriae* cupidus erat.
6. Cicero *gloriae* cupidissimus² fuit.
7. Milites erant avidissimi certāminis.
8. Fons piscium plenissimus est.
9. Athenienses belli navālis peritissimi fuērunt.

III. Translate into Latin.

1. Boys are fond of *praise*.
2. Are you not fond of *praise*?
3. We are fond of *praise*.
4. Were not the Athenians fond of *pleasure*?
5. They were always fond of *pleasure*.
6. They are desirous of *glory*.
7. Are you not desirous of a *victory*?
8. We are desirous of a *victory*.

SECTION VII.

ABLATIVE.

412. The Ablative in its primary meaning is closely related to the Genitive; but, in its general use, it corresponds to the English Objective with *from, by, in, with*, and expresses various adverbial relations. It is accordingly used with Verbs and Adjectives; while the Genitive, as the case of adjective relations, is most common with Nouns. See 393.

¹ Genitive, completing the meaning of the adjective. See Rule XVII

² See 162.

ABLATIVE OF CAUSE, MANNER, MEANS.

RULE XXI.—Cause, Manner, Means.

414. Cause, Manner, and Means¹ are denoted by the Ablative :

Ars utilitate laudatur, An art is praised because of its usefulness. Cic. *Glōriā dūcitur, He is led by glory.* Cic. *Duobus modis fit, It is done in two ways.* Cic. *Sol omnia luce collustrat, The sun illumines all things with its light.* Cic. *Apri dentibus se tūtantur, Boars defend themselves with their tusks.* Cic. *Aeger erat vulneribus, He was ill in consequence of his wounds.* Nep. *Lactus sorte tua, Pleased with your lot.* Hor.

1. APPLICATION OF RULE.—This Ablative is of very frequent occurrence, and is used both with verbs and adjectives.

2. ABLATIVE OF CAUSE.—This designates that *by which, by reason of which, because of which, in accordance with which*, any thing is or is done.

3. ABLATIVE OF MANNER.—This Ablative is regularly accompanied by some modifier, or by the preposition *cum* ; but a few ablatives, chiefly those signifying *manner*,—*mōre, ordine, ratiōne*, etc.,—occur without such accompaniment :

Vi summa, With the greatest violence. Nep. *Mōre Persarum, In the manner of the Persians.* Nep. *Cum silentio audire, To hear in silence.* Liv. *Id ordine facere, To do it in order, or properly.* Cic.

¹ It is not always possible to distinguish between *Cause, Manner, and Means*. Sometimes the same Ablative may involve both *Cause and Means*, or both *Means and Manner*. Still the pupil should be taught to determine in each instance, as far as possible, what is the real force of the Ablative. Thus in the examples, *utilitate* denotes cause, because of its usefulness; *gloriā*, means, with perhaps the accessory notion of cause; *modis*, manner; *luce*, means; *dentibus*, means; *vulneribus*, cause, with perhaps the accessory notion of means; and *sorte*, cause and means.

4. ABLATIVE OF MEANS. — This includes the *Instrument* and all other *Means* employed.

5. ABLATIVE OF AGENT. — This designates the Person by whom any thing is done as a voluntary agent, and takes the preposition *a* or *ab*:

Occisus est a Thēbānis, *He was slain by the Thebans.*¹ Nep.

EXERCISE LXI.

I. Vocabulary.

Mūnūs, mūnērīs, <i>n.</i>	<i>reward, gift.</i>
Nātūrā, <i>ae, f.</i>	<i>nature.</i>
Pellis, pellis, <i>f.</i>	<i>skin, hide.</i>
Quōtidiānūs, ā, ūm,	<i>daily.</i>
Scythae, ārum, <i>m. plur.</i>	<i>Scythians.</i>
Triumphō, āre, āvī, ātūm,	<i>to triumph.</i>
Usūs, ūs, <i>m.</i>	<i>use.</i>
Vestiō, irē, ivī, itūm,	<i>to clothe.</i>

II. Translate into English.

1. Consul *virtūte*² laudātus est. 2. Urbs *natūrā*³ munita erat. 3. Haec urbs *arte* muniētur. 4. *Muneribus*³ delectāmur. 5. Roma Camilli *virtūte* est servāta. 6. Camillus hostes magno proelio superāvit. 7. Scipio patrem singulari *virtūte* servāvit. 8. Scipio ingenti *gloriā*⁴ triumphāvit.⁵ 9. Scythae corpōra pellibus vestiēbant.

¹ By comparing this example with those under the Rule, the second for instance, it will be seen that the Latin construction distinguishes the *person by whom* any thing is done from the *means by which* it is done, designating the former by the Ablative with *a* or *ab* (*a Thēbānis*, by the Thebans), and the latter by the Ablative without a preposition; *gloriā*, by glory.

² Ablative of Cause, according to Rule XXI.

³ Ablative of Means.

⁴ Ablative of Manner.

⁵ The privilege of entering Rome in grand triumphal procession was sometimes awarded to eminent Roman generals as they returned from victory. *Triumphāvit* here refers to such a triumph.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. Are not the fields adorned *with flowers*?¹ 2. The fields are adorned *with beautiful flowers*. 3. Have you not strengthened your memory *by use*? 4. I have strengthened my memory by daily use. 5. You will be praised for (because of) your diligence.² 6. Our pupils have been praised for their diligence. 7. The general saved the city by his valor. 8. Rome was saved by the valor of the Roman soldiers.

ABLATIVES WITH COMPARATIVES.

RULE XXIII.—Ablative with Comparatives.

417. Comparatives without QUAM are followed by the Ablative:

*Nihil est amabilius virtute,*³ *Nothing is more lovely than virtue.* Cic.
*Quid est melius bonitate,*³ *What is better than goodness?* Cic.

1. COMPARATIVES WITH QUAM⁴ are followed by the Nominative, or by the case of the corresponding noun before them:

Hibernia minor quam Britannia existimatur, *Hibernia is considered smaller than Britannia.* Caes. *Agris quam urbi*⁵ *terribilior,* *More terrible to the country than to the city.* Liv.

¹ Ablative of Means. Rule XXI.

² Ablative of Cause.

³ *Virtute* and *bonitate* are both in the Ablative, by this Rule; the former after the comparative *amabilis*, and the latter after the comparative *melius*.

⁴ *Quam* is a conjunction, meaning *than*. Conjunctions are mere connectives, used to connect words or clauses.

⁵ *Agris* and *urbi*, the one *before* and the other *after quam*, are both in the same construction, in the Dative, depending upon *terribilior* according to Rule XIV. 391.

EXERCISE LXII.

I. Vocabulary.

Argentūm, i, n.	silver.
Avāritiā ae, f.	avarice.
Bōnitās, bōnitātis, f.	goodness, excellence.
Elōquens, elōquentis,	eloquent.
Ferrūm, i, n.	iron.
Foedūs, ū, ūm,	detestable.
Prētiōsūs, ū, ūm,	valuable.
Quām, conj.	than.
Scientiā, ae, f.	knowledge.
Turrīs, turris, f.	tower.

II. Translate into English.

1. Virtus mihi¹ gloriā² est carior. 2. Patria mihi vitā² meā est carior. 3. Quid est jucundius amicitīā? 4. Quid foedius est avaritiā? 5. Aurum argento pretiosius est. 6. Anīmus corpōre est nobilior. 7. Turris altior erat quam murus.³ 8. Quid multitudīni¹ gratius quam libertas est? 9. Pater tuus est sapientior quam tu.⁴ 10. Quis eloquentior fuit quam Demosthēnes?

III. Translate into Latin.

1. Silver is more valuable than iron.² 2. Virtue is more valuable than gold. 3. Wisdom is more valuable than money. 4. Will not wisdom be more useful to you than gold? 5. Wisdom will be more useful to me than gold. 6. Goodness is more valuable than⁵ knowledge. 7. Good-

¹ See Rule XIV. 391.

² Ablative, depending upon the comparative without *quam*, according to Rule XXIII.

³ In the same case as *turris*, the corresponding noun before *quam*. It is the subject of *erat* understood.

⁴ Subject of *es* understood.

⁵ In this and the following examples use *quam*, according to 417, 1.

ness is dearer to us than glory. 8. The Romans were braver than the Gauls. 9. The soldiers were braver than the general.

ABLATIVE OF PLACE.

420. This Ablative designates

I. The PLACE IN WHICH any thing is or is done :

II. The PLACE FROM WHICH any thing proceeds, including *Source* and *Separation*.

RULE XXVI.—Ablative of Place.

421. I. The PLACE IN WHICH and the PLACE FROM WHICH are generally denoted by the Ablative with a Preposition. But

II. NAMES OF TOWNS drop the Preposition, and in the Singular of the First and Second declensions designate the PLACE IN WHICH by the Genitive :

I. Hannibal in Italiā¹ fuit, *Hannibal was in Italy*. Nep. In nostris castris, *In our camps*. Caes. In Appiā viā, *On the Appian Way*. Cic. Ab urbe proficiscitur, *He departs from the city*. Caes. Ex Africā, *From Africa*. Liv.

II. Athēnis² fuit, *He was at Athens*. Cic. Bābylōne mortuus est, *He died at Babylon*. Cic. Fūgit Cōrintho, *He fled from Corinth*. Cic. Rōmae² fuit, *He was at Rome*. Cic.

EXERCISE LXIII.

I. Vocabulary.

A, āb, prep. with abl.	from, by.
Bābylōn, Bābylōnis, f.	Babylon, the city of.

¹ In Italiā, in castris, and in viā designate the PLACE IN WHICH; while ab urbe and ex Africā designate the PLACE FROM WHICH. They are in the Ablative with a preposition.

² Athēnis, Bābylōne, and Cōrintho, being names of towns, omit the preposition; while Romae, also the name of a town, is in the Genitive, as it is in the Singular of the First declension.

Cōrinthūs, i, <i>f.</i>	<i>Corinth</i> , city in Greece.
Diōnysius, ii, <i>m.</i>	<i>Dionysius</i> , tyrant of Syracuse.
Hābitō, āre, āvī, ātūm,	<i>to dwell, reside.</i>
Hortūs, i, <i>m.</i>	<i>garden.</i>
Laetitiā, ae, <i>f.</i>	<i>joy.</i>
Lūcūs, i, <i>m.</i>	<i>grove.</i>
Rēgiō, rēgiōnis, <i>f.</i>	<i>region, territory.</i>
Sēnātōr, sēnātōris, <i>m.</i>	<i>senator.</i>
Trigintā,	<i>thirty.</i>

II. Translate into English.

1. Hannibal in *Hispaniā*¹ fuit. 2. Latīnus in *Italiā* regnāvit. 3. Latīnus in illis regionibus regnābat. 4. Cives ab urbe² fugiebant. 5. Themistōcles e Graeciā fugit. 6. Sex menses³ *Athēnis*⁴ fui. 7. Alexander *Babylōne* erat. 8. Dionysius tyrannus Syracūsis fugit. 9. Themistōcles *Athēnis* fugit. 10. *Athēnis* habitabat. 11. Romūlus *Romae*⁵ regnāvit. 12. *Romae* ingens laetitia fuit.

