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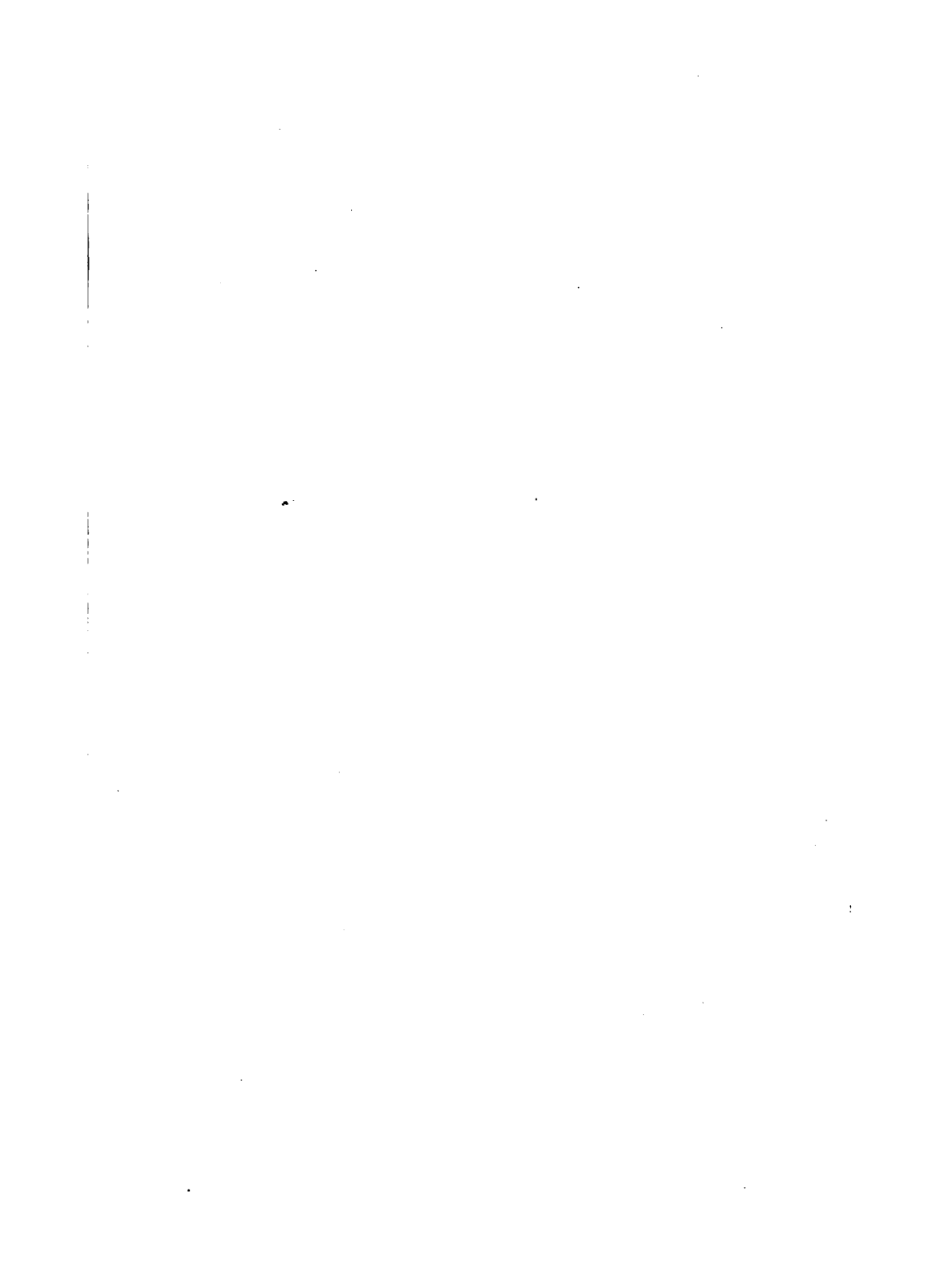


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The Lake Classical Series

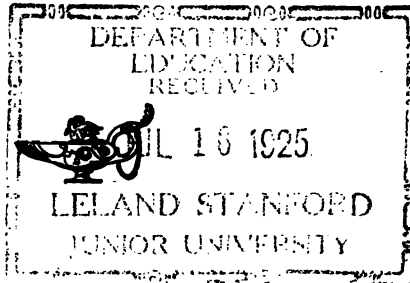
FIRST LATIN LESSONS

BY

HARRY FLETCHER SCOTT

PROFESSOR OF CLASSICAL LANGUAGES IN
OHIO UNIVERSITY, ATHENS, OHIO

WITH SELECTIONS FOR READING
FROM *Decem Fabulae*



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PREFACE

The fact that the work of the first and second years of the high school Latin course should give value in itself, apart from being merely a preparation for later study, has come to be generally recognized. The number of Latin pupils whose study of the subject does not go beyond these first two years is very large in proportion to the total number studying Latin, and probably this has always been the case. But in the effort to provide for those whose capacities and opportunities make it possible for them to continue the study of Latin through the high school and into the college, the needs of the larger group whose opportunities were certain to be more narrowly limited have not always been taken into account. Further, the fact that the values which we recognized were so far in the distance has probably tended to diminish the number who chose to continue beyond the two-year stage.

Evidently one of the chief values to be gained from two years' study of Latin is a better knowledge of the English language. This should involve on the one hand a clearer comprehension of grammatical structure and on the other an enlarged vocabulary and an increased accuracy in the use of words. If these are to be among the major objectives, they should be recognized in the organization of the material which is first presented.

But young pupils will not study patiently mere lists of words for any long time. Words must be employed in the expression of thought if they are to make an impression on the mind of the boy or girl which is sufficiently vivid to add to the store of memory. The exercises through which the

vocabulary of the Latin language is to be made familiar should have something of the same kind of appeal as that made by the reading material employed in the first steps of learning to read the pupil's own language.

The material presented in this book has been prepared in accordance with the point of view above stated. Its distinctive features are the following:

1. The study of English derivatives is introduced from the first through exercises which illustrate the use of the words given.

2. The principles of English grammar are presented in connection with the early Lessons in such a way that they may be reviewed or studied if necessary, while they may easily be omitted with classes which have mastered them.

3. Connected paragraphs for translation are employed instead of isolated sentences, in order to make possible the more rapid acquisition of vocabulary.

4. The vocabularies and study of forms have been so arranged as to lead up to the reading of easy plays dealing with classical stories and myths, which are likely to make a more natural appeal to the beginner than *Caesar* or *Viri Romae*.

5. Regularly only one new principle or set of forms is introduced in a Lesson.

6. The Lesson vocabularies are small, never exceeding ten words and often not reaching that number.

7. A relatively small number of English sentences to be translated into Latin has been given. In their place completion exercises have been employed, through which the pupil's attention can be concentrated on the specific usage to be

Most of the irregular inflections have been postponed to the second year.

Only the indicative, imperative, and infinitive moods of the verb are given. The forms and uses of the subjunctive

are presented in *A Junior Latin Reader*, the second book of this same series.

10. The small amount of syntax or form study given in each lesson, and the simplicity of the reading matter will commonly make it possible to complete a lesson in a single recitation. Naturally no such plan can be made to meet the needs of every class, and the teacher may sometimes choose to omit or leave for later review part of the exercises of a lesson.

The plays "Horatius", "Circe", "Polyphemus", "Reditus Ulixis", and "Medicus" are used by the kind permission of Miss Ryle, the only survivor of the co-authors of *Decem Fabulae*, from which they are taken.¹ A few changes have been made in the text of the plays, chiefly for the purpose of decreasing the vocabulary or avoiding idioms which seemed likely to prove difficult for young pupils.

The character *j* has been used to represent the consonant value of *i* in the spelling of Latin words in order to enable the young pupil to recognize more easily the relation between Latin words and their English derivatives. The origin of such words as *injury*, *juvenile*, *conjunction*, and the like is more readily seen by the beginner when the Latin words from which these words are derived are spelled *injuria*, *juvenis*, *conjunctus*, than when the classical spelling is used. Other variations from the classical spelling have been made for the same reason. Among them are *afficio*, *appropinquo*, *expecto*. The uncontracted genitive of *filius* and nouns in *-ium* is given to avoid confusion. The standard of spelling (including the use of *j*) represents in general the prevalent usage in Latin textbooks in this country and in England until a comparatively recent period. If the pupil should at a later time in his course use textbooks which employ a slightly different spelling he will have little difficulty in becoming accustomed

¹ Captains Paine and Mainwaring, who were Miss Ryle's associates in the writing of these plays, were numbered among those who gave up their lives in the World War.

to the forms which are used. Our Latin textbooks have never at any time been uniform in spelling, and it seems preferable in such a book as this to adopt the standard which will give the greatest value to the large number of those who are unable to continue the study for more than a few years.

The author wishes to make acknowledgment of obligation to Professor H. C. Morrison of the University of Chicago for encouragement in undertaking the preparation of this book, to Miss Marie Denneen of the University High School of Minnesota, Professor Victor D. Hill of Ohio University, and Professor F. W. Sanford of the University of Nebraska, who have kindly read the proofs. Professor Sanford and Professor W. L. Carr of Oberlin have also given valuable assistance in the preparation of the manuscript.

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HARRY FLETCHER SCOTT.

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INTRODUCTORY LESSON

PRONUNCIATION

I. The Latin alphabet is the same as the English, except that the Latin has no *w*.

a. The letter *j* was not introduced until long after the time of the great Roman writers. Its sound was represented by *i*, which was used both as a vowel and as a consonant. But since *j* was used in the spelling of Latin words during the period in which the greater number of the English derivatives from Latin were brought into the English language, and since its use is helpful to beginners in learning the pronunciation of new words, it is retained in this book. The sounds of *u* and *v* were also represented originally by one letter.

VOWELS AND CONSONANTS

II. The vowels, as in English, are *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, and *y*.¹ The other letters are consonants.

THE ROMAN METHOD OF PRONUNCIATION

SOUNDS OF THE LETTERS

III. The vowels in Latin are either long or short. In this book long vowels are indicated by a mark placed above them. A vowel which is unmarked is short. The vowel sounds are indicated in the following table:

\bar{a} = <i>a</i> in <i>father</i>	a^2 = first <i>a</i> in <i>ahá</i>
\bar{e} = <i>e</i> in <i>fade</i>	<i>e</i> = <i>e</i> in <i>net</i>
\bar{i} = <i>i</i> in <i>machine</i>	<i>i</i> = <i>i</i> in <i>this</i>
\bar{o} = <i>o</i> in <i>holy</i>	<i>o</i> = <i>o</i> in <i>domain</i>
\bar{u} = <i>u</i> in <i>rude</i>	<i>u</i> = <i>u</i> in <i>full</i>

¹*y* is seldom used. Its sound is the same as that of *u* in the French language or *ü* in German.

² Like *a*, but pronounced more quickly.

IV. The consonants have in general the same sounds as in English. The following exceptions are to be noted:

c and **ch** have the sound of *k*.

g has only one sound, that heard in *go*.

j is equivalent to *y* in *yes*.

s has only the sound heard in *say*.

t always has the sound heard in *top*. It does not combine with *i* to give the sound of *sh* as in *nation*.

v has the sound of *w*.

x has only the sound of *ks*, as in *exercise*.

bs and **bt** are equivalent to *ps* and *pt*.

ph and **th** are nearly equivalent to *p* and *t*.

DIPHTHONGS

V. A diphthong is a combination of two vowels in one syllable. The diphthongs are **ae**, **au**, **ei**, **eu**, **oe**, and **ui**. Their sounds are as follows:

ae=*ai* in *aisle*

eu=*eu* in *feud*

au=*ou* in *out*

oe=*oi* in *boil*

ei=*ei* in *vein*

ui=almost¹ *ui* in *ruin*

SYLLABLES

VI. A syllable is either a group of letters the sounds of which are taken together in pronunciation, or a vowel or diphthong which is taken by itself in pronunciation. The following words are divided into syllables by hyphens: *ac-ci-dent*, *re-li-a-ble*. A syllable must always have a vowel or a diphthong. The rules for the division of Latin words into syllables are as follows:

(1) A consonant between two vowels is taken with the vowel which follows it: **pō-nō**, **ha-be-ō**.

(2) Two consonants between two vowels are divided, one going with the vowel which precedes and one with the vowel which follows. But if the second of two consonants is **l** or **r**,

¹ The *u* is shorter than in the English word, and the vowels are more closely blended.

and if the combination can be pronounced at the beginning of a word, as **bl**, **br**, etc., the two are taken with the vowel which follows, like a single consonant¹: **man-dā-re**, **car-dō**; but **fe-bris**, **ā-cris**.

LENGTH OF SYLLABLES

VII. (1) A syllable is long if it contains a long vowel or a diphthong: **dō-num**, **cau-tus**.

(2) A syllable is regularly long if its vowel is followed by two consonants: **con-dō**, **mit-tō**.

a. But if the two consonants consist of a mute² followed by **l** or **r** the syllable is short, unless it has a long vowel or a diphthong: **pā-tris**.

(3) All other syllables are short: **me-mor**, **a-gri**.

a. **x** and **z** have the value of two consonants because they represent a combination of sounds. A syllable is long if its vowel is followed by either of these double consonants.

ACCENT

VIII. In pronouncing a word of two or more syllables we make one of the syllables more prominent than any other. Thus in the word *mem-o-ry* we make the first syllable prominent. This prominence in pronunciation given to a syllable is called *accent*. In the word *memory* the accent is said to fall on the first syllable. The accent of Latin words is determined by the following rules:

IX. (1) In a word of two syllables the accent falls on the first syllable: **lū'men**.

(2) In a word of more than two syllables the accent falls on the syllable before the last, if it is long, otherwise on the second syllable from the last: **au-dī're**, **con-ten'tus**, **me'mi-nī**.

a. The syllable before the last is called the *penult*; the second from the last is called the *antepenult*.

¹ In the division of a compound verb into syllables in writing or printing, the prepositional element is separated from the simple verb: **ad-it**.

² The mutes are **b**, **p**, **c**, **k**, **g**, **d**, **t**, **ph**, **th**, **ch**.

ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES OF GRAMMAR

THE NOUN

(1) Words which are used to denote persons or things are called *nouns*. Thus the words *boy, girl, house, tree, city* are nouns. Nouns are also used as the names of qualities or ideas, such as *bravery, kindness, happiness, truth, love, patriotism*.

THE VERB

(2) In the sentences *The boy walks* and *The tree has fallen* the words *walks* and *has fallen* denote actions. Such words are called *verbs*. Some verbs denote mere existence or continuance in a place rather than action. In the sentences *He is in the city* and *We shall stay here, is* and *shall stay* are verbs.

THE ADJECTIVE

(3) We often use some other word with a noun to tell something about the appearance or character of the person or thing to which the noun refers. Thus, in the expressions *tall trees* and *brave men* the words *tall* and *brave* tell something about the trees and the men. Such words are called *adjectives*.

a. There are a few adjectives which merely show what person or thing is meant without telling any quality of the person or thing. Such are *this, that, other, same*. *The, a, and an* belong to this class. These last three words are called *articles*.

THE PRONOUN

(4) In the sentence *The man saw the boy, but did not speak to him*, the word *him* is used instead of *boy*. A word which is used instead of a noun is called a *pronoun*. Pronouns, as well as nouns, are used as subjects or as direct objects.

(5) The word instead of which a pronoun is used is called its *antecedent*. In the sentence given above *boy* is the antecedent of *him*.

CLASSES OF PRONOUNS

(6) The pronouns *I, you, he, she, it, we, and they* are called *personal* pronouns.

When *who, which, and what* are used to introduce questions they are called *interrogative* pronouns. When they are used in sentences which are not questions they are called *relative* pronouns. Thus, in the sentence *Who gave you a knife?* *who* is an interrogative pronoun. In the sentence *It was my mother who gave me a knife,* *who* is a relative pronoun. Sometimes *that* is used instead of *who* or *which*. Thus, *The man that just came is my uncle.* When so used, *that* is a relative pronoun.

(7) Point out the nouns, adjectives, pronouns, and verbs in the following sentences:

1. The heavy storm had injured many trees.
2. My father has read this book.
3. The horses draw a heavy load.
4. Your uncle built a new house.
5. My letter has been sent.
6. Where was the money found?
7. This picture has often been admired.
8. Why did these men leave their homes?
9. Columbus discovered a new continent.
10. These books contain many interesting stories.



FIRST LATIN LESSONS

LESSON I

IMPORTANCE OF LATIN

LATIN IN ANCIENT TIMES

1. Latin is the language which was spoken by the Romans. After they conquered the nations living in the region which is now occupied by Spain, Portugal, France, Switzerland, and part of Austria, Latin began to be known here as well as in Italy, and it finally replaced in large measure the languages formerly spoken throughout this entire region.

MODERN LATIN, OR ROMANCE LANGUAGES

2. When the Roman empire gradually lost its power, and when the barbarians drove back the Roman armies, the influence of the Latin language still remained. The Spanish, French, Portuguese, Italian, and Rumanian languages are simply modern Latin. Many changes have taken place in the spelling and pronunciation of the Latin words which appear in these Romance languages, as they are called, and words have been introduced from other sources. But in the main these languages are Latin, and their relation to the language spoken by the Romans can easily be traced.

3. Many words in common use in French, Spanish, and the other Romance languages, have been very slightly changed from the original Latin form. Thus, the French word *arbre*, meaning *tree*, is from the Latin *arbor*; *terre*, meaning *land*, is from the Latin *terra*; and *vendre*, meaning *to sell*, is from the Latin *vēndere*.

The Spanish *agua*, meaning *water*, is from the Latin *aqua*; *mar*, meaning *sea*, is from the Latin *mare*; *amar*, meaning *to love*, is from the Latin *amāre*.

4. In the greater part of Austria and in part of Switzerland, Latin was displaced by other languages. But the extension of the Romance languages over South America and part of North America has more than made up for this loss.

The Spanish language is used throughout the whole of South America, with the exception of Brazil. In Brazil the language is Portuguese. Spanish is also the language of Mexico and is spoken extensively in parts of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, and to some extent in southern California. French is the language of part of Canada and is also spoken in some portions of Louisiana.

THE LATIN ELEMENT IN ENGLISH

5. In addition to the importance which Latin has through the Romance languages, it has also given us a great many of our English words. Latin had borrowed a number of words from Greek and many of these have come into English, so that it is difficult to decide in the case of some words whether their use in English is due to Latin or Greek influence. More than half the words in an English dictionary are derived from Latin and Greek.

NEW WORDS FROM LATIN

6. The greater number of the new words which are being added to our language from time to time come from Latin or Greek. This is especially true of the names of new inventions. Such words as *submarine*, *automobile*, *telephone*, *tractor*, *motor*, *turbine*, are of this class. Further, the special terms used in chemistry, botany, physics, and other scientific studies, are of Latin or Greek origin.

LATIN TERMS IN LAW AND MEDICINE

7. In the study of law, words derived from Latin are of very great importance. Such words as *jury*, *court*, *legal*, *conviction*, *acquittal*, and a great many other important words and

expressions which lawyers must understand come from Latin. In the study of medicine also a great many Latin and Greek words or derivatives are used. The words *medicine*, *sanatorium*, *hospital*, *invalid*, *doctor*, *patient*, come from Latin. When a doctor writes a prescription he generally uses Latin words or their abbreviations.

THE FORMS OF ENGLISH DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN

8. Some Latin words which have been taken into the English language have the same spelling in English as in Latin. Such are *census*, *terminus*, *stimulus*, *veto*, *momentum*, *animal*. The meanings have in some instances changed, but the greater number of such words retain the same, or nearly the same, meaning as in the original Latin.

But most English words of Latin origin have been somewhat changed in their form. We shall see later that the spelling of many English words is explained by the development of the Latin words from which they have come, and that a knowledge of Latin aids one in remembering how to spell these words.

9. The following Latin words have familiar English derivatives or related words:

<i>insula</i> , <i>island</i>	insular, insulation
<i>nōn</i> , <i>not</i>	non-conductor, non-interference
<i>patria</i> , <i>native country</i>	patriot ¹ , patriotic ¹
<i>terra</i> , <i>land</i>	territory ² , terra firma
<i>Britannia</i> , <i>Great Britain</i>	Britannic
<i>Hibernia</i> , <i>Ireland</i>	Hibernian
<i>Italia</i> , <i>Italy</i>	Italian
<i>America</i> , ³ <i>America</i>	American
<i>Eurōpa</i> , <i>Europe</i>	European

¹ These words are derived through Latin from Greek.

² There is a Latin word *territōrium*, meaning *territory*, which is derived from *terra*, and from this word *territory* has come into English.

³ While *America* does not represent a word known to the Romans, it is a Latin word in its formation.

LESSON II

SUBJECT, OBJECT, AND PREDICATE (SINGULAR
NUMBER)

READING EXERCISE

10. 1. *America patria mea est. America patria tua est. Americam amō. Americam amās.*

2. *Hibernia insula est. Britannia insula est. America nōn est insula. Italia nōn est insula.*

3. *Hibernia nōn est patria mea. Italia nōn est patria mea. Soror mea Italiam amat. Soror tua quoque Italiam amat. Italia est terra pulchra.*

4. *Hibernia est insula pulchra. Britannia quoque est insula pulchra. Britannia est magna insula. Hibernia est magna insula.*

11.

VOCABULARY

amās, you love

amat, loves

amō, I love

est, is

magna, large

mea, my, mine

pulchra, beautiful

quoque, also

soror, sister

tua, your, yours

SUBJECT AND OBJECT FORMS, SINGULAR NUMBER:
PREDICATE NOUNS

12. In the exercise above, the forms *America*, *Hibernia*, *Britannia*, and *Italia* are subjects, *Americam* and *Italiam* are direct objects; *patria*, *insula*, and *terra* are predicate nouns, and have the same form as subjects. All these nouns are in the singular number.

THE PARTS OF THE SENTENCE: THE SUBJECT

(8) When we make a statement or ask a question, there is some word which indicates the person or thing about whom or about which we wish to say or ask something. Thus, in the sentences *The boy runs* and *The*

THE ARTICLE

13. Latin has no word for the definite article *the* or for the indefinite article *a* or *an*. The Latin equivalent for *The boy has a book* or *A boy has a book* means literally *Boy has book*. In translating a Latin sentence into English we supply *the, a, or an* whenever the sense requires.

WORD ORDER, VERB AND ADJECTIVE

14. The Latin verb commonly stands at the end of its sentence, as in the reading exercise above. The Latin adjective often follows its noun. Thus in section 10 the Latin equivalent for *a beautiful island* is *Insula pulchra*. But the adjective *magna* and other adjectives denoting size commonly stand before their nouns, as in English.

letter was sent, we say something about the *boy* and the *letter*. In the question *When did the storm begin?* we ask something about the *storm*. A word which is used in this way in a sentence is said to be the *subject* of the sentence. In the sentences given above *boy, letter, and storm* are the subjects.

THE PREDICATE

(9) What we say or ask about the subject is called the *predicate*. In the sentences which have been given, *runs, was sent, and did begin* are the predicates.

A noun or adjective which is joined to the subject by a form of *to be* (*is, are, was, were, will be, has been, etc.*) is called a predicate noun or a predicate adjective.

In the sentence *My brother is a teacher* the word *teacher* is a predicate noun. In the sentence *Your friend is unhappy* the word *unhappy* is a predicate adjective.

THE DIRECT OBJECT

(10) Often the subject of a sentence is said to do something which directly affects a person or thing. In the sentence *The man helps his brother* the act which the subject does directly affects the brother. A word which is used to denote a person or thing directly affected by an act is said to be the *direct object*. In the sentence above, *brother* is the direct object. In like manner, in the sentences *My father built a house* and *The fire destroyed the city* the words *house* and *city* are direct objects.

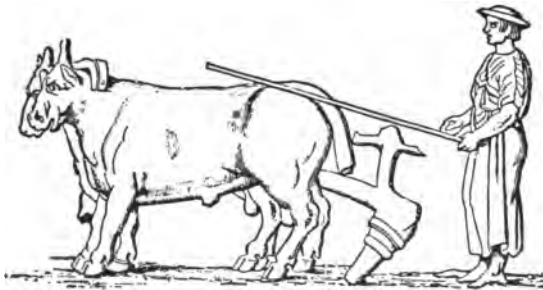
EXERCISES FOR WRITING

15. Copy the following sentences, putting the proper ending (-a or -am) in place of the dashes.

1. America est terr— pulchra.
2. Soror tua Americ— amat.
3. Soror mea Britanni— amat.
4. Patria mea terr— pulchra est.
5. Patria tua insul— est.
6. Insul— amō.

SUGGESTED DRILL

1. Write two English sentences containing direct objects. 2. Write two English sentences containing predicate nouns. 3. Point out the nouns in section 10. 4. After you have copied the sentences of section 15 in correct form, draw one line under each predicate noun and two lines under each direct object.



ROMAN FARMER WITH PLOW

LESSON III

AGREEMENT OF ADJECTIVES

READING EXERCISE

16. 1. Agricola parvam filiam habet. Parva filia agricolam amat. Agricola parvam filiam amat. Soror mea quoque parvam puellam amat.

2. Agricola casam pulchram habet, sed casa nōn magna est. Casa mea quoque parva est. Parvam casam meam amō.

3. Parva puella epistulam habet. Epistula mea est. Cūr parva puella epistulam meam habet?

4. Patriam meam amō, sed patriam tuam nōn amō. Soror mea patriam tuam amat. Cūr patriam meam nōn amās? Patria tua nōn est America.

5. Britannia insula magna et pulchra est. Hibernia quoque est magna et pulchra. Filia tua Britanniam et Hiberniam amat.

17.

VOCABULARY

agricola, farmer

casa, cottage

cūr, why

epistula, letter

et, and

filia, daughter

habet, has

parva, small, little

puella, girl

sed, but

DIFFERENT ENDINGS FOR ADJECTIVES

18. In the reading exercise above, the adjectives which modify subjects or predicate nouns end in *-a*; those which modify direct objects end in *-am*.

A predicate adjective modifies the subject.

a. The Latin words for *your* or *yours* and *my* or *mine* are adjectives, and their endings, like those of other adjectives, depend on the words with which they are used.

THE USE OF "DO" IN NEGATIVE SENTENCES

19. In English sentences containing the adverb *not* we commonly have *do* or *did*. Thus, *I do not work; he does not see; they did not go*. In Latin there is no word corresponding to this use of *do*. *I do not love* is in Latin *Nōn amō* (*I love not*).

20. EXERCISES FOR WRITING¹

1. Soror mea casam pulchr— habet.
2. Casa est pulchr— sed parv—.
3. Cūr patri— me— nōn amās?
4. Parv— puell— est soror mea.
5. Parv— puell— amō.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN

21. 1. What English word is suggested by *agricola*? 2. In "The Courtship of Miles Standish," John Alden is said to have been "writing epistles important to go next day by the *May Flower*"; what are *epistles*? 3. Find from a dictionary the meaning and source of the abbreviation *etc*.

SUGGESTED DRILL

1. Write two English sentences containing direct objects which are modified by adjectives. 2. Write two English sentences containing predicate adjectives. 3. Point out two predicate nouns in section 16.

THE ADVERB

(11) We often use a word with a verb to tell how an action is done. In the sentence *He runs swiftly* the word *swiftly* tells how the act of the verb *runs* is done. Such words are called *adverbs*. Adverbs are also used to tell something about adjectives and even about other adverbs. In the expressions *too small* and *very swiftly* the adverbs *too* and *very* tell something about the adjective *small* and the adverb *swiftly*.

¹ In this exercise and, unless otherwise specified, in the exercises of the same character which are found in the lessons following, the sentences are to be copied by the pupil, with the proper endings supplied in place of the dashes.

LESSON IV

PLURAL NUMBER, NOMINATIVE AND ACCUSATIVE

READING EXERCISE

22. 1. Soror tua nōn multam pecūniam habet. Sed soror mea multam pecūniam habet. Soror tua pecūniam amat.

2. Agricola parvās filiās habet. Parvae filiae agricolam amant. Agricola parvās filiās amat. Soror mea quoque parvās puellās amat.

3. Epistolae meae nōn longae sunt. Sed soror mea epistulās longās scrībit. Soror tua quoque epistulās longās scrībit. Soror mea et soror tua epistulās longās amant.

4. Britannia et Hibernia magnae insulae sunt. Italia et Hispānia terrae pulchrae sunt. Hispānia et Italia nōn sunt insulae.

5. Eurōpa multās insulās habet. Eurōpa terrās pulchrās habet. Eurōpam saepe laudāmus, sed Americam amāmus.

23.

VOCABULARY

amāmus, we love
amant, (they) love
Hispānia, Spain
laudāmus, we praise
longa, long

multa, much (**multae**, many)
pecūnia, money
saepe, often
scrībit, writes
sunt, (they) are



ROMAN CHILDREN AT PLAY

SUBJECTS AND OBJECTS IN THE PLURAL

24. In the sentences of section 22, the nouns in the plural which are used as subjects or as predicate nouns end in *-ae*; those used in the plural as direct objects end in *-ās*.

FORMS OF ADJECTIVES WITH PLURAL NOUNS

25. In the sentences of section 22, adjectives which modify plural subjects or predicate nouns end in *-ae*; those which modify plural direct objects end in *-ās*.

CASE NAMES

26. The subject is said to be in the *nominative case*, and the direct object is said to be in the *accusative case*. The predicate noun is also in the *nominative case*.

NUMBER

(12) We have different forms of pronouns and also of nouns to show whether we are referring to one person or thing or to more than one. Thus *I* refers to one person, *we* refers to more than one. This distinction is called *number*. *I* is in the *singular* number, and *we* is in the *plural* number. In the same way, *book* is in the *singular* number, and *books* is in the *plural* number.

CASE

(13) Such pronouns as *he*, *she*, and *who* have different forms to show how they are used in sentences. We say *He walks*, *I see him*, and *I have his ball*. In these sentences *he* is subject, *him* is direct object, and *his* refers to a person as possessing something. In like manner we use *she* and *who* as subjects, *her* and *whom* as direct objects of a verb or as objects of a preposition, and *her* (or *hers*) and *whose* to denote the person possessing something.

A noun has the same form for the subject as for the object of a verb or a preposition, but it has a different form to refer to a person as possessing something. Thus we say *The boy walks*, *I see the boy*, *I have the boy's ball*. These different forms and uses of nouns and pronouns in sentences are called *cases* or *case-uses*. The subject is in the *nominative case*, the direct object is in the *accusative case*, and the word referring to the possessor is in the *genitive case* (sometimes called *possessive*).

EXERCISES FOR WRITING

27. 1. Parva puella epistul— (*letters*) me— habet. 2. Casae sunt parv— sed pulchr—. 3. America insul— (*islands*) pulchr— habet. 4. Soror mea et soror tua sunt puell— pulchr—. 5. Patri— me— amō. 6. Patri— tu— amās.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN

28. 1. What is meant by a *laudable* action? 2. What are *pecuniary* losses? 3. What is meant by *inscribe*? Find other English words suggested by scribit.

SUGGESTED DRILL

1. From paragraph 2, section 22, give the singular form of the object in the first sentence and the plural form of the object in the second sentence. 2. Write the accusative singular of *Hispānia* and the accusative plural of *casa*. 3. Point out the subjects, objects, and predicate nouns in paragraphs 3 and 4 of section 22.



AN ARCH OVER A ROMAN ROAD

LESSON V

GENITIVE CASE

READING EXERCISE

29. 1. Agricola est amicus nautae (*of the sailor*). Nauta est amicus poëtae. Poëta est amicus filiārum tuārum (*of your daughters*). Filiae tuae poëtam amant.

2. Poëta incola Americae est. Sed Italia est patria poëtae. Poëta filiam habet. America est patria filiae poëtae. Poëta Italiam amat. Filia poëtae Americam amat.

3. Incolae insulārum sunt agricolae et nautae. Vīta agricolārum vīta bona est. Poëtae saepe vītam agricolārum laudant. Vītam nautārum interdum laudāmus. Nautae multās terrās vident. Sed vīta nautārum periculōsa est.

30.

VOCABULARY

amicus, friend	nauta, sailor
bona, good	periculōsa, dangerous
incola, inhabitant	poëta, poet
interdum, sometimes	vident, (they) see
laudant, (they) praise	vīta, life

LATIN NOUNS DENOTING POSSESSION OR OWNERSHIP

31. Latin nouns which end in *-a* in the nominative singular and in *-am* in the accusative singular have a form ending in *-ae* in the singular to denote ownership or possession and certain other ideas. The corresponding form in the plural ends in *-ārum*. This form is translated either by the English genitive (possessive) form, or by *of* and the noun. Thus, *epistula puellae* means *the girl's letter* or *the letter of the girl*. *Soror puellārum* means *the sister of the girls*. In translating a sentence with a form of this sort we should use whichever of the two translations makes the better sense.

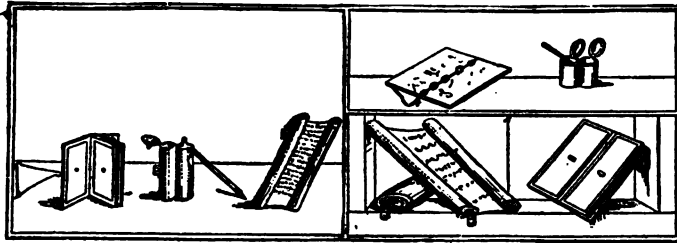
THE GENITIVE CASE

32. The Latin nouns which are described in section 31 are said to be in the *genitive case*.

An adjective modifying a noun in the genitive is also in the genitive, and is in the same number as its noun.

EXERCISES FOR WRITING

33. 1. Nauta amicus agricol— (*of the farmer*) est. 2. Soror mea epistulam puell— (*the girl's*) habet. 3. Hibernia patria naut— (*the sailor's*) est. 4. Soror parvārum puell— epistulās scribit. 5. Incolae insul— (*of the island*) nautae sunt. 6. Incolae multārum insul— agricolae sunt.



ROMAN WRITING MATERIALS

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN

34. 1. What is meant by the statement "They lived on *amicable* terms with each other"? 2. Find from a dictionary the derivation of *amiable*. 3. What is an *aeronaut*? 4. What is meant by great *vitality*?

SUGGESTED DRILL

1. Give the genitive singular of *incola*, *nauta*, *poëta*, *vīta*. 2. Give the genitive plural of *casa*, *terra*, and *epistula*. 3. Write the nominative, genitive, and accusative, singular and plural, of the words for *girl*, *land*, and *island*.

LESSON VI

INDIRECT OBJECT: DATIVE CASE

READING EXERCISE

35. 1. *Māter mea epistulam scribit et epistulam parvae puellae (to the little girl) dat. Parva puella epistulam agricolae dat. Agricola epistulam legit. Agricola mihi epistulam dat. Pecūniam agricolae dō. Agricola parvae puellae pecūniam dat. Parva puella pecūniam Cornēliae dat. Cornēlia est māter parvae puellae.*

2. *Māter mea dōnum parvīs puellis (to the little girls) dat. Parvae puellae laetae sunt. Māter mea parvās puellās amat.*

3. *Nauta epistolās dō. Nauta epistolās incolis insulārum dat. Incolae insulārum pecūniam nautae dant. Nauta mihi pecūniam dat.*

36.

VOCABULARY

Cornēlia , Cornelia	laeta , happy
dant , (they) give	legit , reads
dat , gives	māter , mother
dō , I give	mihi , to me, me (<i>as indirect object</i>)
dōnum , gift, present	

LATIN NOUNS AS INDIRECT OBJECTS

37. In the reading exercise above, the forms **puellae** and **agricolae** in the first and second sentences of 1, and **puellis** in the first sentence of 2 are indirect objects.

Nouns which end in **-a** in the nominative singular and in **-ae** in the genitive singular have the ending **-ae** in the singular and **-is** in the plural when used as indirect objects.

THE INDIRECT OBJECT

(14) A noun or pronoun which is used to denote the person to whom something is given, said, or shown is said to be an *indirect object*. In the sentences *He gave his sister a picture* and *My brother told me an interesting story* the words *sister* and *me* are indirect objects.

PHRASES WITH *TO* EQUIVALENT TO INDIRECT OBJECTS

38. Instead of saying *I gave the girl a letter* we may express the same idea by saying *I gave a letter to the girl*. In the second sentence *to the girl* takes the place of the indirect object *girl* in the first. A phrase consisting of *to* and a noun, when used in the place of an indirect object, is translated in Latin by the same form as the indirect object. That is, either *girl* in the first of the sentences above or *to the girl* in the second will be translated *puellae*.

THE DATIVE CASE

39. A Latin noun used as an indirect object is said to be in the *dative case*.

An adjective modifying a noun in the dative is also in the dative, and is in the same number as its noun.

EXERCISES FOR WRITING

40. Translate the following sentences into Latin:

1. The farmer gives a letter to the poet.
2. The poet gives money to the farmer.
3. I give a present to the little girls.
4. The little girls give me a letter.
5. Your daughter gives money to the sailor.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN

41. 1. What connection can you see between the word *dative* and any Latin word in the vocabulary of this lesson?
 2. What is a *donation*? 3. What is *legible* handwriting?
 4. What is *maternal* care?

SUGGESTED DRILL

1. Point out the indirect objects in 1 of section 35. 2. Write two English sentences each containing a direct and an indirect object. 3. Write the nominative, genitive, dative, and accusative, singular and plural, of the Latin words for *letter* and *cottage*.

LESSON VII

INDIRECT OBJECT: DATIVE CASE (Continued)

READING EXERCISE

42. 1. Māter tua Cornēliae dōnum dat. Cornēlia filiae agricolae dōnum ostendit. Filia agricolae quoque dōnum cupit, sed māter tua filiae agricolae dōnum nōn dat.

2. Agricolae epistulās dō, et agricola mihi pecūniam dat. Agricola epistulās legit. Agricola epistulās filiae ostendit, sed filia epistulās nōn legit.

3. Puella mihi casam poētae mōnstrat. Casa est parva. Poētam nōn videō, sed filiam poētae interdum videō. Filia poētae parvam casam amat.

4. Poēta filiae pictūram dat. Filia poētae mihi pictūram ostendit. Pictūram laudō et poētam laudō. Filia poētae est laeta puella.

5. Nauta mihi fābulam nārrat. Māter mea quoque mihi interdum fābulās nārrat. Soror mea multās fābulās legit et saepe parvis puellis fābulās nārrat. Parvae puellae fābulās amant.

43.

VOCABULARY

cupit, wishes, desires

fābula, story

laudō, I praise

mōnstrat, points out

nārrat, tells

ostendit, shows

pictūra, picture

videō, I see

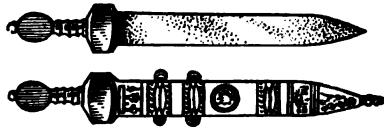
OMISSION OF PRONOUN AS SUBJECT

44. We have seen that **amō** is translated *I love*, without a separate word for *I*. In the same manner **amat**, which is translated *loves* when used with a noun as subject, may be translated *he loves* or *she loves* when the preceding sentence makes it perfectly clear who the subject is. When we have

been talking about a man we may say **patriam amat**, meaning, *he loves his country*.

EXERCISES FOR WRITING

45. 1. Māter mea fili— tu— (*your daughter*) dōnum dat.
 2. Epistulās saepe naut— (*to the sailors*) dō. 3. Agricola
 poēt— (*the poet*) pecūni— dat. 4. Poēta agricol— (*the farmer*)
 epistul— me— ostendit. 5. Puella naut— (*to the sailor*) cas—
 me— mōnstrat. 6. Soror tua agricol— (*the farmer*) epistul—
 (*the letters*) ostendit.



ROMAN SWORD AND SCABBARD

SUGGESTED DRILL

1. Write two English sentences containing phrases with *to* which are equivalent to indirect objects. 2. Rewrite the last sentence in 4 of section 42, changing the subject to the plural, and making any other necessary change. 3. Point out the indirect objects in section 42. 4. Rewrite the last sentence of 5, section 42, changing the subject to the singular and making any other changes which are necessary.

THE CONJUNCTION

(15) The words *and*, *but*, and *or* are used to join words or parts of sentences. In the sentence *Your father and mother are not in the city* the word *and* is used to join the words *father* and *mother*. In like manner, in the sentence *The train is late, but it will soon arrive* the word *but* joins the two parts of the sentence *The train is late* and *it will soon arrive*. Such words are called *conjunctions*. Conjunctions of a somewhat different kind are *because*, *although*, *if*, and some other words. In the sentence *I shall go if I receive the letter* the conjunction *if* is used to join the verb *shall go* and *I receive the letter*.

LESSON VIII

DATIVE WITH ADJECTIVES

READING EXERCISE

46. 1. Epistula mea agricolae (*to the farmer*) grāta est. Agricola mihi pecūniam dat. Pecūniam nautae dō. Pecūnia nautae grāta est.

2. Filia tua parvae puellae benigna est. Parva puella filiam tuam amat. Filia tua parvae puellae rosam dat. Rosa puellae grāta est.

3. Poētae Italiam saepe laudant. Italia poētis cāra est. Sed patria mea mihi cāra est.

4. Epistulam filiae tuae nōn laudō. Epistula longa est, sed mihi nōn grāta est. Filia tua nōn bene scribit. Sed epistula tibi grāta est.

5. Fenestram casae tuae videō. Fenestra parva est. Casa agricolae multās fenestrās habet.

6. America multās silvās habet. Silvae Americae magnae sunt. Hibernia magnās silvās nōn habet.

47.

VOCABULARY

bene, well	grāta, pleasing
benigna, kind	rosa, rose
cāra, dear	silva, forest
fenestra, window	tibi, to you

ADJECTIVES WHICH TAKE THE DATIVE

48. In the first sentence of the reading exercise above, *agricolae, to the farmer*, is in the dative. With adjectives meaning *dear, pleasing, kind, friendly, near*, and the like, the dative is often used to express an idea which is expressed in English by *to* and a noun or pronoun.

POSITION OF THE GENITIVE AND DATIVE

49. (1) The genitive commonly stands after the word on which it depends, even though the corresponding English word

denoting possession would stand first. Thus *the poet's cottage* may be translated *casa poëtae*.

(2) The dative commonly stands before the word on which it depends. The words *kind to me* translated into Latin would take the order *to me kind*.

EXERCISES FOR WRITING

50. 1. Pecūnia agricol— (*to the farmer*) grāta est. 2. Italia poēt— (*to the poet*) cāra est. 3. Soror mea fili— tu— (*to your daughter*) benigna est. 4. Epistul— tu— mihi nōn grātae sunt. 5. Rosae parv— puell— (*to the little girls*) grātae sunt. 6. Rosam parv— puell— (*to the little girl*) dō.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN

51. 1. Give two English words of which **bene** is a component part. 2. What is meant by a *benignant* influence? 3. What connection in meaning can you see between **grāta** and *gratify*? 4. Complete the following formula: *rose* : *rosa* :: *fame* : *x*; that is, replace *x* by a word which bears the same relation to *fame* which *rosa* bears to *rose*.

SUGGESTED DRILL

1. Point out all the datives in section 46. 2. Rewrite the first sentence in 2 of section 46, changing the subject to the plural. 3. Rewrite the third sentence in 2 of section 46, changing the direct and indirect objects to the plural.

PERSON

(16) The pronoun *I* and its plural *we* refer to the person or persons speaking, and are said to be in the *first person*; *you* refers to the person to whom one is speaking and is said to be in the *second person*; *he*, *she*, and *it* (plural *they*) refer to a person or thing spoken of, and are said to be in the *third person*. Nouns are ordinarily in the third person.

LESSON IX

PREPOSITIONS: ABLATIVE CASE

READING EXERCISE

52. 1. Poëta casam in insulā habet. Casa mea quoque ibi est, et saepe poëtam videō. Ex fenestris casae meae silvam videō. Silva pulchra est, et saepe ibi ambulō. Saepe cum poëtā in silvā ambulō. Poëta silvam amat.

2. Soror mea et soror tua nunc in viis ambulant. Māter tua et māter mea interdum cum puellis ambulant. Sed nunc māter tua in casā est. Mea māter in Americā nōn est.

3. Māter mea nunc in Hispāniā est. Soror poëtae in Britannīā est cum filiā Cornēliae. Cornēlia in Hibernīā quoque filiam habet. Māter mea epistulās ex Hispāniā scribit.

53.

VOCABULARY

ambulant, (they) walk	ibi, there, in that place
ambulō, I walk	in, in, on
cum, with	nunc, now
ex, from	via, street, road, way

THE EXPLETIVE "THERE"

54. As seen above, *there*, meaning *in that place*, is in Latin *ibi*. But in such sentences as *There is no danger* we use *there* merely to introduce the sentence, and no idea of place is expressed. When thus used *there* is called an *expletive*. Latin has no equivalent for this expletive use of *there*, and the sentence *There is no danger* will be translated as if it read *No danger is*. In such sentences the Latin verb usually stands before the subject.

LATIN NOUNS GOVERNED BY PREPOSITIONS

55. In the reading exercise above, *insulā* in the first sentence of 1 is governed by *in*; in the second sentence of 2 *puellis*

is governed by *cum*, and in the third sentence of 1 *fenestris* is governed by *ex*. The letter *ā*, in which *insulā* ends, is long, while the form of the nominative ends in (short) *a*.

THE ABLATIVE

56. Latin nouns or pronouns governed by prepositions meaning *from*, *in*, or *with* are said to be in the *ablative case*.

An adjective modifying a noun in the ablative case is also put in the ablative, and is in the same number as its noun.

EXERCISES FOR WRITING

57. 1. *Casae in insul— (the islands) sunt.* 2. *Parv— puell— in vi— (the street) ambulat.* 3. *Soror mea cum parv— puell— (the little girls) ambulat.* 4. *Insul— (islands) ex me— fenestr— (window) videō.* 5. *Cornēlia nōn est in Hispāni— cum fili— (the daughter) poētae.*

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN

58. 1. What is a *perambulator*? 2. Find the literal meaning of the name *Pennsylvania* (English words derived from *silva* usually have *syl-* for the Latin *sil-*). 3. What is the meaning of *via* as used in railroad time tables?

SUGGESTED DRILL

1. Write the nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, and ablative of *silva* in the singular number. 2. Write all the case forms of *puella* in the plural number, following the order of cases given above. 3. Point out the ablatives and the datives in section 52.

THE PREPOSITION

(17) There is a class of small words such as *of*, *in*, *with*, *by*, *from*, which are used with nouns or pronouns. The combination of one of these words and the noun or pronoun which is used with it serves to tell something about an act or about a person or thing. These words are called *prepositions*. The noun or pronoun which follows a preposition is called its *object*, or the preposition is said to *govern* the noun or pronoun which follows it. In the sentence *I live in the city* the word *city* is the object of *in*.

LESSON X

FIRST DECLENSION

THE CASE FORMS OF ROSA

59. The different case forms of the noun **rosa** with their meanings are as follows:

Singular Number

NOM.	rosa , a rose (as subject or predicate)
GEN.	rosae , of a rose, rose's
DAT.	rosae , to a rose, rose (as indirect object)
ACC.	rosam , rose (as direct object)
ABL.	rosā , (from, with, in, on) a rose

Plural Number

NOM.	rosae , roses (as subject or predicate)
GEN.	rosārum , of roses
DAT.	rosīs , to the roses, roses (as indirect object)
ACC.	rosās , roses (as direct object)
ABL.	rosīs , (from, with, in, on) roses

60. The following sentences illustrate the use of the Latin cases:

The rose (**rosa**) is beautiful.

The fragrance of the rose (**rosae**) is delightful.

The sunshine has given color to the rose (**rosae**).

The girl is carrying a rose (**rosam**).

The butterfly is on the rose (**in rosā**).

The roses (**rosae**) are beautiful.

The fragrance of the roses (**rosārum**) is delightful.

The sun has given color to the roses (**rosīs**).

The girl is carrying roses (**rosās**).

The butterflies are on the roses (**in rosīs**).

THE FIRST DECLENSION

61. Nouns which form their cases with the same endings as those of *rosa* are said to belong to the *first declension*. All nouns with the nominative ending in *-a* and the genitive in *-ae* are of the first declension.

a. In the vocabularies hereafter the nominative of new nouns of the first declension will be given, with the genitive ending printed after the nominative to show that the noun is of the first declension. Thus *lūna*, *-ae* indicates that *lūna* is a first declension noun.

CASE OF NOUNS IN APPPOSITION

62. A noun in apposition is in the same case as the noun which it explains.

Filia tua Cornēlia in viā stat, your daughter Cornelia is standing in the street.

READING EXERCISE

63. 1. *Casa nostra magnās fenestrās habet. Fenestrae sunt apertae. Ex fenestris viās vidēmus. Filiae agricolae in viis ambulant.*

2. *Māter tua puellās expectat. Puellae ex scholā prope-rant. Soror tua cum puellis est. Puellae laetae sunt. Māter tua nunc puellās videt.*

3. *Schola nostra est magna. Scholam nostram laudāmus.*

APPPOSITION

(18) Sometimes two nouns, or a pronoun and a noun, denoting the same person or thing are put side by side, without a verb being used to connect them. The second is used to explain the first by making known some fact or by telling more definitely who or what is meant. Thus, *A boy, a friend of my brother, is visiting at my home.* The word *friend* denotes the same person as *boy*, and serves to make known a fact regarding the boy. A noun used in this way is called an *appositive*, and is said to be in apposition with the word which it explains. In the sentence above, *friend* is in apposition with *boy*.

In scholā nostrā linguam Latīnam discimus. Fāma scholae nostrae bona est.

4. Scholae Americae sunt multae et bonae. In multīs terrīs Eurōpae quoque sunt scholae bonae. Sed Hispānia nōn habet multās scholās. Incolae Eurōpae scholās Americae saepe laudant.

64.

VOCABULARY

aperta, open	lingua, language
discimus, we learn	nostra, our
expectat, awaits, waits for	properant, (they) hasten, hurry
fāma, reputation	schola, school
Latīna, Latin	vidēmus, we see

EXERCISES FOR WRITING

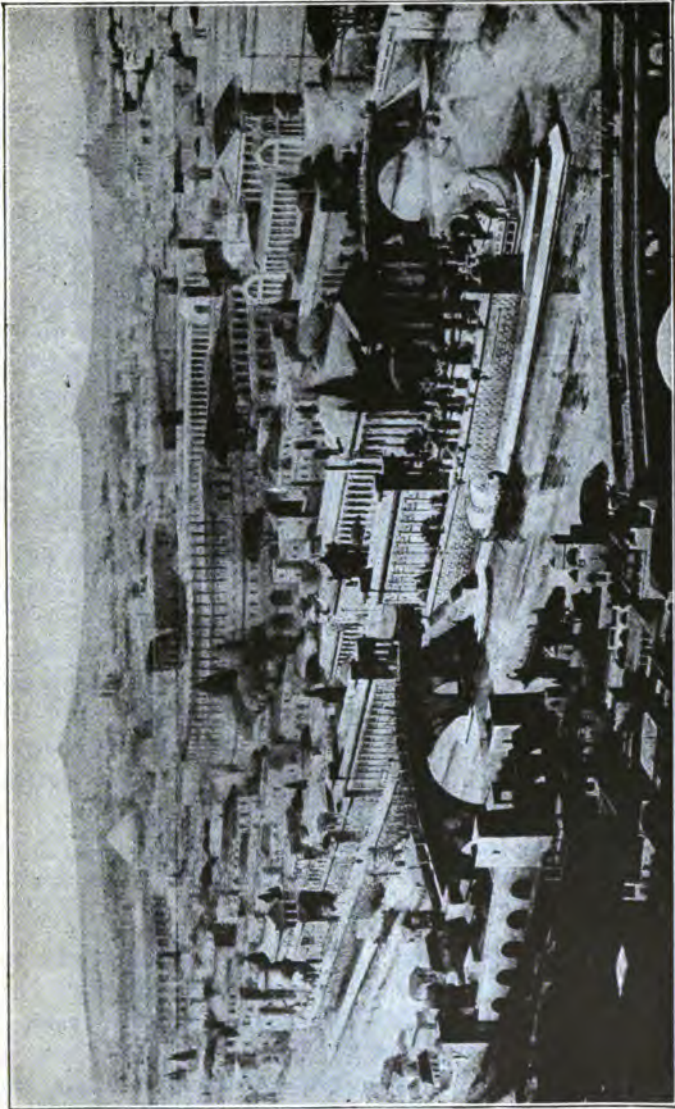
65. 1. Viam ex apert— fenestr— (*the open windows*) videō. 2. Soror mea ex schol— properat. 3. Soror tua nōn est cum parv— puell— (*the little girl*). 4. Sunt mult— schol— in Americ—. 5. Cornēlia filiam poēt— expectat. 6. Agricola Cornēli— expectat.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN

66. 1. What is an *aperture*? 2. Find from a dictionary the original meaning of *disciple*. 3. What is meant by a *bilingual* country? 4. What is an *expectant* attitude?

SUGGESTED DRILL

1. Write out in full the declension of the nouns *lingua* and *schola*. 2. Write out the declension of the phrase *casa mea*. 3. Name the three prepositions which have been used with the ablative in the lessons thus far. 4. Write an English sentence containing a phrase with *to* which is equivalent to an indirect object.



VIEW OF ANCIENT ROME (RECONSTRUCTION)

FIRST REVIEW LESSON

67.

VOCABULARY REVIEW, LESSONS I-X

agricola	tibi	amant
amicus		ambulant
casa	ambulō	dant
dōnum	amō	laudant
epistula	dō	properant
fābula	laudō	sunt
fāma	videō	vident
fenestra		
filia	amās	bene
incola	amat	cūr
lingua	dat	
māter	expectat	ibi
nauta	mōnstrat	interdum
pecūnia	nārrat	nunc
pictūra	habet	quoque
poēta	cupit	saepe
puella	legit	
rosa	ostendit	cum
schola	scribit	ē, ex
silva	est	in
soror		
via	amāmus	et
vīta	laudāmus	sed
	vidēmus	
mihi	discimus	

WORD STUDY

68. We have seen (page 3) that many English words, such as *terminus*, *stimulus*, *veto*, *animal*, *census*, were originally Latin words, and have been taken into English without change of spelling. Others, such as *humble*, *count*, *blame*, *sure*, are greatly changed from their original Latin form, because they

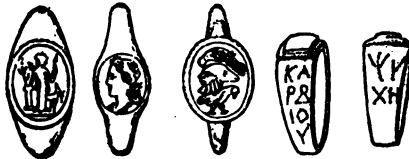
have not come directly from Latin, but were developed in French from Latin, with changed pronunciation and spelling, and were taken from French into English. Sometimes the meaning as well as the form of these words has changed, but usually we can recognize the original meaning.

69. We often find a group of Latin words which are related in derivation and meaning. Thus **amō**, **amor**, **amicus**, **amicitia**, **amābilis**, **inimicus**, **inimicitia** have a common element. We shall see later something of how Latin words are formed. We sometimes say that an English word is related in derivation to a certain Latin word, although it does not come directly from that word, but from another word which is derived from the Latin word given. Thus, we may say the word *amiable* is related in derivation to the Latin **amō**, although it comes more directly from **amābilis**, which in turn is from **amō**. Some of the Latin words from which our English words are directly derived were not often used by good Latin writers, and therefore the derivation of the English word is more easily explained by a related Latin word of common use.

70. There are certain changes of spelling which we find in the development of English words from Latin. Thus, Latin words ending in **-tia** often give English words in **-ce** (occasionally **-cy**). For example, *temperance* is from **temperantia**, *patience* from **patientia**, *clemency* from **clémentia**. Other changes will be explained later.

EXERCISE

Select twelve nouns from the Review Vocabulary on page 26, from which you can find English derivatives. Give the meaning of these derivatives.



ROMAN SEAL RINGS

LESSON XI

CONJUGATION OF *SUM*THE FORMS OF *SUM*

71. The forms of the Latin verb *sum* meaning *I am* are as follows when referring to present time:

1ST PERSON	<i>sum, I am</i>	<i>sumus, we are</i>
2D PERSON	<i>es, you (singular) are</i>	<i>estis, you (plural) are</i>
3D PERSON	<i>est, (he, she, it) is</i>	<i>sunt, (they) are</i>

a. In English *you* may denote one person or more than one. We say *You are my friend* when speaking to one person, and *You are my friends* when speaking to two or more persons. Latin, however, has different forms for the singular and plural of this pronoun. The verb forms used to denote an act of the persons or person spoken to also differ according as the subject is singular or plural. In Latin the word used for *are* in translating *You are my friend* would be different from that used for *are* in translating *You are my friends*, because the subject, *you*, denotes one person in the first sentence and more than one in the second.

