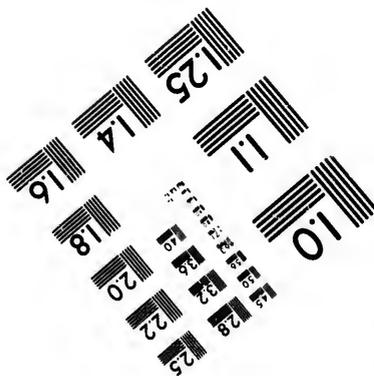
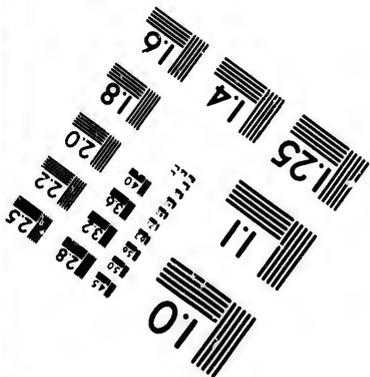
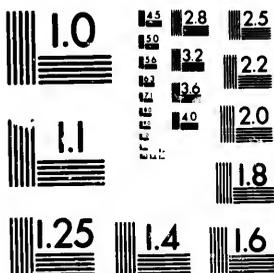


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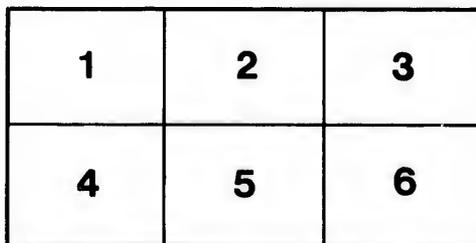
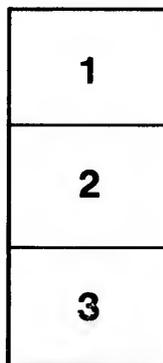
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AND

FOR THE USE OF PARENTS IN THE WORK OF

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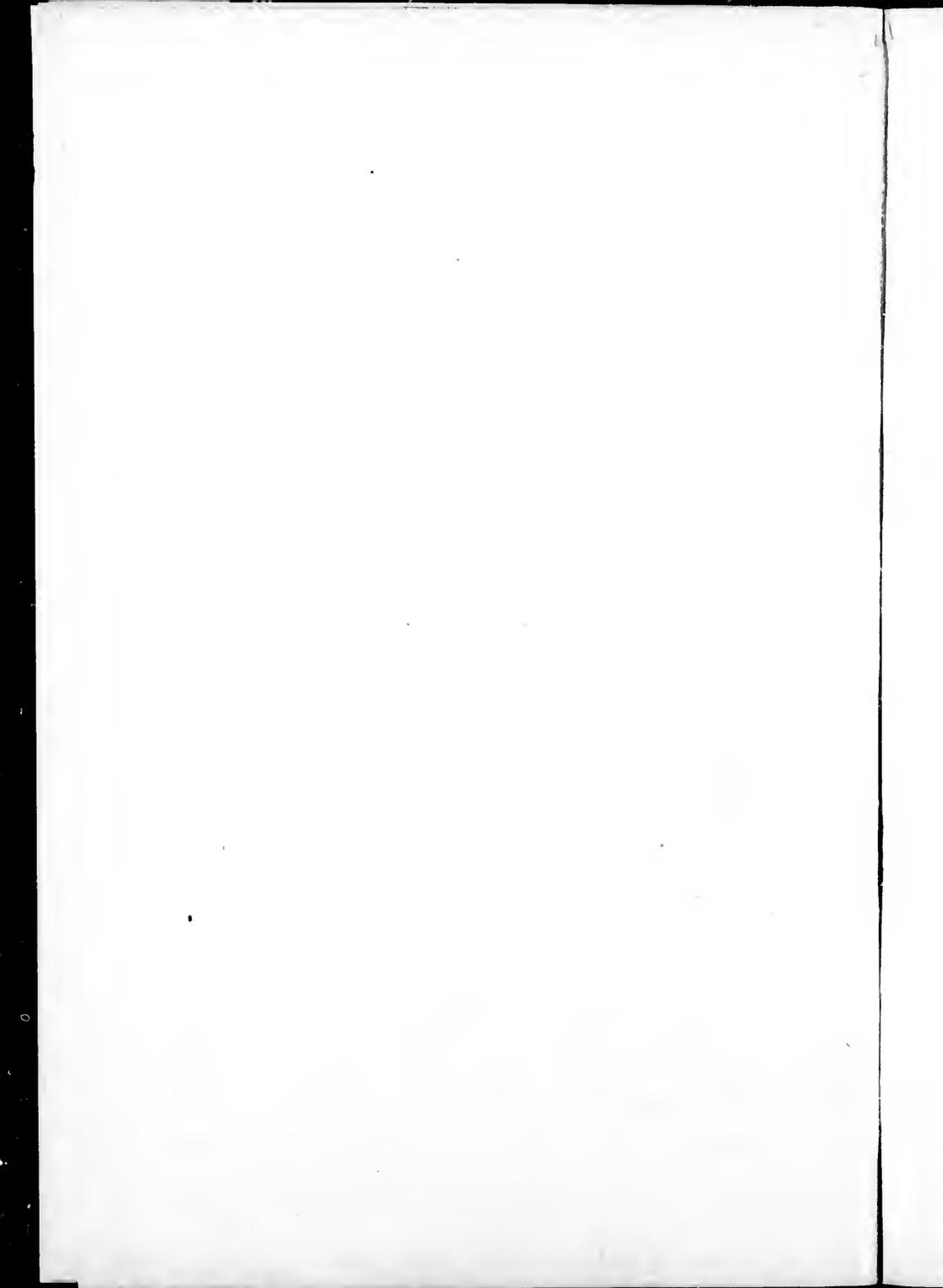
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## INTRODUCTION.

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THE acknowledged difficulties which attend the study of an ancient or modern language originate, not in the nature of its original elements, nor in the general law applicable to the structure of its parts; but, to a purpose, however suitable for the earlier stages of society, had been long outgrown by the progress of civilization. The most ancient literary records of every nation are poetic. And among the Greeks, in particular, whence our grammatical formularies have been derived, the rules for literary composition were intended for poetry and eloquence. Which accounts for the extraordinary devotion of the ancient Greek grammarians to the poetic and oratorical requisites of liquids, mutes, breathings, accents, diphthongs, enclitics, pleonasm, aphaeresis, metrical versification, or scanning; which, being now superfluous, are a perpetual source of annoyance to the classical student. Had the philosophical thinkers of Greece exercised control over the designation of the two classes of sounds in the alphabet, they would, no doubt, have named the one *semaic* and the other *asemaic*; for interpretation was the purpose to which they conceived the alphabet should be applied, either in poetry or prose. The education, however, was controlled by the Sophists, and correspondingly the form in which thought should be expressed took precedence over the substance of the thought itself. Hence, in the classification of the sounds of the alphabet, they named those of the one *phoneenta* (vowels), and of the other *sumphona* (consonants). This, at the outset, is an evidence that the alphabet, like the musical gamut, was intended for the ear, to influence the feelings. And so it happens, that the general nomenclature is altogether arbitrary; and conveys no definite notions of the significations intended. But, as the rules of language and grammar, in these early times, corresponded with the circumstances then existing, licence for criticism is, on this account, scarcely permissible.

The Latins afterwards adopted from the Greeks all their

grammatical rules. But, on this head, criticism is here again precluded; because poetry and oratory were the earliest distinguishing characteristics of the literary condition of the early Latin race.

But that lingual rules, adapted to the circumstances of a primitive state of society should exist, in all their force, after the circumstances have changed, and the rules are not only not appropriate to the altered conditions, but constitute a formidable impediment to the perception of that which is required in a progressive and advanced civilization, is what calls for comment. We have no Greek or Latin dramatic writers in modern times; and what excellence there is in the compositions of our best authors is couched in the existing vernaculars, which make no pretension to the phonic technicalities peculiar to our Greek and Latin grammars. It seems, therefore, somewhat unaccountable, why these technicalities should still be retained in the classical curriculum.

For the foregoing reasons, the ancient grammatical formulas, though no doubt adapted to the requirements of the age in which they were practically used, are objectionable, chiefly on the ground that they are opposed to the natural processes by which, in cogitation, the thoughts arrange themselves. A learner's progress is dependent altogether on the method in which the lesson is presented. Which makes it imperative that the formulas should correspond with the natural method of presentation, so as to be adapted to the capacity of the learner, as well as to impress his mind at first sight with their validity, as the readiest, surest, and most sufficient guide to be followed.

In making search for a method less objectionable, we turn naturally to the philosophers of the ancient world, truly designated such; and more particularly to their interpreter, Plato. And, astonishing as it may seem, we come at once on a series of formulas unexceptionally adapted to meet all the requirements of a system of teaching either of dead or living languages, in the shortest and most efficient way.

In the Dialogues named *Phaedrus* and *Cratylus*, Plato lays down in the clearest and most intelligible manner, the rules to be followed for the purpose of reading correctly the sentiments of an author. In the first place, the subject is to be comprehended in its entirety. In the second, it is to be divided

into its distinguishable parts. In the third, each part is to be sub-divided. And this process of sub-division is to go on still further until the elements are reached. Correct interpretation being, of course, the object, the collateral conditions are the logical articulation of the parts and definition of their verbal symbols. Now, it is evident that, in adopting these rules for the teaching of Latin or any other language, the first demand is for a right nomenclature. The philosophical noun is not permissible when it does not represent the philosophical *noumenon*. Neither is the verb, which, as a word of motion, cannot represent the static signification of being, in the conjugation of *sum* (I am). So with pronoun, adjective, article, participle, adverb, preposition, nominative, genitive, dative, vocative, and ablative; which are not appropriate, for they have to be supplemented by arbitrary definitions, which do not comprehend the purpose they are intended to serve. Nothing perplexes a beginner so much as the impossibility of reconciling these names with the functions they are said to stand for. And without a memory extraordinarily retentive, the outlook at first is of a most desponding nature; to be followed soon by the conviction that the time bestowed on the particular study has been wasted.

A more formidable obstacle still, is the confusion attending the arrangement of one's thoughts on the scale for declension. Herein it is the arrangement that is at fault, because it is unnatural. The method, in itself, ought to suggest the collocation of the different parts of speech.

These old Grecian and Latin formulas, which are still retained, cannot be altered so as to be made less objectionable. They have to be displaced. In effecting which, we have a ready substitute in the ancient Platonic system; the substance of which may be described in brief as follows:—

1. In the nomenclature, the classes of words are designated by their functions. For example, words that are capable of forming the theme of a sentence should take the name of principals. Those which express attributes of the theme should be called explicatives. Words that express time, place, or other circumstance of what is prodcated concerning the theme, should be named accidences. And words that join sentences or parts of sentences, should be called conjunctions.

2. Every compound sentence is to be divided into its simple sentences. Which latter, according to their rank, are to be distinguished as principal, explicative, and incidental sentences. The sign of the explicative sentence, expressed or understood, is *who, which, or what*. And of the incidental sentence, the sign is an accidental conjunction, which conjunction appears always superfluous, unless as the indicator of an incidental sentence.

3. Every simple sentence is to be divided into three parts, namely, theme, predicate, and accident. Each of which parts, in addition to its conjunction, is not to contain any other kinds of words than principals and explicatives.

4. Compound words are to be divided into their simples; and the etymology of each simple word is to be determined.

5. The formula for the declensions is arranged horizontally, in place of being vertical as in all existing grammars. And, in their connections, the parts and words take definite places, as if by mechanical contrivance, thus:—

	Theme.		Prodicate.		Accidence.
Place of the Sentential Conjunctions.	Explicatives and Principals.	Place of the Prodicative Conjunctions.	Explicatives and Principals.	Place of the Accidental Conjunctions.	Explicatives and Principals.

The sentential conjunction is placed before the second and following simple sentences of the compound sentence; the prodicative conjunction before the prodicate; and the accidental conjunction, before the accidence.

By this natural arrangement, the theme is placed first; what is said concerning the theme next; and time, place, and attendant circumstances last.

The simple words of a language are few, and easily remembered without resort to a dictionary. The trouble, in the existing system, is with the compounds, which are infinite in number; and in which the simple etymologies are generally disregarded or perverted. On this head, Plato states, as a universal law, that simple words when compounded are invariably to retain their simple etymologies. Which law, if observed, should enable each student to define the compounds for himself, without the necessity, as at present, of resorting to a ponderous dictionary, wherein the definition of each compound is, for the most part, arbitrary and various.

The spirit of the Platonic method has been adopted, in all its details, in this treatise; has been submitted to a practical educational test; and is placed before the public, with some confidence that it will fill an acknowledged blank in the educational curriculum.

In conclusion, it is necessary to remind parents and teachers that, on no account, is a child to be required to sit with book in hand, to commit a lesson to memory. The teacher must take the place of the book. Aided by a simple diagram on the blackboard, the Latin preliminary course is to be so conducted; as should be the case in most other branches of juvenile instruction. The use of the book is to prompt the teacher. The use of the teacher is to prompt the child. Books of general principles, rules and formulas are necessary; but not for children.

It should be always remembered that success in teaching depends on the manner in which the lesson is presented; that the living voice and accompanying manner possess a virtue which no amount of book drill can ever equal; and that the capacity of a teacher consists in his ability to impress the lesson at first sight, so as to be comprehended, without the necessity of endless repetitions and circumlocutory explanations afterwards.

## PART I.

---

### PRELIMINARY INSTRUCTION IN ENGLISH.

Language, from the Latin *lingua* (the tongue), denotes one mode for the expression of our thoughts.

Grammar, from the Greek *gramma* (a writing or any figure or figures described on a smooth surface), signifies another method for the expression of our thoughts.

As language preceded grammar; and, consequently, the sounds of letters and words preceded the written letters and words; so the signification of letters and words, single or combined, are derived from their sounds.

Language, therefor, precedes grammar, as thought precedes language. And, on this account, learning to speak should take precedence of learning to read.

Because the Latin is uniform in its structure, and the letters do not vary their sounds, it is the easiest of all languages to learn, both in theory and practice, either for speaking or reading.

### OF SOUNDS AND LETTERS.

The Latin alphabet contains twenty-five sounds, and, therefor, it has the same number of letters.

Nineteen of these are named *semaic* (significant), because they are derived from the old Asiatic languages, wherein they had originally, and have still, determinate primary and common significations that have never varied. They are B, C, D, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, P, Q, R, S, T, V, X, Z.

The remaining six, namely, A, E, I, O, U, Y, are named *asemaic* (insignificant), because they have no primary or common meanings.

Each letter has one sound. And every letter is sounded. The *asemaic* sounds are :—

A, as in fat.

E, ,, bet.

I, as in pity.

O, „ oven.

U, „ rule.

Y, not being properly Latin, and appearing for the most part only in Greek names of places and things, as in Syria, Pyrenaeos, Python, pyramis, pyrolus, pyrus, may take the Grecian sound as of i, in the English word win. But, on the whole, it may be advisable, in the following lesson to exclude Y altogether.

### LESSON I.

For the pronunciation take the alphabet blocks, and range all the semaic and asemaic letters in two separate columns, thus :—

B	A
C	E
D	I
F	O
G	U
H	
J	
K	

Then take A, which place before B, then before C, and so on down the semaic column ; giving to A, in each case, the same broad sound. Next, place A after B, then after C ; and in like manner down the whole column ; taking care that, placed either before or after a semaic letter, the sound of A is unvaried. The others, E, I, O, U, are severally to be placed before and after each letter of the first column, in the same manner, without change of sound.

Other combinations are then to be given, to show and to impress still further, that the one sound of each semaic and asemaic letter is to be preserved in full, without variation ; such as, ACE, AGE, ICE. UBI, ITI, VIAE, JUSTITIA, NEGOTIŌ. And this lesson is to be continued, until the pronunciation becomes clear and uniform.

### LESSON II.

There are five kinds of words, namely :—

1. Principals ; as, house, ship, John, virtue, justice. And

all such words as admit of *the* before it ; thus, the house, the ship, the John, the virtue, the justice.

2. Personal principals ; as, I, thou, he, we, you, they.

3. Explicatives ; as, good, wise, pleased, seen, gifted.

4. Conjunctions ; predicative, as, love, teach, read, think, is, was ; accidental, as, in, to, through, from, out ; sentential, as, and, or.

5. Accidences ; as, well, lately, always, often, seldom, very, energetically.

On the blackboard, with a chalk, draw the diagram for a sentence, thus :—

1.	2.	3.
No. 1 is the theme.	No. 2 the predicate.	No. 3 the accidence.

These names, and their order, are to be learned. At the same time, the above five kinds of words, and their places in the sentence, are to be illustrated by familiar examples, in English, as follows :—

#### I. OF PRINCIPALS AND THEIR CONJUNCTIONS.

Mary	saw Jane	with Maggie.
Peter	left Richard	at home.
Mamma	bought cakes	for tea.

With a rod, point out how the first word of the predicate, in each sentence, is a conjunction, that joins the predicate to the theme. And, in like manner, how the first word of the accidence, in each sentence, is a conjunction that joins the accidence to the predicate.

Then show how, by a simple question, the principal of the theme is to be found ; the principal of the predicate is to be found ; and the principal of the accidence is to be found ; thus :—

To find the principal of the theme, put *who* before the predicative conjunction ; as,

Who saw Jane ?	The answer is,	Mary.
Who left Richard ?	“ “	Peter.
Who bought cakes ?	“ “	Mamma.

To find the principal of the predicate, place *whom* or *what* after the predicative conjunction :—

Mary saw whom ?	The answer is, Jane.
Peter left whom ?	“ “ Richard.
Mamma bought what ?	“ “ Cakes.

To find the principal of the accidence, put *whom*, at *what place*, or *what*, after the accidental conjunction ; as :—

Mary saw Jane with whom ?	The answer is, with Maggie.
Peter left Richard at what place ?	“ “ at home.
Mamma bought cakes for what ?	“ “ for tea.

Let the learner now take the rod, and point out, first, the parts of the sentence and their order ; second, their principals ; third, their conjunctions. And then apply the rule, as here stated, for finding the principal of each part.

As the object, at the commencement, is to distinguish the three parts of the sentence, with their connections ; and the secret for learning any language with facility lies in the capacity to make this distinction and to preserve it constantly in the exercises, the teacher is to make this the principal concern.

## 2. OF PERSONAL PRINCIPALS.

<i>I</i>	visited <i>her</i>	with <i>him</i> .
<i>He</i>	pushed <i>me</i>	towards <i>them</i> .
<i>We</i>	saw <i>them</i>	with <i>it</i> .

The personal principals are to be pointed out ; and the rule for finding each is to be applied, as before. Additional examples may be given.

## 3. OF EXPLICATIVES.

<i>Little girls</i>	love <i>good</i> girls	for <i>their</i> companions.
<i>Bad boys</i>	choose <i>wrong</i> amusements	at <i>most</i> times.
<i>The house</i>	has <i>four</i> rooms	with a <i>good</i> kitchen.

In addition to the former exercises, which are to be repeated occasionally ; the intimate connection of the explicative with its principal is to be explained ; showing how the one qualifies the other.

## 4. OF ACCIDENCES.

<i>I</i>	see <i>him</i>	<i>often</i> .
<i>Julia</i>	acted <i>her</i> part	<i>well</i> .
<i>They</i>	visit <i>their</i> friends	<i>seldom</i> .

Exercise as before ; and explain that when the accidens consists of a single word, its conjunction, explicative, and principal are, nevertheless, implied, though not expressed separately ; as, *often implies, at many times ; well, in a fitting manner ; and seldom, on rare occasions.*

### 5. OF SENTENTIAL CONJUNCTIONS.

	John	reads	correctly
<i>and</i>	“	writes	“
	He	may eat	beyond measure
<i>or</i>	“	“ “	sparingly.

The two first sentences are joined by *and*. The two latter by *or*.

### 6. OF EXPLICATIVE FORMS.

The brother <i>of the boy</i>	saw another <i>of the boys</i>	at the door <i>of the school</i> .
Want <i>of means</i>	is one <i>of the privations</i>	in a life <i>of misery</i> .
The greatest <i>of poets</i>	were those <i>of Greece</i>	in the earliest period <i>of its</i> [ <i>history</i> ].

In the first of these sentences, *brother* is the principal of the theme ; the explicative of which is *the*. *Of the boy* is an explicative form of *boy*, as a principal. The theme may be so constructed as to convert the explicative form into an explicative ; as, the *boy's* brother. And, in either case, besides being an explicative form of *boy*, is an explicative of brother as much as *the*. The other explicable forms of the three sentences are explainable in the same way.

### LESSON III.

There are two numbers, the singular and the plural ; as boy, boys ; man, men ; girl, girls ; apple, apples.

There are three genders, feminine, masculine, and neuter ; as, woman, man, town ; she, he, it.

There are three persons. The first is the person who speaks, as, *I*. The second is the person spoken to ; as, *thou*. The third is the person or thing about which the other two persons are conversing ; as, *she, he, it*.

## PART II.

## CONVERSATION IN ENGLISH.

The following questions and answers are to be learned, and to be repeated daily, until they are completely mastered. They embody the general form and rules for the structure of Latin. And, therefor, prepare and familiarise the learner with the whole spirit and routine of the Latin exercises, which are to follow. As well as for the learning of any other language afterwards. They are, besides, the best introduction to the art of dictating, either by the voice or pen.

Sitting before the blackboard, the teacher and learner, each having a rod, when asking or answering a question, are to point to the proper place on the formula of each part of the sentence, and of each word belonging to said part. This is what is called suiting the action to the word.