III. Translate into Latin.

1. Is not your father in *Italy*? 2. My father is in *Greece*. 3. Were you not in *Greece*? 4. We resided in *Greece* three years. 5. Who is in the garden? 6. My brother is in the garden. 7. The pupils were walking in the fields. 8. The nightingales are singing in the groves. 9. Your father resided many years at *Athens*. 10. Did he not reside at *Carthage*? 11. He resided four years at *Carthage*. 12. Did you not receive my letter at *Rome*? 13. I received your letter at *Corinth*.

¹ Ablative of PLACE IN WHICH, with the preposition *in*. See Rule XXXII.

² Ablative of PLACE FROM WHICH, with the preposition *ab*.

³ See Rule VIII.

⁴ In the Ablative, without a preposition, because it is the name of a town.

⁵ In the Genitive, because it is the name of a town, and is in the singular of the First declension.

ABLATIVE OF TIME.

RULE XXVIII.—Time.

426. The TIME of an Action is denoted by the Ablative:

Octogésimo anno¹ est mortuus, *He died in his eightieth year.* Cic. Vere convēnere, *They assembled in the spring.* Liv. Nātāli die suo, *On his birth-day.* Nep. Hiēne et aestāte, *In winter and summer.* Cic.

1. DESIGNATIONS OF TIME.—Any word so used as to involve the time of an action or event may be put in the ablative: *bello*, in the time of war; *pugnā*, in the time of battle; *lūdis*, at the time of the games; *mēmōriā*, in memory, i.e., in the time of one's recollection.

EXERCISE LXIV.

I. Vocabulary.

Brūtus, i, m.	<i>Brutus, a Roman patriot.</i>
Dellāgrō, āre, āvi, ātūm,	<i>to burn, be consumed.</i>
Dianā, ae, f.	<i>Diana, a goddess.</i>
Ephēsīūs, ā, ūm,	<i>Ephesian, of Ephesus.</i>
Hiems, hiēmīs, f.	<i>winter.</i>
Nātālis, ě,	<i>belonging to one's birth, natal.</i>
Nātālis diēs,	<i>birth-day.</i>
Pompēiūs, ii, m.	<i>Pompey, Roman general.</i>
Persae, ārūm, m. plur.	<i>Persians.</i>
Scribō, scribēre, scripsī, scriptūm,	<i>to write.</i>
Tempūs, tempōris, n.	<i>time.</i>

II. Translate into English.

1. Nātāli die² tuo scripsisti epistolam. 2. Eōdem die epistolam tuam accēpi.³ 3. Pompēius urbem tertio mense

¹ Anno, vere, die, hiēne, and aestāte are all in the Ablative, by this Rule.

² Ablative of Time, according to Rule XXVIII.

³ From accipio.

cepit. 4. Eōdem *die* Persae superāti sunt. 5. Pompēius illo tempore miles fuit. 6. Illo anno Diānae Ephesiae templum deflagrāvit. 7. Occāsu solis hostes fugāti sunt. 8. Illo die Brutus patriam servāvit.

III. *Translate into Latin.*

1. Were you not in Athens¹ *at that time*? 2. We were at Corinth² *at that time*. 3. Do you not reside in the city¹ *in winter*? 4. We reside in this beautiful city in the winter. 5. The city was taken at sunset. 6. Were you not in the city at that hour? 7. I was in the city at that time. 8. Were you not in Rome³ on your birth-day? 9. I was in that city on my birth-day.

SECTION VIII.

CASES WITH PREPOSITIONS.

RULE XXXII. — Cases with Prepositions.

432. The Accusative and Ablative may be used with Prepositions:

Ad *amicum*³ scripsi, *I have written to a friend*. Cic. In *cūriam*, *Into the senate-house*. Liv. In *Italiā*, *In Italy*. Nep. Pro *castris*, *Before the camp*.

433. The ACCUSATIVE is used with

Ad, adversus (adversum), ante, apud, circa, circum, circiter, cis, citra, contra, erga, extra, infra, inter, intra, juxta, ob, pēnes, per, pōne, post, praeter, prōpe, propter, sēcundum, supra, trans, ultra, versus:

Ad *urbem*, *To the city*. Cic. Adversus *deos*, *Toward the gods*. Cic.

434. The ABLATIVE is used with

A or ab (abs),	absque,	cōram,	cum,	de,
e or ex,	prae,	pro,	sine,	tēnus:

¹ Ablative of Place. See Rule XXVI.

² Genitive of Place. See Rule XXVI. II.

³ The Accusative *amicum* is here used with the preposition *ad*; *curiam*, with *in*; the Ablative *Italiā*, with *in*. See 435, 1.

Ab urbe, *From the city.* Cacs. Cōram conventu, *In the presence of the assembly.* Nep.

435. The ACCUSATIVE or ABLATIVE is used with

In, sub, subter, sūper:

In Asiam prōfūgit, *He fled into Asia.* Cic. Hannibal in Italiā fuit, *Hannibal was in Italy.* Nep.

1. *In* and *Sub* take the Accusative in answer to the question *whither*, the Ablative in answer to *where*: In Asiam, (whither?) *into Asia*; In Italiā, (where?) *in Italy*.

EXERCISE LXV.

I. Vocabulary.

Adversūs, <i>prep. with acc.</i>	<i>against.</i>
Dimicō, arē, avī, ūtūm,	<i>to fight.</i>
Pēr, <i>prep. with acc.</i>	<i>of, through.</i>
Prospērē, <i>adv.</i>	<i>successfully.</i>
Prōvocō, arē, avī, ūtūm,	<i>to challenge.</i>

II. Translate into English.

1. Lacedaemonii hostes ad *proelium* provocābant. 2. Scipio contra *Hannōnem*, ducem Carthaginiensium, prospere pugnat. 3. Caesar adversus Pompēium dimicāvit. 4. Veritas per se¹ mihi grata est. 5. Virtus per se laudabilis est. 6. Persae a *Graecis*² superāti sunt. 7. Cicero de *amicitiā* scripsit.

III. Translate into Latin.

1. Will not the army be led back to *the city*? 2. It has been led back to *the city*. 3. Will you not write to me? 4. I will write to you. 5. Friendship is valuable of itself. 6. Have you not received five letters from *me*? 7. I have received four letters from *you*. 8. I have received two letters from your brother.

¹ *Per se*, literally *through itself*: render *in itself* or *of itself*.

² *A Graecis*, by the Greeks. See 414, 5.

SUGGESTIONS TO THE LEARNER.

I. THE preparation of a Reading Lesson in Latin involves,

1. A knowledge of the Meaning of the Latin.
2. A knowledge of the Structure of the Latin Sentences.
3. A translation into English.

MEANING OF THE LATIN.

II. Remember that almost every inflected word in a Latin sentence requires the use of both the Dictionary and the Grammar to ascertain its meaning.

The Dictionary gives the meaning of the word, without reference to its Grammatical properties of *case, number, mood, tense*, etc.; and the Grammar, the meaning of the endings which mark these properties. The Dictionary will give the meaning of *mensa*, a table, but not of *mensarum*, of tables: the Grammar alone will give the force of the ending *arum*.

III. Make yourself so familiar with all the endings of inflection, with their exact form and force, whether in declension or conjugation, that you will not only readily distinguish the different parts of speech from each other, but also the different forms of the same word, with their exact and distinctive force.

IV. In taking up a Latin sentence,

1. Notice carefully the endings of the several words, and thus determine which words are *nouns*, which *verbs*, etc.
2. Observe the force of each ending, and thus determine *case, number, voice, mood, tense*, etc.

This will be found to be a very important step toward the mastery of the sentence. By this means, you will discover not only the relation of the words to each other, but also an important part of their meaning, — that which they derive from their endings.

V. The key to the meaning of any simple sentence (345, I.) will be found in the simple subject and predicate; i.e., in the Nominative and its Verb. Hence, in looking out the sentence, observe the following order. Take

1. The Subject, or Nominative.

The ending will, in most instances, enable you to distinguish this from all other words, except the adjectives which agree with it. These may be looked out at the same time with the subject.

Sometimes the subject is not expressed, but only implied, in the ending of the verb. It may then be readily supplied, as it is always a pronoun of such person and number as the verb indicates: as, *audio*, I hear, the ending *io* showing that the subject is *ego*; *auditis*, you hear, the ending *itis* showing that the subject is *vos*.

2. The Verb, with Predicate Noun or Adjective, if any.

This will be readily known by the ending. Now, combining this with the Subject, you will have an outline of the sentence. All the other words must now be associated with these two parts.

3. The Modifiers of the Subject; i.e., adjectives agreeing with it, nominatives in apposition with it, genitives dependent upon it, etc.

But perhaps some of these have already been looked out in the attempt to ascertain the subject.

In looking out these words, bear in mind the meaning of the subject to which they belong. This will greatly aid you in selecting from the dictionary the true meaning in the passage before you.

4. The Modifiers of the Verb, i.e. (1) Oblique cases, accusatives, datives, etc., dependent upon it, and (2) Adverbs qualifying it.

Bear in mind all the while the force of the case and the meaning of the verb, that you may be able to select for each word the true meaning in the passage before you.

VI. In complex and compound sentences (345, II., III.), discover first the connectives which unite the several members, and then proceed with each member as with a simple sentence.

VII. In the use of Dictionary and Vocabulary, remember that you are not to look for the particular form which occurs in the sentence, but for the Nom. Sing. of nouns, adjectives, and pronouns, and for the First Pers. Sing. Pres. Indic. Act. of verbs. Therefore,

1. In Pronouns, make yourself so familiar with their declension, that any oblique case will at once suggest the Nom. Sing.

If *vobis* occurs, you must remember that the Nom. Sing. is *tu*.

2. In Nouns and Adjectives, make yourself so familiar with the case-endings, that you will be able to drop that of the given case, and substitute for it that of the Nom. Sing.

Thus *mensibus*; stem *mens*, Nom. Sing. *mensis*, which you will find in the Vocabulary. So *urbem, urb, urbs*.