READING EXERCISE

72. 1. *Incola Britanniae sum. Soror mea incola Hiberniae est. Sed patria nostra est America, et amici patriae nostrae sumus.*

PERSON AND NUMBER OF VERBS

(19) In some tenses a verb has a different form when its subject is in the first person from what it would have if the subject were in the third person. Thus we say *I walk*, but *he walks*. The third person plural also differs from the third person singular. Thus, *he walks, they walk*. A verb is said to be in the same person and number as its subject.

2. Nunc in Americā es, sed America nōn est patria tua. Cūr nōn amīcus Americae es? Cūr Americam nōn amās?

3. Nunc in Italiā estis. In Italiā sumus. Italia est terra pulchra. Sed Italia nōn est patria nostra. Italiam saepe laudāmus, sed Americam amāmus.

4. Ex fenestrā meā noctū stellās spectō. Saepe lūnam quoque spectō. Lūna nunc obscūra est, sed stellae clārae sunt.

5. Ex viā fenestram tuam vidēmus. Fenestra aperta est. Soror tua ex fenestrā puellās in viā spectat. Cūr soror tua nōn in viā cum puellis est?

6. Soror mea aegra est. Māter mea est misera quod soror mea est aegra.

73.

VOCABULARY

aegra, ill	noctū, at night
amīci, friends	obscūra, dim
clāra, bright, clear; famous	quod, because
lūna, -ae, F., moon	spectō, I watch, look at
misera, unhappy	stella, -ae, F., star

EXERCISES FOR WRITING

74. Translate the following sentences into Latin:

1. I am now an inhabitant of America.
2. The poet's daughters are in Ireland.
3. You are in a beautiful country.
4. We are in the cottage with the sailor.
5. I am watching (I watch) the stars, but I do not see the moon.

TRANSITIVE AND INTRANSITIVE VERBS

(20) A verb which takes a direct object is called a *transitive verb*. In the sentence *I saw the fire*, the verb *saw* is transitive. A verb which does not take a direct object is called an *intransitive verb*. In the sentence *We walked in the park*, the verb *walked* is intransitive.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN

75. 1. What is the meaning of *clarify*? What part of speech is it? 2. What is a *lunar* eclipse? 3. Find two English verbs derived from *spectō* with a syllable placed before *-spect-*. 4. What is a *constellation*?

SUGGESTED DRILL

1. Change the verbs of the first two sentences in paragraph 3, section 72, to the singular number. 2. Change the verb of the second sentence of paragraph 5, section 72, to the plural number, making such other changes as are necessary. 3. Decline together *magna stella*.

LESSON XII

FIRST CONJUGATION

THE VERB *PORTŌ*

76. The forms of *portō*, *I carry*, when referring to present time and representing the subject as doing the act expressed by the verb are as follows:

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1ST PERSON	<i>portō, I carry</i>	<i>portāmus, we carry</i>
2D PERSON	<i>portās, you carry</i>	<i>portātis, you carry</i>
3D PERSON	<i>portat he, she, it carries</i>	<i>portant, they carry</i>

a. The forms given above may also be translated *I am carrying, you are carrying, he is carrying*, etc. Latin has no means of distinguishing between such expressions as *I carry* and *I am carrying, he praises* and *he is praising, they walk* and *they are walking*.

b. To *conjugate* a verb means to give its different forms in regular order, as above.

THE FIRST CONJUGATION

77. The verb **portō** is said to be of the *first conjugation*. The infinitive meaning *to carry* is **portāre**. All verbs which have the infinitive ending **-āre** are of the first conjugation and are conjugated like **portō**. These verbs have as a characteristic element the vowel **ā**, which becomes short before the endings **-t** and **-nt**.

a. The verbs **amō**, **laudō**, **ambulō**, **properō**, **spectō**, **labōrō**, and **stō**, which appear in this or the preceding lessons, are of the first conjugation. In the vocabularies hereafter the infinitive ending **-āre** will be given after the first form of a new verb of the first conjugation.

b. The verb **dō** is of the first conjugation, but it is irregular in that it has the vowel **a** short where it would be long in **portō** and other verbs of the first conjugation, except in a very few forms. The infinitive is **dare**.

PERSONAL ENDINGS

78. With a verb denoting an act done by the subject the following are the personal endings which are used to show person and number, together with their meanings.

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
-ō, I	-mus, we
-s, you (singular)	-tis, you (plural)
-t, he, she, it	-nt, they

READING EXERCISE

79. 1. Schola nostra est schola bona. Scholam nostram laudāmus et amāmus.

THE INFINITIVE

(21) A verb form preceded by *to* is often used to refer to an act without saying that it really took place. The expressions *to walk*, *to have heard*, *to be seen*, are of this kind. These forms of the verb with *to* are called *infinitives*.

Scholam laudātis, sed in scholā nōn bene labōrātis. Soror mea scholam laudat et in scholā bene labōrat. Soror mea est puella impigra.

2. Cūr hīc stātis?

Hīc stāmus quod filiam tuam expectāmus. Ubi filia tua est? Filia mea nunc in scholā est.

3. Vesperī saepe in viīs ambulō. Amīcī quoque ibi ambulant. Nautās saepe vidēmus cum in viīs ambulāmus. Nautae quoque in viīs vesperī ambulant.

4. Jānuā est aperta, et Cornēliam in casā videō. Cornēlia agricolam expectat. Agricola epistulam portat. Agricola epistulam Cornēliae dat.

80.

VOCABULARY

cum, when

hīc, here

impigra, energetic; industrious

jānuā, -ae, F., door

labōrō, -āre, work

portō, -āre, carry

stō, stāre, stand

ubi, where, when

vesperī, in the evening

EXERCISES FOR WRITING

81. 1. Puellae saepe in viīs vesperī ambula—. 2. Cūr agricola ex silv— propera—? 3. Epistulās tuās nunc expectā— (*subject "we"*). 4. Cūr māter mea mihi dōnum nōn da—? 5. Māter tua tibi dōnum nōn da— quod nōn bene labōrā— (*subject "you" singular*).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN

82. 1. What do you suppose was originally the duty of a *porter*? 2. What connection in meaning can you see between *stō* and *station*? 3. At what time of day are *vesper* services held?

SUGGESTED DRILL

Give English meanings for the following:

1. Ambulāmus; properāmus. 2. Spectō; spectat; spectāmus. 3. Labōrās; spectās. 4. Amāre; stāre; spectāre. 5. Properant; properās; properō. 6. Labōrat; labōrātis; labōrant. 7. Sunt; stant; sum, stō. 8. Ambulātis; ambulat; ambulāre. 9. Dō; dat; dant.

LESSON XIII

SECOND DECLENSION

DECLENSION OF *TEMPLUM*

83. The different case forms of the noun **templum**, *a temple*, are as follows:

Singular

NOM.	templum, <i>a temple</i> (as subject)
GEN.	templī, <i>of a temple</i>
DAT.	templō, <i>to a temple, temple</i> (as indirect object)
ACC.	templum, <i>a temple</i> (as direct object)
ABL.	templō, <i>(from, with, in) a temple</i>

Plural

NOM.	templa, <i>temples</i> (as subject)
GEN.	templōrum, <i>of temples</i>
DAT.	templis, <i>to temples, temples</i> (as indirect object)
ACC.	templa, <i>temples</i> (as direct object)
ABL.	templis <i>(from, with, in) temples</i>

a. To *decline* a noun (or adjective) means to give its different case forms in regular order.

THE SECOND DECLENSION

84. Nouns with the genitive singular ending in *-ī* are of the second declension. The second declension nouns are not all alike in the nominative. Some have the nominative ending in *-um*, others in *-us*, and others in *-er*. Those ending in *-um* are declined like **templum**.

GENDER IN THE FIRST DECLENSION

85. Most first declension nouns are feminine, even though we should expect many of them to be neuter from their meanings. Those denoting males, however, are masculine. Thus, **agricola**, **incola**, **nauta**, and **poëta** are masculine. All other nouns of this declension which have been given are feminine.

GENDER OF NOUNS IN *-UM*

86. All nouns ending in *-um* in the nominative singular are of the neuter gender.

AGREEMENT OF ADJECTIVES IN GENDER

87. The adjectives which have been given with the ending *-a* have also a neuter form in *-um*, declined like **templum**.

An adjective agrees with its noun in gender as well as in case and number. Thus we say **parva puella**, *a small girl*, but **parvum templum**, *a small temple*.

READING EXERCISE

88. 1. Tēctum in magnō oppidō habeō, sed oppidum nōn amō. Māter mea casam in silvā habet, et aestāte in casā habitō. Soror mea quoque in casā aestāte habitat.

2. Tēctum tuum in oppidō saepe videō. Tēctum magnum est sed nōn pulchrum. Casa in silvā est pulchra.

GENDER

(22) We use the pronoun *he* when we are referring to a man or boy or a male animal, the pronoun *she* when we are referring to a woman or girl or a female animal, and the pronoun *it* when we are referring to something without sex. Thus when we are speaking of a boy we may say *He is a stranger*, when speaking of a girl we may say *She is not at home*, and when speaking of a book we say *It is mine*. This distinction in pronouns is called *gender*.

Such words as *he* are in the *masculine* gender, such words as *she* are in the *feminine* gender, and such words as *it* are in the *neuter* gender.

Nouns also are said to have gender. Thus, *brother* is masculine, *sister* is feminine, and *house* is neuter.

a. A word like *friend* which may refer to either a man or a woman is sometimes said to be in the *common* gender.

3. Poëta magnum tabernāculum in insulā habet. Ex casā nostrā tabernāculum poëtae vidēmus. Poëta est amīcus agricolae. Tēctum agricolae quoque in insulā est. Agricolam et poëtam saepe vidēmus cum in insulā sumus.

4. Oppida patriae nostrae laudās. Soror tua oppida Italiae saepe laudat, sed in oppidīs Italiae nōn diū manet. Nunc in parvō oppidō Hispāniae est. Multa oppida Hispāniae et Italiae sunt pulchra.

5. Quid (*direct object*) māter tua tibi dat? Māter mea mihi praemium dat, quod ex viā properō. Soror mea quoque praemium habet, quod impigra est.

89.

VOCABULARY

aestāte, in summer

diū, long, for a long time

habeō, I have

habitō, -āre, live

manet, remains

oppidum, -ī, N., town

praemium, -ī, N., reward

quid, what?

tabernāculum, -ī, N., tent

tēctum, -ī, N., house

EXERCISES FOR WRITING

90. 1. Magn— oppid— (*town*) nōn laudās. 2. Oppid— (*the towns*) Italiae saepe laudāmus. 3. Tabernācul— (*a tent*) in silvā videō. 4. Cornēlia mihi magn— praemi— (*reward*) dat. 5. Soror mea in oppid— (*the town*) aestāte nōn manet.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN

91. 1. What is a *habitation*? 2. What was the original meaning of *tabernacle*? 3. What is a *premium*?

SUGGESTED DRILL

1. Decline together parvum oppidum. 2. Decline together dōnum meum. 3. Name the case of each noun in the sentences of paragraph 3, section 88.

LESSON XIV

SECOND DECLENSION (Continued)

DECLENSION OF *AMĪCŪS*

92. The noun *amīcus* is of the second declension, and is declined as follows:

Singular

NOM.	<i>amīcus, a friend (as subject)</i>
GEN.	<i>amīcī, of a friend</i>
DAT.	<i>amīcō, to a friend, a friend (as indirect object)</i>
ACC.	<i>amīcum, a friend (as direct object)</i>
ABL.	<i>amīcō (from, with, in) a friend</i>

Plural

NOM.	<i>amīcī, friends (as subject)</i>
GEN.	<i>amīcōrum, of friends</i>
DAT.	<i>amīcīs, to friends, friends (as indirect object)</i>
ACC.	<i>amīcōs, friends (as direct object)</i>
ABL.	<i>amīcīs (from, with, in) friends</i>

a. Nouns of the second declension ending in *-us* are chiefly masculine.

ADJECTIVES IN *-US*

93. Such adjectives as *bona* and *magna* have a masculine form ending in *-us* in the nominative, with the other case endings like those of the noun *amīcus*.

READING EXERCISE: *FĪLIUS ET FĪLIA AGRICOLAE*

94. 1. *Agricola filium et filiam habet. Filius agricolae domī manet, sed filia in scholā hieme est, et tum in oppidō cum amīcō benignō agricolae habitat. Agricola oppidum nōn amat, et filiam hieme nōn saepe videt. Aestāte puella domī manet. Agricola equōs habet, et filiae equum bonum dat. Fīlia equōs nōn timet, et laeta est quod equum bonum habet.*

Māter puellae laeta est cum filia domī est. Filius agricolae nūllōs amīcōs in oppidō habet.

2. Tēctum amīcī agricolae in nostrō oppidō est. Ex fenestrā meā tēctum amīcī agricolae videō. Ibi filia agricolae hieme habitat. Amīcus agricolae parvum filium habet, sed nūllās filiās habet.

95.

VOCABULARY

domī, at home	nūllus, no, none
equus, -i, m., horse	timet, fears
filius, ¹ -i, m., son	tum, then
hieme, in winter	videt, sees

EXERCISES FOR WRITING

96. 1. Amīcus meus equ— (*horse*) bon— habet. 2. Fili— (*the son*) nautae poēta est. 3. Fili— (*the son*) nautae epistulam dō. 4. Cornēlia fili— (*a daughter*) habet, sed nūll— fili— (*sons*) habet. 5. Casa amīc— poētae in oppid— est.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN

97. 1. What is an *equestrian* statue? 2. From a consideration of *filius* and *filia*, what do you think is meant by *filial* respect? 3. What is the meaning of *nullify*?

SUGGESTED DRILL

1. Give the nominative singular and plural of all the first and second declension nouns in paragraph 1, section 94. 2. Give the accusative singular and plural of all the first and second declension nouns in paragraph 2, section 94. 3. Decline equus.

¹ The genitive of this word is commonly *fili* (contracted from *fili*). The uncontracted form, however, is used in the exercises of this book.



RUINS OF A ROMAN AQUEDUCT

LESSON XV

SECOND DECLENSION (Continued)

DECLENSION OF *PUER* AND *AGER*

98. The nouns *puer*, *boy*, and *ager*, *field*, of the second declension, are declined as follows:

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
NOM.	puer	puerī	ager	agrī
GEN.	puerī	puerōrum	agrī	agrōrum
DAT.	puerō	puerīs	agrō	agrīs
ACC.	puerum	puerōs	agrū	agrōs
ABL.	puerō	puerīs	agrō	agrīs

TWO CLASSES OF NOUNS IN *-ER*

99. The two classes of second declension nouns represented by *puer* and *ager* differ only in the fact that nouns like *puer* keep the *e* before *r* in all the cases, while in *ager* and similar nouns *e* appears before *r* only in the nominative singular. When a new word appears in the vocabulary the genitive, or a part of it, is printed after the nominative to show whether it is declined like *puer* or *ager*.

READING EXERCISE: *COLLOQUIUM (A Dialogue)*

100. 1. Quid facit puer?
Puer librum legit.
2. Quis est puer?
Puer est filius poëtae.
3. Quid discit puer in scholā?
Puer in scholā linguam Latinam discit.
4. Quid facit puer cum in scholā nōn est?
Puer labōrat in agrīs cum in scholā nōn est.
5. Quid facit puella?
Puella epistulam scribit.
6. Cūr puellam nōn laudās?

- Puellam nōn laudō quod nōn est impigra.
7. Quid portat soror tua?
Soror mea lilia portat.
 8. Cūr Sextus nōn habet pecūniam?
Sextus nōn habet pecūniam quod nōn labōrat.
 9. Quid fēmina puerō dat?
Fēmina puerō librum dat.
 10. Quid puella in agrō agricolae videt?
Puella in agrō agricolae equum videt.

101.

VOCABULARY

ager, agrī, m., field	lilium, -i, n., lily
discit, learns	puer, puerī, m., boy
facit, does, makes	quis, who?
fēmina, -ae, f., woman	Sextus, -i, m., Sextus (<i>the</i>
liber, librī, m., book	<i>name of a man or boy</i>)

EXERCISES FOR WRITING

102. 1. Puer libr— (*a book*) legit. 2. Sextus in agr— (*the field*) cum agricol— (*the farmer*) labōrat. 3. Cūr puer— (*the boys*) nōn laudās? 4. Puer— (*the boys*) nōn laudō quod nōn labōr— (*subject "they"*). 5. Puer— (*the boys*) praemium nōn dō.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN

103. 1. What grammatical term is connected in derivation with fēmina? 2. Find two nouns derived from liber. 3. The plural form puerī sometimes means "children." What is a puerile objection?

SUGGESTED DRILL

1. Decline liber. 2. Make the direct objects plural in the answers to questions 1, 5, and 10 of section 100. 3. Make the direct and indirect objects plural in the answer to 9.

LESSON XVI

SECOND DECLENSION: (Continued)

104. SUMMARY OF SECOND DECLENSION NOUNS

Singular

NOM.	templum	amicus	ager	puer
GEN.	templī	amicī	agrī	puerī
DAT.	templō	amicō	agrō	puerō
ACC.	templum	amicum	agrum	puerum
ABL.	templō	amicō	agrō	puerō

Plural

NOM.	templa	amicī	agrī	puerī
GEN.	templōrum	amicōrum	agrōrum	puerōrum
DAT.	templīs	amicīs	agrīs	puerīs
ACC.	templa	amicōs	agrōs	puerōs
ABL.	templīs	amicīs	agrīs	puerīs

a. The noun *vir* (genitive *viri*) also belongs to this declension. The endings of the genitive, dative, accusative, etc., are added to the nominative as in *puer*.

THE VOCATIVE

105. In addition to the cases which have been given, there is another case called the *vocative*, which is used to denote the person addressed. Thus, in the sentences "John, come here," and "Boy, what street is this?" the words *John* and *boy* are in the vocative case.

The vocative has the same form as the nominative in all Latin nouns except those of the second declension ending in *-us*. The vocative singular of these nouns ends in *-e*. Thus, the vocative singular of *amicus* is *amīce*, the vocative of *Mārcus* is *Mārce*. The vocative plural is always the same as the nominative plural.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT FACTS REGARDING THE
SECOND DECLENSION

106. (1) The genitive singular ends in *-ī*.
 (2) Nouns ending in *-us* and *-er* are chiefly masculine.
 (3) Nouns ending in *-um* are neuter.
 (4) The nominative plural of masculine nouns ends in *-ī*.
 (5) The nominative and accusative plural of all neuter nouns (in all declensions) end in *-a*.

READING EXERCISE

107. 1. *Mārcus, amīcus meus, agricola est, et multōs equōs habet. Mārcus equīs hieme multum frūmentum dat. Equī magnī et validī sunt. Aestāte equī interdum in agrīs sunt, et tum frūmentum nōn edunt. Sed frūmentum equīs damus cum labōrant.*

2. *Puerum in agrō cum agricolā vidēmus. Puer filius agricolae est. Agricola filiam quoque habet. Fīlia hodiē in hortō labōrat. Sed filia nōn est sōla in hortō. Māter puellae quoque in hortō est.*

3. *Cūr, Sexte, sōlus in viā ambulās?
 Sōlus in viā ambulō quod amīci mei hodiē in agrīs labōrant.
 Cūr in agrīs cum amīcis tuis nōn labōrās?
 In agrīs nōn labōrō quod nōn validus sum.*

108.

VOCABULARY

<i>edunt, they eat</i>	<i>multī, many</i>
<i>frūmentum, -ī, N., grain</i>	<i>sōlus, alone</i>
<i>hodiē, today</i>	<i>validus, strong, well</i>
<i>hortus, -ī, M., garden</i>	
<i>Mārcus, -ī, M., Marcus (the name of a man or boy)</i>	

EXERCISES FOR WRITING

109. Translate the following sentences into Latin:
 1. The boy is the son of my friend.

2. I often praise the boy, but I do not praise the boy's friend.
3. We see the farmer's fields from the window of the cottage.
4. The boys are now in the garden with your daughter.
5. My friend's horse stands in the street.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN

110. 1. What is *horticulture*? 2. Give two English words connected in derivation with *sōlus*. 3. What is a *valid* reason? 4. What connection in meaning do you see between *validus* and *invalid*? 5. What are *edible* berries?

SUGGESTED DRILL

1. Make a list of the neuter nouns in this lesson and the three preceding lessons, and give the nominative plural of each.
2. Give the nominative plural of the masculine nouns in this lesson and the two preceding lessons.
3. Decline *hortus tuus*.

LESSON XVII

ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS

111. DECLENSION OF *BONUS* IN ALL GENDERS

The adjective *bonus* is declined as follows:

	<i>Singular</i>		
	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>
NOM.	bonus	bona	bonum
GEN.	bonī	bonae	bonī
DAT.	bonō	bonae	bonō
ACC.	bonum	bonam	bonum
ABL.	bonō	bonā	bonō

Plural

NOM.	bonī	bonae	bona
GEN.	bonōrum	bonārum	bonōrum
DAT.	bonīs	bonīs	bonīs
ACC.	bonōs	bonās	bona
ABL.	bonīs	bonīs	bonīs

a. The following adjectives, which have previously been given in the feminine, are declined like **bonus** :

magnus, parvus, longus, multus, periculōsus, benignus, cārus, grātus, laetus, Latinus, clārus, obscurus, validus.¹

ADJECTIVES WITH MASCULINE NOUNS OF THE FIRST DECLENSION

112. An adjective must agree with its noun in gender, but its endings are not necessarily the same as those of the noun. Since **agricola, nauta, and poēta** are masculine, any adjective modifying one of them will be masculine.

The words for *a good sailor* are declined as follows:

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
NOM.	nauta bonus	nautae bonī
GEN.	nautae bonī	nautārum bonōrum
DAT.	nautae bonō	nautīs bonīs
ACC.	nautam bonum	nautās bonōs
ABL.	nautā bonō	nautīs bonīs

SUBSTANTIVE USE OF ADJECTIVES

113. The masculine form of some adjectives may be used in the plural without a noun to denote persons. Thus, **multi** means *many (persons)*, **bonī** means *the good (persons)*. In descriptions of war or military operations of any kind **nostrī** means *our men* or *our soldiers*.

The neuter form of some adjectives may be used in the plural to refer to things. Thus, **multa** means *many things*.

¹The adjectives **sōlus** and **nūllus** are like **bonus** except in the genitive and dative singular.



A ROMAN FARM SCENE

READING EXERCISE

114. 1. Sextus bonus agricola est, et multum frūmentum habet. Magnum tēctum et parvum hortum habet. In hortō cum filiā et filiō nunc stat. Vesperī saepe in viīs cum amicis ambulat. Multī Sextum amant quod benignus est.

2. Fīlius Sextī in magnō bellō pugnat, et gladium et scūtum habet. Pūblius quoque, amicus Sextī, in bellō pugnat.

3. Librōs multōrum poētārum laudō, sed librōs tuōs nōn laudō. Poēta bonus nōn es. Fāma tua nōn magna est.

4. Nauta sōlus in viā stat. Amicum expectat. Sed amicus in tēctō tuō manet. Nautam nōn videt.

5. Nunc amicus ex tēctō properat. Nauta laetus est quod amicum videt. Nauta et amicus nōn diū in viā ambulant, quod amicus dēfessus est.

6. Cūr, amice, ex tēctō properās? Ex tēctō properō quod nautam in viā videō.

7. Amicus tuus sum, sed cōnsilium tuum nōn laudō. Nōn est cōnsilium bonum. Pūblius habet cōnsilium bonum.

115.

VOCABULARY

bellum, -ī, n., war

cōnsilium, -ī, n., plan

dēfessus, -a, -um, tired, weary

gladius, -ī, m., sword

Pūblius, -ī, m., Publius (*name of a man or boy*)

pugnat, fights

scūtum, -ī, n., shield

EXERCISES FOR WRITING

116. 1. Sextus magn— equ— (*horses*) habet. 2. Tēctum me— est magn—, casa tu— est parv—. 3. Amicōs benign— habeō. 4. Puerī in silvā sunt sōl—. 5. Nauta est valid—, sed filius naut— nōn est valid—.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN

117. 1. What is a *belligerent* attitude? 2. What is the meaning of the expression "*ante bellum* days" (referring to the

American Civil War)? 3. What was the original meaning of *gladiator*? 4. Find the meaning of the name of the flower, *gladiolus*.

SUGGESTED DRILL

1. Rewrite the first sentences in paragraphs 4 and 5 of section 114, changing the subjects to the plural. 2. Decline *meus* and *tuus* in all genders and both numbers.

LESSON XVIII

ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS
(Continued)

ADJECTIVES WITH THE MASCULINE IN -ER

118. There are certain adjectives which end in *-er* instead of *-us* in the nominative singular of the masculine. These are of two classes, with the same difference which has been seen in nouns ending in *-er*.

	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Singular</i> <i>Feminine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>
NOM.	miser	miserā	miserum
GEN.	miserī	miserāe	miserī
DAT.	miserō	miserāe	miserō
ACC.	miserum	miseram	miserum
ABL.	miserō	miserā	miserō
		<i>Plural</i>	
NOM.	miserī	miserāe	miserā
GEN.	miserōrum	miserārum	miserōrum
DAT.	miserīs	miserīs	miserīs
ACC.	miserōs	miserās	miserā
ABL.	miserīs	miserīs	miserīs

	<i>Singular</i>		
	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>
NOM.	pulcher	pulchra	pulchrum
GEN.	pulchrī	pulchrae	pulchrī
DAT.	pulchrō	pulchrae	pulchrō
ACC.	pulchrum	pulchram	pulchrum
ABL.	pulchrō	pulchrā	pulchrō
	<i>Plural</i>		
NOM.	pulchrī	pulchrae	pulchra
GEN.	pulchrōrum	pulchrārum	pulchrōrum
DAT.	pulchrīs	pulchrīs	pulchrīs
ACC.	pulchrōs	pulchrās	pulchra
ABL.	pulchrīs	pulchrīs	pulchrīs

REVIEW LIST OF ADJECTIVES

119. The following adjectives have previously been seen in the feminine form. The nominative in all three genders is here given.

apertus, -a, -um	multus, -a, -um
benignus, -a, -um	obscurus, -a, -um
bonus, -a, -um	parvus, -a, -um
cārus, -a, -um	periculōsus, -a, -um
clārus, -a, -um	tuus, -a, -um
grātus, -a, -um	aeger, -gra, -grum
laetus, -a, -um	impiger, -gra, -grum
Latinus, -a, -um	miser, -a, -um
magnus, -a, -um	noster, -tra, -trum
meus, -a, -um	pulcher, -chra, -chrum

a. The adjectives *aeger, aegra, aegrum, ill, sick, impiger, -gra, -grum, energetic, noster, nostra, nostrum, our, and vester, vestra, vestrum, your*, are declined like *pulcher*.

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

120. As has been said before, the words for *my (mine)*, *your (yours)*, *our (ours)*, are adjectives in Latin, and hence they must agree in gender, number, and case with the nouns denoting the thing possessed. The word for *your, yours*, when denoting possession by more than one person, is *vester, -tra, -trum*. It will appear later in the reading exercises.

READING EXERCISE

121. 1. Amicus meus multos libros habet. Libros amat. Filius amici mei libros non amat. Sed puer bonus est, et bene laborat. Validus et impiger est. Equos bonos amat et laetus est cum in agris laborat.

2. Mater tua parvum hortum habet. In horto sunt rosae et lilia. Mater tua mihi saepe rosas dat. Soror mea lilia et rosas amat, et in horto cum filia amici mei interdum ambulat. Ex fenestra tecti nostri hortum videmus.

3. Hortus Marci est pulcher, et ibi cum Marco saepe ambulat. Marcus est amicus meus. Sed hodie in horto solus ambulat quod Marcus est aeger. Miser sum quod amicus meus est aeger.

EXERCISES FOR WRITING

122. 1. Sextus equos me— laudat. 2. Bellum long— expectamus. 3. Filia tu— est puella bon—. 4. Insula est parv— sed pulchr—. 5. Nautae sunt valid—.

SUGGESTED DRILL

1. Decline together the words for *an unhappy friend*. 2. Decline together the words for *a beautiful garden*. 3. Give the Latin for the following phrases as subjects and as direct objects: *an unhappy sailor, a sick friend, a strong boy*. 4. Decline *impiger, energetic*, using *pulcher* as a model.

LESSON XIX

PASSIVE VOICE, PRESENT INDICATIVE

THE PRESENT INDICATIVE PASSIVE OF *PORTŌ*

123. The verb *portō* is conjugated as follows in the present indicative passive.

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>portor, I am carried</i>	<i>portāmur, we are carried</i>
<i>portāris,¹ you are carried</i>	<i>portāmini, you are carried</i>
<i>portātur, he, she, it is carried</i>	<i>portantur, they are carried</i>

a. These forms may also be translated: *I am being carried, you are being carried, he is being carried, etc.*

b. A verb which represents an action or state as a fact is said to be in the *indicative mood*.

PERSONAL ENDINGS

124. The personal endings used in the passive are as follows:

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>-or (-r), I</i>	<i>-mur, we</i>
<i>-ris, you</i>	<i>-mini, you</i>
<i>-tur, he, she, it</i>	<i>-ntur, they</i>

a. The characteristic vowel *-ā-* becomes short before *-ntur*, and it disappears before *-or*.

VOICE

(23) The two sentences *The boy helps his friend* and *The boy is helped by his friend* both have the word *boy* as subject, since in each sentence we say something about the boy. But in the first sentence the subject does the act, while in the second the act is done by someone else. A verb which denotes an act done by the subject is said to be in the *active voice*, and a verb which denotes an act which is done to the subject by some other person or thing is said to be in the *passive voice*.

¹ There is also a form of the second person singular ending in *-re*. It is not used in the exercises of this book.

READING EXERCISE

125. 1. Pūblius est vir bonus, et ab amicis amātur et laudātur. Fīlium habet, sed filius nōn laudātur, quod impiger nōn est et male labōrat. Pūblius est miser quod filius nōn est impiger.

2. In tēctō tuō galeam et scūtum videō. Gladium quoque videō. Tua arma sunt Rōmāna. Nunc galeās et gladiōs in bellō vidēmus, sed scūta nōn vidēmus.

3. Oppidum nostrum viās lātās habet. In viīs multōs puerōs et puellās vidēmus. Puerī et puellae ex scholā prope-rant.

4. Cūr nullōs librōs hodiē portās? Librī mei hodiē ab amicō meō portantur. Saepe librōs amicī mei portō.

5. Ex oppidō nostrō castra vidēmus. Castra magna sunt. Amīcus meus nunc in castris est.

126.

VOCABULARY

ā, ab , <i>preposition with ablative</i> ,	galea, -ae , F., helmet
by, from	lātus, -a, -um , wide, broad
arma, -ōrum , N. <i>pl.</i> , weapons,	male , badly
arms	Rōmānus, -a, -um , Roman
castra, -ōrum , N. <i>pl.</i> , camp	vir, viri , M., man

a. The word **castra** is used in the plural number with singular meaning. When it is the subject of a verb the verb must be plural, although translated by an English verb in the singular. When more than one camp is meant the same form is used as for one, but the rest of the sentence will make clear the fact that the meaning is plural. An adjective modifying **castra** must be plural.

b. In a sentence with a passive verb **ā** or **ab** commonly means *by*. Sometimes, however, this preposition is translated *from*. The distinction between **ē** or **ex** and **ā** or **ab** meaning *from* is that **ē** or **ex** is used to de-

note place *from within which*, while *ā* or *ab* means *from near*, or does not indicate that the starting point is within the place named. Thus, *They set out from the town* means that they were in the town when they started, and therefore *ē* or *ex* will be used. In the sentence *We walked from the river to the hill*, *from* means *from near* or *from the side of*, and hence *ā* or *ab* will be used.

EXERCISES FOR WRITING

127. Translate the following sentences into Latin: 1. The small boy reads many books. 2. Marcus is unhappy today. 3. The field is large, but the garden is small. 4. Your horse is beautiful, but he is not strong. 5. There are many roses in my garden.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN

128. 1. Find some English words in which the first syllable appears to come from *ā* or *ab*. Look up the derivation of these words in the dictionary. 2. What is an *armory*? 3. What sort of person is a *malefactor*? 4. What are *virile* qualities?

SUGGESTED DRILL

1. Give the meaning of the following: 1. *Laudātur, laudantur, laudāmur.* 2. *Amāmus, amāmur, amās, amāris.* 3. *Portat, portant, portātur, portantur.* 4. *Spectō, spector, spectāre, properāre.*



ROMAN COINS

SECOND REVIEW LESSON

129.

VOCABULARY REVIEW, LESSONS XI-KIX

ager, agrī	vir, virī	portō, -āre
arma, -ōrum	aestāte	spectō, -āre
bellum, -ī	domi	stō, stāre
castra, -ōrum	hieme	
cōnsilium, -ī	vesperī	discit
equus, -ī		facit
fēmina, -ae	aeger	manet
filius, -ī	clārus	timet
frūmentum, -ī	dēfessus	videt
galea, -ae	lātus	edunt
gladius, -ī	miser	
hortus, -ī	multus	diū
jānuā, -ae	multī	hodiē
liber, librī	nūllus	interdum
lilium, -ī	obscurus	male
lūna, -ae	sōlus	noctū
oppidum, -ī	validus	
praemium, -ī	quis	cum (<i>conj.</i>)
puer, puerī	quid	quod
scūtum, -ī		tum
stella, -ae	habitō, -āre	ubi
tabernāculum, -ī	habeō	
tēctum, -ī	labōrō, -āre	ā, ab

WORD STUDY: LATIN AE, OE, AND ENGLISH E

130. In section 70 we saw certain changes in the spelling of some English words from Latin. Another change, which is to be found in a rather large number of words, is illustrated by the word *premium*, from Latin *praemium*. The diphthong *ae* of the Latin word is represented by the letter *e* in the English derivative. In like manner *equal* is from Latin *aequalis*, which has about the same meaning as *equal*, and

which in turn comes from another Latin word *aequus*, meaning *level, equal, or fair*.

Similarly the Latin diphthong *oe* becomes *e* in English derivatives. From Latin *poena*, *punishment*, we have *penalty, penal*. Latin *poenitēre* (also spelled *paenitēre*), *to repent*, is of common origin with *poena* and is the source of *penitent* and *penitentiary*. The word *federation* is connected with a Latin word *foederātus*, meaning *bound together by a treaty (foedus, a treaty)*.

WORDS FORMED WITH *EX*

131. Another change is seen in the combination of *ex* with words beginning with *s*, as for example *ex+spectō*. In the Latin word *expectō*, as given in this book, *s* is dropped, as in the English word *expect*. In like manner *exist* and *exile* come from compounds of *ex* with words beginning with *s*, in which *s* has been dropped. In the Latin of the time of Caesar and Cicero *s* was retained in these words (*expectō*, *existō*), but at a later time the spelling without *s* developed. Some Latin textbooks employ the form with *s*.

LESSON XX

THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN AND ADJECTIVE *HIC*

132. The demonstrative *hic*, *this* (plural *these*), is declined as follows:

	<i>Singular</i>			<i>Plural</i>		
NOM.	hic	haec	hoc	hī	hae	haec
GEN.	hujus	hujus	hujus	hōrum	hārum	hōrum
DAT.	huic	huic	huic	hīs	hīs	hīs
ACC.	hunc	hanc	hoc	hōs	hās	haec
ABL.	hōc	hāc	hōc	hīs	hīs	hīs



READING EXERCISE: *TRES PUERI RŌMĀNI*

133. 1. Hic puer est Mārcus. Ā dextrā stat Sextus, ā sinistrā stat Pūblius. Hī trēs sunt puerī Rŏmānī. Arma quoque Rŏmāna vidēmus. Mārcus gladium et scūtum habet. Sextus jaculum et sagittās portat. Pūblius est parvus, et arma nōn habet. Mārcus et Sextus et Pūblius sunt filii Titī. Titus est sagittārius, et nunc in Hispāniā est. Rŏmānī cum incolīs Hispāniae pugnant.

2. (*Marcus speaks.*) Mārcus sum. Hic puer parvus est Pūblius. Pūblius gladium nōn habet quod parvus est. Puer tertius est Sextus. Sextus est magnus puer et arma portat. Filii Titī sumus.

3. (*Publius speaks.*) Pūblius sum. Arma nōn habeō quod parvus sum. Sextus et Mārcus sunt puerī magni et arma habent. Arma amant et bellum laudant, sed nōn in bellō pugnant. Māter mea bellum nōn laudat.

134.

VOCABULARY

dextra, -ae, F., right hand;

ā dextrā, on the right

hic, haec, hoc, this

jaculum, -ī, N., javelin

pugnō, -āre, fight

sagitta, -ae, F., arrow

sagittārius, -ī, M., archer

sinistra, -ae, F., left hand;

ā sinistra, on the left

tertius, -a, -um, third

Titus, -ī, M., Titus (*name of a man or boy*)

trēs, three



ROMAN JAVELINS

EXERCISES FOR WRITING

135. Write in Latin: 1. This boy and this girl are in our school. 2. A friend of this boy is now in our town. 3. I often give this boy money. 4. (There) are no roses in this garden. 5. This farmer is a strong man.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN

136. 1. What is *dexterity*? 2. What is a *pugnacious* disposition? 3. What is a *sinister* appearance?

SUGGESTED DRILL

1 Give the Latin for the following as subjects: *these boys, these girls, these dangers, these sailors*. 2. Give the Latin for the following as objects: *these fields, these cottages, these farmers*. 3. Give the Latin for the following phrases: *in this field, in these fields, to this boy, to these boys, from these cottages*.

LESSON XXI

PREPOSITIONS WITH THE ACCUSATIVE

CASE USE WITH PREPOSITIONS

137. The prepositions *cum*, *ex*, and *in*, as has been seen, take the ablative case. There are, however, many prepositions with which the accusative is used. The accusative, therefore, in addition to being the case of the object of a verb, is also found with certain prepositions.

When a new preposition is given in the vocabulary, the case with which it is used will be indicated. Thus *ante*, *prep. with acc.*, means that *ante* is a preposition which takes the accusative. The number of prepositions taking the accusative is larger than the number taking the ablative.

PHRASES WITH *TO*

138. We have seen that an English phrase with *to* is translated by the dative case if it is equivalent to an indirect object or if it depends on an adjective similar in meaning to those given in section 48. In such phrases the English word *to* is represented by the case ending of the Latin word. But phrases with *to* which denote the place to which a person or thing moves are expressed by the preposition *ad* followed by the accusative case of the word denoting the place to or toward which the motion is directed.

READING EXERCISE: *SCHOLA MEA ET AMICĪ MEI*

139. 1. Māne ad scholam properō. Multī virī tum per viās properant. Ante scholam nostram est magnum aedificium. In hōc aedificiō multī virī labōrant. Amīcus meus, Pūblius, ibi aestāte labōrat, sed nunc in scholā est. Post hoc aedificium est via lāta. Trāns hanc viam est parva casa, et amīcus meus in hāc casā habitat.

2. Vesperī post hōrās scholae cum amīcīs meis saepe ambulō.

Interdum amicōs ad tēctum nostrum invitō. Saepe ad tēcta amicōrum invitō. Multōs amicōs habeo.

3. Māne puerī et puellae ad scholam properant. Haec schola est ante magnum aedificium. Ibi labōrō. Filius amicī mei in hōc aedificiō aestāte labōrat, sed nunc in scholā est. Vesperī post hōrās scholae filius amicī in viā ambulat. Multi puerī tum in viīs ambulant. Interdum filius amicī ad tēctum meum invitātur. Multōs amicōs habet.

140.

VOCABULARY

ad, <i>prep. with acc.</i> , to, toward	māne, in the morning
aedificium, -ī, n., building	per, <i>prep. with acc.</i> , through
ante, <i>prep. with acc.</i> , before, in front of	post, <i>prep. with acc.</i> , behind, after
hōra, -ae, f., hour	trāns, <i>prep. with acc.</i> , across
invitō, -āre, invite	

EXERCISES FOR WRITING

141. 1. Puella ad cas— (*the cottages*) properat. 2. Cum amicō per silv— (*forest*) ambulāmus. 3. Tabernāculum est in silvā post oppid— (*town*). 4. Est magnum aedificium trāns vi— (*the street*). 5. Amicī mei saepe ad tēct— tu— (*your house*) invitantur.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN

142. 1. What is an *edifice*? 2. Find the origin of the abbreviations *a. m.* and *p. m.* 3. What is a *transcontinental* railroad? 4. What is an *ante-room*?

SUGGESTED DRILL

1. Give the Latin for the following phrases: *Behind the forest, in the forest, through the forest, from the forest.* 2. Tell which of the phrases with *to* in the following sentences will be translated by *ad* with the accusative and which by the dative case alone: (a) I gave the letter to the boy. (b) He is walking to the town. (c) We hurried to the window. (d) The report was not pleasing to your father. 3. Decline together ^{the} words for *this hour*.

LESSON XXII

SECOND CONJUGATION

CHARACTERISTIC VOWEL OF THE SECOND CONJUGATION

143. The verb **monet**, *he warns*, differs from **portat**, *he carries*, in that it has **e** instead of **a** before the ending **-t**. Similarly **monēmus**, *we warn*, differs from **portāmus**, *we carry*, and **monētur**, *he is warned*, differs from **portātur**, *he is carried*.

This verb belongs to the *second conjugation*. The infinitive, meaning *to warn*, is **monēre**. All verbs which have the present active infinitive ending in **-ēre** are of the second conjugation and are conjugated like **moneō**. The present indicative of **moneō** is as follows:

THE PRESENT INDICATIVE OF MONEŌ

144. ACTIVE	PASSIVE
<i>Singular</i>	<i>Singular</i>
<i>moneō, I warn, am warning</i>	<i>moneor, I am warned</i>
<i>monēs, you warn, etc.</i>	<i>monēris, you are warned</i>
<i>monet, he, she, it warns, etc.</i>	<i>monētur, he, she, it is warned</i>
<i>Plural</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>monēmus, we warn</i>	<i>monēmur, we are warned</i>
<i>monētis, you warn</i>	<i>monēmini, you are warned</i>
<i>monent, they warn</i>	<i>monentur, they are warned</i>

a. The personal endings are the same as in the forms of **portō**.

READING EXERCISE: PERICULUM SOCIŌRUM NOSTRŌRUM

145. 1. Socii nostri magnō in periculō sunt quod satis magnās cōpiās nōn habent. Saepe monentur, sed nōn timent. Sī auxilium nostrum expectant, arma habēre dēbent. Magnās cōpiās habēre dēbent. Periculum nōn vident, sed periculum magnum est.

2. Cūr socii nostrī monentur?
Socii nostrī monentur quod in periculō sunt.
3. Cūr socii in periculō sunt?
Socii in periculō sunt quod satis magnās cōpiās nōn habent.
4. Quid socii expectant?
Socii auxilium nostrum expectant.
5. Quid socii habēre dēbent?
Socii magnās cōpiās habēre dēbent.
6. Cūr socii satis magnās cōpiās nōn habent?
Socii satis magnās cōpiās nōn habent quod periculum nōn vident.
7. Cūr sociōs habēre dēbēmus?
Sociōs habēre dēbēmus quod patria nostra interdum in periculō est.

146.

VOCABULARY

auxilium, -i, N., assistance, help	periculum, -ī, N., danger,
cōpia, -ae, F., plenty; <i>plural</i> ,	peril
cōpiae, -ārum, troops, forces	satis, <i>adv.</i> , enough
dēbeō, -ēre, owe, ought	sī, <i>conj.</i> , if
moneō, -ēre, warn	socius, -i, M., ally
parātus, -a, -um, ready, prepared	timeō, -ēre, fear

EXERCISES FOR WRITING

147. Write in Latin: 1. We are sometimes warned by our friends. 2. You (*singular*) ought to have your book. 3. War is not feared by our allies. 4. You do not see our house from your window. 5. We do not fear danger, because we are prepared.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN

148. 1. What is an *auxiliary* verb? 2. What is a *copious* supply? 3. Find in a dictionary the origin of the words *debt* and *peril*. 4. What is the original meaning of *monitor*?

SUGGESTED DRILL

1. Conjugate *dēbeō*, *timeō*, and *videō* in the present tense, active and passive. 2. Give the Latin for *they see*, *they praise*, *he sees*, *he praises*.

LESSON XXIII

THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN AND ADJECTIVE *ILLE*

149. The demonstrative *ille*, *that* (plural *those*) is declined as follows:

	<i>Singular</i>			<i>Plural</i>		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
NOM.	ille	illa	illud	illī	illae	illa
GEN.	illius	illius	illius	illōrum	illārum	illōrum
DAT.	illī	illī	illī	illis	illis	illis
ACC.	illum	illam	illud	illōs	illās	illa
ABL.	illō	illā	illō	illis	illis	illis

READING EXERCISE

150. 1. Ille vir est caecus, sed in viis sine amicō saepe ambulat neque periculum timet. Saepe ad tectum filiī ambulat. Filius in tectō post hortum nostrum habitat.

2. Quam timida illa puella est. Sed nūllum periculum in his locis est, et puella tūta est.

3. Cūr pecūniam illī puerō iterum dās? Pecūniam iterum illī puerō dō quod epistolās meās portat. Hodiē epistolam ad amicū tuum portat.

4. Mārcus nōn adest. Ubi est? Cum amicō in silvā est. Sed Titus et Sextus adsunt. Hi pueri sunt amici mei. Mārcus quoque amicus meus est.

5. Filia illius fēminae nunc in Britannā est. Fēmina epistolās ad filiam saepe scribit. Filia quoque epistolās scribit. Hās epistolās amicō dat. Amicus epistolās ad Americam portat.

151.

VOCABULARY

adsum, adesse, be present, be at hand	neque, conj., nor, and not
caecus, -a, -um, blind	quam, adv., how, as, than
ille, illa, illud, that	sine, prep. with abl., without
iterum, adv., again	timidus, -a, -um, timid
locus, -i, m. (pl. loca, -orum, n.), place	tūtus, -a, -um, safe

EXERCISES FOR WRITING

152. 1. Quis est ill— puer? 2. Cūr ill— puella nullōs librōs habet? 3. Fīlia ill— virī aegra est. 4. Epistulās saepe ill— puerō dō. 5. Ill— fēmina et ill— vir incolae Hiberniae sunt.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN

153. 1. What is the meaning of *reiterate*? 2. Find an adjective, a noun, and a verb which are connected in derivation with *locus*. 3. What is meant by the statement "The legislature adjourned *sine die*"? 4. Find a noun which is connected in derivation with *timidus*.

SUGGESTED DRILL

1. Give the Latin for the following phrases as subjects: *that town, those towns, these towns, that friend, those friends, these friends*. 2. Give the Latin for the following phrases as direct objects: *that forest, those forests, these forests, that field, those fields, these fields*. 3. Decline together the words *illa terra*.

LESSON XXIV

IMPERFECT OF THE FIRST AND SECOND CONJUGATIONS

THE IMPERFECT TENSE

154. In the English sentences *I walked* and *I was walking* the verbs *walked* and *was walking* both denote past time. The only difference is that the second represents the act as continuing or in progress in the past, while the first merely indicates that the act was in past time, without any reference to its continuance. Latin has no means of showing the difference between these two expressions. The verb **ambulābam** may mean either *I walked* or *I was walking*.

The Latin tense which corresponds to such verb forms as *walked* and *was walking* is called the *imperfect*.

THE IMPERFECT ACTIVE OF **PORTŌ** AND **MONEŌ**

155. The verbs **portŏ** and **moneŏ** have the following forms in the imperfect active:

Singular

portābam, *I was carrying* or *I carried*
 portābās, *you were carrying, you carried*
 portābat, *he, she, it was carrying, he carried, etc.*

Plural

portābāmus, *we were carrying, we carried*
 portābātis, *you were carrying, you carried*
 portābant, *they were carrying, they carried*

TENSE OF VERBS

(24) When someone says *The boy stands in the street*, we know that the act is going on while we are being told about it; that is, in the present time. If the sentence is *The boy stood in the street*, we know that the act took place at some past time, and similarly the sentence *The boy will stand in the street* shows that the act is going to take place in the future. In these

Singular

monēbam, *I was warning or I warned*
 monēbās, *you were warning, you warned*
 monēbat, *he, she, it was warning, etc.*

Plural

monēbāmus, *we were warning, etc.*
 monēbātis, *you were warning, etc.*
 monēbant, *they were warning, etc.*

a. The syllable *ba*, which is seen in all the forms of the imperfect, is called the *tense sign* of the imperfect.

READING EXERCISE

156. 1. Galli auxilium Rōmānōrum postulābant quod Germānī agrōs Galliae vāstābant et oppida occupābant. Galli prō patriā fortiter pugnābant, sed satis magnās cōpiās nōn habēbant, et propter periculum auxilium dēsiderābant.

2. Auxilium vestrum postulāmus quod bellum timēmus. Agrī nostrī vāstantur, et oppida occupantur. Sine sociis patria nostra nōn tūta est.

3. Bellum nōn dēsiderāmus, sed Rōmānōs nōn timēmus. Patria cāra est, et prō patriā pugnāmus.

sentences the form of the verb shows what is the time of the act. The forms of a verb which show time are called *tenses*. There are six tenses in English. Their names are *present, past, future, present perfect, past perfect, and future perfect*. The following forms of the verb *walk* with the subject *I* show how these tenses are used.

PRESENT	I walk
PAST	I walked
FUTURE	I shall walk
PRESENT PERFECT	I have walked
PAST PERFECT	I had walked
FUTURE PERFECT	I shall have walked

4. In bellō agricolae nōn sine periculō in agris labōrant. Tum fēminae et pueri et puellae in oppidīs timent. Bellum fēminīs nōn grātum est.

5. Mārcus in viā cum parvā puellā ambulābat. Puella rosam portābat. Parva puella soror Mārcī est, et saepe cum Mārcō ambulat.

157.

VOCABULARY

dēsiderō, -āre, desire	postulō, -āre, demand
fortiter, <i>adv.</i> , bravely	prō, <i>prep. with abl.</i> , for, on behalf of, before
Gallia, -ae, <i>f.</i> , Gaul (<i>a country</i>)	propter, <i>prep. with acc.</i> , on account of
Gallus, -ī, <i>m.</i> , a Gaul	vāstō, -āre, lay waste
Germānus, -ī, <i>m.</i> , a German	
occupō, -āre, seize	

EXERCISES FOR WRITING

158. 1. In viā cum amīcīs ambulāba— (*subject "I"*).
 2. Bellum nōn timēbā— (*subject "we"*), quod sociōs habēbā— (*subject "we"*). 3. Ille puer librum et epistulam portāba—. 4. Socii nostrī prō patriā fortiter pugnāba—. 5. Auxilium postulābā— (*subject "we"*), sed periculum nōn vidēbā— (*subject "you" singular*).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN

159. 1. Find two adjectives ending in *-ic* which are related to Gallus and Germānus. 2. What is the meaning of *proslavery*? 3. What is a *devastated* region?

SUGGESTED DRILL

1. Conjugate occupō and timeō in the imperfect active. 2. Give the Latin for the following: *they were carrying, they were warning; he was praising, he was fearing*. 3. Rewrite paragraph 1 of section 156, changing the verbs to the present tense.

LESSON XXV

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN AND ADJECTIVE

THE INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN

160. The Latin word for *who* when used in a question is *quis*, and for *what* similarly used is *quid*, as has already been seen in preceding vocabularies. The genitive, meaning *whose*, *of whom*, or *of what* is *cujus* in the singular and *quorum* or *quarum* in the plural. *Whom* is *quem* (or *quam*) in the singular and *quos* (or *quas*) in the plural. These are forms of the *interrogative pronoun*.

THE INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVE

161. In the phrases *what man*, *which book*, *what woman*, the forms *what* and *which* are attached to nouns, just as adjectives are. When thus used they are called *interrogative adjectives*.

THE FORMS OF THE INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN AND ADJECTIVE

162. The forms of the interrogative pronoun and adjective are the same for most cases in Latin, but there are some forms of the adjective which are not used as pronouns.

<i>Singular</i>				
	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>	
NOM.	quis (qui)	quae	quid (quod)	<i>who, which, what</i>
GEN.	cujus	cujus	cujus	<i>whose, of whom, of what</i>
DAT.	cui	cui	cui	<i>to whom, whom (as indirect object)</i>
ACC.	quem	quam	quid (quod)	<i>whom, which, what</i>
ABL.	quō	quā	quō	<i>(from, by) whom, etc.</i>

				<i>Plural .</i>
NOM.	qui	quae	quae	<i>who, which, what</i>
GEN.	quōrum	quārum	quōrum	<i>whose, of whom, of what</i>
DAT.	quibus	quibus	quibus	<i>to whom, to what, whom, what (as indirect object)</i>
ACC.	quōs	quās	quae	<i>whom, which, what</i>
ABL.	quibus	quibus	quibus	<i>(from, by) whom, etc.</i>

a. The forms **qui** and **quod**, which are placed in parentheses above, are sometimes used as adjectives in the singular number. The nominative **quis** as a pronoun may be either masculine or feminine. It is sometimes used as a masculine adjective.

READING EXERCISE

163. 1. Cujus librum habēs?

Librum meum habeo.

• 2. In quō locō liber meus est?

Librum tuum nōn video.

3. Quis in viā clāmat?

Sextus clāmat in viā. Mē vocat.

4. Cūr Sextō nōn respondēs?

Nōn respondeō quod māter mea mē in tēctō manēre jubet.

5. Cūr puerō praemium dās?

Praemium puerō dō quod impiger est.

6. Quōs in viā vidēs?

Sextum et trēs amīcōs video.

7. Quibus tua māter praemia dat?

Mea māter praemia Titō et Pūbliō dat.

8. Hortus noster est inter tēctum et viam. Ā dextrā est mūrus altus, ā sinistrā est parvum aedificium. Hoc aedificium ā tēctō nōn longē abest, et saepe ibi labōrō.

164. VOCABULARY

absum, abesse, be away, be absent, be distant	jubeō, -ēre, order, command
altus, -a, -um, high, tall, deep	longē, <i>adv.</i> , at a distance, far
clāmō, -āre, shout	mē, me
inter, <i>prep. with acc.</i> , between, among	mūrus, -i, <i>m.</i> , wall
	respondeō, -ēre, answer, reply
	vocō, -āre, call

EXERCISES FOR WRITING

165. Write in Latin: 1. Whose son are you? 2. Whose (*plural*) daughters are those girls? 3. Those girls are the daughters of Sextus and Marcus. 4. To whom (*singular*) was Titus giving money? 5. Whom (*singular*) do you see in the street? 6. Whom (*plural*) do the Germans fear?

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN

166. 1. What is meant by *altitude*? 2. What is the meaning of *inter-urban*? 3. What are *mural* decorations? 4. What is a *vocation*?

SUGGESTED DRILL

1. Give the Latin for the following in the singular number and the masculine gender: *whom (direct object)*, *whose*, *by whom*, *to whom (indirect object)*. 2. Give the Latin for the following in the masculine plural: *whom (direct object)*, *of whom (whose)*, *by whom*. 3. Conjugate *respondeō* in the imperfect tense, active voice.

LESSON XXVI

THE IMPERFECT INDICATIVE PASSIVE OF *PORTŌ* AND *MONEŌ*

167. The verbs *portō* and *moneō* have the following forms in the imperfect indicative passive:

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Singular</i>
portābar, <i>I was being carried or I was carried</i>	monēbar
portābāris, <i>you were being carried, etc.</i>	monēbāris
portābātur, <i>he was being carried, etc.</i>	monēbātur
<i>Plural</i>	<i>Plural</i>
portābāmur, <i>we were being carried, etc.</i>	monēbāmur
portābāminī, <i>you were being carried, etc.</i>	monēbāminī
portābantur, <i>they were being carried, etc.</i>	monēbantur

READING EXERCISE

168. 1. Socii nostri superābantur quod satis magnās cōpiās nōn habēbant. Agrī vāstābantur et oppida ācritē oppugnābantur. Auxilium rogābātur, sed cōpiās tum nōn habēbāmus. Nunc sociōs iuvāre parātī sumus.