1. What formula is this ?  
It is the formula of a sentence.
2. How many parts are in a sentence ?  
Three ; namely, the theme, the predicative, and the accident.
3. How are they joined ?  
The predicative is joined to the theme by the predicative conjunction ; and the accident to the predicative by the accidental conjunction.
4. What are the essential parts of a sentence ?  
The theme and the predicative.
5. Why are they called the essential parts ?  
Because a sentence cannot be formed without a theme and a predicative.
6. What is the third part called ?  
The accident.
7. Why is it called the accident ?  
Because it expresses the time, place, or other circumstances of what is said in the predicative, concerning the theme.
8. Give an example of a sentence ?  
In the beginning God created heaven and earth.\*

---

\* Transcribe this sentence on the blackboard ; thus :

	God	created heaven	in the beginning
and	“	“ earth	“ “

9. Is that a simple or compound sentence ?  
It is compound.
10. How do you know it is compound ?  
By the sentential conjunction, *and*.
11. Does *and*, expressed or understood, always imply an additional sentence ?  
Yes.
12. Divide this compound into its two simple sentences ?  
In the beginning God created heaven.  
In the beginning God created earth.
13. The first simple sentence here is, "In the beginning God created heaven." Which part is the theme ?  
*God* is the theme.
14. Which part is the predicate ?  
*Created heaven* is the predicate.
15. Which part is the accidence ?  
*In the beginning* is the accidence.
16. Which is the predicative conjunction ?  
*Created* is the predicative conjunction?
17. Which is the accidental conjunction ?  
*In* is the accidental conjunction ?
18. How is the theme known ?  
By the answer to the question, Who *created*?—The answer is, *God*.
19. Decline *God* ?  
*God* is a principal, in the singular number, masculine gender, and third person.
20. How is the principal of the predicate known ?  
By the answer to the question, Created what?—The answer is, *heaven*.
21. Decline *heaven* ?  
*Heaven* is a principal, in the singular number, neuter gender, and third person.
22. How are the explicative and principal of the accidence known ?  
By the answer to the question, In what time ? or, when?—The answer is, *in the beginning*.
23. Spell *beginning* literally ?  
Beginning.  
.....
24. Spell it syllabically ?  
Be+ginn+ing.
25. Spell it verbally ?  
Be+ginning.
26. Spell it semantically ?  
*Beginning* is a compound of two simple words, namely, of the accidental conjunction *be*, which signifies *to or at*, and of the principal *ginning* which signifies *generating*.

27. What are the number and person of *created*?  
*Created* is in the singular number and third person.
28. Why is *created* in the singular number and third person?  
 Because the principal of the theme is in the singular number and third person. The rule being that the predicative conjunction always agrees in number and person with the principal of the theme.
29. Now transpose the parts so as to put heaven in the theme and God in the accidence?  
 Heaven was created, by God, in the beginning.
30. Which is the theme?  
*Heaven* is the theme.
31. Which is the predicate?  
*Was created* is the predicate.
32. How many accidents are there?  
 Two; *by God* is one; *in the beginning* is the other.
33. What is the predicative conjunction?  
*Was* is the predicative conjunction.
34. Which are the accidental conjunctions?  
*By*, is one. *In*, is the other.
35. What kind of a word is *created*?  
 It is an explicative.
36. Decline *created*?  
*Created* is in the singular number, neuter gender, and third person.
37. How do you know it is in the singular number, neuter gender, and third person?  
 Because such are the number, gender, and person of its principal.
38. Which is its principal?  
*Heaven*.
39. But *heaven* does not appear in the predicate. Why?  
 Because it is implied in the predicate, by the explicative *created*. The rule being that every explicative has a principal with which it agrees in number, gender, and person.
40. Is *heaven*, then, the principal of both the theme and the predicate?  
 Yes.
41. By what rule?  
 That when the predicative conjunction is of being and not of action, the principal which is expressed only in the theme, is always implied in the predicate; and the principal that is expressed only in the predicate is implied always in the theme.

Before each repetition of the above the learner's memory

may be refreshed by glancing over the printed lesson for a minute or more.

After a little drilling, children are then alternately to ask and answer the questions between themselves ; while the teacher looks on.

This conversation in English should be repeated occasionally afterwards, at such times as reading and spelling in English is the lesson.

## PART III.

## LATIN DECLENSIONS AND CONJUGATIONS.

## LESSON I.

SITTING before the blackboard, with the printed formula for the personal principals\* and that for the predicative conjunction *amaret* (to love), the teacher is to explain how the parts are joined. And the learner is to repeat, word for word, the whole of the two formulas as the teacher conjugates them, through the singular and plural of the imperfect and perfect active, and the passive, of each mode. It is surprising with what facility a child, seven years old, is able to learn this lesson.

Ego	amo.‡
Tu	—as.
Illa, ille, illud	—at.
Nos	—amus.
Vos	—atis.
Illae, illi, illa	—ant.

## LESSON II.

Continue the previous lesson, with the addition of the personal principal in the predicate.

Ego	amo te.
Tu	—as me.
Illa	—at illam.
Nos	—amus vos.
Vos	—atis nos.
Illae	—ant illas.

\* p. 77.

+ p. 79.

‡ See the interpretation at p. 86.

## LESSON III.

Continue as before with the predicative conjunction in the passive and the addition of the personal principal in the accidence.

Ego	amor	a, † te.
Tu	—aris	a me.
Illa, ille, illud	—atur	ab illa.
Nos	—amur	a vobis.
Vos	—amini	a nobis.
Illae, illi, illa	—antur	ab illis.

## LESSON IV.

1. Putting *domina* (a dame) in place of *illa* (she), the teacher, pointing to the diagram, as usual, and making use of the formulas, is to express in English, and the learner to repeat in Latin, as follows :

Sing.	{ Domina The dame	amat dominam loves the dame	cum domina with the dame
Pl.	{ Dominae The dames	amant dominas love the dames	cum dominabus† with the dames

2. So with the masculine *dominus* (a dominy).

Sing.	{ Dominus The dominy	amat dominum loves the dominy	cum domino with the dominy
Pl.	{ Domini The dominies	amant dominos love the dominies	cum dominis with the dominies

3. So with the neuter *dominium* (a dominion).

Sing.	{ Dominium A dominion	creat dominium creates a dominion	in dominio in a dominion
Pl.	{ Dominia Dominions	creant dominia create dominions	in dominiis in dominions.

## LESSON V.

Place an explicative before the principals of the above ; such as *bona* (good), *mala* (bad), *magna* (great), *parva* (small).

\* *a* (by) before a semaic, *ab* (by) before an asemaic sound or letter.

† The termination *abus* is exceptional, and takes the place of the regular termination *is*, only when the feminine and masculine accidences plural have the same ending.

<i>Sing.</i>	{ Bona domina A good dame	amat bonam dominam loves a good dame	cum bona domina with a good dame
<i>Pl.</i>	{ Bonae dominae Good dames	amant bonas dominas love good dames	cum bonis dominabus with good dames
<i>Sing.</i>	{ Bonus dominus A good dominy	amat bonum dominum loves a good dominy	cum bono domino with a good dominy
<i>Pl.</i>	{ Boni domini Good dominies	amant bonos dominos love good dominies	cum bonis dominis with good dominies
<i>Sing.</i>	{ Bonum dominium A good dominion	creat bonum domini- um creates a good do- minion	in bono dominio in a good dominion
<i>Pl.</i>	{ Bona dominia Good dominions	creant bona dominia create good dominions	in bonis dominiis in good dominions.

Explain the agreement, as in the foregoing examples, of the number, gender and person of the explicative with its principal, in accordance with the rule following :—

RULE I.—Every explicative has a principal, expressed or understood, with which it agrees in number, gender and person.

LESSON VI.

The second, third and fourth conjugations are now to be introduced, with exercises on them analogous to those in *amare*. But not to be committed, as with *amare*, to memory. The subsequent practice will sufficiently impress their formulas on the memory, without oppressing it.

The following rule, governing the relation of the predicative conjunction with its principal, is to be here explained, and be accompanied with exercises.

RULE II.—Every predicative conjunction agrees with the principal of the theme, in number and person.

LESSON VII.

The third \* declension is to be explained. By the formula, the Latin sign of its explicative form appears as, *is* (of).

Direct the learner to look in the dictionary, at the end of this grammar, for the Latin word *actio*. There it will be seen, *actio* is followed by its explicative form *actionis* ; ?

\* p. 74.

then by *f.*, indicating the feminine gender ; thus, *actio* (an action), *actionis* (of an action) *f.* For the predicative and accident, in the singular and plural, and also for the plural theme, cut off the final *is* of the explicative form ; and add, to what remains, the terminations in the formula ; thus :—

Sing.	<i>Actio</i>	<i>actionem</i>	<i>actione, i *</i>
Pl.	<i>Actiones</i>	<i>actiones</i>	<i>actionibus.</i>

So, for *nubes, nubis, f.*, cut off the *is*, and then add the terminations of the formula. For *lapis, lapidis, m.*, cut off the *is*, and add the terminations. For *dens, dentis, m.*, *caput, capitis, n.* ; *iter, itineris, tempus, temporis, n.*, proceed in the same way. Only observe that, in all neuters, the predicative takes the thematic termination, in the singular and also in the plural.

### LESSON VIII.

Exercise on the explicatives *haec* † (this), *ea* (that), *quae* (which), *una* (one), *duae* (two), and *tres* (three), with their principals ; as :—

<i>Sing.</i>	{ <i>Haec puella</i> This girl	<i>amat eam puellam</i> loves that girl	<i>cum altera puella</i> with the other girl
<i>Pl.</i>	{ <i>Haec puellae</i> These girls	<i>amant has puellas</i> love those girls.	<i>cum alteris puellis</i> with the other girls
<i>Sing.</i>	{ <i>Qui puer</i> Which boy	<i>legerat unum librum</i> had read one book	<i>in eo tempore</i> in that time
<i>Sing.</i>	{ <i>Qui pueri</i> Which boys	<i>legerant duos libros</i> had read two books	<i>in his temporibus</i> in these times.

Put questions and sentences, in English, as usual, and let them be answered in Latin. The formulas and dictionary are now to be referred to, before that the assistance of the teacher is to be offered.

### LESSON IX.

An explicative form may be of a principal, personal principal or explicative. Whichever, it does not vary with its place in the sentence ; and therefore, is always the same, whether in the theme, predicative or accident. And is un-

\* When there are two terminations in the accident, the second signifies *ad* (to) ; as, *actioni* (to an action).

† p. 7.

affected by the number, gender or person of its principal. The following are examples :—

1. The explicative form *dominae*, of the principal *dominu*.

Sing.	{	Dominus <i>dominae</i>	videt dominum <i>domi-</i>	cum domino <i>dominae</i>
		The dominy of a dame	nae sees the dominy of a dame	with the dominy of a dame
Pl.	{	Domini <i>dominarum</i> .	vident dominos <i>domi-</i>	cum dominis <i>domina-</i>
		The dominiies of dames	narum see the dominiies of dames	rum with the dominiies of dames

2. The explicative forms *boni* and *vir*, of the explicative *bonus* and its principal *vir*.

Sing.	{	Filius <i>boni viri</i>	videt filium <i>boni viri</i>	cum filio <i>boni viri</i>
		The son of a good man	sees the son of a good man	with the son of a good man
Pl.	{	Filii <i>bonorum virorum</i> .	vident filios <i>bonorum</i>	cum filiis <i>bonorum vi-</i>
		The sons of good men	virorum see the sons of good men.	rorum with the sons of good men

3. The explicative form *amantis* of the explicative *amans*, with an explicative form *filiae* of the principal *filia*.

Sing.	{	Mater <i>amantis filiae</i>	videt matrem <i>amantis</i>	cum matre <i>amantis</i>
		The mother of a loving girl	filiae sees the mother of a loving girl	filiae with the mother of a loving girl
Pl.	{	Matres <i>amantium filiarum</i>	vident matres <i>aman-</i>	cum matris <i>amantium</i>
		Mothers of loving girls	tium <i>filiarum</i> see mothers of loving girls	filiarum with mothers of loving girls.

Except in number and gender, explicative forms are, thus, indeclinable. Being invariably the same, whether in the theme, predicate or accident.

LESSON X.

The predicative conjunction of being, namely *esse* (to be), should now be declined on the formula at page 87 and the translation at page 91 ; and be conjugated according to the following rules :

RULE III. When the predicative conjunction is of being, and not of action, what is expressed in the theme only, is

always implied in the predicative ; and what is expressed only in the predicative is always implied in the theme, and are transmutable, unless the theme and predicative are related as species and genus. Examples :

Is dies	erat (is dies)	ante quintum diem.
That day	was (that day)	before the fifth day.
Qui pons	erat (pons)	ad Genevam.
Which bridge	was (the bridge)	at Geneva.
Una legio	erat (una legio)	in ulteriore Gallia.
One legion	was a (legion)	in farther Gaul.
Quae civitas	est (civitas)	in provincia.
Which state	is (a state)	in the province.
Ea res	est nunciata (res)	
That thing	is a nunciated (thing)	
Orgetorix	est (Orgetorix) mortuus	
Orgetorix	is Orgetorix dead	
Belgae (Galli)	sunt fortissimi (Galli) omnium horum (Gallorum)	
The Belgians (Gauls)	are the strongest (Gauls) of all these (Gauls)	
Fortissimi (Galli) omnium horum (Gallorum)	sunt Belgae (Galli)	
The strongest (Gauls) of all these (Gauls)	are the Belgians (Gauls)	

But when the theme as a species is included in the predicative as a genus, they are not transmutable. Belgians were Gauls, because all the Belgians were Gauls ; and man is an animal because all men are animals. But all Gauls were not Belgians, nor are all animals men.

## LESSON XI.

### THE STRUCTURE OF COMPOUND WORDS.

The object of this lesson is to enable the reader to translate the Latin words into English, without the necessity of referring to a dictionary. For one of the chief obstacles to the perusal of Latin works, is the continually repeated search for meanings that appear obscure, only because of the variation of the simple significations when combined ; in violation of the rule, that no simple word is to change its primary meaning whatever arrangement the compounds may assume.

The process to be adopted is one of the most pleasing and instructive to the minds of children.

1. For the interpretation of *divido* (I divide) ; look into

the dictionary for *di*; the signification of which, as shown, is (from). Look again for *vido*; the signification of which is (I part). The word *divido* is, thus, seen to be a compound; composed of the two simple words *di*+ *vido* (I part from), when read backwards, as all Latin words have to be. Now these two words are simply conjunctions, and, as such, have to be placed on the formula, thus:

Ego	vido	di.
I	part	from.

It is to be remarked, here, that the final *o* of *vido* does not stand for *Ego* (I), exclusively; but it indicates that the first person singular, though not expressed in the theme, is to be understood as the theme of *vido*; at the same time that it implies also, the mode and the time of the predicative conjunction.

Again, *divisa* (divided) has the same *di*, with *visa* (parted), which *visa* is the feminine explicative of the predicative conjunction *vido*. The compound is, therefore, of a conjunction and an explicative, which have to be placed accordingly, thus:

visa	di.
parted	from.

2. For the interpretation of *in.colo* (I cultivate in). Look in the dictionary for *in*; which, as shown, has the same signification in Latin as in English. Look again for *colo*, which signifies (I cultivate). *Incolo* is therefor a compound of the two simples *in*+ *colo*. And, being two conjunctions, they have to be placed, as in the first of the two preceding examples, thus:

(Ego)	colo	in.
I	cultivate	in.

3. *Appello* interpreted, is (I put to). The dictionary shows *ap* to be an accidental conjunction, signifying (to); and *pello* to be a predicative conjunction, with the signification of (I put). Accordingly they take their places, on the formula, as in the last example.

*Differo*=*dif*+*fero* (I bear from), follows the same rule. Also *commeo*=*com*+*meo* (I bear together); *importo*=*im*+*porto* (I bear in); *pertineo*=*per*+*tineo* (I hold through);

*praecedo*=*prae*+*cedo* (I bear before); *prohibeo*=*pro*+*hibeo* (I hold forth, or before); *ingero*=*in*+*gero* (I bear in); *obtineo*=*ob*+*tineo* (I hold against). All which appear at the commencement of the lesson to follow, on the Latin text of Cæsar's Commentary on the war in Gaul.

4. In the interpretation of compound words of three or more simples, the same process is to be followed. *Intervenio* = *in*+*ter*+*venio* (I come crossingly in); *controversus* = *con*+*tro*+*versus* (turned crossingly together); *incontroversus* = *in*+*con*+*tro*+*versus* (not turned crossingly together).

Exercises on this lesson should accompany the reading of the text. Particularly of all words marked with the asterisk\*. As words so marked are not digested in the formula, in cases wherein their digestion would have a tendency to perplex a beginner.

## LESSON XII.\*

RULE IV.—The impersonal, as a predicative conjunction, requires a theme in the predicative; as:—

- |    |   |  |   |
|----|---|--|---|
| 1. |   | <i>Gallos</i><br>the Gauls                 |   |
|    | <i>tinere</i><br>to hold                | <i>quam partem</i><br>which part—          |   |
| 2. |   | <i>se</i><br>themselves                    |   |
|    | <i>habere</i><br>to have                | <i>angustos fines—</i><br>narrow frontiers |   |
| 3. |   | <i>biennium</i><br>two years               |   |
| 4. | <i>esse</i><br>to be                    | <i>fectionem</i><br>the making             | <i>satis.</i><br>enough.<br><i>pro</i><br>forth<br><i>in tertium annum,</i><br>in the third year. |
| 5. |   | <i>se</i><br>themselves                    |   |
|    | <i>potiri</i><br>to become possessed of | <i>totius Gallie</i><br>the whole of Gaul— |   |
| 6. |   | <i>Orgetorigem</i><br>Orgetorix            |   |
|    | <i>dicere</i><br>to say                 | <i>causam—</i><br>the cause—               |   |
| 7. |   | <i>Helvetios</i><br>The Helvetians         |   |
|    | <i>movisse</i><br>to have moved         | <i>castra.</i><br>the camps.               |   |

\* This lesson to be postponed, and to be applied when required by the text.

## PART IV.

## READING AND CONVERSATION IN LATIN.

Reading is now to commence in Latin, on the Latin text of the Gallic War, under the guidance of the digestive formula in Part V. And at the same time conversation is to be introduced.

The object of reading copiously is to learn the structure and meaning of Latin words. Conversation, on the other hand, has for its object the knowledge of the rules; which is acquired readily by the practical application of these rules, in the familiar exercise of question and answer.

Each part of the sentence is to be isolated, and every compound word be divided, so that each simple element shall occupy its proper place on the formula, as if by mechanical arrangement. Except the negative *in*, in such words as *infra*, *inertia*, *infelix*, *nihil*; or when the negative forms part of the predicative conjunction, which it can be made to do by transposition.

To find each part of the sentence, proceed as in Lesson II; with this difference, that the questions and answers are to be now in Latin. And with the first sentence of the Commentary, as a paradigm, the process may be repeated as follows:

For the theme, put *quae* before *est*; as *Quae est* (What is)! The answer is—*Omnis Gallia* (All Gaul); which is the theme.

For the predicate, put—*Quae* after *est*; as—*Est quae* (Is what)? The answer is, *est visa* (is parted); which is the predicate.

For the accidence, the question is put with the accidental conjunction *in*, which is implied in the accidence—*Quomodo* (*In* what mode or measure)? The answer is, *in three parts*; which is the accidence.

But there is the *di* of *divisa*, which *di* is also an accidence; and, occurring as it does here, indicates an incidental sen-

tence. The theme of which cannot be *omnis Gallia*; for *omnis Gallia* is not parted from *omnis Gallia*. But part is parted from part; and this is what is parenthetically implied. The incidental sentence is, therefor, to be thus expressed: *pars est visa di parte* (part is parted from part); as it appears in the digestive formula of Part V.

#### LESSON I.

1. Read each simple sentence by itself, in Latin, as it appears in the Latin text; thus—*Gallia est omnis di visa in partes tres*. Then follow, by reading in English the same, word for word, and in the same order; thus—Gaul is all from parted in parts three.

2. Decline *Gallia* \*; *conjugate est*; decline *omnis*. Designate what kind of conjunction is *di*. Decline *visa*. Designate what kind of conjunction is *in*. Decline *partes* and *tres*.

3. Digest the sentence by the formula, first in Latin and then in English; so that each part, as theme, predicate and accident, shall occupy its proper place.

#### LESSON II.

In reading compound sentences; after treating each simple sentence as in the preceding lesson; the compound is to be read first on the digestive formula as it there appears; and then, turning to the printed text, it is to be digested as it is digested in the formula. As the main purpose of this lesson, is to get a stock of Latin words, with their etymologies, the digestive formula introduces the learner to a simple method for reading the text so as to determine the etymologies of Latin words in general.

#### LESSON III.

Simultaneously with the alternative readings on the digestive formula and on the printed text, the following questions

---

\* For this lesson, in place of the blackboard, make a sentential diagram on the slate; then pointing to the place of the theme, say *Gallia*; to that of the predicate, say *Galliam*; and to that of the accident, say *Gallia*. Then, beyond the diagram, to the right hand, say *Galliae* for the explicative form. In declining *est*, say *sum, es, est, sumus, estis, sunt*, and so on; and say nothing of person and time, which belong to the conversational lesson to follow.

and answers, exclusively word for word, in Latin, are to be recited daily, and to be explained according to the foregoing rules for declension and conjugation. At the same time, and while the reading of the text is to be gone on with, the repetition of these questions and answers is to be limited, in their application, to the first sentence only. And not before their recitation can be executed with facility, are they to be applied to the second and following sentences; in part or whole, as they may be required.

1. Quot sunt partes in sententia?  
How many are the parts in a sentence  
Partes in sententia tres sunt.  
The parts in a sentence three are
2. Quae sunt?  
What are they  
Thema, praedicatio et accessio.  
Theme, predicate and accident
3. Quomodo conjungitur praedicatio ad thema?  
In what mode becomes conjoined the predicate to the theme  
Praedicatio ad thema per conjunctionem praedicabilem  
The predicate to the theme by the conjunction predicative  
conjungitur.  
becomes conjoined
4. Quomodo conjungitur accessio ad praedicationem?  
In what mode becomes conjoined the accident to the  
predicate?  
Accessio ad praedicationem per conjunctionem  
The accident to the predicate by the conjunction  
accidentalem conjungitur.  
accidental becomes conjoined.
5. Quot sunt numeri?  
How many are the numbers?  
Numeri duo sunt, nominativim, numerus singularis et  
Numbers two are, namely, the number singular and  
numerus pluralis.  
the number plural.
6. Quot sunt genera?  
How many are the genders?