3. In Verbs, change the ending of the given form into that of the First Pers. Sing. of the Pres. Indic. Act.

Thus *amābat*; stem *am*, First Pers. Sing. Pres. Indic. Act. *amo*, which you will find in the Vocabulary. So *amavērunt*; First Pers. Perf. *amāvī*, Perf. stem *amav*, Verb stem *am*; *amo*.

To illustrate the steps recommended in the preceding suggestions, we add the following

Model.

VIII. Themistōcles imperātor servitūte totam Graeciam liberāvit.

1. Without knowing the meaning of the words, you will discover from their forms,

1) That *Themistōcles* and *imperātor* are probably nouns in the Nom. Sing.

2) That *servitūte* is a noun in the Abl. Sing.

3) That *totam* and *Graeciam* are either nouns or adjectives in the Accus. Sing.

4) That *liberāvit* is a verb in the Act. voice, Indic. mood, Perf. tense, Third Person, Singular number.

2. Now, turning to the Vocabulary for the meaning of the words, you will learn,

1) That *Themistocles* is the name of an eminent Athenian general: **THEMISTOCLES.**

2) That *libéro*, for which you must look, not for *liberavit*, means *to liberate*: **LIBERATED.**

Themistocles liberated.

3) That *imperátor* means *commander*: **THE COMMANDER.**

Themistocles the commander liberated.

4) That *Graeciam* is the name of a country: **GREECE.**

Themistocles the commander liberated Greece.

5) That *totus* means *the whole, all*: **ALL.**

Themistocles the commander liberated all Greece.

6) That *servitus* means *servitude*: **FROM SERVITUDE.**

Themistocles the commander liberated all Greece from servitude.

STRUCTURE OF THE LATIN SENTENCE.

IX. The structure of a sentence is best shown by *analyzing*¹ it, and by *parsing* the words which compose it.

Parsing.

XVII.² In parsing a word,

1. Name the Part of Speech to which it belongs.

2. Inflect³ it, if capable of inflection.

3. Give its gender, number, case, voice, mood, tense, person, etc.⁴

4. Give its Syntax, and the Rule for it.⁵

TRANSLATION.

XIX. In translating, render as literally as possible without doing violence to the English.

¹ It has not been thought advisable to enter upon the subject of *analysis* at this early stage of the course. That will be presented in the Reader, which follows this work.

² These suggestions are taken, without change, from the Reader. Accordingly, the numerals are made to correspond to those in that work.

³ Inflect; i.e., decline, compare, or conjugate.

⁴ That is, such of these properties as it possesses.

⁵ For Models for Parsing, see pp. 16, 22, 24, 33, 55, 57, 59, 66, 71, and 73.

LATIN-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

For Explanation of Abbreviations and References, see p. ix.

A.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>A, <i>ab</i>, prep. with <i>abl.</i> From, by.</p> <p>Accipiō, accipere, accipi, acceptum.
To receive.</p> <p>Acē, acris, acere. Sharp, severe, valiant.</p> <p>Aciēs, aciēs, f. Order of battle, battle-array, army.</p> <p>Ad, prep. with <i>acc.</i> To, towards, near.</p> <p>Administrō, are, avi, atum. To administer, manage.</p> <p>Admōnō, admōnere, admōni, admōnitum. To admonish.</p> <p>Adventus, us, m. Arrival, approach.</p> <p>Adversus, prep. with <i>acc.</i> Against.</p> <p>Aedificō, are, avi, atum. To build.</p> <p>Aestas, aestatis, f. Summer.</p> <p>Agēr, agrī, m. Field, land.</p> <p>Aggēr, aggeris, m. Mound, rampart.</p> <p>Agis, Agidis, m. Agis, a king of Sparta.</p> <p>Albanus, ū, um. Alban.</p> <p>Alexandēr, Alexandri, m. Alexander, the Great.</p> <p>Aliquis, aliquis, aliquis or aliquod.
Some, some one. See 191.</p> <p>Altus, ū, um. High, lofty.</p> <p>Amans, amantis. Loving, fond of.</p> | <p>Ambulō, are, avi, atum. To walk.</p> <p>Amicitia, ac, f. Friendship.</p> <p>Amicus, ū, um. Friendly.</p> <p>Amicus, i, m. Friend.</p> <p>Amnis, amnis, m. River.</p> <p>Amō, are, avi, atum. To love.</p> <p>Amōr, amoris, m. Love.</p> <p>Ampliō, are, avi, atum. To enlarge.</p> <p>Ancus, i, m. Ancus, a Roman king.</p> <p>Animāl, animalis, n. Animal.</p> <p>Animus, i, m. Soul, mind, passion, disposition.</p> <p>Annulus, i, m. Ring.</p> <p>Annus, i, m. Year.</p> <p>Antē, prep. with <i>acc.</i> Before.</p> <p>Antiquus, ū, um. Ancient.</p> <p>Apis, apis, f. Bee.</p> <p>Appellō, are, avi, atum. To call.</p> <p>Appētens, appetentis. Desiring, striving for.</p> <p>Apud, prep. with <i>acc.</i> In the presence of, near, before, among.</p> <p>Apulia, ae, f. Apulia, a country in Italy.</p> <p>Arabs, Arabis, m and f. Arab, an Arab.</p> <p>Arctē, adv. Closely, soundly.</p> <p>Argentum, i, n. Silver.</p> <p>Arō, arare, aravi, aratum. To plough.</p> |
|--|---|

- Arrōgantiā, ac, *f.* *Arrogance.*
 Ars, artīs, *f.* *Art, skill.*
 Artāxerxēs, īs, *m.* *Artaxerxes, a Persian king.*
 Arx, arcīs, *f.* *Citadel, fortress.*
 Athēnac, ārūm, *f. plur.* *Athens, the capital of Attica.*
 Athēniēnsīs, ē. *Athenian.*
 Athēniēnsīs, īs, *m. and f.* *Athenian, an Athenian.*
 Atticūs, ī, *m.* *Atticus, a Roman name.*
 Audiō, irē, ivī, itūm. *To hear.*
 Auditōr, auditōris, *m.* *Hearer, auditor.*
 Aureūs, ā, ūm. *Golden.*
 Aurūm, ī, *n.* *Gold.*
 Avāritiā, ac, *f.* *Avarice.*
 Avīdūs, ā, ūm. *Desirous of, eager for.*
 Avis, avis, *f.* *Bird.*
- B.*
- Bābŷlōn, Bābŷlōnis, *f.* *Babylon, the celebrated capital of the Assyrian Empire, on the banks of the Euphrates.*
 Beātūs, ā, ūm. *Happy, blessed.*
 Bellūm, ī, *n.* *War, warfare.*
 Bēnē, *adv.* *Well.*
 Bēnignē, *adv.* *Kindly.*
 Bōnītās, bōnītātīs, *f.* *Goodness, excellence.*
 Bōnūs, ā, ūm. *Good.*
 Brēvis, ē. *Short, brief.*
 Brūtūs, ī, *m.* *Brutus, a celebrated Roman patriot.*
- C.*
- Caesār, Caesāris, *m.* *Cæsar, a celebrated Roman commander.*
 Caiūs, ii, *m.* *Caius, a proper name.*
- Cāmīllūs, ī, *m.* *Camillus, a Roman general.*
 Campūs, ī, *m.* *Plain.*
 Cānis, cānis, *m. and f.* *Dog.*
 Cantō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. *To sing.*
 Cantūs, ūs, *m.* *Singing, song.*
 Cāpiō, cāpērē, cēpi, captūm. *To take, capture.*
 Cāpūt, cāpītīs, *n.* *Head, capital.*
 Carmēn, carminīs, *n.* *Song, poem, verse.*
 Carthāgīniēnsīs, ē. *Carthaginian.*
 Carthāgīniēnsīs, īs, *m. and f.* *A Carthaginian.*
 Carthāgō, Carthāgīnis, *f.* *Carthage, a city of Northern Africa.*
 Carthāgō Nōvā. *New Carthage, Carthagena, a city of Spain.*
 Cārūs, ā, ūm. *Dear.*
 Cātō, Cātōnis, *m.* *Cato, a distinguished Roman.*
 Centūm. *One hundred. See 175, 2.*
 Certāmēn, certāmīnis, *n.* *Contest, strife, battle.*
 Cibūs, ī, *m.* *Food.*
 Cicēro, Cicēronīs, *m.* *Cicero, the celebrated Roman orator.*
 Cīvilīs, ē. *Civil.*
 Cīvis, cīvis, *m. and f.* *Citizen.*
 Cīvītās, cīvītātīs, *f.* *State, city.*
 Clārūs, ā, ūm. *Renowned, distinguished, illustrious.*
 Classīs, classīs, *f.* *Fleet, navy.*
 Coercēō, coercērē, coercuī, coercētūm. *To check.*
 Cōlō, cōlērē, cōluī, cultūm. *To practise, cultivate.*
 Commūnis, ē. *Common.*
 Condemnō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. *To condemn.*
 Condītōr, condītōris, *m.* *Founder.*
 Conjux, conjūgīs, *m. and f.* *Wife, husband, spouse.*

Cōnōn, Cōnōnīs, *n.* *Conon*, an Athenian general.
 Conscientiā, *ac, f.* *Consciousness.*
 Consiliūm, *ii, n.* *Design, plan.*
 Conspectūs, *ūs, m.* *Sight, view, presence.*
 Consūl, consūlīs, *m.* *Consul.*
 Contrā, *prep. with acc.* *Against, opposite to, contrary to.*
 Convocō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. *To assemble, call together.*
 Cōrīnthūs, *i, f.* *Corinth, city in Greece.*
 Corneliūs, *ii, m.* *Cornelius, a Roman name.*
 Cōrōnā, *ac, f.* *Crown.*
 Corpūs, corpōrīs, *n.* *Body, person.*
 Creō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. *To create, make, appoint, elect.*
 Crūdēlīs, *ē.* *Cruel.*
 Crūdūs, *ū, ūm.* *Unripe.*
 Culpō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. *To blame.*
 Cūm, *prep. with abl.* *With.*
 Cūpīdūs, *ū, ūm.* *Desirous of.*
 Cūrēs, Cūrīam, *m. plur.* *Cures, a Sabine town.*
 Custōdiō, īrē, īvī, itūm. *To guard.*
 Custōs, custōdīs, *m. and f.* *Keeper, guard.*

D.