2. Agrī nostri vāstābantur quod satis magnās cōpiās nōn habēbāmus. Auxilium postulābāmus, sed multī periculum nōn vidēbant. Nunc sociōs habēmus, et tūti sumus.

3. Cōnsilia mea ōlim laudābantur. Cūr nunc nōn probantur?

Cōnsilia tua ōlim probābantur quod bellum nōn timēbāmus. Sed nunc cōnsilia tua nōn bona videntur, quod patria nostra in periculō est.

4. Quamquam populus Rōmānus magnās cōpiās habēbat, sociōs quoque habēbat. Hī socii in bellō saepe auxilium rogābant. Rōmānī sociōs in bellō iuvābant.

169.

VOCABULARY

ācritē, <i>adv.</i> , vigorously	probō, -āre, approve
iuvō, -āre, help	quamquam, <i>conj.</i> , although
ōlim, <i>adv.</i> , formerly, once	rogō, -āre, ask
upon a time	superō, -āre, defeat, overcome
oppugnō, -āre, attack	videor, -ēri, seem
populus, -ī, <i>m.</i> , people	



STREET OF POMPEII

EXERCISES FOR WRITING

170. 1. Oppidum nostrum ā Rōmānīs ācritēr oppugnābā—. 2. Rōmānī ā sociīs et amīcīs iuvāba—. 3. Cōnsilium meum ā Sextō et Pūbliō laudābā—. 4. Ōlim sociī nostrī ā Germānīs nōn timēba—, sed nunc time—. 5. Hic puer saepe auxilium rogāba—. 6. Ōlim patria tua ā sociīs nōn laudābā—, sed nunc saepe laudā—.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN

171. 1. Find from a dictionary the meaning and origin of *adjutant* and *coadjutor*. 2. Give an adjective and a noun which are derived from *populus*. 3. What is the meaning of *approbation*? Why is it spelled with two p's? 4. What is an *insuperable* difficulty?

SUGGESTED DRILL

1. Copy the conjugation of *moneō* in the imperfect passive as given above, and write the English meaning after each form. 2. Give the Latin for the following: *they were being defeated, they were being warned, they are being warned*. 3. Decline the interrogative pronoun.

LESSON XXVII

THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN AND ADJECTIVE *IS*THE FORMS OF *IS*

172.

Singular

	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>
NOM.	<i>is, he</i>	<i>ea, she</i>	<i>id, it</i>
GEN.	<i>ejus, his</i>	<i>ejus, her (possessive)</i>	<i>ejus, its</i>
DAT.	<i>ei, to him</i>	<i>ei, to her</i>	<i>ei, to it</i>
ACC.	<i>eum, him (dir. obj.)</i>	<i>eam, her (dir. obj.)</i>	<i>id, it (dir. obj.)</i>
ABL.	<i>eō (from, by, with) him</i>	<i>eā (from, by, with) her</i>	<i>eō (from, by, with) it</i>

Plural

NOM.	<i>ei } they</i> <i>it</i>	<i>eae, they</i>	<i>ea, they, those things</i>
GEN.	<i>eōrum, their</i>	<i>eārum, their</i>	<i>eōrum, their</i>
DAT.	<i>eīs } to them</i> <i>iīs }</i>	<i>eīs } to them</i> <i>iīs }</i>	<i>eīs } to them</i> <i>iīs }</i>
ACC.	<i>eōs, them (dir. obj.)</i>	<i>eās, them (dir. obj.)</i>	<i>ea, them (dir. obj.)</i>
ABL.	<i>eīs } (from, by, with)</i> <i>iīs } them</i>	<i>eīs } (from, by, with)</i> <i>iīs } them</i>	<i>eīs } (from, by, with)</i> <i>iīs } them</i>

a. The masculine and feminine forms will be translated like those of the neuter gender if they refer to antecedents which would be neuter in English. Thus a masculine form (*is, eum, eō*, etc.) will be used to refer to *ager* because it is masculine, and a feminine form will be used to refer to *silva*. But since *field* and *forest* are neuter in English, the pronouns which refer to them will be translated *it*.

ADJECTIVE USE OF IS

173. The forms of *is* are commonly used as pronouns meaning *he, she, it, his, him, her, etc.*, as has been seen, but sometimes they are used as adjectives. When they modify nouns they will be translated either *this* or *that* as the sense requires. Thus *is puer* may mean either *this boy* or *that boy*, and *ea puella* may mean either *this girl* or *that girl*. But *is* does not emphasize the idea that the thing denoted by the noun it modifies is near, as does *hic*, or that it is at some distance away, as does *ille*.

HIC AND ILLE AS PRONOUNS

174. The forms of *hic* and *ille* are sometimes used as pronouns meaning *he, she, it, him, his, her, etc.*, instead of the forms of *is*. The plural forms *hī, illī, etc.*, mean *these* or *those (persons)*; the neuter *haec, illa, etc.*, mean *these things* or *those things*.

READING EXERCISE

175. 1. *Māter nostra ex jānuā nōs vocat. In tēctum properāmus, et avunculum nostrum cum filiis ejus ibi vidēmus. Avunculus noster et filiī ejus nōs salūtant. Eōs salūtāmus.*

2. *Avunculus meus in parvō oppidō habitat. Tēctum ejus est magnum et pulchrum. Mārcus nōn longē.ā tēctō avunculi mei habitat. Interdum ad tēctum avunculi mei invitor, et Mārcum tum videō. Cum eō saepe in viis ambulō. Ōlim in eō oppidō habitābam, et Mārcum saepe vidēbam.*

3. *Cūr ita timidus es? Timeō quod nūlla arma habeō, et inimicus meus armātus est. Nūllum auxilium videō, quamquam undique circumspectō. Manēre nōn audeō.*

176.

VOCABULARY

armātus, -a, -um, armed

audeō, -ēre, dare

avunculus, -ī, m., uncle

circumspectō, -āre, look around

inimicus, -ī, m., enemy

is, ea, id, this, that; he, she, it

ita, adv., so

nōs, we, us

salūtō, -āre, greet

undique, adv., on all sides

EXERCISES FOR WRITING

177. Write in Latin: 1. Titus is a good man, and we love him. 2. Sextus works well, but his son is not industrious. 3. I do not give him a reward, because he does not work well. 4. These men have no money, but they have many friends. 5. We were looking around on all sides, because our enemies had weapons.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN

178. 1. What was the Spanish *Armada*? From what Latin word is *armada* derived? 2. What is an *audacious* plan? 3. What is a *circumspect* person? 4. What is the meaning of *inimical*? 5. What is the source and the meaning of the abbreviation *i. e.*?

SUGGESTED DRILL

1. Give the Latin for the following: *him* (*direct object*), *with him*, *with her*, *his* (*of him*), *by him*, *to him* (*indirect object*); *them* (*masculine, direct object*), *of them*, *with them*, *to them* (*indirect object*), *by them*.
2. Conjugate *audeō* in the imperfect active and *salūtō* in the imperfect passive.



ROMAN DRINKING CUPS

THIRD REVIEW LESSON

179. VOCABULARY REVIEW, LESSONS XX-XXVII

aedificium, -ī	ille, illa, illud	videor, -ēri
auxilium, -ī	is, ea, id	vocō, -āre
avunculus, -ī	nōs	
cōpia, -ae	trēs	ācritēr
cōpiae, -ārum		fortitēr
dextra, -ae	absum, abesse	ita
hōra, -ae	adsum, adesse	iterum
inimicus, -ī	audeō, ēre	longē
jaculum, -ī	circumspectō, -āre	māne
locus, -ī	clāmō, -āre	ōlim
mūrus, -ī	dēbeō, -ēre	quam
periculum, -ī	dēsiderō, -āre	satis
populus, -ī	invitō, -āre	undique
sagitta, -ae	jubeō, -ēre	
sagittārius, -ī	juvō, -āre	ad
sinistra, -ae	moneō, -ēre	ante
socius, -ī	occupō, -āre	inter
	oppugnō, -āre	per
altus, -a, -um	postulō, -āre	post
armātus, -a, -um	probō, -āre	prō
caecus, -a, -um	pugnō, -āre	propter
parātus, -a, -um	rogō, -āre	sine
tertius, -a, -um	timeō, -ēre	trāns
timidus, -a, -um	respondeō, -ēre	
tūtus, -a, -um	salūtō, -āre	neque
	superō, -āre	quamquam
hic, haec, hoc	vāstō, -āre	sī

PREPOSITIONS AS PREFIXES

180. Latin prepositions are sometimes joined to the beginning of other words in order to form new words. Thus *ab* and *ad* are combined with *sum* to form *absum* and *adsum*,

and *circum* (*around*) is joined to *spectō* to form *circumspectō*. A word or syllable attached to the beginning of a word to modify its meaning and thus form a new word is called a *prefix*.

CHANGES IN MEANING WITH PREFIXES

181. Usually we can understand the meaning of a new word formed with a prefix when we know the meaning of the prefix and of the original word to which it is attached. Thus *circum*, *around*, and *spectō*, *look*, form *circumspectō*, *look around*. But sometimes the meaning of the new word has changed from that indicated by the parts or elements of which it is made up. Thus *expectō* (originally *expectō*) cannot be defined exactly by taking the meanings of *ex* and *spectō*, although it keeps something of the idea of *look* (*look for*).

INSEPARABLE PREFIXES

182. In addition to the prepositions employed as prefixes there are some syllables which are used as prefixes and which are never found as separate words. A very important prefix of this sort is *re-* (sometimes spelled *red-*), which regularly means *back* or *again*. From *re-* and *vocō* we have *revocō*, *call back*.

A prefix which is never used as an independent word is called an *inseparable prefix*. Thus *re-* (*red-*) is an inseparable prefix.

CHANGES IN SPELLING

183. When a prefix is joined to a word, a vowel in the original word is sometimes changed. From *ex* and *capiō* we have *excipiō*, from *inter* and *faciō* we have *interficiō*. Changes of this kind take place only with short vowels. Such English words as *efficient*, *recipient*, *confess*, have come from Latin words in which such changes as those above mentioned have taken place.

EXERCISE

Find twenty words in your English dictionary beginning with *ex* (not *extra*).

LESSON XXVIII

FUTURE TENSE OF THE FIRST AND SECOND CONJUGATIONS

184. The future tense of *portō* and *monēō* is as follows:

ACTIVE

Singular
portābō, I shall carry
portābis, you will carry
portābit, he will carry

Singular
monēbō, I shall warn
monēbis, you will warn
monēbit, he will warn

Plural
portābimus, we shall carry
portābitis, you will carry
portābunt, they will carry

Plural
monēbimus, we shall warn
monēbitis, you will warn
monēbunt, they will warn

PASSIVE

Singular
portābor, I shall be carried
portāberis, you will be carried
portābitur, he, she, it will be
carried

Singular
monēbor, I shall be warned
monēberis, you will be warned
monēbitur, he, she, it will be
warned

Plural
portābimur, we shall be carried
portābiminī, you will be carried
portābuntur, they will be
carried

Plural
monēbimur, we shall be warned
monēbiminī, you will be warned
monēbuntur, they will be
warned

a. The syllable *-bi-* is the tense sign of the future in the first and second conjugations. It has the form *-bu-* in the third person plural, *-b-* in the first person singular of both voices, and *-be-* in the second person singular of the passive.

READING EXERCISE

185. 1. Germānī ā Rōmānīs superābuntur, et multa oppida eōrum occupābuntur. Sed Rōmānī haec oppida nōn dēlēbunt. Oppida Germānōrum ā periculō servābuntur.

2. Rōmānī Germānōs superābunt et multa oppida eōrum occupābunt. Sed haec oppida ā Rōmānīs nōn dēlēbuntur. Rōmānī nōn sunt barbarī.

3. Illud oppidum crās oppugnābimus. Multī vulnerābuntur, et multī necābuntur, sed oppidum ā cōpiīs nōstrīs occupābitur.

4. Galli castra ex hōc locō mox movēbunt. Nam Rōmānī magnās cōpiās habent, et castra Gallōrum oppugnāre parātī sunt.

5. Castra nostra movēbimus, quod cōpiae Rōmānōrum nōs oppugnāre parātae sunt. Tum eōs nōn timēbimus, quamquam magnās cōpiās nōn habēmus.

186.

VOCABULARY

barbarī, -ōrum, <i>m. pl.</i> , barbarians	mox, <i>adv.</i> , soon
(<i>masculine form of an adjective,</i>	nam, <i>conj.</i> , for
barbarus, -a, -um, barbarian)	necō, -āre, kill
crās, <i>adv.</i> , tomorrow	servō, -āre, save, preserve
dēlēō, -ēre, destroy, blot out	vulnerō, -āre, wound
moveō, -ēre, move	

EXERCISES FOR WRITING

187. 1. Sociōs nostrōs juvābi— (*subject "we"*), et patria eōrum servābi—. 2. Cōpiae Rōmānōrum Gallōs nōn timēb— (*will not fear*). 3. Hoc oppidum oppugnābi— (*will be attacked*) et dēlēbi—. 4. Castra nostra ex eō locō movēbā— (*subject "we"*). 5. Galli castra nostra in hōc locō nōn oppugnāb— (*will not attack*).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN

188. 1. Mention an adjective which is suggested by *barbari*. 2. What is an *indelible* stain? 3. What is a *vulnerable* spot? 4. What is an *immovable* obstacle?

SUGGESTED DRILL

1. Give the Latin for the following: *he praises, he was praising, he will praise; they fear, they feared, they will fear; I see, I saw, I shall see*.
2. Conjugate *superō* and *videō* in the future active. 3. Decline together *is gladius*.

LESSON XXIX

IMPERFECT AND FUTURE INDICATIVE OF *SUM*

189. The irregular verb *sum* does not have the tense signs which have been seen in the imperfect and future of regular verbs.

IMPERFECT	FUTURE
<i>Singular</i>	<i>Singular</i>
eram, <i>I was</i>	erō, <i>I shall be</i>
erās, <i>you were</i>	eris, <i>you will be</i>
erat, <i>he, she, it was</i>	erit, <i>he will be</i>
<i>Plural</i>	<i>Plural</i>
erāmus, <i>we were</i>	erimus, <i>we shall be</i>
erātis, <i>you were</i>	eritis, <i>you will be</i>
erant, <i>they were</i>	erunt, <i>they will be</i>

a. The present infinitive of *sum* is *esse, to be*.

READING EXERCISE

190. 1. *Ōlim in hāc terrā erant silvæ multīs in locīs. Per hās silvās ferae bēstiae errābant. Barbarī quoque per silvās errābant et bēstiās saepe necābant. Nunc tēcta agricolārum*

et oppida vidēmus in eīs locīs ubi ōlim erant barbarī et ferae bēstiae.

2. Semper amicus tuus erō. Amicī tuī erunt amicī meī, et eōs juvābō sī in periculō erunt. Sed patriae tuae amicus nōn sum.

3. Rōmānī tōtum oppidum dēlēre parant. Quamquam Gallī fortiter pugnābunt, superābuntur, et multī necābuntur. Cēterī erunt servī.

4. Cūr in silvā cum amicō herī nōn erās?
In silvā nōn eram, quod aeger eram.

5. Ubi herī erat hic puer? Eum nōn vidēbam.
Hic puer in tēctō avunculi meī herī erat.

191.

VOCABULARY

bēstia, -ae, f., beast, animal	herī, <i>adv.</i> , yesterday
cēterī, -ae, -a, the other, the others	parō, -āre, prepare
errō, -āre, wander, err	semper, <i>adv.</i> , always
ferus, -a, -um, fierce, wild	servus, -ī, m., slave, servant
	tōtus, -a, -um, the whole, all

a. The adjective *cēterī* is used chiefly in the plural. Its forms in the singular may be disregarded.

EXERCISES FOR WRITING

192. Write in Latin: 1. Yesterday I was in town with my uncle. 2. Your present will always be dear to me. 3. We were in the tents behind the forest. 4. We are Romans; we will not be slaves. 5. Formerly there were many fierce animals on this island.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN

193. 1. What abbreviation is used for *et cetera*? 2. Find the meaning of the expression *Errare est humanum*. 3. What is the meaning of the motto *semper paratus*? 4. What is a total failure?

SUGGESTED DRILL

1. Give the Latin for the following: *he is, he was, he will be; I am, I was, I shall be; he is fierce, he is warned; she will be happy, she will be praised.* 2. Conjugate *imperō* and *habēō* in the future active. 3. Decline in full the adjective *ferus*.

LESSON XXX

POSSESSIVES OF THE THIRD PERSON

THE USE OF *SUUS*

194. In the sentences *The boy praises his friends* and *The boys praise their friends* the words *his* and *their* refer to the subjects of the sentences in which they stand. That is, the "possessors" are the same persons as the subjects. The Latin word which translates *his, her, its, or their* when thus used is *suus*, which is an adjective, declined like *meus* and *tuus*. The two sentences given above are in Latin:

- (1) *Puer amicōs suōs laudat.*
- (2) *Puerī amicōs suōs laudant.*

It is possible to decide whether *his* or *their* will be used to translate *suōs* in these sentences by observing whether the subject is singular or plural.

If the subject is feminine *suus* will be translated *her*. Thus, *Puella amicōs suōs laudat* means *The girl praises her friends*.

DISTINCTION BETWEEN *SUUS* AND *EJUS*

195. In the sentences *They praise his friends* and *He praises their friends* the words *his* and *their* do not refer to the subjects of the sentences in which they stand. That is, the "possessors" are not the same persons as the subjects. When *his, her, its* are thus used they are translated by *ejus*, the genitive singular of *is*, and *their* similarly used is translated by *eōrum* (or *eārum*), the genitive plural of *is*.

It must be remembered that *suus* is an adjective, and takes the same gender, number, and case as the word denoting the thing possessed. Thus in the sentence above, *suos* is masculine accusative plural to agree with *amicos*. The words *ejus* and *eorum* (*eorum*) are pronouns, and do not change their forms to agree with the noun which they modify.

a. Sometimes possessive words are omitted in Latin when the meaning is quite clear, even though the corresponding English sentence requires that possessives be used. They are to be supplied in translation whenever the sense requires.

Femina filiam amat, the woman loves her daughter.



MANNER OF WEARING THE TOGA

READING EXERCISE

196. 1. Hic vir filium suum semper laudat. Sed filius ejus non est impiger, neque habet multos amicos.

2. Hi viri filios suos laudant. Sed filii eorum non sunt impigri, neque bene laborant. Quamquam laudantur, pueri boni non sunt.

3. Cornelia filiam suam amat, sed filiam amici mei non amat. Filia ejus ad tectum amici mei non saepe invitatur.

4. Illi barbari sunt perfidi, et castra nostra oppugnare parant. Igitur arma nostra parata sunt. Si castra oppugnabunt, statim eos in fugam dabimus.

Barbari castra vestra nōn oppugnābunt, quod arma parāta habētis.

5. Lignum ex silvā ad tabernāculum portō. Soror mea ante tabernāculum cēnam parat. Tabernāculum in locō apertō est. Ex hōc locō tabernāculum vidēs.

6. Māter tua imperat; cūr nōn pārēs?
Statim parēbō.

197.

VOCABULARY

cēna, -ae, F., dinner
fuga, -ae, F., flight
igitur, conj., therefore
imperō, -āre, command
lignum, -i, N., wood
pāreō, -ēre, obey

perfidus, -a, -um, treacherous
suus, -a, -um, his, her, its,
their
statim, adv., at once
vester, -tra, -trum, your (of
more than one person)

EXERCISES FOR WRITING

198. Give the Latin equivalent for the italicized words in the following sentences, and then translate the sentences into Latin: 1. The farmer is working in *his* (own) field. 2. *His* son is also working in the field. 3. The barbarians were destroying *their* (own) towns. 4. We see *their* camp from this place. 5. The woman stands before the door of *her* cottage.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN

199. 1. What is an *imperious* manner? 2. Find from a dictionary the origin of *empire*. 3. What is a *perfidious* enemy? 4. What is *lignite*?

SUGGESTED DRILL

1. Write two English sentences which if translated into Latin would require a form of *suus*, and two which would require *ejus* or *eōrum*.
2. Conjugate *sum* in the future indicative. 3. Decline *suus* in full.

LESSON XXXI

THIRD DECLENSION OF NOUNS

THE NOMINATIVE AND GENITIVE OF THE THIRD DECLENSION

200. Nouns of the third declension have the genitive singular ending in *-is*. In this declension the nominative singular is formed in a number of ways. But if the genitive singular is learned at the same time as the nominative, these variations in the nominative will cause no difficulty. This declension includes masculine, feminine, and neuter nouns.

MASCULINE AND FEMININE NOUNS WITH THE
GENITIVE PLURAL IN *-UM*

201. There are two general classes of nouns in the third declension. They differ mainly in the ending of the genitive plural. Those which belong to the first class have the genitive plural ending in *-um*. Masculine and feminine nouns of this class are declined as follows:

lēx, F., *law*mīles, M., *soldier**Singular*

NOM. lēx
 GEN. lēgis
 DAT. lēgī
 ACC. lēgem
 ABL. lēge

NOM. miles
 GEN. militis
 DAT. militi
 ACC. militem
 ABL. milite

Plural

NOM. lēgēs
 GEN. lēgum
 DAT. lēgibus
 ACC. lēgēs
 ABL. lēgibus

NOM. militēs
 GEN. militum
 DAT. militibus
 ACC. militēs
 ABL. militibus

frāter, m., *brother*homō, m., *man**Singular*

NOM.	frāter	NOM.	homō
GEN.	frātris	GEN.	hominis
DAT.	frātrī	DAT.	hominī
ACC.	frātre	ACC.	hominem
ABL.	frātre	ABL.	homine

Plural

NOM.	frātrēs	NOM.	hominēs
GEN.	frātrum	GEN.	hominum
DAT.	frātribus	DAT.	hominibus
ACC.	frātrēs	ACC.	hominēs
ABL.	frātribus	ABL.	hominibus

ENDINGS

202. The case endings, as seen above, are as follows:

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
NOM.	— ¹	-ēs
GEN.	-is	-um
DAT.	-ī	-ibus
ACC.	-em	-ēs
ABL.	-e	-ibus

READING EXERCISE

203. 1. In Galliā est nullus rēx. In Americā est nullus rēx. Ōlim in multis terris Eurōpae erant rēgēs. Etiam nunc in Hispāniā est rēx.

2. Frāter meus et pater tuus in bellō erant. Frāter meus erat dux, et multī eum laudābant. Pater tuus nōn erat dux, sed erat bonus miles, et fortiter pugnābat.

¹ The ending of the nominative singular in *lēx* and *mīles* is really -s, which gives -x when combined with g or c. But this ending does not appear in all third declension nouns.

3. *Castra Rōmānōrum ā tergō oppugnābimus. Pauci milītēs in eō locō sunt, et eōs facile superābimus. Sine morā tōta castra occupābimus.*

4. *Sociī iterum auxilium nostrum postulant. Patria eōrum in periculō est, et milītēs nōn sunt parātī. Eōs iuvābimus, quamquam bellum nōn dēsiderāmus.*

5. *Hī virī tēcta sua iterum vident, et laetī sunt. Amīci eōrum quoque laetī sunt.*

204.

VOCABULARY

dux, ducis, m., leader
etiam, adv., even, also
facile, adv., easily
frāter, -tris, m., brother
mora, -ae, f., delay
mīles, mīlitis, m., soldier

pater, -tris, m., father
paucī, -ae, -a, pl., few, a few
rēx, rēgis, m., king
tergum, -ī, n., back; ā tergō,
at the rear, from the rear

EXERCISES FOR WRITING

205. Translate into Latin: 1. The king of the barbarians has large forces. 2. Our allies do not have (have not) a king. 3. I see your father and your brother in the street. 4. The soldiers praise their leaders. 5. We shall invite the soldier and his brother.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN

206. 1. Find in a dictionary the derivation of *duke*. 2. What is a *fraternal* organization? 3. Explain the statement "A *moratorium* was declared at the beginning of the war." 4. What is the meaning and derivation of *militia*? 5. What is *paternal* affection? 6. Find in a dictionary a word derived from *paucī*. 7. How is *regalia* connected in meaning with *rēx*?

SUGGESTED DRILL

1. Decline together **magnus rēx**. 2. Decline together **lēs bona**.
 3. Give the Latin for the following: *of the leader, of the leaders, with the leader, with the leaders*. 4. Give the third person plural, active voice, of the future tense of all the verbs of paragraph 3, section 203.

LESSON XXXII

THIRD DECLENSION (Continued)

NEUTER NOUNS WITH THE GENITIVE PLURAL IN *-UM*

207. There are many neuter nouns of the third declension. These, like the masculine and feminine nouns, form the nominative in different ways. Neuter nouns belonging to the same general class of the third declension as the masculine and feminine nouns which have been given in the preceding lessons are declined as follows:

flūmen, n., river**caput, n., head***Singular*

NOM. flūmen
 GEN. flūminis
 DAT. flūmini
 ACC. flūmen
 ABL. flūmine

NOM. caput
 GEN. capitis
 DAT. capiti
 ACC. caput
 ABL. capite

Plural

NOM. flūmina
 GEN. flūminum
 DAT. flūminibus
 ACC. flūmina
 ABL. flūminibus

NOM. capita
 GEN. capitum
 DAT. capitibus
 ACC. capita
 ABL. capitibus

corpus, N., body

<i>Singular</i>		<i>Plural</i>	
NOM.	corpus	NOM.	corpora
GEN.	corporis	GEN.	corporum
DAT.	corporī	DAT.	corporibus
ACC.	corpus	ACC.	corpora
ABL.	corpore	ABL.	corporibus

a. These three words illustrate different formations of the nominative, but there is no difference in the manner in which they are declined. If any one of the three is learned, the others can be declined when the nominative and genitive are known. Another important neuter noun of this class is *iter*, genitive *itineris*, *road* or *journey*, which appears in a later lesson.

b. In the neuter noun *templum* of the second declension, we have seen that the accusative singular is the same as the nominative singular, that the accusative plural is the same as the nominative plural, and that the nominative and accusative plural end in *-a*. These facts are also true of the neuter nouns of the third declension given above, and they are true of all neuter nouns in the Latin language, no matter what the declension to which they belong.

READING EXERCISE: PUER QUI (WHO) NATAT

208. 1. Tēctum nostrum nōn longē ā rīpā flūminis abest. Saepe in eō flūmine natō aut in rīpā stō. Frāter meus quoque interdum in flūmine natat. Natāre amāmus. In mediō flūmine est magnum saxum. Ad saxum natāmus, tum in saxō diū sedēmus et cēterōs puerōs spectāmus. Flūmen nōn altum est, et caput meum vidēs cum in flūmine stō. Corpora valida habēmus quod saepe natāmus et quod in agrīs labōrāmus.

2. Puerī Rōmānī quoque natāre amābant. Rōma est in rīpā magnī flūminis, et in flūmine puerī Rōmānī saepe natābant. Etiam hieme Rōmānī in flūmine natābant. Illi viri corpora valida habēbant, et militēs bonī erant.

209.

VOCABULARY

aut, <i>conj.</i> , or	natō, -āre, swim
caput, capitis, N., head	rīpa, -ae, F., bank (<i>of a stream</i>)
corpus, corporis, N., body	saxum, -ī, N., rock, stone
diū, <i>adv.</i> , for a long time, long	sedeō, -ēre, sit
flūmen, flūminis, N., river	
medius, -a, -um, middle, the middle of	

EXERCISES FOR WRITING

210. Translate into Latin: 1. From this place I see the river. 2. This horse has a small head. 3. The soldiers have strong bodies. 4. The boys sometimes swim in the rivers. 5. There¹ are forests on the banks of the rivers.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN

211. 1. What is *capital* punishment? *corporal* punishment? 2. Find an English word from *medius*. 3. What are *riparian* rights? 4. What is a *natatorium*? 5. What is a *sedentary* occupation?

SUGGESTED DRILL

1. Rewrite the last sentence of paragraph 1, section 208, changing the noun *corpora* and all the verbs to the singular number. 2. Decline together *hoc flūmen*. 3. Conjugate *sedeō* in the future active. 4. Give the accusative singular of *rīpa*, *equus*, *rēx*, *mīles*, *corpus*, *flūmen*.

¹ See section 54, page 20.

LESSON XXXIII

THIRD DECLENSION (Continued)

MASCULINE AND FEMININE NOUNS WITH THE
GENITIVE PLURAL IN *-IUM*

212. The second of the two general classes of nouns of the third declension differs from the first class in that the genitive plural ends in *-ium* instead of *-um*. There are also a few other differences. Masculine and feminine nouns of this class are declined as follows:

collis, M., *hill*nūbēs, F., *cloud*nox, F., *night**Singular*

NOM.	collis	nūbēs	nox
GEN.	collis	nūbis	noctis
DAT.	collī	nūbī	noctī
ACC.	collem	nūbem	noctem
ABL.	colle	nūbe	nocte

Plural

NOM.	collēs	nūbēs	noctēs
GEN.	collium	nūbium	noctium
DAT.	collibus	nūbibus	noctibus
ACC.	collis, -ēs	nūbis, -ēs	noctis, -ēs
ABL.	collibus	nūbibus	noctibus

a. The Romans sometimes used *-is* and sometimes *-ēs* as the ending of the accusative plural of these nouns. The form in *-ēs* is regularly used in this book.

CLASSES OF MASCULINE AND FEMININE NOUNS WITH
THE GENITIVE IN *-IUM*

213. The following two classes include practically all masculine and feminine nouns which have the genitive plural in *-ium*:

(1) Nouns ending in *-is* or *-ēs*, and having the same num-

ber of syllables in the nominative and in the genitive singular: **avis**, *gen. avis*; **nūbēs**, *gen. nūbis*.

(2) Nouns which have two consonants immediately preceding the ending of the genitive singular: **nox**, *gen. noctis*.

Other masculine and feminine nouns of the third declension regularly have the genitive plural in **-um**. In this book the genitive plural ending **-ium** is printed in the vocabulary after nouns which have that ending.

**READING EXERCISE: HOMŌ QUI LONGĒ Ā
TĒCTŌ SUŌ EST**

214. Nox est, et in silvā avēs et bēstiae silent. Lūx obscura est propter nūbēs, quamquam lūna videtur. Longē ā tēctō meō sum. Ex summō colle parvum oppidum videō. Appropinquābō et cibum rogābō. Nam dēfessus sum, et nullam pecūniam habeō. Sī nōn barbarī sunt, cibum mihi dabunt. Pecūniam nōn rogābō.

Cibum eī dabimus, nam dēfessus est. Nōn sumus barbarī. Longē ā tēctō suō est, et nullam pecūniam habet. Nullōs amīcōs in hōc locō habet. Sed homō est, et homō hominem juvāre dēbet.

215.**VOCABULARY**

appropinquō, -āre, approach	nox , noctis , -ium, F., night
avis, avis, -ium, F., bird	nūbēs , nūbis , -ium, F., cloud
cibus, -ī, M., food	sileō , -ēre, be silent
collis, collis, -ium, M., hill	summus , -a, -um, highest,
homō, hominis, M., man	highest part of, top of
lūx, lūcis, F., light	

EXERCISES FOR WRITING

216. Translate into Latin: 1. This boy is a friend of the birds. 2. The nights are long in winter. 3. I see the light in the window of the cottage. 4. We are hastening from the street because we see the clouds. 5. This man is poor because he has no money.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN

217. 1. What is an *aviator*? 2. What is a *translucent* substance? 3. What are *nocturnal* birds? 4. What is meant by the phrase *summum bonum*?

SUGGESTED DRILL

1. Give the genitive singular of all the nouns in the first two lines of section 214. 2. Decline together *collis altus*. 3. Decline together *avis pulchra*. 4. Conjugate *appropinquō* and *sileō* in the imperfect active, and give the meaning of each form.

LESSON XXXIV

THIRD DECLENSION (Continued)

NEUTER NOUNS WITH THE GENITIVE PLURAL IN *-IUM*

218. The second class of nouns of the third declension has a number of nouns which are neuter. The nominative of these ends in *-e*, *-al*, or *-ar*. They are declined as follows:

insigne, N., *badge* *exemplar*, N., *pattern* *animal*, N., *animal*

Singular

NOM.	<i>insigne</i>	<i>exemplar</i>	<i>animal</i>
GEN.	<i>insignis</i>	<i>exemplāris</i>	<i>animālis</i>
DAT.	<i>insignī</i>	<i>exemplārī</i>	<i>animālī</i>
ACC.	<i>insigne</i>	<i>exemplar</i>	<i>animal</i>
ABL.	<i>insignī</i>	<i>exemplārī</i>	<i>animālī</i>

Plural

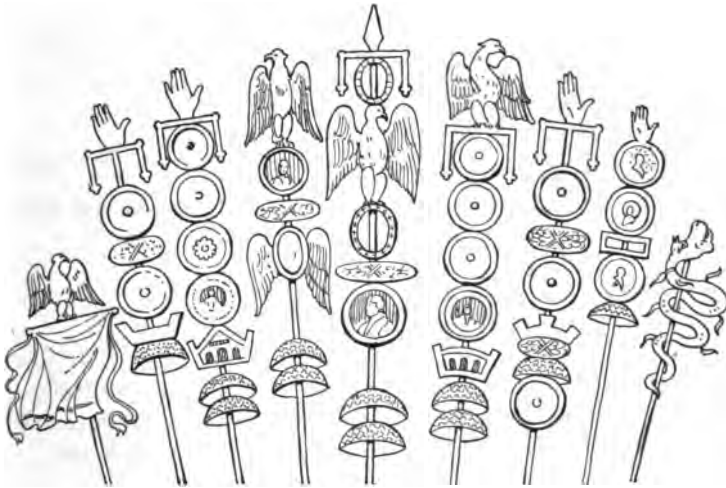
NOM.	<i>insignia</i>	<i>exemplāria</i>	<i>animālia</i>
GEN.	<i>insignium</i>	<i>exemplārium</i>	<i>animālium</i>
DAT.	<i>insignibus</i>	<i>exemplāribus</i>	<i>animālibus</i>
ACC.	<i>insignia</i>	<i>exemplāria</i>	<i>animālia</i>
ABL.	<i>insignibus</i>	<i>exemplāribus</i>	<i>animālibus</i>

a. In addition to having the genitive plural ending in **-ium**, these nouns differ from the neuter nouns of the first class in that the ablative singular ends in **-ī** and the nominative and accusative plural in **-ia**.

GENDER IN THE THIRD DECLENSION

219. The following rules will help in determining the gender of nouns of the third declension:

- (1) Nouns ending in **-tās** and **-tūs** are feminine.
- (2) Nouns ending in **-tor** are masculine.
- (3) Nouns ending in **-e**, **-al**, **-ar**, **-n**, and **-t** are neuter.



ROMAN STANDARDS

READING EXERCISE: *INSIGNIA MILITUM*

220. 1. Ōlim militēs in proeliis insignia habēbant. Sic hostēs et amīci nōtī erant. Signa quoque habēbant. Inter-

dum haec signa erant figuræ animālium. In pictūrā exemplāria hōrum signōrum vidētis. Nunc signa in proeliis nōn vidēmus, et insignia saepe cēlantur.

2. Hostēs appropinquant. Ex hōc locō insignia eōrum vidēmus. Oppidum nostrum oppugnābunt, sed militēs nostrī parātī sunt, et nōn timēmus. Hostēs superābuntur et oppidum nostrum tūtum erit quod militēs bonōs patria nostra habet.

221.

VOCABULARY

animal, animālis, -ium, N., animal	nōtus, -a, -um, known, well known
cēlō, -āre, conceal	proelium, -ī, N., battle
exemplar, -āris, -ium, N., copy, specimen	sic, <i>adv.</i> , thus, so
figurā, -ae, F., figure	signum, -ī, N., sign, standard
hostis, hostis, -ium, M., enemy	
insigne, insignis, -ium, N., decoration, badge	

a. The word *hostis* is applied to an enemy of one's country, while *inimicus* means a personal enemy.

EXERCISES FOR WRITING

222. 1. Corpora hōrum animāl— parva sunt. 2. Dux host— (*of the enemies*) gladium habet. 3. Frāter meus insignia pulchr— habet. 4. Militēs nostrī sign— (*standards*) in proeliis nōn portant. 5. Haec pictūra pulchra multīs nōt— est.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN

223. 1. What is *exemplary* conduct? 2. Find an adjective and a noun derived from *hostis*. 3. What is meant by the *insignia* of office? 4. What distinction in use is commonly made between *notorious* and *noted*?

SUGGESTED DRILL

1. Decline together *hostis miser*. 2. Decline together *parvum animal*.
 3. Rewrite paragraph 2 of section 220, changing all the verbs to the imperfect tense. 4. Give the genitive plural of *collis*, *homō*, *nox*, *hostis*, *figūra*, *proelium*.

LESSON XXXV

PERFECT TENSE

MEANING OF THE PERFECT

224. In addition to the imperfect, Latin has another tense, called the *perfect*, denoting past time.

The perfect tense of the Latin verb is sometimes translated by such forms as *I have carried*, *you have carried*, etc., and sometimes by the simple past tense *I carried*, *you carried*, etc. The meaning of the rest of the sentence will usually make it easy to decide which of these two translations should be used.

FORMS OF THE PERFECT

225. The verbs *portō* and *moneō* are conjugated as follows in the perfect active:

Singular

portāvī, *I carried*, or *I have carried*
portāvistī, *you carried*, or *you have carried*
portāvit, *he carried*, or *he has carried*

Plural

portāvimus, *we carried*, or *we have carried*
portāvistis, *you carried*, or *you have carried*
portāverunt, *they carried*, or *they have carried*

Singular

monuī, *I warned*, or *I have warned*
monuistī
monuit

Plural

monuimus
monuistis
monuērunt

a. The verbs *amō*, *laudō*, *superō*, and most other verbs of the first conjugation form their perfects like *portō*. The perfects of *terreō*, *timeō*, and *habeō* are like that of *moneō*. The perfect of *maneō* is *mānsī*, *mānsisti*, etc.

b. The personal endings used in the perfect active differ from those used with the other tenses. They are as follows:

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
-ī	-imus
-isti	-istis
-it	-erunt

THE PERFECT OF SUM

226. The verb *sum* is conjugated as follows in the perfect:

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>fuī, I have been</i>	<i>fuimus, we have been</i>
<i>fuisti, you have been</i>	<i>fuistis, you have been</i>
<i>fuit, he has been</i>	<i>fuērunt, they have been</i>

DISTINCTION BETWEEN THE PERFECT AND THE IMPERFECT

227. The distinction between the perfect and the imperfect tenses consists in the fact that the imperfect represents an act as going on in past time or denotes a situation in past time, while the perfect either denotes a single past act without reference to its continuance or is equivalent to the English present perfect.

In the sentence *We crossed the river* a single act in past time is denoted, and hence the perfect will be used in Latin. Similarly, in the sentence *We have crossed the river*, the verb is in the present perfect, and the Latin equivalent will require the perfect. On the other hand, *We were crossing the river* represents an act as going on in past time, and *Everyone feared war*

denotes a situation in past time. Hence the imperfect will be used in these two sentences.

READING EXERCISE

228. 1. Gēns vestra bellum amat, et semper amāvit. Rōmānī vōs in proeliis saepe superāvērunt et multās urbēs vestrās etiam expugnāvērunt. Sed in terrā vestrā nōn mānsērunt.

2. Cīvēs nostrī bellum nōn dēsiderant, sed gentem vestram nōn timent neque timuērunt. Nōn sunt ignāvī, sed nōn facile ad bellum excitantur.

3. Cūr hūc properāvistī? Hūc properāvī, quod frāter meus in periculō est et auxilium meum postulat. Auxilium tuum quoque dēsiderat. Tibi semper benignus fuit, et auxilium dare dēbēs.

4. Frātre tuum saepe monuī. Cūr periculum nōn videt? Auxilium nōn dabō.

229.

VOCABULARY

cīvis, cīvis, -ium, m., citizen	ignāvus, -a, -um, cowardly
excitō, -āre, arouse, stir up,	urbs, urbis, -ium, f., city
excite	vōs, you (<i>plural, nominative</i>
gēns, gentis, -ium, f., nation	<i>and accusative</i>)
hūc, adv., to this place, hither	

EXERCISES FOR WRITING

230. 1. Militēs hunc ducem semper amāv—. 2. Pater meus saepe frātre tuum monu—. 3. Sociī nostrī auxilium postulāv—. 4. Amicī nostrī benignī fu—, et eōs amāmus. 5. Hanc gentem timu— (*subject "we"*).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN

231. 1. What is meant by *civic* virtues? 2. What connection in meaning can you see between *civilization* and *cīvis*? 3. Give an English noun which is derived from *excitō*. 4. What is the difference between *urban* and *urbane*?

SUGGESTED DRILL

1. Conjugate *moneō* and *maneō* through the perfect indicative active, and give meanings. 2. Decline *civis*. 3. Write the third person plural of *portō* and *moneō* in the active voice, in all the tenses given thus far.

FOURTH REVIEW LESSON

232. VOCABULARY REVIEW, LESSONS XXVIII-XXXV

animal, -ālis	proelium, -ī	expugnō, -āre
avis, avis	rēx, rēgis	imperō, -āre
barbarī, -ōrum	rīpa, -ae	moveō, -ēre
bēstia, -ae	saxum, -ī	natō, -āre
caput, capitis	servus, -ī	necō, -āre
cēna, -ae	signum, -ī	parō, -āre
cibus, -ī	tergum, -ī	pāreō, -ēre
cīvis, cīvis	urbs, urbis	sedeō, -ēre
collis, collis		servō, -āre
corpus, corporis	cēteri, -ae, -a	sileō, -ēre
dux, ducis	ferus, -a, -um	vulnerō, -āre
exemplar, -āris	ignāvus, -a, -um	
figūra, -ae	medius, -a, -um	crās
flūmen, flūminis	nōtus, -a, -um	diū
frāter, frātris	paucī, -ae, -a	etiam
fuga, -ae	perfidus, -a, -um	facile
gēns, gentis	summus, -a, -um	herī
homō, hominis	suus, -a, -um	hūc
hostis, hostis	tōtus, -a, -um	mox
Insigne, Insignis	vester, -tra, -trum	semper
lignum, -ī	vōs	sīc
lūx, lūcis		statim
mīles, mīlitis	appropinquō, -āre	
mora, -ae	cēlō, -āre	aut
nox, noctis	dēleō, -ēre	igitur
nūbēs, nūbis	errō, -āre	nam
pater, patris	excitō, -āre	

WORD STUDY: ASSIMILATION

233. The form of a Latin prefix is sometimes changed because of the letter which immediately follows it. For example, before words beginning with *p* the prefix *ad* becomes *ap-*. Thus from *ad* and *propinquū* we get *appropinquū*. The change of a letter because of the influence of an adjoining letter is called *assimilation*. The words *occupō* and *oppugnō* in the review vocabulary of page 73 are examples of assimilation. The prefix with which they are both formed is *ob*, *against*. Before *c* this has become *oc-* (*ob* + *capīō*, *occupō*), and before *p* it has become *op-* (*ob* + *pugnō*, *oppugnō*).

Sometimes a letter is not changed to the same letter as that which follows, but to one which can be easily pronounced with it. The prefix *com-* becomes *con-* before *d* or *s*. Hence we have *conducō* from *com-* and *dūcō*, and *conservō* from *com-* and *servō*. The meaning of this prefix will be explained later.

SPELLING OF ENGLISH DERIVATIVES

234. The fact that certain English words have doubled consonants (*acc-*, *occ-*, *off-*) is due to assimilation in the Latin words from which they have come. Thus *difficult* is from a Latin word in the development of which the inseparable prefix *dis-* has become *dif-* before a word beginning with *f*; hence we have *ff* in *difficult*. In the word *correction* the letters *cor* represent the prefix *com-*, and the second *r* is from *regō* to which *com-* has been prefixed, giving *rr* in the derived word.

(1) The following words have *aff-* because they are from Latin words in which *ad* was prefixed to a word beginning with *f*.

affable	affidavit	affix
affect	affiliate	afflict
affection	affirm	affront

(2) The following words have *ann-* because they are from Latin words in which *ad* was prefixed to a word beginning with *n*.

annex
annihilate
annotate

announce
annul

EXERCISE

Find how many words in your English dictionary begin with *acc-*. (Nearly all these are derived from the combination of *ad* and a word beginning with *c*.)

LESSON XXXVI

PAST PASSIVE PARTICIPLE

235. The past passive participle of *portō* is *portātus, -a, -um*, translated either by the compound participle *having been carried*, or simply by the past participle *carried*. The participle of *monēō* is *monitus, -a, -um*, meaning *having been warned*, or simply *warned*. Thus, *Puer ā patre monitus ad scholam properābat*, may be translated *The boy, having been warned by his father, was hastening to school*, or *The boy, warned by his father, was hastening to school*.

The past passive participle is declined throughout like *bonus*. A participle agrees in gender, number, and case with the noun or pronoun to which it belongs.

PARTICIPLES

(25) There are certain verb forms which not only denote action, but also serve to tell something about a person or thing very much as an adjective does. Thus, in the sentence, *The boy, frightened by the noise, called for help*, the word *frightened* is a form of the verb *frighten*, but it serves to tell something about the situation or condition of the boy. It is called a *participle*, and it shares something of the character of a verb and of an adjective. It has the character of a verb in that it denotes action and it has the character of an adjective in that it tells something about a noun or pronoun.

a. The past participle of *juvō* is *jūtus*, -a, -um, of *dō* is *datus*, -a, -um (differing from *portātus* in that the a is short). All other verbs of the first conjugation which have been given thus far form their past participles like *portō*:¹ for example, *laudātus*, *amātus*, etc.

READING EXERCISE: *HOSTĒS URBEM OPPUGNĀRE PARANT*

236. 1. *Vigilēs ex moenibus urbis prōspectant et agmen hostium procul vident. Hostēs appropinquant et urbem oppugnāre parant. Sed portae et moenia urbis sunt valida, et ante moenia est vāllum. Militēs ā duce monitī nunc ad moenia properant. Cīvēs auxilium ā sociis quoque expectant.*

2. *Ad urbem appropinquāmus et eam oppugnāre parāmus. Militēs nostrī sunt dēfessī, quod iter hodiē longum fuit. Sed statim oppugnābimus, quod cīvēs urbis auxilium ā sociis expectant.*

3. *Auxilium ā cīvibus expectātum nōn adest. Cīvēs et militēs in urbe fortiter pugnant, sed mox erit finis proelii. Urbs expugnāta dēlēbitur. Multī cīvēs erunt servī.*

237.

VOCABULARY

<i>agmen, agminis, N., column,</i>	<i>porta, -ae, F., gate</i>
line	<i>procul, adv., at a distance</i>
<i>finis, finis, M., end, limit;</i>	<i>prōspectō, -āre, look forth,</i>
<i>plural, country, territory</i>	look
<i>iter, itineris, N., road, journey,</i>	<i>vāllum, -ī, N., rampart, wall</i>
march	<i>vigil, vigilis, M., sentinel</i>
<i>moenia, -ium, N., pl., walls (of</i>	
<i>a city)</i>	

a. The declension of *iter* is given in full on page 243. Its cases are formed in accordance with the same principles as the nouns given on page 85.

¹ The verb *stō* has no past participle.

EXERCISES FOR WRITING

238. Translate into Latin: 1. The soldier, having been warned, hastened to the camp. 2. The enemy, having been defeated, will be slaves. 3. The boys, having been praised, will work well. 4. My brother, having been invited, remained in town. 5. The girl, having often been warned, fears danger.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN

239. 1. Where is *finis* sometimes found in English books? 2. What is an *itinerary*? 3. What is the meaning of the word *portal*?

SUGGESTED DRILL

1. Write the complete declension of *portātus* and *monitus*. 2. Give the form of *amātus* which will agree with *patria* as subject; with the word for "woman" as object. 3. Decline *vigil*.

LESSON XXXVII

PRINCIPAL PARTS: STEMS OF VERBS

THE PRINCIPAL PARTS OF THE VERB

240. There are certain forms of a verb which show us important facts regarding the conjugation of the verb in the different tenses. These are called *principal parts*.

The principal parts of a Latin verb are the present indicative active (first person singular), the present infinitive active, the perfect indicative active (first person singular), and the past passive participle. Any form of a verb may be made when these are known.

The principal parts of *portō* and *moneō* are as follows:

portō, portāre, portāvī, portātum
moneō, monēre, monuī, monitum

a. The neuter form of the past participle is given in the principal parts for the reason that the past participles of some verbs have no masculine or feminine forms. But for most verbs, the participle is declined in all three genders. Thus, **amātus, -a, -um, territus, -a, -um, etc.**

THE PRINCIPAL PARTS OF FIRST CONJUGATION VERBS

241. All first conjugation verbs given thus far, except **juvō, dō, and stō**, form their principal parts like **portō**. The principal parts of these three are as follows:

dō, dare, dedi, datum
juvō, juvāre, jūvī, jūtum
stō, stāre, steti

a. The fourth principal part of **stō** will be explained later; **dō** is irregular in having the **a** short in the infinitive and past participle.

THE STEMS OF THE VERB

242. If from the present infinitive **laudāre** we drop **-re** we have left what is known as the *present stem*. The stem of a verb is the body of the verb to which tense signs and endings are added.

A verb regularly has three stems: the present, the perfect, and the participial. The present stem is found by dropping **-re** from the present active infinitive, and the perfect stem by dropping **-ī** from the first person singular of the perfect indicative active. The participial stem is found by dropping **-um** from the past participle: **portātum**, stem **portāt-**; **monitum**, stem **monit-**.

IMPORTANCE OF PRINCIPAL PARTS AND STEMS

243. In order to find the stems of a verb, it is necessary to know its principal parts. These facts which have been stated regarding the formation and use of stems are true of all verbs

in the Latin language. It is therefore very important that they be remembered.

USE OF THE STEMS

244. The present, the imperfect, and the future indicative, active and passive, are formed on the present stem.

The perfect stem is used only in the active voice. The perfect active indicative, which has already been given, and the past perfect and future perfect indicative, which will be given later, are formed on this stem.

Only a few forms are made on the participial stem.

THE PRINCIPAL PARTS OF SECOND CONJUGATION VERBS

245. The principal parts of the second conjugation verbs which have been given thus far are as follows:

moneō, monēre, monuī, monitum
 dēbeō, dēbere, dēbuī, dēbitum
 habeō, habēre, habuī, habitum
 pāreō, pārere, pāruī
 timeō, timēre, timuī
 sileō, silēre, siluī
 maneō, manēre, mānsī, mānsum
 jubeō, jubēre, jussī, jussum
 moveō, movēre, mōvī, mōtum
 sedeō, sedēre, sēdī, sessum
 videō, vidēre, vīdī, vīsum
 respondeō, respondēre, respondi, respōnsum
 dēleō, dēlere, dēlēvī, dēlētum
 audeō, audēre

a. Some verbs do not have a past passive participle. This is true of the verbs which have only three principal parts in the list above. The perfect of *audeō* is omitted at this time because it is not formed like that of the other verbs above.

LESSON XXXVIII

PERFECT INDICATIVE PASSIVE AND THE PAST INFINITIVE

THE PERFECT INDICATIVE PASSIVE OF *PORTŌ* AND *MONEŌ*

246. The perfect indicative passive, unlike the other tenses which have been given, is not formed by adding personal endings to a stem. Instead, the past passive participle is used with the present tense of the verb *sum*. Two separate words are used to represent each person and number. The perfect indicative passive of *portŏ* and *moneŏ* is as follows:

Singular

portātus sum, I was carried or I have been carried
portātus es, you were carried or you have been carried
portātus est, he was carried or he has been carried

Plural

portātī sumus, we were carried or we have been carried
portātī estis, you were carried or you have been carried
portātī sunt, they were carried or they have been carried

Singular

monitus sum, I was warned or I have been warned
monitus es, you were warned or you have been warned
monitus est, he was warned or he has been warned

Plural

monitī sumus, we were warned or we have been warned
monitī estis, you were warned or you have been warned
monitī sunt, they were warned or they have been warned

a. The forms of this tense are translated more frequently by the English past tense, *I was carried*, etc., than by the present perfect.

b. The participle used in forming this tense agrees with the subject in gender and number.

PAST INFINITIVES

247. There is a past infinitive in Latin, as in English. Its forms and meanings in both voices are as follows:

ACTIVE

PASSIVE

- I. portāvisse, *to have carried* portātus esse, *to have been carried*
 II. monuisse, *to have warned* monitus esse, *to have been warned*

a. The past active infinitive is formed by adding *-isse* to the perfect stem. The past passive infinitive consists of the past passive participle and the present infinitive of *sum*.

The past infinitive of *sum* is *fuisse*, *to have been*.

READING EXERCISE

248. 1. Agrī nostrī ab hostibus vāstātī sunt, et multa opida occupāta sunt. Auxilium ā cīvibus nostrīs populō Rōmānō in bellō ōlim datum est, et populus Rōmānus nunc nōs juvāre dēbet. Auxilium vestrum postulāmus.

2. Urbs nostra erit in (*on*) illō parvō monte. Locus idōneus est quod flūmen nōn longē abest, et ex eō flūmine aquam habēbimus. Urbs Rōma appellābitur. Circum urbem erit mūrus. Rīpa ulterior flūminis nunc est in terrā Etrūscōrum, sed illa terra mox erit Rōmāna. Etrūscōs superābimus. Nōmen urbis nostrae multīs gentibus nōtum erit.

249.

VOCABULARY

appellō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, call, name	idōneus, -a, -um, suitable
aqua, -ae, F., water	mōns, montis, -ium, M., moun- tain
circum, <i>prep. with acc.</i> , around	nōmen, nōminis, N., name
Etrūscī, -ōrum, M., <i>pl.</i> , the Etruscans	Rōma, -ae, F., Rome
	ulterior, farther

EXERCISES FOR WRITING

250. Translate into Latin: 1. Our soldiers have often been praised. 2. The cities of our allies have been seized by the enemy (*plural*). 3. Your son has not been seen. 4. But I have seen your daughter in the street. 5. The money has not been given to this man.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN

251. 1. What is an *appellation*? 2. What is an *aqueduct*? 3. Find two compounds of *circum*. 4. What is the meaning of *nomenclature*? 5. What is an *ulterior* motive?

SUGGESTED DRILL

1. Give the Latin for the following: *he has warned, he has been warned; they have ordered, they have been ordered; we have praised, we have been praised*. 2. Rewrite the first sentence of 1, section 248, changing the verb to the active voice, and making such other changes as are necessary.



THE CAPITOLINE HILL (RESTORATION)

LESSON XXXIX

THIRD CONJUGATION -Ō VERBS, PRESENT INDICATIVE

252. Verbs of the third conjugation have the ending **-ere** in the present active infinitive. This ending must be distinguished from that of the second conjugation, which is **-ēre** (long e). There are two classes of verbs of the third conjugation, one class with the ending **-ō** and the other class with the ending **-iō** in the first person singular of the present active indicative.

Those of the first class are conjugated as follows in the present indicative:

dūcō, I lead

ACTIVE

PASSIVE

Singular

dūcō, I lead

dūcor, I am led

dūcis, you lead

dūceris, you are led

dūcit, he leads

dūcitur, he is led

Plural

dūcimus, we lead

dūcimur, we are led

dūcitis, you lead

dūciminī, you are led

dūcunt, they lead

dūcuntur, they are led

253. One or more forms of the following third conjugation verbs of the same class as **dūcō** have appeared in the preceding lessons:

discō, -ere, didici, —, learn

edō, -ere, ēdī, ēsum, eat

legō, -ere, lēgī, lēctum, read

scribō, -ere, scripsī, scriptum, write

READING EXERCISE: *BONUS DUX*

254. Illa legiō vincit, quod ducem bonum habet. Is bene dūcit, et militēs hostēs nōn timent. Sed pars cōpiarum nostrārum habet alium ducem, et hī militēs in periculō sunt. Hostēs castra oppugnābunt et occupābunt. Ille dux nunc nūntium mittit, et hic nūntius auxilium postulābit. Auxilium mittere parāmus. Sine bonō duce militēs in periculō sunt. Bonus dux semper parātus est, et hostēs eum timent. Castra in locō iniquō nōn pōnit, neque militēs ejus sine armīs sunt.