Genera tria sunt, nominatim, genus femininum,  
The genders three are, namely, the gender feminine,  
genus masculinum, et genus neutrum.  
the gender masculine and the gender neuter.

7. Quot sunt personae ?  
How many are the persons ?

Personae tres sunt, nominatim, persona prima, quae  
The persons three are, namely, the person first, which  
loquitur ; persona secunda, quae allocuta est ; et  
speaks ; the person second which spoken to is ; and  
persona tertia, ad quam colloquium pertinet.  
the person third, to whom the colloquy pertains.

8. Lege sententiam primam a libro ?  
Read sentence the first from the book ?

Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres.  
Gaul is all divided into parts three.

9. Nunc digere hanc sententiam per formulam ?  
Now digest this sentence by the formula ?

Omnis Gallia	est visa,	
All Gaul	is parted,	
pars	“ “	di parte,
part	“ “	from part
		in tres partes.
		into three parts.

10. Est hæc sententia simplex aut composita ?  
Is this sentence simple or compound ?

Hæc sententia composita est.  
This sentence compound is.

11. Quæ sunt sententiæ simplices ?  
Which are the sentences simple ?

Omnis Gallia	est visa	in tres partes.
All Gaul	is parted	into three parts.
pars	est visa	di parte.
part	is parted	from part.

12. Sententia simplex prima est—Omnis Gallia est visa  
The sentence simple first is —All Gaul is parted  
in tres partes. Quæ pars est thema ?  
into three parts. What part is the theme ?

*Omnis Gallia* thema est.  
All Gaul the theme is.

13. Quae pars est praedicatio ?  
Which part is the predicate ?  
*Est visa praedicatio est.*  
*Is parted the predicate is.*
14. Quae pars est accessio ?  
Which part is the accident ?  
*In tres partes accessio est.*  
*Into three parts the accident is.*
15. Quae est conjunctio praedicabilis ?  
Which is the conjunction predicative.  
*Est conjunctio praedicabilis est.*  
*Is the conjunction predicative is.*
16. Quae est conjunctio accidentalis ?  
Which is the conjunction accidental ?  
Conjunctio accidentalis *in* est.  
The conjunction accidental *in* is.
17. Quomodo dignoscitur thema ?  
In which mode becomes known the theme ?  
Per responsum ad interrogationem — *Quae est ?* Ad quam  
By the response to the interrogation — *What is ?* To which  
*Omnis Gallia responsum est.*  
*All Gaul the response is.*
18. Quod est principale ?  
Which is the principal ?  
*Gallia principale est.*  
*Gaul the principal is.*
19. Declina Gallia ?  
Decline Gaul ?  
*Gallia principale declinationis primae est.* Thema  
*Gaul a principal of the declension first is.* The theme  
praedicatio et accessio, feminino singulare—  
predicate and accident, in the feminine singular  
*Gallia, Galliam, Gallia.* Formae explicabilis *Galliae.*  
The form explicative,
20. Quod est explicabile ?  
Which is the explicative ?  
*Omnis explicabile est.*  
*All the explicative is.*

21. Declina *omnis*?Decline *all*?

*Omnis* explicabile declinationis tertiae est.  
*All* an explicative of the declension third is.  
 Thema praedicatio et accessio, feminino et  
 The theme prodcate and accidence in the feminine and  
 masculino singulare, *omnis, omnem, omne*, formae  
 masculine singular the form  
 explicabilis *omnis*; plurale *omnes, omnes, omnibus*,  
 explicative in the plural  
 formae explicabilis *omnium*. Neutro sin-  
 of the form explicative In the neuter sin-  
 gulare, *omne, omne, omne*, formae explicabilis  
 gular, of the form explicative  
*omnis*; plurale *omnia, omnia, omnibus*, formae  
 in the plural of the form  
 explicabilis *omnium*.  
 explicative

22. Quomodo dignoscitur explicabile  
 In which mode becomes known the explicative of the  
 praedicationis?  
 prodcate?

Per responsum ad interrogationem —Est quae?  
 By the response to the interrogation—Is what? The  
 Responsum ad quam *visa* est.  
 response to which *parted* is.

23. Declina *visa*?  
 Decline *parted*?

*Visa* explicabile declinationis primae est. Thema prae-  
*Parted* an explicative of declension the first is. Thema prae-  
 dicatio et accessio, feminino singulare, *visa, visam*,  
 dicat and accidence, in the feminine singular  
*visa*, formae explicabilis *visae*; plurale *visae*,  
 of the form explicative; in the plural  
*visas, visis, visis*, formae explicabilis *visarum*. Masculino  
 of the form explicable In the masculine  
 singulare *visus, visum, viso*, formae explicabilis *visi*;  
 singular of the form explicative  
 plurale *visi, visos, visis*, formae explicabilis  
 in the plural in the form explicative  
*visorum*. Neutro singulare *visum, visum, viso*,  
 In the neuter singular  
 formae explicabilis *visi*; plurale *visa, visa*,  
 of the form explicative in the plural  
*visis, visis*, formae explicabilis *visorum*.  
 of the form explicative.

24. Quod est principale praedicationis ?  
 What is the principal of the predicate ?  
 Principale praedicationis, *Gallia* est.  
 The principal of the predicate *Gaul* is.
25. Sed *Gallia* in praedicatione non apparet. Quare ?  
 But *Gaul* in the predicate not appears. Why ?  
 Ter prop ea causa quod *Gallia*, a *visa*  
 Crossingly for that cause in that *Gaul*, by parted  
 significatur.  
 becomes signified.
26. Per quam regulam ?  
 By what rule ?  
 Per regulam primam.  
 By rule first.
27. Quae est regula ?  
 What is the rule ?  
 Ut quod que (quod) explicabile habet principale, cum  
 That what and what explicative has a principal, with  
 quo, in numero, genere et persona concordat.  
 which, in number, gender and person it concurs.
28. Est *Gallia* igitur principale utriusque thematis et  
 Is *Gaul* therefor the principal of both the theme and  
 praedicationis ?  
 predicate ?  
 Est ?  
 It is ?
29. Per quam regulam ?  
 By what rule ?  
 Per regulam quartam.  
 By rule fourth.
30. Quae est regula ?  
 What is the rule ?  
 Ut quum conjunctio praedicabilis sit essentiae  
 That when the conjunction predicative may be of being  
 et non actionis, quod in thema solum expressum  
 and not of action, what in the theme only expressed  
 est, in praedicatione semper implicatur ; et  
 is, in the predicate always becomes implied ; and  
 quod est expressum in praedicatione solum, in thema  
 what is expressed in the predicate only, in the theme  
 semper implicatur. Et transmutabilia sunt,  
 always becomes implied. And transmutable they are,

nisi thema species, et praedicatio genus  
not if the theme a species, and the predicate a genus  
sit.  
may be.

31. Conjugata est?  
Conjugate is?

32. Quare est conjunctio praedicabilis est in numero  
Why is the conjunction predicative in the number  
singulare et persona tertia?  
singular and person third?

Quod principale thematis in numero singulare  
In that the principal of the theme in the number singular  
et persona tertia est, per regulam secundam.  
and person third is by rule the second.

33. Quae est regula?  
What is the rule?

Ut quae quae (quae) conjunctio praedicabilis cum  
That which and (which) conjunction predicative with  
principale thematis, in numero et persona,  
the principal of the theme, in number and person,  
concordat.  
concurrat.

34. \*Digere *divisa*?  
Digest *divide*?

*Divisa* compositum duorum simplicium verborum est,  
*Divide* a compound of two simple words is,  
Nominatim, conjunctionis accidentalis *di*, et  
Namely, of the conjunction accidental *from*, and  
explicabilis *visa* a *vido*, quod in Anglica (I part)  
the explicative from which in English  
pellatur ap.  
becomes put to.

35. Digere *agricultura*?  
Digest *agriculture*?

*Agricultura*, compositum duorum simplicium verborum est,  
*Agriculture*, a compound of two simple words is,  
Nominatim, principalis *cultura*; et formae  
Namely, of the principal *culture*; and of the form  
explicabilis *agri* ab *ager*.  
explicative of land from *land*.

36. Digere *exsequi*?  
Digest *to execute*?

---

\* 34, 35, 36 to be postponed, till required in the reading of the text.

*Exsequi* compositum trium simplicium verborum est,  
 To execute a compound of three simple words is,  
 Nominativum conjunctionis accidentalis *ex*,  
 Namely, of the conjunction accidental *out*  
 accessionis principalis personalis *se*, et  
 of the accident of the principal personal *self*, and  
 formae impersonalis conjunctionis praedicabilis  
 of the form impersonal of the conjunction predicative  
 qui a quaero. In Anglica, *exsequi* (to execute)  
 to reach from *I reach*. In English,  
 est, ut *assequi* aut *adsequi* (to ask) est.  
 is, as or is.

The principal and explicative of the accident of this first sentence may be declined; and the second sentence be treated in accordance with the foregoing process.

Afterwards, while each successive sentence is to be treated in the same way, separately, the aforesaid questions and answers will be found to contain all the requisites for the purpose of translation, and also for conversing in Latin.

With reference to the explicative forms, they may be explicable forms either of the principal, explicative or predicative conjunction. For example, the explicative forms, in the singular and plural, of the principal word *Deus* (God), are *Dei* (of God) and *Deorum* (of the Gods); of the explicative word *bonus* (good), are *boni* (of the good) and *bonorum* (of the good); and of the explicative word *amans* (loving), are *amantis* (of loving) and *amantium* (of loving). The sign of the explicative form is (of).

At the same time, the explicative form of a word functions as the explicative simply, of another and different word. As in the accident of the second sentence in the text of Caesar, namely; *in unam partem quarum (partium.)* Here *quarum* is a plural explicative form of *quae*; and *partium* is a plural explicative form of *pars*. But, at the same time, they are both explicatives only, of *partem*. So that the principal *partem* of the accident, has one explicative *unam* placed before it, and two *quarum* and *partium* placed after it. The one placed before, explicates the numerical limitation of *partem*. The two placed after, explicates that the three divisions of Gaul are those in which *partem* is comprised.

## DIGESTIVE

Omnis Gallia (pars)	est visa, " "	di (parte), in tres partes.
Belgae	colunt (agrum)	" unam (partem) qua- rum (partium) ;
Aquitani	" "	" aliam (partem qua- rum partium) ;
qui (Galli)	" "	ap (Gallos), in tertiam (partem quarum partium),
Celtae	pellantur	lingua ipsorum,
Galli	"	" nostra.
Omnnes hi Galli	ferunt "	dif (Gallis), ter in se lingua, institutis, legibus.
Flumen Garumna	vidit Gallos	di (Gallis)
" "	" " (proprios)	ab Aquitanis ;
" Matrona	" "	di (Gallis)
" "	" "	a Belgis ;
et " Sequana	" "	di Gallis
" "	" "	a Belgis.
Belgae	sunt fortissimi (Gal- li) omnium horum Gallorum,	ter pro ea (causa) quod longissime
" "		a cultu at ab humanitate * pro- vinciae,
que mercatores	meant	com ad eos (Belgas) minime saepe
que	portant ea (bona)	at in (suos fines)

FORMULA.

All Gaul (part)	is parted, “ “	from (part), into three parts.
The Belgians	cultivate (the land)	in one (part) of which (parts);
The Aquitanians	“ “	“ another “ “
which (Gauls)	“ “	to (the Gauls) in the third (part) of which (parts)
Celts	become put	in the language of themselves,
Gauls	“ “	in our language.
All these Gauls	bear, “ “	from Gauls, crossingly in themselves, in language in institutions in laws.
The river Garonne	parts Gauls the Gauls (pro- per)	from (Gauls)
“ “ Marne	“ Gauls the Gauls (pro- per)	from the Aquitanians; from (Gauls)
and “ “ Seine	“ Gauls the Gauls (pro- per)	from the Belgians ; from (Gauls)
The Belgians	are the strongest (Gauls) of all these Gauls	from the Belgians.
“ “ “	“ “ “	crossingly for that (cause) in that
and		most lengthily from the culture too
		from the humanity of the province,
and merchants	bear	together to those (Belgians)
and		least often too
	carry those (goods)	into (their frontiers)

quae (bona)	tinent	per ad animos *effemi- nandos ; Germanis
que (Belgae) qui (Germani)	sunt proximi (Galli) colunt (agrum)	in (finibus) trans Rhenum, cum quibus (Ger- manis)
Belgae	gerunt bellum	*continenter. De qua causa quo (negotio)
que Helvetii	cedunt	“ “ prae *reliquos Gallos
“	tendant	virtute ; quod con cum Germanis fere *quotidianis prae- liis, cum
aut “	hibent eos (German- os)	pro suis finibus
aut ipsi Una pars (eorum finium),	gerunt bellum Gallos, est dictum, tinere quam (partem)	in finibus eorum Ger- manorum. ob (alteras partes eor- um finium),
	capit itium	in
	tinetur	a flumine Rhodano, con “ flumine Garumna, “ oceano “ finibus Belgarum
et	tingit	iam at flumen Rhenum, a Sequanis
et	vergit	“ Helvetiis ; ad Septentriones.
Belgae	oriuntur	ab *extremis finibus Galliae ;
	tinent	per

which (goods)	hold	through to minds to become effeminated ;
and (the Belgians)	are the nearest (Gauls)	
which (Germani)	cultivate (the land)	to the Germans in (the frontiers) across the Rhine, with which (Germans) continually.
the Belgians	bear war	From which cause in what (negotiation)
the Helvetii		“ “ “
and	bear	before the remaining Gauls in virtue ; in that
“ “	hold	together with the Germans mostly in how many daily battles, when
either “	hold those (Germans)	forth their frontiers
or themselves	bear war	in the frontiers of those Germans.
One part (of those frontiers),	the Gauls,	
it	is said,	
	to hold which (part)	against (other parts of those frontiers),
	takes a bearing	in
	becomes held	from the river Rhone together by the river Garonne “ the ocean “ the frontiers of the Belgians even
and	touches	at the river Rhine, from the Sequanians “ “ Helvetians ;
and	bends	to the seven (Nor- thern stars).
The Belgians	rise	from the extreme frontiers of Gaul ;
	hold	through

			ad *inferiorem partem fluminis Rheni, in Septentriones
		spectant	
et	Aquitania	tinet	in Orientem Solem. per a flumine Garumna
			ad Pyrenaeos montes
et			“ eam partem oceani
	quae (pars oceani)	est	ad Hispaniam ;
		spectat	*er in casum solis
et			oc (terram) in Septentriones.
	Orgetorix	fuit	longe
		nobilissimus (Helvetius)	apud Helvetios
et		ditissimus (Helvetius)	“ “
et	Is “		Marco Messala Marco Pisone consulibus,
		ductus	in (jurationem con) cupiditate regni,
		fecit jurationem nobilitatis	con
et		suasit	per civitati ut
	(Helvetii)	irent	ex de suis finibus cum omnibus suis copiis :
		esse facile (se)	per
		potiri	cum perio totius Galliae im (provincia) cum

			to the inferior part of the river Rhine ; into the seven (Nor- thern stars) into the rising sun. through from the river Ga- ronne to the Pyrenees moun- tains “ that part of the ocean
	spy		
and	Aquitania	holds	
and	quae (part of the ocean)	is spies	at Spain ; crossingly into the fall of the sun against (the earth) into the seven (Nor- thern stars). long
and	Orgetorix	has been the noblest (Hel- vetian)	among the Helvetians
and	That “	the richest (Hel- vetian)	“ “ “ with Marcus Messala “ Marcus Piso for Consuls, into (a swearing con) by a covetousness of the rule,
		born	
		has made a swearing of the nobility	together
and		has swayed	through to the state that
	(the Helvetians) should bear		out from their frontiers with all their copious- nesses :
		to be easy (themselves)	thoroughly
		to become possessed	with the power of the whole of Gaul in (the province) when

	starent		prae omnibus (re- liquis* Gallis) virtute.
	Id (negotium)		per hoc (*consilium)
	suasit		eis facilius, quod con
Helvetii	tinentur		di una parte " " " " " " natura loci :
que			ex una parte flumine Rheno latissimo "
que			at " altissimo "
qui (Rhenus)	vidit (partem) " agrum Helve- tium		di (parte), a Germanis : ex altera parte monte Jura " altissimo
quae (Jura)	est		ter in Sequanos in Helvetios' :
et			ex tertia (parte), lacu Lemanno flumine Rhodano
et	qui (Rhodanus), vidit (partem) " nostram *pro- vinciam		di (parte), ab Helvetiis. His rebus ut minus late minus facile :
et	fiebat vagarentur possent ferre bellum		de qua causa
homines cupidi bel- landi	ficiebantur		af (patientem) magno dolore. Autem, pro multitudine ho- minum pro gloria bellandi
et			

The Helvetians might stand before omnibus (the remaining Gauls) in virtue. That (negotiation) through, this (counsel) (Orgetorix) has swayed in them more easily in that together from one part " " " by the nature of the place : out one part by the river Rhine "the broadest " and which (Rhine) parts, (part) " the deepest " from (part), " the and Helvetians from the Germans : out another part by Mount Jura " the " the highest crossingly into the Sequanians into the Helvetians : (out) the third (part) and which (Rhone) parts, (part) " the river Rhone from (part), " our province from the Helvetians. By these things (it) became made that and (Helvetii) could wander less widely might be able to bear war in the frontiers less easily : men covetous of war became made from which cause to bearing with great grief. At the same (time), for the multitude of men and for the glory of warring

que			at " " fortitudinis
	arbitrabantur		
	se		
	habere angustos fines,		
	qui(angustifines)patebant milia du-		
	centa		
et	quadraginta pas-		
	suum	in longitudinem,	
	centum		
et	octoginta	" in latitudinem.	
	ducti	His rebus	
		ad (jurationem	
		con)	
et	moti	per	
		auctoritate Orgeto-	
		rigis,	
	stituerunt	con	
	parare ea (bona)	com	
quæ (bona)	tinerent	per	
		ad fisciendum	
		pro (suis finibus) ;	
		quam	
	emere	co	
	maximum nume-		
	rum jumentorum		
et	(maximum nume-		
	rum) carrorum ;	quam	
	facere maximas se-		
	mentes	ut	
copia frumenti	peteret	sup	
		in itinere ;	
		(quam)	
	firmare pacem	con	
et	" amicitiam	con	
		cum proximis civita-	
		tibus.	
		Ad eas res ficiendas	
	duxerunt	con	
	biennium	sibi	
	esse	satis ;	

and			“ “ “ too of forti- tude
	(they)	judge themselves to have narrow fron- tiers	
	which (narrow frontiers)	bore one thousand two hundred forty of paces	into length,
and		one hundred eighty	“ breadth By these things, to (the swearing together)
and		born	through by the authority of Orgetorix together
and		moved	through by the authority of Orgetorix together
	they	have stood to bear those (goods)	together through to the making forth (their frontiers); how together
	which (goods)	might hold	together through to the making forth (their frontiers); how together
		to take the greatest num- ber of cattle (the greatest num- ber) of carriages ;	how that
and		to make the great- est sowings ;	that
	copiousness of fruit	might reach	over in the bearing ; how together “
and		to firm peace to firm friendship	“ with the nearest states. To those things to be- come made together to themselves
	they	have born two years to be	enough ;

		firmant, fectionem esse ligitur	lege, pro (suis finibus) in tertium annum. de (Helvetiis) ad eas res ficiendas
Orgetorix			
Is	“	cepit legationem suadet	con. sus sibi ad civitates. In eo itinere per Castico, filio Catamanta- ledis, Sequano, in Sequanis
		pater cujus(Castici)tinuerat regnum	ob (alteros Sequanos)
et			(per) multos annos, ap (quem patrem) a senatu populi Ro- mani,
amicus		erat pellatus cuperet regnum	ut in sua civitate oc (alteros Sequanos),
		quod regnum habuerat suadet	ante. per item (consilium)
suus pater			Dumnorigi, Æduo, fratri Divitiaci,
Que			in (sua) civitate eo tempore, oc (alteros Æduos)
c		erat ceptus conaretur idem (ne- gotium);	a plebi maxime, ut

they	firm the making to be	by law, forth (their frontiers) into the third year. from the Helvetians to those things to be- come made together.
Orgetorix	becomes licenced	
That Orgetorix	has taken	over
	the legation	to himself to the states. In that bearing through
Orgetorix	sways	to Casticus " the son of Cata- mantaledis " a Sequanian
the father of which (Casticus)	had held the rule	in the Sequanians against (other Sequa- nians) (through) many years, to (which father)
and	friend	by the senate of the people of Rome, that
	(he)	should take the rule in his state against (other Sequa- nians)
	his father	which rule
And	(he)	had held sways
	which (Dumnorix) held the (place)	principal in his state " that time, against (other Æduans) too
and		was taken
	he should try that same (negotiation);	to the people most greatly, that

que	dat suam filiam	ei (Dumnorigi) in matrimonium.
	Conata	
	ficere	per
	habet	pro
	esse “	illis
	fectu	facile
		per ;
		ter
		pro ea causa
ipse	esset tenturus	quod ob (alteros Helvetios)
	perium suae ci- vitatıs,	im (sua civitate) ;
	dubium	
	non esse	quin
Helvetii	possent plurimum	
	(populum) totius	
	(populi) Galliae ;	
	firmat	con
	se	suis copiis
que	esse *conciliaturum	suo *exercitu
	regna	illis.
(Hi principes)	ducti	ad (jurationem con)
	dant fidem	hac oratione
		ter
et	*jusjurandum ;	in se
et		regno cupato
		oc (alteros principes)
		per tres potentissimos
		populos
c		a
		per tres firmissimos
		populos,
	sperant posse	
	sese	
	potiri totius Galliae.	
ea res	est nunciata	Ut
		e