Dē, *prep. with abl.* *Concerning.*
 Dēbeō, dēberē, dēbui, dēbitūm. *To owe.*
 Dēcēm. *Ten.* See 175.
 Dēcīmūs, *ū, ūm.* *Tenth.*
 Dēfectiō, dēfectiōnīs, *f.* *Eclipse.*
 Dēflāgrō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. *To burn, be consumed.*
 Dēlectō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. *To delight, please.*
 Dēmārātūs, *i, m.* *Demaratus, a Corinthian.*

Dēmōsthēnēs, *īs, m.* *Demosthenes, the celebrated Athenian orator.*
 Diānā, *ac, f.* *Diana, the goddess of the chase.*
 Dicō, dicērē, dixī, dictūm. *To say, speak, tell.*
 Diēs, diēi, *m.* *Day.* See 119, note.
 Diligens, diligētīs. *Diligent.*
 Diligentīa, *ac, f.* *Diligence.*
 Dīmīcō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. *To fight.*
 Diōnysiūs, *ii, m.* *Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse.*
 Discipulūs, *i, m.* *Pupil.*
 Disertē, *adv.* *Clearly, eloquently.*
 Displīcēō, displīcērē, displīcui, displīcītūm. *To displease.*
 Divīnūs, *ū, ūm.* *Divine.*
 Dōlōr, dōlōrīs, *m.* *Pain, grief, suffering.*
 Dōnō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. *To give, present.*
 Dōnūm, *i, n.* *Gift.*
 Dormiō, irē, īvī, itūm. *To sleep.*
 Dracō, Dracōnīs, *m.* *Draco, an Athenian lawgiver.*
 Dūcentī, *ac, ū.* *Two hundred.*
 Ducō, ducērē, duxī, ductūm. *To lead.*
 Dulcīs, *ē.* *Sweet, pleasant.*
 Duō, *ac, ū.* *Two.* See 176.
 Dūplīcō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. *To double, increase.*
 Dux, dūcīs, *m. and f.* *Leader, general.*

E.

E, ex, *prep. with abl.* *From.*
 Ebriētās, ēbriētātīs, *f.* *Drunkness.*
 Eductō, edūcērē, eduxī, eductūm. *To lead forth, lead out.*
 Effūgiō, effūgērē, effūgi, effūgītūm. *To escape.*
 Egō, *mei. I.* See 184.

- Egrēgiūs, ā, ūm. *Distinguished.*
 Egrēgiē, *adv. Excellently.*
 Elēphantūs, ī, m. *Elephant.*
 Elōquens, elōquentis. *Eloquent.*
 Elōquentiā, ae, f. *Eloquence.*
 Ephēsiūs, ā, ūm. *Ephesian, of Ephesus.*
 Epirūs, ī, f. *Epirus, a country in Greece.*
 Epistolā, ae, f. *Letter.*
 Erūdiō, irē, ivi, itūm. *To instruct, refine, educate.*
 Erūditūs, ā, ūm. *Learned, instructed in.*
 Ex, *prep. with abl. From.*
 Exerceō, exercērē, exereui, exercitūm. *To exercise, train.*
 Exercitūs, ūs, m. *Army.*
 Expugnō, arē, avi, atūm. *To take, take by storm.*
 Exspectō, arē, avi, atūm. *To await, expect.*
 Exsul, exsulis, m. and f. *Exile.*
- F.**
- Faciēs, faciēi, f. *Face, appearance.*
 Ferrūm, ī, n. *Iron.*
 Fertilis, ē. *Fertile.*
 Fidēlitās, fidēlitātis, f. *Fidelity, faithfulness.*
 Fidēs, fidei, f. *Faith, fidelity.*
 Fidūs, ā, ūm. *Faithful.*
 Filiā, ae, f. *Daughter.*
 Filiūs, ii, m. *Son.*
 Finiō, irē, ivi, itūm. *To finish, bring to a close.*
 Finis, finis, m. *Limit, territory.*
 Firmō, arē, avi, atūm. *To strengthen, confirm.*
 Flāminius, ii, m. *Flaminius, a Roman general.*
 Flōs, flōris, m. *Flower.*
 Foedūs, ā, ūm. *Detestable.*
- Fons, fontis, m. *Fountain.*
 Fortis, ē. *Brave.*
 Fortitēr, *adv. Bravely.*
 Fortitūdō, fortitūdinis, f. *Bravery, fortitude.*
 Fossā, ae, f. *Ditch, moat.*
 Frāter, frātris, m. *Brother.*
 Fruētūs, ūs, m. *Fruit, produce, income.*
 Frūmentūm, ī, n. *Corn, grain.*
 Fūgā, ae, f. *Flight.*
 Fūgiō, fūgērē, fūgi, fūgitūm. *To flee, fly, run away.*
 Fūgō, arē, avi, atūm. *To rout, drive away.*
 Fūnestūs, ā, ūm. *Destructive.*
 Fūrōr, fūrōris, m. *Madness, insanity.*
- G.**
- Gallūs, ī, m. *Gallus, a proper name.*
 Gallūs, ī, m. *Gaul, a Gaul, an inhabitant of ancient Gaul, embracing modern France.*
 Gemmā, ae, f. *Gem.*
 Gēnēr, gēnēri, m. *Son-in-law.*
 Gens, gentis, f. *Race.*
 Germāniā, ae, f. *Germany.*
 Glādiūs, ii, m. *Sword.*
 Glōbōsus, ā, ūm. *Spherical.*
 Glōriā, ae, f. *Glory.*
 Graeciā, ae, f. *Greece.*
 Graecūs, ā, ūm. *Grecian, Greek.*
 Graecūs, ī, m. *Greek, a Greek.*
 Grātiā, ae, f. *Favor, gratitude, thanks.*
 Grātūs, ā, ūm. *Acceptable, pleasing.*
 Grex, grēgis, m. *Herd, flock.*
- II.**
- Hābeō, habērē, habui, habitūm. *To have, hold.*
 Hābitō, arē, avi, atūm. *To dwell, reside.*

Hannibāl, Hannibālīs, *m.* *Hannibal*, a celebrated Carthaginian general.
 Hannō, Hannōnīs, *m.* *Hanno*, a Carthaginian general.
 Hastā, *ae, f.* *Spear.*
 Hæc, hæc, hęc. *This.*
 Hiems, hiēmīs, *f.* *Winter.*
 Hirundō, hirundīnīs, *f.* *Swallow.*
 Hispaniā, *ae, f.* *Spain.*
 Hispanūs, *i, m.* *A Spaniard.*
 Hōmērīs, *i, m.* *Homer*, the celebrated Grecian poet.
 Hōmō, hōmīnīs, *m.* *Man.*
 Hōnōr, hōnōrīs, *m.* *Honor.*
 Hōrā, *ae, f.* *Hour.*
 Hostīs, hostīs, *m. and f.* *Enemy.*

I.

Idēm, eādēm, idēm. *Same, the same.* See 186.
 Ignorō, arē, avi, atum. *To be ignorant of, not to know.*
 Illē, illā, illud. *That, he, she, it.* See 186.
 Illustrō, arē, avi, atum. *To illustrate, illumine.*
 Imāgō, imāgīnīs, *f.* *Image, picture.*
 Impātiens, impātīentīs. *Impatient.*
 Impērātōr, impērātōrīs, *m.* *Commander.*
 Impēriūm, *ii, n.* *Reign, power, government.*
 Impētūs, ūs, *m.* *Attack.*
 Imprōbitās, imprōbitātīs, *f.* *Wickedness.*
 In, *prep. with acc. and abl.* *Into, in, within.*
 Incertūs, ā, ūm. *Uncertain.*
 Indicō, indicērē, indicī, indictum. *To declare.*
 Infestō, arē, avi, atum. *To infest.*
 Ingens, ingentīs. *Huge, large, great.*

Innocens, innocentīs. *Innocent.*
 Insāniā, *ae, f.* *Insanity.*
 Insulā, *ae, f.* *Island.*
 Intēr, *prep. with acc.* *Between, among, in the midst of.*
 Intrō, arē, avi, atum. *To enter.*
 Inventōr, inventōrīs, *m.* *Inventor.*
 Invitō, arē, avi, atum. *To invite.*
 Ipsē, ipsā, ipsūm. *Self, he, himself.* See 186.
 Is, eā, id. *That, he, she, it.*
 Istē, istā, istud. *That, such.* See 186.
 Italiā, *ae, f.* *Italy.*

J.

Jaciō, jacērē, jeci, jactum. *To cast, throw, hurl.*
 Jām, *adv.* *Now, already.*
 Jucundūs, ā, ūm. *Delightful, pleasant.*
 Jūdex, jūdicīs, *m. and f.* *Judge.*
 Jungō, jungērē, junxi, junctum. *To join.*
 Justitiā, *ae, f.* *Justice.*
 Justūs, ā, ūm. *Upright, just.*
 Jūvēnīs, jūvēnīs, *m. and f.* *A youth, young man.*
 Jūventūs, jūventūtīs, *f.* *Youth, a youth, a young person.*

L.

Lābōr, lābōrīs, *m.* *Labor.*
 Lābōrō, arē, avi, atum. *To strive for, labor, work.*
 Lācēdaemōniūs, *ii, m.* *Spartan, a Spartan, inhabitant of Sparta in Greece.*
 Laetitiā, *ae, f.* *Joy.*
 Lāpis, lāpīdīs, *m.* *Stone.*
 Lātīnē, *adv.* *In Latin.*
 Lātīnūs, *i, m.* *Latinus, a Latin king.*
 Lātūs, ā, ūm. *Broad.*