255.

VOCABULARY

alius, alia, aliud , another	nūntius, -ī, m. , messenger
dūcō, -ere, dūxī, ductum , lead	pars, partis, -ium, f. , part
inīquus, -a, -um , unfavorable, unjust	pōnō, -ere, posuī, positum , place, pitch
legiō, -ōnis, f. , legion	vincō, -ere, vici, victum , con- quer, defeat
mittō, -ere, misi, missum , send	

a. The genitive and dative singular of **alius** are not formed like those of regular adjectives of the first and second declensions. They are not used in the exercises of this book.

EXERCISES FOR WRITING

256. 1. Castra nostra in ripā flūminis pōni—(*subject "we"*).
2. Cīvēs cibum ad militēs mitt—. 3. Cibus ā cīvibus ad militēs mitti—. 4. Quis illam legiōnem dūci—? 5. Legiō nostra ducem bonum habe— (*has*).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN

257. 1. Find from a dictionary the meaning of *alias*¹ as an English word. 2. Give two English words from the present

¹ The form *alias* is really a Latin adverb which is derived from the adjective *alius*.

stem of *dūcō* and two from the participial stem. 3. What is the literal meaning of *particula*? 4. What is the difference in meaning between the verbs *convince* and *convict*, both of which are derived from *vincō*?

SUGGESTED DRILL

1. Conjugate *pōnō*, *jubeō*, and *postulō* in the present indicative, active and passive. 2. Give the third person plural, active and passive, of *vincō*, *habeō*, and *expectō*. 3. Conjugate *vincō* in the perfect indicative, active and passive.

LESSON XL

THIRD CONJUGATION -IŌ VERBS, PRESENT INDICATIVE

258. The present indicative of -iō verbs of the third conjugation is as follows:

capiō, I take

ACTIVE	PASSIVE
<i>Singular</i>	<i>Singular</i>
<i>capiō, I take</i>	<i>capior, I am taken</i>
<i>capis, you take</i>	<i>caperis, you are taken</i>
<i>capit, he takes</i>	<i>capitur, he is taken</i>
<i>Plural</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>capimus, we take</i>	<i>capimur, we are taken</i>
<i>capitis, you take</i>	<i>capimini, you are taken</i>
<i>capiunt, they take</i>	<i>capiuntur, they are taken</i>

a. The only forms in which the verbs of this class differ from those of the first class in the present tense are the first person singular and the third person plural.

**READING EXERCISE: CENTURIŌ CUM DUCE
BARBARŌRUM PUGNAT**

259. Centuriŏ Rŏmānus gladium et scŭtum capĭt et prŏ castrĭs prŏcēdit. Dux barbarŏrum quoque prŏcēdit. Hĭ duo pugnant, et centuriŏ ducem barbarŏrum interficit. Tum militēs Rŏmānĭ centuriŏnem excipiunt cum magnĭs clāmŏribus, et imperātor eĭ praemium dat.

Gladium et scŭtum capiŏ et prŏ castrĭs prŏcēdŏ. Cum duce barbarŏrum pugnŏ, et eum interficiŏ. Tum militēs et imperātor mē laudant et mihi praemium datur. Comitēs mei laeti sunt quod ita laudor. Pater meus quoque laetus erit quod bonus miles et bonus centuriŏ sum.

260.

VOCABULARY

capiŏ, -ere, cēpĭ, captum, take, capture	imperātor, -ŏris, m., general
centuriŏ, -ŏnis, m., centurion	interficiŏ, -ficere, -fēcĭ, -fec- tum, kill
clāmŏr, -ŏris, m., shout	prŏcēdŏ, -cēdere, -cessĭ, -ces- sum, proceed, advance
comes, comitis, m., companion	
duo, duae, duo, two	
excipiŏ, -cipere, -cēpĭ, -cep- tum, receive	

EXERCISES FOR WRITING

261. 1. Militēs gladiŏs et scŭta capi—. 2. Rŏmānĭ multŏs barbarŏs in proeliŏ interfici—. 3. Ducem nostrum cum magnĭs clāmŏribus excipi—(*subject "we"*). 4. Centuriŏ ā militibus cum magnĭs clāmŏribus excipi—. 5. Auxilium ā Rŏmānĭs nŏn mitti—.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN

262. 1. What is a *clamorous* throng? Find from a dictionary the derivation of the word *count* (a title of nobility). 3. What is a *dual* empire? 4. Find from a dictionary the derivation of *emperor*.

SUGGESTED DRILL

1. Conjugate *interficiō* and *mittō* in the present indicative, active and passive. 2. Give the Latin for the following: *they make, they see, they place, they send; we receive, we conquer, we order, we demand.*

LESSON XLI

ABLATIVE OF MEANS

THE ABLATIVE WITHOUT A PREPOSITION

263. In the preceding lessons the ablative has been used as the object of certain Latin prepositions. Sometimes, however, the ablative is used without a preposition. In the sentence *Puer saxō vulnerātus est*, *the boy was wounded by the stone*, the phrase *by the stone* is translated by the ablative *saxō*, without any preposition. In like manner in the sentence *Gallī gladiīs pugnant*, *the Gauls fight with swords*, the ablative *gladiīs* is used without a preposition.

THE THING BY WHICH, AND THE PERSON BY WHOM
OR WITH WHOM

264. The phrases *by the stone* and *with swords* in the sentences above denote the means by which or with which an act is done. In the sentences *The boy was helped by the man* and *He walks with a friend* the phrases *by the man* and *with a friend* are quite different from the preceding phrases. In the first of these sentences *by the man* denotes the person by whom the act was done, and will be translated *ā virō*; in the second *with a friend* denotes the person in company with whom an act is done and will be translated *cum amīcō*.

MEANS, AGENT, AND ACCOMPANIMENT

265. A word used to express the means with which an act is done, as *saxō* and *gladiīs* above, is said to be in the *ablative*

of means. A word denoting the person by whom an act is done is said to be in the *ablative of agent*, and a word denoting the person with whom one is associated in doing an act is said to be in the *ablative of accompaniment*. The ablative of means has no preposition, the ablative of agent always has *ā* or *ab*, and the ablative of accompaniment commonly has *cum*. In the preceding paragraph *virō* is an ablative of agent and *amicō* an ablative of accompaniment.

READING EXERCISE

266. 1. Gladiō mē dēfendō et scūtō mē tegō. Jaculum quoque habēō. Jaculum in (*at*) hostēs jaciō cum hī nōn longē absunt. Hostēs interdum jaculis graviter vulnerantur aut interficiuntur. In capite meō est galea. Hostēs quoque gladiōs et scūta et galeās habent. Gladii eōrum sunt longi, sed gladius meus nōn longus est. Barbari saepe longis hastis pugnant. Rōmāni hastās nōn habent.

2. Barbari nunc agrōs Etruscōrum vāstant et Etruscōs ē patriā expellere cupiunt. Etruscī prō patriā pugnant. Terra Etruscōrum ā Rōmā nōn longē abest, sed Etruscī sunt hostēs Rōmānōrum, et saepe cum eis bellum gerunt.

267.

VOCABULARY

cupiō, -ere, -ivī, -itum, wish	graviter, <i>adv.</i> , seriously, heav-
dēfendō, -fendere, -fendi,	ily
-fēnsūm, defend	hasta, -ae, <i>F.</i> , spear
expellō, -pellere, -pulī, -pul-	jaciō, -ere, jēci, jactum, throw
sum, drive out	longus, -a, -um, long
gerō, -ere, gessi, gestum, bear,	tegō, -ere, tēxi, tēctum, cover,
carry, carry on, wage	protect

EXERCISES FOR WRITING

268. Translate the following sentences into Latin: 1. The soldier wounds the barbarian with a sword. 2. The leader of the soldiers was killed by a javelin. 3. The Gauls and Ger-

mans fought with spears. 4. The centurion protects his friend with a shield. 5. The soldier's head is protected by a helmet.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN

269. 1. What is an *indefensible* attitude? 2. What connection in meaning can you see between *reject* and *iaciō*? 3. What is *longevity*? 4. What is the meaning of *cupidity*? What connection can you see between the meaning of this word and *cupiō*?

SUGGESTED DRILL

1. What is the difference in the form of translation for the phrases with *by* in the sentences *He was wounded by a javelin* and *He was wounded by the enemy*? 2. Write two English sentences containing phrases with *by* which would require a preposition if translated into Latin. 3. Write two English sentences containing phrases with *by* or *with* which would be translated into Latin without a preposition.



THE APPIAN WAY IN THE TIME OF AUGUSTUS

LESSON XLII

FOURTH CONJUGATION

PRESENT INDICATIVE OF *AUDIŌ*

270. The present active infinitive of the fourth conjugation ends in *-ire*: *audiŏ, I hear, audire, to hear*. The present indicative is as follows:

audiŏ, I hear

ACTIVE		PASSIVE
	<i>Singular</i>	
<i>audiŏ, I hear</i>		<i>audiŏr, I am heard</i>
<i>audis, you hear</i>		<i>audiris, you are heard</i>
<i>audit, he hears</i>		<i>auditur, he is heard</i>
	<i>Plural</i>	
<i>audimus, we hear</i>		<i>audimur, we are heard</i>
<i>auditis, you hear</i>		<i>audimini, you are heard</i>
<i>audiunt, they hear</i>		<i>audiuntur, they are heard</i>

a. In the present indicative of the fourth conjugation, as seen above, the characteristic vowel (*i*) is long, except in the first person singular, active and passive, the third person singular, active, and the third person plural, active and passive. The third conjugation has the corresponding vowel short.

THE PERFECT SYSTEM OF THE THIRD AND FOURTH CONJUGATIONS

271. In the perfect, active and passive, verbs of the third and fourth conjugations are conjugated in the same manner as verbs of the first and second conjugations. The perfect and the participial stems are found from the principal parts, as has already been explained (p. 101), and the tense signs and personal endings are used with the perfect stems in exactly the same manner as with the perfect stems of *portŏ* and *moneŏ*:

dūxī, dūxistī, etc.; ductus sum, ductus es, etc.; audivī, audivistī, etc.; audītus sum, audītus es, etc.

READING EXERCISE

272. 1. Sonum multōrum pedum audiō. Hostēs appropinquant. Scūta et galeās eōrum per tenebrās videō. Castra nostra expugnāre cupiunt, sed arma parāta habēmus. Nōn solum prō patriā sed etiam prō vitā pugnābimus, et nōn facile superābimur. Dux noster cum multis militibus mox aderit, et hī nōs juvābunt. Alii militēs nunc castra ā tergō mūniunt, et ea pars mox tūta erit.

2. Sonus multōrum pedum auditur. Sed castra mūniuntur, et militēs Rōmānī parātī sunt. Militēs sciunt numerum hostium esse magnum.

3. Hostēs sonum pedum nostrōrum audiunt. Scūta et galeās nostrās per tenebrās vident. Castra eōrum expugnāre cupimus, sed arma parāta habent, et alii militēs cum duce bonō veniunt.

273.

VOCABULARY

audiō, -ire, -ivī, -itum, hear	sciō, scīre, scivī, scītum, know
mūniō, -ire, -ivī, -itum, fortify	sonus, -i, m., sound
nōn solum . . sed etiam, not only . . but also	tenebrae, -ārum, f., pl., darkness
pēs, pedis, m., foot	veniō, -ire, vēnī, ventum, come

EXERCISES FOR WRITING

274. Translate into Latin: 1. We fortify the camp, and we prepare arms. 2. Loud (great) shouts are heard in the forest. 3. The sound of battle is heard in the streets. 4. Your brother comes alone from the house. 5. We come from a city of your allies.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN

275. 1. What is an *auditorium*? 2. Give an adjective which is derived from *audiō*. 3. What are *munitions*? 4. What is a *pedestal*? Give another word from *pēs*. 5. What is the original meaning of *science*? 6. What is a *sonorous* voice?

SUGGESTED DRILL

1. Conjugate *mūniō* and *cupiō* in the present indicative, active and passive. 2. Give the Latin for the following: *he comes, he has come; he is heard, he is taken; to come, to take; we come, we have come, we take.*



THEATER OF POMPEII

LESSON XLIII

IMPERFECT OF THE THIRD AND FOURTH CONJUGATIONS

276. The tense sign of the imperfect indicative in the third and fourth conjugations is *-bā-*, as in the first and second conjugations. The imperfect indicative of *dūcō* is formed exactly like the same tense of *moneō*. Verbs of the fourth conjugation have *-iē-* before the tense sign.

dūcēbam, I was leading
dūcēbar, I was being led

audiēbam, I was hearing
audiēbar, I was being heard

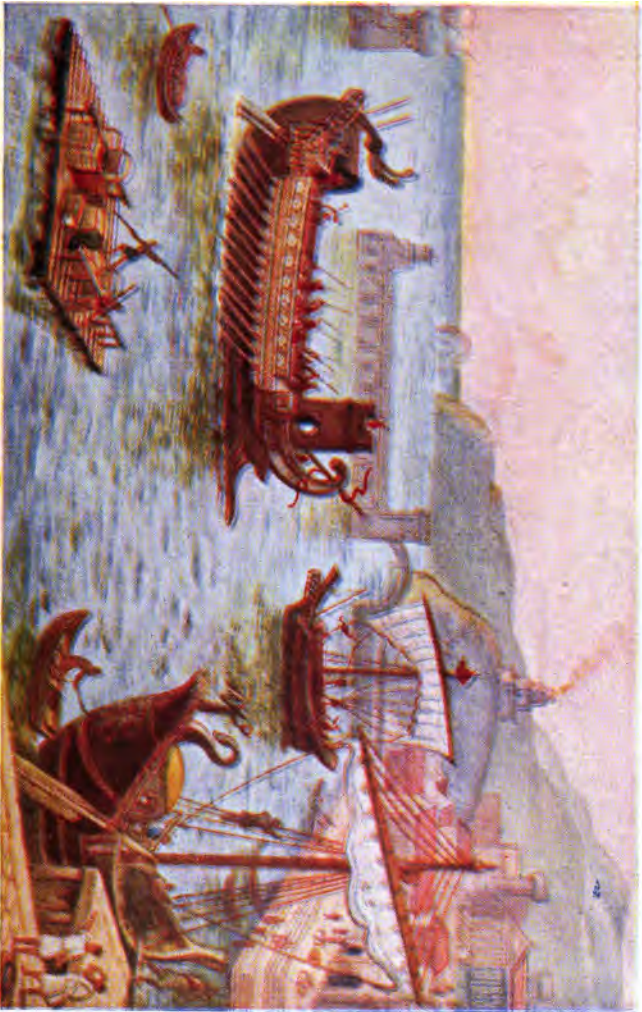
ACTIVE	PASSIVE	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
<i>Singular</i>			
<i>dūcēbam</i>	<i>dūcēbar</i>	<i>audiēbam</i>	<i>audiēbar</i>
<i>dūcēbās</i>	<i>dūcēbāris</i>	<i>audiēbās</i>	<i>audiēbāris</i>
<i>dūcēbat</i>	<i>dūcēbātur</i>	<i>audiēbat</i>	<i>audiēbātur</i>
<i>Plural</i>			
<i>dūcēbāmus</i>	<i>dūcēbāmur</i>	<i>audiēbāmus</i>	<i>audiēbāmur</i>
<i>dūcēbātis</i>	<i>dūcēbāminī</i>	<i>audiēbātis</i>	<i>audiēbāminī</i>
<i>dūcēbant</i>	<i>dūcēbantur</i>	<i>audiēbant</i>	<i>audiēbantur</i>

a. The imperfect of *capiō* and other *-iō* verbs of the third conjugation is exactly like the imperfect of the fourth conjugation: *capiēbam, capiēbās, etc.*

READING EXERCISE

277. 1. In *rīpā flūminis jacēbam et aquam spectābam*. Flūmen celeriter fluēbat. Parvus frāter meus nōn longē ā *rīpā* in grāmine dormiēbat. Māter mea et sorōrēs sub arbore cēnam parābant.

2. In *rīpā flūminis jaceō et aquam spectō*. Flūmen celeriter fluit. Parvus frāter meus nōn longē ā *rīpā* in grāmine dormit. Māter mea et sorōrēs sub arbore parant cēnam. Cēna mox



A ROMAN HARBOR

parāta erit, et māter mea mē vocābit. Tum frātre[m] ex somnō excitābō, et ad cēnam properābimus.

3. Frāter meus in rīpā flūminis jacēbat et aquam spectābat. Aqua celeriter fluēbat. Nōn longē ā rīpā in grāmine dormiēbam. Cēna ā māt[er]e nostrā et sorōribus nostris sub arbore parābātur.

278.

VOCABULARY

arbor, arboris, F., tree	jaceō, -ēre, -uī, lie
celeriter, <i>adv.</i> , swiftly	somnus, -ī, M., sleep
dormiō, -ire, -ivī, -itum, sleep	sub, <i>prep.</i> with acc. or abl.,
fluō, -ere, flūxī, flow	under
grāmen, grāminis, N., grass	

a. When used in expressions which denote motion sub takes the accusative; when used in expressions which denote rest or existence it takes the ablative.

EXERCISES FOR WRITING

279. 1. In rīpā flūminis puer dormiēba—. 2. Soni ex silvā audiēba—. 3. Rōmāni castra sua mūrō mūniēba—. 4. Patriam nostram armis dēfendēbā—(*subject "we"*). 5. Centuriō legiōnem in proeliō dūcēba—. 6. Etrūsci cum Rōmānis bellum gerēba—.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN

280. 1. What is meant by *arboreal* animals? 2. What is a *dormant* condition? 3. Give a noun which is derived from *dormiō*. 4. What is the relation in meaning between *fluid* and *fluō*? 5. What is the literal meaning of *subscribe*?

SUGGESTED DRILL

1. Conjugate *spectō*, *jaceō*, *fluō*, and *veniō* in the imperfect indicative, active voice. 2. Conjugate *vocō*, *jubeō*, *cupiō*, and *mūniō* in the imperfect indicative, passive voice. 3. Decline *arbor* and *grāmen*.

LESSON XLIV

THE REFLEXIVE PRONOUN

USE OF THE REFLEXIVE

281. . In the sentence *He defends himself* the object, *himself*, denotes the same person as the subject of the sentence. A pronoun which is thus used is called a *reflexive pronoun*. A reflexive pronoun is used in the genitive, dative, accusative, or ablative case to denote the same person as the subject of the sentence in which it stands.

REFLEXIVES OF THE THIRD PERSON

282. The reflexive pronoun meaning *himself, herself, itself, or themselves* is as follows:

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
GEN.	suī	suī
DAT.	sibi	sibi
ACC.	sē or sēsē	sē or sēsē
ABL.	sē or sēsē	sē or sēsē

a. The reflexives for *myself, yourself (yourselves), ourselves*, are the same as the words meaning *me, you, us*, in the different cases given above. **Mē nōn laudō**, *I do not praise myself*; **Tē nōn laudās**, *you do not praise yourself*. It is possible to tell from the general sense of the sentence whether one of these forms is to be translated as a reflexive or as a personal pronoun (*me, you, etc.*)

READING EXERCISE

283. 1. Militēs Rōmānī fortiter sē dēfendunt, sed hostēs eōs premunt. Nisi auxilium dabitur, mox hostēs eōs superābunt. Militēs putant sē in magnō periculō esse. Sed cōsul periculum videt, et duās aliās legiōnēs mittit. Cōsul dux bonus est, neque officium suum umquam negligit.

2. Militēs Rōmānī fortiter sē dēfendēbant, sed hostēs eōs premēbant. Cōsul dux bonus erat, neque officium negligēbat. Militēs periculum vidēbant, sed putābant sē tūtōs esse quod duae aliae legiōnēs veniēbant.

3. Numerus noster nōn est magnus, sed fortiter nōs dēfendimus. Putāmus nōs tūtōs esse, quod ducem bonum habēmus.

284.

VOCABULARY

cōsul, cōsulis, m., consul	premō, -ere, pressī, pressum,
neglegō, -ere, negligēxi, negligētum, neglect	press, press hard
nisi, conj., unless	putō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, think
numerus, -ī, m., number	suī, of himself, herself, itself,
officium, -ī, n., duty	themselves
	umquam, adv., ever

EXERCISES FOR WRITING

285. Translate into Latin: 1. Our allies were defending themselves, but they were demanding our aid. 2. My friend thinks himself to be in danger. 3. The leader of the enemy kills himself. 4. The boy wounds himself with a sword. 5. The boy defends himself bravely, but he is in great danger.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN

286. 1. What is a *consul*, as a modern government official? What was the nature of the duties of a Roman consul? 2. Give an adjective derived from the past participle of *neglegō*. 3. What is a *numeral*? 4. What is the meaning of the phrase *ex officio*.¹

SUGGESTED DRILL

1. Write three English sentences, illustrating the use of the reflexive in the first, second, and third persons (one in each sentence). 2. Conjugate *premō* in the perfect indicative, active and passive. 3. Decline together the words for *this duty*.

¹ This phrase when used in English is pronounced *ex offishio*.

FIFTH REVIEW LESSON

287. VOCABULARY REVIEW, LESSONS XXXVI-XLIV

agmen, agminis	tenebrae; -ārum	jaceō, -ēre
aqua, -ae	vāllum, -ī	jaciō, -ere
arbor, arboris	vigil, vigilis	mittō, -ere
centuriō, -ōnis		mūniō, -īre
clāmor, clāmōris	alius, -a, -ud	neglegō, -ere
comes, comitis	idōneus, -a, -um	pōnō, -ere
cōnsul, cōnsulis	inīquus, -a, -um	premō, -ere
fīnis, fīnis	longus, -a, -um	prōcēdō, -ere
grāmen, grāminis	ulterior	prōspectō, -āre
hasta, -ae	duo	putō, -āre
imperātor, -ōris	suī	sciō, -īre
iter, itineris		tegō, -ere
legiō, -ōnis	appellō, -āre	veniō, -īre
moenia, -ium	audiō, -īre	vincō, -ere
mōns, montis	capiō, -ere	
nōmen, nōminis	cupiō, -ere	celeriter
numerus, -ī	dēfendō, -ere	graviter
nūntius, -ī	dormiō, -īre	procul
officiū, -ī	dūcō, -ere	umquam
pars, partis	excipiō, -ere	
pēs, pedis	expellō, -ere	nisi
porta, -ae	fluō, -ere	
somnus, -ī	gerō, -ere	circum
sōnus, -ī	interficiō, -ere	sub

WORD STUDY—ADDITIONAL PREFIXES

288. The prepositions **ab** (*from*), **ad** (*to, toward*), **circum** (*around*), **trāns** (*across*), and some others have about the same meaning when used as prefixes as when used independently. Thus, **trānsportō** means *carry across* or *convey across*. Some prefixes, however, take on slightly different meanings from those which they commonly have as separate words.

THE PREFIX COM-

289. The preposition **cum** (*with*) appears as a prefix in the form **com-** (by assimilation **con-**, **col-**, **cor-**, **co-**). Its most frequent meaning as a prefix is *together*. Thus **conveniō** means *come together*. Sometimes the force of the prefix almost entirely disappears, leaving the word which it was used to form with almost the same meaning as the original word to which it was added. The word **comparō**, *prepare*, differs very little in meaning from the simple verb **parō**, to which **com-** was added. Occasionally the meaning of the original word is emphasized by the prefix. The English word *corrupt* is from a Latin word in which **com-** (becoming **cor-**) thus serves to emphasize the meaning of the original word.

THE PREPOSITION IN AS A PREFIX

290. The preposition **in** (*in, on*) (sometimes becoming by assimilation **il-**, **im-**, **ir-**) appears in many words. Examples of its use are **indūcō**, **impōnō**. The English words *illuminate*, *illusion*, *illustrate*, *illustrious* have *ill-* at the beginning because the prefix **in** was joined to a word beginning with *l*, and *ll* resulted from the assimilation of *n* before *l*.

THE INSEPARABLE PREFIX IN-

291. There is also an inseparable prefix **in-**, meaning *not*, which is an entirely different word from the preposition given above. It is found in many adjectives, such as **immortālis** (*not mortal*), **impotēns** (*not powerful*), **inimicus** (*not friendly*). Its use in English words is illustrated by *incomplete*, *illegal*, *impossible*, *irregular*. This prefix is used in some English words which have not come directly from Latin.

EXERCISE

Look up the words beginning with *in* on one or two pages of your English dictionary, and decide which are formed with the preposition **in** and which with the inseparable prefix **in-**.

LESSON XLV

THIRD AND FOURTH CONJUGATIONS (Continued)

THE FUTURE INDICATIVE OF THE THIRD AND FOURTH CONJUGATIONS

292. Verbs of the third and fourth conjugation are conjugated as follows in the future:

ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
<i>Singular</i>		<i>Singular</i>	
dūcam, <i>I shall lead</i>		dūcar, <i>I shall be led</i>	
dūcēs, <i>you will lead</i>		dūcēris, <i>you will be led</i>	
dūcet, <i>he will lead</i>		dūcētur, <i>he will be led</i>	
<i>Plural</i>		<i>Plural</i>	
dūcēmus, <i>we shall lead</i>		dūcēmur, <i>we shall be led</i>	
dūcētis, <i>you will lead</i>		dūcēmini, <i>you will be led</i>	
dūcent, <i>they will lead</i>		dūcentur, <i>they will be led</i>	
ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
capiam	capiēmus	capiar	capiēmur
capiēs	capiētis	capiēris	capiēmini
capiet	capient	capiētur	capientur
ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
audiam	audiēmus	audiar	audiēmur
audiēs	audiētis	audiēris	audiēmini
audiet	audient	audiētur	audientur

TENSE SIGN OF THE FUTURE

293. We have seen that in the first and second conjugations the tense sign of the future is *-bi-*. In the third and fourth conjugations the future tense sign is *-ē-*, which is replaced by *-a-* in the first person singular. The *ē* becomes short before the personal endings *-t*, *-nt*, and *-ntur*.

PRESENT INFINITIVES OF THE FOUR CONJUGATIONS

294.	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
I.	portāre, <i>to carry</i>	portārī, <i>to be carried</i>
II.	monēre, <i>to warn</i>	monērī, <i>to be warned</i>
III.	dūcere, <i>to lead</i> capere, <i>to take</i>	dūcī, <i>to be led</i> capī, <i>to be taken</i>
IV.	audīre, <i>to hear</i>	audīrī, <i>to be heard</i>

a. In the first, second, and fourth conjugations the final *e* of the active endings (*-āre*, *-ēre*, *-ire*) is replaced by *i* in the passive, while in the third conjugation, the entire ending (*-ere*) is replaced by *-i*.

READING EXERCISE: LOCUS CASTRORUM

295. Castra nostra nōn longē ab illō monte pōnēmus. Castra vāllō mūniēmus, quod hostēs nōn longē absunt. Castella erunt, et vigilēs ex castellis spectābunt. Arma parāta habēbimus, et sī hostēs ad castra venient, eōs repellēmus. Rēx hostium cōpiās suās dūcit, et magnum numerum sociōrum habet. Hī sociī sunt barbarī. Explōrātōrēs nostrī in silvā latent et iter hostium spectant. Inter castra nostra et hostēs est flūmen altum, et hostēs nūllās nāvēs habent. Sed nōn longē ab hōc locō est pōns sublicius in flūmine. Militēs nostrī hunc pontem fēcērunt, sed postea ex eō locō repulsi sunt, et hostēs nunc ad rīpam nostram appropinquant.

296. VOCABULARY

castellum, <i>-ī, n.</i> , fort, redoubt	pōns, pontis, <i>-ium, m.</i> , bridge
explōrātor, <i>-ōris, m.</i> , scout	postea, <i>adv.</i> , afterwards
faciō, <i>-ere, fēcī, factum</i> , make, do	repellō, <i>-ere, reppulī, repulsum</i> , drive back, repel
lateō, <i>-ēre, -uī</i> , lurk, be concealed	sublicius, <i>-a, -um</i> , resting on piles; pōns sublicius, a pile bridge
nāvis, nāvis, <i>-ium, f.</i> , ship, boat	

EXERCISES FOR WRITING

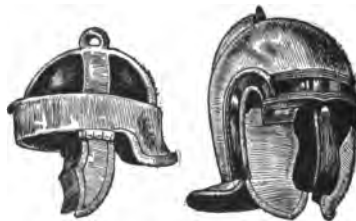
297. 1. Explōrātōrēs cōpiās nostrās per silvam dūc— (*will lead*). 2. Multī militēs in proeliō interfici— (*will be killed*). 3. Sonum proeliī ex hōc locō audi— (*we shall hear*). 4. Nūntius ad oppidum statim mittē—. 5. Legiō castra fortiter dēfend— (*will defend*), et hostēs repell— (*will be driven back*). 6. Cōnsul periculum vidē— (*will see*), sed officium suum nōn negleg— (*will not neglect*).

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN

298. 1. What is a *castle*? What do you suppose was originally the chief characteristic of such a building? 2. What is *latent* heat? 3. Give an adjective and a verb which are derived from *nāvis*. 4. What is the difference between the meaning of *repellent* and *repulsive*?

SUGGESTED DRILL

1. Give the third person singular, active voice, of the verbs *habēō*, *faciō*, and *audiō* in the present, imperfect, and future. 2. Give the third person plural, passive voice, of the verbs *laudō*, *dūcō*, *cupiō*, and *mūniō*, in the present, imperfect, and future. 3. Give the present passive infinitives, with their meanings, of *laudō*, *moveō*, *mittō*, *mūniō*.



ROMAN HELMETS

LESSON XLVI

RELATIVE PRONOUN

FORMS OF THE RELATIVE PRONOUN

299. The forms of the Latin relative pronoun, meaning *who, which, that, or what* are as follows:

	<i>Singular</i>			<i>Plural</i>		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
NOM.	quī	quae	quod	quī	quae	quae
GEN.	cujus	cujus	cujus	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
DAT.	cui	cui	cui	quibus	quibus	quibus
ACC.	quem	quam	quod	quōs	quās	quae
ABL.	quō	quā	quō	quibus	quibus	quibus

a. The genitives *cujus, quōrum, quārum* are translated *whose, of whom, or of which*, as the sense requires.

USE OF THE RELATIVE PRONOUN

300. The relative pronoun is used to connect a subordinate clause to some noun or pronoun in the main clause, while the interrogative pronoun, also translated by *who, which, or what*, introduces a question. In the sentence *The man who lives in that house is my uncle*, the clause *who lives in that house* is connected with *man* by *who*; in this sentence, therefore, *who* is a relative pronoun.

AGREEMENT OF THE RELATIVE PRONOUN

301. The relative pronoun agrees with its antecedent in gender, number, and person, but its case depends on its use in its own clause.

Homō quem vidēs amicus meus est, the man whom you see is my friend.

READING EXERCISE: *URBS RŌMA*

302. Rōma est magna urbs Italiae. Flūmen Tiberis urbem in duās partēs dīvidit. Antīquitas urbs tōta erat in ūnā rīpā flūminis, et trāns flūmen erant agrī et tēcta agricolārum. Sed nunc aedificia in utrisque partibus vidēmus. Intrā mūrōs sunt septem collēs. Ōlim Rōma erat parvum oppidum, et ūnum collem habēbat. Is collis, in quō prīma urbs erat, nōmen Palātium habet. In Palātiō erant tēcta in quibus rēgēs et multī virī clārī habitābant.

Magna urbs quam vidēs est Rōma. Eī quī in eā urbe habitant sunt Rōmānī. Flūmen quod urbem in duās partēs dīvidit est Tiberis. Collis in quō rēgēs et virī clārī tēcta habēbant est Palātium. Hominēs quōrum agrī et casae antīquitas trāns flūmen erant interdum cum Rōmānis bellum gerēbant. Ille rēx cuius militēs primī Rōmam cēpērunt erat barbarus. Sed postea barbarī superātī sunt ā Rōmānis.

303.

VOCABULARY

antīquitas, <i>adv.</i> , long ago, in former times	quī, quae, quod, who, which, that
dīvidō, -ere, dīvisī, dīvisum, divide	septem, seven
intrā, <i>prep. with acc.</i> , within	Tiberis, Tiberis, <i>m.</i> , the Tiber (river)
Palātium, -ī, <i>n.</i> , the Palatine Hill	ūnus, -a, -um, one
prīmus, -ā, -um, first	uterque, utraque, utrumque, each (of two)

a. The genitive and dative of *ūnus* and *uterque* are not formed in accordance with the regular declension of adjectives. They do not appear in the exercises of this book.

EXERCISES FOR WRITING

304. Give the form of the Latin relative pronoun for the italicized words in the following exercise, then translate

the sentences into Latin: 1. That city *which* you see is Rome. 2. The river *which* divides it into two parts is the Tiber. 3. The town *to which* Romulus gave a name was small. 4. The man *whose* house you see is my brother. 5. The messengers *whom* the general sent have been captured.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN

305. 1. What is meant by *antiquity*? 2. Give three English derivatives from the participial stem of *dīvidō*. 3. What are *intra-mural* athletics? 4. Find from a dictionary the derivation of *palace*. 5. What is the meaning of *quorum* as an English word?

SUGGESTED DRILL

1. Give the Latin for the following phrases, putting the nouns in the nominative: *the boy who, the boy whom, the girl who, the girl whom, the gift which; the soldiers whom, the soldiers of whom, the cities of which; the town in which, the towns in which, the towns which.*

LESSON XLVII

THIRD DECLENSION ADJECTIVES

THIRD DECLENSION ADJECTIVES OF TWO ENDINGS

306. We have previously seen that many adjectives are declined like nouns of the first and second declensions. There is also a large group of adjectives which are declined like nouns of the third declension. It is, of course, to be understood that an adjective is not necessarily of the same declension as the noun which it modifies.

There are three classes of third declension adjectives. Those with two endings in the nominative singular are declined as follows:

	<i>Singular</i>		<i>Plural</i>	
	<i>Masc. and Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc. and Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
NOM.	omnis	omne	omnēs	omnia
GEN.	omnis	omnis	omnium	omnium
DAT.	omnī	omnī	omnibus	omnibus
ACC.	omnem	omne	omnis, -ēs	omnia
ABL.	omnī	omnī	omnibus	omnibus

a. In the masculine and feminine these adjectives are declined like **collis**, except that the ablative singular ends in **-ī**. The neuter is declined like **insigne**.

THIRD DECLENSION ADJECTIVES WITH THREE ENDINGS

307.

Singular

	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>
NOM.	ācer	ācris	ācre
GEN.	ācris	ācris	ācris
DAT.	ācrī	ācrī	ācrī
ACC.	ācrem	ācrem	ācre
ABL.	ācrī	ācrī	ācrī

Plural

NOM.	ācrēs	ācrēs	ācria
GEN.	ācrium	ācrium	ācrium
DAT.	ācribus	ācribus	ācribus
ACC.	ācris, -ēs	ācris, -ēs	ācria
ABL.	ācribus	ācribus	ācribus

a. There are not many adjectives of this class. They differ from those of two endings only in the nominative singular.

READING EXERCISE

308. 1. Hī barbarī sunt ācrēs, sed nōn militēs bonī sunt, quod imperāta non faciunt. Miles bonus nōn solum fortis est, sed etiam imperāta facit. Victōria facilis erit, quod militēs nostrī ducem bonum habent, cujus imperāta facient.

2. Omnēs qui bene labōrant praemia accipient. Pecūnia eis dabitur, et laudābuntur. Eī qui male labōrant nūlla praemia accipient, neque laudābuntur.

3. Frāter meus mox in Americam ex Eurōpā perveniet. Quandō frātrēs tuī pervenient?

Frātrēs mei jam in Americā sunt.

309.

VOCABULARY

accipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptum,	jam, <i>adv.</i> , now, already
accept, receive	omnis, -e, all
ācer, ācris, ācre, fierce, eager	perveniō, -venire, -vēnī,
facilis, -e, easy	-ventum, arrive
fortis, -e, brave	quandō, <i>adv.</i> , when
imperātum, -ī, N., command	victōria, -ae, F., victory

EXERCISES FOR WRITING

310. Translate the following sentences into Latin: 1. The brave lieutenant will lead the legion to the enemy's camp. 2. All the boys are working in the fields today. 3. Those victories were not easy. 4. My brother, who came from Europe, gave me a reward. 5. The book which you have is mine.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN

311. 1. Give a noun derived from *facilis*. 2. What is meant by *fortitude*? 3. Give the meanings of *omnipotent*, *omniscient*, and *omnipresent*. 4. Complete the following formula: *victory* : *victōria* :: *misery* : *x*.

SUGGESTED DRILL

1. Decline together *légatus fortis*. 2. Decline together *victōria facilis*. 3. Give the Latin for the following, putting the nouns in the nominative: *the leader whom, the leader whose, the leaders whose; the consul by whom, the consuls by whom, the consul to whom (as indirect object); the ship in which, the ships in which, the ship from which*.

LESSON XLVIII

THIRD DECLENSION ADJECTIVES OF ONE ENDING

312. Some adjectives of the third declension have the same form in the nominative singular for all genders.

fēlix, fortunate

potēns, powerful

Singular

	<i>Masc. and Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc. and Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
NOM.	fēlix	fēlix	potēns	potēns
GEN.	fēlicis	fēlicis	potentis	potentis
DAT.	fēlicī	fēlicī	potentī	potentī
ACC.	fēlicem	fēlix	potentem	potēns
ABL.	fēlicī	fēlicī	potentī, -e	potentī, -e

Plural

NOM.	fēlicēs	fēlicia	potentēs	potentia
GEN.	fēlicium	fēlicium	potentium	potentium
DAT.	fēlicibus	fēlicibus	potentibus	potentibus
ACC.	fēlicīs, -ēs	fēlicia	potentīs, -ēs	potentia
ABL.	fēlicibus	fēlicibus	potentibus	potentibus

a. The neuter is given separately because it differs from the masculine and feminine in the accusative singular and in the nominative and accusative plural.

READING EXERCISE

313. Is homō erat rēx potēns. Nunc exul est, et paucōs amīcōs habet. Longē ā patriā suā habitat. Cīvēs eum in patriā esse nōn sinunt, et filii ejus in vincula coniecti sunt. Rēx nōn erat sapiēns, et cīvēs sunt fēlicēs quod exul est. Comitēs ejus eum rēgem appellat, sed rēx sine potentiā est.

Multi eōrum quī olim rēgēs in Eurōpā erant nunc sunt exulēs. At in patriā nostrā fuit nullus rēx. In hāc terrā

populus regit. Gentēs Americae fēlicēs sunt quod rēgēs neque habent neque dēsiderant.

314.

VOCABULARY

at, <i>conj.</i> , but	potentia, -ae, F., power
conjiō, -jicere, -jēcī, -jectum, throw	regō, -ere, rēxī, rēctum, rule
exul, exulis, M., exile	sapiēns, <i>gen.</i> , sapientis, wise
fēlix, <i>gen.</i> fēlicis, happy	sinō, -ere, sīvī, situm, allow
potēns, <i>gen.</i> potentis, powerful	vinculum, -ī, N., chain

EXERCISES FOR WRITING

315. Translate the following sentences into Latin: 1. Your friend is wise, and he gives you good advice (cōnsilium). 2. We have powerful allies, who will give us help. 3. We are happy because we have many friends. 4. Wise men did not expect an easy victory in that war. 5. The consul is the friend of all the citizens who love their (native) country. 6. The boy was brave, but he was not strong.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN

316. 1. Find from a dictionary the source of *conjecture*. 2. What is meant by *felicity*? 3. What is a *potent* argument? 4. What is a *regent*?

SUGGESTED DRILL

1. Decline together terra fēlix. 2. Decline together fēmina sapiēns. 3. Give the ablative singular of the following adjectives in all genders: bonus, miser, fortis, omnis. 4. Rewrite the first two sentences of section 313, changing the subjects to the plural.

LESSON XLIX

FOURTH DECLENSION OF NOUNS

317. In the fourth declension the genitive singular ends in **-ūs**. The nominative singular ends in **-us** for the masculine and feminine and in **-ū** for the neuter. Most nouns ending in **-us** are masculine.

exercitus, m., army

cornū, n., horn

Singular

		<i>Endings</i>			<i>Endings</i>
NOM.	exercitus	-us	NOM.	cornū	-ū
GEN.	exercitūs	-ūs	GEN.	cornūs	-ūs
DAT.	exercitui, -ū	-ui, -ū	DAT.	cornū	-ū
ACC.	exercitum	-um	ACC.	cornū	-ū
ABL.	exercitū	-ū	ABL.	cornū	-ū

Plural

NOM.	exercitūs	-ūs	NOM.	cornua	-ua
GEN.	exercituum	-uum	GEN.	cornuum	-uum
DAT.	exercitibus	-ibus	DAT.	cornibus	-ibus
ACC.	exercitūs	-ūs	ACC.	cornua	-ua
ABL.	exercitibus	-ibus	ABL.	cornibus	-ibus

a. The dative and ablative plurals of a few masculine and feminine nouns end in **-ubus**.

READING EXERCISE: *RŌMA DĒFENDITUR*

318. Rēx quī ex urbe expulsus est cum exercitū hostium hūc venit (*is coming*). Urbem capere et multōs occidere cupit. Multōs in vincula conijcere etiam cupit. Impetum facere nunc parat. Nōbilēs quī eum ex urbe expulērunt periculum suum magnum esse sciunt, sed nōn ignāvī sunt, et sē dēfendere parant. Nūntiī in omnēs partēs missī sunt, et

vigilēs in mūrō sunt. Rēx cum sociis suis nunc in cōnspectū est. Hī mox usque ad ripam ulteriōrem flūminis venient. Omnēs cīvēs cum armis convenire incipiunt. Cōsulēs adsunt, et omnēs prō patriā pugnāre parātī sunt. Fortis Horātius inter cīvēs pugnat. Postea dē forti Horātiō audiēmus.

319.

VOCABULARY

cōspectus, -ūs, m., sight	nōbilis, -e, noble; m. plur., the nobles
conveniō, -venire, -vēnī, -ventum, assemble	occidō, -cidere, -cidī, -cisum, kill
exercitus, -ūs, m., army	usque, adv., all the way, as far as
Horātius, -ī, m., Horatius	
impetus, -ūs, m., attack	
incipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptum, begin	

EXERCISES FOR WRITING

320. Translate the following sentences into Latin: 1. The consul was the leader of the army which captured the city. 2. The centurion was killed in sight of the legion. 3. The barbarians made many attacks on our camp, but they were repulsed. 4. Our (native) country has always been safe without large armies. 5. But our citizens ought to be prepared to defend their (native) country.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN

321. 1. What is a *convention*? 2. What is the meaning of *impetus* as an English word? 3. What is the *incipient* stage of a fever? 4. What is the meaning of *inception*?

SUGGESTED DRILL

1. Decline together *exercitus noster*. 2. Decline together *cornū longum*. 3. Give the ablative singular of *mūrus*, *cōnspectus*, *flūmen*, *insigne*. 4. Write the third person singular of *occidō*, active and passive, in all the tenses which have been learned.

LESSON L

CONJUGATION OF *EŌ* AND ITS COMPOUNDSPRESENT SYSTEM OF *EŌ*

322. The irregular verb *eō, go*, is conjugated in the present system in the indicative as follows:

PRESENT	IMPERFECT	FUTURE
<i>Singular</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Singular</i>
eō	ībam	ībō
īs	ībās	ībīs
it	ībat	ībit
<i>Plural</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Plural</i>
īmus	ībāmus	ībimus
ītis	ībātis	ībītis
eunt	ībant	ībunt

a. The principal parts are *eō, ire, īī* or *īvī, itum*. The perfect is formed as in regular verbs: *īī (īvī)*, etc. The second person of the perfect is *īstī* in the singular and *īstis* in the plural. The third person singular is *īit*.

COMPOUNDS OF *EŌ*

323. There are many compounds of *eō*, such as *exeō, go out, redeō, go back, trānseō, go across*. They are conjugated like *eō*, with the syllable *ex-*, *red-*, *trāns-*, etc., prefixed. Thus, *exeō, exīs, exit*, etc.

READING EXERCISE

324. 1. Puer sērō ad tēctum redībat, et sōlus per silvam ibat. In omnēs partēs spectābat, quod periculum timēbat. Erat nūllum periculum in silvā, sed puer erat parvus, et nōn saepe longē ā tēctō ibat sine patre aut mātrem aut frātribus. Tandem lūcem vidit, et currere coepit. Lūx in fenestrā erat, et

māter puerum expectābat. Māter laeta erat quod puer tūtus redibat.

2. Cōpiae Rōmānōrum iter vertērunt, et nunc flūmen trāseunt quod inter agrōs sociōrum suōrum et hostēs fluit. Sed tamen pauci militēs in hōc locō relicti sunt, quī oppida sociōrum dēfendunt. Post proelium tōtus exercitus hūc redibit.

325.

VOCABULARY

coepī, coepisse, began	sērō, <i>adv.</i> , late, too late
currō, -ere, cucurri, cursum, run	tamen, <i>adv.</i> , still, nevertheless
eō, ire, ii (ivī), itum, go	tandem, <i>adv.</i> , at length
redeō, -ire, -ii -itum, return	trāseō, -ire, -ii, -itum, cross
relinquō, -linquere, -liqūi, -lictum, leave	vertō, -ere, verti, versum, turn

a. The verb *coepī* is commonly used instead of the perfect of *incipiō*.

EXERCISES FOR WRITING

326. Translate the following sentences into Latin: 1. I go because my (native) country calls me. 2. We have turned our course (march), and we shall cross the river. 3. All the soldiers who have returned are now in camp. 4. We were going through the forest in the evening with your father. 5. The small boy began to run, because he was afraid (he feared). 6. A few will cross the river which is behind the camp.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN

327.1. What connection in meaning can you see between *currō* and the noun *current* (i. e. the *current* of the river)? 2. What is the meaning of *relinquish*? 3. Find from a dictionary the derivation of *relic*. 4. What is a *tandem* team? 5. What is meant by goods in *transit*? 6. What is a new *version* of a story?

SUGGESTED DRILL

1. Conjugate *veniō* and *exeō* in the future.
2. Give the third person singular of *sedeō* in the present, imperfect, future, and perfect tenses.
3. Rewrite the last two sentences of 1, section 324, changing the verbs to the future tense.
4. Name the tense of each verb found in paragraph 2 of section 324.

LESSON LI

EXPRESSIONS OF TIME

THE ABLATIVE OF TIME AT WHICH

328. The time at which or within which an act takes place is regularly expressed in Latin by a noun or pronoun in the ablative case without a preposition.

Eō annō pater meus tēctum novum aedificāvit, my father built a new house that year.

a. Commonly these expressions of time have the preposition *in* or *on* or *at* in English: *in that year*; *on the same day*; *at the appointed hour*.

THE ACCUSATIVE OF DURATION OF TIME

329. In English we sometimes use a noun without a preposition to tell how long an act or a situation continues. Thus, *We stayed in the country three days*. We may also say *We stayed in the country for three days*. The expressions *three days* in the first sentence, and *for three days* in the second mean exactly the same thing. In Latin a word which is thus used to denote duration of time is put in the accusative without a preposition. *Multās hōrās in insulā mānsī, I remained on the island many hours* (or *for many hours*).

a. The ablative of time answers the question *When?* The accusative of duration answers the question *How long?*

READING EXERCISE: *VIGILIAE CASTRORUM*

330. Apud Rōmānōs in bellō nox in quattuor vigiliās dividēbātur. Duae vigiliae ante mediam noctem erant et duae post mediam noctem. Primā vigiliā militēs, qui vigilēs appellābantur, circum vāllum castrōrum dispōnēbantur. Hī in suis locis usque ad finem primae vigiliae manēbant, tum ad tabernācula discēdēbant, et aliī vigilēs succēdēbant. Ita castra tōtam noctem ā vigilibus custōdiēbantur. Primā lūce militēs ē somnō excitābantur. Hostēs nōn facile castra Rōmāna nocte expugnābant, quae nullō tempore erant sine vigilibus. Barbarī castra sua ita nōn custōdiēbant, et castra eōrum interdum ab hostibus noctū oppugnāta sunt et capta (sunt).

331.

VOCABULARY

apud, <i>prep. with acc.</i> , among,	quattuor, four
with	succēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -ces-
custōdiō, -ire, -ivī, -itum,	sum, succeed, take the
guard	place of
discēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -ces-	tempus, temporis, N., time
sum, withdraw, go away	vigilia, -ae, F., watch
dispōnō, -pōnere, -posuī, -posi-	
tum, arrange, station	

EXERCISES FOR WRITING

332. Translate the following sentences into Latin: 1. In the first watch the enemy made an attack on the redoubt. 2. Your sister remained in Europe two years. 3. At daybreak we returned to the town with the army. 4. We walked all night, and we are tired.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN

333. 1. What is a *temporary* appointment? 2. What is a *custodian*? Find another noun which is derived from

custōdiō. 3. What two meanings, apparently very different, does the English word *succeed* have? Give a noun which is derived from the past participle of **succēdō.** 4. What is the meaning of the English word *vigil*?

SUGGESTED DRILL

1. Point out the ablatives and the accusatives in section **330** which express ideas of time. 2. Write an English sentence containing an expression of time at which, and a sentence containing an expression of duration of time.



VIEW OF MODERN ROME FROM THE CAPITOLINE HILL

SIXTH REVIEW LESSON

334. VOCABULARY REVIEW, LESSONS XLV-LI

castellum, -i	conveniō, -īre
cōspectus, -ūs	currō, -ere
exercitus, -ūs	custōdiō, -īre
explōrātor, -ōris	discēdō, -ere
exul, exulis	dispōnō, -ere
imperātum, -ī	dīvidō, -ere
impetus, -ūs	eō, īre
nāvis, nāvis	faciō, -ere
pōns, pontis	incipiō, -ere
potentia, -ae	lateō, -ēre
tempus, temporis	occidō, -ere
victōria, -ae	perveniō, -īre
vigilia, -ae	redeō, -īre
vinculum, -ī	regō, -ere
ācer, ācris, ācre	relinquō, -ere
facilis, -e	repellō, -ere
fēlix, <i>gen.</i> fēlicis	sinō, -ere
fortis, -e	succēdō, -ere
nōbilis, -e	trānseō, -īre
omnis, -e	vertō, -ere
potēns, <i>gen.</i> potentis	antīquitus
prīmus, -a, -um	jam
sapiēns, <i>gen.</i> sapientis	postea
sublicius, -a, -um	quandō
quattuor	sērō
septem	tamen
quī, quae, quod	tandem
ūnus, -a, -um	usque
uterque, -traque, -trumque	apud
accipiō, -ere	intrā
coepī	at
conjiciō, -ere	

WORD STUDY: LATIN SUFFIXES

335. A word element consisting of one or more letters or syllables joined to the end of a word is called a suffix.

It is usually difficult to give exact meanings to Latin suffixes. Often we can only say that they are used in forming certain classes of words. They differ from prefixes in that they are not usually added to whole words to form new ones. Instead, words with which suffixes are employed are usually altered by the loss or change of one or more letters before the suffix. Thus, *civitas* is derived from *civis*, but the ending *-tas* instead of being added to *civis* is used with *civi*—.

336. Among the suffixes which are used in forming nouns are *-ia*, *-tia*, *-ium*, *(-t)io*, *-do*, *-tas*, *-tus*, *-tus (-sus)*.

Examples of their use in forming nouns from other nouns, from adjectives, and from verbs are the following:

<i>(From nouns)</i>	<i>(From adjectives)</i>	<i>(From verbs)</i>
<i>civitas</i> (<i>civis</i>)	<i>altitudo</i> (<i>altus</i>)	<i>adventus</i> (<i>adveniō</i>)
<i>servitus</i> (<i>servus</i>)	<i>amicitia</i> (<i>amicus</i>)	<i>imperium</i> (<i>imperō</i>)
<i>virtus</i> (<i>vir</i>)	<i>celeritas</i> (<i>celer</i>)	<i>oppugnatio</i> (<i>oppugno</i>)

CHANGES IN SPELLING

337. There are numerous English adjectives and nouns which end in *-ant* or *-ent*, such as *independent*, *patient*, *tenant*, *apparent*, *constant*. Most of these words come from Latin present participles, which have stems ending in *-ant*, *-ent*, or *-ient*. These different endings all became *-ant* in French, and hence we have some words, as for example *tenant*, with the ending *-ant*, although the form of the Latin word from which it comes would lead us to expect the ending *-ent*. In many cases, however, we have the ending which we should expect from the spelling of the original Latin word. All derivatives of this class which have come from verbs of the first conjugation end in *-ant*.

EXERCISE

Decide whether derivatives from the verbs *cōnstāre*, *militāre*, *vigilāre*, will end in *-ent* or *-ant*. Write English sentences illustrating the use of the words *facility*, *fortitude*, *relinquish*, *custodian*.

LESSON LII

THE IMPERATIVE

USE OF THE IMPERATIVE

338. The imperative mood is used to express commands. Thus, *Close the door*; *Wait till I come*. The verbs *close* and *wait* are in the imperative mood.

THE IMPERATIVE OF THE FOUR CONJUGATIONS

339. The present active imperative of regular verbs of the four conjugations in Latin is as follows:

	I.	II
SING.	portā, <i>carry</i> (said to one person)	monē
PLUR.	portāte, <i>carry</i> (said to more than one)	monēte
	III	IV
SING.	mitte cape	audi
PLUR.	mittite capite	audīte

a. The verbs *dīcō*, *dūcō*, and *faciō* have the irregular forms *dīc*, *dūc*, and *fac* in the singular of the present active imperative. In the plural they are regular.

b. The verb *dō* differs from other first conjugation verbs in that the *a* is short in the plural imperative *date*. The singular, *dā*, is regular.

THE IMPERATIVES OF *EŌ* AND *SUM*

340. The imperatives of *eō* are *ī* (*singular*), and *ite* (*plural*).

Compounds of *eō* form their imperatives like the simple verb. Thus *trānsī*, *trānsīte*, etc.

The imperatives of *sum* are *es* (*singular*) and *este* (*plural*).

READING EXERCISE: ETRŪSCĪ RŌMAM CAPERE TEMPTANT

341. "Gladiōs, militēs, sūmite, et in Rōmānōs impetum facite. Nam pontem sublicium frangere cupiunt, quī est inter nōs et urbem eōrum. Secūrēs habent et hīs secūribus lignum caedunt. Dux eōrum est fortis Horātius, quī inter primōs verbera dūra dat. Eum et comitēs ejus ex ponte pellite. Nōlite sinere Rōmānōs pontem ita frangere." Ita dux Etruscōrum dixit, quī Rōmam capere et rēgem Rōmānum restituere cupiēbat. Is rēx Rōmānus erat exul. Rōmānī tum cōsulēs habēbant, quī exercitum dūcēbant et urbem regēbant. Ūnus ex hīs cōsulibus tum erat ignāvus, neque auxilium dabat. Sed omnēs civēs fortiter urbem dēfendērunt. Pōns frāctus est, et urbs ita servāta est.

342.

VOCABULARY

caedō, -ere, cecidī, caesum,	restituō, -ere, restitui, resti-
cut	tūtum, restore
dīcō, -ere, dixī, dictum, say	secūris, secūris, -ium, F., ax
dūrus, -a, -um, hard	sūmō, -ere, sūmpsi, sūmptum,
frangō, -ere, frēgī, frāctum,	take, assume
break	verbera, -um, N. pl., blows
nōlite, be unwilling, do not	(found also in a few singular
pellō, -ere, pepulī, pulsum,	forms)
drive	

EXERCISES FOR WRITING

343. Translate the following sentences into Latin: 1. Give your book to the boy who stands behind you. 2. Send money at once, if you are my friend. 3. Soldiers, break down the bridge with axes. 4. Citizens, defend your houses bravely. 5. Warn those men who are in danger. 6. Come at once to the river, boys.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN

344. 1. What connection in meaning can you see between *dīcō* and *dictionary*? What is meant by *diction*? 2. Give a noun which is derived from the past participle of *frangō*. 3. What is the difference between *repel* and *propel*? 4. What preposition is combined with *sūmō* to form the word from which *assume* is derived? 5. What is meant by the expression "to make *restitution*"?