and	(he)	gives his daughter	to that Dumnorix into marriage.
		Trials	
	(he)	to make holds	thoroughly forth
		to be “	to them,
		to become made	easily thoroughly ; crossingly for that cause in that
	himself	might be about to hold	against (other Helve- tians)
		the power of his state	in (his state) ;
		a doubt	
	Helvetians	not to be	in that
		might be the most able (people) of the whole (people) of Gaul ;	
	he	firm	together
and		himself	with his copiousnesses with his army
		to be about to *conci- liate	
	(These princes)	the rules	to them.
		born	to the (swearing together) by this oration crossingly in themselves
and		give faith	
		a judicial swear- ing ;	
and			with the rule taken against (other princes) by the three most powerful peoples too
and			by the three most firm peoples,
	(they)	hope to be able themselves	
		to become possessed of the whole of Gaul.	
	that thing	is nunciated	As out

		per dicitum in Helvetiis, co, suis moribus,
	egerunt	
	Orgetorigem dicere causam	ex vinculis. Ut igni
	cremaretur oportebat poenam	
	qui damnatum.	se
		Die stitua dictionis causae con, co
Orgetorix	egit omnem suam familiam	
que		di una (parte) “ “ ad decem millia homi- num ad iudicium ; con eodem “
et	duxit	
que	omnes clientes “ suos *aer(1)atosob habebat magnum numerum quarum ;	
(et)		per eos (clientes) “ “ (aer(1)atos ob) e
	ripuit se ne diceret causam.	
civitas	citata	Cum in ab eam rem ex se, armis
	conaretur qui suum jus,	
que magistratus	gerent multitudinem hominum	co,
Orgetorix	est mortuus;	ex agris,

		by a sign in " the Helvetians, together by their manners,
they	have born	
	Orgetorix	
	to say the cause	out chains.
(he)	should become burnt	That
	behoved the punish- ment	by fire
	to reach	by itself
	the damned.	
		On the day stated of saying the cause together
Orgetorix	has born all his family	together
and		from one (part)
		" "
		to ten thousands of men
and	"	to the judgment ;
	has born	together
	all clients	to that same "
and	"	" his brass born against
	had a great number	
	of which ;	through those (clients)
(and)		" " (brass born against)
	"	
	has forced himself	out
	"	might not say the cause.
the state	moved	When
		in
		against that thing
	might try to reach out	
	its justice	through itself, by arms,
and the magistrates	might bear a multi- tude of men	together, out the lands,
Orgetorix	is dead ;	

que (s)picio	ne est	sus (mortuum) ab (sensu con) ut quin con
Helvetii ipse	arbitrantur sciverit mortem	sibi. Post mortem ejus (Orgetorigis)
Helvetii	conantur facere id (negotium) quod (negotium) stituerant (bacere) eant  sunt arbitrati se esse paratos cendunt (ignem)	mirus nihilo con ut ex suis finibus. Ubi jam
	burunt omne frumentum, quod “ erant porturi	ad eam rem in omnia sua oppida, numero ad duodecim ; (in) vicos ad quadringentos ; (in) privata ficia aedes liqua re ; com ter prae cum se ; ut spe ditionis
	lata essent paratiores	re (ad) domum sub, ad omnia pericula eunda
que	jubent quem “ ferre	sub ;  ef domo

and a spying	not is	over (the death) from (a sense together) as
the Helvetians himself	judge may have known death	in that together  to himself. After the death of that (Orgetorix)
the Helvetians	try to make that (negotiation)	less in no speck
(they)	which “ had stood	together that
“	to make, may bear	out their frontiers. When now
“	are judged themselves	
“	to be born kindle fire	to that thing in all their towns in number to twelve ; (in) villages to four hundred ; in private made houses left back ; together crossingly
“	burn all the fruit,	before
“	what “ were about to carry	with themselves ; that with the hope of bear- ing back to home over, to all perils to become born over ;
(they)	born might be born more	
“	order whom	
and	to bear	out the home

			sibi
		molita cibaria trium mensium.	
	Suadent		per Rauracis finitimis
et			Tulinguis “
et			Latobrigis “
	usi		uti, eodem consilio, suis oppidis ustis
que			ex “ vicis “ “
	ficiscantur		pro una (phalange) cum iis (Helvetiis).
Que	Boios coluerant (agrum)		in (finibus) trans Rhenum
et	ierant		trans in agrum Noricum,
que	pugnarant ceptos		op Noricam, re ad se
	sciscunt socios		ad “ sibi.
Duo itinera	erant		omnino, quibus (itineribus)
unum (iter)	possent ire		ex domo : per Sequanos
et	angustum (iter) *difficile		“ ter
et			in montem Juram flumen Rhoda- num, qua (parte) vix autem im (itinere),
	singuli carri mons altissimus	ducerentur ; pendebat	

		the ground food of three months.	to himself
They	sway		through in the Rauracian fron- tiers
and			" the Tulingian (fron- tiers)
and			" the Latobrigan (frontiers)
	used		that, to that same counsel, with their towns burnt out,
and			(with) their villages burnt
(they)	make		(out), forth in one (phalanx) with those (Helve- tians).
And	the Boii		
which (Boii)	had cultivated (the land)		in (the frontiers) across the Rhine
and	had born		across into the land Noricum, against Norciam,
and	had fought taken		back to themselves
(they)	know		" "
	sociates		" "
Two bearings	were		in all by which (bearings)
(they)	might be able to bear		out the house ; through the Sequa- nians
one (bearing)			
and	a narrow (bearing) " difficult "		
			crossingly into mount Jura into the river Rhone
and			in which part scarcely
single carriages	could become born ;		at the same (time)
the highest moun- tain	hung		in (the bearing),

		(ita) ut
	pauci (Sequani) possent hibernare (Helvetios)	pro
		per :
	alterum (iter)	per nostram *provinciam, multo,
		facilius (iter)
que	*expeditius “ ,	at
		ter
		pro ea causa
		quod
	Rhodanus fluit	ter
		in fines Helvetiorum
et		“ “ Allobrogum,
	qui (Allobrogi) erant pacati	nuper ;
que	is Rhodanus non itur	trans
		nullis locis
		vado.
	Geneva est *extremum oppidum Allobrogum	
que	“ proximum oppidum Allobrogum	finibus Helvetiorum.
	Pons tinet	per
		ex eo oppido
		ad Helvetios.
	Istimabant	ex
	sese	
vel	(esse) suasuros	per
		Allobrogibus
		quod
	non viderentur	dum
		bono animo
		in Romanum populum ;
vel	sese	
	(esse) acturos	co
		vi
		ut

(so) that  
a few (Sequanians) might be able to hold  
the Helvetians forth  
another (bearing) thoroughly :  
through our province,  
in much,  
a more easy (bear-  
ing),  
and too  
a more expeditious  
(bearing),  
crossingly  
for that cause  
in that  
the Rhone flows  
crossingly  
into the frontiers of  
the Helvetians  
and “ the (frontiers) of  
the Allobrogians  
lately ;  
which (Allobrogians) were pacated  
and that Rhone becomes not born  
across  
in not many places  
by a ford.  
Geneva is the most extreme  
town of the Allo-  
brogues,  
and “ the most near town  
(of the Allobrogues) to the frontiers of  
the Helvetians.  
A bridge holds through  
out that town  
to the Helvetians.  
(They) stood out  
themselves  
either to be about to sway through  
in the Allobrogues,  
in that  
(They) might not become seen yet  
in good mind  
into the Roman peo-  
ple ;  
or (themselves)  
to be about to act together  
by force  
that

	paterentur eos (Helvetios)	ire	per suos fines.
			Omnibus rebus paratis com ad fectionem pro, qua die con ad ripam Rhodani.
omnes Helvetii	dicunt diem veniant		
Is dies	erat (dies)		ante quintum diem " kalendas Aprilis,
			Lucio Pisone, Aulo Gabinio Consulibus.
id (negotium)	esset nunciatum eos (Helvetios)	conari facere iter	Cum Caesari, per nostram *provinciam, pro ab urbe, quam maximis itineribus
que		maturat ficisci	
		potest, tendit	con in ulteriorem Galliam per ad Genevam ; quam in; toti *provinciae
et		venit	
		perat	
una legio	maximum numerum militium ; erat		omnino in ulteriore Gallia.
qui (pons)	Jubet pontem erat (pons) scindi		ad Genevam re. Ubi

" might bear those  
 (Helvetians)  
 to bear through their fron-  
 tiers.  
 With all things born  
 together  
 to the making  
 forth.  
 " say a day in which day  
 all the Helvetians may come together  
 to the bank of the  
 Rhone.  
 That day was (the day) before the fifth day  
 " Kalends of Ap-  
 ril  
 with Lucius Piso  
 " Aulus Gabinius  
 for Consuls.  
 When  
 that (negotiation) might be nunciated to Cæsar,  
 those (Helvetians)  
 to try to make a bear-  
 ing through our province,  
 (he) matures to make forth  
 and from the city,  
 how  
 by the greatest bear-  
 ings  
 " is able  
 " holds together  
 and comes into further Gaul,  
 through  
 to Geneva ;  
 how  
 he may bear in  
 to the whole province  
 the greatest  
 number of  
 soldiers in ;  
 one legion in all  
 was orders a bridge in further Gaul.  
 (he) which (bridge) was " " at Geneva  
 to become split back.  
 When

s pa-

ni.

em  
 rilis,

ovin-

ribus

lliam

a.

Helvetii	sunt facti certiores	de ventu ejus (Caesaris) ad (Genevam)
	mittunt legatos nobilissimos civitatis ad eum (Caesarem).	
Numeius et Verudoctius	tinebant *principem- locum cujus le- gationis	ob (alteros Helvetios)
qui Numeius et " Verudoctius	dicerent, ne esse	sibi in animo ficio ullo male, si
	(conantur) facere iter per *provinciam,	
		ter pro ea causa quod
	n haberent ullum a- liud iter ; sibi rogare,	at voluntate ejus (Caesaris),
	liceat facere id (iter).	sibi
Caesar	tenebat consulem L. Cas- sium	quod memoria
que	(fuisse) cisum *exercitum ejus (L. Cassii)	oc,
et	(fuisse) pulsum jugum	ab Helvetiis,
	(fuisse) missum non putebat ceden- dum	sub *exercitum, con ;
que	ne *existimebat homines,	ut in *inimico animo, faculte data facun- di iterinis
		per *provinciam,

the Helvetians	are made more certain from the coming of that (Caesar) to Geneva,
(they)	send legates, the most noble of the state to that (Caesar).
and Numcius Verudoctius	held the principal place of that legation against the other Helvetians
which Numcius and " Verudoctius	might say, ne esse to themselves in mind with making any bad if
(they)	should try to make a bearing through the province, crossingly for that cause in that
(they)	might not have any other bearing ; to reach to themselves that by the will of that (Caesar)
it	may be licenced to make that bearing. to themselves
Caesar (he)	held the consul Lucius Cassius in that in memory
and	to have been fallen against, the army of that (Lucius Cassius)
and	to have been pulsed by the Helvetians, the yoke
	to have been put over the army, put it not to become
and	ceded together ; esteemed not,
	men that in inimical mind with the power given of making a bearing through the province

	(esse) temperaturos	ab injuria
et		ab *maleficio. Tamen, ut ter
spatium	posset cedere	in dum
milites quos milites	peraverat venirent spondit	im, con, re legatis,
	se (esse) sumpturum diem ad liberan- dum (se)	di (dubiis), si
	vellent quid verterentur	re ante diem " Apriles idus. Ter in ea (die) cum ea legione, " se
que	quam legionem habebat	" militibus con
qui (milites)	venerant	ex *provincia,
	ducit murum decem novem mil- lia passuum	per a lacu Lemanno in flumen Rhodanum ad montem Juram, di (finibus), ab Helvetiis,
qui (lacus)	fluit	
qui (mons)	vidit, (fines) fines Sequanorum	in altitudinem
que	sex decimipedum ; ducit fossum	per. Eo opere facto per
	ponit sidia	dis (sidiis)
	munit	prae, com

	(to be) about to temper	from injury " evil doing.
and		At the same (time), that
	space might be able to bear	crossingly in, while
	the soldiers which soldiers he had born	in
	(he) might come weighs	together, back to the legates,
	himself (esse) about to take a day	to liberating (himself) di (doubts); if
	(they) might wish what " might become turned	back before the day " the April ides. Crossingly in that (day) with that legion " himself
	(he) had which legion	
and	which (soldiers) had come	" the soldiers together out the province,
	(he) bears a wall nineteen thousands of paces	through
	which (lake) flows	from Lake Geneva into the river Rhone to mount Jura, from (frontiers),
	which (mountain) parts, (frontiers) the " of the Sequanians	from the Helvetians, in height
and	(he) sixteen feet ; (bears) a trench	through. With that work made through, from (sittings) before,
	(he) places sittings	together
	" measures	

	castella,	quo facilius
	possit habere (eos Helvetios) pro,	si invito
	conarentur ire se	trans.
		Ubi
ea dies	venit, quam (diem) stituerat	con cum legatis,
et legati	verterunt	re ad eum (Caesarem);
	negat	more Romani po- puli
et		exemplo (Romani populi)
	se posse dare iter	per *provinciam
		ulli (inimico);
et	tendit	os (legatos), si
	conentur facere vim	
	se (esse) hibiturum (eos Helvetios)	pro (itinere)
Helvetii	jecti	de ea spe, pluribus navibus junctis con- ratibus factis, vadis Rhodani qua (parte)
que alii “		
altitudo fluminis	erat minima (altitudo)	
	non (sunt) conati	un (o) (tempore) quam
	n	“ “
		ter in diu, saepius

the castels, by which  
 " may be able to hold more easily  
 those (Helvetians) forth, if  
 (they) should try to bear unbiddingly  
 themselves across.  
 that day has come, which (day) When  
 (he) had stated together  
 and the legates have turned with the legates,  
 (he) negatives back  
 and by the manner of the to that Caesar ;  
 Roman people by the example (of the  
 Roman people)  
 himself  
 to be able to give a bearing through the province  
 to any (enemy) ;  
 and " holds against (the legates),  
 (they) should try to make if  
 force,  
 himself  
 to be about to hold  
 (those Helvetians) forth (the bearing).  
 The Helvetians thrown from that hope,  
 with many ships  
 joined  
 and other " together  
 with many rafts made,  
 by fords of the Rhone  
 the altitude of the in which (part)  
 river was the least (alti-  
 tude)  
 are not tried in one (time)  
 n " " than  
 'crossingly  
 in the day,  
 oftener

		in noctu, si per ; re munitione operis
	possent rumpere pulsii	
et		cursu militum
et		con, telis, de hoc conatu. re per Sequanos
	Una via stiterunt linquebatur	qua (via) Sequanis invitis,  ter pro angustias
	non poterant ire.	
	non possent suadere per	Cum
	mittunt legatos	his (Sequanis) sua sponte, ad Dumnorigem, " Aeduum, ut catore
	petrarent	pre de eo (Dumnorige) im hoc (iter) a Sequanis. gratia largitione
et	Dumnorix poterat plurimum	apud Sequanos,
et	erat amicus	Helvetiis, quod ex ea civitate
et	duxerat filiam Orge- torigis ductus	in matrimonium ; ad (negotium), a cupiditate regni,
et	studebat volebat	novis rebus ; quam

			in the night, if
	(they)	might be able to break through ; thrust	back,
	and		by the measure of the work
	and		by the running of the soldiers together
	(they)	have stood	by the javelins,
	One way	became left	from this trial. back
			through the Sequa- nians
			which (way), by the Sequanians
			unbidden, crossingly
	(they)	had not been able to bear.	for the narrownesses
	(they)	might not be able to sway	When through
	"	send legates	in these (Sequanians), by their will, to Dumnorix
	"	might reach	" an Æduan, that by reaching before
	Dumnorix and	had been able the most	from that(Dumnorix), into this bearing from the Sequanians. by grace
	and	was a friend	" largeness
	he	had borne the daugh- ter of Orgetorix	among theSequanians to the Helvetians, in that out that state
	and	born	into matrimony ; to (the negotiation) from covetousness of the rule,
	and	studied wished	in new things how

		habere civitates stric- tas plurimas,	suo *beneficio, sibi, ob (alteras civitates). ita
Que		cipit rem	sus,
et		petrat	im a Sequanis ut
		patiantur Helvetios	
		ire	per suos fines ;
que		ficit	per uti ter
		dent sides	in sese
Sequani		ne libent Helvetios	ob (*infidelitam) : pro itinere ;
Helvetii		eant	ut trans si
		ne "	(trans) *maleficio injuria.
et		Nuntiatur	re Caesari, Helvetiis
		esse	in animo
		facere iter	per agrum Sequano- rum
et			" " Æduorum
			in fines Santonum,
qui (fines)		non sunt	longe ab finibus Tolosatium;
quae civitas		est	in *provincia. Si
id (negotium)		fieret, igebat tel(os) futurum	in (mente), cum magno periculo Provinciae, ut

		to have the states bound most	by his benefit to himself, against (other states). so
And	he	takes the thing	over
and		reaches	in from the Sequanians that
	they	bear the Hel- vetians to bear	through their fron- tiers ;
and	(he)	makes	through, so that crossingly in themselves against (infidelity) :
	(they)	may give sittings	forth the bearing ;
	the Sequanians	may not hold the Helvetians	that
	the Helvetians	may bear	across if
	(they)	may not bear	across with bad making with injury " .
and	(It)	becomes nunciated	back to Caesar, in the Helvetians
		to be	in mind
		to make a bearing	through the land of the Sequanians through the land of the Æduans, into the frontiers of the Santones, far
and			from the frontiers of the Tolosates, in the province. If
	which frontiers	are not	
	which state	is	
	that negotiation (he)	should become made bore the end the future	in (mind), with great danger to the Province, that

	haberet finitimos bellicosos homines inimicos Romani populi,	maxime
que		patentibus locis frumentariis “.
	fecit Titum Labienum legatum	Ob eas causas prae ei munitioni
	quam (munitionem) fecerat :	
ipse	tendit	con magnis itineribus in Italiam, ibi
que	scribit	con
	duas legiones tres legiones	
et	quae (tres legiones) hiemabant	circum Aquileiam
	ducit	ex hibernis, qua (via)
et	iter	erat proximum (iter) per Alpes,
	tendit	in ulteriorem Galliam con
	ire	cum his quinque le- gionibus. Ibi
	Centrones et Garioceli et Caturiges,	superioribus locis cupatis oc nostrum *exerci- tum,
	conantur hibere *ex- ercitum	pro itinere. His pulsus pluribus praeliis com, ab Ocelo,
	quod (oppidum) est extremum citeri- oris provinciae	
	venit	per,

and (he) should have frontiers  
 bellicose men  
 enemies of the  
 Roman people chiefly

and in bearing places  
 " fruiting places.  
 Against those causes

(he) has made Titus La-  
 biennus  
 the legate before  
 to that measure  
 which (measure)

" had made :  
 he self holds together  
 in great bearings  
 into Italy,  
 there  
 together

and scrapes  
 two legions ;  
 the three legions

and which (three le-  
 gions)  
 (he) wintered around Aquileia  
 bears out the winterings ;  
 by which (way)

and the bearing was the nearest  
 (bearing) through the Alps,  
 into farther Gaul,  
 together  
 with these five le-  
 gions.  
 There

the Centrones  
 and the Garioceli  
 and the Caturiges,  
 with the superior  
 places taken  
 against our army,  
 try to hold the army forth the bearing.

With these pulsed  
 in many battles  
 together,  
 from Ocelo,

which (town) is the extreme (town)  
 of the hither pro-  
 vince  
 (he comes) through

		septimo die in fines Vocontiorum ulterioris provinciae;
	(venit)	in de (finibus Vocontio- rum) in fines Allobrogum :
Hi populi	ducit exercitum sunt primi (populi)	ab Allobrogibus (fini- bus) in Sequasianos. tra provinciam ex trans Rhodanum.
Helvetii	duxerant suas copias	trans
		jam per angustias Sequan- orum
et		per fines (of the Se- quarum),
et	venerant	per in fines Æduorum
que	populabantur agros eorum (Æduorum).	
Ædui		cum non possent fendere se de iis (Helvetiis)
que	“ “ “ sua (bona) mittunt legatos auxilium (esse) rogatum : se esse meritos	ab “ “ , ad Caesarem, ita omni tempore, de Romano populo
		ut pene in spectu con nostri*exercitus
(sui) agri	non (ha)buerint vas- tari	de (hostibus),

		on the seventh day into the frontiers of the Vocontii of the farther province ; in from the frontiers of the Vocontii into the frontiers of the Allobroges ; from the Aliebrogian frontiers into the Segusianians. These peoples are the first (peoples) across the province, out across the Rhone.
(he comes)		
	bears the army	
The Helvetians had born their co- piousnesses	are the first (peoples)	across the Rhone.
		across now through the narrow- nesses of the Sequa- nians through the frontiers of the Sequanians, through into the frontiers of the Æduans,
and	had come	
and	peopled the lands of those (Æduans).	
The Æduans (they)	might not be able to fend themselves	when from those (Helve- tians
and	might not be able to fend their goods send legates aid to be reached : themselves to be merited	from " " to Caesar, such in all time from the Roman peo- ple that mostly in the spying together of our army
(their) lands	may not have had to become wasted	from (enemies),

(sui) liberi non (ha)buerint duci ab sese  
 in servitutum,  
 (sua) oppida " " pugnari ex.