Laudābilis, ē. <i>Praiseworthy, laudable.</i>	Mensū, ac, f. <i>Table.</i>
Laudō, arē, avi, ūtūm. <i>To praise.</i>	Mensis, mensis, m. <i>Month.</i>
Laus, laudis, f. <i>Praise.</i>	Mercēs, mercēdis, f. <i>Reward.</i>
Lāviniā, ac, f. <i>Lavinia, a proper name.</i>	Mercō, mērcōrē, mēruī, mēritūm. <i>To deserve, merit.</i>
Lēgātio, lēgatiōnis, f. <i>Embassy.</i>	Metis, ū, ūm. <i>My. See 185.</i>
Lēgātūs, ī, m. <i>Ambassador.</i>	Milēs, militis, m. <i>Soldier.</i>
Lēgiō, lēgiōnis, f. <i>Legion, a body of soldiers.</i>	Miltiādēs, is, m. <i>Miltiades, an Athenian general.</i>
Lēgō, lēgērē, lēgī, lectūm. <i>To choose, appoint.</i>	Mōdestiā, ac, f. <i>Modesty.</i>
Lēō, leōnis, m. <i>Lion.</i>	Mōncō, mōncōrē, mōnuī, mōnitūm. <i>To advise.</i>
Lētālis, ē. <i>Mortal, deadly.</i>	Mons, montis, m. <i>Mountain.</i>
Lex, lēgis, f. <i>Law.</i>	Monstrō, arē, avi, ūtūm. <i>To show, point out.</i>
Libēr, libri, m. <i>Book.</i>	Mōrā, ac, f. <i>Delay.</i>
Libērō, arē, avi, ūtūm. <i>To liberate.</i>	Mors, mortis, f. <i>Death.</i>
Libertās, libertātis, f. <i>Liberty.</i>	Multitūdō, multitūdinis, f. <i>Multitude.</i>
Longūs, ū, ūm. <i>Long.</i>	Multūs, ū, ūm. <i>Much, many.</i>
Lūcis, ī, m. <i>Grove.</i>	Mundūs, ī, m. <i>World, universe.</i>
Lūnā, ac, f. <i>Moon.</i>	Mūniō, irē, ivi, itūm. <i>To fortify, defend.</i>
Luseīniā, ac, f. <i>Nightingale.</i>	Mūnūs, mūnērīs, n. <i>Gift, present.</i>
Lux, lūcis, f. <i>Light.</i>	Mūrūs, ī, m. <i>Wall.</i>
Luxūriā, ac, f. <i>Luxury.</i>	Mūtātiō, mūtātiōnis, f. <i>Change, phase.</i>
Ljēurgūs, ī, m. <i>Lycurgus, a Spartan lawgiver.</i>	
Ljysandēr, Ljysandri, m. <i>Lysander, a Spartan general.</i>	
M.	
Mācēdōniā, ac, f. <i>Macedonia, Macedonia, a country of Northern Greece.</i>	Nātālis, ē. <i>Belonging to one's birth, natal.</i>
Māgistr, māgistrī, m. <i>Master, teacher.</i>	Nātālis diēs. <i>Birth-day.</i>
Magnōpērē, adv. <i>Greatly.</i>	Nātūrā, ac, f. <i>Nature.</i>
Magnūs, ū, ūm. <i>Great, large.</i>	Nāvālis, ē. <i>Naval.</i>
Mālūm, ī, n. <i>Evil.</i>	Nāvīgō, arē, avi, ūtūm. <i>To sail to.</i>
Mārcellūs, ī, m. <i>Marcellus, a celebrated Roman general.</i>	Nāvīs, nāvīs, f. <i>Ship.</i>
Mārē, mārīs, n. <i>Sea.</i>	Nēcēssāriūs, ū, ūm. <i>Necessary.</i>
Mātēr, mātēris, f. <i>Mother.</i>	Nēcēssitās, nēcēssitātis, f. <i>Necessity.</i>
Mātūrūs, ū, ūm. <i>Ripe.</i>	Nēpōs, nēpōtis, m. <i>Grandson.</i>
Mēmōriā, ac, f. <i>Memory.</i>	Nōbilis, ē. <i>Noble.</i>
	Nōmcn, nōminīs, n. <i>Name.</i>
	Nōmīnō, arē, avi, ūtūm. <i>To call, name.</i>

N.

Nōn, adv. Not.

Nonnē, interrog. part. Expects the answer, Yes. See 346, II., 2.

Nostēr, nostrā, nostrūm. Our, our own, ours.

Nōvītās, nōvītātis, f. Novelty.

Nōvūs, ū, ūm. New.

Nox, noctis, f. Night.

Nūbēs, nūbīs, f. Cloud.

Nūm, interrog. part. Expects the answer, No. See 346, II., 1.

Nūmā, ac, m. Numa, a Roman king.

Nūmērūs, ī, m. Number, quantity.

Nummūs, ī, m. Money, a piece of money, a coin.

Nuntio, arē, avi, atum. To proclaim, announce.

O.

Obsēs, obsidīs, m. and f. Hostage.

Occāsūs, ūs, m. Setting, going down.

Oceupō, arē, avi, atum. To occupy, take possession of.

Octāvūs, ū, ūm. Eighth.

Octō. Eight. See 175, 2.

Octōgintā. Eighty. See 175, 2.

Ocūlūs, ī, m. Eye.

Odiōsūs, ū, ūm. Odious, hateful.

Omnīs, ē. All, every, whole.

Oppidūm, ī, n. Town, city.

Oppugnō, arē, avi, atum. To besiege, take by storm.

Optō, arē, avi, atum. To wish for, desire.

Opulentūs, ū, ūm. Rich, opulent.

Opūs, ōpēris, n. Work.

Orātiō, orationis, f. Oration, speech.

Oratōr, oratoris, m. Orator.

Orbīs, orbis, m. Circle.

Orbis terrarūm. The world.

Ornō, arē, avi, atum. To adorn, be an ornament to.

Ovis, ovīs, f. Sheep.

P.

Pārens, parentis, m. and f. Parent. Pāreō, pārērē, pārui, pārtūm. To obey.

Pars, partis, f. Part, portion.

Parvūs, ū, ūm. Small.

Passēr, passeris, m. Sparrow.

Pastōr, pastoris, m. Shepherd.

Pātēr, patris, m. Father.

Pātriā, ac, f. Native country, country.

Paulūs, ī, m. Paulus, a Roman consul.

Pax, pacis, f. Peace.

Pēcūniā, ac, f. Money.

Pellis, pellis, f. Skin, hide.

Pēr, prep. with acc. Of, through.

Pērāgrō, arē, avi, atum. To wander through.

Pēritūs, ū, ūm. Skilled in.

Persā, ac, m. A Persian.

Pēs, pedis, m. Foot.

Philippūs, ī, m. Philip, king of Macedon.

Philōsōphiā, ac, f. Philosophy.

Philōsōphūs, ī, m. Philosopher.

Piētās, pietatis, f. Filial affection, piety, duty.

Pirātā, ac, m. Pirate.

Piscis, piscis, m. Fish.

Pisistrātūs, ī, m. Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens.

Plāceō, placērē, placui, placitūm. To please.

Plēnūs, ū, ūm. Full.

Poenūs, ū, ūm. Carthaginian.

Poenus, ī, m. A Carthaginian.

Pōmūm, ī, n. Fruit.

Pompiliūs, ii, m. Pompilius, a Roman name.

Pompēiūs, ii, m. Pompey, a celebrated Roman general.

Pondūs, ponderis, n. Weight, mass.

- Portūs, ūs, *m.* *Port, harbor.*
 Post, *prep. with acc. After.*
 Pōtens, pōtentis. *Powerful, able.*
 Praebō, praebēre, praebui, praebitum. *To show, furnish, give.*
 Praeceptōr, praepceptōris, *m.* *Teacher, instructor.*
 Praeceptum, i, *n.* *Rule, precept.*
 Praeclarus, ū, ūm. *Renowned, distinguished.*
 Praedicō, praedicēre, praedixi, praedictum. *To predict, foretell.*
 Praemium, ii, *n.* *Reward.*
 Pratum, i, *n.* *Meadow.*
 Pretiosus, ū, ūm. *Valuable.*
 Primus, ū, ūm. *First.*
 Principium, ii, *n.* *Beginning.*
 Pro, *prep. with abl. In behalf of, for.*
 Proclium, ii, *n.* *Battle.*
 Prosperē, *adv. Successfully.*
 Provocō, arē, avi, atum. *To challenge.*
 Prudentia, ae, *f.* *Prudence.*
 Publius, ii, *m.* *Publius, a Roman name.*
 Puella, ae, *f.* *Girl.*
 Puēr, puēri, *m.* *Boy.*
 Pugnā, ae, *f.* *Battle.*
 Pugnō, arē, avi, atum. *To fight.*
 Pulchēr, pulchra, pulchrum. *Beautiful.*
 Punicus, ū, ūm. *Carthaginian, Punic.*
 Pyrrhus, i, *m.* *Pyrrhus, a king of Epirus.*
- Q.
- Quam, *conj. Than.*
 Quartus, ū, ūm. *Fourth.*
 Quattuor. *Four. See 175, 2.*
 Qui, quae, quod, *rel. pronoun. Who, which, what. See 187.*
- Quinquaginta. *Fifty. See 175, 2*
 Quinquē. *Five. See 175, 2.*
 Quintus, ū, ūm. *Fifth.*
 Quis, quae, quid? *interrog. pronoun. Who, which, what? See 188.*
 Quivis, quaevis, quodvis, or quidvis, *indef. pronoun. Whoever, whatever. See 191.*
 Quotidianus, ū, ūm. *Daily.*
 Quotidie, *adv. Daily.*
- R.
- Ramus, i, *m.* *Branch.*
 Ratio, rationis, *f.* *Reason.*
 Rectē, *adv. Rightly.*
 Rectum, i, *n.* *Right, rectitude.*
 Reducō, reducere, reduxi, reductum. *To lead back.*
 Regina, ae, *f.* *Queen.*
 Regio, regionis, *f.* *Region, territory.*
 Regulus, i, *m.* *Regulus, a Roman general.*
 Regno, arē, avi, atum. *To reign.*
 Regnum, i, *n.* *Kingdom, royal authority.*
 Regō, regere, rexī, rectum. *To rule.*
 Renovo, arē, avi, atum. *To renew.*
 Res, rei, *f.* *Thing, affair.*
 Res publica. *Republic.*
 Revoco, arē, avi, atum. *To recall.*
 Rex, regis, *m.* *King.*
 Rhenus, i, *m.* *Rhine.*
 Roma, ae, *f.* *Rome.*
 Romanus, ū, ūm. *Roman.*
 Romanus, i, *m.* *Roman, a Roman.*
 Romulus, i, *m.* *Romulus, the founder of Rome.*
- S.
- Saguntum, i, *n.* *Saguntum, a town in Spain.*