SUGGESTED DRILL

1. Give the present active imperatives, singular and plural, of *ambulō*, *jubeō*, *dēfendō*, *cupiō*, *mūniō*. 2. Conjugate *dēfendō* in the present and future indicative, active and passive. 3. Explain and illustrate the difference between the use of the accusative and the ablative in expressions of time.



ENTRANCE TO A ROMAN FORTIFIED CAMP

LESSON LIII

CONJUGATION OF *POSSUM*

345. The verb *possum*, *I am able* or *I can*, is irregular. It is a compound of *sum* and the adjective *potis*, *able*. The present system in the indicative mood is as follows:

PRESENT

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>possum, I am able, or I can</i>	<i>possumus, we are able, etc.</i>
<i>potes, you are able, you can</i>	<i>potestis, you are able, etc.</i>
<i>potest, he is able, he can</i>	<i>possunt, they are able, etc.</i>

IMPERFECT

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>poteram, I was able, I could</i>	<i>poterāmus, we were able, etc.</i>
<i>poterās, you were able, etc.</i>	<i>poterātis, you were able, etc.</i>
<i>poterat, he was able, etc.</i>	<i>poterant, they were able, etc.</i>

FUTURE

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>poterō, I shall be able</i>	<i>poterimus, we shall be able</i>
<i>poteris, you will be able</i>	<i>poteritis, you will be able</i>
<i>poterit, he will be able</i>	<i>poterunt, they will be able</i>

a. The principal parts are *possum, posse, potuī*. The perfect is formed like that of regular verbs: *potuī, potuistī*, etc.

READING EXERCISE: *CASTRĀ RŌMĀNA OPPUGNANTUR*

346. *Hostēs castra Rōmāna paene circumvērunt. Rōmānī ex castris effugere nōn possunt, sed fortiter sē dēfendent. Herī duo centuriōnēs ex portā exiērunt et in hostēs impetum fēcērunt. Ūnus vulnerātus in castra sine auxiliō*

sē recipere nōn poterat. Sed alter hostēs reppulit et comitem suum servāvit. Signifer, vir fortis, quī erat in vāllō, interfectus est. Sociī auxilium misērunt, et Rōmānī eās cōpiās expectant. Sī mox venient, hostēs castra nōn capient. Rōmānī enim ex castris impetum in hostēs facient, et sociī ā tergō eōs oppugnābunt. Hostēs pellentur, et castra servābuntur.

347.

VOCABULARY

alter, altera, alterum, the other	paene, <i>adv.</i> , almost
circumveniō, -venire, -vēnī, -ventum, surround	possum, posse, potuī, am able, can
effugiō, -fugere, -fūgī, escape	recipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptum, take back; sē recipere, withdraw, retreat
enim, <i>conj.</i> , for (<i>never stands first in its clause</i>)	signifer, signiferī, <i>m.</i> , standard-bearer
exeō, -ire, -ī, -itum, go out, go from	

EXERCISES FOR WRITING

348. Translate the following sentences into Latin: 1. I cannot hear you from this place. 2. We were able to cross the river, but we were not able to capture the camp. 3. The army of the enemy could not escape. 4. The citizens who have arms will be able to defend themselves. 5. Why do you not go? Answer me (*indirect object*) at once. 6. The sound of the horses' feet in the street can be heard from this place.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN

349. 1. What is an *alternative* route? 2. Find from a dictionary the meaning of *circumvent*. 3. What is an *exit*? 4. What is the meaning of the statement "He was the *recipient* of much praise"? 5. What is a *vulnerable* place?

SUGGESTED DRILL

1. Conjugate *possum* in the perfect, giving the meaning of each form.
2. Give the third person singular and plural of *possum* in all the tenses which have been studied.
3. Rewrite the first sentence in section 346, changing the verb to the passive voice.
4. Conjugate *exeō* in the future indicative.

LESSON LIV

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

THE USE OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS

350. Thus far, the personal pronouns *I, you, he, etc.*, as subjects of the verb, have been indicated in Latin by the personal endings of the verb, *-ō, -s, -t, etc.* But when the importance of the subject is emphasized or a contrast is brought out between subjects which are not in the same person, a personal pronoun in the nominative is used in Latin as in English.

The other cases than the nominative are used as we should expect, except that the genitive of the pronouns of the first and second persons is not used to denote possession. The possessive adjectives *meus, tuus, noster, vester* take the place of the genitive in expressions of possession. The use of the genitive singular is not common.

DECLENSION OF *EGO* AND *TŪ*

351. The personal pronouns of the first and second persons, meaning *I* and *you*, are declined as follows:

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
NOM.	ego	nōs	tū	vōs
GEN.	meī	nostrum, nostrī	tuī	vestrum, vestrī
DAT.	mihi	nōbīs	tibi	vōbīs
ACC.	mē	nōs	tē	vōs
ABL.	mē	nōbīs	tē	vōbīs

a. The forms **nostrum** and **vestrum** are used in phrases meaning *part of us, many of us, part of you, and the like*. A genitive of this sort is called a *genitive of the whole*. In the phrase **pars militum**, the noun **militum** is a genitive of the whole.

b. The forms **nostrī** and **vestrī** are used with nouns which denote action or feeling, to denote the person or thing which stands as object of the action or feeling expressed. They are not employed in the exercises of this book.

c. When the ablative forms **mē**, **tē**, **nōbis**, **vōbis**, and also **sē** (*Section 281*) are used as objects of the preposition **cum**, they have **cum** attached as a final syllable: thus, **mēcum**, *with me*, **tēcum**, *with you*, **nōbiscum**, *with us*, etc.

PERSONAL PRONOUN OF THE THIRD PERSON

352. As has been previously seen, the demonstrative **is**, **ea**, **id** serves as a personal pronoun of the third person, meaning *he, she, it, they*, etc. The nominative may be used for emphasis or when it is needed to make the meaning clear. Sometimes the forms of **hic** and **ille** are used instead of **is** as the pronoun of the third person.

READING EXERCISE: RŌMĀNUS ET GALLUS

353. 1. (*The Roman speaks.*) Ego Rōmānus sum, tū Gallus es. Rōmānī cum Gallīs bellum gerunt, et exercitus noster agrōs Galliae vāstat. Sed ego numquam ā tē injūriam accēpī, et nunc mēcum in urbe nostrā tūtō manēre potes. Post bellum in patriam tuam redīre poteris, et tēcum ibō.

2. (*The Gaul speaks.*) Sed uter patriam suam magis amat, is quī in terrā hostium tūtus manet, an is quī in bellō pugnat et tēcta et agrōs civium suōrum dēfendit? Ego tēcum tūtus esse possum, sed amīcī meī in periculō sunt, et in terrā hostium cum honōre manēre nōn possum. Statim redire et prō patriā pugnāre cupiō. Amīcī meī mē ignāvum esse putābunt sī

in urbe tuā manēbō. Cum pāx inter Galliam et Rōmam erit, iterum ego et tū amīcī erimus.

354.

VOCABULARY

an, *conj.*, or

ego, I

honor, -ōris, *m.*, honor

injūria, -ae, *f.*, injury,
injustice

magis, *adv.*, more

numquam, *adv.*, never

pāx, pācis, *f.*, peace

tū, you (*of one person*)

tūtō, *adv.*, safely

uter, -tra, -trum, which (*of two*)?

EXERCISES FOR WRITING

355. Translate the following sentences into Latin: 1. I shall go to (in) Europe; you will remain in America. 2. We are good citizens; you are enemies of the country (*not terra*). 3. Come with me, and I will show you a beautiful picture. 4. Many of us go to the mountains or (aut) to the sea in summer. 5. We have not been helped by you (*plural*), and we shall not help you. 6. Who can carry these books?

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN

356. 1. What sort of person is an *egotist*? 2. Can you find another word besides *honor* which has the same spelling in English and in Latin? 3. Give an adjective which is derived from *injūria*. 4. Find from a dictionary the meaning of *nostrum* as an English word.

SUGGESTED DRILL

1. Give the Latin for the following: *us* (*direct object*), *by us*, *by you* (*plural*), *to you* (*plural, indirect object*), *to us* (*indirect object*), *to me* (*indirect object*). 2. Give the first person singular and plural of *possum* in all the tenses which have been studied. 3. Give the present active imperatives of *putō*, *maneō*, and *accipiō*.

LESSON I.V

PAST PERFECT

MEANING OF THE PAST PERFECT

357. The past perfect tense represents an act as completed at some specified or suggested time in the past. The English past perfect has the English auxiliary verb *had*. Thus, *I had carried, you had carried, etc.*

FORMATION OF THE LATIN PAST PERFECT INDICATIVE ACTIVE

358. The past perfect indicative active of the Latin verb has the tense sign *-erā-*, which is added to the perfect stem. The endings are used as in the imperfect. The *ā* of the tense sign is short before the endings *-m, -t, and -nt.*

Singular

<i>portāveram, I had carried</i>	<i>monueram, I had warned</i>
<i>portāverās, you had carried</i>	<i>monuerās, you had warned</i>
<i>portāverat, he had carried</i>	<i>monuerat, he had warned</i>

Plural

<i>portāverāmus, we had carried</i>	<i>monuerāmus, we had warned</i>
<i>portāverātis, you had carried</i>	<i>monuerātis, you had warned</i>
<i>portāverant, they had carried</i>	<i>monuerant, they had warned</i>

THE PAST PERFECT PASSIVE

359. The past perfect in the passive voice is formed by combining the past participle with the imperfect tense of *sum*.

Singular

<i>portātus eram, I had been carried</i>	<i>monitus eram</i>
<i>portātus erās, you had been carried</i>	<i>monitus erās</i>
<i>portātus erat, he had been carried</i>	<i>monitus erat</i>

Plural

portāti erāmus, *we had been carried*
 portāti erātis, *you had been carried*
 portāti erant, *they had been carried*

monitī erāmus
 monitī erātis
 monitī erant

READING EXERCISE: *HOSTĒS REPELLUNTUR*

360. Ipse imperātor hostium illum locum cum multis militibus tenēbat. Parvum agmen circum montem miserat, et hoc agmen ad castra nostra appropinquābat. Sōl surgere incipiēbat, sed vigilēs loca sua nōndum reliquerant. Militēs nostrī, quī excitātī erant, signa et arma hostium vidērunt, et multī celeriter ad vāllum cucurrērunt. Aliī portās aperuērunt et in hostēs impetum fecērunt. Hostēs nōn diū restitērunt, quod satis magnās cōpiās nōn habēbant. Castra sua petiērunt, sed multī in fugā interfectī sunt.

361.

VOCABULARY

aperiō, -ire, -uī, -tum, open	resistō, -sistere, -stitī, resist
fuga, -ae, f., flight	sōl, sōlis, m., sun
ipse, ipsa, ipsum, self	surgō, -ere, surrēxi, surrēc-
nōndum, <i>adv.</i> , not yet	tum, rise
petō, -ere, -ivi, -itum, seek	teneō, -ēre, -uī, hold
ask for	

a. Ipse is declined exactly like ille (section 149) except that the neuter singular ends in -um in the nominative and accusative.

EXERCISES FOR WRITING

362. 1. Saepe in eō locō sine periculō ambulāverā— (*subject "we"*). 2. Cūr puerōs nōn monuerā— (*subject "you"*) quī tēcum erant? 3. Legiō diū restitera—, et multī interfectī erant. 4. Quis librum vidit quem in hōc locō reliqu— (*subject "I"*)? 5. Imperātor cum exercitū vēnerā—, et urbs tūta erat.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN

363. 1. What is a *petition*? What is a *partition*? 2. What is a *solar* eclipse? 3. What are *surging* waves? 4. What is a *tenacious* memory?

SUGGESTED DRILL

1. Conjugate *possum* in the past perfect indicative. 2. Give the third person singular of *petō* in the active and passive indicative. 3. Decline together *ipse dux*. 4. Conjugate *surgō* in the perfect and past perfect, active voice.

LESSON LVI

DECLENSION OF *IDEM*

364. The declension of *idem*, *same*, is as follows:

	<i>Singular</i>		
	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>
NOM.	<i>idem</i>	<i>eadem</i>	<i>idem</i>
GEN.	<i>eiusdem</i>	<i>eiusdem</i>	<i>eiusdem</i>
DAT.	<i>eīdem</i>	<i>eīdem</i>	<i>eīdem</i>
ACC.	<i>eundem</i>	<i>eandem</i>	<i>idem</i>
ABL.	<i>eōdem</i>	<i>eādem</i>	<i>eōdem</i>
	<i>Plural</i>		
NOM.	<i>idem or eīdem</i>	<i>eaedem</i>	<i>eaedem</i>
GEN.	<i>eōrundem</i>	<i>eārundem</i>	<i>eōrundem</i>
DAT.	<i>eīsdem or īsdem</i>	<i>eīsdem or īsdem</i>	<i>eīsdem or īsdem</i>
ACC.	<i>eōsdem</i>	<i>eāsdem</i>	<i>eaedem</i>
ABL.	<i>eīsdem or īsdem</i>	<i>eīsdem or īsdem</i>	<i>eīsdem or īsdem</i>

a. The forms of *idem* are seen to be for the most part identical with those of *is* with the syllable *-dem* added. Before *d* the final *-m* is changed to *-n*.

b. Occasionally *idem* is used as a pronoun meaning *the same person* (neuter, *idem*, *the same thing*). But it is commonly used as an adjective in agreement with a noun.

READING EXERCISE: *RŌMULUS ET REMUS*

365. 1. Animum attendite, pueri et puellae; fābulam vōbīs nārrābō. Ōlim duo frātrēs urbem condere incipiēbant. Ūnus ex hīs frātribus erat Rōmulus. Frāter ejus erat Remus. Uterque nōmen suum urbī dare cupiēbat, et inter eōs erat contrōversia, quod duo nōmina eidem urbī darī nōn poterant. Dēnique nōmen Rōma ex Rōmulō urbī datum est. Sed Remus erat irātus et mūrōs urbis irrīsīt, quod parvī erant. Tum ūnus ex comitibus Rōmulī Remum interfēcīt.

2. Dux meus est Rōmulus, et nōmen ejus huic urbī dabitur. Nunc urbs est parva, sed posteā magna et clāra erit, et omnēs nōmen ejus audient. Cum urbs magna erit, magnōs mūrōs habēbit; hominēs tum eōs mūrōs nōn irrīdēbunt.

366.

VOCABULARY

animus, -i, m., mind, spirit	dēnique, <i>adv.</i> , finally
attendō, -tendere, -tendī,	idem, eadem, idem, same
-tentum, turn toward; ani-	irātus, -a, -um, angry
num attendere, give atten-	irrideō, -ridere, -rīsī, -rīsum,
tion	laugh at
condō, -ere, condidī, condi-	nārrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum,
tum, found, establish	tell, relate, tell a story
contrōversia, -ae, f., contro-	Remus, -i, m., Remus
versy	Rōmulus, -i, m., Romulus

EXERCISES FOR WRITING

367. Translate the following sentences into Latin: 1. We are citizens of the same town, but we are not friends. 2. These two boys were running to the same place. 3. Letters were given to the same messenger by the lieutenant and the centurion. 4. The fields of Gaul were often laid waste by the

same enemies. 5. We shall send the same soldiers again to the enemy's camp. 6. We returned to the same city in the winter, but we did not see the same men and women.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN

368. 1. What is an *animated* manner? 2. What is a *controversial* manner? 3. What is meant by an *irate* parent? 4. What is a tedious *narrative*?

SUGGESTED DRILL

1. Decline together *idem lēgātus*. 2. Decline together *eadem urbs*. 3. Conjugate *condō* in the perfect and past perfect, active voice. 4. Conjugate *attendō* and *irrideō* in the future, active voice.



VIEW ON THE APPIAN WAY

LESSON LVII

FUTURE PERFECT: SYNOPSIS OF VERBS

MEANING OF THE FUTURE PERFECT

369. The future perfect tense represents an act as to be completed at some specified or suggested time in the future. Thus, *I shall have finished the work in two weeks.* The future perfect is used less frequently than the other tenses in English. It is used somewhat more frequently in Latin than in English.

FORMATION OF THE FUTURE PERFECT INDICATIVE ACTIVE

370. The future perfect indicative active of the Latin verb has the tense sign *-eri-*, which is added to the perfect stem. The personal endings are used as in the present tense. The *i* of the tense sign disappears before *-ō* in the first person singular.

Singular

portāverō, <i>I shall have carried</i>	mōnuerō
portāveris, <i>you will have carried</i>	monueris
portāverit, <i>he will have carried</i>	mōnuerit

Plural

portāverimus, <i>we shall have carried</i>	monuerimus
portāveritis, <i>you will have carried</i>	monueritis
portāverint, <i>they will have carried</i>	monuerint

THE FUTURE PERFECT PASSIVE

371. The future perfect in the passive voice is formed by combining the past participle of a verb with the future indicative of *sum*.

Singular

portātus erō, <i>I shall have been carried</i>	monitus erō
portātus eris, <i>you will have been carried</i>	monitus eris
portātus erit, <i>he will have been carried</i>	monitus erit

Plural

portāti erimus, <i>we shall have been carried</i>	monitī erimus
portāti eritis, <i>you will have been carried</i>	monitī eritis
portāti erunt, <i>they will have been carried</i>	monitī erunt

THE SYNOPSIS OF VERBS

372. A group of verb forms made up by taking any one person of a verb in all the tenses of one voice and number is called a *synopsis* of that verb. The synopsis of *portō* in the first person singular, active voice, indicative mood, is as follows:

PRES. portō	PERF. portāvī
IMPF. portābam	P. PERF. portāveram
FUT. portābō	F. PERF. portāverō

READING EXERCISE: *VERBA MĪLITUM ANTE PROELIUM*

373. Ab omnibus partibus est silentium. Nox est obscura, quod lūna non fulget. Hostēs adventum nostrum nōn vidēbunt, et in castra eōrum perveniēmus antequam arma parāverint. Deinde impetum faciēmus et multōs capiēmus. Hostēs fugere nōn poterunt, quod castra circumveniēmus. Cum captivīs quōs cēperimus, urbem nostram in triumphō intrābimus, et omnēs civēs nōs propter victōriam nostram salūtābunt et laudābunt. Laetī urbem et amicōs iterum vidēbimus. Longē ā patriā absumus, et paene exulēs sumus.

Haec ante proelium erant verba militum.

374.

VOCABULARY

adventus, -ūs, M., coming, arrival	fulgeō, -ēre, fulsī, shine
antequam, conj., before	intrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, enter
captivus, -ī, M., prisoner	silentium, -ī, N., silence
deinde, adv., next	triumphus, -ī, M., triumph
fugiō, -ere, fūgī, flee	verbum, -ī, N., word

EXERCISES FOR WRITING

375. Translate the following sentences into Latin: 1. We shall be happy, because we shall have seen our native country again. 2. I shall have walked for a long time, and I shall be tired out. 3. When you (shall) have returned, you will be unhappy. 4. The legion will have driven back the enemy, but the danger will remain. 5. The king had fled with a few companions. 6. The Romans often led barbarians in triumph through the streets of Rome.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN

376. 1. Give a noun which is derived from *adventus*. 2. Complete the following outline of derivation by replacing the dash by a Latin verb: *captive, captivus, ———*. 3. Give a noun which is derived from *fugiō*. 4. Find from a dictionary the meaning of *refulgent*. 5. What is a *triumphal* procession?

SUGGESTED DRILL

1. Give the third person plural of *laudō* in the active voice, in the six tenses which have been studied. 2. Give the third person singular of *mittō* in the active and passive of the six tenses which have been studied. 3. Conjugate *maneō* in the perfect and future perfect, active voice.



ROMAN SPOONS AND BOWL

LESSON LVIII

DATIVE WITH SPECIAL VERBS

377. Most verbs meaning to *please, displease, trust, distrust, believe, persuade, serve, obey, favor, resist, envy, threaten, pardon, and spare* govern the dative.

Equus tibi placet, the horse pleases you.

a. The verbs *pāreō* and *resistō*, previously given, are of this class.

b. The English equivalents of these verbs take direct objects, but the Latin words did not suggest to the Romans a direct object. Thus *persuādēre* meant *make attractive to*, and *placēre* meant *be pleasing to*.

READING EXERCISE

378. 1. Animum attendite et audīte, comitēs. Illum collem capere jussī sumus. Ducī nostrō pārēbimus, et statim impetum faciēmus. Cōpiāe hostium nōbīs nōn diū resistent, quod paucae sunt, et castra eōrum non facile dēfendī possunt. Brevī tempore illī erunt aut captivī aut mortuī.

2. Sociis nostris grātiās agimus quod auxilium nōbīs dedērunt. Ex maximō bellō servātī sumus, et iterum in terrā nostrā est pāx. Nūper patria nostra in magnō periculō erat, sed nunc hostēs ex urbibus agrisque expulsī sunt. Ab omnibus partibus vōcēs eōrum audīmus quī propter finem bellī laetī sunt. Nunc ipsum nōmen bellī ōdimus.

379.

VOCABULARY

agō, agere, ēgī, āctum, do,	mortuus, -a, -um, dead
drive	nūper, adv., recently
brevis, -e, short	ōdī, ōdisse, hate
grātiā, -ae, f., favor; grātiās	-que, conj., and
agere, to thank	vōx, vōcis, f., voice
maximus, -a, -um, greatest	

a. The conjunction **-que**, meaning *and*, is joined to the second of the two words which it connects. Thus, **collis montésque** means *the hill and the mountains*. A word or syllable which is thus attached to the end of another word is called an *enclitic*. The preposition **cum** is used as an enclitic with the ablative forms of **ego**, **tū**, **quī**, and the reflexive **suī** (*Section 351, c*).

EXERCISES FOR WRITING

380. Translate the following sentences into Latin: 1. Boys, obey your father, and remain at home. 2. The boys obeyed their father and mother and remained at home. 3. We have resisted the enemy, and we have saved the town. 4. I hear the voices of the sentinels who are in front of the camp. 5. The consul will lead the prisoners in triumph through the city. 6. The citizens thanked us, and our friends praised us.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN

381. 1. What connection in meaning can you see between *action* and **agō**? 2. What is *brevity*? 3. What is meant by the *maximum* capacity? 4. What is the meaning of *odium*? 5. What is *vocal* music?

SUGGESTED DRILL

1. Give the Latin for *friend* in the sentences "He praises his friend" and "He pleases his friend." 2. Write two English sentences containing direct objects which will be translated into Latin by the dative and two containing direct objects which will be translated by the accusative. 3. Write two English sentences containing indirect objects. 4. Write the third person singular of **agō**, active and passive, in all six tenses.

LESSON LIX

FORMS OF QUESTIONS

382. There are three forms of Latin questions aside from those which are introduced by an interrogative pronoun or adverb. The first form has **-ne**, added to an important word, usually the first word, the second form is introduced by **nōne**, and the third by **num**. The translation of these three forms is illustrated by the following:

Vēnitne? *has he come?*

Nōne vēnit? *has he not come (hasn't he come)?*

Num vēnit? *he has not come, has he?*

a. Sometimes **-ne** is omitted, and a question of the first form indicated merely by the interrogation point.

b. In answers "yes" is often expressed by **ita** (literally, so). Often a question is answered by repeating the verb. Thus, "**Vēnitne?**" "*Has he come?*" "**Vēnit,**" "*He has.*" The answer "no" may be expressed by **nōn** (or **minimē**) or by repeating the verb with a negative. Thus "**Adestne?**" "*Is he present?*" "**Nōn adest,**" "*No.*"

READING EXERCISE: **PUER IN FLŪMEN CADIT**

383. 1. Parvus puer in flūmen cecidit. In periculō est, quod flūmen altum est.

Num puer natāre potest?

Minimē. Fūnem dēmittite.

Ego in flūmen dēsiliam et eum juvābō.

Potesne tū natāre?

Ita. Nōne saepe in flūmine et lacū natō? Dā mihi fūnem, et puerum servābō.

Nunc puer fūnemprehendit. Trahite, amīcī, puērum juvāte.

2. Omnēs natāre scire dēbent. Sic aut vitam suam ser-

vāre aut aliōs juvāre poterunt. Is quī bene natat nōn timet cum in flūmen cadit.

Sciuntne amici tuī natāre?

Ita. Nōnne nōs vidistis in flūmine quod nōn longē ab oppidō nostrō abest? Ibi saepe natāmus.

384.

VOCABULARY

cadō, -ere, cecidī, fall	lacus, -ūs, m., lake
dēmittō, -mittere, -misi, -mis- sum, let down	minimē, adv., least, not at all
dēsiliō, -ire, -uī, dēsultum, jump down	prehendō, -hendere, -hendī, -hēsum, seize, take hold of
fūnis, fūnis, -ium, m., rope	trahō, -ere, trāxī, tractum, drag, draw, pull

EXERCISES FOR WRITING

385. Tell which form of question is illustrated by each of the first four sentences which follow. Translate all the sentences into Latin: 1. Do you not see the men and the bridge? 2. The river is not deep, is it? 3. Do the consuls live on the Palatine? 4. Did not our soldiers save your (native) country? 5. Your army resisted the barbarians bravely, but you did not have sufficiently large forces. 6. The soldiers obey the lieutenant, but they hate him.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN

386. 1. What relation in form can you see between *cadō* and *accident*? What Latin preposition is represented by the first syllable of *accident*? 2. Find from a dictionary the meaning of *desultory*. 3. What is a *prehensile*-tailed monkey? 4. What is a *tractor*?

SUGGESTED DRILL

1. Write English sentences illustrating each class of Latin questions described in the lesson. 2. Give the present active infinitive of each verb in the lesson. 3. Decline the pronouns *ego* and *tū*. 4. Decline the relative pronoun.

SEVENTH REVIEW LESSON

387.

VOCABULARY REVIEW, LESSONS LII-LIX

adventus, -ūs	ego, <i>gen.</i> mei	possum, posse
animus, -ī	idem, eadem, idem	prehendō, -ere
captivus, -ī	ipse, ipsa, ipsum	recipiō, -ere
contrōversia, -ae	tū, <i>gen.</i> tuī	resistō, -ere
fuga, -ae	uter, -tra, -trum	restituō, -ere
fūnis, fūnis		sūmō, -ere
grātia, -ae	agō, -ere	surgō, -ere
honor, honōris	aperiō, -īre	teneō, -ēre
injūria, -ae	attendō, -ere	trahō, -ere
lacus, -ūs	cadō, -ere	
pāx, pācis	caedō, -ere	antequam
secūris, secūris	circumveniō, -īre	deinde
signifer, -erī	condō, -ere	dēnique
silentium, -ī	dēmittō, -ere	magis
sōl, sōlis	dēsiliō, -īre	minimē
triumphus, -ī	dicō, -ere	nōndum
verbera, verberum	effugiō, -ere	numquam
vōx, vōcis	exeō, -īre	nūper
	frangō, -ere	paene
alter, altera,	fugiō, -ere	tūtō
alterum	fulgeō, -ēre	
brevis, -e	intrō, -āre	an
dūrus, -a, -um	irrideō, -ēre	enim
irātus, -a, -um	ōdī	-que
maximus, -a, -um	pellō, -ere	
mortuus, -a, -um	petō, -ere	

ROMANCE WORDS FROM LATIN

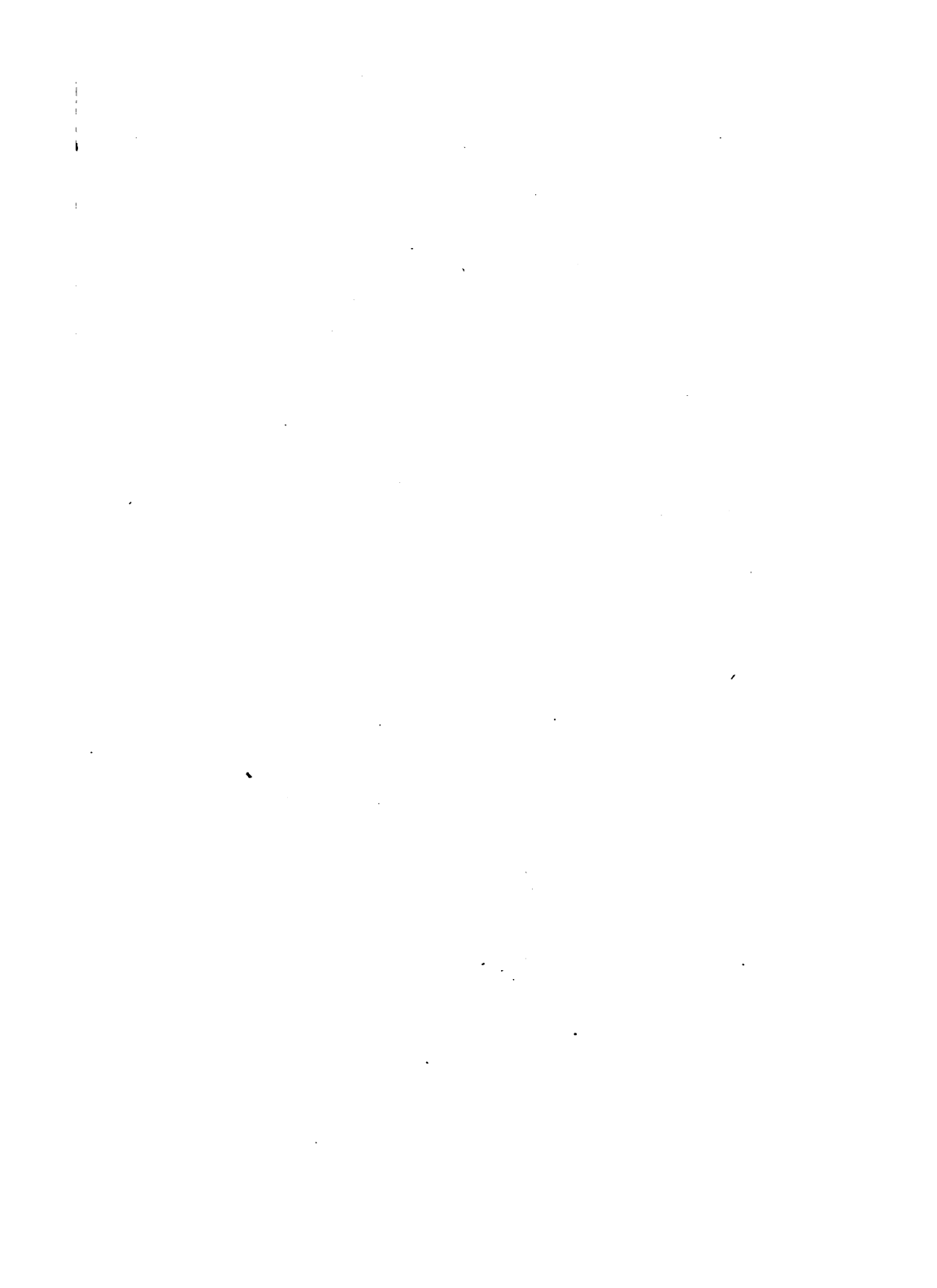
388. We have already seen (Lesson I, page 1) that the Romance languages are of Latin origin.

A glance at the following table, giving the numbers from one to ten in Latin and in the modern languages derived from

Latin, will show how close the relation is between these languages and Latin.

<i>Latin</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>French</i>	<i>Spanish</i>	<i>Portuguese</i>	<i>Roumanian</i>	<i>English</i>
ūnus	uno	un	uno	um	un	<i>one</i>
duo	due	deux	dos	dois	doi	<i>two</i>
trēs	tre	trois	tres	trez	trei	<i>three</i>
quattuor	quattro	quatre	cuatro	quatro	patru	<i>four</i>
quinque	cinque	cinq	cinco	cinco	cinci	<i>five</i>
sex	sei	six	seis	seis	sesse	<i>six</i>
septem	sette	sept	siete	sete	septe	<i>seven</i>
octō	otto	huit	ocho	oito	opt	<i>eight</i>
novem	nove	neuf	nueve	nove	noua	<i>nine</i>
decem	dieci	dix	diez	dez	zece	<i>ten</i>

a. The French words for *the* (*le, la, les*) are derived from Latin *ille*. The word for *is* (*est*) is spelled in French exactly as in Latin although pronounced differently.





A ROMAN ROAD

HORĀTIUS

Note.—New words occurring in this play and the following plays will be found in the complete Vocabulary, pages 275-293.

PERSONAE

Porsena: *rex Etruscōrum.*

Sextus Tarquinius: *filius Tarquinā Superbī.*

Mamilius: *rēx Tusculī, socius Porsennae.*

Scaena I.

Tarquinius Superbus: *rēx Rōmānōrum, exul.*

Vigilēs: *Etrūscī.*

Ducēs Militum: *Etrūscī.*

Scaena II.

Valerius	}	<i>cōsulēs Rōmānī.</i>
Pulvillus		
Horātius Cocles	}	<i>senātōrēs Rōmānī</i>
Spurius Lartius		
Titus Herminius		
Vigil Primus	}	<i>Rōmānī</i>
Vigil Secundus		
Civēs: <i>Rōmānī</i>		
Militēs: <i>Etrūscī.</i>		

SCAENA PRĪMA. IN CASTRĪS ETRŪSCŌRUM

Vesperī. Porsena ante tabernāculum suum stat; ā dextrā Mamilius; ā sinistrā Tarquinius Superbus; ā tergō Sextus Tarquinius. Ante Porsenam ducēs militum imperāta expectant. Longē ā dextrā stant vigilēs; hī Rōmam prōspectant.

POR. Bene pugnāvistis hodiē, Ō ducēs, vōs et militēs Etrūscī.

DOC. Grātiās tibi agimus, rēx maxime; prō patriā et prō tē pugnāvimus.

POR. Quō nōmine hic mōns appellātur, ubi jam castra posuimus?

SEX. Jāniculum vocātur hic mōns.

SUP. Jāniculum habēmus; facile erit Rōmam capere.

- POR. Quō modō Jāniculum cēpisti, Mamili? Nārrā nōbīs!
 DUC. Bene nōs dūxit Mamilius, Ō rēx maxime! 10
 POR. Hoc sciō; attendite animum et audīte!
 MAM. Ō rēx maxime, Jāniculum tenēbat Pulvillus cōsul
 cum centum militibus; juvenis est et malus dux;
 male imperat, neque Rōmānī illi pārere volunt. At
 diū nōbīs resistēbant; neque facile erat illud par-
 vum agmen dē monte pellere. Tandem centum
 milītēs circum montem misī; hī ā tergō Rōmānōs
 subitō oppugnāvērunt. Pulvillus pavidus tergum
 vertit; cum quīnquāgintā hominibus effūgit;
 cēterōs occīdimus. Ille, tertius in ōrdine ducum 20
 [*ducem quendam indicat*], primus in summum
 montem pervēnit. Hostēs illum vulnerāverant et
 signiferum occīderant. Statim ille signum ē dextrā
 mortuū rapuit et in summō monte posuit.
 POR. Bene fēcisti, Mamili; bene fēcērunt tuī milītēs. Tū,
 dux vulnerāte, hūc venī! [*Dux tertius appropin-*
quat.] Accipe hoc praemium! [*Armīllam bracciō*

VOCATIVE OF NOUNS IN -IUS

389. Proper nouns ending in -ius, and also the common noun *filius*, form the vocative by replacing the ending -ius of the nominative by -i. Thus, *Cornēlius*, vocative *Cornēli*.

DECLENSION OF QUIDAM

390. *quidam*, a certain

	<i>Singular</i>		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
NOM.	<i>quidam</i>	<i>quaedam</i>	<i>quiddam</i> (quoddam)
GEN.	<i>cujusdam</i>	<i>cujusdam</i>	<i>cujusdam</i>
DAT.	<i>cuidam</i>	<i>cuidam</i>	<i>cuidam</i>
ACC.	<i>quendam</i>	<i>quandam</i>	<i>quiddam</i> (quoddam)
ABL.	<i>quōdam</i>	<i>quādam</i>	<i>quōdam</i>

circumdat. Tum dux sē in ordinem recipit.] Crās Rōmam oppugnābimus.

- DUC. [*laetis clamōribus.*] Crās Rōmam capiēmus. 30
 SUP. Crās rēx iterum erō Rōmānōrum.
 SEX. Crās omnēs inimicōs occīdam.
 SUP. Crās omnēs nōbilēs in vincula conjiciam.
 SEX. Vae victis! nōs enim Rōmā expulērunt.
 SUP. Ignāvī hominēs rēgem habēre nōlēbant; poenās crās dabunt.
 DUC. [*murmurant.*] Fortēs, nōn ignāvī, sunt Rōmānī.
 Fortēs hostēs amāmus; ignāvōs ōdimus amicōs.
 POR. Quāndō et quō modō Rōmam oppugnābimus?
 SEX. Statim hoc faciēmus; sī enim Rōmānī pontem subli- 40
 cium frangent, neque Tiberim trānsire neque ur-
 bem intrāre poterimus.
 DUC. Nōs quidem hodiē diū pugnāvimus; sine somnō
 militēs nōn bene pugnābunt.
 SUP. Vigil! Vigil!
 VIG. Quid vīs, rēx?

Plural

NOM.	quīdam	quaedam	quaedam
GEN.	quōrundam	quārundam	quōrundam
DAT.	quibusdam	quibusdam	quibusdam
ACC.	quōsdam	quāsdam	quaedam
ABL.	quibusdam	quibusdam	quibusdam

CONJUGATION OF VOLŌ

391. The irregular verb *volō*, *I wish, I am willing*, has the following principal parts: *volō, velle, voluī*. It is conjugated as follows in the present indicative.

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	
volō	volumus	NOTE—In the imperfect and future indicative <i>volō</i> is conjugated exactly like <i>dūcō</i> : <i>volēbam, volēbās, etc., volam, volēs, etc.</i>
vīs	vultis	
vult	volunt	

- SUP. Quid nunc Rōmānī faciunt?
 VIG. Omnēs intrā moenia sē recēpērunt. Vigilēs tamen
 ē moenibus prōspectant.
- POR. Frēgēruntne pontem? 50
 VIG. Minimē, rēx maxime! Stat pōns.
 POR. Quālis erit nox?
 VIG. Obscūra; nūbilāre enim coepit, neque lūna fulgēbit.
 Etiam nunc vigilēs Rōmānōs vidēre nōn possumus;
 nōn jam pōns in cōnspectū est; hāc nocte caeci
 erunt vigilēs.
- POR. Bene dixistis, vigilēs. Hoc igitur cōnsilium omnēs
 audite! Quārtā vigiliā, dum Rōmānī adhūc dor-
 miunt, ad pontem silentiō appropinquābimus.
 Antequam illūc pervēnerimus, nōs neque vidēre
 neque audire vigilēs poterunt. Nullā morā pon-
 tem trānsībimus et portam facile rumpēmus, dum
 Rōmānī arma petunt et tōtā urbe trepidant.
- duc. Bonum cōnsilium cēpisti, Ō rēx maxime! Vincēmus.
 POR. Hoc cōnsilium, ducēs, mīlitibus nūntiāte! Deinde
 usque ad quārtam vigiliam dormite!
- duc. Audimus et pārēbimus.
 POR. Vigilēs, cum quārtā vigilia erit, ē somnō nōs omnēs
 excitāte!
- VIG. Audimus et pārēbimus. 70

DECLENSION OF ALIQUIS

392. aliquis, *some, someone.*

	<i>Singular</i>		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
NOM.	aliquis	aliqua	aliquid (aliquod)
GEN.	alicujus	alicujus	alicujus
DAT.	alicui	alicui	alicui
ACC.	aliquem	aliquam	aliquid (aliquod)
ABL.	aliquō	aliquā	aliquō

SCAENA SECUNDA. RŌMAE

Ā sinistrā appārent moenia urbis; Tiberis praeter moenia fluit; rīpam ulteriōrem ad portam urbis jungit pōns sublicius. Vigilēs ē summīs moenibus prōspectant. In rīpā ulteriōre agmen Etruscōrum ad pontem sublicium silentiō appropinquat, sed adhūc procul abest, cum sōl surgere incipit. Prīmā lūce vigilēs hostēs vident.

FIG. I. Audisne aliquid?

FIG. II. Quam timidus es! Ventus aquam agitat.

FIG. I. Pedēs hominum audiō.

FIG. II. Nōlī hoc crēdere. Sōl mox surget; tum vidēre poterimus.

FIG. I. Aliquid videō. Aliquid sē movet.

FIG. II. Agmen est. Hostēs sunt.

FIG. I. Surgite, Rōmānī. Hostēs adsunt.

VIGILES. Surgite, Rōmānī. Hostēs adsunt.

[*Cīvēs armātī portam aperiunt et prōspectant. Valerius et Pulvillus in pontem currunt.*]

VAL. Frangite pontem, cīvēs.

10

PUL. Tempus nōn dabunt hostēs. Eheu, nōs primōs occident. Quid facere possumus? Quō fugere debēmus?

Plural

NOM.	aliquī	aliquae	aliqua
GEN.	aliquōrum	aliquārum	aliquōrum
DAT.	aliquibus	aliquibus	aliquibus
ACC.	aliquōs	aliquās	aliqua
ABL.	aliquibus	aliquibus	aliquibus

- VAL. Silē, ignāve! Cūr herī militēs frangere pontem nōn jussisti? Tū enim imperātor erās. Hodiē ego Rōmānīs imperō. [*Pulvillus in urbem redit. Multī cīvēs in portā appārent.*] Audite, cīvēs! Sī duo vel trēs hostibus breve temporis spatium resistere poterunt, cēterī pontem frangent. Ita urbem servāre poterimus. 20
- HOR. [*inter cīvēs appāret.*] Quid dicēbat cōnsul?
- CIV. Sī quis hostibus resistet, nōs pontem frangere poterimus.
- HOR. Ego, Ō cōnsul, pontem dēfendam. Quis mēcum hoc prō patriā faciet?
- SPU. [*ex cīvibus prōdit.*] Ego tibi socius erō, fortis Horātī.
- HOR. Tū bonus eris socius. Tēcum bene pugnābō. Tamen sī trēs erimus, tōtum hostium agmen facile repellēmus. 30
- TIT. [*ex cīvibus prōdit.*] Ecce tertius erō. Prō Rōmā et Rōmānīs cum hīs comitibus pugnābō.
- VAL. Vōbīs agō grātiās.
- CIV. Vōbīs grātiās agimus. [*Etrūscī appropinquant.*]
- POR. Currite, militēs! Pontem occupāte!
- VAL. Properāte vōs! currunt enim hostēs. [*Trēs pontem trānseunt.*]
- HOR. Ego medius stābō; tū, Spurī, ā dextrā stā, Herminī, tū ā sinistrā! [*Etrūscī ad pontem adveniunt.*]
- POR. Oppugnāte, militēs! Illōs trēs occidite et urbem intrāte! 40
- VAL. Secūrēs sūmite, cīvēs! sūmite gladiōs! frangite pontem!
- POR. Mamili, mēcum manē! Herī satis pugnābās. Sextus contrā suam urbem hominēs dūcet.

- VAL. Dā mihi secūrem, tū! Ita, ita, lignum frangite.
 [*Ipsē pontem ferit dum militēs Etruscī pontem oppugnant.*]
- SPU. Cavē, Hermīni! ā sinistrā oppugnābunt.
 TIT. Parātus sum; ecce, undique veniunt.
 HOR. Dūra verbera date! Nōn multī eōdem tempore nōs oppugnāre possunt.
- PUL. [*in moenibus appāret.*] Venīte, vōs, ad moenia! 50
 [*Multi civēs in moenia veniunt.*] Sagittās mittite!
 Jacula cōnjicite!
- SEX. Mēcum venīte, militēs! Ego Horātium occīdam.
 Mihi quidem nōn resistet.
- CIV. Cūjus vōcem audīmus?
 VIG. I. Sextus Tarquinius hostēs dūcit.
 CIV. Apage, perfide Sexte! Num audēs Rōmam revenīre?
 SEX. Mox alia clāmābitis, cum vōs in vincula cōnjiciam.
 CIV. Occīde Sextum, Ō Horāti! Etiam sī hostēs nōs vīcerint, gaudēbimus, quod perfidus Sextus mortuus erit. 60
- [*Sextus Horātium oppugnat; Spurius et Titus contrā aliōs pugnant.*]
- PUL. Cavēte, sagittārii! Nōlite nostrōs occīdere! Cavēte, jaculātōrēs! Suprā capita nostrōrum jacula cōnjicite!
- VIG. II. Uter vincet? Ecce noster illum ferit!
 CIV. Iō triumphē! Mortuus est Sextus.
 PUL. Minimē, surgit. Horāti, iterum feri!
- [*Alter Horātium oppugnat, dum Mamilius Sextum ē periculō trahit.*]
- CIV. Quis auxiliū fert?
 PUL. Mamilius.
 CIV. Ecce, Sextum ē periculō trahit. 70

- FIG. I. Nunc redit; ipse Horātium oppugnābit.
 CIV. Eheu, nōn mortuus est Sextus.
 VAL. Auxilium date, cīvēs; ecce, paene frāctus est pōns.
 CIV. Iō, Spurius hostem occīdit; nunc alterum ferit.
 FIG. II. Eheu! Horātium vulnerāvit Mamilius.
 CIV. Eheu! Spuri, auxilium dā!
 FIG. I. Ecce. Mamilium repellunt.
 VAL. [*māgnā vōce.*] Redīte, Rōmānī! paene frāctus est
 pōns. Jam, jam redi, Horātī!
 CIV. Redīte, Rōmānī! paene frāctus est pōns! Nōs ser- so
 vāvistis; jam vōs servāte!
 HOR. Redīte, comitēs! dum tempus manet, redite!
 SPU. } Tū etiam nōbiscum redi! Sine tē nōn redībimus.
 TIT. }
 CIV. Redīte, fortēs virī! Jam jam cadit pōns.
 HOR. Redīte, comitēs! Vōbis hoc imperō. Cōnsilium
 habeō bonum; mē hostēs nōn occīdent.
 SPU. } Pārēmus. Valē! [*Ad portam redeunt.*]
 TIT. }
 CIV. Nōlite Horātium relinquere!
 SPU. Ipse imperāvit. Pārēmus.
 [*Spurius et Titus urbem intrant.*]
- CIV. Sērō redībis, Horātī. Cadit pōns. 90
 HOR. [*Scūtum ad cīvēs conjicit.*] Excipite, cīvēs, scūtum!
 Nōn honestum est scūtum relinquere. [*Gladium
 in mediōs hostēs conjicit.*] Vōs, hostēs, gladium
 excipite! Tibi mē committō, Tiberis. [*Dum
 pōns cadit, Horātius in flūmen dēsilit.*]
 PUL. Quid facit? Vulnerātus est; nōn potest natāre.
 CIV. Ita; flūmen trānsit; ad portam natat.
 VAL. Dēmittite fūnēs! [*Cīvēs fūnem dēmittunt.*]
 CIV. Fūnemprehendit. Trahite! trahite!
 OMNES. Trahite! trahite! [*Cīvēs Horātium ex aquā in
 portam trahunt.*]

VAL. }
PUL. } Senātus tibi grātiās agit. 100
CIV. Populus Rōmānus tibi grātiās agit.
OMNES. Rōmam servāvisti.

FINIS FĀBULAE.



RUINS OF THE COLISEUM

LESSON LX

PRESENT PARTICIPLE

FORMATION OF THE PRESENT PARTICIPLE

393. The present active participle of a Latin verb ends in **-ns**, and is formed on the present stem. The present participles of regular verbs in the four conjugations are as follows.

I	II	III	IV	
(portō)	(moneō)	(dūcō)	(capiō)	(audiō)
portāns	monēns	dūcēns	capiēns	audiēns
<i>carrying</i>	<i>warning</i>	<i>leading</i>	<i>taking</i>	<i>hearing</i>

a. There is no present passive participle in Latin.

DECLENSION OF THE PRESENT PARTICIPLE

394. Like other participles, the present participle agrees in gender, number, and case with the noun or pronoun which it modifies. It is declined as an adjective of the third declension:

	<i>Singular</i>		<i>Plural</i>	
	<i>Masc. and Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc. and Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
NOM.	portāns	portāns	portantēs	portantia
GEN.	portantis	portantis	portantium	portantium
DAT.	portanti	portanti	portantibus	portantibus
ACC.	portantem	portāns	portantis (-ēs)	portantia
ABL.	portante (-i)	portante (-i)	portantibus	portantibus

	<i>Singular</i>		<i>Plural</i>	
	<i>Masc. and Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc. and Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
NOM.	monēns	monēns	monentēs	monentia
GEN.	monentis	monentis	monentium	monentium
DAT.	monenti	monenti	monentibus	monentibus
ACC.	monentem	monēns	monentis (-ēs)	monentia
ABL.	monente (-i)	monente (-i)	monentibus	monentibus

a. The use of the Latin present participle must not be confused with the progressive form of the verb (*Section 76, a*). In the sentence *The man is standing in the street* the expression *is standing* is the progressive form of the verb, and will be translated by one Latin word, *stat*. In the sentence *The man standing on the wall is my brother*, the word *standing* is a participle modifying *man*, and will be translated by the Latin present participle, *stans*.

READING EXERCISE: A SUCCESSFUL HUNT

395. (*Ulysses speaks.*¹) Per silvam ambulāns, magnum cervum vīdī. Ventus flābat, et cervus sonitum pedum meōrum audire nōn poterat. Arcum meum cēpī et frontem cervi primā sagittā vulnerāvī. Deinde alteram sagittam misī, et eum interfēcī. Nunc cervum umeris meis ad comitēs portō. Hī murmurant et irātī sunt, quod cibum nōn habent. Similēs animālibus sunt, quae semper cibum postulant. Nunc in litore stantēs mē expectant. Laetī erunt cum mē appropinquantem vidēbunt. Mox cēnam parābimus. Post cēnam in silvam redibō, quod tēctum ibi vīdī. Sed nullī virī in cōspectū erant. Itaque hunc locum explorāre cupiō.

396.

VOCABULARY

arcus, -ūs, m., bow	litus, litoris, n., shore
cervus, -ī, m., deer	similis, -e, like, similar
flō, flāre, flāvī, flātum, blow	sonitus, -ūs, m., sound
frōns, frontis, m., forehead	umerus, -ī, m., shoulder
itaque, conj., and so, therefore	

a. Frequently a noun or pronoun in the dative is used with *similis*: *similis animālī*, like an animal.

¹ While returning from Troy, Ulysses, one of the Greek heroes, was driven to the shores of a certain island. This reading exercise and those of the three following lessons represent scenes during his stay on the island.

EXERCISES FOR WRITING

397. 1. The leader returned to the shore carrying a deer. 2. We hear the voices of the soldiers demanding food. 3. I saw a deer running through the forest. 4. The consul is the brother of that (*ille*) man standing on the bridge. 5. We made an attack on the legions crossing the river.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES

398. 1. Find from a dictionary the derivation of *arch* and *archer*. 2. What is the original meaning of *inflated*? 3. What sort of ornament is a *fronlet*? 4. What is a *simile*?

SUGGESTED DRILL

1. Write the declension of the present participles of *dūcō* and *capiō*. 2. Point out all the present participles in section **395**, and name the case of each. 3. Give the present active and past passive participles of *laudō* and *videō*. 4. Decline *sonitus*. 5. Give a synopsis of *flō* in the third person singular, active voice.



ROMAN OIL VAULT

LESSON LXI

THE ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE

THE INDEPENDENT PARTICIPIAL PHRASE

399. A phrase consisting of a noun or pronoun and a participle is sometimes used in a sentence without being closely connected with any other word in the sentence. Thus, *A new leader having been chosen, we may expect better results.* In this sentence the phrase *a new leader having been chosen* is not directly connected with any word in the rest of the sentence. Such a phrase is said to be independent of the rest of the sentence.

THE ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE

400. The case which is used in Latin for such independent constructions is the ablative. In the sentence given above as an example the word for *leader* would be put in the ablative in Latin and the participle for *having been chosen* would agree with it in gender, number, and case. This use of the ablative is called the *ablative absolute*.

Duce captō hostēs fūgerunt. *The leader having been captured, the enemy fled.*

Filiis meis laudātis laetus sum, *my sons having been praised, I am happy*

401. The participle used in agreement with the noun or pronoun of the ablative absolute may be the past participle, as in the sentences which have been given, or it may be the present participle.

Barbaris prōcēdentibus nostrī arma parābant, *the barbarians advancing, our men prepared arms.*

a. In the ablative absolute the past participle denotes an act taking place before the time of the verb of the clause, but the present participle denotes an act taking place at the same time as that of the verb.

402. Often an adjective or another noun is used instead of a participle as the second part of the ablative absolute construction.

Amicō meō invitō diūtius nōn manēbō, my friend (being) unwilling, I shall not remain longer.

Caesare duce militēs semper fortiter pugnābant, Caesar (being) leader, the soldiers always fought bravely.

a. The participle *being*, which is often used in translating an ablative absolute of which the second part is an adjective or a noun, has no equivalent in Latin.

b. The original force of the ablative in this construction may be seen if these phrases are translated with the preposition *with*.

FREE TRANSLATION OF THE ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE

403. In English, independent phrases which correspond to the literal translation of the ablative absolute are not very often used. It is, therefore, frequently necessary to translate the ablative absolute by a clause introduced by *when, after, if, since, or although*, as the sense of the main clause may suggest.

Monte occupātō, when the mountain had been seized.

Duce captō, after the leader had been captured.

a. Various prepositional phrases, also, may be employed in translating this ablative.

Gallis invitīs, against the will of the Gauls.

Caesare cōnsule, in the consulship of Caesar.

READING EXERCISE: A DISSATISFIED COMPANY

404. (*The sailors speak*). Rēctē ducem nostrum culpāmus, quī nōs hūc dūxit. Ēsurīmus, neque cibum invenīre possumus. Certē dux bonus nōn est, neque dī immortālēs eum amant. In silvam cum arcū iit, quia cervī in silvā sunt, sed cervō

interfectō ipse cibum habēbit, et nōs ēsuriēmus. Patriā nostrā relictā, in bellō cum eō (homine) pugnāvimus, sed nunc nōs dēseruit. Hōc duce relictō, nāvem parābimus et ad patriam redībimus. Ibi amīcī nōs expectant, et hī nōbīs cibum dabunt. Si tūti illam terram iterum vidēbimus, numquam eam relinquēmus. Satis in bellō pugnāvimus et satis errāvimus.

405.

VOCABULARY

certē , <i>adv.</i> , certainly, surely	immortālis , -e, immortal
culpō , -āre, -āvī, -ātum, blame	inveniō , -venīre, -vēnī, -ventum, find
dēserō , -ere, -uī, -tum, desert	deus , -ī (<i>nom. pl. dī</i>), a god
ēsuriō , -ire, be hungry	quā , <i>conj.</i> , because
	rēctē , <i>adv.</i> , rightly

EXERCISES FOR WRITING

406. 1. Taking the bow (the bow having been taken) the man hurried toward the forest. 2. On seeing the enemy (the enemy having been seen) the soldiers seized (took) their arms. 3. Hearing the sound of battle (*abl. absolute*), the soldiers ran to the gate of the city. 4. After the capture of the city (the city having been captured), the king was killed. 5. If the gods defend (shall defend) our city, we shall be safe.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES

407. 1. What is a *culpable* action? 2. From which of the principal parts of **dēserō** have our English derivatives come? 3. Find a noun which is connected in derivation with **immortālis**. 4. What is the original meaning of *invent*?

SUGGESTED DRILL

1. Give the present participles of **culpō**, **dēserō**, **inveniō**. 2. Point out the ablatives absolute in section 404. 3. Conjugate **ēsuriō** in the future indicative active. 4. Write two English sentences which would require the ablativ absolute if translated into Latin.

LESSON LXII

QUOTATIONS: INDIRECT DISCOURSE

DIRECT AND INDIRECT QUOTATIONS

408. 1. A direct quotation is one which repeats the exact words of the speaker. Thus, *He said, "I will come."*

2. An indirect quotation is one which repeats the thought but not the exact words of the original speaker. In English an indirect quotation is often introduced by the conjunction *that*. Thus, *He said that he would come.*

a. Sometimes no conjunction is used. Thus, *He said he would come.*

INDIRECT QUOTATIONS IN LATIN

409. In Latin, a simple sentence when used in an indirect quotation has its verb in the infinitive and its subject in the accusative. No conjunction is used to introduce indirect quotations in Latin.