Ædui Ambarri

Eodem tempore

(qui " " sunt) \* necessarii  
 (socii) Æduorum

et " " " " sanguinei " con,  
 faciunt Caesarem cer- agris populatis  
 tiorem, de Helvetiis,  
 sese  
 non hibere vim hos-  
 tium facile

pro  
 ab oppidis :  
 Item

Allobroges  
 que qui " " habebant vicos trans Rhodanum  
 " " possessiones " " ,  
 cipiunt se fuga,  
 re  
 et monstrant, ad Caesarem,  
 de (se)  
 sibi,  
 hilum re,  
 ni esse liqui ter  
 prae  
 agri Caesar ductus ad solum.  
 non statuit quibus rebus  
 (s)pectandum sibi  
 ex, dum  
 omnibus fortunis  
 sumtis sociorum  
 con,  
 Helvetii venirent per  
 in Santones,

Their children	may not have had to become born	from themselves into slavery,
“ towns	may not have had to become fought out.	In that same time
the Æduan Ambarri (which Æduan Ambarri)	are the necessary (sociates) of the Æduans	
and (which Æduan Ambarri)	are the sanguinous (sociates) of the Æduans make Caesar more certain,	together, with their lands peopled from the Helvetians,
	themselves not to hold the force of the enemies	easily forth from the towns. Such same
the Allobroges which “	had villages had possessions	across the Rhone, “ “ “
and “ “	take themselves	in flight, back to Caesar, from themselves to himself.
and	show a speck not to be left	back, crossingly before alone.
the lands Caesar	born has stood not spying	to by which things to himself, out, while with all the fortunes taken of the sociates together, through into the Santones.
the Helvetians	might come	

his  
um

## EXERCISES ON THE FOREGOING, FOR TRANSLATION.

The Belgians cultivated the land, in one of the three parts into which Gaul was divided. The Aquitanians cultivated the land in another part. And the third part was cultivated by those Gauls to which, in the language of themselves Celts became put, in our language Gauls. Crossingly in themselves, the languages, institutions and laws of all these Gauls differed. The Gauls proper were parted from the Aquitanians by the river Garonne, and from the Belgians by the Marne and the Seine. Crossingly for that cause, in that they were most lengthily from the culture and humanity of the Romans and of the province, the Belgians were the strongest of all these Gauls. Merchants bore to them least often and bore in those goods which hold through to minds to become effeminated. And these Belgians were nearest to the Germans, who cultivated the land in the frontiers across the Rhine, with whom they bore war continuously. And the Helvetians, from which cause, in what and in what, preceded the remaining Gauls in virtue; in that they contended with those Germans mostly in daily battles, when either they held them forth their frontiers, or they bore the war themselves in the frontiers of those Germans.

One part of those frontiers, the Gauls proper to hold which was said, took a bearing in from the river Rhone, was held together by the river Garonne, by the ocean, by the frontiers of the Belgians, and even touched at the river Rhine from the Sequanians and Helvetians. The Belgians rose from the extreme frontiers of Gaul and held through to the inferior part of the river Rhine. Aquitania took a bearing in from the river Garonne and held through to the Pyrenees Mountains and to that part of the ocean which is at Spain, and spied crossingly into the fall of the sun against the earth and the seven stars.

Orgetorix was the noblest and the richest among the Helvetians. That Orgetorix, born by a covetousness of the rule, made a swearing together of the nobility. And, at that time, with Marcus Messala and Marcus Piso for consuls, he swayed through to his state that the Helvetians should bear out from their frontier with all their copiousnesses.

With a little variation of the text, which the teacher can supply, these exercises may be continued, in a copy book with a black lead pencil, as far as the digestive formula extends. And afterwards, to the end of the first chapter, the text and its variation may be continued in a similar way.

The same rules being applicable to the reading of all Latin books, and the same method of using the simple words in their compounded forms, together with the same method of filling in the ellipses, the learner, through this compendium, may be said to master all the essentials of the Latin language.

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## FORMULÆ PRO DECLINATIONIBUS.

(Formulas for the Declensions.)

## 1. PRINCIPALIA ET EXPLICABILIA.

(Principals and Explicatives.)

		Formae Explicabiles. Forms Explicative.			
1.	{ Fem. }	{ Sing. —a	—am	—a, ae	—ae
		{ Pl. —ae	—as	—is	—arum*
2.	{ Mas. }	{ Sing. —	—um	—o	—i
		{ Pl. —i	—os	—is	—orum
	{ Neut. }	{ Sing. —um	—um	—o	—i
		{ Pl. —a	—a	—is	—orum
3.	{ Fem. & Mas. }	{ Sing. —	—em	—e, i	—is
		{ Pl. —es	—es	—ibus	—um†
	{ Neut. }	{ Sing. —	—	—e, i	—is
		{ Pl. —a	—a	—ibus	—um
4.	{ Fem. }	{ Sing. —us	—um	—ui or o	—us or i
		{ Pl. —us	—os or us	—ibus	—orum or um
	{ Mas. }	{ Sing. —us	—um	—u, ui	—us
		{ Pl. —us	—us	—ibus	—uum
	{ Neut. }	{ Sing. —u	—u	—u	—u
		{ Pl. —ua	—ua	—ibus	—uum
5.	{ Fem. }	{ S. Res (a thing)	rem	re, rei	rei
		{ Pl. Res	res	rebus	rerum

## 2. EXPLICABILIA.

(Explicatives.)

6.	{ Fem. }	{ Sing. —a	—am	—a, i	—ius
		{ Pl. —ae	—as	—is	—arum
	{ Mas. }	{ Sing. —us	—um	—o, i	—ius
		{ Pl. —i	—os	—is	—orum
	{ Neut. }	{ Sing. —um	—um	—o, i	—ius
		{ Pl. —a	—a	—is	—orum

\* A very few are masculine.

† The plural of the explicative form takes *ium*.‡ When the theme of the neuter ends in *e*, the accidence takes *i* only.

This.	{	Fem.	{	<i>Sing.</i> Haec	hanc	hac, huic	hujus
				<i>Pl.</i> Hae	has	his	harum
				<i>Sing.</i> Hic	hunc	hoc, huic	hujus
Mas.	{	{	<i>Sing.</i> Hic	hunc	hoc, huic	hujus	
			<i>Pl.</i> Hi	hos	his	horum	
			<i>Sing.</i> Hoc	hoc	hoc, huic	hujus	
Neut.	{	{	<i>Sing.</i> Haec	haec	his	horum	
			<i>Pl.</i> Haec	haec	his	horum	
			<i>Sing.</i> Ea	eam	ea, ei	ejus	
Fem.	{	{	<i>Pl.</i> Eae	eas	iis or eis	earum	
			<i>Sing.</i> Is	eum	eo, ei	ejus	
			<i>Pl.</i> Ii	eos	iis or eis	eorum	
Mas.	{	{	<i>Sing.</i> Id.	id	eo, ei	ejus	
			<i>Pl.</i> Ea	ea	iis or eis	eorum	
			<i>Sing.</i> Quae	quam	qua, cui	cujus	
Fem.	{	{	<i>Pl.</i> Quae	quas	quibus or queis	quarum	
			<i>S.</i> Qui or quis	quem	quo, cui	cujus	
			<i>Pl.</i> Qui	quos	quibus or queis	quorum	
Mas.	{	{	<i>Sing.</i> Quod	quod	quo, cui	cujus	
			<i>Pl.</i> Quae	quae	quibus or queis	quorum	
			<i>Sing.</i> Quod	quod	quo, cui	cujus	
Neut.	{	{	<i>Pl.</i> Quae	quae	quibus or queis	quorum	

As an explicative of a theme, *quae, qui or quod*, expressed or understood, indicates an explicative sentence.

Two	{	<i>Fem.</i> Duae	duas	duabus	duarum.
		<i>Masc.</i> Duo	duos	duobus	duorum.
		<i>Neut.</i> Duo	duo	duobus	duorum.

3. EXPLICABILIA NUMERORUM.

(Explicatives of Numbers.)

CARDINAL, <i>One, two, Ct.</i>	ORDINAL, <i>First, second, Ct.</i>	DISTRIBUTIVE. <i>One by one, Ct.</i>
1 Unus.	Primus.	Singuli.
2 Duo.	Secundus.	Bini.
3 Tres.	Tertius.	Terni.
4 Quatuor.	Quartus.	Quaterni.
5 Quinque.	Quintus.	Quini.
6 Sex.	Sextus.	Seni.
7 Septem.	Septimus.	Septeni.
8 Octo.	Octavus.	Octoni.
9 Novem.	Nonus.	Noveni.
10 Decem.	Decimus.	Deni.
11 Undecim.	Undecimus.	Undeni.
12 Duodecim.	Duodecimus.	Duodeni,

13	Tredecim.	Decimus tertius.	Terni deni, <i>or</i> tre- deni.
14	Quatuordecim.	Decimus quartus.	Quarterni deni.
15	Quindecim.	Decimus quintus.	Quini deni.
16	Sexdecim.	Decimus sextus.	Seni deni.
17	Septendecim.	Decimus septimus.	Septeni deni.
18	Octodecim, <i>or</i> duodeviginti.	Decimus octavus, <i>or</i> duodevicesimus.	Octoni deni.
19	Novendecim, <i>or</i> undeviginti.	Decimus nonus, <i>or</i> undevicesimus.	Noveni deni.
20	Viginti.	Vicesimus.	Viceni.
21	Viginti unus, <i>or</i> Unus et Viginti.	Vicesimus primus.	Viceni singuli.
22	Viginti duo, <i>or</i> Duo et Viginti.	Vicesimus secundus.	Viceni bini.
30	Triginta.	Trigesimus, <i>or</i> tri- cesimus.	Triceni.
40	Quaraginta.	Quadragesimus.	Quadrageni.
50	Quinquaginta.	Quinquagesimus.	Quinquageni.
60	Sexaginta.	Sexagesimus.	Sexageni.
70	Septuaginta.	Septuagesimus.	Septuageni.
80	Octoginta.	Octogesimus.	Octogeni.
90	Nonaginta.	Nonagesimus.	Nonageni.
100	Centum.	Centesimus.	Centeni.
200	Ducenti.	Ducentesimus.	Ducenteni, <i>or</i> ducenti.
300	Trecenti.	Trecentesimus.	Trecenteni.
400	Quadrigenti.	Quadringentesimus.	Quater centeni.
500	Quingenti.	Quingentesimus.	Quinques centeni.
600	Sexcenti.	Sexcentesimus.	Sexies centeni.
700	Septingenti.	Septingentesimus.	Septies centeni.
800	Octingenti.	Octingentesimus.	Octies centeni.
900	Nongenti.	Nongentesimus.	Novies centeni.
1000	Mille.	Millesimus.	Milleni.
2000	Duo millia, <i>or</i> Bis mille.	Bis millesimus.	Bis milleni.

The cardinal numbers, except *unus* and *mille*, want the singular.

From *quatuor* to *centum* inclusive they are indeclinable, and from *centum* to *mille* are declined like the plural of *bona*.

*Mille* is either a principal or an explicative. As an explicative it is indeclinable. As a principal, it is declined in the plural as follows:—

*Mill -iu, -ium, -ibus.*

GRADUS COMPARATIONIS.

(Degrees of Comparison.)

Most explicatives have two degrees of comparison. One of which is primary; the other, is ultimate. As of *dura, us, um* (hard), the primary is *durior* (harder); and the ultimate is *durissima, us, um* (hardest).

The ultimate degree of comparison conforms to the first and second declensions.

The comparative is declined as follows:—

<i>Fem. &amp;</i>	{ <i>Sing.</i>	<i>Durior</i>	<i>duriozem</i>	<i>durioze or i</i>	<i>durioris.</i>
	{ <i>Pl.</i>	<i>Duriores</i>	<i>duriores</i>	<i>durioribus</i>	<i>duriorum.</i>
<i>Neut.</i>	{ <i>Sing.</i>	<i>Durius</i>	<i>durius</i>	<i>durioze or i</i>	<i>durioris.</i>
	{ <i>Pl.</i>	<i>Duriora</i>	<i>duriora</i>	<i>durioribus</i>	<i>duriorum.</i>

The omission of *quam* (than), is indicated by the principal, with which the comparison is made, being in the accidence, thus:—

*Lapis est durior ligno.*      *Lapis est durior quam lignum.*  
*Stone is harder than wood.*      *Stone is harder than wood.*

PRINCIPALIA PERSONALIA.

(Principals Personal.)

1.	{ <i>Sing.</i>	<i>Ego</i>	<i>me</i>	<i>me, mihi</i>	<i>mei</i>	
	{ <i>Pl.</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>me</i>	<i>by me, to me</i>	<i>of me</i>	
		<i>Nos</i>	<i>nos</i>	<i>nobis</i>	<i>nostrum or nostri</i>	
		<i>We</i>	<i>us</i>	<i>by us</i>	<i>of us</i>	
2.	{ <i>Sing.</i>	<i>Tu</i>	<i>te</i>	<i>te, tibi</i>	<i>tui</i>	
	{ <i>Pl.</i>	<i>Thou</i>	<i>thee</i>	<i>by thee, to thee</i>	<i>of thee</i>	
		<i>Vos</i>	<i>vos</i>	<i>vobis</i>	<i>vestrum</i>	
		<i>You</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>by you</i>	<i>of you</i>	
3.	{ <i>F.</i>	{ <i>Sing.</i>	<i>Illa</i>	<i>—am</i>	<i>—a, i</i>	<i>—ius</i>
		{ <i>Pl.</i>	<i>Thee</i>	<i>her</i>	<i>by her, to her</i>	<i>of her</i>
			<i>—ae</i>	<i>—as</i>	<i>—is</i>	<i>—arum</i>
			<i>They</i>	<i>them</i>	<i>by them</i>	<i>of them</i>
	{ <i>M.</i>	{ <i>Sing.</i>	<i>Ille</i>	<i>—um</i>	<i>—o, i</i>	<i>—ius</i>
		{ <i>Pl.</i>	<i>He</i>	<i>him</i>	<i>by him, to him</i>	<i>of him</i>
			<i>—i</i>	<i>—is</i>	<i>—is</i>	<i>—orum</i>
			<i>They</i>	<i>them</i>	<i>by them</i>	<i>of them</i>
	{ <i>N.</i>	{ <i>Sing.</i>	<i>Illud</i>	<i>—ud</i>	<i>—o, i</i>	<i>—ius</i>
		{ <i>Pl.</i>	<i>It</i>	<i>it</i>	<i>by it, to it</i>	<i>of it</i>
			<i>—a</i>	<i>—a</i>	<i>—is</i>	<i>—orum</i>
			<i>They</i>	<i>them</i>	<i>by them</i>	<i>of them</i>
	<i>(Herself, himself, itself.)</i>					
	{ <i>Sing.</i>	—	<i>se, sese</i>	<i>se, sibi</i>	<i>sui</i>	
			<i>herself, ct.</i>	<i>by, to herself, ct.</i>	<i>of herself, ct.</i>	
	{ <i>Pl.</i>	—	<i>se, sese</i>	<i>se, sibi</i>	<i>[ct. sui</i>	
			<i>the selves, ct.</i>	<i>by, to themselves,</i>	<i>of themselves, ct.</i>	

## PRINCIPALIA ABNORMA.

(Principals Abnormal.)

<i>S.</i> Respublica	Rempublican	Republica, Rei- publicae	Reipublicae
<i>P.</i> Respublicae	Respublicas	Rebuspublicis	Rerumpublicar- um
<i>S.</i> Jusjurandum	Jusjurandum	Jurejurando	Jurisjurandi
<i>P.</i> Jurajuranda	Jurajuranda	Juribusjurandis	Jurumjurandor- um
<i>S.</i> Paterfamilias	Patremfamilias	Patre and patri familias	Patrisfamilias
{ <i>Sing.</i> Vis	vim	vi	vis
{ <i>Pl.</i> Vires	vires	viribus	virium
{ <i>Sing.</i> Bos	bovem	bove, bovi	bovis
{ <i>Pl.</i> Boves	boves	bobus <i>or</i> bubus	boum
<i>Sing.</i> Jupiter	Jovem	Jove, Jovi	Jovi

CONJUNCTIONES PRAEDICABILES NORMALES.

(CONJUNCTIONS PRODICATIVE NORMAL.)

*First Conjugation.*

Amo	Amavi.	Amor
— as	— avisti	— aris, are
— at	— avit	— atur
— mus	— avimus	— amur
— amatis	— avistis	— amini
— amant	— averunt, avare.	— antur.
Amabam	Amaveram	Amabar
— abas	— averas	— abaris, abare
— abat	— averat	— abatur
— abamus	— averamus	— abamur
— abatis	— averatis	— abamini
— abant	— averant.	— abantur.
Amabo	Amavero	Amabor
— abis	— averis	— aberis, abere
— abit	— averit	— abitur
— abimus	— averimus	— abimur
— abitis	— averitis	— abinini
— abunt	— averint.	— abuntur
Amem	Amaverim	Amer
— es	— averis	— eris, ere
— et	— averit	— etur
— emus	— averimus	— emur
— etis	— averitis	— emini
— ent	— averint	— entur.
Amarem	Amavissem	Amarer
— ares	— avisses	— areris, arere
— aret	— avisset	— aretur
— aremus	— avissemus	— aremur
— aretis	— avissetis	— aremini
— rent	— avissent.	— arentur.
Ama or amato		Amare or amator
— ate		— ator
— ate or amatote		— amini
— anto		— antor.
Amāre, Amavisse.		Amari
Amans,		Amata-us-um,
— atura —us-um		— anda-us-um.
Amandum, -dum, -do		
Amatum.		
— atu.		

*Second Conjugation.*

Doceo	Docui	Doceor
— es	— uisti	— eris, ere
— et	— uit	— etur
— emus	— uimus	— emur
— etis	— uistis	— emini
— ent.	— uerunt	— entur
Docebam	Docueram	Docebar,
— ebas	— ueras	— ebaris, ebare.
— ebat	— uerat	— ebatur
— ebamus	— ueramus	— ebamur
— ebatis	— ueratis	— ebamini
— ebant.	— uerant	— ebantur.
Docebo	Docuero	Docebor
— ebis	— ueris	— eberis, ebere.
— ebit	— uerit	— ebitur
— ebimus	— uerimus	— ebimur
— ebitis	— ueritis	— ebimini
— ebunt.	— uerint	— ebuntur
Doceam	Docuerim	Docear
— eas	— ueris	— earis, eare
— eat	— uerit	— eatur
— eamus	— uerimus	— eamur
— eatis	— ueritis	— eamini
— eant.	— uerint	— eantur.
Docerem	Docuissem	Docerem
— eres	— uisses	— ereris, erere.
— eret	— uisset	— eretur
— eremus	— uissemus	— eremur
— eretis	— uissetis	— eremini
— erent.	— uissent	— erentur
Docēo <i>or</i> doceto.		Docere <i>or</i> docetor.
— eto		— etor
— ete <i>or</i> docetote		— emini
— ento.		— entor.
Docere. Docuisse.		Doceri.
Docens.		Docta-us-um.
— tura-us-um.		— enda-us-um.
Docendum, -dum, -do		
Doctum.		
— tu.		

CONJUGATIONES PRAEDICABILES NORMALES.

(CONJUGATIONS PRODICATIVE NORMAL.)

*Third Conjugation.*

Lego	Legi	Legor
-- is	-- isti	-- eris, ere
-- ii	-- it	-- itur
-- imus	-- imus	-- imur
-- itis	-- istis	-- imini
-- unt	-- erunt, ere	-- untur
Legebam	Legeram	Legebar
-- ebas	-- eras	-- ebaris, ebare
-- ebat	-- erat	-- ebatur
-- ebamus	-- eramus	-- ebamur
-- ebatis	-- eratis	-- ebamini
-- ebant	-- erant	-- ebantur
Legam	Legero	Legar
-- es	-- eris	-- eris
-- et	-- erit	-- etur
-- emus	-- erimus	-- emur
-- etis	-- eritis	-- emini
-- ent	-- erint	-- entur
Legam	Legerim	Legar
-- as	-- eris	-- aris
-- at	-- erit	-- atur
-- amus	-- erimus	-- amur
-- atis	-- eritis	-- amini
-- ant	-- erint	-- antur
Legerem	Legissem	Legerer
-- eres	-- isses	-- ereris, erere
-- eret	-- issct	-- eretur
-- eremus	-- issemus	-- eremur
-- eretis	-- issetis	-- eremini
-- erent	-- issent	-- erentur
Legere or legito		Legere or legitor
-- ito		-- itor
-- ite or legitote		-- imini
-- unto		-- untor
Legere	Legisse	Legi
Legens		Lecta, -us, -um
Lectura, -us, um		Legenda, -us, -um
Legendum, -dum, -do.		
Lectum		
-- tu		
F		

*Fourth Conjugation.*

Audio	Audivi	Audior
— is	— ivisti	— iris, ire
— it	— ivit	— itur
— imus	— ivimus	— imur
— itis	— ivistis	— imini
— iunt	— iverunt, ere	— iuntur
Audiebam	Audiveram	Audiebar
— iebas	— iveras	— iebaris, iebare
— iebat	— iverat	— iebatur
— iebamus	— iveramus	— iebamur
— iebatis	— iveratis	— iebamini
— iebant	— iverant	— iebantur
Audiam	Audivero	Audiar
— ies	— iveris	— ieris, iere
— iet	— iverit	— ietur
— iemus	— iverimus	— iemur
— ietis	— iveritis	— iemini
— ient	— iverint	— ientur
Audiam	Audiverim	Audiar
— ias	— iveris	— iaris, iare
— iat	— iverit	— iatur
— iamus	— iverimus	— iamur
— iatis	— iveritis	— iamini
— iant	— iverint	— iantur
Audirem	Audivissem	Audirer
— ires	— ivisses	— ireris
— iret	— ivisset	— iretur
— iremus	— ivissemus	— iremur
— iretis	— ivissetis	— iremini
— irent	— ivissent	— irentur
Audi <i>or</i> audito		Audire <i>or</i> auditor
— ito		— itor
— ite <i>or</i> auditote		— imini
— iunto		— iuntor
Audire	Audivisse	Audiri
Audiens		Audita, -us, -um
— itura, -us, -um]		— ienda, -us, -um
Audiendum, -dum, -do		
Auditum		
— tu		

CONJUGATIONES PRAEDICABILES ABNORMES.