- Sälüs, sälütis, *f.* *Safety.*
 Sälütaris, *ë.* *Beneficial, salutary, advantageous.*
 Sälütö, ärë, ävi, ätüm. *To salute.*
 Sanctüs, ä, üm. *Holy, sacred.*
 Säpiens, säpientis. *Wise.*
 Säpientër, *adv.* *Wisely.*
 Säpientiä, *ac, f.* *Wisdom.*
 Schölä, *ac, f.* *School.*
 Scientiä, *ac, f.* *Knowledge.*
 Scipiö, Scipiönis, *m.* *Scipio, a distinguished Roman.*
 Seribö, seribërë, scripsi, scriptüm. *To write.*
 Seythae, ärüm, *m. plur.* *The Scythians.*
 Sëcundüs, ä, üm. *Second, favorable.*
 Sempër, *adv.* *Always, ever.*
 Sënätör, sënätöris, *m.* *Senator.*
 Sënätüs, üs, *m.* *Senate.*
 Sënectüs, sënectütis, *f.* *Old age.*
 Sensüs, üs, *m.* *Feeling, perception, sense.*
 Sententiä, *ac, f.* *Opinion.*
 Sermö, sermönis, *m.* *Discourse, conversation.*
 Serviö, irë, ivi, itüm. *To serve.*
 Serviüs, ii, *m.* *Servius, a Roman proper name.*
 Servö, ärë, ävi, ätüm. *To preserve, keep, save.*
 Servüs, i, *m.* *Slave.*
 Sex. *Six.* See 175, 2.
 Siciliä, *ac, f.* *Sicily.*
 Silentiüm, ii, *n.* *Silence.*
 Similis, *ë.* *Like.*
 Singuläris, *ë.* *Remarkable, singular.*
 Söcër, söcëri, *m.* *Father-in-law.*
 Söciüs, ii, *m.* *Ally, associate.*
 Söcrütës, is, *m.* *Socrates, the celebrated Athenian philosopher.*
 Söl, sölis, *m.* *Sun.*
 Sölön, Sölönis, *m.* *Solon, an Athenian legislator.*
 Sölüm, i, *n.* *Soil.*
 Spartä, *ac, f.* *Sparta, capital of Laconia.*
 Spëciës, spëciëi, *f.* *Appearance.*
 Spërö, ärë, ävi, ätüm. *To hope.*
 Spës, spëi, *f.* *Hope.*
 Spölliö, ärë, ävi, ätüm. *To rob, spoil, despoil.*
 Stimülö, ärë, ävi, ätüm. *To stimulate.*
 Stultitiä, *ac, f.* *Folly.*
 Suï, sibï. *Himself, herself, itself.* See 184.
 Süm, esse, fuï. *To be.* See 204.
 Süpërö, ärë, ävi, ätüm. *To conquer.*
 Supplicium, ii, *n.* *Punishment.*
 Suüs, ä, üm. *His, her, its, their, his own, her own, its own, their own.*
 Sÿrä küsae, ärüm, *f. plur.* *Syracuse, a city of Sicily.*
- T.
- Täcëö, täcërë, täcüi, täctüm. *To be silent.*
 Tärentüm, i, *n.* *Tarentum, an Italian town.*
 Tarquinitis, ii, *m.* *Tarquin, a Roman king.*
 Tëläm, i, *n.* *Javelin, weapon.*
 Tëmëritäs, tëmëritätis, *f.* *Rashness.*
 Templüm, i, *n.* *Temple.*
 Tempüs, tempöris, *n.* *Time.*
 Terrä, *ac, f.* *Land, earth.*
 Terrecö, terrërë, terrui, territüm. *To frighten, terrify.*
 Tertius, ä, üm. *Third.*
 Thalës, is, *m.* *Thales, a Grecian philosopher.*
 Thëbanüs, ä, üm. *Theban, belonging to Thebes (a city in Greece).*

- Thēbānūs, ī, m. *A Theban.*
 Thēmistoclēs, īs, m. *Themistocles, a celebrated Athenian.*
 Thrāsýbulūs, ī, m. *Thrasylulus, the liberator of Athens.*
 Ticinūs, ī, m. *Ticinus, a river of Cisalpine Gaul.*
 Trēs, triā. *Three. See 176.*
 Trigintā. *Thirty. See 175, 2.*
 Triumphō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. *To triumph.*
 Trōjā, ac, f. *Troy, ancient city in Asia Minor.*
 Tū, tuī. *Thou, you. See 184.*
 Tulliā, ac, f. *Tullia, a Roman proper name.*
 Tullūs, ī, m. *Tullus, a Roman king.*
 Tūm, adv. *Then, at that time.*
 Turrīs, turrīs, f. *Tower.*
 Tuūs, ā, ūm. *Your, yours, thy, thine.*
 Týrannūs, ī, m. *Tyrant.*
 Týriūs, ā, ūm. *Tyrian.*
- U.
- Ulyssēs, īs, m. *Ulysses, a Grecian king.*
 Uníversūs, ā, ūm. *All, the whole, entire.*
 Unūs, ā, ūm. *One. See 176.*
 Urbis, urbīs, f. *City.*
 Usūs, ūs, m. *Use.*
 Utílīs, ē. *Useful.*
- V.
- Vālētūdō, vālētūdínīs, f. *Health.*
 Vāriētās, vāriētātīs, f. *Variety.*
 Vāriūs, ā, ūm. *Various.*
 Varrō, varrōnīs, m. *Varro, a Roman consul.*
 Vēr, vēris, n. *Spring.*
 Verbūm, ī, n. *Word.*
- Vērcēndiā, ac, f. *Modesty.*
 Vēritās, vēritātīs, f. *Truth, verity.*
 Vērūs, ā, ūm. *True, real.*
 Vērūm, ī, n. *Truth.*
 Vestēr, vestrā, vestrūm. *Your.*
 Vestīō, irē, ivī, itūm. *To clothe.*
 Viā, ac, f. *Way, road.*
 Victōr, victōris, m. *Victor, conqueror.*
 Victōriā, ac, f. *Victory.*
 Victōriā, ac, f. *Victoria, Queen of England.*
 Vīgīlō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. *To watch, be awake.*
 Vīlīs, ē. *Cheap.*
 Vindex, vindicēs, m. and f. *Vindicator, avenger.*
 Viōlō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. *To violate.*
 Vīr, vīri, m. *Man, hero, soldier.*
 Virgō, virgínīs, f. *Maiden, girl.*
 Virtūs, virtūtīs, f. *Valor, virtue.*
 Vitā, ac, f. *Life.*
 Vitiūm, ū, n. *Fault, vice.*
 Vitāpērō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. *To find fault with, censure, blame.*
 Vivō, vivērē, vixī, victūm. *To live, reside.*
 Vōcō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. *To call.*
 Vōlō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. *To fly.*
 Vōluntāriūs, ā, ūm. *Voluntary.*
 Vōluptās, vōluptātīs, f. *Pleasure.*
 Vox, vōcēs, f. *Voice.*
 Vulnērō, ārē, āvī, ātūm. *To wound.*
 Vulnūs, vulnērīs, n. *Wound.*
 Vultūr, vultūrīs, m. *Vulture.*
 Vultūs, ūs, m. *Countenance.*
- X.
- Xerxēs, īs, m. *Xerxes, a Persian king.*

ENGLISH-LATIN VOCABULARY.

A.

A, an. *Not to be translated, as the Latin has no article. See p. 12, note 1.*

Acceptable. *Grātūs, ā, ūm.*

Admonish. *Admōnēō, admōnērē, admōnū, admōnūtūm.*

Adorned. *Ornātūs, ā, ūm.*

Advise. *Mōnēō, mōnērē, mōnū, mōnūtūm.*

After. *Post, prep. with acc.*

Against. *Contrā, prep. with acc. Sometimes denoted by the Dative.*

Alexander. *Alexandēr, Alexandrī, m.*

All. *Omnīs, ē.*

Always. *Sempēr, adv.*

Announce. *Nuntīō, arē, arī, atūm.*

Appoint. *Credō, arē, arī, atūm.*

Army. *Exercitūs, ūs, m.*

Arrival. *Adventūs, ūs, m.*

At. *Denoted by the Ablative of Place, or of Time. See 421 and 426.*

Athenian. *Athēniensīs, ē.*

Athenian, an Athenian. *Athēniensis, is, m. and f.*

Athens. *Athēnae, arūm, f. plur.*

Attack. *Inpētūs, ūs, m.*

Await. *Expectō, arē, arī, atūm.*

B.

Battle. *Proeliūm, ū, n.*

Battle-array. *Acies, ēi, f.*

Be. *Sūm, esse, fū.*

Be silent. *Taceō, tacerē, tacuī, tacitūm.*

Beautiful. *Pulcēr, pulchrā, pulchrūm.*

Before. *Antē, prep. with acc.*

Bird. *Avīs, avīs, f.*

Birth-day. *Nātālis diēs, m.*

Blame. *Vitūpērō, arē, arī, atūm.*

Book. *Liber, librī, m.*

Boy. *Puer, puērī, m.*

Brave. *Fortis, ē.*

Bravely. *Fortitēr, adv.*

Bravery. *Virtūs, virtūtis, f.*

Bring to a close. *Finio, irē, irī, itūm.*

Brother. *Frāter, frātīs, m.*

Brutus. *Brūtus, ī, m.*

By. *A, ab, prep. with abl. Often denoted by the Ablative alone. See 414.*

C.

Caius. *Caiūs, ū, m.*

Call. *Vocō, arē, arī, atūm.*

Camillus. *Cāmillūs, ī, m.*

Can, can have. *See may, may have.*

Carthage. *Carthāgō, Carthāginīs, f.*

Carthaginian. *Carthāginiensīs, ē.*

Carthaginian, a Carthaginian. *Carthāginiensis, is, m. and f.*

Cato. *Cātō, Cātōnis, m.*

Cicero. *Cicērō, Cicērōnis, m.*

Citizen. *Civis, civis, m. and f.*
 City. *Urbs, urbis, f.*
 Cloud. *Nubēs, nubis, f.*
 Commander. *Impērātor, impērātoris, m.*
 Concerning. *Dē, prep. with abl.*
 Consul. *Consul, consulis, m.*
 Contrary to. *Contrā, prep. with acc.*
 Conversation. *Sermō, sermōnis, m.*
 Corinth. *Cōrinthūs, i, f.*
 Corinthian. *Cōrinthiūs, ū, ūm.*
 Corinthian, a Corinthian. *Cōrinthiūs, ū, m.*
 Cornelius. *Cornēlius, ū, m.*
 Could, could have. See *might, might have.*
 Country. *Pātriā, ae, f.*
 Courage. *Virtūs, virtutis, f.*
 Crown. *Cōrōnā, ae, f.*

D.

Daily. *Quotidiānus, ū, ūm.*
 Daughter. *Filiā, ae, f.*
 Day. *Diēs, diēi, m.* See 119, note.
 Dear. *Cārus, ū, ūm.*
 Declare. *Indicō, indicēre, indicī, indictum.*
 Delight. *Dēlectō, arē, avi, atum.*
 Desirous of. *Cūpidūs, ū, ūm; avīdūs, ū, ūm.*
 Did. *Often the sign of the Imperfect, or of the Perfect tense, especially in questions.*
 Diligence. *Diligentiā, ae, f.*
 Diligent. *Diligens, diligentis.*
 Do. *Often the sign of the Present tense, especially in questions.*

E.