Dicit puerum in silvā ambulāre, he says that the boy is walking in the forest.

INDIRECT DISCOURSE

410. The name *indirect discourse* is given to the use of the infinitive with subject accusative in indirect quotations, and also to certain other expressions which are not exactly quotations. In such sentences as *I heard that you had received a letter*, and *Everyone thought that the day would be pleasant*, the clauses introduced by *that* take the same form in Latin as the indirect quotations given above. That is, their verbs will be infinitives and their subjects will stand in the accusative.

Indirect discourse is used with verbs of *saying, hearing, knowing, thinking, believing, seeing*, and the like.

Crēdō tē librum meum habēre, I believe (that) you have my book.

a. A predicate noun or adjective used with an infinitive in indirect discourse is in the accusative, to agree with the subject.

Arbitrāmur ducem nostrum fortem esse, we think (that) our leader is brave.

READING EXERCISE: THE FAULT-FINDERS REPROVED

411. (*The sailor who has been left in charge speaks.*) Dicō ducem nostrum fidēlem esse. Quod cibum non habēmus, in silvam iit, ubi crēdō eum cibum petere. Feris interfectis carnem nōbis dabit. Putō vōs ignāvōs esse et nihil scire. Mare timētis et omnia timētis. Quod ēsuritis, ducem bonum nostrum culpātis et dicitis eum vōs dēseruisse. Vōs nōn dēseruit neque dēseret. Etiam nunc aliquem videō quem esse ducem nostrum crēdō. Rēctā ad nōs venit, et aliquid grave umeris portat. Habitus ejus ostendit eum esse ducem nostrum. Cervum portat, quem in silvā interfecit. Mox cervus in (*on*) igne pōnētur, et vōs cibum habēbitis.

412.

VOCABULARY

carō, carnis, f., flesh, meat	ignis, ignis, -ium, m., fire
fera, -ae, f., wild animal	mare, maris, n., the sea
fidēlis, -e, faithful	nihil, <i>indeclinable</i> , n., nothing
gravis, -e, heavy	rēctā, <i>adv.</i> , directly
habitus, -ūs, m., appearance, garb	

EXERCISES FOR WRITING

413. 1. You say that your friends love you. 2. I think you do not have many friends. 3. The sailors believe that their leader wishes to desert them. 4. I say that our leader is faithful. 5. Having killed a deer (a deer having been killed), the leader will return to the shore.



VICTIMS FOR A ROMAN SACRIFICE

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES

414. 1. What is a *carnivorous* animal? 2. Give nouns derived from *fidēlis* and *gravis*. 3. Find a verb derived from *ignis*. 4. What are *marine* animals? 5. What does a *nihilist* desire in the way of government?

SUGGESTED DRILL

1. Why is *ducem*, of the second line of Section 411, in the accusative case? 2. Give the present active and past active infinitives of *dicō*. 3. Give the present passive and past passive infinitives of *mittō*. 4. Decline *habitus* in the singular number. 5. Write two English sentences which, if translated into Latin, would take the construction of indirect discourse.

LESSON LXIII

NOUNS OF THE FIFTH DECLENSION: IMPERSONAL VERBS

THE FIFTH DECLENSION

415. The genitive singular of the fifth declension ends in *-ēī* (after a consonant *-eī*). The nominative singular always ends in *-ēs*. The nouns *diēs*, *day*, and *rēs*, *thing*, are declined as follows:

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Endings</i>	
NOM.	diēs	diēs	rēs	rēs	-ēs,	-ēs
GEN.	diēi	diērum	rei	rērum	-ēi (-ei)	-ērum
DAT.	diēi	diēbus	rei	rēbus	-ēi (-ei)	-ēbus
ACC.	diem	diēs	rem	rēs	-em,	-ēs
ABL.	diē	diēbus	rē	rēbus	-ē,	-ēbus

a. **Diēs** is sometimes masculine and sometimes feminine in the singular, but always masculine in the plural. The other nouns of this declension are feminine, except one compound of **diēs**.

b. Only **diēs** and **rēs** are declined in full. The other nouns of this declension lack some or all of the plural forms.

IMPERSONAL VERBS

416. There are a few Latin verbs which have only the third person singular, the infinitives, and (occasionally) the participles. Such verbs are called impersonal. The most important are **oportet**, *it is necessary* (or *proper*), and **licet**, *it is permitted*.

USE OF OPORTET

417. The impersonal verb **oportet** is regularly used with an infinitive and an accusative as subject of the infinitive. In English the accusative is often translated as subject of the verb *ought*, with a dependent infinitive.

Oportet nautās fortēs esse, *the sailors ought to be brave*
(more literally *it is proper that the sailors be brave*).



ROMAN LAMPS

USE OF LICET

418. With *licet* a dative is used to denote the person who is permitted to do some act, and the infinitive is used to denote



THE PYRAMID OF CESTIUS

the act permitted. In English the dative is often translated as the subject of *may* or *might* with a verb representing the infinitive.

Eis redire licet, *they may return* (more literally *it is permitted them to return*).

a. Frequently the dative is translated as subject of a form of *permit* (or *allow*) with a dependent infinitive. The sentence above may be translated *they are permitted to return*.

READING EXERCISE: FOOD AT LAST

419. Hic nauta rāmōs siccōs portat, ille (nauta) rēmum frāctum habet, quem in litore invēnit. Omnēs ignem quam primum accendere et cēnam parāre properant. Nam per omnem diem sine cibō in litore fuērunt, et nunc laetī ducem appropinquāre vident cum cervō, quem umeris portat. Saepe murmurāvērunt, dicentēs ducem nōn esse fidēlem, sed hanc rem nōn esse vērā nunc sciunt. Oportet eōs ducem laudāre, oportet eōs duci grātiās agere, quī vītam eōrum servāvit. Sed multī ex eis neque bonī neque fortēs sunt. Si licet eis cibum habēre, nihil aliud volunt, nihil aliud sciunt. Nōn vident ducem fortem vītam eōrum servāvisse.

420.

VOCABULARY

accendō, -cendere, -cendī, -cēsum, kindle, light	quam primum, as soon as possible.
diēs, diēi, M. or F., day	rāmus, -ī, M., bough, branch
licet, licēre, licuit, <i>impersonal</i> , it is permitted	rēmus, -ī, M., oar
oportet, oportēre, oportuit, it is proper (or fitting), one ought	rēs, rei, F., thing
	siccus, -a, -um, dry
	vērus, -a, -um, true

EXERCISES FOR WRITING

421. 1. On that day (*Section 328*) many brave men were killed. 2. I have often heard this fact (thing). 3. You are not permitted (it is not permitted to you) to kindle a fire in this place. 4. You ought to announce this fact (thing) at once. 5. You know that the days are long in summer.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES

422. 1. What is the literal meaning of *sine die*? How is this phrase used in connection with the meetings of assemblies? 2. What connection can you see between the meaning of *licet* and *license*? 3. Find from a dictionary the meaning of *ramify*. 4. What is the derivation of *real*? 5. What is a *veracious* narrative?

SUGGESTED DRILL

1. Give the genitive plural of *porta*, *rāmus*, *dux*, *ignis*, *exercitus*, *diēs*. Give the ablative singular of these six words. 2. Give the forms of *licet* in the third person singular, active voice, in the six tenses of the indicative. 3. Write an English sentence which can be translated into Latin with the use of *oportet*. Tell what would be the case of the subject of this sentence when translated into Latin. 4. With what classes of verbs is indirect discourse used?

LESSON LXIV

CARDINAL NUMERALS: DECLENSION OF *DUO* AND *TRĒS*

CARDINAL NUMERALS

423. The numerals used in counting or in telling how many persons or objects are meant are called *cardinal numerals*. The Latin cardinal numerals from one to twenty are as follows:

<i>ūnus, -a, -um, one</i>	<i>ūndecim, eleven</i>
<i>duo, duae, duo, two</i>	<i>duodecim, twelve</i>
<i>trēs, tria, three</i>	<i>tredecim, thirteen</i>
<i>quattuor, four</i>	<i>quattuordecim, fourteen</i>
<i>quīnque, five</i>	<i>quīndecim, fifteen</i>
<i>sex, six</i>	<i>sēdecim, sixteen</i>
<i>septem, seven</i>	<i>septendecim, seventeen</i>
<i>octō, eight</i>	<i>duodēvigintī, eighteen</i>
<i>novem, nine</i>	<i>ūndēvigintī, nineteen</i>
<i>decem, ten</i>	<i>vīgintī, twenty</i>

DECLENSION OF *DUO* AND *TRĒS*

424. The numerals *duo* and *trēs* are declined as follows:

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc. and Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>duo</i>	<i>duae</i>	<i>duo</i>	<i>trēs</i>	<i>tria</i>
<i>duōrum</i>	<i>duārum</i>	<i>duōrum</i>	<i>trium</i>	<i>trium</i>
<i>duōbus</i>	<i>duābus</i>	<i>duōbus</i>	<i>tribus</i>	<i>tribus</i>
<i>duōs or duo</i>	<i>duās</i>	<i>duo</i>	<i>trēs (trīs)</i>	<i>tria</i>
<i>duōbus</i>	<i>duābus</i>	<i>duōbus</i>	<i>tribus</i>	<i>tribus</i>

a. With the exception of *ūnus*, *duo*, and *trēs*, the numerals given above are not declined. The declension of *ūnus* is like that of *sōlus*, which is given in Section 13 of the Appendix. *Trēs* is declined like the plural of *omnis*, Section 11, (2), of the Appendix.



ROMAN TABLE

**425. READING EXERCISE: CONVERSATION
DURING THE FEAST**

- Nauta I. Haec carō dulcis est.
 N. II. Ita est; gaudeō quod carnem iterum edō.
 N. III. Quam callidus dux noster est.
 N. IV. Gaudēmus quod tam callidum ducem habēmus.
 N. III. Cervum in silvā invēnit et frontem ejus sagittā
 trānsfixit.
 N. N. I et II. Dā nōbīs iterum carnem.
 N. V. Similēs suibus estis. Nihil cēteris relinquētis.
 N. N. I et II. Sed per omnem diem nūllum cibum habuimus.
 Ēsuriēbāmus.
 N. VI. Nōs quoque ēsuriēbāmus, sed non suēs sumus.
 Nōn oportet duōs aut trēs hominēs tōtum cervum
 edere.
 N. N. VII et VIII. Crās in silvam ibimus. Inde multōs
 cervōs referēmus.

- N. IX. Vix dux callidus noster ūnum invēnit; certē vōs nōn facile multōs inveniētis.
- Dux. Ipse in silvam quam primum redibō, quia tēctum ibi vīdī. Quis in hōc tēctō habitat? Id scīre cupiō.

426.

VOCABULARY

callidus, -a, -um, shrewd, wise	sūs, suis, m., f., hog, swine
dulcis, -e, sweet, delicious	trānsfigō, -figere, -fixī-, -fix-um, pierce
edō, -ere, ¹ ēdī, ēsum, eat	vix, adv., scarcely, with difficulty
inde, adv. from there	
referō, -ferre, rettulī, relātum, bring back	

EXERCISES FOR WRITING

427. 1. My brother has gone to the forest with two companions. 2. We crossed the river with three legions. 3. Five sailors remained on the shore. 4. I saw four men who had been in Spain. 5. Our companions ought to return to the ship with our leader.

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES

428. 1. What are *dulcet* tones? 2. Find from a dictionary the meaning of the Italian phrase *Dolce far niente*. What do you suppose is the origin of the Italian word *dolce*? 3. What is the origin of the word *swine*? 4. What is the origin of the words *refer* and *relate*?

SUGGESTED DRILL

1. Write the declension of *dulcis*. 2. Decline together *duo hominēs*. 3. Decline together *duae puellae*. 4. Conjugate *trānsfigō* in the present indicative passive and the perfect indicative active. 5. Give the accusative singular and the genitive plural of *sūs*.

¹ In classical Latin the present active infinitive of this verb is regularly *esse*, and the third person singular of the present active indicative is *est*. In this book *edere* and *edit* are used instead of the classical forms.

CIRĒ

PERSONAE.

Ulixēs, *quī domum iter facit.*
 Eurylochus, *quem Ulixēs nautis*
praefecit.

Scaena I.

Aegyptius	}	<i>nautae.</i>
Philippus		
Menexenus		
Alexander		
Crēsius		
Cēteri nautae.		

Scaena II.

Naupactōus	}	<i>nautae</i>
Proxenus		
Rhodus		
Circē: <i>maga.</i>		
Ancillae quattuor.		
Minister.		
Coquus.		
Servus alius.		

SCAENA PRĪMA. IN LĪTORE ĪNSULAE.

*In saxō stat Eurylochus; circum eum vīgintī nautae, aliī humī
 sedent, aliī stant; omnēs murmurant.*

EUR. Nōlite ducem nostrum culpāre!

AEG. At quis nōs in īnsulam dēsertam dūxit?

CET. Respondē, Ō Euryloche! Nōnne Ulixēs?

EUR. Sānē, magnus Ulixēs vōs hūc dūxit; sed nōlite illum
 culpāre!

PHI. Cūr nōn oportet nōs illum culpāre?

DATIVE WITH COMPOUNDS

429. Verbs compounded with **ante**, **ob**, **prae**, and **sub** frequently have a dependent noun or pronoun in the dative case. **Legiōni praest**, *he is in command of the legion.*

a. If the simple verb from which the compound is formed would take an object, the compound verb may take both the accusative and the dative: **Eurylochum nautis praefēci**, *I placed Eurylochus in command of the sailors.*

- CET. Respondē, Ō Euryloche. Cūr nōn oportet nōs illum culpāre?
- EUR. Quia di immortalēs [*palmās tollit*] nōs et illum in haec pericula addūxērunt. 10
- MEN. Sī di Ulixem nōn amant, nōn jam noster erit dux.
- CET. Rēctō dicis; nōn jam noster erit dux.
- ALE. [*ventrem tangit.*] Ēsuriō; dā mihi cibum, Euryloche!
- OMNES. Ēsurimus; dā nōbīs cibum, Euryloche!
- EUR. Nōnne magnanimus Ulixēs in mediās silvās iit, quia cibum nōbīs petere volēbat?
- CRE. Num hoc crēdis? Nōs quidem hoc nōn crēdimus.
- OMNES. Nōn crēdimus. Immō vērō nōs dēseruit.
- AEG. Sī ferās arcū occidet, ipse eās edet.
- OMNES. Ipse carnem edet avium et bēstiārum. 20
- PHI. Nihil nōbīs referet. Hoc prō certō habēō.
- OMNES. Nihil nōbīs referet. Hoc prō certō habēmus.
- EUR. Ō stultī; fidēlis est noster dux; crēdite illī!
- MEN. [*quī circum sē spectat.*] Hominem quī advenit, vidēō.
- CET. Hostisne an amīcus venit?
- MEN. Nesciō; adhūc procul abest.

[*Aliī nautae nunc stant.*]

- ALE. Ecce, dē summō colle dēscendit.
- CET. Quō habitū est? Quae vestīmenta, quae arma portat?

b. The dative is sometimes used with compounds of **ad**, **circum**, **com**, **in**, **inter**, **post**, **prō**, **super**. If the compounds of **ad** and **in** denote motion the accusative with **ad** or **in** is regularly used instead of the dative.

ABLATIVE OF DESCRIPTION

430. The ablative modified by an adjective is sometimes used to describe a person or thing. **Homō magnā virtūte, a man of** (literally *with*) *great courage*.

a. The genitive modified by an adjective is also used to describe a person or thing. In many phrases, such as

- CRE. Arcum sagittāsque fert; rēctā ad nōs venit.
 OMNES. Ulixēs est. 30
 AEG. Quid umeris portat?
 PHI. Carnem nōbīs affert.
 OMNES. Ō magnanimum Ulixem! Ō optimum ducem!
 ULIXIS VOX. Cervum sagittā occīdi. Cibum vōbīs afferō.
 Carnem edēmus omnēs.
 OMNES. Iō, Iō! Ō magnanimum Ulixem! Ō optimum
 ducem!
 EUR. Ligna petite, nautae! Properāte vōs!
*[Dum Ulixēs appropinquat, nautae ligna per litus
 petunt et in mediō cumulant.]*
 MEN. Rēmum frāctum invēnī, quī in litore jacēbat.
 ALE. Siccōs rāmōs afferō, quī dē arbore cecidērunt. 40
 CRE. { Grave est id quod portāmus; gubernāculum ferimus
 AEG. { nāvis nostrae, quod mare in litus jēcit.
 PHI. Rōstrum nāvis repperī; ecce, Minervae imāginem
 undae perdidērunt; eam vix possum agnōscere.
[Ulixēs appāret et cervum humī dēpōnit.]
 EUR. Salvē, Ulixēs! Nautae, ignem accendite!
 CET. Nōn possumus ignem accendere. Ō callidissime om-
 nium hominum *[Ulixī hoc dīcunt]*, hoc prō nōbīs
 fac, quia ēsurīmus et quam primum cēnāre volumus.
 EUR. *[Dum Ulixēs ligna cōnfricat et ignem accendit.]* Nunc
 callidus et magnanimus est is quī nūper pessimus 50
 ducum erat et infidissimus.
*[Ulixēs in saxō cōnsīdit; nautae in summō igne cervum tōtum
 pōnunt. Tum circum Ulixem et ignem sē dispōnunt.]*

the example given above, either the genitive or the abla-
 tive may be used. But physical traits are usually
 denoted by the ablative, and measure is always denoted
 by the genitive. The expression *a four-foot wall* will be
 translated *mūrus quattuor pedum* (a wall of four feet)

- ULI. Per silvam errābam, cum hunc cervum haud procul vidi —
- MEN. Dulcis est fūmus.
- ULI. Mē post arborem cēlāvī —
- ALE. [*sonitum labrīs facit.*] Dulcem carnem jam gustō.
- ULI. Ventus adversus flābat; nōn igitur mē olfacere cervus poterat.
- CRE. Carnem equidem olfaciō dulcissimam.
- ULI. Sagittam arcumque parāvī. 60
- AEG. Nōs quidem convīvium parāmus.
- ULI. Sagittā primā cervī frontem trānsfixī. Nōnne magna et pulchra sunt cornua, Ō Euryloche?
- PHI. Magna et pulchra erit cēna.
- MEN. Jam certē tostus est cervus. Licetne mihi statim edere?
- OMNES. Statim edere volumus.
- ULI. Edite, comitēs! Gaudeō quod nōn jam ēsuriētis.
- EUR. Vorāte, vōs quī suibus estis similēs; nihil nisi cēna cibusque vōbīs in mentem venit. 70
- [*Nautae cervum dīvidunt et carnem vorant; intereā Ulīxēs nārrat.*]

THE COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

431. The comparative and superlative of English adjectives regularly end in *-er* and *-est*: *long, longer, longest*.

In Latin the comparative regularly ends in *-ior* for the masculine and feminine and *-ius* for the neuter, and the superlative in *-issimus, -issima, -issimum*, declined like *bonus*.

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
lātus	lātior, lātius	lātissimus, -a, -um
<i>wide</i>	<i>wider</i>	<i>widest</i>
fortis	fortior, fortius	fortissimus, -a, -um
<i>brave</i>	<i>braver</i>	<i>bravest</i>
fēlix (<i>gen. fēlicis</i>)	fēlicior, fēlicius	fēlicissimus, -a, -um
<i>happy</i>	<i>happier</i>	<i>happiest</i>

- ULI. Postquam cervum occidī, circum mē spectāre coepi.
Haud procul inter arborēs apparēbat tēctum
domūs. Fūmus inde ascendēbat.
- ALE. Sine dubiō torrēbant carnem.
- CET. Carō dulcis est! Libenter iterum carnem gustāmus.
- CRE. Nōnne usque ad domum ivisti, Ō dux?
- ULI. Minimē; comitum mihi in mentem vēnit famēs. Ad
vōs igitur quam primum praedam meam rettuli.
- AEG. Crās ad illam domum ibimus. Quid cēnsētis, comitēs?
- CET. Placet; ad eum locum ibimus. 80
- MEN. Fortasse ibi multam carnem et bene tostam in-
veniēmus.
- EUR. Glandēs saltem in silvā inveniētis.

SCAENA SECUNDA. IN ĀTRIŌ CIRCAE.

*Nēmō in ātriō adest; sed per jānuam quae ā dextrā est nunc
fēminās quae rident, nunc suēs quī edunt audītis. Ā
sinistrā intrant Ulīxēs et Eurylochus et trēs nautae,
Naupactōus, Proxenus, Rhodius.*

- NAU. Ubi sunt comitēs nostrī?
- PRO. Eōs quōs perdidimus, neque videō neque audiō.
- RHO. At vōcēs audiō.
- EUR. Sānē, fēminās quae rident audis.
- NAU. Nōnne suēs audītis, comitēs, qui edunt?

DECLENSION OF COMPARATIVES

432. The comparatives are third declension adjectives, and are declined as follows:

	Singular		Plural	
	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
NOM.	lātior	lātius	lātiōrēs	lātiōra
GEN.	lātiōris	lātiōris	lātiōrum	lātiōrum
DAT.	lātiōrī	lātiōrī	lātiōribus	lātiōribus
ACC.	lātiōrem	lātius	lātiōrēs, -is	lātiōra
ABL.	lātiōre	lātiōre	lātiōribus	lātiōribus

- PRO. Silēte, fēmina nunc cantat.
 ULI. Circē, maga, pessima fēminārum, cantat quia nostrōs comitēs perdidit. 90
 RHO. Nōnne nōs etiam perdet?
 ULI. Priōrēs eam oppugnābimus.
 NAU. At si baculum illud agitābit, nōnne mortuī nōs omnēs cadēmus?
 ULI. Sī mihi pārēbitis et omnia quae nunc imperābō faciētis, eam vincēmus.
 EUR. Tibi pārēbimus, Ō dux noster, vir callide! Quid imperās?
 NAUTAE. Tibi pārēbimus nōs omnēs.
 ULI. Apud hanc fēminam nōlīte edere, nōlīte bibere. 100
 OMNES. Nihil hīc edēmus, nihil bibēmus.
 ULI. Etiam sī ego cibum et pōculum accīpiam, vōs nōlīte idem facere.
 RHO. Cūr hoc tibi licet quod nōs facere vetās?
 ULI. Hunc quem teneō flōrem Mercurius mihi dedit.
 PRO. Quō modō tē dēfendere hic flōs potest?
 ULI. Dum hunc flōrem olfaciō, Circē mē laedere nōn poterit.
 EUR. Silēte omnēs; aliquem enim audiō quī jānuam aperit.
 ULI. Mementōte id quod imperāvī, et pārēte!

[*Intrat Circē cum ancillīs quattuor.*]

- CIR. Salvē, Ō Ulixēs. 110
 ANC. I. Salvē, Ō Euryloche.
 ANC. II. Salvē, Ō Naupactōe.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES IN -ER

433. Adjectives ending in -er in the positive form the superlative by adding -rimus, -rima, -rimum to the nominative singular of the masculine instead of using the ending -issimus.

pulcher	pulchrior, pulchrius	pulcherrimus, -a, -um
miser	miserior, miserius	miserrimus, -a, -um

ANC. III. Salvē, Ō Proxene.

ANC. IV. Salvē, Ō Rhodī.

ULI. Salvē, Ō rēgīna. Tē, quae meum nōmen scīs, quō modo vocābō?

EUR. [*ancillae I.*] Quō modō nōmen meum scīs?

NAU. [*ancillae II.*] Quō modō nōmen meum scīs?

PRO. [*ancillae III.*] Quō modō nōmen meum scīs?

RHO. [*ancillae IV.*] Quō modō nōmen meum scīs? 120

CIR. Salvēte, omnēs advenae! Nōmen meum nōlite rogāre, sed vīnum meum bibite et carnēs meās edite. [*Manibus plaudit.*]

[*Intrat minister quī quīnque pōcula fert.*]

MIN. Adsum, Ō rēgīna.

ANCILLAE. Dē nōbīs pōcula. [*Ē manibus ministrī quattuor pōcula accipiunt. Circē manibus plaudit. Intrat servus quī amphoram fert.*]

SER. Adsum, Ō rēgīna!

CIR. Appropinquā, serve! [*Dum baculum suprā amphoram agitāt, venēnum in vīnum dēmittit.*] Tibi, Ō Juppiter, vīnum cōnsecrō.

ULI. [*nautīs.*] Cavēte vīnum. [*Servus vīnum in pōcula fundit.*]

SER. [*vōce sonōrā.*] Aurea mirificō complēvī pōcula vīnō. 130

SPECIAL ADJECTIVES IN -LIS

434. The following adjectives in -lis form the superlative by replacing the genitive ending of the positive with -limus: **facilis, difficilis, similis, dissimilis, humilis.**

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
facilis	facilior, -ius	facillimus, -a, -um
similis	similior, -ius	simillimus, -a, -um

a. Other adjectives in -lis form their superlatives regularly with -issimus.

- CIR. Mihi dā pōculum, Ō minister.
 MIN. [*vōce sonōrā.*] Tē vel¹ callidiōrem hoc vīnum reddet,
 Ulīxēs.
 ULI. Tum erō tam callidus quam vulpēs.
 CIR. Hoc tibi prōmittō. Accipe, Ō rēx. Rēgīna tibi vīnum
 offert.
 ANC. I. Accipe, Ō Euryloche; ancilla rēgīnae tibi vīnum
 offert.
 ANC. II. Accipe, Ō Naupactōe; ancilla rēgīnae tibi vīnum
 offert. 140
 ANC. III. Accipe, Ō Proxene; ancilla rēgīnae tibi vīnum
 offert.
 ANC. IV. Accipe, Ō Rhodī; ancilla rēgīnae tibi vīnum offert.
 [*Virī ā fēminīs pōculā accipiunt. Rhodius sē post
 columnam cēlat.*]
 ULI. Oculōs mihi advertite. [*Intereā Eurylochus et
 Naupactōus et Proxenus vīnum humī effundunt,
 sed Rhodius bibit.*] Vīnum bibō, grātus quia nōs
 advenās tam benignē excēpistī, Ō rēgīna. [*Flōrem
 olfacit, dum vīnum bibit. Omnēs Ulīxem diū
 spectant.*]
 ULI. Quid spectātis? Bonum est vīnum quod hospitibus
 dās, Ō rēgīna; dī tibi praemium meritum dabunt.
 CIR. [*baculum agitat.*] Vulpēs eris! Hoc imperō.

ADJECTIVES COMPARED IRREGULARLY

435. The following important adjectives are compared irregularly:

bonus	melior, melius	optimus, -a, -um
malus	pejor, pejus	pessimus, -a, -um
magnus	major, majus	maximus, -a, -um
multus	....., plūs	plūrimus, -a, -um
parvus	minor, minus	minus, -a, -um

¹ Even.

ULI. Quid facis? Quid dicis? [*Ridet.*] Eia! Nunc intel- 150
legō; tam callidus sum quam vulpēs.

ANC. I. Placetne tibi vīnum, Euryloche? Nōnne aliquid
sentis?

EUR. Dulce est hoc vīnum.

ANC. II. Et tū, Naupactōe, quid dicis?

NAU. Numquam antea tam dulce vīnum bibi.

ANC. III. Nōnne optimum est vīnum, Ō Proxene?

PRO. Nectar est, dis idōneum, [*sibi dicit*] sed nōn ho-
minibus.

ANC. IV. Tibine grātum est vīnum, Ō Rhodi?

[*Rhodium suis sonitum facit et suū similis ex ātriō currit,
Ulīxēs nihil videt.*]

NAU. Vidistine suem quī ex ātriō currēbat? 160

PRO. Ubi est Rhodius? Multum timeō.

EUR. Ulīxi crēdite.

ULI. At aliquid mihi in mentem venit, Ō rēgīna. Aliīne
hīc adsunt apud tē hospitēs?

CIR. Multās bēstiās apud mē habeō, sed hominēs nūllōs.

ULI. Ante hōs duōs diēs² comitēs mei, nautae, ad tuam
domum vēnērunt, quia ēsuriēbant.

CIR. Ita est. Illis cibum dedī; hominēs brevī hinc dis-
cessērunt.

FORMATION OF ADVERBS

436. Most adverbs are formed from adjectives. Those derived from adjectives of the first and second declensions regularly end in **-ē**. Those derived from adjectives of the third declension regularly end in **-ter** or **-iter**.

lātus, *wide*

fortis, *brave*

audāx (*gen. audācis*), *bold*

prūdēns, *prudent*

lātē, *widely*

fortiter, *bravely*

audācter, *boldly*

prūdenter, *prudently*

² *Two days ago.*

ANCILLAE. [*rident.*] Suēs tamen apud nōs manent. 170
 NAUTAE. Quid dicere vultis? Nōn suēs erant comitēs quōs
 perdidimus, sed viri.

[*Circē manibus plaudit. Intrat coquus quī carnēs
 in paterā fert.*]

COQ. Adsum, Ō rēgīna.
 CIR. Quid affers?
 COQ. [*vōce sonōrā.*] Ambrosiam hospitibus dulcem fēlicibus
 offers.
 CIR. Bibistis, Ō hospitēs! Nunc edite!
 ULI. [*nautīs.*] Cavēte carnēs.
 CIR. [*baculum suprā carnēs agit.*] Tibi, Ō Juppiter,
 carnēs cōsecrō. [*Deinde Ulīxī offert. Omnēs 180
 carnem manibus accipiunt.*]
 ULI. [*subitō clāmat.*] Ubi est Rhodius? [*Dum omnēs cir-
 cumspectant, nautae carnēs rejiciunt.*]
 ANC. IV. Ex ātriō fūgit—[*parvā vōce*—]sūs. [*Rident ancil-
 lae.*]
 ULI. Carnem edō et tibi, Ō rēgīna, grātiās agō.
 [*Omnēs diū spectant.*]
 CIR. [*baculum agit.*] Tandem vulpēs eris! Hoc imperō
 ego cui nōmen est Circē.

COMPARISON OF ADVERBS

437. The comparative of an adverb is the same as the neuter comparative of the corresponding adjective. The superlative of an adverb is formed by changing the ending *-us* of the superlative of the corresponding adjective to *-ē*.

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
lātē (<i>from lātus</i>)	lātius	lātissimē
ācritē (<i>from ācer</i>)	ācrius	ācerrimē
facile (<i>from facilis</i>)	facilius	facillimē

- ULI. [*māgnō rīsū.*] Tē agnōscō, fēmina dīs hominibusque infesta, improba maga. Nihil efficere potes. [*Gladium stringit.*] Tē et tuās ancillās occīdam, quia tot hominēs jam perdidistis.
- CIR. Ignōsce mihi, Ō optime rēx! Nōn iterum hominēs 190 laedam, sī mihi ignōscēs.
- ULI. Sī tē occīdam, hoc prō certō habēbō.
- EUR. Ubi sunt nostrī comitēs? Jubē eam, Ō Ulixēs, hoc dīcere.
- CIR. Sī tibi hoc dīcam, nōnne ignōscere vīs?
- ULI. Sī hoc faciēs, vīvēs.
- CIR. [*baculum agit.*] Ō suēs, quī comitēs Ulixīs fuistis, este iterum hominēs!

[*Intrant cēterī nautae, quī comitēs salūtant.*]

- ULI. Nōlī iterum hominem in bēstiae formam mūtāre!
Hoc jūrā! 200
- CIR. Hoc jūrō.
- ANCILLAE [*lacrimant.*] Hoc jūrāmus, quod domina jūrāvit.
- ULI. Abīte, miserae.

[*Fēminae discēdunt; nautae gaudent.*]

FĪNIS FĀBULAE.

IRREGULAR ADVERBS

438. The following adverbs are compared irregularly or are from adjectives of irregular comparison.:

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
bene, <i>well</i>	melius	optimē
male, <i>badly</i>	pejus	pessimē
magnopere, <i>greatly</i>	magis	maximē
multum, <i>much</i>	plūs	plūrimum
parum, <i>little</i>	minus	minimē

The comparison of adverbs is still further explained in the Appendix, Sections 17 and 18.

POLYPHĒMUS

PERSŌNAE

Ulixēs.
Nautae XII.
Polyphēmus.

Alii Cyclōpēs.
Ariēs et ovēs.

SCAENA PRĪMA. IN ANTRŌ POLYPHĒMĪ.

*Ā dextrā ovīlia; ā sinistrā calathī cāseō plēnī et crātērae lacte
plēnae; ā tergō saxum post quod nautae sē cēlant.
Ulixēs et nautae antrum Polyphēmī intrant.*

ULI. Ecce! in cavernā ingentī sumus. Sine dubiō
Cyclōpis domus est quem nūper vīdimus.

NAUTA I. Sine dubiō ejus caverna est. Tantum mōnstrum
ego numquam vīdī.

N. II. Hominī dissimilis vidētur.

N. III. Ūnum modo oculum in mediā fronte habet.

N. IV. Ovēs et caprōs in agrīs pāscēbat.

OMNES. Sine dubiō in hōc antrō habitat.

ULI. Ita: nam hūc spectāte, virī; nōnne vidētis illōs
calathōs cāseō plēnōs? et ovīlia in quibus agnī 10
sunt et haedī? et haud procul crātērās cōspiciō
lacte plēnās.

N. V. Certē, avidus est, sī haec omnia edere potest!

N. VI. Fortasse nōs quoque comedere cupiet, Ō domine.

N. VII. Redīre ad lītus quam primum¹ optimum erit.

N. VIII. Mihi quoque id optimum vidētur. Sed cāseum
nōbīscum auferēmus et agnōs paucōs haedōsque.
Nam cibum nōn habēmus multum in nāvibus.

ULI. Nōlō jam redīre, virī. Melius erit hīc manēre et
dōna rogāre cum Polyphēmū redībit. 20

¹ As soon as possible.

- N. IX. *Temerarius est Ulixes. Nos omnes peribimus.*
 ULI. *Cenam parate, nautae. Cum cenaverimus, forte ille domum redibit.*

[*Nautae cenam parare incipiunt.*]

- N. X. *Hei mihi! Quid audio? Ipse appropinquat.*
 N. XI. *Fugite, amici. Vae miseris nobis.*
 ULI. *Venite mecum, viri. In intimam cavernam nos recipiemus.*

[*Viri se post saxum celant, unde Polyphemum spectant.*]

- N. I. *Adestne ille?*
 N. II. *Jam jam gregem in cavernam agit.*
 N. III. *Quid nunc facit?* 30
 N. IV. *Agnos et haedos extra januam reliquit: sed oves intra cavernam ducit.*
 N. V. *Cum tam obscura caverna fit?*
 N. VI. *Janua jam clausa est, nam saxum magnum ante januam posuit.*

CONJUGATION OF *FIŌ*

439. The verb *fiŏ*, *become, be made*, is used as the passive of *faciŏ*, which has no passive forms of its own in the present, imperfect, and future. It is conjugated as follows in the present, imperfect, and future indicative.

PRESENT		IMPERFECT		FUTURE	
<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>fiŏ</i>	....	<i>fiēbam</i>	<i>fiēbāmus</i>	<i>fiam</i>	<i>fiēmus</i>
<i>fiŏs</i>	....	<i>fiēbās</i>	<i>fiēbātis</i>	<i>fies</i>	<i>fiētis</i>
<i>fiŏt</i>	<i>fiunt</i>	<i>fiēbat</i>	<i>fiēbant</i>	<i>fiet</i>	<i>fient</i>

a. The principal parts are *fiŏ, fieri, factus sum*.

b. The perfect, past perfect, and future perfect are formed regularly with the past participle *factus* and the forms of *sum*. *Factus sum, factus eram, factus erŏ, etc.*

N. VII. Quid Cyclōps nunc agit?

N. VIII. Ovēs et caprās mulget.

N. IX. Nōne ignem nunc accendit? Flammae lūcem dant.

N. X. Tacēte amīci. Nōs audiet.

40

Pol. Hem! Quid audiō? Quis adest? [*virōs videt*] Ohē!
Quī estis, advenae? Unde vēnistis?

N. XI ET XII. Hei mihi! Quid nōs agere poterimus?

Uli. Nōlite timēre, amīci. Ego prō omnibus respon-
dēbō, et fortasse benignē nōs trāctābit. Graeci
sumus, quī Trōjā venimus et domum mare
trānsimus. Sed Juppiter, quī nōbīs irātus est,
ventōs et undās nōs ā viā prohibēre sinit.
Itaque ad tuam insulam invītī vēnimus. Sed
benignus es,¹ Ō hospes, nam supplicēs tuī sumus. 50
Sī tū auxilium nōbīs dederis, dī tē remūnerā-
buntur.

Pol. Stultus es, aut procul ab hāc terrā habitās, sī mē
tālem esse putās. Deōs enim nōs Cyclōpēs
neque venerāmur neque timēmus. Grātissima

DEPONENT VERBS

440. A deponent verb is one which is passive in form but active in meaning. Its principal parts are passive forms. The endings of the present infinitives of deponent verbs of the four conjugations are as follows:

I	II	III	IV
-ārī	-ērī	-ī	-īrī

a. Examples of the conjugation of deponent verbs are given in Section 33 of the Appendix. Their forms are exactly the same as those of the passive voice of the model verbs before given, except that deponents have the active form for the future infinitive. **Remūneror** in line 51 is conjugated like the passive of **portō**, except that its future infinitive is **remūnerātūrus esse**.

¹ See Section 340.

autem cēna mihi eritis, tū et nautae tuī. Duōs enim māne et duōs vesperī edam dōnec omnēs mortuī eritis. [*Duōs captōs occidit et comedit.*]

SCAENA SECUNDA. IN EODEM LOCŌ.

Uliāxēs cōnsilium init.

Postrīdiē māne Uliāxēs et octō nautae in antrō sedent et inter sē loquuntur.

Polyphēmus, quā duōs nautās hodiē comēdit, exiit.

- NAUTAE OMNES. Vae nōbīs miserīs! ad patriam nostram numquam redibimus. 60
- N. V. Crūdēlior Cyclōps est quam fera; duōs nostrum herī, duōs hodiē comēdit, et mox omnēs ad ūnum dēvorābit.
- ULI. Nōlite dēspērāre, virī; dī nōs etiam nunc juvāre possunt, et ego ipse cōnsilium inire incipiō.
- N. VI. Tua cōnsilia nōbīs nōn placent; nam propter tē amici nostrī quattuor miserrimē periērunt.
- OMNES. Visne Cyclōpem, dum noctū dormit, occidere, Ō domine?
- ULI. Id facere volō: sed etiam sī eum interficiam, nōs 70 ex antrō per clausam jānuam effugere nōn poterimus.
- OMNES. Quam prūdēns dominus noster est! Sed quid nōs facere jam possumus?
- ULI. Audite mē. Baculum longum quod Cyclōps humi reliquit cōspiciō. Id acuēmus, et in igne adūrēmus. Vesperī, cum Polyphēmus redierit, vīnum eī dabō; nam—ut meministis—optimum vīnum mēcum hūc attuli. Cum ille somnō vīnōque sepultus erit, oculum ejus baculō ārdentī extin- 80 guēmus. Tum impotēns ille et imbēcillus fiet.
- OMNES. Sapientissimum cōnsilium est. Omnēs tē adjuvābimus.

- ULI. Crās, ubi jānua aperta erit, cum ovibus nōs quoque exhibimus. Sic ad litus et nāvēs tandem effugere poterimus.
- OMNES. Omnium prūdentissimus dominus noster est.

SCAENA TERTIA. IN EODEM LOCŌ.

Polyphēmā oculum Graeci extinguunt.

Vesperī: Ulīxēs et octō nautae Polyphēmum expectant.

- ULI. Parātine estis, viri? Mox enim redībit Polyphēmus.
- NAUTAE. Ita, parātī sumus. Baculum acūtum ārdēnsque habēmus. 90
- ULI. Quī in oculō Cyclōpis baculum mēcum contorquēre audēbunt? Quattuor ad hunc labōrem sorte eligere optimum erit.
- NAUTAE. Ita vērō: id faciēmus.
- N. VII. Hic est galea, in quam sortēs conjicere possumus.
- N. VIII. Hic lapidēs nōnnūllī sunt, quōs in galeam conjicere possumus.
- N. IX. Ego galeam tenēbō et quatiam.

[IV *Nautae sortēs accipiunt.*]

- ULI. Et ego quintus erō. DI sortēs optimē rēxērunt; vōs enim quattuor ipse dēligere cupiēbam. 100
- N. X. Aliquem audiō quī appropinquat!
- OMNES. Sine dubiō Cyclōps ipse adest.
- N. XI. Ita, ovium enim bālātūs audiō.
- OMNES. Post saxum recipiēmus nōs, dōnec ille dormiet.

THE ACCUSATIVE OF EXTENT

441. The accusative without a preposition is used to express extent in space. Puer *quinque milia* passuum ambulāvit, *the boy walked five miles.*

[*Polyphēmus cavernam intrat, ovēs mulget, duōs nautās captōs dēvorat. Ulixēs crātēram vīnō plēnam eī offert.*]

- ULI. Ecce, Cyclōps, vīnum tibi offerō. Carnem hominum ēdistī; vīnum nunc bibe: grātissimum est.
[*Cyclōps bibit.*]
- POL. Dā mihi iterum bibere. Vīnum tuum jūcundum est. Et dic mihi nōmen tuum. [*Iterum bibit.*]
- ULI. [*Sēcum*] Eum fallere optimum erit.
- POL. Iterum, advena: vīnum tuum mē multum 110 dēlectat. [*Iterum bibit.*]
- ULI. Nōmen meum interrogāvistī: id nōn cēlābō. “Nēmō” nōmen meum est: “Nēminem” māter mea paterque et socii omnēs mē appellant.
- POL. Nēmō, prō beneficiis tuis tē remunerārī cupiō. Postrēmum igitur tē dēvorābō.
- ULI. [*sēcum*] Edepol! Grātiās tibi maximās agō. Post-rēma tibi cēna erō.

[*Polyphēmus sē humi jacit; mox somnus eum opprimit. IV Nautae ex intimā cavernā exeunt.*]

NAUTAE. Adestne tempus, domine? Dormitne Cyclōps?

ULI. Ita, graviter dormit. Nunc, di patrii, adjuvāte nōs. 120

[*Baculum ardēns afferunt, et in oculō Polyphēmī vehementer contorquent. Ille clāmōrēs horribilēs tollit, et per antrum furibundus ruit.*]

POL. Vae mihi! Quid factum est? Quis oculum meum extinxit? Ubinam estis, viri?
[*Alii Cyclōpēs extrā cavernam stant.*]

ALII CYC. Cūr tantōs clāmōrēs tollis, Polyphēme? Nōs dormire prohibuisti! Quis tē laedit, aut quis tē occidere temptat?

POL. Nēmō mē occidit, amici.

- ALII Cyc. At si nēmō in cavernā tēcum est, Juppiter fortasse
tē laedit. Tū autem patrī tuō Neptūnō supplicā.
ULI. Ohē virī! dolus meus et nōmen simulātum eum
fefellērunt! 130
- N. VII. Quid facit ille? Quid factūrus est? Potesne vidēre?
N. VIII. Saxum summōvit, et ipse humī ante jānuam sedet.
N. IX. Nōs, dum exīmus, rapere cupit.
OMNES. Quandō fugere temptābimus, Ō domine?
ULI. Primā lūce, cum ovēs ad agrōs exībunt, nōs quoque
cum eis exhibimus.

SCAENA QUĀRTA. IN EODEM LOCŌ.

In cavernā omnēs sedent.

- ULI. Festināte virī! Sōl mox surget; deinde nōs fugam
capere poterimus.
N. XI. Sed quō modō effugiēmus, domine? Nōn intellegō.
N. XII. Cyclōps enim nōs, dum exīmus, capiet. 140
ULI. Singulī hominēs ā ternīs arietibus ferentur. Trēs
enim arietēs colligābō, quōrum medius hominem

442. The English verb has only present and past participles. The Latin verb has also future participles. The future active participle of *laudō* is *laudātūrus* (-a, -um), translated *going to praise* or *about to praise*.

The future active participle may usually be found by changing the ending -us of the past passive participle to -ūrus. It is declined like the adjective *bonus*, and must agree in gender, number, and case with a noun or pronoun, expressed or understood.

	<i>Past passive participle</i>	<i>Future active participle</i>
(laudō)	laudātus	laudātūrus
(moneō)	monitus	monitūrus
(dūcō)	ductus	ductūrus
(capiō)	captus	captūrus
(audiō)	auditus	auditūrus

- a. The future participle of *sum* is *futūrus*.

ūnum portābit. Sic omnēs ad litus incolumēs
perveniēmus. Agite arietēs ad mē.

N. VII. Ēn callidum cōnsilium!

[*Ulīxēs arietēs ternōs colligat; singulū hominēs
sub ternīs arietibus ligantur.*]

N. VIII. Quō modō tē ipsum servātūrus es?

ULI. Vidēsne hunc dūcem gregis? Multō grandior et
rōbustior est quam cēteri. Ejus sub ventre
vellus tenēbō, et ipse postrēmus exhibō.

N. IX. Ecce, sōl surgit! et ovēs exīre incipiunt.

150

OMNES. Brevī tempore ad litus perveniēmus. [*vōce parvā.*]
Valē Polyphēme!

[*Omnēs ē cavernā efferuntur. Ulīxēs postrēmus
sequitur. Polyphēmus arietem dētinēt.*]

POL. Quid, Crasse? Tū postrēmus hodiē exīs? Id
mīror; nam antehāc prīmus māne exīre, prīmus
meridiē ad rivōs dēscendere, prīmus vesperī
domum redīre solēbās. Bonus amicus dominī
miserī tuī semper fuistī, cujus oculum Nēmō
extinxit? Ēn hominem improbum! Sed haud
impūne filium Neptūnī caecum effēcit!

[*Ariēs tandem aliōs sequitur. Polyphēmus nauitās et
Ulīxem in cavernā frūstrā quaerit.*]

FĪNIS FĀBULAE.

443. Frequently the future active participle is used with forms of *sum*. Thus, *laudātūrus sum*, *I am going to praise*, *monitūrus est*, *he is going to warn*.

444. Latin verbs have a future active infinitive formed by using the future active participle with *esse*. Thus, *laudātūrus esse*, *captūrus esse*, *futūrus esse*.

When a subject in the accusative is used with a future infinitive (*Section 409*), the participle of the infinitive must agree with the subject in gender, number, and case.

REDITUS ULIXIS

PERSŌNAE.

Ulixēs, qui Trōjā captā domum
redit.

Telemachus: filius Ulixis.

Eumaeus: pāstor.

Minerva: dea.

Scaena I.

Argus: canis Ulixis.

Scaena II.

Pēnelopē: uxor Ulixis.

Antinous: procus.

Amphinomus: procus.

Alii proci.

SCAENA PRĪMA. IN LĪTORE ITHACAE.

Ā sinistrā stat casa Eumaei; prope casam jacet Argus, macer,
īfirmus. Ā dextrā Ulixēs humi dormit.

ULI. [sē ex somnō excitat.] Eheu! Miserrimus hominū
sum. Tot pericula enim passus et tot per terrās
et maria vagātus, ignōtam tandem in terram ā
Phaeācibus allātus sum et hīc relictus. [Intrat
Minerva speciem vestēsque juvenis gerēs.] Ecce
autem! Juvenis adest; ille fortasse mē adjuvā-
bit. Salvē, Ō amīce! Quae terra est haec, quō
advēnī? Aliēnus enim sum, neque litus cognōscō.

MIN. Amoena est terra omnibusque arboribus et frūctibus
praedita; Ithaca est. 10

ULI. Quid audiō? Ithaca enim omnium terrārum mihi
est cārissima. Cujus etiam est ista casa? Nōnne
Eumaei? Quam fēlix sum! Quam benignī mihi
dī immortalēs sunt! Vivitne Eumaeus? Et
Lāertēs pater meus? Nārrā mihi dē uxōre. Re-
sistitne adhūc Pēnelopē procis meumque reditum
expectat?

[Minerva suam formam sūmit propriam.]

MIN. Ecce, Ō patiēns Ulixēs! Dea sum, et tē adjuvābō.
Senem squālidum pannōsumque tē faciam. [In

senem squālidum pannōsumque Ulixem mūtāt.]
 Haec est casa Eumaei, qui semper fidēlis tē et 20
 Pēnelopam et Tēlemachum amat. Ille tē cūrābit,
 dum ego Spartam abeō, unde Tēlemachum re-
 dūcam. Ille enim tē petendī causā ante duōs
 annōs ab Ithacā discessit. Cum redierit, tū tē
 revēlābis; deinde, illō adjuvante, procōs inter-
 ficiēs. Valē.

ULI. Ō benigna Minerva! nam tē agnōscō, tibi grātiās
 agō. [*Exit Minerva. Eumaeus ex casā ēgreditur.*]
 Salvē, Ō pāstor! Auxilium tuum precor; longum
 enim iter perfēcī, et multa et dūra passus valdē 30
 ēsuriō.

 THE GERUND

445. The Latin gerund is a neuter noun of the second de-
 clension. It has no nominative and is used only in the sin-
 gular. The gerunds of the four conjugations are as follows:

	I.	II.	III.	IV.
GEN.	portandī	monendī	dūcendī	audiendī
DAT.	portandō	monendō	dūcendō	audiendō
ACC.	portandum	monendum	dūcendum	audiendum
ABL.	portandō	monendō	dūcendō	audiendō

a. The genitive is translated *of carrying, of warning,*
 etc. The ablative without a preposition is translated *by*
carrying or *with carrying,* etc. The ablative is also used
 with prepositions. The accusative is used only with
 prepositions. The dative is not often used.

b. It must be remembered that the form in *-ing* used
 to translate the Latin gerund is not a present participle
 but an English gerund, or, as it is sometimes called, a
 verbal noun. In the sentence *I am fond of walking* the
 word *walking* is not a participle but a gerund (or verbal
 noun).

- EUM. Ego etiam senex et miser sum, sed tē adjuvābō; parum tamen cibī habeō, parum opum ex eō diē quō Ulixēs Trōjam discessit; sed id quod habeō tibi dabō. Venī mēcum in casam.
- ULI. Dī tē servābunt; miser enim ipse miserōs adjuvās. [*Ad casam appropinquant; Ulixēs canem cōspicit.*] Cujus est hic canis?
- EUM. Argus vocātur, fidēlis Ulixis canis; prīdem sagācissimus in nostrā insulā erat et omnium canum validissimus quī ferās sequuntur. At absentem dominum dēsīderat, neque longum vitāe spatium, ut crēdō, eī manet. [*Eumaeus casam intrat.*]
- ULI. Arge, Arge, nōne tuum dominum agnōscis? [*Canis caput ērigit et dominum agnōscit.*]
- ARG. Ō cāre domine, quot post annōs rediisti! Eheu! Sērō venis. Semper tē amāvī, semper expectāvī. Nunc tandem tē redeunte gaudeō fēlixque jam ē vitā excēdō. Valē!
- ULI. Valē, fidēlis canis, valē! [*Argus moritur. Eumaeus ex casā prōdit.*]
- EUM. Cūr morāris?
- ULI. Canis mortuus est. 50
- EUM. Nōn rūsus ergō dominum suum vidēbit.
- ULI. Nōne tū servus Ulixis erās?
- EUM. Ita eram, sed numquam iterum eum hīs oculis vidēbō. Lāertēs, pater ejus, aetāte gravis mox dē vitā discēdet. Tēlemachus procul abest, neque umquam fortasse domum redībit. Pēnelopē in diēs¹ miserior lacrimās semper fundit; nōn tamen virum dēspērat. Proci autem improbi illam precantur: "Memoriam Ulixis dēpōne et alterum virum ē nōbis ēlige." Illa tamen recūsāt neque 60

¹ Day by day.

cuiquam ex eis nūbere vult, quī opēs domini nostrī edendō bibendōque vāstant, et quī dicere audent—Ō audāciam impudentem—“Si Tēlemachus redībit, eum occidēmus.”

- ULI. Et māter Ulixis vivitne adhūc?
 EUM. Eheu! Nōlī dē eā loquī: mortua enim est.
 ULI. [*lacrimās dissimulat.*] At quid tū putās? Redībitne Ulixēs annon?
 EUM. Numquam: certē mortuus est.
 ULI. Nōn vēra dīcis; ipse enim eum vīdī, dum in insulā 70 Crētā errō. Vivus mox domum redībit. Quid audiō? Aliquis appropinquat—amicus, ut videtur, nōn enim ululant canēs.
 [*Intrat Tēlemachus.*]
 EUM. Salvē, Ō Tēlemache! quam fēlix sum! Saepe enim mecum dixī: “Tēlemachum reductum numquam vidēbō.”
 TEL. Et tū, salvē, Ō fidēlis Eumaeae! Quid novī dē Ulixē mihi dīcēs? Equidem enim nihil dē eō audīvi.
 EUM. Heu! Heu! Neque ego. Hic senex tamen, ut dicit, eum in insulā Crētā vīdit; nōlī autem ei crēdere; 80 nōn enim crēdibilem fābulam nārrat. Ego autem māgnō cum gaudiō ad ātrium curram tuum reditum nūntiandī causā. Tū hīc manē et cum sene cibō vinōque vīrēs renovā!

DECLENSION OF QUISQUAM

446. quisquam, anyone

*Masculine and Feminine**Neuter*

NOM.	quisquam	quicquam (quidquam)
GEN.	cujusquam	cujusquam
DAT.	cuiquam	cuiquam
ACC.	quemquam	quicquam (quidquam)
ABL.	quōquam	quōquam

(Plural lacking)

[*Eumaeus exit. Appāret Mīnerva, quam sōlus Ulixēs videt et audit.*]

TEL. [*mortuum Argum cōspicit.*] Mortuus jacet Argus, quī dominum suum iterum videndī causā tot annōs vīxit. Frustrā ad summam senectūtem dūrāvisti.

MIN. Nunc, Ō Ulixēs, tempus est! Tē filiō revēlā. Cōnsiliō captō, omnēs procōs interficiēs. Tē igitur 90 ex sene rūsus in juvenem mūtābō. Fortis es! Valē!

[*Minerva Ulixem in juvenem mūtat et exit.*]

TEL. [*sē vertit.*] Eia tū, quis es, quī modo senex, modo juvenis fīs? Certē Prōteus vel alius deōrum immortalīum.

ULI. Nōn deus sum, mī fili! Nōnne patrem agnōvistī?

TEL. Nōn crēdō; mortuus enim est pater meus neque iterum eum vidēbō.

ULI. Nēquāquam mortuus, sed vīvus domum rediī. Minerva ipsa mē mūtāvit. 100

TEL. Ō pater cārissime! [*sē amplectuntur.*] Quam grātus mihi redis, quam procīs odiōsus! At unde venis? quō modō hūc vēnistī? Cūr ita morātus es? Nārrā mihi, tē precor.

ORDINAL NUMERALS

447. Ordinal numerals are used to number objects in order, as in a row or series, as *first, second, third*, etc. The first twenty Latin ordinals are as follows:

prīmus	quīntus
secundus	sextus
tertius	septimus
quārtus	octāvus

ULI. Mox tibi et omnibus pericula mea nārrābō. Nunc autem tempus est dēliberāre; ego et tū sōlī procōs interficiēmus.

TEL. At enim multī sunt; quid nōs tam paucī possumus?

ULI. Venī mēcūm ad ātrium. Crēde dīs; Minerva et Juppiter nōbīs auxilium dabunt.

110

[*Ulixēs iterum in senem mendicūm mūtātur et cum Tēlemachō exit.*]

SCAENA SECUNDA. IN ĀTRIÓ ULIXIS

Ā tergō sedet Pēnelopē, quae tēlam lentē texit. Ab utrāque manū accumbunt procī; aliī edunt, aliī bibunt. Prope Pēnelopam in mūrō pendet arcus Ulixis. Intrat ā sinistrā Eumaeus.

EUM. Audīte, Ō rēgīna et prīncipēs, Tēlemachus enim ad Ithacam rediit, et mox ad ātrium adveniet.

PEN. Quid novī dē Ulixē refert?