(CONJUGATIONS PRODICATIVE ABNORMAL.)

Sum	Fui	Eo	Ivi
Es	Fuisti	Is	Ivisti
Est	Fuit	It	Ivit
Sumus	Fuimus	Imus	Ivimus
Estis	Fuistis	Itis	Ivistis
Sunt	Fuerunt	Eunt	Iverunt
Eram	Fueram	Ibam	Iveram
Eras	Fueras	Ibas	Iveras
Erat	Fuerat	Ibat	Iverat
Eramus	Fueramus	Ibamus	Iveramus
Eratis	Fueratis	Ibatis	Iveratis
Erant	Fuerant	Ibant	Iverant
Ero	Fuero	Ibo	Ivero
Eris	Fueris	Ibis	Iveris
Erit	Fuerit	Ibit	Iverit
Erimus	Fuerimus	Ibimus	Iverimus
Eritis	Fueritis	Ibitis	Iveritis
Erunt	Fuerint	Ibunt	Iverint
Sim	Fuerim	Eam	Iverim
Sis	Fueris	Eas	Iveris
Sit	Fuerit	Eat	Iverit
Simus	Fuerimus	Eamus	Iverimus
Sitis	Fueritis	Eatis	Iveritis
Sint	Fuerint	Eant	Iverint
Essem	Fuissem	Irem	Ivissem
Esset	Fuisset	Ires	Ivisset
Essemus	Fuissemus	Iret	Ivisset
Essetis	Fuissetis	Iremus	Ivissemus
Essent	Fuisissent	Iretis	Ivissetis
		Irent	Ivisseut
	Es or esto	I or itc	
	Esto	Ito	
	Este or estote	Ite or itote	
	Sunto	Eunto	
Esse	Fuisse	Ire	Ivisse
		Iens	
	Futura, -us, -um	Itura, us, um	
		Eundum, -dum, -do	
		Itum	
		Itu	

Fero	Tuli	Feror
Fers	Tulisti	Ferris, ferro
Fert	Tulit	Fertur
Ferimus	Tulimus	Ferimur
Fertis	Tulistis	Ferimini
Ferunt	Tulerunt	Feruntur
Ferebam	Tuleram	Ferebar
Ferebas	Tuleras	Ferebaris
Ferebat	Tulerat	Ferebatur
Ferebamus	Tuleramus	Ferebamur
Ferebatis	Tuleratis	Ferebamini
Ferebant	Tulerant	Ferebantur
Feram	Tulero	Ferar
Feres	Tuleris	Feraris
Feret	Tuleri	Feretur
Feremus	Tulerimus	Feremur
Feretis	Tuleritis	Ferimini
Ferent	Tulerint	Ferentur
Feram	Tulerim	Ferar
Feras	Tuleris	Feraris
Ferat	Tulerit	Feratur
Feramus	Tulerimus	Feramur
Feratis	Tuleritis	Feramini
Ferant	Tulerint	Ferantur
Ferrem	Tulissem	Ferrer
Ferres	Tulisses	Ferraris
Ferret	Tulisset	Ferretur
Ferremus	Tulissenus	Ferremur
Ferretis	Tulissetis	Ferremini
Ferrent	Tulissent	Ferrentur
Fer <i>or</i> fertō		Ferre <i>or</i> fertor
Ferto		Fertor
Ferte <i>or</i> fertote		Ferimini
Ferunto		Feruntor
Ferre	Tulisse	Ferri
Ferens		Lata, -us, -um
Latura, -us, -um		Ferenda, -us, -um
Latum		
Latu		

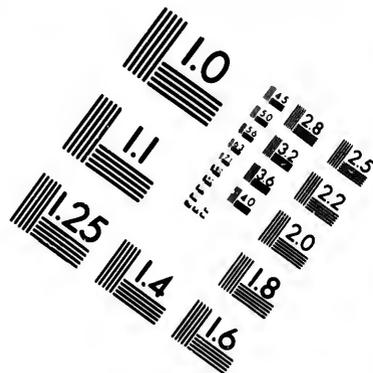
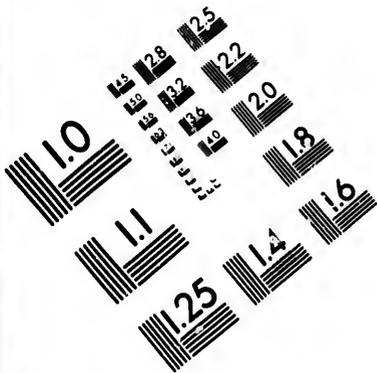
Volo	Volui	Fio
Vis	— uisti	Fis
Vult	— uit	Fit
Volumus	— nimus	Fimus
Vultis	— uistis	Fitis
Volunt	— uerunt	Fiunt
Volebam	Volueram	Fiebam
— ebas	— ueras	Fiebas
— ebat	— uerat	Fiebat
— ebamus	— ueramus	Fiebamus
— ebatis	— ueratis	Fiebatis
— ebant	— uerant	Fiebant
Volam	Voluero	Fiam
— es	— ueris	Fies
— et	— uerit	Fiet
— emus	— uerimus	Fiemus
— etis	— ueritis	Fietis
— ent	— uerint	Fient
Velim	Voluerim	Fiam
— is	— ueris	Fias
— it	— uerit	Fiat
— imus	— uerimus	Fiamus
— itis	— ueritis	Fiatis
— int	— uerint	Fiant
Vellem	Voluissem	Fierem
— es	— uisses	Fieres
— et	— uisset	Fieret
— emus	— uissemus	Fieremus
— etis	— uissetis	Fieretis
— ent	— uissent	Fierentur
Velle	Voluisse	Fi or fito
 		Fito
Volens		Fite or fitote
		Fiunto
		Fieri
		Facta, -us, -um
		Facienda, -us, um
		Factu

For *nolo* and *malo*, substitute *no* for *vo* in the one case, and *ma* for *vo* in the other; except in the imperfect present time of *nolo*, which is formed thus, *nolo, nonvis, nonuult, nolumus, nonuultis, nolunt*.

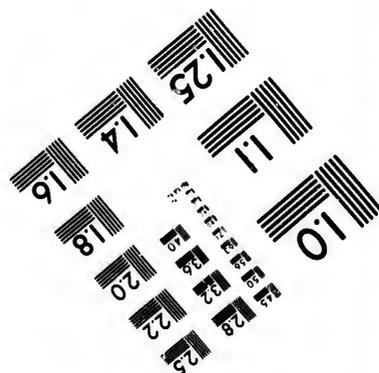
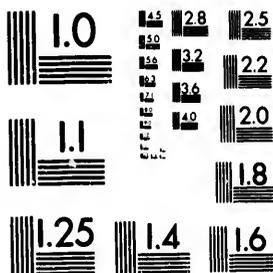
## PARADIGM FOR THE ACTIVE CONJUGATIONS.

ACTIVE.		PASSIVE.
<i>Imp. Action.</i>	<i>Perf. Action.</i>	<i>Imp. Action.</i>
ABSOLUTE MODE.		
<i>(Present Time.)</i>		
I love.	I have loved. ●	I become loved.
Thou lovest.	Thou hast loved.	Thou becomest loved.
He loves.	He has loved.	He becomes loved.
We love.	We have loved.	We become loved.
You love.	You have loved.	You become loved.
They love.	They have loved.	They become loved.
<i>(Past Time.)</i>		
I loved.	I had loved.	I became loved.
Thou lovedst.	Thou hadst loved.	Thou becomest loved.
He loved.	He had loved.	He became loved.
We loved.	We had loved.	We became loved.
You loved.	You had loved.	You became loved.
They loved.	They had loved.	They became loved.
<i>(Future Time.)</i>		
I will love.	I will have loved.	I will become loved.
Thou wilt love.	Thou wilt have loved.	Thou wilt become loved.
He will love.	He will have loved.	He will become loved.
We will love.	We will have loved.	We will become loved.
You will love.	You will have loved.	You will become loved.
They will love.	They will have loved.	They will become loved.
CONDITIONAL MODE.		
I may love.	I may have loved.	I may become loved.
Thou mayest love.	Thou mayest have loved	Thou mayest become loved
He may love.	He may have loved,	He may become loved.
We may love.	We may have loved.	We may become loved.
You may love.	You may have loved.	You may become loved.
They may love.	They may have loved.	They may become loved.
I might love.	I might have loved.	I might become loved.
Thou mightest love	Thou mightest have loved.	Thou mightest become loved.
He might love.	He might have loved.	He might become loved.
We might love.	We might have loved.	We might become loved.
You might love.	You might have loved.	You might become loved.
They might love.	They might have loved.	They might become love.l.
IMPERATIVE MODE.		
Love thou.		Become thou loved.
Let him love.		Let him become loved.
Love ye.		Become ye loved.
Let them love.		Let them become loved.
IMPERSONAL MODE.		
To love.	To have loved.	To become loved.
EXPLICATIVES.		
Loving.		Loved.
About to love.		To become loved.
THE EXPLICATIVE AS A PRINCIPAL.		
<u>the loving.</u>	— <u>the loving.</u>	— <u>in or to the loving.</u>
THE IMPERSONAL AS A PRINCIPAL.		
To love.		
To love, or to be loved.		





**IMAGE EVALUATION  
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



28  
25  
22  
20

10

## ACCIDENTAL CONJUNCTIONS.

1. Those which require the accidental termination in the  
accidence, are :

Ab, ap, a,	<i>From.</i>	De,	<i>Off, from.</i>
Cum,	<i>With.</i>	Dis, dif,	<i>From.</i>
Ex, ef, e,	<i>Out.</i>	In, im,	<i>In.</i>
		Pro,	<i>For.</i>

2. Those which require the predicative termination in the  
accidence, are :

Ad, at, af,	<i>To.</i>	In, im,	<i>Into.</i>
Ante,	<i>Before.</i>	Ob, oc, os,	<i>Against.</i>
Apud,	<i>Among.</i>	Per,	<i>Through.</i>
Circum,	<i>About.</i>	Post,	<i>After.</i>
		Trans,	<i>Across.</i>

3. Those which take either the accidental or predicative  
terminations, are :

Prae,	<i>Before.</i>
Sub, sup, sus,	<i>Over.</i>

DICTIONARY.

ABBREVIATIONS.

ac.....accidence.	m.....masculine.
ac. conj...accidental conjunction.	n.....neuter.
conj. ....conjugation.	pass. ....passive.
c. d. ....comparative degree.	pl.....plural.
expl.....explicative.	sing.....singular.
f. ....feminine.	s. conj.....sentential conjunction.
irr.....irregular.	ct.....and other.

A.

Ab, or a before *a* semae sound or letter; ac. conj. *From, by.*  
 Acriter; ac. *Sharply.*  
 Acta, us, um; expl. *Acted (from ago.)*  
 Acies, ei; f., 5. *A sharp edge or point, a battalion.*  
 Actio, onis; f., 3 (ex ago). *An action, a bearing.*  
 Ad, ac, af, ag, al, am, an, ap, ar, as, at; ac. conj. *To, at.*  
 Adolescens, tis; f. and m.; (ex ad + oleo vel olesco). *Growing to maturity, a young woman or man.*  
 Adolescentia, ae; f., 1. *Youth.*  
 Aedes, is; f., 3. *A house.*  
 Aegerrime; ac. *Hardly, with difficulty.*  
 Aequa, us, um; expl. *Equal.*  
 Aequata, us, um; expl. *Equalised, matched.*  
 Aer, aeris; n., 3. *Brass or copper.*  
 Aestas, atis; f., 3. *Summer.*  
 Ager, ri; m., 2. *Land, arable land.*  
 Ago, ère, egi, actum; ð conjug. *I bear, I act.*  
 Agor, èris, agi, acta; pass. *I become born, I become acted.*  
 Agmen, minis; n., 3. *A crowd, a flock, an army.*  
 Ala, ae; f., 1. *The wing of a bird.*  
 Alacritas, atis; f., 2. *Alacrity, gaiety.*  
 Alaris, e; expl. (ex ala). *Of the wing or flank of an army.*

Alia, us, ud; expl., 6. *Another, other.*  
 Alo, ère, ni, alitum et altum; ð conjug. *I nourish.*  
 Alor, i; pass. *I become nourished.*  
 Alta, us, um; expl. *High, deep.* (c. d. ior, ius).  
 Altera, alter, alterum; expl., 6. *Another, other.*  
 Altitudo, inis; f., 3. *Height or depth.*  
 Amentia, ae; f., 1 (ex ab + mens). *Madness.*  
 Amica, us, um; expl. *Friendly.*  
 Amica, ae; f., 1. *A friend.*  
 Amicitia, ae; f., 1. *Friendship.*  
 Amicus, i; m., 2. *A friend.*  
 Amor, oris; m., 3. *Love.*  
 Ampla, us, um; expl. *Ample.*  
 An, s. conj. *Or.*  
 Animus, i; m., 2. *The mind, soul, life.*  
 Angusta, us, um; expl. *Narrow.*  
 Annus, i; m., 2. *A circle, a ring, a year.*  
 Annua, us, um; expl. *Yearly.*  
 Ante; ac. conj. *Before.*  
 Antiqua, us, um; expl. *Ancient.*  
 Aprilis, is; m., 3. *April.*  
 Apud; ac. conj. *Among, with.*  
 Aquitania, ae; f., 1. *The part of ancient Gaul, south of the Rhone.*  
 Aquitanus, i; m., 2. *An Aquitanian.*  
 Arbitror, aris; a conj. *I judge.*  
 Arceo (erceo in the compounds), ere, ui, itum; ð conj. *I force.*  
 Arma, orum; n., pl. *Arms.*  
 Arrogantia, ae; f., 1. *Arrogance.*

Arroganter, ac. *Arrogantly*.  
 Arx, cis; f., 3. *The highest, chief, top*.  
 At (in atque); ac. *Too*.  
 Auctoritas, atis; f., 3. *Authority*.  
 Audax, acis; (c. d. audacior, audacious) expl. *Bold, audacious*.  
 Audeo, ěre, sus, sum; ē conjug. *I dare*.  
 Augeo, ěre, xi, ctum; ē conjug. *I augment*.  
 Aut; s. conj. *Or*.  
 Autem; ac. *At the same time*.  
 Avaritia, ae; f., 1. *Avarice*.  
 Avus, i; m., 2. *Grandfather*.  
 Auxilium, i; n., 2. *Aid, help*.

## B.

Barbara, us, um; expl. *Barbarous*.  
 Belgae; m. pl., 1. *The Belgians of Ancient Gaul*.  
 Bello, āre; ā conjug. *I war*.  
 Bellum, i; n., 2. *War*.  
 Bene (c. d. melius, optime); ac. *Well, goodly*.  
 Beneficium, i; n., 2. *A benefit*.  
 Beo for habeo (in de+beo)  
 Biduum, i; n., 2 (bis+dies). *The space of two days*.  
 Biennium, i; n., 2 (bis+annus). *Two years*.  
 Bipartiti; ac. (bis+pars). *In two parts*.  
 Bona, us, um; expl. *Good*.  
 Bonitas, atis; f., 3. *Goodness*.  
 Brachium, i; n., 2. *The arm*.  
 Brevis, e; expl. *Short, brief*.  
 Buo for habeo (in tri+buo). *I hold or have*.  
 Buro, ěre, bussi, bustum; ō conj. *I burn, in combusto*.

## C.

Cado (cido in the compounds), ěre, cecidi, casum. *I fall*.  
 Calamitas, atis; f., 3. *Calamity*.  
 Candeo, ere. *I shine. I kindle*.  
 Capiō (cipio in the compounds), ěre, cepi, captum. *I take*.  
 Capior, capi, captus; pass. *I become taken*.  
 Captiva, us, um; expl. *Captured*.  
 Carrum, i; n., 2. *A cart or car*.  
 Carrus, i; m., 2. *A cart or car*.  
 Castellum, i; n., 2. *A castle or fort*.

Castrum, i; n., 2. *A castle, camp, army*.  
 Casus, us; m., 4. *A fall*.  
 Cator, oris; m., 2. *A reacher (in precator from quaero)*.  
 Causa, ae; f., 1. *A cause*.  
 Caveo, ěre, vi, cautum. *I caution, I heed*.  
 Cedo, ěre, cessi, cessum. *I bear, I go*.  
 Celeriter; ac. *Quickly*.  
 Celtae; m., pl., 1. *A people of Ancient Gaul; Gauls*.  
 Cendo, ěre, di, sum. *I kindle*.  
 Cens, tis; expl. *Kindled*.  
 Censeo, ěre, ui, sum. *I kindle*.  
 Centurio, onis; m., 3. *A captain over a hundred foot soldiers*.  
 Ceps, cipis; f., m., 3. *Taken (as in princeps)*.  
 Cerno, ěre, crevi, cretum. *I sift, I part*.  
 Certa, us, um; expl. (c. d. ior, ius). *Certain, sure*.  
 Certissima, us, um; expl. *Most certain*.  
 Certo, are. *I quarrel (from cerno)*  
 Cesso, are (a cedo). *I fall, I bear*.  
 Cibarium, i; n., 2. *Food*.  
 Cilio, are. *I heal (as in conciliis)*.  
 Ciliū, i; n., 2. *An assembly for healing (as in conciliū)*.  
 Cingo, ěre, xi, ctum. *I gird*.  
 Cipalis, e; expl., 3. *Taken (as in principalis)*.  
 Cipaliter; ac. *Takingly (as in principaliter)*.  
 Cipatus, us; m., 4. *Taken (as in principatus)*.  
 Cipita, us, um; expl. *Taken (as in praecipita)*.  
 Cipium, i; n., 2. *The taken (as in principium)*.  
 Cipue; ac. *Takingly (as in principue)*.  
 Circino, are. *I circulate, I make a circle*.  
 Circinus, i; m., 2. *A compass or pair of compasses*.  
 Cito, are. *I move*.  
 Citor, citaris; pass. *I become moved*.  
 Citra; ac. *On this side*.  
 Citro; ac. *Hither*.  
 Civitas, atis; f., 3. *A city or state (from capio)*.  
 Cultus, us; m., 4. *Culture*.

Clamo, are. *I clamor.*  
 Claro, are. *I clear.*  
 Cliens, tis; f., m., 3. *A client.*  
 Cludo, ère, si, sum. *I shut, I close.*  
 Coepio, ère, pi, ptum. *I begin*  
*(from capio).*  
 Cohors, ortis; f., 3. *Stoek, crowd,*  
*or band.*  
 Collis, is; m., 3. *A little hill.*  
 Colo, ère, ui, cultum. *I cultivate.*  
 Color, coli; culta, us, um; pass.  
*I become cultivated.*  
 Columis, e; expl. *Whole, safe.*  
 Com, com, col, cor; ac. *Together.*  
 Comatus, us; m., 4. *A trial.*  
 Conor, are. *I try (conqueror=con*  
*+quaeror).*  
 Consul, sulis; m., 3. *A consul or*  
*chief officer.*  
 Consulatus, us; m., 4. *Consulship.*  
 Copia, ae; f., 1. *Copiousness,*  
*plenty.*  
 Copiosa, us, um; expl. *Copious.*  
 Cor, cari. *I reach (as in pre+cor*  
*a quaeror).*  
 Cornu, nu; n., 4. *A horn, the wing*  
*of an army.*  
 Credibilis, e; expl. *Credible.*  
 Creo, are. *I create.*  
 Cresco, ère, crevi, eretum. *I grow.*  
 Creta, us, um; expl. *Lifted, parted.*  
 Crinis, is; m., 3. *The hair of the*  
*head.*  
 Cro, are. *I reach (as in obscuro*  
*from quaero).*  
 Cruciatu8, us; m., 4. *A crossing*  
*or torment.*  
 Crudeliter; ac. *Crudely.*  
 Cum; ac. conj. *With.*  
 Cum; ac. *When.*  
 Cun for eum. *With (as in qui-*  
*cunqne).*  
 Cunctatio, onis; f., 3. *Tarrying,*  
*lingering.*  
 Cunctor, ari. *To tarry, to linger.*  
 Cupata, us, um; expl. *Taken (as*  
*in occupata).*  
 Cupida, us, um; expl. *Covetous.*  
 Cupiditas, atis; f., 3. *Covetousness.*  
 Cupio, ère et ire, ivi, itum. *I covet,*  
*I take.*  
 Cur for quare; ac. *Wherefore.*  
 Curo, are. *I care.*  
 Cursus, us; 4. *A coursing or run-*  
*ning.*  
 Cuso, are. *I reach (as in recuso*  
*from quaero).*

Custos, odis; f., m., 3. *A keeper*  
*or watchman.*

D.