Eight. *Octō.* See 175, 2.
 Eighth. *Octāvūs, ū, ūm.*
 Enemy. *Hostis, hostis, m. and f.*

Exercise. *Exercēō, exercēre, exercui, exercitum.*

Exile. *Exsul, exsulis, m. and f.*
 Expect. *Expectō, arē, avi, atum.*

F.

Father. *Pāter, patris, m.*
 Father-in-law. *Sōcēr, soceri, m.*
 Fertile. *Fertilis, e.*
 Fidelity. *Fidēs, fidei, f.*
 Field. *Agēr, agri, m.*
 Fifth. *Quintūs, ū, ūm.*
 Fifty. *Quinquāgintā.* See 175, 2.
 Fight. *Pugnō, are, avi, atum.*
 Finish. *Finīō, ire, ivi, itum.*
 Five. *Quinquē.* See 175, 2.
 Flee. *Fūgiō, fugere, fugi, fugitum.*
 Flower. *Flōs, floris, m.*
 Fly. *Vōlō, are, avi, atum.*
 Foot. *Pēs, pedis, m.*
 Fond of. *Amans, amantis.*
 For. *Prō, prep. with abl.* In the sense of *because of*, it is denoted by the Ablative alone (414); and in the sense of *for the benefit of*, by the Dative (384).
 Fortify. *Mūniō, ire, ivi, itum.*
 Four. *Quattuor.* See 175, 2.
 Fourth. *Quartūs, ū, ūm.*
 Friend. *Amicūs, i, m.*
 Friendship. *Amicitia, ae, f.*
 From. *A, ab, prep. with abl.*
 Fruit. *Fructūs, ūs, m.*

G.

Garden. *Hortūs, i, m.*
 Gaul. *Gallūs, i, m.*
 Gem. *Gemmā, ae, f.*
 General. *Dux, ducis, m. and f.*
 Gift. *Dōnūm, i, n.*
 Glory. *Glōriā, ae, f.*
 Gold. *Aurūm, i, n.*
 Golden. *Aureūs, ū, ūm.*

Good. *Bōnūs, ā, ūm.*
 Goodness. *Bōnitās, bōnitātis, f.*
 Govern. *Rēgō, rēgērē, reāi, rectum.*
 Great. *Magnūs, ā, ūm.*
 Greece. *Graeciā, ae, f.*
 Grove. *Lūcūs, ī, m.*
 Guard. *Custodiō, irē, irī, ūm.*

II.

Had. *Osten the sign of the Pluperfect tense.*

Hannibal. *Hannibāl, Hannibālts, m.*

Happy. *Beātūs, ā, ūm.*

Have. *Hābēō, hābērē, hābūi, hābitūm.*

Sometimes simply the sign of the Perfect tense; as, we have loved.

He, she, it. *Is, eā, id; illē, illā, illud.* The pronoun is often implied in the ending of the verb.

He himself. *Ipsē, ipsā, ipsūm.*

Hear. *Audiō, irē, ivi, itūm.*

High. *Altūs, altā, altūm.*

Himself. *Sui (184); ipsē, ipsā, ipsūm.*

His. *Suūs, ā, ūm.*

Hope (verb). *Spērō, arē, avi, atūm.*

Hope (noun). *Spēs, spēi, f.*

Hour. *Hōrā, ae, f.*

Hundred. *Centūm.* See 175, 2.

I.

I. *Egō, meī.* See 184.

In. *In,* prep. with abl.

In behalf of. *Prō,* prep. with abl.

Instruct. *Erūdiō, irē, ivi, itūm.*

Instructor. *Præceptōr, præceptōrts, m.*

Into. *In,* prep. with acc.

Invite. *Invitō, arē, avi, atūm.*

Iron. *Ferrūm, ī, n.*

Island. *Insulā, ae, f.*

It. See *he, she, it.*

Italy. *Italiā, ae, f.*

J.

Judge. *Jūdex, jūdētis, m. and f.*

Justice. *Justitiā, ae, f.*

K.

Keep one's word. *Fidēm servārē.*

See p. 74, note 4.

Kindly. *Benignē, adv.*

King. *Rex, rēgis, m.*

Knowledge. *Scientiā, ae, f.*

L.

Large. *Magnūs, ā, ūm.*

Latinus. *Lātīnūs, ī, m.*

Lavinia. *Lāvīniā, ae, f.*

Law. *Lex, lēgis, f.*

Lead. *Dūcō, dūcērē, duxī, ductūm.*

Lead back. *Rēdūcō, rēdūcērē, rēduxī, rēductūm.*

Lead forth. *Edūcō, edūcērē, eduxī, eductūm.*

Let. *Render by the Subjunctive.* See 196, I, 2.

Leader. *Dux, dūctis, m. and f.*

Letter. *Epistolā, ae, f.*

Liberate. *Lībērō, arē, avi, atūm.*

Life. *Vitā, ae, f.*

Like. *Similis, ē.*

Love. *Amō, arē, avi, atūm.*

M.

Macedonia. *Mācedōniā, ae, f.*

Man. *Hōmō, hōmīnis, m. Vīr, vīrī, m.* The latter is used as a term of respect; a true or worthy man, a hero.

Many. *Multī, ae, ā, plur.*

May, can. *Signs of the Present Subjunctive.*

May have, can have. *Signs of the Perfect Subjunctive.*

Me. See I.

Memory. *Mēmōriā, ae, f.*

- Might, could, would, should. *Signs of the Imperfect Subjunctive.*
- Might have, could have, would have, should have. *Signs of the Pluperfect Subjunctive.*
- Mind. *Animūs, ī, m.*
- Moat. *Fossā, ae, f.*
- Money. *Pēcūniā, ae, f.*
- Month. *Mēnsis, mensis, m.*
- More. *Sign of the Comparative degree.* See 160.
- Most. *Sign of the Superlative degree.* See 160.
- Mound. *Aggēr, aggēris, m.*
- Mountain. *Mons, montis, m.*
- Much. *Multūm, adv.*
- My. *Meūs, ā, ūm.* See 185.
- N.**
- Name. *Nōmēn, nōmīnis, n.*
- Nightingale. *Luscīniā, ae, f.*
- Noble. *Nōbīlis, ē.*
- Not. *Nōn, adv.* Interrogative, *nonnē.*
- O.**
- Obey. *Pārēš, pārērē, pārū, pārītūm.*
- Observe. *Servš, arē, avī, atūm.*
- Occupy. *Occūpš, arē, avī, atūm.*
- Of. *Denoted by the Genitive.* See 393.
- Of itself. *Pēr sē.*
- On. *Often denoted by the Ablative of Time.* See 426.
- One. *Unūs, ā, ūm.* See 176.
- Oration. *Orātiš, orātiōnis, f.*
- Orator. *Orātōr, orātōris, m.*
- Our. *Nostēr, trā, trūm.*
- P.**
- Parent. *Pārens, pārentis, m. and f.*
- Philip. *Phīlīppūs, ī, m.*
- Pisistratus. *Pīsīstrātūs, ī, m.*
- Please. *Plācēš, plācērē, plācū, plācītūm.*
- Pleasing. *Grātūs, ā, ūm.*
- Pleasure. *Vōluptās, vōluptātis, f.*
- Plough. *Arš, arārē, arāvī, arātūm.*
- Plunder (verb). *Spōlīš, arē, avī, atūm.*
- Praetise. *Exercōš, exercōrē, exercū, exercītūm.*
- Praise (verb). *Laudš, arē, avī, atūm.*
- Praise (noun). *Laus, laudis, f.*
- Precept. *Prāceptūm, ī, n.*
- Predict. *Praedicš, praedicērē, praedīcī, praedīctūm.*
- Present (noun). *Dōnūm, ī, n.*
- Publius. *Publīūs, ū, m.*
- Punish. *Pūnīš, irē, ivī, itūm.*
- Pupil. *Discīpūlūs, ī, m.*
- Put to flight. *Fūgš, arē, avī, atūm.*
- Q.**
- Queen. *Rēgīnā, ae, f.*
- R.**
- Receive. *Accīpīš, accīpērē, accēpī, acceptūm.*
- Reign, royal authority. *Regnūm, ī, n.*
- Renowned. *Clārūs, ā, ūm.*
- Reside. *Hābītš, arē, avī, atūm.*
- Rhine. *Rhēnūs, ī, m.*
- River. *Annīs, annis, m.*
- Roman. *Rōmānūs, ā, ūm.*
- Roman, a Roman. *Rōmānūs, ī, m.*
- Rome. *Rōma, ae, f.*
- Romulus. *Rōmūlūs, ī, m.*
- Rule. *Rēgš, rēgērē, rexī, rectūm.*
- S.**
- Safety. *Sālūs, sālūtis, f.*
- Same. *Idēm, eādēm, idēm.* See 186.
- Say. *Dīcš, dicērē, dixī, dictūm.*

Save. *Servō, arē, avī, atūm.*
 Scipio. *Scipiō, Scipiōnis, m.*
 Senator. *Sēnātor, sēnātoris, m.*
 Serve. *Serviō, irē, ivī, itūm.*
 Servius. *Serviūs, ū, m.*
 Setting. *Occāsūs, ūs, m.*
 Shall, will. *Signs of the Future tense.*
 Shall have, will have. *Signs of the Future Perfect tense.*
 Shepherd. *Pastōr, pastōris, m.*
 Should, should have. *See might, might have.*
 Show. *Monstrō, arē, avī, atūm.*
 Sicily. *Steliā, ae, f.*
 Silent. *See be silent.*
 Silver. *Argentūm, i, n.*
 Sing. *Cantō, arē, avī, atūm.*
 Singing, a song. *Cantūs, ūs, m.*
 Six. *Sex.* *See 175, 2.*
 Slave. *Servūs, i, m.*
 Sleep. *Dormiō, irē, ivī, itūm.*
 Soldier. *Milēs, militis, m.*
 Somebody, some one. *Alīquīs, alīquā, alīquid, or alīquod.* *See 191.*
 Son. *Filiūs, ū, m.*
 Son-in-law. *Gēnēr, gēnērī, m.*
 Song. *Carmēn, carminis, n.*
 Speak. *Dicō, dicere, dixi, dictum.*
 State. *Civitas, civitatis, f.*
 Strengthen. *Firmō, arē, avī, atūm.*
 Sun. *Sōl, solis, m.*
 Sunset. *Occāsūs solis.*
 Sword. *Gladius, ū, m.*

T.