EUM. Ēheu! Nōn illum vidit; nihil dē illō audivit. Sed nōlī tamen lacrimāre, cāra domina; gaudere enim nunc melius erit, quod filius tuus salvus rediit.

PEN. Haud tamen lacrimās retinere possum, quia nunc post reditum Tēlemachī necesse est mihi virum ex procīs ēligere.

nōnus	quīntus decimus
decimus	sextus decimus
ūndecimus	septimus decimus
duodecimus	duodēvīcēsīmus
tertius decimus	ūndēvīcēsīmus
quārtus decimus	vīcēsīmus

a. The ordinals are declined as adjectives of the first and second declensions. Thus, **prīmus, prīma, prīmum**, etc. Compound ordinals, such as **tertius decimus**, have both parts declined.

EUM. Crēde autem dis, Ō rēgīna! Etiam nunc fortasse 120
Ulixēs redībit. [*Exit Eumaeus ā sinistrā.*]

ANT. Quam molestus nōbīs est Tēlemachus!

PRO. Sine dubiō ex ātriō nōs fugābit.

ANT. Quid cēnsētis, amīcī mei? Nōnne eum occidere
dēbēmus?

PRO. Vērūm dīcis, Ō Antinoe; eum occidēmus.

AMPH. Nōlīte, Ō amīcī, sanguinem effundere. Hoc enim
facere semper nefās est, et nōs poenās dabimus.

PEN. Quam generōsus es, Ō Amphinome! Tū enim sōlus
me adjuvās. 13C

PRO. Cōnsilium capiēmus; interficiētur Tēlemachus.

PEN. Ō crūdēlēs, Ō ingrātī vōs quibus Ulixēs bene faciēbat!
Nōnne estis memorēs? Tuum enim patrem, Ō
Antinoe, ā populō ē rēgnō expulsū Ulixēs nōn
sōlum prōtēxit sed etiam restituit. Nunc autem
nōn satis est tibi illius ātrium spoliāre et uxōrem
contumēliā afficere, sed cupis etiam filium ipsum
occidere.

[*Intrat ā sinistrā Tēlemachus.*]

TEL. Salvē, Ō māter mea!

PEN. Salvē, Ō cāre fili! [*sē amplectuntur.*] Nārrā mihi 14C
dē errōribus tuīs. Quid novī audīvistī?

TEL. Ēheu! Quamquam multōs hominēs dē patre
rogāvī, nēmō tamen eum aut vīvum aut mortuum
viderat. Menelāus autem semper iterābat: "Nōlī
metuere; Ulixēs enim redībit et procōs occidet."

PEN. Quam fēlix erō, si hoc fiet. Nunc enim, ut prōmisī,
necesse est mihi odiōsō cuidam nūbere.

[*Intrat Ulixēs speciem senis mendācī gerēns, cum
Eumaeō.*]

TEL. Venī, Ō senex, accipe pānem!

ULI. Māximās tibi grātiās agō, Ō benigne juvenis.

- AMPH. Quis est ille? Semper mendicis bene facere fas est. 150
 Veni, O mendice, panem accipe!
- ULI. Di te servabunt, O princeps, quisquis es.
- ANT. [*Eumaeo.*] Expelle hunc impudentem! [*Ulixi.*]
 Heus tu, quare alienum atrium invocatus intras?
 nisi exibis te feriam.
- ULI. O optime, misericordiam precor. Ipse enim olim
 tam dives eram quam tu, et miseris hominibus
 semper benignus.
- ANT. Vapulabis, impudentissime! Apage!
- ULI. Superbus es. Cave autem; mors enim numquam 160
 procul abest.
- ANT. Accipe plagas. [*Ulixem ferit.*]
- AMPH. Noli ferre senem, O Antinoe; fortasse enim deus
 est dissimulatus et nos puniet.
- PEN. O crudelem hominem! Quando Ulixes redibit!
- TEL. Cave, Antinoe; tu mox mortuus humi jacebis.
- ANT. Nunc tempus est edere et bibere; hac nocte enim,
 quia Telemachus jam rediit, Penelope virum e
 nobis eliget. Quis nostrum, O cara regina, gra-
 tissimus tibi esse videtur? 170
- PEN. Amatorem dona offerre debent, non spoliare.
- PRO. Ecce! Dona tibi offerimus. Quis optimum dat?
 [*Quisque dona ante Penelopam offert.*]
- PEN. Omnia pariter splendida sunt; sed superest vobis

DECLENSION OF QUISTUE

448. quisque, each

	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>
NOM.	quisque	quaeque	quidque
GEN.	cujusque	cujusque	cujusque
DAT.	cuique	cuique	cuique
ACC.	quemque	quamque	quidque
ABL.	quodque	quaque	quodque

(Plural rare)

nunc novissimum certāmen. In ātriō pendet arcus Ulixis. Quis vestrum eum flectere, nervum aptāre, sagittam per circulos duodecim mittere potest? Omnibus quidem temptāre licet, neque recūsābitis. Deinde eī tandem nūbam quī id facere poterit quod vir meus haud difficulter faciēbat. Incipite! Eumaeae, dēme arcum, nervum, sagittam! 180
[Exit Pēnelopē ā tergō.]

PRO. Heu! Heu! Haud facile erit nōbīs hoc facere, quī edendō, bibendō, dormiendō, tam dēbilēs facti sumus.

ANT. Fortēs este! Necessē est temptāre; nisi temptābimus, Achaeī ita dicent: “Ubi est virtūs eōrum quī Pēnelopam in mātrimōnium dūcere volunt?” Nec frūstrā equidem, ut putō, temptābō. Heus, Eumaeae, dā mihi arcum.

[Antinous cōnātur nervum arcuī aptāre; nē flectere quidem arcum potest.]

[Dum cēterī procī temptant, Ulixēs Eumaeum retrahit.]

ULI. Nōlī exclāmāre; sed audī quod dicam. Ulixēs in hōc ātriō adest; ego enim sum Ulixēs. Nōnne crēdis? Spectā igitur signum quod in crūre semper habeō. 190

EUM. Ō cāre domine! signum enim haud dubium agnōscō. Fugam pete, precor; nisi fugiēs, procī mox tē occīdent.

ULI. Nōlī timēre, sed auxilium mihi dā. Refer mihi arcum meum; ego enim sōlus eum flectere possum et sagittās per circulos mittere. Sī modo arcum manibus meis tenēbō, lētō meritō procōs mox pūniam. 200

EUM. *[procō quī arcum jam tenet.]* Redde mihi arcum; mendicus enim temptāre vult.

PRO. Quam rīdīculus est ille mendīcus! Nūgās aufer!

- ANT. Si mendicus poterit, Achaei ita dicent: "Senex validior est quam Pēnelopae amātōrēs."
- TEL. Meus est arcus; redde mihi; etiam mendicō licet virēs ostendere.
- [*Ulixēs arcum accipit et flectere incipit.*]
- PRO. Quam aptē arcum tractat! Quam validōs mōnstrat lacertōs! Sōlus arcum flectere potest. Ecce! nunc nervō sagittam aptat. Quam peritē arcum intendit! Nunc mittitur sagitta. Edepol, omnēs per circulōs volāvit. 210
- ULI. Jam aliō cursū sagittās mittam. Ego sum Ulixēs. Mors tibi adest, Antinoe odiōse! [*Antinōum sagittā trānsfigit.*] Sic moriēmīni omnēs proci, quī tam diū meum ātrium foedāvistis.
- PRO. Eheu! Mortuus est Antinōus. Quō modō effugere poterimus? [*Proci fugere cōnantur.*]
- ULI. Eumaeae, claude jānuam! [*Eumaeus jānuam claudit.*] 220
- AMPH. [*ante pedēs Ulixīs sē jacit.*] Mihi quidem ignōsce, Ō Ulixēs! ego enim semper tē amō et ōdi procōs.
- ULI. Cūr meō in ātriō mānsisti? Moriēris, stulte! [*Amphinomum trānsfigit.*] Tēlemache, mī fili, et Eumaeae, stāte prope mē et auxilium date! Nōs trēs illōs scelerātōs interficiēmus. [*Tēlemachus Eumaeusque arma rapiunt et sē Ulixī sociōs jungunt.*] Ō dī benignī, renovāte mihi virēs, membra mea rōbusta reddite!
- [*Intrat Minerva milīti similis, arma et tēla gerēns. Prope Ulixem adstat.*]
- MIN. Fortis es, Ō Ulixēs! Fortūna fortibus favet. Ego prō tē pugnābō. 230
- [*Procōs singulōs occīdunt; omnēs mortuū humī jacent; intrat Pēnelopē et Ulixem agnōscit.*]

EXERCISES FOR WRITING

PAGES 163-164

1. The sentinels stand in front of the tents of the Etruscans. 2. Romans, fight for your country and for your friends. 3. Senator, remain in the city and warn the citizens. 4. Soldiers, obey, and resist the Etruscans. 5. Attack the enemy suddenly from the rear. 6. Fifty men escaped, and the others were killed.

PAGES 165-166

1. All our weapons are now prepared. 2. We love brave friends, and we fear brave enemies. 3. The sentinels roused all the Etruscans. 4. The king himself speaks; hear and obey. 5. The city is no longer in sight, but we can see the bridge. 6. On the right stands an Etruscan, on the left a Roman.

PAGES 167-168

1. At daybreak we shall approach in silence. 2. We wish to break down the bridge, but time is not given. 3. Three brave Romans appear on the bridge. 4. The city will be defended by Horatius and his brave companions. 5. The citizens will take axes and break down the bridge. 6. A soldier gives an ax to the consul, Valerius.

PAGES 169-170

1. The enemy are led by Sextus, the son of the king. 2. The voice of Sextus is heard, and the Etruscans appear on the bank of the river. 3. We ourselves shall attack the faithless Sextus. 4. The archers will kill many Etruscans. 5. Horatius has a good plan, and the enemy will not kill him. 6. Throw your shields to the citizens. 7. I shall jump into the river and swim to the gate of the city.

PAGES 187-188

1. The gods, by whom our leader is not loved, have brought us into these dangers. 2. The sailors who stand about Eurylochus murmur. 3. The leader will give food to the sailors, who are hungry. 4. I shall kill animals with the bow which I carry. 5. Your leader, who is faithful, will not desert you. 6. The men whom you see are sailors. 7. The deer was killed by an arrow of Ulysses.

PAGES 189-191

1. Lay down these branches on the ground. 2. Ulysses, who was wandering through the forest, saw a deer. 3. The forehead of the deer was pierced by an arrow. 4. The deer had large and beautiful horns. 5. The woman whom you see is Circe. 6. The sailors are seen through the door which is at the left. 7. Perhaps our companions will be found in the halls.

PAGES 192-193

1. The voices of women are heard through the door. 2. The woman who was singing was an enchantress. 3. The flower which was given by Mercury will defend me. 4. Open the door which is at the left. 5. Men, do not drink the wine which Circe has given you. 6. The jar which the servant brings (*ferre*) is full. 7. The golden cups were received by the companions of Ulysses.

PAGES 194-197

1. Rhodius, who had concealed himself behind a column, drank the wine. 2. All the maids were watching Ulysses and his friends. 3. The wine is delicious (sweet), and it will please you. 4. You see no guests here, but you see beasts. 5. We did not throw away the cups which you gave us. 6. We do not see Rhodius, who drank the wine. 7. You have changed Rhodius into the form of a beast—I am certain of this.

PAGES 198-199

1. The sailors see a large cavern, which is the home of Polyphemus. 2. The sheep and goats sleep in the cave at night. 3. Without doubt Ulysses is smaller than this monster. 4. It is best to return to the sea at once. 5. The sailors, who were preparing dinner, saw the monster. 6. These Greeks flee because I am approaching. 7. I shall drive the sheep into the cave, but I shall leave the lambs outside the door.

PAGES 200-201

1. The Cyclops, who is a cruel monster, will eat us all. 2. Ulysses was sitting in the middle of the cave and talking with the sailors. 3. The plan which I have formed is a good one (is good). 4. In the morning the Cyclops will go out from the cave with his flock. 5. My plan does not please the sailors, because they fear Polyphemus. 6. Four sailors have perished, and their friends wish to flee. 7. The wine which I have brought is very good.

PAGES 202-204

1. Polyphemus's eye will be put out by the Greeks with a sharp staff. 2. I cannot twist this staff without help. 3. The gods themselves have chosen the best men. 4. I have asked your name; do not conceal it. 5. The Cyclops will eat nobody tomorrow. 6. Friends, why do you stand outside the door of the cavern? 7. Neptune, who is my father, does not help me.

PAGE 205

1. At daybreak we shall all take flight. 2. We shall drive the sheep to our leader, who will tie them together. 3. This ram, which has a large fleece, will carry our leader. 4. Farewell, friends, whom we shall not see again. 5. You seek us in vain, because you are blind.

PAGES 206-207

1. Troy has been captured, and we are returning home. 2. Eumaeus, who was in the cottage, did not see Minerva. 3. We are the most unfortunate of all the Greeks. 4. The suitors are now happy, and they do not expect your return. 5. The immortal gods will help you, because you have been faithful. 6. Minerva will go away to Sparta, where Menelaus lives.

PAGES 208-210

1. Eumaeus was an old man who had always been faithful to his master. 2. Ulysses had loved this dog, and he recognized him at once. 3. My husband is far away, but I do not despair of him. 4. The servant eats and drinks in the cottage with his sons. 5. My friends will soon return home alive. 6. I have seen an old man who was in this island. 7. The story which you tell is not credible.

PAGES 211-212

1. I have been changed from a young man into an old man by Minerva. 2. Where is my father, and why has he delayed thus? 3. The suitors saw a beggar, who entered with Telemachus. 4. Hear, O queen, I have seen your son, Telemachus. 5. The people drove your father from his kingdom, but I restored him. 6. What news has Telemachus heard about his father? 7. Your son will not be killed by the cruel suitors. 8. My father is alive, but he has not been seen by Menelaus.

PAGES 213-215

1. I have received bread from you, and I will help you. 2. We will drive this impudent man out of (from) the hall. 3. The gods will punish you (*singular*) because you have been cruel. 4. I offer you a splendid gift, which you do not accept. 5. Dear friend, you see your master here in the hall. 6. The suitor who was holding the bow was not able to bend it. 7. The old man to whom I have given the bow will now show his strength.

PAGE 215

1. The door had been closed, and the suitors could not flee. 2. Ulysses will pierce Amphinomus also with an arrow. 3. Telemachus stood near his father and helped him. 4. The gods are kind; for they have restored my strength. 5. The suitors are being killed one by one, and soon they will all lie dead on the ground.

MEDICUS

PERSŌNAE.

Titus: <i>puer Rōmānus, duodecim annōs nātus.</i>	Lūcius	} <i>Titī frātrēs, geminī, septem annōs nātī.</i>
Octāvia: <i>Titī māter.</i>	Pūblius	
	Medicus.	

SCAENA. IN CUBICULŌ PUERŌRUM.

Ā *sinistrā stat lātus lēctulus; ibi dormiunt trēs puerī, Titus et Lūcius et Pūblius. Ā dextrā est fenestra, ā tergō jānuā. Gallus extrā cantat et puerōs ē somnō excitat.*

TIT. Quota hōra est?

LUC. [*ad fenestram currit.*] Prima ferē hōra est. Sōl mox surget.

TIT. Ō mē miserum! Pēnsū meum nōn fēcī. Quid Orbilius dicet?

PUB. Immō vērō, quid faciet Orbilius?

TIT. Jam ferulam sentiō. Ad lūdum ire nōn audeō.

LUC. Gaudeō quia nōndum ad lūdum imus, ego et Pūblius.

TIT. Quālēs frātrēs estis! Quia vāpulābō, gaudētis.

LUC. ET PUB. [*saltant et cantant.*] Titus vāpulābit; Titus 10 vāpulābit.

TIT. [*irātus.*] Vōs etiam vāpulābitis.

[*Frātrēs oculīs ferit.*]

LUC. ET PUB. [*lacrimant.*] Lacrimāmus, quia Titus vāpulābit. Lacrimāmus, quia Titus vāpulābit.

TIT. Quia vōs vāpulāvistis, lacrimātis. Iterum autem lacrimābitis, nisi bonum cōnsilium mihi inveniētis; nam ego vāpulāre hodiē nōlō.

PUB. Cōnsilium habeō.



A STREET SCENE IN ROME

TIT. ET LUC. Dic nōbis.

PUB. Manēte; cōgitō. 20

TIT. Festinā, Pūbli; Ō mē miserum, vāpulābō.

LUC. Fortasse malum Pūblius habet cōsiliū; tum vāpulābis, Tite.

TIT. Nisi statim cōsiliū nārrābis, iterum idem accipiēs.
[Loculōs sūmit.]

PUB. Cōgitāvī. Audite cōsiliū. Vesperī apud Quintum cēnābās.

TIT. Illud jam scīmus.

PUB. Bene, ibi nimis ēdistī.

TIT. Quid dicere vīs? Semper nimis edō; tū quoque et Lūcius. 30

PUB. Sānē, at tū hodiē aegrōtās, quia nimis vesperī ēdistī.

TIT. At nōn aegrōtō, mī frāter!

LUC. Ō stulte, nōnne intellegis? Hodiē aegrum simulābis.

TIT. Intellegō. Euge, Pūbli! bonum cōsiliū invēnistī! Tū, Lūcī, ī ad mātrem; illi dē morbō meō aliquid nārrā! [Exit Lūcius.] Pūbli, in aquam hunc pannum merge! Festinā! nam mātrem audiō; pannō meōs oculōs preme! Heu! heu! quantum doleō!

[Octāvia intrat cum Lūciō.]

OCT. Hercle! Quam aeger es! Quid habēs, mī fili? 40

TIT. Multum doleō. Nunc calidus sum, nunc frīgidus.

OCT. Ō cāre fili, medicum arcessam. Quis medicum venire jubēbit?

LUC. Ego medicum arcessam, mea māter.

PUB. Et ego cum Lūciō ibō.

OCT. Īte, parvulī, et medicāmentum ferre medicum jubēte.

LUC. Acerbum medicāmentum sēcum feret medicus.

PUB. Acerbum medicāmentum. [Exeunt geminī.]

TIT. Ut sitiō, māter cārissima!

OCT. Miselle puer! Aquam frigidam tibi dabō. Bibe! 50
[*Titus bibit.*]

TIT. Māter, nunc frigidus sum. Ecce! membra mea
tremunt.

OCT. Ēn, vestimentis tē tegam.

TIT. Māter, nimis calidus sum.

OCT. Eheu! Quī morbus tē tenet? Quandō medicus veniet?

TIT. Aliquis jānuam pulsat.

[*Medicus cum pueris intrat.*]

MED. Salvē, domina! Quis aeger est?

OCT. Salvē, medice! Fīlius meus aegrōtat.

MED. Salvē, puer! Aegerne es? [*Titus annuit.*]

LUC. ET PUB. Ita, medice, valdē aeger est. 60

MED. Num edere potes? [*Titus annuit.*]

LUC. ET PUB. Minimē; nihil edere potest.

MED. Ostende mihi linguam tuam. Hem! Quid heri ēdisti?

TIT. Nesciō, medice.

LUC. Sciō equidem.

PUB. Et ego.

LUC. Apud Quīntum vesperī cēnābat.

PUB. Nimis ēdit—porcum.

LUC. Et pōma.

PUB. Et liba. 70

LUC. Et alia multa.

OCT. Minimē mīrum, si hodiē aegrōtās.

MED. Minimē mīrum est. Medicāmentum tibi parābō.

[*Medicus medicāmentum parat.*]

LUC. Quāle medicāmentum parās?

PUB. Acerbumne est annōn?

MED. Acerbum est.

LUC. ET PUB. Acerbum est medicāmentum. Acerbum est
medicāmentum.

- MED. Dā mihi pōculum, domina! [*Fundit.*] Nunc bibe, puer! [*Titus medicāmentum gustat.*] 80
- TIT. Nōlō bibere. Tāle pōculum numquam bibam.
- OCT. Ohē, puer improbe! Quō modō aegrōtāre dēsīnēs, nisi medicāmentum bibēs?
- LIC. ET PUB. Titus bibere nōn vult. Titus bibere nōn vult.
- MED. Necesse est bibere.
- LUC. ET PUB. Acerbum est. Gaudēmus, quia acerbum est medicāmentum.
- TIT. Aliquis mox vāpulābit. [*Geminī audiunt et silent.*]
- OCT. Statim bibe; sīn minus, patrem vocābō. 90
- TIT. Nōlō. [*Exit Octāvia.*]
- PATRIS VOX. Tite, audisne mē?
- TIT. Ita, mī pater.
- PATRIS VOX. Nōnne medicāmentum bibere vīs?
- TIT. Sānē, mī pater, bibere volō. [*Dum bibit, Octāvia intrat.*]
- OCT. Medicāmentum bibit Titus.
- MED. Bene; deinde tranquillē dormiēs. Mox validus iterum eris et rōbustus. Valē, domina; valēte, puerī.
- OMNES. Valē, medice. [*Exit Medicus.*]
- TIT. Jam validior sum. Licetne mihi surgere, māter? 100
- OCT. Nōn licet, Ō stulte. Tōtum diem in lectulō jacēbis. Et ego prope tē manēbō.
- TIT. Nōn necesse est tibi, cārissima māter, prope mē manēre.
- OCT. Meus es filius. Prope tē manēbo, dum aegrōtās.
- LUC. ET PUB. Licetne nōbīs in hortō lūdere?
- OCT. Abīte, geminī, et in hortō lūдите.
- LUC. ET PUB. Titus in lectulō manēbit, tōtum diem in lectulō manēbit. [*Exeunt Lūcius et Pūblius. Titus pugnum agitāt.*]

America

SAMUEL F. SMITH

HENRY CAREY

1. Te ca - no, Pa - tri - a, Can - di - da,
2. Tu - tor es u - ni - cus, U - nus a-

li - be - ra; Te re - fe - ret Por - tus et
vñm De - us! Lau - do li - bens. Pa - tri - a

ex - ul - um Et tu - mu - lus se - num;
lu - ce - at, Li - be - ra ful - ge - at,

Li - be - ra mon - ti - um Vox re - so - net.
Vis tu - a mu - ni - at, Om - ni - po - tens!

The Latin version is by Professor George D. Kellogg, and is printed by permission.

Integer Vitae¹

HORATIUS, B.C. 65-8

FR. F. FLEMING, c. 1811

1. In - te - ger vi - tae sce - le - ris - que
 2. Si - ve per Syr - tis i - ter aes - tu -
 3. Nam - que me sil - va lu - pus in Sa -
 4. Qua - le por - ten - tum ne - que mi - li -

pu - rus Non e - get Mau - ris ja - cu - lis ne -
 o - sas, Si - ve fac - tu - rus per in - hos - pi -
 bi - na, Dum me - am can - to La - la - gen et
 ta - ris Dau - ni - as la - tis a - lit aes - cu -

que ar - cu Nec ve - ne - na - tis gra - vi - da sa -
 ta - lem Cau - ca - sum vel quae lo - ca fa - bu -
 ul - tra Ter - mi - num cu - ris va - gor ex - pe -
 le - tis, Nec Ju - bae tel - lus ge - ne - rat, le -

(1) For English translation see page 229.

git - tis, Fus - ce, pha - re - - tra,
 lo - sus Lam - bit Hy - das - - pes.
 di - tis, Fu - git in - er - - mem.
 o - num A - - ri - da nu - - trix.

5 Pone me pigris ubi nulla campis
 Arbor aestiva recreatur aura,
 Quod latus mundi nebulae malusque
 Juppiter urget;

6 Pone sub curru nimium propinqui
 Solis, in terra domibus negata;
 Dulce ridentem Lalagen amabo,
 Dulce loquentem.

Horner Jacculo¹

GAMMER GURTON, English
 HENRICUS DAURY, Latin

Old Nursery Tune

1. { Hor - ner Jac - cu - lo se - dit in an - gu - lo, }
 { Vo - rans, ceu se - ri - as a - ge - ret fe - ri - as, }

Crus - tum dul - ce et a - ma - bi - le:

{ In - quit et u - num ex - tra - hens pru - num: }
 { "Hor - ner, quam fu - e - ris no - bi - le pu - e - ris }

Ex - em - plar i - - mi - ta - bi - le."

(1) For English words see page 229.

Adeste Fideles¹

Author unknown
17th or 18th cent.

(PORTUGUESE HYMN)

JOHN READING, d. 1692



1. Ad - es - te, fi - de - les, Læ - ti tri - um -
 2. ✕ Can - tet nunc I - o! Cho - rus an -
 3. ✕ Er - go qui na - tus Di - - e ho -



phan - tes, Ve - ni - te, ve - ni - te in
 ge - lo - rum, Can - tet nunc au - la cæ -
 di - er - na, Je - - - su, ti - - bi sit



Beth - le - hem; Na - tum vi - de - te
 les - - ti - um, Glo - ri - a, glo - ri - a
 glo - - ri - a: Pa - tris æ - ter - ni

(1) For English words see page 229.

Re - gem an - ge - lo - rum: Ve - ni - te a - do -
 In ex - cel - sis De - o! Ve - ni - te a - do -
 Ver - bum ca - ro fac - tum! Ve - ni - te a - do -
 re - mus, ve - ni - te a - do - re - mus, ve -
 ni - te ad - o - re - mus Do - mi - num.

Domina Maria¹

GAMMER GURTON, English
 HENRICUS DRUEY, Latin

Old Nursery Melody

O me - a Ma - ri - a, To - ta con - tra - ri - a,
 Quid ti - bi cres - cit in hor - to? Tes - tae et cro - ta - li
 Sunt mi - hi flos - cu - li, Cum hy - a - cin - thi - no ser - to.

(1) For English words see page 230.

ENGLISH WORDS OF THE LATIN SONGS

INTEGER VITAE

The man upright in life and free from guilt, needs not, O Fuscus, Moorish darts nor bow nor quiver loaded with envenomed arrows, whether his journey is to be over the boiling Syrtis or through the inhospitable Caucasus or in the places washed by the Hydaspes, famed in story. For while in the Sabine woods I was singing of my Lalage, and carefree was wandering beyond bounds, a wolf fled from me though I was unarmed. No such monster does the warlike Daunia nourish in its oak forest, nor does the land of Juba, that desert nurse of lions, produce the like. Place me where on the lifeless plains no tree is warmed to new life by the summer breeze, a region over which hang clouds and a gloomy sky; place me beneath the course of the sun as it draws too near the earth, in a land devoid of human dwellings; still will I love Lalage with her sweet smile and her sweet words.

LITTLE JACK HORNER

Little Jack Horner
 Sat in a corner,
 Eating a Christmas pie.
 He put in his thumb
 And pulled out a plum,
 And cried, "What a good boy am I!"

O COME, ALL YE FAITHFUL¹

O come, all ye faithful, joyfully triumphant;
 To Bethlehem hasten now with glad accord.
 Lo! in a manger lies the King of angels,
 O come, let us adore Him, Christ the Lord.

Raise, raise, choirs of angels, songs of loudest triumph;
 Through heaven's high arches be your praises poured.
 Now to our God be glory in the highest;
 O come, let us adore Him, Christ the Lord.

¹ The words of this hymn are based upon the Latin hymn *Adeste Fideles*, but they are not an exact translation.

FIRST LATIN LESSONS

Amen, Lord, we bless Thee, born for our salvation;
O Jesus, forever be Thy name adored;
Word of the Father, late in flesh appearing,
O come, let us adore Him, Christ the Lord.

MISTRESS MARY

Mistress Mary,
Quite contrary,
How does your garden grow?
With silver bells
And cockle-shells
And hyacinths all of a row.

APPENDIX

THE DERIVATION OF LATIN WORDS

1. Many Latin words are derived from other Latin words by the use of syllables or letters placed at the beginning or at the end of these words. A syllable placed at the beginning of a word is called a Prefix; a syllable placed at the end is called a Suffix. Words formed with a particular prefix or suffix regularly have special meanings given them by the prefix or suffix with which they are formed. But occasionally changes of meaning take place, so that it is not always easy to see the relation between the meaning of a word and that of the word from which it is derived.

The use of some of the most important prefixes and suffixes is as follows:

(1) Nouns ending in **-tor** (occasionally **-sor**) indicate the person who does the act expressed by the verb from which they are derived: **victor**, a *conqueror*, from **vincō**.

a. Such nouns may be formed from **moneō**, **capiō**, **dūcō**, **audiō**, and many other verbs.

b. These nouns in **-tor** and **-sor** are masculine. There is a corresponding feminine form, ending in **-trix**: **victrix**, **adiūtrix**, **administrātrix**.

(2) Names of qualities are formed from adjective stems, with the endings **-tās** and **-tūdō**, and from adjective or noun stems with the ending **-tūs**. These nouns are all feminine:

libertās, *freedom*, from **liber**.

magnitūdō, *greatness*, from **magnus**.

virtūs, *manliness, courage*, from **vir**.

a. Nouns with the ending **-tās** may be formed from **gravis**, *heavy*, **levis**, *light*, **nōbilis**, *well-known*, *noble*. Some of these words came to be used as collective nouns, indicating a group of persons possessing the quality named: **nōbilitās**, originally *celebrity*, came to mean *the prominent persons* of a state.

b. Nouns with the ending **-tūdō** may be formed from **lātus**, *broad*, **altus**, *high*, **fortis**, *brave*.

c. Other nouns formed like **virtūs** are **servitūs**, *slavery*, from **servus**; **senectūs**, *old age*, from **senex** (*old*).

(3) Nouns formed with the ending **-lus** (**-ulus**, **-ellus**, **-illus**) are diminutives; that is, they indicate a small object. The ending is really an adjective ending, but most of the words thus derived have come to be used as nouns:

filiolus, *a little son*, from **filius**.

rēgulus, *a petty king*, *chieftain* from **rēx** (stem **rēg-**).

a. Nouns ending in **-r** change the final **r** to **l** when **-lus** is added: **libellus**, *a little book*, from **liber**; **agellus**, *a little field*, from **ager**.

(4) Adjectives ending in **-ōsus** are formed from nouns, and mean *full of* or *abounding in* that which is named by the nouns from which they are derived:

periculōsus, *full of danger*, *dangerous*, from **periculum**.

annōsus, *full of years*, *aged*, from **annus**.

a. An adjective meaning *abounding in space* may be derived from **spatium**.

(5) Adjectives ending in **-ilis**, **-ālis**, **-ārius**, are formed from nouns and mean, originally, *belonging to*, *connected with*, etc., that which is denoted by the noun from which they are derived.

hostīlis, *hostile*, from **hostis**.

mortālis, *mortal*, from **mors**.

legiōnārius, *legionary*, from **legiō**.

(6) There are also certain syllables used as prefixes with special meanings.

a. The syllable **re-** or **red-** means *back* or *again*:
redire, to come back. **rescribere**, to write in reply.

b. Sometimes the prefix seems to have lost its force, leaving no appreciable difference between the simple verb and the derivative: **manere**, **remanere**.

(7) The syllable **in-** prefixed to adjectives means *not*:

injustus, not just.
indignus, not worthy.

a. In English derivatives from these words the prefix usually becomes *un-*: *unjust*, *uncommon*. But sometimes it keeps its original form: *incapable*, *incorrect*.

b. The Latin preposition **in**, meaning *in*, *on*, or *against*, used to form compound verbs, is a different word.

(8) The syllable **per-** used with adjectives and adverbs means *very*:

perfacilis, very easy.
permulti, very many.

a. **per** when used with verbs means *through* or else serves to emphasize the meaning of the verb:

perrumpere, to break through.
perfrui, to enjoy thoroughly.

(9) The syllable **dis-** or **dī-** used with verbs means *apart*:

discedere, to go apart.
dimittere, to send apart or away.

(10) Most prepositions are used as prefixes to form compound verbs, usually with their original meaning. Sometimes, however, they serve merely to emphasize.

educere, to lead out.
transeō, to go across.

THE FORMATION OF ENGLISH WORDS FROM LATIN

TERMINATIONS DERIVED FROM LATIN

2. As has already been stated (Lesson I), certain changes in spelling have occurred in many of the Latin words which have been taken into English. These changes in many instances have affected the endings and have given us English terminations which appear in a large number of words of different groups. These English terminations are not derived from the nominative ending of the Latin word, but for convenience the Latin nominative is given in the lists of words which follow, to indicate the general classes to which the nouns belong. Some of the most important of these terminations are as follows:

NOUN ENDINGS

(1) *-ty* from *-tās* (gen. *-tātis*)

liberty from *libertās*; *dignity* from *dignitās*; *humanity* from *hūmānitās*.

(2) *-y, -ce, -cy* from *-ia* or *-tia*.

victory from *victōria*; *infamy* from *infāmia*; *temperance* from *temperantia*; *eloquence* from *ēloquentia*; *constancy* from *cōstantia*; *frequency* from *frequentia*.

a. Some words ending in *-y* or *-e* are derived from words in *-ium*: *subsidy* from *subsidiūm*; *study* from *studiūm*; *vestige* from *vestigium*; *edifice* from *aedificiūm*.

(3) *-tude* from *-tūdō* (gen. *-tūdinis*).

multitude from *multitūdō*, *altitude* from *altitūdō*.

(4) *-tor* from *-tor* (gen. *-tōris*).

The words *orator*, *victor*, *dictator*, etc., have the same form in Latin as in English.

(5) *-ion* from *-iō* (gen. *-iōnis*).

nation from *nātiō*; *occasion* from *occāsiō*; *station* from *statiō*.

(6) *-ure* from *-ūra*.

nature from *nātūra*; *stature* from *statūra*; *culture* from *cultūra*.

(7) *-ment* from *-mentum*.

ornament from *ōrnāmentum*; *document* from *documentum*; *monument* from *monumentum*.

ADJECTIVE ENDINGS

(8) *-il, -ile* from *-ilis*.

civil from *cīvilis*; *hostile* from *hostilis*; *servile* from *servilis*.

(9) *-al* from *-ālis*.

immortal from *immortālis*; *mural* from *mūrālis*; *triumphal* from *triumphālis*.

(10) *-ar* from *-āris*.

consular from *cōsulāris*; *familiar* from *familiāris*; *singular* from *singulāris*.

(11) *-ary* from *-ārius*.

legionary from *legiōnārius*; *mercenary* from *mercēnārius*; *necessary* from *necessārius*.

(12) *-ose, -ous* from *-ōsus*.

bellicose from *bellicōsus*; *copious* from *copiōsus*; *seditionous* from *sēditiōsus*.

(13) *-an (-ane)* from *-ānus*.

Roman from *Rōmānus*; *veteran* from *veterānus*; *human* (also *humane*) from *hūmānus*.

(14) *-id* from *-idus*.

horrid from *horridus*; *frigid* from *frigidus*; *pallid* from *pallidus*.

(15) *-ent* from *-ēns* (gen. *-entis*).

frequent from *frequēns*; *patient* from *patiēns*; *innocent* from *innocēns*; *silent* from *silēns*.

a. These Latin forms in *-ēns* are mainly participles.

(16) *-ior* (*-or*) from *-ior*.

exterior, interior, junior, senior, superior, inferior, major, minor. These are comparative adjectives, and are taken from Latin without change of form.

VERB ENDING

(17) *-ate* from participial forms in *-ātum*.

create from *creō* (*creātum*); *demonstrate* from *dēmōnstrō* (*dēmōnstrātum*); *migrate* from *migrō* (*migrātum*); *narrate* from *nārrō* (*nārrātum*).

NOTE. Some English words which are formed with the endings given above are not derived directly from the Latin forms which they most closely resemble. When these endings had come to be used extensively in English, they were sometimes employed in the formation of new words from other English words. But the endings were originally derived from the Latin.

PREFIXES

3. The use of Latin prepositions as prefixes in the formation of other words is very important. Many words formed with these prefixes have been taken into English, and the prefixes are sometimes used with English words to form new words. The spelling of these prepositions was sometimes changed because of the first letter of the word with which they were used. Thus *adficiō*, from *ad* and *faciō* became *afficiō*, hence we have *affect* from the past participle *affectus*. In like manner *occur* is derived from *occurrō*, which is the compound of *ob* and *currō*. The most important prepositions used as prefixes in English derivatives are the following:

- (1) *ā, ab* (*abs*), *away from, from.*
avert, absent.
- (2) *ad* (sometimes becoming *ac, af, ag, al, ap, ar*), *to.*
adhere, acquire, affable, aggression, allusion, approve, arrogant.

- (3) **ante**, *before*.
antecedent.
- (4) **circum**, *around*.
circumnavigate.
- (5) **cum**, as a prefix appearing as **com** (sometimes becoming *con, col, cor, co*), *with*.
composition, contract, collect, correct, cooperate.
- (6) **contrā**, *against*.
contradict.
- (7) **dē**, *from, down, about*.
depend, decline, describe.
- (8) **ex, ē**, *out, out of, from*.
expose, elect, evade.
- (9) **extrā**, *beyond*.
extraordinary, extradition.
- (10) **in** (sometimes becoming *il, im, ir*), *in, into*.
invade, illusion, immigrant, irrigate.
- (11) **inter, intro**, *between, among*.
intervene, intermission, introduction.
- (12) **ob** (sometimes becoming *oc, of, op*), *against*.
observe, occur, offer, oppress.
- (13) **per**, *through*.
pervade, perforate.
- (14) **post**, *after*.
postpone, postscript.
- (15) **prae** (in English derivatives regularly *pre*), *before*.
prefix, predict, precede.
- (16) **prō**, *before, for, in favor of*.
proceed, profess.
- (17) **sub** (sometimes becoming *suc, suf, sup*); *under*.
submit, succeed, suffer, support.
- (18) **super**, *above*.
superintend, superfluous.
- (19) **trāns** (sometimes becoming *tra*), *beyond*.
transport, transition, traverse.

a. In addition to the prepositions which have been given above, there are a few Latin prefixes which are never used as separate words. The most important of these are the following:

- (1) **di-, dis-**, *apart, not.*
distract, dissimilar, discontent.
- (2) **in-** (a different word from the preposition), *not.*
inevitable, incompetent.
- (3) **re-**, *red, back, again.*
retract, redemption.
- (4) **sē-**, *apart.*
secede, seclude.

FAMILIAR LATIN PHRASES

The following list of phrases includes quotations from Latin which are frequently found in English literature, and also a number of mottoes and phrases which are in common use:

Ad astra per aspera, To the stars through difficulties (motto of Kansas).

Ad utrumque parātus, Prepared for either event.

Alter ego est amīcus, A friend is one's second self.

Aurī sacra famēs, Accursed greed for gold.

Ē plūribus ūnum, One (formed) from many (motto of the United States).

Ex animō, Sincerely.

Esse quam vidēri, To be rather than to seem.

Fāta riam inuenient, The fates will find a way.

Ferē libenter hominēs id quod volunt crēdunt, Men usually believe willingly that which they wish.

Fiat lūx, Let there be light.

Fiat iūstitia, Let justice be done.

Fortēs fortūna iurat, Fortune favors the brave.

Homō sum, hūmānī nihīl ā mē aliēnum putō, I am a man, and I regard nothing as foreign to me which has to do with humanity.

Horribile dictū, Horrible to relate.

In hōc signō vincēs, In this sign you shall conquer.

Labōrāre est ōrāre, To labor is to pray.

Labor omnia vincit, Toil conquers all things.

Mēns sāna in corpore sānō, A sound mind in a sound body.

Mēns sibi cōscia rēctī, A mind conscious in itself (to itself) of right.

Mīrābile dictū, Wonderful to say.

Montānī semper liberī, Mountaineers are always freemen (motto of West Virginia).

Nōn prōgredi est regredi Not to go forward is to go backward.

Nōn sibi sed omnibus, Not for one's self but for all.

Pāce tuā, With your permission.

Possunt quia posse videntur, They can because they think they can.

Quod erat dēmōnstrandum (abbr. *Q. E. D.*), Which was to be proved.

Semper parātus, Always ready.

Sic itur ad astra, Thus one rises to fame (to the stars).

Sic semper tyrannīs, Ever thus to tyrants (motto of Virginia).

Sic trānsit glōria mundī, Thus passes away the glory of the world.

Sine diē, Without a day (said of an assembly which adjourns without a date fixed for meeting again).

Tempora mūtāntur et nōs mūtāmur in illīs, The times change and we change with them (in them).

Vincit quī patitur, He conquers who endures.

Vincit quī sē vincit, He conquers who conquers himself.

VOCABULARY FOR ORAL EXERCISES

4. The following vocabulary of grammatical terms, together with a few additional words, is given for the convenience of teachers who may wish to use Latin in giving directions for the work of the class room.

noun, <i>nōmen</i>	future, <i>futūrum</i>
adjective, <i>adjectivum</i>	perfect, <i>perfectum</i>
pronoun, <i>prōnōmen</i>	past perfect, <i>praeteritum</i>
verb, <i>verbum</i> ,	<i>perfectum</i>
adverb, <i>adverbium</i>	future perfect, <i>futūrum</i>
preposition, <i>praepositio</i>	<i>perfectum</i>
conjunction, <i>coniunctio</i>	voice, <i>vōx</i>
interjection, <i>interiectio</i>	active, <i>activa</i>
case, <i>cāsus</i>	passive, <i>passiva</i>
nominative, <i>nōminātivus</i>	mood, <i>modus</i>
genitive, <i>genitivus</i>	indicative, <i>indicātivus</i>
dative, <i>dativus</i>	imperative, <i>imperātivus</i>
accusative, <i>accūsātivus</i>	infinitive, <i>īnfinītivus</i>
ablative, <i>ablātivus</i>	subjunctive, <i>subiunctivus</i>
vocative, <i>vocātivus</i>	deponent, <i>dēpōnēns</i>
gender, <i>genus</i>	transitive, <i>trānsitīvum</i>
masculine, <i>masculīnum</i>	intransitive, <i>īntrānsitīvum</i>
feminine, <i>fēmīnīnum</i>	impersonal, <i>īmpersōnāle</i>
neuter, <i>neutrum</i>	conjugation, <i>coniugātiō</i>
person, <i>persōna</i>	declension, <i>dēclīnātiō</i>
first, <i>prīma</i>	blackboard, <i>tabula, -ae</i>
second, <i>secunda</i>	paper, <i>charta</i>
third, <i>tertia</i>	chalk, <i>crēta</i>
number, <i>numerus</i>	pencil, <i>stīlus</i>
singular, <i>singulāris</i>	question, <i>īnterrogātiō</i>
plural, <i>plūrālis</i>	answer, <i>respōnsum</i>
tense, <i>tempus</i>	decline, <i>dēclīnō</i>
present, <i>praesēns</i>	conjugate, <i>coniugō</i>
imperfect, <i>imperfectum</i>	

SUMMARY OF DECLENSIONS AND CONJUGATIONS

NOUNS

5. FIRST DECLENSION, *ā*-stems

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	rosa	rosae
<i>Gen.</i>	rosae	rosārum
<i>Dat.</i>	rosae	rosīs
<i>Acc.</i>	rosam	rosās
<i>Abl.</i>	rosā	rosīs

6. SECOND DECLENSION, *o*-stems

	<i>Singular</i>				
<i>N.</i>	amicus	puer	ager	vir	templum
<i>G.</i>	amicī	puerī	agrī	virī	templī
<i>D.</i>	amicō	puerō	agrō	virō	templō
<i>Ac.</i>	amicum	puerum	agrum	virum	templum
<i>Ab.</i>	amicō	puerō	agrō	virō	templō
	<i>Plural</i>				
<i>N.</i>	amicī	puerī	agrī	virī	templa
<i>G.</i>	amicōrum	puerōrum	agrōrum	virōrum	templōrum
<i>D.</i>	amicīs	puerīs	agrīs	virīs	templīs
<i>Ac.</i>	amicōs	puerōs	agrōs	virōs	templa
<i>Ab.</i>	amicīs	puerīs	agrīs	virīs	templīs

NOTE.—The vocative singular of *-us* nouns ends in *-e*:
amice.

7. THIRD DECLENSION

(1) CONSONANT STEMS

Singular

<i>N.</i>	<i>lēx</i>	<i>mīles</i>	<i>frāter</i>	<i>homō</i>
<i>G.</i>	<i>lēgis</i>	<i>militis</i>	<i>frātris</i>	<i>hominis</i>
<i>D.</i>	<i>lēgī</i>	<i>militī</i>	<i>frātrī</i>	<i>hominī</i>
<i>Ac.</i>	<i>lēgem</i>	<i>militem</i>	<i>frātre</i>	<i>hominem</i>
<i>Ab.</i>	<i>lēge</i>	<i>militē</i>	<i>frātre</i>	<i>homine</i>

Plural

<i>N.</i>	<i>lēgēs</i>	<i>militēs</i>	<i>frātrēs</i>	<i>hominēs</i>
<i>G.</i>	<i>lēgum</i>	<i>militum</i>	<i>frātrum</i>	<i>hominum</i>
<i>D.</i>	<i>lēgibus</i>	<i>militibus</i>	<i>frātribus</i>	<i>hominibus</i>
<i>Ac.</i>	<i>lēgēs</i>	<i>militēs</i>	<i>frātrēs</i>	<i>hominēs</i>
<i>Ab.</i>	<i>lēgibus</i>	<i>militibus</i>	<i>frātribus</i>	<i>hominibus</i>

NOTE. — Some masculine and feminine nouns have a nominative ending *-s*. If the stem ends in *-c* or *-g*, the combination of the final *-c* or *-g* of the stem with *-s* gives *-x*: *dux*, nominative from the stem *duc-*; *lēx*, nominative from the stem *lēg-*. If the stem ends in *-d* or *-t* the final consonant is dropped before *-s*: *laus*, nominative from the stem *laud-*. If the vowel *i* stands before the final consonant of the stem it is frequently changed to *e* in the nominative: *princeps*, nominative from the stem *princip-*; *mīles*, nominative from the stem *milit-*.

Nouns with stems ending in *-tr* have the nominative ending in *-ter*: *frāter* from the stem *frātr-*; *māter* from the stem *mātr*.

Nouns with stems ending in *-din* and *-gin* replace *-in* of the stem by *-ō* in the nominative: *virgō* from the stem *virgin-*; *multitūdō* from the stem *multitūdin-*. The nominative *homō* is formed by replacing *-in* of the stem in the same manner.

Singular

<i>N.</i>	<i>flūmen</i>	<i>caput</i>	<i>corpus</i>	<i>iter</i>
<i>G.</i>	<i>flūminis</i>	<i>capitis</i>	<i>corporis</i>	<i>itineris</i>
<i>D.</i>	<i>flūminī</i>	<i>capitī</i>	<i>corporī</i>	<i>itinerī</i>
<i>Ac.</i>	<i>flūmen</i>	<i>caput</i>	<i>corpus</i>	<i>iter</i>
<i>Ab.</i>	<i>flūmine</i>	<i>capite</i>	<i>corpore</i>	<i>itinere</i>

Plural

<i>N.</i>	<i>flūmina</i>	<i>capita</i>	<i>corpora</i>	<i>itinerā</i>
<i>G.</i>	<i>flūminum</i>	<i>capitum</i>	<i>corporum</i>	<i>itinerum</i>
<i>D.</i>	<i>flūminibus</i>	<i>capitibus</i>	<i>corporibus</i>	<i>itineribus</i>
<i>Ac.</i>	<i>flūmina</i>	<i>capita</i>	<i>corpora</i>	<i>itinerā</i>
<i>Ab.</i>	<i>flūminibus</i>	<i>capitibus</i>	<i>corporibus</i>	<i>itineribus</i>

NOTE.—Nouns which have *-in* as the stem ending change *i* of the stem to *e* in the nominative: *flūmen* from the stem *flūmin-*. A few other nouns likewise change the vowel before the final consonant of the stem in forming the nominative: *caput* from the stem *capit-*.

: Neuter nouns with stems ending in *-er* or *-or* regularly have the nominative in *-us*: *corpus* from the stem *corpor-*. The nominative *iter* has the stem *itiner-*.

(3) I-STEMS AND MIXED STEMS

Singular

<i>N.</i>	<i>collis</i>	<i>caedes</i>	<i>nox</i>
<i>G.</i>	<i>collis</i>	<i>caedis</i>	<i>noctis</i>
<i>D.</i>	<i>collī</i>	<i>caedī</i>	<i>noctī</i>
<i>Ac.</i>	<i>collem</i>	<i>caedem</i>	<i>noctem</i>
<i>Ab.</i>	<i>colle</i>	<i>caede</i>	<i>nocte</i>

Plural

<i>N.</i>	<i>collēs</i>	<i>caedēs</i>	<i>noctēs</i>
<i>G.</i>	<i>collium</i>	<i>caedium</i>	<i>noctium</i>
<i>D.</i>	<i>collibus</i>	<i>caedibus</i>	<i>noctibus</i>
<i>Ac.</i>	<i>collīs (-ēs)</i>	<i>caedīs (-ēs)</i>	<i>noctīs (-ēs)</i>
<i>Ab.</i>	<i>collibus</i>	<i>caedibus</i>	<i>noctibus</i>

<i>Singular</i>			
<i>N.</i>	insigne	exemplar	animal
<i>G.</i>	insignis	exemplāris	animālis
<i>D.</i>	insignī	exemplārī	animālī
<i>Ac.</i>	insigne	exemplar	animal
<i>Ab.</i>	insignī	exemplārī	animālī
<i>Plural</i>			
<i>N.</i>	insignia	exemplāria	animālia
<i>G.</i>	insignium	exemplārium	animālium
<i>D.</i>	insignibus	exemplāribus	animālibus
<i>Ac.</i>	insignia	exemplāria	animālia
<i>Ab.</i>	insignibus	exemplāribus	animālibus

(3) IRREGULAR NOUNS

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>N.</i>	vīs	vīrēs	bōs	bovēs
<i>G.</i>	—	vīrium	bovis	boum
<i>D.</i>	—	vīribus	bovī	būbus or bōbus
<i>Ac.</i>	vim	vīrīs or -ēs	bovem	bovēs
<i>Ab.</i>	vī	vīribus	bove	būbus or bōbus

8. FOURTH DECLENSION, *u*-stems

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>N.</i>	exercitus	exercitūs	cornū	cornua
<i>G.</i>	exercitūs	exercituum	cornūs	cornuum
<i>D.</i>	exercituī or -ū	exercitibus	cornū	cornibus
<i>Ac.</i>	exercitum	exercitūs	cornū	cornua
<i>Ab.</i>	exercitū	exercitibus	cornū	cornibus

9. FIFTH DECLENSION, *e*-stems

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>N.</i>	diēs	diēs	rēs	rēs
<i>G.</i>	diēī	diērum	reī	rērum
<i>D.</i>	diēī	diēbus	reī	rēbus
<i>Ac.</i>	diem	diēs	rem	rēs
<i>Ab.</i>	diē	diēbus	rē	rēbus

ADJECTIVES

10. FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS

(1) *bonus, good*

	<i>Singular</i>			<i>Plural</i>		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>N.</i>	bonus	bona	bonum	bonī	bonae	bona
<i>G.</i>	bonī	bonae	bonī	bonōrum	bonārum	bonōrum
<i>D.</i>	bonō	bonae	bonō	bonīs	bonīs	bonīs
<i>Ac.</i>	bonum	bonam	bonum	bonōs	bonās	bona
<i>Ab.</i>	bonō	bonā	bonō	bonīs	bonīs	bonīs

(2) *miser, unhappy*

<i>Singular</i>		
<i>N.</i>	miser	miserum
<i>G.</i>	miserī	miserī
<i>D.</i>	miserō	miserō
<i>Ac.</i>	miserum	miserum
<i>Ab.</i>	miserō	miserō
<i>Plural</i>		
<i>N.</i>	miserī	miserā
<i>G.</i>	miserōrum	miserōrum
<i>D.</i>	miserīs	miserīs
<i>Ac.</i>	miserōs	miserā
<i>Ab.</i>	miserīs	miserīs

(3) *pulcher, beautiful*

<i>Singular</i>		
<i>N.</i>	pulcher	pulchrum
<i>G.</i>	pulchrī	pulchrī
<i>D.</i>	pulchrō	pulchrō
<i>Ac.</i>	pulchrum	pulchrum
<i>Ab.</i>	pulchrō	pulchrō

		<i>Plural</i>	
<i>N.</i>	pulchrī	pulchrae	pulchra
<i>G.</i>	pulchrōrum	pulchrārum	pulchrōrum
<i>D.</i>	pulchrīs	pulchrīs	pulchrīs
<i>Ac.</i>	pulchrōs	pulchrās	pulchra
<i>Ab.</i>	pulchrīs	pulchrīs	pulchrīs

11. THIRD DECLENSION

(1) THREE TERMINATIONS—(I-STEMS)

ācer, sharp

	<i>Singular</i>			<i>Plural</i>		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>N.</i>	ācer	ācris	ācre	ācrēs	ācrēs	ācria
<i>G.</i>	ācris	ācris	ācris	ācrium	ācrium	ācrium
<i>D.</i>	ācrī	ācrī	ācrī	ācribus	ācribus	ācribus
<i>Ac.</i>	ācrem	ācrem	ācre	ācrīs, -ēs	ācrīs, -ēs	ācria
<i>Ab.</i>	ācrī	ācrī	ācrī	ācribus	ācribus	ācribus

(2) TWO TERMINATIONS—(I-STEMS)

omnis, all

	<i>Singular</i>		<i>Plural</i>	
	<i>Masc. and Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc. and Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>N.</i>	omnis	omne	omnēs	omnia
<i>G.</i>	omnis	omnis	omnium	omnium
<i>D.</i>	omnī	omnī	omnibus	omnibus
<i>Ac.</i>	omnem	omne	omnīs or -ēs	omnia
<i>Ab.</i>	omnī	omnī	omnibus	omnibus

(3) ONE TERMINATION

fēlix, fortunate

potēns, powerful

	<i>Singular</i>		<i>Singular</i>	
	<i>Masc. and Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc. and Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>N.</i>	fēlix	fēlix	potēns	potēns
<i>G.</i>	fēlicis	fēlicis	potentis	potentis
<i>D.</i>	fēlicī	fēlicī	potentī	potentī
<i>Ac.</i>	fēlicem	fēlix	potentem	potēns
<i>Ab.</i>	fēlicī	fēlicī	potentī, -e	potentī -e

Plural

<i>N.</i>	<i>fēlicēs</i>	<i>fēlicia</i>	<i>potentēs</i>	<i>potentia</i>
<i>G.</i>	<i>fēlicium</i>	<i>fēlicium</i>	<i>potentium</i>	<i>potentium</i>
<i>D.</i>	<i>fēlicibus</i>	<i>fēlicibus</i>	<i>potentibus</i>	<i>potentibus</i>
<i>Ac.</i>	<i>fēlicis, -ēs</i>	<i>fēlicia</i>	<i>potentis, -ēs</i>	<i>potentia</i>
<i>Ab.</i>	<i>fēlicibus</i>	<i>fēlicibus</i>	<i>potentibus</i>	<i>potentibus</i>

12. PRESENT PARTICIPLES

	<i>Singular</i>		<i>Plural</i>	
	<i>Masc. and Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc. and Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>N.</i>	<i>portāns</i>	<i>portāns</i>	<i>portantēs</i>	<i>portantia</i>
<i>G.</i>	<i>portantis</i>	<i>portantis</i>	<i>portantium</i>	<i>portantium</i>
<i>D.</i>	<i>portantī</i>	<i>portantī</i>	<i>portantibus</i>	<i>portantibus</i>
<i>Ac.</i>	<i>portantem</i>	<i>portāns</i>	<i>portantis, -ēs</i>	<i>portantia</i>
<i>Ab.</i>	<i>portante (-ī)</i>	<i>portante (-ī)</i>	<i>portantibus</i>	<i>portantibus</i>

13. IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES

	<i>alius</i>	<i>ūnus</i>	<i>alter</i>			
	<i>sōlus</i>	<i>tōtus</i>	<i>neuter</i>			
	<i>ūllus</i>	<i>nūllus</i>	<i>uter</i>			
<i>N.</i>	<i>sōlus</i>	<i>sōla</i>	<i>sōlum</i>	<i>alter</i>	<i>altera</i>	<i>alterum</i>
<i>G.</i>	<i>sōlius</i>	<i>sōlius</i>	<i>sōlius</i>	<i>alterius</i>	<i>alterius</i>	<i>alterius</i>
<i>D.</i>	<i>sōlī</i>	<i>sōlī</i>	<i>sōlī</i>	<i>alterī</i>	<i>alterī</i>	<i>alterī</i>
<i>Ac.</i>	<i>sōlum</i>	<i>sōlam</i>	<i>sōlum</i>	<i>alterum</i>	<i>alteram</i>	<i>alterum</i>
<i>Ab.</i>	<i>sōlō</i>	<i>sōlā</i>	<i>sōlō</i>	<i>alterō</i>	<i>alterā</i>	<i>alterō</i>

(The plurals are like those of *bonus* and *miser*.)