Damnatus, us; m., 4. *Damnation.*  
 Damno, are. *I damn.*  
 Data, us, um; expl. *Given.*  
 De, di, dif, dis; ac. conj. *From,*  
*off, of.*  
 Debeo, ère, ui, itum. *I hold from*  
*(de+habeo).*  
 Decurio, onis; f., 3. *A captain*  
*over a company of soldiers.*  
 Dem; expl. *(indeclinable). Same*  
*(as in idem).*  
 Demum; ac. *At length, at last.*  
 Denae, i, a; expl. pl. *Ten.*  
 Denique; ac. *Finally, at last.*  
 Desuper; ac. *Over from (de+super).*  
 Deo, ire, ivi or ii, itum. *I bear.*  
 Deus, i; m., 2. *God.*  
 Dexterâ, ae. f., 1. *The right hand.*  
 Di, dif, dis, de; ac. conj. *From,*  
*off, of.*  
 Diana, us, um; expl. *Daily (as in*  
*quotidiana).*  
 Diano; ac. *Daily.*  
 Dicium, i; n., 2. *A showing, a*  
*sign (as in indicium).*  
 Dico, ère, xi, ctum. *I show, I say,*  
*I dictate.*  
 Dico, are. *I say, I show.*  
 Dicta, us, um; expl. *Said.*  
 Dictio, onis; f., 3. *A saying, dic-*  
*tation, showing.*  
 Dies, ei; f., m., 5. *A day.*  
 Dis, ditis; f., m. (dite n.), expl. 3.  
*Rich.*  
 Disco, ère, didici. *I learn.*  
 Ditis, is; f., m., (dite n.), expl., 3.  
*Rich.*  
 Ditio, onis; f., 3. *A bearing.*  
 Diu; ac. *While.*  
 Diurna, us, um; expl. *Daily.*  
 Diutius; ac. *Longer in time.*  
 Do, are, didi, datum. *I give.*  
 Dolor, oris; m., 3. *Grief, sorrow,*  
*aehc.*  
 Domicilium, i; n., 2. *A domicile*  
*or abode.*  
 Domus, us or i; f., 4. *A house,*  
*a home.*  
 Dono, are. *I give*  
 Dubitatio, onis; f., 3. *A doubting.*  
 Dubito, are. *I doubt.*

Dubium, i; n., 2. *A doubt.*  
 Duco, ère, xi, ctum. *I bear.*  
 Ducor, i; pass. *I become born.*  
 Ducta, us, um; expl. *Born.*  
 Dulgeo, ère, dulsi; *I caress (as in indulgeo).*  
 Dum; ac. *While, yet.*  
 Dux, cis; f., m., 3. *A bearer, a leader.*

## E.

E, ef, ex; ac. conj. *Out.*  
 Egregia, us, um; expl. *Egregious.*  
 Emo (imo in the compounds), ère, ãmi, cmptum; *I take.*  
 Emor, emi; empta, us, um; pass. *I become taken.*  
 Empta, us, um; expl. *Taken.*  
 Eo, ire, ivi, itum. *I bear.*  
 Ercitus, i; m., 2. *Force (of exercitus, out force, army).*  
 Equester or equestris; f., m., (equestre n.); expl., 2. *Equestrian.*  
 Eques, itis; f., m., 3. *A horse.*  
 Equitatus, us; m., 4. *The cavalry.*  
 Equito, are; *I ride.*  
 Equus, i; m., 2. *A horse.*  
 Et., s. conj. *And.*  
 Ex, e, ef; ac. con. *Out.*  
 Exercitus, i; m., 4 (ex + arceo); *the force employed forth or beyond the Roman commonwealth proper.*  
 Expedita, us, um; exp. (ex + pes) *footed out, free from restraint.*

## F.

Facile; ac. *Easily.*  
 Facilis, e; expl., 3. *Easy, facile.*  
 Facinus, oris; n., 3. *A deed or act, (a facio).*  
 Facio, (ficio in the compounds), ère, faci, factum; *I make.*  
 Facta, us, um; expl. *Made.*  
 Factio, onis, f., 3. *A making, a faction.*  
 Facultas, atis; f., 3. *Ability or power to make.*  
 Familia, ae; f., 1. *The family.*  
 Familiaris, e; expl., 3. *Familiar.*  
 Fas; n. (indeclinable). *Piety, justice, right.*  
 Fatigata, us, um; expl. *Fatigued.*  
 Fatum, i; n. 2. *Fate.*  
 Faves, ère, favi, fautum; *I favour.*  
 Felicitas, atis; f., 3. *Felicity, happiness.*

Femino or foemino, are; *I foemin-ate.*  
 Foeminor or foeminor, ari; *I become foeminated.*  
 Fendo, ère, di, sum; *I fend or fence (as in defenso).*  
 Fera, us, um; expl. *Fierce, wild.*  
 Ferax, acis; expl., 3. *Fertile.*  
 Fere; ac. *Mostly.*  
 Fero, ferre, tuli, latum; irr. *I bear.*  
 Feror, ferri (lata, us, um) pass. *I become born.*  
 Ferum, i; n., 2. *Iron.*  
 Ferta, us, um; expl. *Born.*  
 Fessa, us, um; expl. *Wasted, languid.*  
 Ficiscor, i; *I make (as in proficiscor. I make for.)*  
 Ficium, i; n., 2. *from facio, a deed or act (as in bene + ficium).*  
 Fides, ei; f., 5. *Faith.*  
 Fido, ère, di, fisis; *I trust.*  
 Filia, ae; f., 1. *A daughter.*  
 Fingo, ère, nxi, ictum; *I fix.*  
 Finis, is; f., m., 3. *The end, limit, frontier.*  
 Finitima, us, um; expl. *Frontier.*  
 Finitas, atis; f., 3. *The end, (as in infinitas).*  
 Fio, is, fieri (facta, us, um) irr. pass. *I become made.*  
 Firmissima, us, um; expl. *Firmest.*  
 Firm, are; *I fix, I firm.*  
 Fixa, us, um; expl. *Fixed.*  
 Flagito, are; *I demand.*  
 Flecto, ère, xi, xum. *I bend.*  
 Fleo, ère, evi, tum. *I weep.*  
 Florens, entis; expl. *Flourishing.*  
 Flumen, inis; n., 3. *A river (a fluo).*  
 Fluo, ère, xi, xum et ctum. *I flow.*  
 Fore, (a defective prod. conj.) *To be about to be.*  
 Fortis, e; expl. 3. *Strong.*  
 Fortuna, ae; f., 1. *Fortune.*  
 Fortitudo, inis; f., 3. *Fortitude.*  
 Fossa, ae; f., 1. *A dike or ditch.*  
 Frango, ère, fregi, fractum. *I break.*  
 Frater, tris; m., 3. *Brother.*  
 Frigus, oris; n., 3. *Cold, chilliness, winter.*  
 Fraterna, us, um; expl. *Brotherly.*  
 Frumentaria, us, um; expl. *Fruitful.*  
 Frumentum, i; n., 2. *Fruit, (as corn and other grain.)*

Fuga, ae ; f., 1. *Flight*.  
 Fugitivus, i, m., 2. *A fugitive*.  
 Furor, oris ; m., 3. *Fury, madness*.  
 Fusa, us, um ; expl. *Fused*.  
 Futura, us, um ; expl. *Future*.

G.

Gallia, ae ; f., 1. *Gaul*.  
 Gallus, i ; m., 1. *A Gaul*.  
 Garunna. *The Garonne river*.  
 Generalim ; ac. *Generally*.  
 Germanus, i ; m., 2. *A German*.  
 Gero, ěre, gessi, gestum. *I generate*.  
 Geror, geri (gesta, us, um), pass.  
*I become born*.  
 Gesta, us, um ; expl. *Generated*.  
 Gladius, i ; m., 2. *A sword*.  
 Gloria, ae ; f., 1. *Glory*.  
 Glorior, ari (gloriata, us, um) *I glory*.  
 Gnita, us, um ; expl. *Known (as in cognita)*.  
 Gradior, i ; (gressa, us, um) pass.  
*I become born*.  
 Gratulata, us, um ; expl. *Gratulated (gratia + lata)*.  
 Gratia, ae ; f., 1. *Grace*.  
 Gravis, e ; expl., 3. *Grave, sombre*.  
 Graviter ; ac. *Gravely*.  
 Gressa, us, um ; expl. *Born ; (as in progressa)*.

H.

Habeo (hibio in the compounds), ěre, ui, itum. *I have, I hold*.  
 Habeor, eri ; pass. *I become held*.  
 Habito, are. *I hold, I habit*.  
 Haec, hic, hoc ; expl. *This*.  
 Hendo, ěre, di, sum. *I take (as in prehendō)*.  
 Hiberna, orum ; n., pl. *Winter quarters*.  
 Hiemo, are. *I winter*.  
 Hilum, i ; n., 2. *A speck (as in nihilum)*.  
 Hispania, ae ; f., 1. *Spain*.  
 Homo, inis ; m., 3. *Man, mankind*.  
 Honor or honos, oris ; m., 3. *Honor, honesty*.  
 Hortor, ari (hortata, us, um). *I hearten*.  
 Hospitium, i ; n., 2. *Entertainment*.  
 Hostis, is ; f., m., 3. *A foreigner, an enemy*.  
 Huc ; ac. *Hither*.  
 Humanitas, atis ; f., 3. *Humanity*.

I.

Ibi ; ac. *There*.  
 Ibuo for hibuo, ěre, ui, utum. *I have (as in contribuo)*.  
 Ictus, us ; m., 4. *A stroke, a blow*.  
 Idem ; expl. (is + dem or id + dem). *That same*.  
 Idonea, us, um ; expl. *Fit, proper*.  
 Idus, uum, idibus ; f. pl. *The Ides of a month*.  
 Ignis, is ; m., 3. *Fire*.  
 Ignor, ari (in + nosco). *I know not*.  
 Ignoror, ari (ata, us, um) ; pass. *I become not known*.  
 Igo for ago, ěre, egi, ectum. *I bear (as in exigo)*.  
 Illic ; ac. *There*.  
 Immortalis, e ; expl., 3. *Immortal*.  
 Impedimentum, i ; n., 2. *Impediment, hindrance*.  
 Impedio, ire, ivi, itum. *I impede*.  
 Impediōr, iri ; pass. *I become impeded*.  
 Impedita, us, um ; expl. *Impeded*.  
 Imprimis ; ac. *In the first place, first of all (im + primis)*.  
 Improviso ; ac. *Unforeseenly*.  
 Impune ; ac. *Impunity, without punishment*.  
 In and im ; ac. conj. *In, into*.  
 In (a sign of the negative), not.  
 Incredibilis, e ; expl., 3. *Incredible*.  
 Inarmis, e ; expl., 3. *Unarmed*.  
 Infera, us, um (c. d. inferior, infimus) ; expl. *Unborn*.  
 Infidelitas, atis ; f., 3. *Infidelity*.  
 Ingens, tis ; expl. *Large, huge*.  
 Iniqua, us, um ; expl. *Unequal*.  
 Inimicus, i ; m., 2. *An enemy*.  
 Injuria, ae ; f., 1. *Injury*.  
 Innocentia, ae ; f., 1. *Innocence*.  
 Inopia, ae ; f., 1. *Want, need (in + copia)*.  
 Inopinans, tis ; expl., 3. *Unthinking (in + opinio)*.  
 Insciens, tis ; expl., 3. *Ignorant (in + scio)*.  
 Insolenter ; ac. *Insolently*.  
 Integro, are. *I bear crossingly in (in + ter + gero)*.  
 Interim ; ac. *In crossingly in, in the meantime*.  
 Invita, us, um ; expl. *Inbidden and unbidden*.  
 Ipsa, e, um. *(A personal principal) herself, himself, itself, is declined*

*like illa, only ipsa has ipsum where illa has illud.*

Ira, ae; f., 1. *Anger.*  
Iracunda, us, um; expl. *Angry, irate.*  
Iracundia, ae; f., 1. *Anger.*  
Istimo, are. *I stand.*  
Ita; ac. *So, such,*  
Ita, us, um; expl. *Born (as in praeterita, us, um).*  
Item; expl. *Such same (Ita + dem).*  
Iter, itineris; n., 3. *A bearing, a journey.*  
Iterum; ac. *Again, a second time.*  
Itium, i; n. (a ire). *A bearing, (as in initium).*

## J.

Jacto, are *I throw.*  
Jactor, ari; pass. *I become thrown.*  
Jacta, us, um; expl. *Thrown.*  
Juba, ae; f., 1. *The mane of a horse or other beast.*  
Jubeo, ěre, jussi, jussum. *I order.*  
Judicata, us, um; expl. *Judged.*  
Judicium, i; n., 2. *Judgment.*  
Judico, are. *I judge.*  
Judicor, ari; pass. *I become judged.*  
Jugum, i; n., 2. *A yoke.*  
Jumentum, i; n., 2. *A labouring beast.*  
Juncta, us, um; expl. *Joined.*  
Jura, ae; f., 1. *Mount Jura.*  
Juratio, onis; f., 3. *A swearing.*  
Jus, juris; n., 3. *Justice.*  
Justitia, ae; f., 1. *Justice.*  
Juvo, are, juvi, jutum. *Aid, help.*

## K.

Kalendae, arum; f. pl. 1. *The calendars of a month.*

## L.

Laboro, are. *I labor, I work.*  
Lacesso, ěre, ivi and i, itum. *I lacerate or tear.*  
Lacrima, ae; f., 1. *A tear (in weeping).*  
Lacus, i and us; m., 2 and 4. *A lake.*  
Lapis, idis; m., 3. *A stone.*  
Largiendum, i; n., 2. *Largeness, liberality.*  
Largiter; ac. *Largely.*

Largitio, onis; f., 3. *Largeness, liberality.*

Lata, us, um; expl. *Broad, wide.*  
Late; ac. *Widely.*

Latitudo, inis; f., 3. *Breadth.*

Legatio, onis; f., 3. *A legation.*

Legatus, i; m., 2. *A legate.*

Legio, onis; f., 3. *A legion, a regiment of soldiers.*

Lego, ěre, i, lectum. *I lighten, I lecture, I read.*

Lemannus, i; m., 2. *Geneva.*

Lenitas, atis; f., 3. *Lenity, smoothness.*

Levo, are. *I lift.*

Lex, legis; f., 3. *A law.*

Libera, er, um; expl. *Free, liberal.*

Liberalitas, atis; f., 3. *Liberality.*

Liberi, orum; m. pl., 2. *Children.*

Libero, are. *I liberate, I free.*

Libertas, atis; f., 3. *Liberty.*

Licens, entis; expl. 3. *Licentious.*

Liceo, ěre, ui, itum. *I license.*

Liceor, eri; (licata, us, um) pass. *I become licensed.*

Ligata, us, um; expl. *Bound.*

Ligo, are. *I bind, I tie.*

Lingua, ae; f., 1. *The tongue, language.*

Linquo, ěre, liqui, lictum. *I leave.*

Liquum, i; n., 2. *A remnant, (as in reliquum).*

Liqua, us, um; expl. *Left, (as in reliqua).*

Loco, are. *I locate, I place.*

Locus, i, m; 2. *A place.*

Longa, us, um; expl. *Long.*

Longe; ac. *Lengthily, far.*

Longinqua, us, um; expl. *Long.*

Longitudo, inis; f., 3. *Length.*

Luna, ae; f., 1. *The moon.*

Lux, lucis; f., 3. *Light.*

## M.

Magis; ac. *More, (as Magis quam = more than).*

Magistratus, us; m., 4. *A magistrature.*

Magna, us, um; expl. *Great.*

Magnopere; ac. *With great labor (magnopere).*

Mala, us, um, expl. *Bad.*

Male; ac. *Badly.*

Mandatam, i; n., 2. *A mandate, order.*

Manus, us; f., 4. *A hand.*

**Matura**, ac ; f., 1. *A spear.*  
**Mater**, matris ; f., 3. *Mother.*  
**Matrimonium**, i ; n., 2. *Marriage.*  
**Maturime** ; ac. *Maturely*  
**Maturo**, are. *I mature, ripen.*  
**Maxime** ; ac. *Most greatly.*  
**Meatus**, us ; m., 4. *A bearing, going.*  
**Mediocriter**, ac. *Moderately.*  
**Memoro**, are. *I mind.*  
**Mens**, mentis ; f., 3. *The mind.*  
**Mensis**, is ; m., 3. *A month.*  
**Meo**, are. *I bear.*  
**Mercator**, oris ; m., 3. *A merchant.*  
**Merces**, edis ; f., 3. *Hire, wages.*  
**Mereo**, ère, ui, itum. *I merit.*  
**Meridies**, ei ; m., 5. *Midday.*  
**Merita**, us, um ; expl. *Merited.*  
**Meritum**, i ; n., 2. *Merit.*  
**Miles**, itis ; f., m., 3. *A Soldier.*  
**Minima**, us, um ; expl. *Least.*  
**Minime** ; ac. *Minutely.*  
**Miniscor** ; pass. *I become minded, (as in commissior).*  
**Ministro**, are. *I minister, serve.*  
**Minus** ; ac. *Less.*  
**Minuta**, us, um ; expl. *Lessened.*  
**Mira**, us, um ; expl. *Marvelous.*  
**Mirror**, ari. *I marvel, wonder.*  
**Missa**, us, um ; expl. *Sent, put.*  
**Misera**, re, um ; expl. *Miscrable.*  
**Miseror**, ari ; *I mourn.*  
**Mitto**, ère, misi, missum. *I sent, put.*  
**Mobilitas**, atis ; f., 3. *Movableness.*  
**Moda**, us, um ; expl. *Measured.*  
**Modo** ; ac. *In a measure or manner.*  
**Molestia**, ae ; f., 1. *Molestation.*  
**Molior**, iri, itus. *I move.*  
**Mollio**, ire, ivi, itum. *I soften.*  
**Mollimentum**, i ; n., 2. *A softening.*  
**Molita**, us, um ; expl. *Ground (through a mill).*  
**Molo**, ère, uti, itum. *I grind.*  
**Molor** ; pass. *I become ground.*  
**Mons**, ontis ; m., 3. *A mountain.*  
**Monstro**, are. *I show.*  
**Monstror**, ari ; pass. *I become shown.*  
**Moror**, ari. *I stay, tarry, linger.*  
**Mors**, tis ; f., 3. *Death.*  
**Mortua**, us, um ; expl. *Dead.*  
**Mos**, moris ; m., 3. *Manner.*  
**Mota**, us, um ; expl. *Moved.*  
**Moveo**, ère, vi, motum. *I move.*  
**Mulier**, eris ; f., 3. *A woman, a maid.*

**Multa**, us, um ; expl. *Many.*  
**Multitudo**, inis ; f., 3. *A multitude.*  
**Munio**, ire. *I measure (according to the mean state.)*  
**Munitio**, onis ; f., 3. *A measuring (according to the mean state.)*  
**Munus**, eris ; n., 3. *A gift.*  
**Murus**, i ; m., 2. *A wall, (for defence).*  
**Mutatio**, onis ; f., 3. *Change.*

N.

**Nacta**, us, um ; expl. *Reach.*  
**Nam** ; ac. (in + jam), quod understood ; as quoniam = *even in that.*  
**Naneiscor**, i. *I reach.*  
**Natura**, ae ; f., 1. *Nature.*  
**Necor**, ari, avi, atum. *I kill, I slay.*  
**Necessaria**, us, um ; expl. *Necessury.*  
**Nemo**, inis ; f., m., (ne + homo = *No man*.)  
**Nervus**, i ; m., 2. *A nerve.*  
**Nex**, necis ; f., 3. *Death.*  
**Nicies**, ei ; f., 5. *Death.*  
**Nita**, us, um ; expl. *Known (as in cognita).*  
**Nitor**, i. *I strive.*  
**Nobilis**, is ; expl., 3. *Notable, noble.*  
**Noctu** ; ac. *By night.*  
**Nocturna**, us, um., expl. *Nightly.*  
**Nolo** ; (non + volo) — *I wish not, or will not.*  
**Nomen**, inis ; n., 3. *A name.*  
**Non**, ne, ni, n. (Sign of the negative).  
**Nonnulla**, us, um ; expl. *Not any = Some (non + ne + ulla).*  
**Nonumquam** ; ac. *Not at one time than not at one time = Sometimes. (Non + ne + uno + quam).*  
**Nosco**, ère, novi, notum. *I know.*  
**Nostra**, ter, trum ; expl. *Our.*  
**Nova**, us, um ; expl. *New.*  
**Nox**, ctis ; f., 3. *Night.*  
**Nuda**, us, um ; expl. *Naked.*  
**Num** (ne + utrum) ; ac. *Whether or not.*  
**Numerus**, i ; m., 2. *Number.*  
**Nunc** ; ac. *Now.*  
**Nunquam** ; ac. *Not at one time than at one time = Never (ne + uno + quam).*  
**Nuntiata**, us, um ; expl. *Nunciated.*

Nuntio, are. *I nunciate, tell.*  
 Nuper; ac. *Lately.*  
 Nuptus, us; m., 4. *Marriage.*  
 Nutus, us; m., 4. *A nod or sign  
 by gesture.*

## O.

Ob, oc, op, op; ac. conj. *Against.*  
 Obaeratus, i; m., 2 (ob+aes). *One  
 bound to another by a pecuniary  
 obligation.*  
 Obliviscor, i. *I forget.*  
 Oculo, ère, ui, tum. *I hide.*  
 Oceanus, i; m., 2. *The Ocean.*  
 Oculus, i; m., 2. *The eye.*  
 Odi, isti, it; irr. *I hate.*  
 Olens, tis; expl. *Growing.*  
 Oleo, ère, ui and evi, itum and  
 etum. *I grow.*  
 Omnino; ac. *In all.*  
 Omnis, e; expl., 3. *All.*  
 Opinans, antis; expl. *Thinking.*  
 Opprimo, ère, essi, essum. *I op-  
 press, I press against (ob+premo).*  
 Opus, eris; n., 3. *A work.*  
 Opus; expl. (indeclinable). *Neces-  
 sary.*  
 Oppidum, i; n., 2. *A town.*  
 Oporleo, ère. *I behave.*  
 Ops, opis; 3. *Power, might.*  
 Oratio, onis; f., 3. *A speaking.*  
 Ordo, inis; m., 3. *Order, rank.*  
 Orgetorix, igis; m., 3. *Orgetorix.*  
 Oriens, entis; expl. *Rising.*  
 Orior, iris, iri. *I rise.*  
 Oro, are. *I speak.*  
 Orta, us, um; expl. *Risen.*  
 Otium, i; n., 2. *Ease, leisure, rest.*

## P.

Pabulum, i; n., 2. *Food.*  
 Pabulatio, onis; f., 3. *Feeding,  
 foddering or gathering food.*  
 Pacata, us, um; expl. *Pacated,  
 pacified.*  
 Pagus, i; m., 2. *A street, a vil-  
 lage, a canton.*  
 Par, paris; expl. *Equal, even.*  
 Parata, us, um; expl. *Born.*  
 Paratim; ac. *Bearingly.*  
 Pario, ère and ire, peperii, partum;  
*I bear, procreate.*  
 Paro, are. *I bear, beget.*  
 Pars, tis; f., 3. *A part.*  
 Parta, us, um; expl. *Parted.*