Take. *Cāpiō, cāpērē, cēpi, captum.*
 Take by storm. *Expugnō, arē, avī, atūm.*
 Tarquin. *Tarquinius, ū, m.*
 Tell. *Dicō, dicere, dixi, dictum.*
 Temple. *Templum, i, n.*

Ten. *Dēcēm.* *See 175, 2.*
 Terrify. *Terrō, terrere, terrui, territum.*
 Than. *Quān.* Often omitted, in which case the Ablative follows. *See 417.*
 That. *Illē, illā, illud.* *See 186.*
 The. *Not to be translated, as the Latin has no article.* *See p. 12, note 1.*
 Their. *Suūs, ā, ūm.*
 Then. *Tūm, adv.*
 Thing. *Rēs, rei, f.*
 This. *Hic, haec, hoc.* *See 186.*
 Three. *Trēs, triū.* *See 176.*
 Time. *Tempūs, temporis, n.*
 To. *Ad, in, preps. with acc.* *To is sometimes denoted by the Accusative, and sometimes by the Dative.* *See 379 and 384*
 True. *Vērūs, ā, ūm.*
 Truth. *Vērūm, i, n.*
 Tullia. *Tullia, ae, f.*
 Two. *Duō, duae, duō.* *See 176.*
 Tyrant. *Tyrannus, i, m.*

U.

Use. *Usus, ūs, m.*
 Useful. *Utilis, ē.*

V.

Valor. *Virtūs, virtutis, f.*
 Valuable. *Prēliosūs, ā, ūm.*
 Very. *Sometimes the sign of the Superlative.* *See 160.*
 Victoria. *Victōriā, ae, f.*
 Victory. *Victōriā, ae, f.*
 Violate. *Viōlō, arē, avī, atūm.*
 Virtue. *Virtūs, virtutis, f.*

W.

Walk. *Ambulō, arē, avī, atūm.*
 War. *Bellum, i, n.*

Way. *Via*, ae, f.

Well. *Bene*, adv.

Who, which (relative). *Qui*, *quae*, *quod*. See 187.

Who, which, what (interrogative)?
Quis, *quae*, *quid*? *qui*, *quae*, *quod*?
See 188.

Wide. *Latus*, *us*, *um*.

Wife. *Conjux*, *conjugis*, f.

Will, will have. See *shall*, *shall have*.

Winter. *Hibernia*, *hiemis*, f.

Wisdom. *Sapientia*, ae, f.

Wise. *Sapientis*, *sapientis*.

With. *Cum*, prep. with abl. Often denoted by the Ablative alone.
See 414.

Word. *Verbum*, *i*, n. To keep one's word, *fidem servare*. See p. 74, note 4.

Would, would have. See *might*, *might have*.

Wound. *Vulnero*, *are*, *ari*, *atum*.

Write. *Scribo*, *scribere*, *scripsi*, *scriptum*.

Y.

Year. *Annus*, *i*, m.

You. *Tu*, *tu*. See 184.

Your. *Tuus*, *us*, *um*; *vester*, *vestra*, *vestrum*.

Yourself. *Tu*, *tu ipse*.

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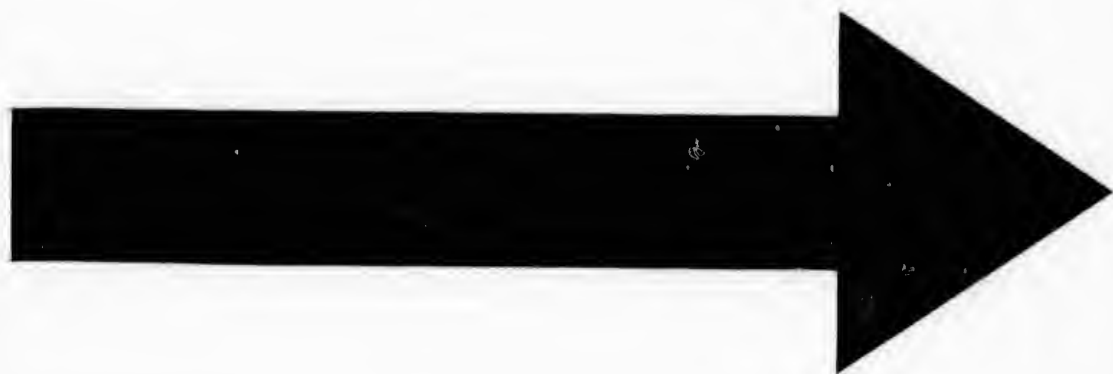
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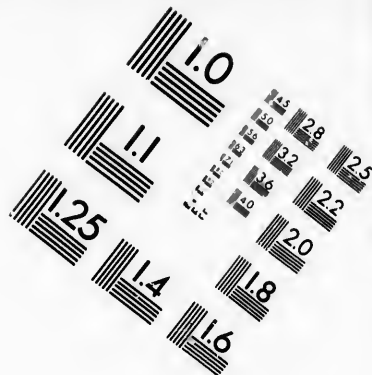
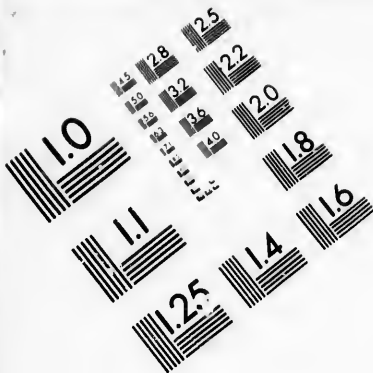
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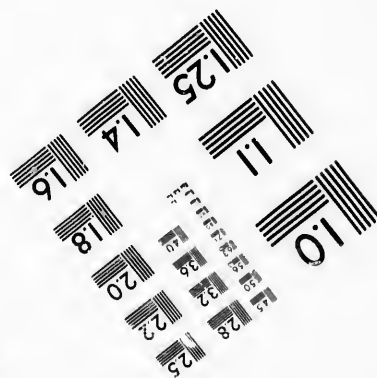
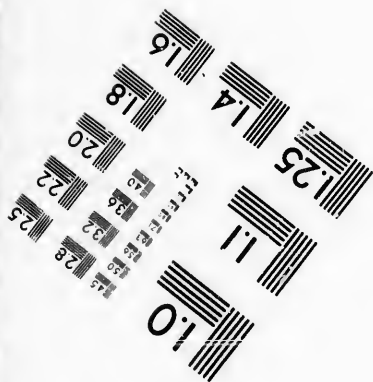
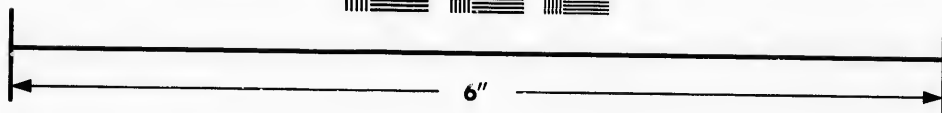
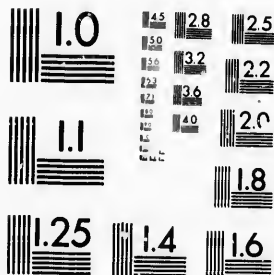
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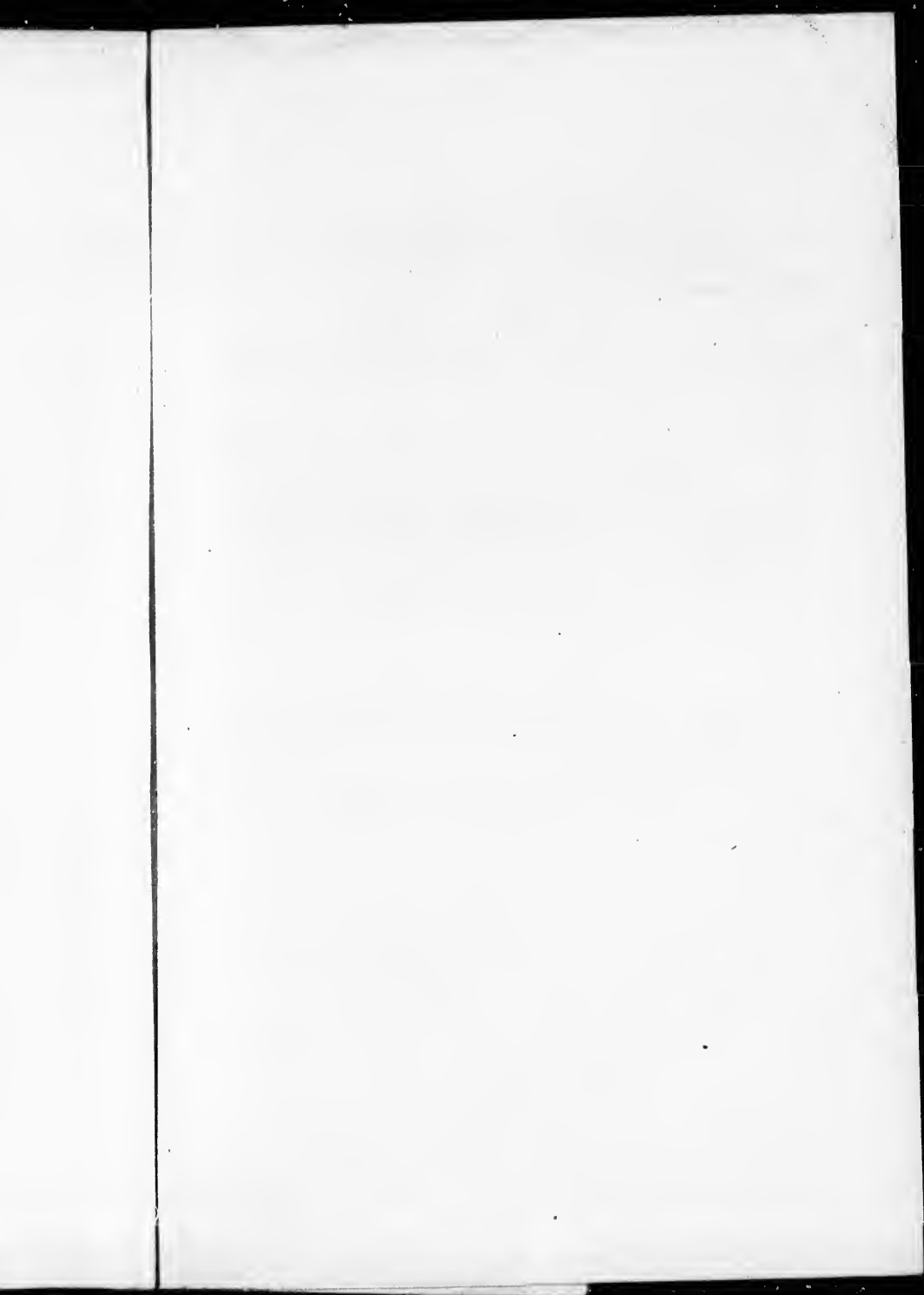


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