Parva, us, um; expl. *Small, little.*  
 Passus, us; m., 4. *A pace, a step.*  
 Pateo, ère, ui. *I bear.*  
 Pater, patris; m., 3. *Father.*  
 Patientia, ae; f., 1. *Bearing, pa-  
 tience.*  
 Patior, eris, pati (passa, us, um);  
 irr. *I bear.*  
 Paucae, i, a; expl., pl. *Few.*  
 Paulatim; ac. *By degrees, by little  
 and little.*  
 Pax, cis; f., 3. *Peace.*  
 Pecco, are. *I sin, fail, commit a  
 fault.*  
 Pecto, are. *I spy, (from specto, as  
 in expecto).*  
 Pedes, peditis; f., m., 3. *Foot  
 soldiers on the march.*  
 Pedita, us, um; expl. *Footed (as  
 in expedita).*  
 Pello, ère, puli or pepuli, pulsum.  
*I put or thrust.*  
 Pellor, pellari; pass. *I become put.*  
 Pendo or (pendeo), ère, pependi,  
 pensum. *I weigh, I think.*  
 Pene or paene; ac. *Mostly.*  
 Pentina, us, um; expl. *(as in re-  
 pentina=I weigh back).*  
 Per; ac. conj. *Through, by.*  
 Perdo, ère, didi, ditum. *I lose.*  
 Periculum, i; n., 2. *Peril, danger.*  
 Perio, ire, peri, pertum. *I bear (as  
 in reperio).*  
 Perior, iri, certus; pass. *I become  
 born (as in reperior).*  
 Perium, i; n., 2. *A bearing (as in  
 imperium).*  
 Perita, us, um; expl. *Born (as in  
 imperita).*  
 Pero, are. *I bear (as in impero).*  
 Perta, us, um; expl. *Born (as in  
 experta).*  
 Pes, pedis; m., 3. *A foot.*  
 Peto, ère, ivi, itum. *I reach.*  
 Petro, are. *I reach.*  
 Phalanx, angis; f., 3. *The body of  
 the army.*  
 Placeo, ère, ui, itum. *I please.*  
 Planitia, ae; f., 1. *A plain.*  
 Plebs, plebis; f., 3. *People (mob,  
 rabble).*  
 Plexa, us, um; expl. *Folded.*  
 Plicium, i. n., 2. *A folding.*  
 Plorator, oris; m., 3. *A reacher  
 (as in explorator).*  
 Plures, plurium; expl. pl., 3.  
*Many, a great many.*

Plurima, us, um; expl. *Most*.  
 Poena, ae; f., 1. *Pain, punishment*.  
 Pollicior, eri, itus. *I promise*.  
 Pondo (or pendō), ěre, di, sum. *I weigh*. (In respondō.)  
 Pono, ěre, sui o ivi, itum. *I put*.  
 Pons, tis; m., 3. *A bridge*.  
 Populata, us, um; expl. *Peopled*.  
 Populatio, onis; f., 3. *Peopling*.  
 Populus, ari. *I people*.  
 Populus, i; m., 2. *People*.  
 Porto, are. *I bear or carry*.  
 Portor, ari; pass. *I become born or carried*.  
 Portorium, i; n., 2. *The duty on goods imported*.  
 Posco, ěre, poposci. *I ask, demand*.  
 Possessio, onis; f., 3. *Possession*.  
 Possum, potes, posse, potui; irr. *I am able*.  
 Possideo, es, ěre, sedi and sidi, sesum. *I possess*.  
 Postera, us, um; expl. *After*.  
 Postulata, us, um; expl. *Born after* (post + lata a fero).  
 Potentia, ae; f., 1. *Power*.  
 Potestas, atis; f., 3. *Power*.  
 Potior, iris und eris, iri, itus; pass. *I become possessed*.  
 Potior, ius; expl., c. d. *More potent*.  
 Potis, e; expl. *Able*.  
 Potissima, us, um; expl. *Most able*.  
 Potita, us, um; expl. *Possessed*.  
 Prae; ac. conj. *Before*.  
 Praelium, i; n., 2. *A battle*.  
 Praesens, tis; expl. 3. *Present*.  
 Praesentia, ae; f., 1. *Presence*.  
 Praesertim; ac. *Especially, chiefly*.  
 Praeses, idis; f., m., 3. *One who presides or sits before* (prae + sido).  
 Praetor, oris, m., 3. *A general*.  
 Precis, em, e; pl. preces, ibus. *A prayer* (a pre + quaero).  
 Pretium, i; n., 2. *Price*.  
 Prin; ac. *First* (as in princeps).  
 Pristina, us, um; expl. *Ancient*.  
 Prius; ac. *Before, sooner, rather* (as in prius quam).  
 Privata, us, um; expl. *Private*.  
 Pro; ac. conj. *For*.  
 Pro, pros; ac. *Forth*.  
 Probo, are. *I prove, I hold for* (pro + habeo).  
 Prope; ac. *Near*.  
 Propinqua, us, um; expl. *Near, neighboring*.

Propior, ius; expl., c. d. *Nearer*.  
 Propria, us, uni; expl. *Proper*.  
 Proxima, us, um; expl. *Nearest, next*.  
 Provincia, ae; f., 1 (pro + vinco), *the country conquered forth or beyond the Roman commonwealth proper*.  
 Publica, us, um; expl. *Public*.  
 Publice; ac. *Publicly*.  
 Pudor, oris; m., 3. *Shame*.  
 Puer, i; m., 2. *Boy*.  
 Pugno, are. *I fight*.  
 Pulsa, us, um; expl. *Pulsed, (as in repulsa)*.  
 Purgo, are. *I purge, or make pure*.  
 Purgor, ari; pass. *I become purged*.  
 Puto, are. *I put*.

Q.

Quae, qui, quod; expl. *Which; who or what*.  
 Quaero (quiro in the compounds), ěre, sivi, situm. *I reach*.  
 Quaeror, i; pass. *I become reached*.  
 Qualis, e; expl. *What like, (quae + similis)*.  
 Quam; ac. *Than, (as magis quam = more than)*.  
 Quare; ac. *Wherefore, why*.  
 Quarta, us, um; expl. *Fourth*.  
 Quati, ěre, ssui, ssum. *I shake, I shatter*.  
 Que; s. conj. *And*.  
 Queror, i, (questa, us, um). *I question*.  
 Quin; ac. *In that*.  
 Quor, qui, cutum (in the compounds); *I reach, (as in sequor)*.  
 Quot; ac. *How many*.  
 Quotidiana, us, um; expl. *How many a day, (quot + dies)*.  
 Quoties; ac. *How many times, how often*.

R.

Radix, icis; f., 3. *A root*.  
 Rapina, ae; f., 1. *Rapine, robbery*.  
 Rapio (ripio in the compounds), ěre, ui, ptum. *I force*.  
 Ratis, is; f., 3. *A raft*.  
 Re; ac. *Back*.  
 Recens, tis; expl. 3. *Recent, new, fresh*.

Redimo, ere, emi, emptum. I re-  
deem; (re+emo, *I take back*).  
Regnum, i; n., 2. *The rule*.  
Repente; ac. *Suddenly*.  
Repudio, are. *I repudiate, refuse,*  
*reject*.  
Res, ei, f., 5. *A thing*.  
Rheda, ae; f., 1. *A chariot*.  
Rhenus, i; m., 2. *The Rhine*.  
Rhodanus, i; m., 2. *The Rhone*.  
Ridicule; ac. *Ridiculously*.  
Ripa, ae; f., 1. *The bank of a*  
*river*.  
Rogo, are. *I reach*.  
Romana, us, um; expl. *Roman*.  
Rumpo, ěre, rupi, ruptum. *I break*.  
Rursum and rursus; ac. *Turned back,*  
*again, (re+versus)*.  
Rota, ae; f. *A wheel*.

## S.

Saepe; ac. *Often*.  
Salio (silio in the compounds) ire,  
ni and ivi, sultum. *I leap*.  
Salus, utis; f., 3. *Health, safety*.  
Sanguis, inis; m., 3. *Blood*.  
Sanctio, ire, ivi, and xi, itum and  
tum. *I sanction*.  
Sanitas, atis; f., 3. *Soundness,*  
*health*.  
Sarcina, inis; n., 3. *A truss, pack*.  
Satis; ac. *Enough*.  
Scando, ěre, di, sum. *I mount,*  
*climb*.  
Scelus, eris; n., 3. *Wickedness*.  
Scire, us, um; expl. *Known*.  
Sciens, entis; expl. *Knowing*.  
Scientia, ae; f., 1. *Science, know-*  
*ledge*.  
Scio, ire, scivi, tum. *I know*.  
Scindo, ěre, scidi, sciscidi and scisci-  
di, scissum. *I cut, split*.  
Scribo, ěre, psi, ptum. *I scrape,*  
*write*.  
Scisco, ěre, ivi, itum; (scio+quaero)  
*I reach at knowledge*.  
Scutum, n., 2; 1. *A shield*.  
Se, sese. *Self*. See formula.  
Secius; ac. *Less*.  
Secretum, i; n., 2. *A secret; (se+*  
*cerno)*.  
Sed; ac. *But*.  
Semel; ac. *Once (as semel et iter-*  
*um=once and again.)*  
Sementis, is; f., 3. *A sowing*.

Semper; ac. *Always*.  
Senatus, us; m., 4. *The senate*  
*(from senex)*.  
Senex, is and icis; f., m., 3. *An*  
*old man or woman*.  
Sententia, ae; f., 1. *A sentence*.  
Sentio, ire, si, sum. *I feel*.  
Separatin; ac. *Separately (se+*  
*paro)*.  
Septentrio, omis; m., 3. *The north*.  
*looking to the seven stars*.  
Sepultura, ae; f., 1. *Intombment*.  
Sequanus, i; m., 2. *A Sequanian*.  
Sero, ěre, ui, sertum. *I sow*.  
Servilis, e; expl., 3. *Servile, slavish*.  
Servitus, tutis; f., 3. *Servitude,*  
*slavery*.  
Servus, i; m., 2. *A servant a slave*.  
Ses, sidis; f., m., 3. *A sitting (in*  
*abscs and praeses)*.  
Si; ac. *If*.  
Sidium, i; n., 2. *A sitting*.  
Signis, e; expl., 3. *Marked*.  
Signo, are. *I mark*.  
Silio, ire, ui and ivi, sultum. *I heal*  
*(as in consilio)*.  
Silium, i; n., 2. *Healing (as in*  
*consilium)*.  
Silva, ae; f., 1. *A wood, a forest*.  
Simul; ac. *Similarly, at the same*  
*time*.  
Singula, us, um; expl. *Single*.  
Sinistra, ae; f., 1. *The left hand*.  
Sisto, ěro, stiti, stitum. *I stand,*  
*stay*.  
Socer, eri; m., 2. *A father-in-law*.  
Socius, i; m., 2. *A sociate, com-*  
*panion*.  
Sol, is; m., 3. *The sun*.  
Sola, us, um; expl.—*Whole*.  
Solata, us, um; expl. *Healed*.  
Solus; ac. *Wholly, alone, only*.  
Solveo, ěre, vi, utum. *I loosen, free*.  
Soror, oris; f., 3. *A sister*.  
Sors, tis; f., 3. *Lot, fortune, lot*.  
Specio (spicio in the compounds),  
ěre, xi, ctum. *I spy*.  
Specto, are. *I spy*.  
Spectus, us; m., 4. *A spying*.  
Spero, are. *I hope*.  
Spiritus, us; m., 4. *The spirit, the*  
*breathing*.  
Sponte; ac. *Spontaneously*.  
Spuo, ěre, ui, utum. *I spit, spue*.  
Statim; ac. *Straightway*.  
Statuo (stituo in the compounds), ěre,  
ui, utum. *I set*.

**Statuor** (stituor in the compounds),  
 ui, pass. *I become set.*  
**Stipendiaria**, us, um; expl. *Stipen-  
 dary, tributary.*  
**Stipendium**, i; n., 2. *Stipend,  
 wages, pay.*  
**Stituta**, us, um; expl. *Stationed,  
 set, placed.*  
**Sto**, are. *I stand.*  
**Stricta**, us, um; expl. *Strung, strict,  
 bound.*  
**Struo**, Ære, xi, ctum (sto + rego). *I  
 set right.*  
**Studeo**, Ære, ui. *I study.*  
**Studium**, i; n., 2. *Study.*  
**Sua**, us, um; expl. *Her, his, its.*  
**Suadeo**, Ære, si, sum. *I sway.*  
**Sub**, suc, sup, sug, sum. *Over,  
 above.*  
**Suo**, Ære, ui, utum. *I reach (from  
 quaero).*  
**Sueo**, Ære, suevi, suetum. *I reach  
 (from quaero).*  
**Suesco**, Ære (as sueo).  
**Sul** (in compounds). *Whole, heel  
 (as in insula, conch).*  
**Sum**, esse, fui. *Highest.*  
**Summa**, us, um; expl. *Highest.*  
**Summum**, i; n., 2. *The top.*  
**Sumo**, Ære, psi, ptum. *I take.*  
**Sumpta**, us, um; expl. *Taken.*  
**Superbe**; ac. *Superbly.*  
**Supplicium**, i; n., 2. *Supplication  
 super + plico).*  
**Supra**; ac. conj. *Above over.*

T.

**Tabula**, ae; f., 1. *A table, board,  
 register.*  
**Tabernaculum**, i; n., 2. *A little  
 shop made of boards.*  
**Taceo**, Ære, ui, itum. *I am silent.*  
**Tacita**, us, um; expl. *Silent.*  
**Talis**, e; expl., 3. *Such like (tam  
 + similis).*  
**Tam** and **tan**; ac. *So, such.*  
**Tamen**; ac. *Such same (tam + dem),  
 at the same time, still.*  
**Tametsi**; ac. *And if so (tam + et  
 + si).*  
**Tamdiu** and **tandiu**. *So long (tam  
 + diu).*  
**Tango** (tingo in the compounds), Ære,  
 tetigi, tectum. *I touch.*  
**Tanta**, us, um; expl. *So many, so  
 much, so great (tam + multa).*

**Tantopere**; ac. *With so much force.  
 (tam + quantum + ops).*  
**Tectum**, i; n., 2. *A cover a roof.*  
**Telos**, eos; n. *An end or aim.*  
**Telum**, i; n., 2. *A dart, arrow,  
 javelin.*  
**Temere**; ac. *Rashly.*  
**Temperantia**, ae; f., 1. *Temperance.*  
**Tempero**, are. *I temper or time.*  
**Tempus**, oris; n., 3. *Time.*  
**Tendo**, Ære, tetendi and tenti, ten-  
 sum and tentum. *I hold.*  
**Tendor**, i; *I become held.*  
**Teneo** (tineo in the compounds), Ære,  
 ui, tum. *I hold.*  
**Teneor**, eri (tentatus, um); pass.  
*I become held.*  
**Tento**, are. *I try, tempt.*  
**Ter**; ac. *Crossingly.*  
**Tergum**, i; n., 2. *The back.*  
**Terra**, ae; f., 1. *The earth.*  
**Terreo**, Ære, ui, itum. *I terrorise  
 or fear.*  
**Territa**, us, um; expl. *Terrorised,  
 feared.*  
**Tertia**, us, um; expl. *Third.*  
**Testimonium**, i; n., 2. *Testimony.*  
**Testis**, is; f., m., 3. *A witness.*  
**Tinenter**; ac. *Holdingly.*  
**Timeo**, Ære. *I fear.*  
**Timeraria**, us, um; expl. *Rash.*  
**Timor**, oris; m., 3. *Fear.*  
**Tolero**, are. *I bear.*  
**Tollo**, Ære, tuli and tolli. *I bear.*  
**Tota**, us, um; expl. *Whole.*  
**Traho**, ere, xi, ctum. *I draw (trans  
 + veho = I bear across).*  
**Tragula**, ae; f., 1. *A javelin with  
 a barbed head.*  
**Trans**; ac. conj. *Across.*  
**Trema**, us, um; expl. *The most  
 crossingly (in extrema).*  
**Tres**, tria; expl. *Three.*  
**Tribunus**, i; m., 2. *A tribune.*  
**Tribuo**, Ære, ui, utum. *I hold across,  
 (trans + habeo).*  
**Tribus**, us; f., 4. *A tribe.*  
**Trina**, us, um; expl. *Three.*  
**Triplex**, icis; 3, expl. *Triple,  
 threefold (tres + plico).*  
**Tristitia**, ae; f., 1. *Sorrow.*  
**Tum**; ac. *Then.*  
**Tumeo**, Ære, ui. *I swell.*  
**Tumelia**, ae; f., 1. *Swelling (as in  
 contumelia).*  
**Tumulus**, i; m., 2. *A mound, a  
 hillock.*

Tumultus, us, m., 4. *A tumult.*  
 Tuor, tui, tutus or tuitus. *I look.*  
 Turbo, are. *I trouble.*  
 Turpis, e; expl., 3. *Foul, filthy, nasty.*

## U.

Ubi; ac. *Where.*  
 Ulla, us, um; expl. *Any, any one.*  
 Ulciscor, i, ultus. *I become avenged.*  
 Ulterior, c. d.; expl., 2. *Farther.*  
 Ulterius; ac. *Farther.*  
 Ultima, us, um; expl. *Farthest.*  
 Ultra, us, um; expl. *Avenged.*  
 Una, us, um; expl. *One.*  
 Unquam; ac. *At one time than at one time (una+quam).*  
 Uro, ère, ussi, ustum. *I burn.*  
 Uror, i; pass. *I become burnt.*  
 Usque; ac. *And as (ut+que).*  
 Usta, us, um; expl. *Burnt.*  
 Ut; ac. *That, as.*  
 Uti; ac. *So that, (ut+ita.)*  
 Utor, uti, usus; pass. *I become used.*  
 Utra, uter, utrum; expl. *Which of the two.*  
 Utrique and utrinque. *On both sides (uter+que).*  
 Uxor, oris: f., 3. *A wife, a married woman.*

## V.

Vaco, are. *I vacate.*  
 Vadum, i; n., 2. *A ford.*  
 Vagor, ari. *I wander.*  
 Valeo, ère, ui, itum. *I value.*  
 Vallum, i; n., 2. *A wall or trench.*  
 Vasto, are. *I waste.*  
 Vaticinatio, onis; f., 3. *Soothsaying.*  
 Ve; s. conj. *Or (as in sive, si+ve, or if).*  
 Vectigal, alis; n., 3. *Toll or tax levied.*  
 Vehementer; ac. *Vehemently.*  
 Veho, ère, xi, ctum. *I bear or carry.*  
 Vel; s. conj. *Or.*  
 Vello, ère, li and vulsi. *I pull.*

Velox, ocis; expl. 3. *Swift, quick.*  
 Venio, ire, veni, ventum. *I come.*  
 Ventus, us; m., 4. *The coming arrival (as in adventus).*  
 Vera, us, um; expl. *True.*  
 Vereor, eri, itus. *I fear.*  
 Vergo, ère, versi, versum. *I bend, I turn.*  
 Versa, us, um; expl. *Turned.*  
 Verto, ère, ti, si. *I turn.*  
 Verum, i; n., 2. *Truth.*  
 Vesper, eris; m., 3. *Evening.*  
 Vetus, eteris (veterior, veterima); expl., 3. *Old.*  
 Vexo, are. *I vex.*  
 Victoria, ae; f., 1. *Victory.*  
 Victus, us (and victi); m., 4. *Victuals, food.*  
 Vicus, i; m., 2. *A street or village.*  
 Video, ère, vidi, visum. *I see.*  
 Vido, ère, si, sum. *I part.*  
 Vidor, i (visa, us, um); pass. *I become parted.*  
 Vigila, ae; f., 1. *Watching.*  
 Vincia, ae; f., 1. *The vanquished (as in pro+vincia).*  
 Vinco, ère, ici, ictum. *I vanquish, fix.*  
 Vinculum, i; n., 2. *A fetter, cord or chain.*  
 Virtus, utis; f., 3. *Virtue.*  
 Vis, is; f. *Force.* (See formula, p. 78).  
 Visa, us, um; expl. *Seen.*  
 Visa, us, um; expl. *Parted.*  
 Viso; ac. *Seemingly.*  
 Vita, ae; f., 1. *Life.*  
 Vito, are. *I shun.*  
 Vix; ac. *Scarcely.*  
 Vocata, us, um; expl. *Called.*  
 Voco, are. *I call.*  
 Volo, vis. *I wish.* (See formula, p. 85).  
 Voluntas, atis; f., 3. *The will.*  
 Vox, ocis; f., 3. *Voice.*  
 Vulgo; ac. *Vulgarly.*  
 Vulgus, i; n., m., 2. *The vulgar (people).*  
 Vulnus, eris; n., 3. *A wound.*  
 Vultus, us; m., 4. *The look, aspect.*

Swift, quick.  
 cum. I come.  
 The coming  
 (tus).  
 True.  
 ear.  
 cum. I bend,

Turned.  
 urn.  
 uth.  
 Evening.  
 or, veterima);

Victory.  
 ; m., 4. Vic-

street or village.  
 n. I see.  
 part.  
 um); pass. I

atching.  
 The vanquished  
 . I vanquish,  
 A fetter, cord

Virtue.  
 (See formula,  
 Seen.  
 Parted.

l. Called.  
 (See formula,

The will.  
 icc.  
 y.  
 2. The vulgar  
 A wound.  
 he look, aspect.

## ERRATA .

Page	31, line 38, for	" explicate,"	read explicates.
"	" 39, "	" explicates,"	" explicate.
"	41 " 4, "	" judge,"	" judged.
"	48 " 15, "	" pacere,"	" facere.
"	53 " 22, "	" many,"	" any.
"	56 " 15, "	" conantur,"	" conentur.
"	" 38, "	" existimebat,"	" existimabat.
"	57 " 16, "	" should,"	" may.
"	59 " 17, "	" di."	" from.
"	" 27, "	" it may be licensed,"	" he may license.
"	61 " 25, "	" should."	" may.
"	63 " 15, "	" which way,"	" by which way.