14. REGULAR COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

<i>Positive</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
<i>lātus</i>	<i>lātior, lātius</i>	<i>lātissimus, -a, -um</i>
<i>fortis</i>	<i>fortior, fortius</i>	<i>fortissimus, -a, -um</i>
<i>fēlix</i>	<i>fēlicior, fēlicius</i>	<i>fēlicissimus, -a, -um</i>
<i>miser</i>	<i>miserior, miserius</i>	<i>miserrimus, -a, -um</i>
<i>facilis</i>	<i>facilior, facilius</i>	<i>facillimus, -a, -um</i>

15. IRREGULAR COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

<i>Positive</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
bonus	melior, melius	optimus, -a, -um
malus	pejor, pejus	pessimus, -a, -um
magnus	major, majus	maximus, -a, -um
parvus	minor, minus	minimus, -a, -um
multus	—, plūs	plūrimus, -a, -um

16. DECLENSION OF COMPARATIVES

lātior, broader

<i>Singular</i>		<i>Plural</i>	
<i>Masc. and Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc. and Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N. lātior	lātius	lātiōrēs	lātiōra
G. lātiōris	lātiōris	lātiōrum	lātiōrum
D. lātiōrī	lātiōrī	lātiōribus	lātiōribus
Ac. lātiōrem	lātius	lātiōrēs	lātiōra
Ab. lātiōre	lātiōre	lātiōribus	lātiōribus

plūs, more

<i>Singular</i>		<i>Plural</i>	
<i>Masc. and Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc. and Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N. ———	plūs	plūrēs	plūra
G. ———	plūris	plūrium	plūrium
D. ———	———	plūribus	plūribus
Ac. ———	plūs	plūris or -ēs	plūra
Ab. ———	———	plūribus	plūribus

17. REGULAR COMPARISON OF ADVERBS

<i>Positive</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
lātē	lātius	lātissimē
fortiter	fortius	fortissimē
ācritē	ācrius	ācerrimē
facile	facilius	facillimē

18. IRREGULAR COMPARISON OF ADVERBS

bene	melius	optimē
male	pejus	pessimē
magnopere	plūs	maximē
multum	magis	plūrimum
parum	minus	minimē
prope	propius	proximē
saepe	saepius	saeppissimē
diū	diūtius	diūtissimē

19. NUMERALS

<i>Roman Numerals</i>	<i>Cardinal</i>	<i>Ordinal</i>
I.	ūnus, -a, -um	prīmus, -a, -um
II.	duo, -ae, -o	secundus <i>or</i> alter
III.	trēs, tria	tertius
IV.	quattuor	quārtus
V.	quīnque	quīntus
VI.	sex	sextus
VII.	septem	septimus
VIII.	octō	octāvus
IX.	novem	nōnus
X.	decem	decimus
XI.	ūndecim	ūndecimus
XII.	duodecim	duodecimus
XIII.	tredecim	tertius decimus
XIV.	quattuordecim	quārtus decimus
XV.	quīndecim	quīntus decimus
XVI.	sēdecim	sextus decimus
XVII.	septendecim	septimus decimus
XVIII.	duodēvigintī	duodēvicēsimum
XIX.	ūndēvigintī	ūndēvicēsimum
XX.	vīgintī	vicēsimum
XXI.	ūnus et vīgintī (vīgintī ūnus)	vicēsimum prīmus
XXVIII.	duodētrīgintā	duodētricēsimum
XXIX.	ūndētrīgintā	ūndētricēsimum

XXX.	trigintā	tricēsimus
XL.	quadrāgintā	quadrāgēsīmus
L.	quīnquāgintā	quīnquāgēsīmus
LX.	sexāgintā	sexāgēsīmus
LXX.	septuāgintā	septuāgēsīmus
LXXX.	octōgintā	octōgēsīmus
XC.	nōnāgintā	nōnāgēsīmus
C.	centum	centēsīmus
CI.	centum (et) ūnus	centēsīmus (et) prīmus
CC.	ducentī, -ae, -a	ducentēsīmus
CCC.	trecentī	trecentēsīmus
CCCC.	quadrīngentī	quadrīngentēsīmus
D.	quīngentī	quīngentēsīmus
DC.	sescentī	sescentēsīmus
DCC.	septīngentī	septīngentēsīmus
DCCC.	octīngentī	octīngentēsīmus
DCCCC.	nōngentī	nōngentēsīmus
M.	mille	mīllēsīmus
MM.	duo mīlia	bis mīllēsīmus

a. DECLENSION OF DUO, TRĒS, and MĪLIA

duo, two

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N.	duo	duae	duo
G.	duōrum	duārum	duōrum
D.	duōbus	duābus	duōbus
Ac.	duōs, duo	duās	duo
Ab.	duōbus	duābus	duōbus

trēs, three

	<i>Masc. and Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N.	trēs	tria
G.	trīum	trīum
D.	tribus	tribus
Ac.	trēs, trīs	tria
Ab.	tribus	tribus

mīlia, N., thousands

<i>Neut.</i>
mīlia
mīlium
mīlibus
mīlia
mīlibus

PRONOUNS

20. PERSONAL PRONOUNS

First person, *ego, I* Second person, *tū, you (thou)*

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>N.</i>	<i>ego</i>	<i>nōs</i>	<i>tū</i>	<i>vōs</i>
<i>G.</i>	<i>meī</i>	{ <i>nostrum</i> <i>nostrī</i>	<i>tuī</i>	{ <i>vestrum</i> <i>vestrī</i>
<i>D.</i>	<i>mihi</i>	<i>nōbīs</i>	<i>tibi</i>	<i>vōbīs</i>
<i>Ac.</i>	<i>mē</i>	<i>nōs</i>	<i>tē</i>	<i>vōs</i>
<i>Ab.</i>	<i>mē</i>	<i>nōbīs</i>	<i>tē</i>	<i>vōbīs</i>

a. There is no personal pronoun of the third person. Its place is taken either by a demonstrative pronoun (usually *is, he, ea, she, id, it*), or, if the antecedent is the subject of the sentence or clause, by the reflexive pronouns.

21. REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

	First person, <i>meī,</i> <i>of myself</i>		Second person, <i>tuī,</i> <i>of yourself</i>		Third person, <i>suī,</i> <i>of himself, etc.</i>	
	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
<i>G.</i>	<i>meī</i>	<i>nostrī</i>	<i>tuī</i>	<i>vestrī</i>	<i>suī</i>	<i>suī</i>
<i>D.</i>	<i>mihi</i>	<i>nōbīs</i>	<i>tibi</i>	<i>vōbīs</i>	<i>sibi</i>	<i>sibi</i>
<i>Ac.</i>	<i>mē</i>	<i>nōs</i>	<i>tē</i>	<i>vōs</i>	<i>sē (sēsē)</i>	<i>sē (sēsē)</i>
<i>Ab.</i>	<i>mē</i>	<i>nōbīs</i>	<i>tē</i>	<i>vōbīs</i>	<i>sē (sēsē)</i>	<i>sē (sēsē)</i>

22. POSSESSIVES

Singular

1st pers. *meus, -a, -um, my*

2d pers. *tuus, -a, -um, your (of one person)*

3d pers. { *suus, -a, -um, his, her, its (reflexive)*
ejus (gen. sing. of is) his, etc. (not reflexive)

Plural

<i>1st pers.</i>	noster, -tra, -trum, <i>our</i>
<i>2d pers.</i>	vester, -tra, -trum, <i>your</i> (of more than one person)
<i>3d pers.</i>	{ suus, -a, -um, <i>their</i> (reflexive)
	{ eōrum, eārum, eōrum (gen. plur. of <i>is</i>) <i>their</i> (not reflexive)

23. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

(1) *hic, this*

	<i>Singular</i>			<i>Plural</i>		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>N.</i>	hic	haec	hoc	hī	hae	haec
<i>G.</i>	hujus	hujus	hujus	hōrum	hārum	hōrum
<i>D.</i>	huic	huic	huic	hīs	hīs	hīs
<i>Ac.</i>	hunc	hanc	hoc	hōs	hās	haec
<i>Ab.</i>	hōc	hāc	hōc	hīs	hīs	hīs

(2) *ille, that*

	<i>Singular</i>			<i>Plural</i>		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>N.</i>	ille	illa	illud	illī	illae	illa
<i>G.</i>	illīus	illīus	illīus	illōrum	illārum	illōrum
<i>D.</i>	illī	illī	illī	illīs	illīs	illīs
<i>Ac.</i>	illum	illam	illud	illōs	illās	illa
<i>Ab.</i>	illō	illā	illō	illīs	illīs	illīs

(3) *is, this, that, he, she, it*

	<i>Singular</i>			<i>Plural</i>		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>N.</i>	is	ea	id	iī, eī	eae	ea
<i>G.</i>	ejus	ejus	ejus	eōrum	eārum	eōrum
<i>D.</i>	eī	eī	eī	iīs, eīs	iīs, eīs	iīs, eīs
<i>Ac.</i>	eum	eam	id	eōs	eās	ea
<i>Ab.</i>	eō	eā	eō	iīs, eīs	iīs, eīs	iīs, eīs

24. THE IDENTIFYING PRONOUN

Idem, the same

		<i>Singular</i>		
	<i>Masc.</i>		<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>N.</i>	idem		eadem	idem
<i>G.</i>	eiusdem		eiusdem	eiusdem
<i>D.</i>	eidem		eidem	eidem
<i>Ac.</i>	eundem		eandem	idem
<i>Ab.</i>	eōdem		eādem	eōdem

Plural

<i>N.</i>	idem or eidem	eaedem	eadem
<i>G.</i>	eōrundem	eārundem	eōrundem
<i>D.</i>	isdem or eisdem	isdem or eisdem	isdem or eisdem
<i>Ac.</i>	eōsdem	eāsdem	eadem
<i>Ab.</i>	isdem or eisdem	isdem or eisdem	isdem or eisdem

25. THE INTENSIVE PRONOUN

ipse, self

		<i>Singular</i>			<i>Plural</i>		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	
<i>N.</i>	ipse	ipsa	ipsum	ipsī	ipsae	ipsa	
<i>G.</i>	ipsius	ipsius	ipsius	ipsōrum	ipsārum	ipsōrum	
<i>D.</i>	ipsī	ipsī	ipsī	ipsis	ipsis	ipsis	
<i>Ac.</i>	ipsum	ipsam	ipsum	ipsōs	ipsās	ipsa	
<i>Ab.</i>	ipsō	ipsā	ipsō	ipsis	ipsis	ipsis	

26. THE RELATIVE PRONOUN

quī, who

		<i>Singular</i>			<i>Plural</i>		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	
<i>N.</i>	quī	quae	quod	quī	quae	quae	
<i>G.</i>	cujus	cujus	cujus	quōrum	quārum	quōrum	
<i>D.</i>	cui	cui	cui	quibus	quibus	quibus	
<i>Ac.</i>	quem	quam	quod	quōs	quās	quae	
<i>Ab.</i>	quō	quā	quō	quibus	quibus	quibus	

27. THE INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN AND ADJECTIVE

	<i>Singular</i>			<i>Plural</i>		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>N.</i>	quis	quae	quid or quod	quī	quae	quae
<i>G.</i>	cujus	cujus	cujus	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
<i>D.</i>	cui	cui	cui	quibus	quibus	quibus
<i>Ac.</i>	quem	quam	quid or quod	quōs	quās	quae
<i>Ab.</i>	quō	quā	quō	quibus	quibus	quibus

a. In the nominative singular masculine the adjective form is sometimes **quī**. In the nominative and accusative singular neuter it is always **quod**.

28. INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

(1) **quisque**, *each*

	<i>Singular</i>		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>N.</i>	quisque	quaeque	quidque, quodque
<i>G.</i>	cujusque	cujusque	cujusque
<i>D.</i>	cuique	cuique	cuique
<i>Ac.</i>	quemque	quamque	quidque, quodque
<i>Ab.</i>	quōque	quāque	quōque

(The plural is rare)

(2) **quisquam**, *anyone*

	<i>Singular</i>	
	<i>Masc. and Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>N.</i>	quisquam	quicquam (quidquam)
<i>G.</i>	cujusquam	cujusquam
<i>D.</i>	cuiquam	cuiquam
<i>Ac.</i>	quemquam	quicquam (quidquam)
<i>Ab.</i>	quōquam	quōquam

(Plural lacking)

(3) **quīdam**, a certain*Singular*

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>N.</i>	quīdam	quaedam	quiddam (quoddam)
<i>G.</i>	cujusdam	cujusdam	cujusdam
<i>D.</i>	cuidam	cuidam	cuidam
<i>Ac.</i>	quendam	quandam	quiddam (quoddam)
<i>Ab.</i>	quōdam	quādam	quōdam

Plural

<i>N.</i>	quīdam	quaedam	quaedam
<i>G.</i>	quōrundam	quārundam	quōrundam
<i>D.</i>	quibusdam	quibusdam	quibusdam
<i>Ac.</i>	quōsdam	quāsdam	quaedam
<i>Ab.</i>	quibusdam	quibusdam	quibusdam

(4) **aliquis**, some*Singular*

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>N.</i>	aliquis (aliquī)	aliqua	aliquid (aliquod)
<i>G.</i>	alicujus	alicujus	alicujus
<i>D.</i>	alicui	alicui	alicui
<i>Ac.</i>	aliquem	aliquam	aliquid (aliquod)
<i>Ab.</i>	aliquō	aliquā	aliquō

Plural

<i>N.</i>	aliquī	aliquae	aliqua
<i>G.</i>	aliquōrum	aliquārum	aliquōrum
<i>D.</i>	aliquibus	aliquibus	aliquibus
<i>Ac.</i>	aliquōs	aliquās	aliqua
<i>Ab.</i>	aliquibus	aliquibus	aliquibus

VERBS

29. FIRST CONJUGATION

Principal parts: **portō, portāre, portāvī, portātum**

ACTIVE VOICE

INDICATIVE

PRESENT

Singular

portō, *I carry*
 portās, *you carry*
 portat, *he carries*

Plural

portāmus, *we carry*
 portātis, *you carry*
 portant, *they carry*

IMPERFECT

Singular

portābam, *I was carrying*
 portābās, *you were carrying*
 portābat, *he was carrying*

Plural

portābāmus, *we were carrying*
 portābātis, *you were carrying*
 portābant, *they were carrying*

FUTURE

Singular

portābō, *I shall carry*
 portābis, *you will carry*
 portābit, *he will carry*

Plural

portābimus, *we shall carry*
 portābitis, *you will carry*
 portābunt, *they will carry*

PERFECT

Singular

portāvī, *I have carried, I carried*
 portāvistī, *you have carried, etc.*
 portāvit, *he has carried, etc.*

Plural

portāvimus, *we have carried, etc.*
 portāvistis, *you have carried, etc.*
 portāvērunt, *-ēre, they have carried, etc.*

PAST PERFECT

Singular

portāveram, *I had carried*
 portāverās, *you had carried*
 portāverat, *he had carried*

Plural

portāverāmus, *we had carried*
 portāverātis, *you had carried*
 portāverant, *they had carried*

FUTURE PERFECT

Singular

portāverō, *I shall have carried*
 portāveris, *you will have carried*
 portāverit, *he will have carried*

Plural

portāverimus, *we shall have carried*
 portāveritis, *you will have carried*
 portāverint, *they will have carried*

IMPERATIVE

PRESENT

Sing. portā, *carry (thou)* *Plur.* portāte, *carry (ye)*

INFINITIVES

Pres. portāre, *to carry*
Past portāvisse, *to have carried*
Fut. portātūrus esse, *to be about to carry*

PARTICIPLES

Pres. portāns, *carrying* *Fut.* portātūrus, *about to carry*

GERUND

G. portandī, *of carrying*
D. portandō, *to (for) carrying*
Ac. portandum, *carrying*
Ab. portandō *from, by carrying*

30.

PASSIVE VOICE

INDICATIVE

PRESENT

Singular

portor, *I am carried*
 portāris, *-re, you are carried*
 portātur, *he is carried*

Plural

portāmur, *we are carried*
 portāmini, *you are carried*
 portantur, *they are carried*

FIRST LATIN LESSONS

IMPERFECT

Singular

portābar, *I was (being) carried*
 portābāris, -re, *you were (being) carried*
 portābātur, *he was (being) carried*

Plural

portābāmur, *we were (being) carried*
 portābāminī, *you were (being) carried*
 portābantur, *they were (being) carried*

FUTURE

Singular

portābor, *I shall be carried*
 portāberis, -re, *you will be carried*
 portābitur, *he will be carried*

Plural

portābimur, *we shall be carried*
 portābimini, *you will be carried*
 portābuntur, *they will be carried*

PERFECT

Singular

portātus sum, *I have been carried*
 portātus es, *you have been carried*
 portātus est, *he has been carried*

Plural

portātī sumus, *we have been carried*
 portātī estis, *you have been carried*
 portātī sunt, *they have been carried*

PAST PERFECT

Singular

portātus eram, *I had been carried*
 portātus erās, *you had been carried*
 portātus erat, *he had been carried*

Plural

portātī erāmus, *we had been carried*
 portātī erātis, *you had been carried*
 portātī erant, *they had been carried*

FUTURE PERFECT

Singular

portātus erō, *I shall have been carried*
 portātus eris, *you will have been carried*
 portātus erit, *he will have been carried*

Plural

portātī erimus, *we shall have been carried*
 portātī eritis, *you will have been carried*
 portātī erunt, *they will have been carried*

INFINITIVES

Pres. amārī, *to be loved*
Past amātus esse, *to have been loved*
Fut. amātum īrī, *to be about to be loved*

PARTICIPLE

Past portātus, *having been carried*



ROMAN BUCKLES

31. SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH CONJUGATIONS

moneō, monēre, monuī, monitum
dūcō, dūcere, dūxī, ductum
capiō, capere, cēpi, captum
audiō, audīre, audivī, auditum

*ACTIVE VOICE***INDICATIVE****PRESENT**

moneō	dūcō	capiō	audiō
monēs	dūcis	capis	audīs
monet	dūcit	capit	audit
monēmus	dūcimus	capimus	audiūmus
monētis	dūcitis	capitis	audiētis
monent	dūcunt	capiunt	audiunt

IMPERFECT

monēbam	dūcēbam	capiēbam	audiēbam
monēbās	dūcēbās	capiēbās	audiēbās
monēbat	dūcēbat	capiēbat	audiēbat
monēbāmus	dūcēbāmus	capiēbāmus	audiēbāmus
monēbātis	dūcēbātis	capiēbātis	audiēbātis
monēbant	dūcēbant	capiēbant	audiēbant

FUTURE

monēbō	dūcam	capiam	audiam
monēbis	dūcēs	capies	audiēs
monēbit	dūcet	capiet	audiet
monēbimus	dūcēmus	capiemus	audiēmus
monēbitis	dūcētis	capietis	audiētis
monēbunt	dūcent	capient	audient

PERFECT.

monuī, etc. dūxī, etc. cēpī, etc. audīvī, etc.

PAST PERFECT

monueram, etc. dūxeram, etc. cēperam, etc. audiveram, etc.

FUTURE PERFECT

monuerō, etc. dūxerō, etc. cēperō, etc. audīverō, etc.

IMPERATIVE

PRESENT

monē dūc¹ cape audī
monēte dūcite capite audīte

PARTICIPLES

PRESENT

monēns dūcēns capiēns audiēns

FUTURE

monitūrus ductūrus captūrus auditūrus

INFINITIVES

PRESENT

monēre dūcere capere audīre

PAST

monuisse dūxisse cēpisse audivisse

FUTURE

monitūrus esse ductūrus esse captūrus esse auditūrus esse

GERUND

monendī dūcendī capiendī audiendī
monendō dūcendō capiendō audiendō
etc. etc. etc. etc.

¹ See section 339, a, page 141.

*PASSIVE VOICE***32.****INDICATIVE****PRESENT**

moneor	dūcor	capior	audior
monēris, -re	dūceris, -re	caperis, -re	audīris, -re
monētur	dūcitur	capitur	auditur
monēmur	dūcimur	capimur	audimur
monēminī	dūcimīnī	capimīnī	audimīnī
monentur	dūcuntur	capiantur	audiuntur

IMPERFECT

monēbar	dūcēbar	capiēbar	audiēbar
monēbāris, -re	dūcēbāris, -re	capiēbāris, -re	audiēbāris, -re
monēbātur	dūcēbātur	capiēbātur	audiēbātur
monēbāmur	dūcēbāmur	capiēbāmur	audiēbāmur
monēbāminī	dūcēbāminī	capiēbāminī	audiēbāminī
monēbantur	dūcēbantur	capiēbantur	audiēbantur

FUTURE

monēbor	dūcar	capiar	audiar
monēberis, -re	dūcēris, -re	capiēris, -re	audiēris, -re
monēbitur	dūcētur	capiētur	audiētur
monēbimur	dūcēmur	capiēmur	audiēmur
monēbiminī	dūcēminī	capiēminī	audiēminī
monēbuntur	dūcentur	capientur	audientur

PERFECT

monitus sum	ductus sum	captus sum	auditus sum
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PAST PERFECT

monitus eram	ductus eram	captus eram	auditus eram
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FUTURE PERFECT

monitus erō	ductus erō	captus erō	auditus erō
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PARTICIPLE

PAST

monitus	ductus	captus	auditus
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INFINITIVES

PRESENT

monēri	dūci	capī	audiri
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PERFECT

monitus esse	ductus esse	captus esse	auditus esse
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FUTURE

monitum iri	ductum iri	captum iri	auditum iri
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33.

DEPONENT VERBS

- I. cōnor, cōnāri, cōnātus sum
- II. polliceor, pollicēri, pollicitus sum
- III. sequor, sequi, secūtus sum
- IV. potior, potiri, potītus sum

INDICATIVE

PRESENT

I.	II.	III.	IV.
cōnor	polliceor	sequor	potior
cōnāris, -re	pollicēris, -re	sequeris, -re	potiris, -re
cōnātur	pollicētur	sequitur	potitur
cōnāmur	pollicēmur	sequimur	potimur
cōnāmini	pollicēmini	sequimini	potimini
cōnāntur	pollicentur	sequuntur	potiuntur

IMPERFECT

cōnābar	pollicēbar	sequēbar	potiēbar
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FUTURE

cōnābor pollicēbor sequar potiar

PERFECT

cōnātus sum pollicitus sum secūtus sum potītus sum

PAST PERFECT

cōnātus eram pollicitus eram secūtus eram potītus eram

FUTURE PERFECT

cōnātus erō pollicitus erō secūtus erō potītus erō

INFINITIVES

PRESENT

cōnārī pollicērī sequī potīrī

PAST

cōnātus esse pollicitus esse secūtus esse potītus esse

FUTURE

cōnātūrus esse pollicitūrus esse secūtūrus esse potītūrus esse

PARTICIPLES

PRESENT

cōnāns pollicēns sequēns potiēns

PAST

cōnātus pollicitus secūtus potītus

FUTURE ACTIVE

cōnātūrus pollicitūrus secūtūrus potītūrus

GERUND

cōnandī, etc. pollicendī, etc. sequendī, etc. potiendī, etc.

IRREGULAR VERBS

34. CONJUGATION OF SUM

Principal parts: **sum, esse, fui, futūrus**

INDICATIVE

PRESENT

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
sum, <i>I am</i>	sumus, <i>we are</i>
es, <i>you are</i>	estis, <i>you are</i>
est, <i>he, she, it is</i>	sunt, <i>they are</i>

IMPERFECT

eram, <i>I was</i>	erāmus, <i>we were</i>
erās, <i>you were</i>	erātis, <i>you were</i>
erat, <i>he, she, it was</i>	erant, <i>they were</i>

FUTURE

erō, <i>I shall be</i>	erimus, <i>we shall be</i>
eris, <i>you will be</i>	eritis, <i>you will be</i>
erit, <i>he, she, it will be</i>	erunt, <i>they will be</i>

PERFECT

fui, <i>I have been, I was</i>	fuimus, <i>we have been, we were</i>
fuisti, <i>you have been, you were</i>	fuistis, <i>you have been, you were</i>
fuit, <i>he, she, it has been, was</i>	fuērunt or -ēre, <i>they have been, etc.</i>

PAST PERFECT

fueram, <i>I had been</i>	fuerāmus, <i>we had been</i>
fuerās, <i>you had been</i>	fuerātis, <i>you had been</i>
fuerat, <i>he, she, it had been</i>	fuerant, <i>they had been</i>

FUTURE PERFECT

fuerō <i>I shall have been</i>	fuerimus, <i>we shall have been</i>
fueris, <i>you will have been</i>	fueritis, <i>you will have been</i>
fuerit, <i>he, she, it will have been</i>	fuerint, <i>they will have been</i>

IMPERATIVE

PRESENT

<i>Singular</i>		<i>Plural</i>
<i>2d pers.</i>	es, be (thou)	este, be (ye)

PARTICIPLE

Fut. futūrus, about to be

INFINITIVES

Pres. esse, to be

Past fuisse, to have been

Fut. futūrus esse or fore, to be about to be

35.

CONJUGATION OF POSSUM

Principal parts: **possum, posse, potuī**

INDICATIVE

PRESENT		PERFECT	
<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
possum	possumus	potuī	potuimus
potes	potestis	potuistī	potuistis
potest	possunt	potuit	potuērunt
IMPERFECT		PAST PERFECT	
poteram	poterāmus	potueram	potuerāmus
poterās	poterātis	potuerās	potuerātis
poterat	poterant	potuerat	potuerant
FUTURE		FUTURE PERFECT	
poterō	poterimus	potuerō	potuerimus
poteris	poteritis	potueris	potueritis
poterit	poterunt	potuerit	potuerint

INFINITIVES

Pres. posse

Past potuisse

36.

CONJUGATION OF FERŌ

Principal parts: **ferō, ferre, tulī, lātum**

INDICATIVE

PRESENT

	<i>Active</i>		<i>Passive</i>
ferō	ferimus	feror	ferimur
fers	fertis	ferris, -re	ferimini
fert	ferunt	fertur	feruntur

IMPERFECT

ferēbam	ferēbāmus	ferēbar	ferēbāmur
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FUTURE

feram	ferēmus	ferar	ferēmur
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PERFECT

tulī	tulimus	lātus sum	lātī sumus
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PAST PERFECT

tuleram	tulerāmus	lātus eram	lātī erāmus
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FUTURE PERFECT

tulerō	tulerimus	lātus erō	lātī erimus
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IMPERATIVE

PRESENT

2d pers. fer ferte

INFINITIVES

	<i>Active</i>	<i>Passive</i>
<i>Pres.</i>	ferre	ferri
<i>Past</i>	tulisse	lātus esse
<i>Fut.</i>	lātūrus esse	lātum iri

PARTICIPLES

	<i>Active</i>		<i>Passive</i>
<i>Pres.</i>	ferēns	<i>Past</i>	lātus
<i>Fut.</i>	lātūrus		

GERUND

ferendī, etc.

37.

CONJUGATION OF EŌ

Principal parts: eŏ, ire, īi or īvī, itum

PRESENT		INDICATIVE		PERFECT	
<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>		<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
eŏ	īmus	īi		īimus	
īs	ītis	īstī (īistī)		īstis (īistis)	
īt	eunt	īit		īērunt	
IMPERFECT				PAST PERFECT	
ībam	ībāmus	īeram		īerāmus	
ībās	ībātis	īerās		īerātis	
ībat	ībant	īerat		īerant	
FUTURE				FUTURE PERFECT	
ībŏ	ībimus	īerŏ		īerimus	
ībis	ībitis	īeris		īeritis	
ībit	ībunt	īerit		īerint	

a. Forms are sometimes found in the perfect system with the stem *iv-*, as *īvī*, *īveram*, etc.

IMPERATIVE

Pres., 2d pers. I, *ite,*

INFINITIVES

<i>Pres.</i>	ire
<i>Past</i>	iisse or iasse
<i>Fut.</i>	itūrus esse

PARTICIPLES

<i>Pres.</i>	iēns (<i>gen.</i> euntis)
<i>Fut.</i>	itūrus

GERUND

eundī, etc.

38. CONJUGATION OF FĪŌ

Principal parts: fīō, fierī, factus sum

INDICATIVE

PRESENT

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
fīō	—
fīs	—
fīt	fiunt

PERFECT

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
factus sum	factī sumus
factus es	factī estis
factus est	factī sunt

IMPERFECT

fīēbam	fīēbamus
fīēbās	fīēbātis
fīēbat	fīēbant

PAST PERFECT

factus eram	factī erāmus
factus erās	factī erātis
factus erat	factī erant

FUTURE

fiam	fīēmus
fīēs	fīētis
fiet	fient.

FUTURE PERFECT

factus erō	factī erimus
factus eris	factī eritis
factus erit	factī erunt

IMPERATIVE

<i>Pres., 2d pers.</i>	fi,	fite
------------------------	-----	------

INFINITIVES

<i>Pres.</i>	fierī
<i>Past</i>	factus esse
<i>Fut.</i>	factum irī

PARTICIPLE

Perf. factus

39.

CONJUGATION OF VOLŌ
volō, velle, voluī, be willing

INDICATIVE

PRESENT		PERFECT	
<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
volō	volumus	voluī	voluimus
vīs	vultis	voluistī	voluistis
vult	volunt	voluit	voluērunt
IMPERFECT		PAST PERFECT	
volēbam	volēbāmus	volueram	voluerāmus
volēbās	volēbātis	voluerās	voluerātis
volēbat	volēbant	voluerat	voluerant
FUTURE		FUTURE PERFECT	
volam	volēmus	voluerō	voluerimus
volēs	volētis	volueris	volueritis
volet	volent	voluerit	voluerint
INFINITIVE		PARTICIPLE	
<i>Pres.</i>	velle	<i>Pres.</i>	volēns
<i>Past</i>	voluisse		

REVIEW OF SYNTAX

AGREEMENT

40. (1) Adjectives and participles agree with their nouns in gender, number, and case.

(2) A relative pronoun agrees with its antecedent in gender and number, but its case depends on its use in its own clause.

(3) A noun in apposition is put in the same case as the word which it explains.

(4) A verb agrees with its subject in person and number.

CASES

THE NOMINATIVE

41. (1) The nominative is the case of the subject or predicate.

THE GENITIVE

42. (1) The genitive is the case of the possessor. (*Genitive of Possession.*)

(2) With words denoting a part, a dependent genitive is used to denote the whole of that to which the part belongs. (*Genitive of the Whole, or Partitive Genitive.*)

(3) The genitive, modified by an adjective, may be used to describe a person or thing. (*Genitive of Description.*)

THE DATIVE

43. (1) The indirect object is put in the dative case. (*Dative of Indirect Object.*)

(2) The dative is used in dependence on adjectives meaning *kind, friendly, pleasing, dear, useful, near*, and some others. (*Dative with Adjectives.*)

(3) Most verbs meaning *to please, displease, trust, distrust, believe, persuade, serve, obey, favor, resist, envy, threaten, pardon, and spare* govern the dative. (*Dative with Special Verbs.*)

(4) Verbs compounded with **ante**, **ob**, **prae**, and **sub**, frequently have a dependent noun or pronoun in the dative.

This construction is sometimes found also with compounds of **ad**, **circum**, **com-**, **in**, **inter**, **post**, **prō**, and **super**. (*Dative with Compounds.*)

THE ACCUSATIVE

44. (1) The direct object of a verb is in the accusative case. (*Accusative as Direct Object.*)

(2) A noun which is used to tell how long an act or a situation continues is put in the accusative. (*Accusative of Duration of Time.*)

(3) The accusative without a preposition is used to express extent in space. (*Accusative of Extent of Space.*)

(4) Certain prepositions have their objects in the accusative. (*Accusative with Prepositions.*)

THE ABLATIVE

45. (1) Verbs meaning to *separate, remove, deprive of, be absent*, and the like, take the ablative of separation, often with **ab**, **dē**, or **ex**. (*Ablative of Separation.*)

(2) With passive verbs, the noun or pronoun which denotes the person by whom the act is done is put in the ablative with **ā** or **ab**. (*Ablative of Agent.*)

(3) The ablative with **in** denotes the place where something is or where some act occurs. (*Ablative of Place.*)

(4) The time at which or within which an act takes place is regularly expressed in Latin by a noun or pronoun in the ablative case without a preposition. (*Ablative of Time.*)

(5) The ablative with the preposition **cum** is used to denote the person with whom one is associated in doing an act. (*Ablative of Accompaniment.*)

(6) The ablative, frequently with the preposition **cum**, is used to express manner. (*Ablative of Manner.*)

(7) A word which is used to denote the means employed in accomplishing an act is put in the ablative without a preposition. (*Ablative of Means.*)

(8) A noun or pronoun in the ablative, together with an adjective, a participle, or another noun in agreement, may be used to denote some circumstance or event loosely connected with the rest of the sentence. (*Ablative Absolute.*)

(9) The measure or degree of difference is expressed by the ablative. (*Ablative of Degree of Difference.*)

(10) The ablative without a preposition is used to indicate in what respect a statement is true. (*Ablative of Respect or Specification.*)

(11) The ablative modified by an adjective may be used to describe a person or thing. (*Ablative of Description.*)

(12) The ablative is used to express cause. (*Ablative of Cause.*)

(13) *Ūtor, fruor, fungor, potior, and vēscor* take their objects in the ablative. (*Ablative with Certain Deponents.*)

THE VOCATIVE

46. The vocative denotes the person addressed.

MOODS

THE INDICATIVE

47. The indicative is used in statements of fact and in questions which imply as answer a statement of fact.

THE IMPERATIVE

48. The imperative is used to express commands.

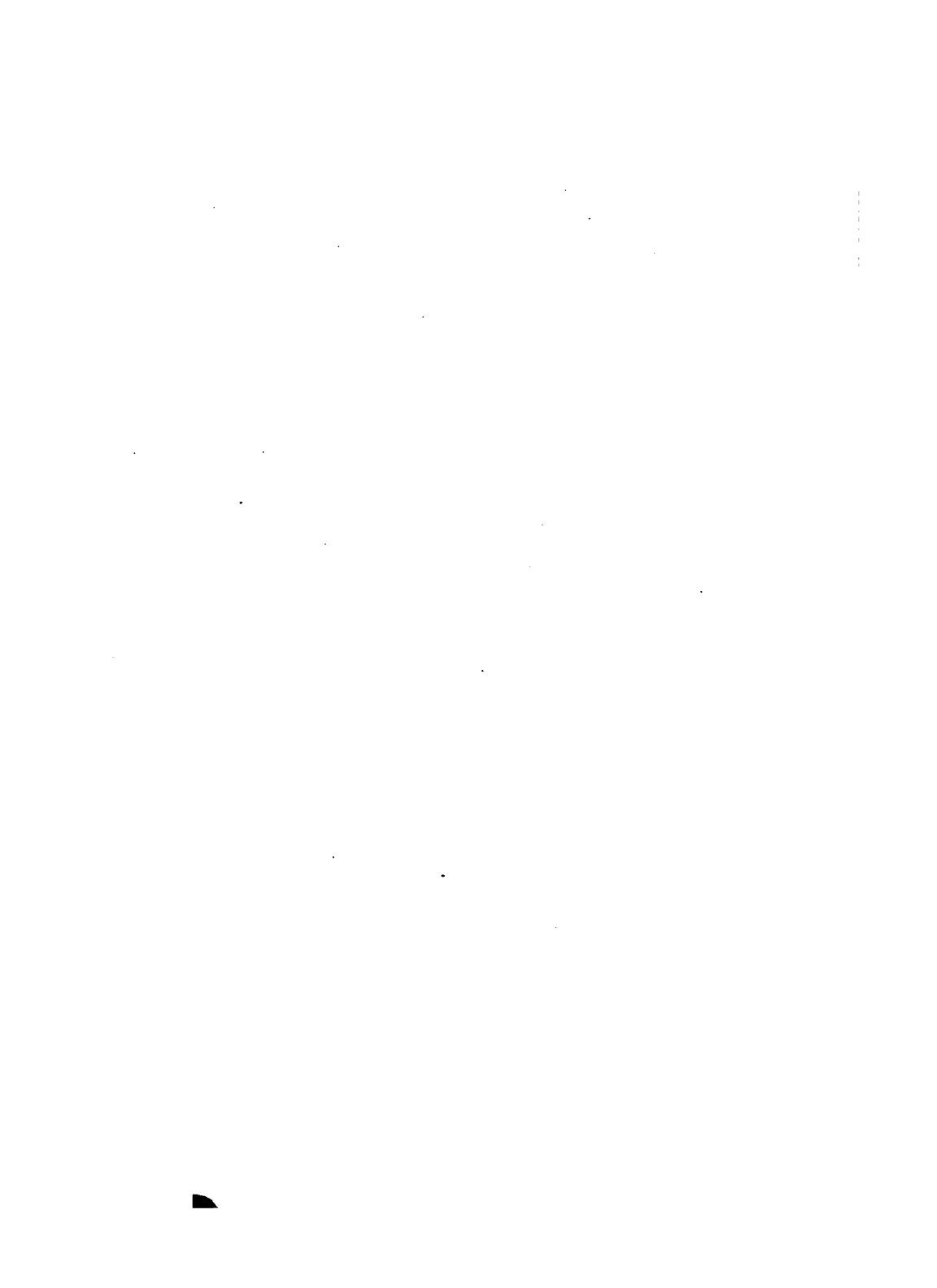
THE INFINITIVE

49. (1) The infinitive is sometimes used to complete the meaning of another verb, by denoting an action of the subject of the verb on which it depends. (*Complementary Infinitive.*)

(2) The infinitive with subject accusative is used with words of *saying, hearing, knowing, thinking, believing, seeing, and the like.* (*Indirect Discourse.*)

THE GERUND

50. The gerund is a verbal noun, used only in four cases and in the singular number. The cases in which it is used are the genitive, dative, accusative, and ablative.



SUPPLEMENTARY LATIN READINGS

I. THE STORY OF PERSEUS

The stories of *Perseus* and of *Hercules* which follow are also included in *A Junior Latin Reader* of the series to which *First Latin Lessons* belongs. The purpose of presenting this material in both books is to meet the needs of different types of schools and also of classes of varying degrees of ability. Teachers who do not desire to use this material with first-year classes will find it more convenient to have it available in the second-year book, especially in schools which provide free textbooks and in which second-year pupils must give up first-year books at the end of the year.

PERSEUS

Perseus and his mother were set adrift on the sea by Acrisius, king of Argos, the grandfather of Perseus, because an oracle had declared that Acrisius would some day perish at the hands of his grandson.

Jupiter, however, saved the mother and child, bringing them to the island of Seriphus, where they were kindly received by Polydectes, the king.

When Perseus reached manhood he was ordered by Polydectes to bring him the head of Medusa, an undertaking which was likely to prove fatal. But Apollo and Minerva directed him on his journey and gave him a special equipment for his task. With the aid thus afforded, he accomplished the perilous exploit in safety and escaped from the companions of Medusa, who sought to kill him. On his way back he rescued Andromeda, daughter of Cepheus, the king of the Ethiopians, who was about to be devoured by a sea monster. He married Andromeda and soon after returned with her to the island from which he had been sent by the crafty Polydectes. Finding that his mother had taken refuge from the king, he turned the latter into stone through the magic power of the head of Medusa. Afterwards, while taking part in athletic games he accidentally killed his grandfather, Acrisius, thus fulfilling the oracle which Acrisius had vainly sought to escape.

THE STORY OF PERSEUS

1. SET ADRIFT

Haec narrantur ā poētīs dē Perseō. Perseus filius erat Jovis, maximī deōrum. Avus ejus Ācrisius appellābatur. Ācrisius volēbat Perseum, nepōtem suum, necāre; nam propter ōrāculum puerum timēbat. Comprehendit igitur Perseum, adhūc infantem, et cum mātře in arcā lignēā inclūsit. Tum arcam ipsam in mare conjēcit. Danaē, Perseī mātēr, magnopere territa est; tempestās enim magna mare turbābat. Perseus autem in sinū māttris dormiēbat. 5

2. CAST ON AN ISLAND

Juppiter tamen haec omnia vīdit et filium suum servāre cōstituit. Fēcit igitur mare tranquillum et arcam ad insulam Seriphum perdūxit. Hujus insulae Polydectēs tum rēx erat. Postquam arca ad litus appulsa est, Danaē in harēnā quiētem capiēbat. Post breve tempus ā piscātōre quōdam reperta est et ad domum rēgis Polydectis adducta est. Ille mātrem et puerum benignē excēpit et sēdem tūtā in finibus 15

1. Haec, these things, or these stories.

2. Ācrisius: predicate nominative after the passive of a verb of calling.

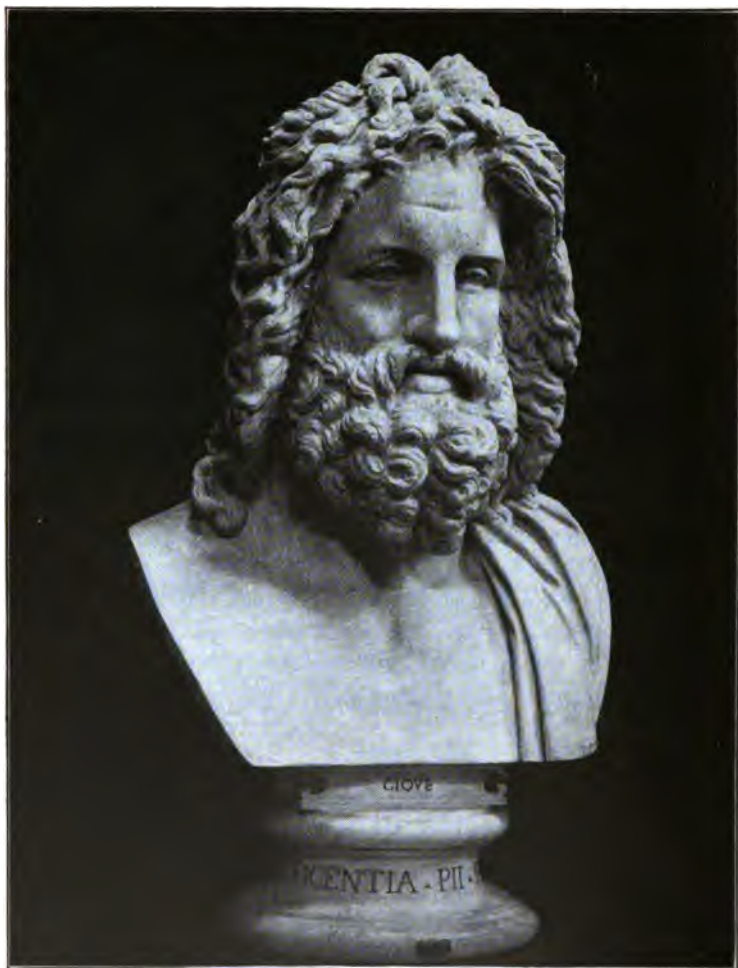
6. Danaē: a Greek name, with genitive ending in -ēs, accusative in -ēn.

7. enim: always stands after one or more words of its sentence; the same is true of *autem*, line 8.

11. Seriphum: in apposition with *insulam*. We usually say in English "the island of," "the city of," etc.

12. Postquam: with *postquam* and *ubi* the perfect is the tense most frequently employed. In translation, with the English equivalents "after" or "when," we sometimes employ the past perfect tense, sometimes the past.

13. piscātōre quōdam: the forms of *quōdam* sometimes precede and sometimes follow the word they modify.



JUPITER

suīs dedit. Danaē hoc dōnum libenter accēpit et prō tantō beneficiō rēgi grātiās ēgit.

3. PERSEUS SENT ON HIS TRAVELS

Perseus igitur multōs annōs ibi habitāvit et cum mātrem suā vitam ēgit beātam. At Polydectēs Danaēn magnopere amābat atque eam in mātrimonium dūcere volēbat. Hoc tamen cōsiliū Perseō minimē grātum erat. Polydectēs igitur Perseum dimittere cōstituit. Tum juvenem ad sē vocāvit et haec dixit: "Turpe est vitam hanc ignāvam agere; jam dūdum tū adulēscēns es; quousque hīc manēbis? Tempus est arma capere et virtūtem praestāre. Hinc abī et caput Medūsae mihi refer."

4. PERSEUS GETS HIS OUTFIT

Perseus, ubi haec audīvit, ex insulā discessit et, postquam ad continentem vēnit, Medūsam quaesīvit. Diū frūstrā

16. *dedit*: *īs*, dative of indirect object, is to be understood.

18. *annōs*: accusative of duration of time.

21. *Perseō*: dependent on *grātum*.

23. *haec dixit*, *spoke as follows*.

agere: subject of *est*; an infinitive used as a noun is in the neuter gender; hence the predicate adjective, *turpe*, is neuter.

24. *jam dūdum es*, *you have long been*; with *jam dūdum* a present tense is translated by an English present perfect, an imperfect by an English past perfect; *jam dūdum erās* would mean *you had long been*.

25. *abī*: imperative of *abeō*. What is the imperative of *eō*?

26. *refer*: the verb *ferō* has as its present imperative in the singular the form *fer*. Its compounds have the same irregularity.

27. *Perseus, ubi*: in Latin, when the verbs of a principal and a subordinate clause denote acts by the same person or thing, the noun or pronoun used to denote the subject frequently stands before the subordinate clause.

haec: the neuter plural of *hic*, used without a noun (literally *these things*), may often be translated *this*.

1. Decline the demonstrative *hic*. 2. In section 1 point out a preposition governing the accusative. 3. Give the principal parts of *videō*, *agō*, *dico*, *dō*. 4. Give the meaning of *grātiās agō*. 5. Give the genitive singular and nominative plural of *tempus*. 6. Explain the derivation and the meaning of the English word "habitation."

quaerēbat; nam nātūram loci ignōrābat. Tandem Apollō et
 30 Minerva viam dēmōnstrāvērunt. Primum ad Graeās, sorōrēs
 Medūsae, pervēnit. Ab his tālāria et galeam magicam ac-
 cēpit. Apollō autem et Minerva falcem et speculum de-
 dērunt. Tum postquam tālāria pedibus induit, in āera as-
 cendit. Diū per āera volābat; tandem tamen ad eum locum
 35 vēnit ubi Medūsa cum cēterīs Gorgonibus habitābat. Gor-
 gonēs autem mōnstra erant speciē horribili; capita enim eārum
 serpentibus omnīnō contēcta erant; manūs etiam ex aere
 factae erant.

5. THE GORGON'S HEAD

Rēs erat difficillima abscidere caput Gorgonis; ejus enim
 10 cōnspectū hominēs in saxum vertēbantur. Propter hanc cau-
 sam Minerva illud speculum dederat. Perseus igitur tergum
 vertit, et in speculum inspiciebāt; hōc modō ad locum vēnit
 ubi Medūsa dormiebāt. Tum falce suā caput ejus ūnō ictū
 abscidit. Cēterae Gorgonēs statim ē somnō excitātae sunt
 45 et, ubi rem vīdērunt, irā commōtae sunt. Arma rapuērunt,
 et Perseum occidere volēbant; ille autem, dum fugit, galeam
 magicam induit et, ubi hoc fēcit, statim ē cōnspectū eārum
 ēvāsit.

31. *galeam magicam*: this rendered the wearer invisible.

33. *pedibus*, *on his feet*; dative, governed by the compound verb *induit*.
āera: this form is an accusative singular. The word *āēr* is a Greek
 noun carried over into Latin; it keeps its Greek accusative ending.

36. *speciē horribili*, *of horrible aspect*, ablative of description.

37. *aere*: from *aes*.

40. *vertēbantur*: the Latin imperfect often expresses repeated or custo-
 mary action.

42. *speculum*: ancient mirrors consisted of polished metal plates.

hōc modō, *in this way*; the ablative case, sometimes with the preposition
cum and sometimes, as here, without *cum*, is used to express the manner
 in which an action is done.

46. *dum fugit*, *while he fled, while fleeing*; a clause with *dum* meaning
while takes the present indicative, regardless of the tense of the principal
 verb.



MINERVA

6. THE SEA SERPENT

Post haec Perseus in finēs Aethiopum vēnit. Ibi Cēpheus
 50 quīdam illō tempore rēgnābat. Hic Neptūnum, maris deum,
 ōlim offenderat. Neptūnus autem mōnstrum saevissimum
 mīserat. Hoc cotīdiē ē marī veniēbat et hominēs dēvorābat.
 Ob hanc causam pavor animōs omnium occupāverat. Cēpheus
 igitur ōrāculum deī Hammōnis cōnsuluit, atque ā deō jussus
 55 est filiam mōnstrō trādere. Ejus autem filia, nōmine An-

49. Cēpheus quīdam, a certain *Cepheus*, or a man named *Cepheus*.

50. tempore: ablative of time.

Hic: a pronoun, referring to *Cēpheus*.

53. omnium, of all (i.e., men); the masculine plural of *omnēs* often means *all men*, or *everybody*; the neuter plural often means *all things*, or *everything*.

54. ōrāculum: the word may mean the seat of an oracle, as here, or the reply given by an oracle. The consultation of oracles sprang from the belief that information and advice could be obtained from certain divinities. Oracles were usually given by oral utterances of a priest or priestess in a state of real or pretended frenzy, or by signs. The temple (with its oracle) of the Egyptian god Hammon stood in an oasis of the Libyan desert.

55. mōnstrō: indirect object of *trādere*.

nōmine: ablative of respect.

VOCABULARY REVIEW

adulēscēns	turpis	fugiō	etiam
beneficium	tūtus	occīdō	frūstrā
cōnspectus		perdūcō	igitur
domus	quīdam	perveniō	jam
juvenis		quaerō	libenter
litus	addūcō	referō	magnopere
mare	agō	reperiō	minimē
sēdēs	appellō (-āre)	servō	ōlim
tempestās	commoveō	trādō	omnīnō
vīta	comprehendō	vertō	tamen
	conjiciō	volō (velle)	tandem
brevis	cōnstituō		
cēterī	dīmittō	cotīdiē	dum
tantus	excipiō	diū	

dromeda, virgō fōrmōsissima erat. Cēpheus, ubi haec audi-
vit, magnum dolōrem percēpit. Volēbat tamen cīvēs suōs ē
tantō periculō extrahere, atque ob eam causam cōstituit
imperāta Hammōnis facere.

7. A HUMAN SACRIFICE

Tum rēx diem certam dīxit et omnia parāvit. Ubi ea 60
diēs vēnit, Andromeda ad litus dēducta est et in cōnspectū
omnium ad rūpem alligāta est. Omnēs fātum ejus dēplō-
rābant, nec lacrimās tenēbant. At subitō, dum mōnstrum
expectant, Perseus accurrit, et, ubi lacrimās vīdit, causam
dolōris quaerit. Illi rem tōtam expōnunt et puellam dēmōn- 65
strant. Dum haec geruntur, fremitus terribilis auditur; simul
mōnstrum, horribilī speciē, procul cōspicitur. Ejus cōn-
spectus timōrem maximum omnibus injēcit. At mōnstrum
magnā celeritāte ad litus contendit, jamque ad locum appro-
pinquābat ubi puella stābat. 70

56. Cēpheus, ubi: the order of words is explained in the note on *Perseus, ubi*, line 27.

60. diem: in the plural, *diēs* is always masculine, in the singular sometimes masculine, sometimes feminine.

omnia, all things, everything; or with *parāvit*, made all preparations; see note on line 53.

63. nec . . . tenēbant, and *aid not restrain*; *neque* is regularly used in Latin for *and not*.

dum . . . expectant, while they were awaiting; for the present tense with *dum*, see note on line 46.

64. accurrit: for vivid effect a past event or situation may be represented as present. The present in this use is called the historical present; it may often be translated by the English past. Several other examples occur in this section.

67. speciē: the case use is the same as in line 36.

68. timōrem . . . omnibus injēcit, *inspired all with the greatest fear*; literally, *threw the greatest fear into all*; *omnibus* is a dative governed by a compound verb, like *pedibus* in line 33.

69. magnā celeritāte: another example of the ablative denoting manner, like *hōc modō*, line 42.

8. THE RESCUE

At Perseus, ubi haec vidit, gladium suum rapuit, et, postquam talāria induit, in āera sublātus est. Tum dēsuper in mōnstrum impetum subitō fecit et gladiō suō collum ejus graviter vulnerāvit. Mōnstrum, ubi sēnsit vulnus, fremitum
 75 horribilem ēdidit et sine morā tōtum corpus sub aquam mersit. Perseus, dum circum litus volat, reditum ejus expectābat; mare autem intereā undique sanguine inficitur. Post breve tempus bēlua rūrsus caput sustulit; mox tamen ā Perseō ictū graviōre vulnerāta est. Tum iterum sē sub
 80 undās mersit, neque posteā visa est.

9. THE REWARD OF VALOR

Perseus, postquam in litus dēscendit, primum talāria exiit; tum ad rūpem vēnit ubi Andromeda vincta erat. Ea autem omnem spem salūtis dēposuerat et, ubi Perseus adiit, terrōre paene exanimāta erat. Ille vincula statim solvit et puellam
 85 patrī reddidit. Cēpheus ob hanc rem maximō gaudiō affectus est. Meritam grātiā prō tantō beneficiō Perseō rettulit; praetereā Andromedam ipsam eī in mātirimōnium dedit. Ille libenter hoc dōnum accēpit et puellam dūxit. Paucōs annōs cum uxōre suā in eā regiōne habitāvit, et in magnō honōre erat
 90 apud omnēs Aethiopēs. Magnopere tamen cupiēbat mātrem

72. sublātus est: perfect passive of *tollō*.

in (*mōnstrum*), *on*.

80. neque: translate as in line 63.

83. terrōre, with *terror*; the ablative denotes cause.

86. Meritam grātiā rettulit, made a deserved requital, or repaid the favor as it deserved.

prō, in return for.

88. puellam dūxit, married the girl. *Dūcō* has reference to that part of the ceremony in which the bridegroom led the bride to his own house.

1. Decline the demonstrative *is*. 2. In section 4 point out three prepositions governing the accusative. 3. Give the principal parts of *veniō*, *accipiō*, *quaerō*, *discēdō*. 4. Give the meaning of *ob eam causam*. 5. Decline *rēs*. 6. Find the derivation and the meaning of "aerial."

suam rursus vidēre. Tandem igitur cum uxōre ē rēgnō Cēpheī discessit.

10. TURNED TO STONE

Postquam Perseus ad Insulam nāvem appulit, sē ad locum contulit ubi māter ōlim habitāverat. At domum invēnit vacuam et omnīnō dēsertam. Trēs diēs per tōtam insulam 95 mātrem quaerēbat; tandem quārtō diē ad templum Diānae pervēnit. Hūc Danaē refūgerat, quod Polydectem timēbat. Perseus, ubi haec cognōvit, Irā magnā commōtus est; ad rēgiam Polydectis sine morā contendit et, ubi eō vēnit, statim in ātrium irrūpit. Polydectēs magnō timōre affectus est, et 100 fugere volēbat. Dum tamen ille fugit, Perseus caput Medūsae mōnstrāvīt; ille autem, simul atque hoc vīdit, in saxum versus est.

11. THE ORACLE FULFILLED

Post haec Perseus cum uxōre suā ad urbem Ācrisiī rediit. Ille autem, ubi Perseum vīdit, magnō terrōre affectus est. 105 Nam propter ōrāculum istud nepōtem suum adhūc timēbat. In Thessaliam igitur ad urbem Lārissam statim refūgit; frūstrā tamen, neque enim fātum suum vītāvit. Post paucōs annōs rēx Lārissae lūdōs magnōs fēcīt; nūntiōs in omnēs

93. sē . . . contulit, *betook himself, proceeded.*

97. quod: not a relative pronoun.

99. eō: an adverb.

100. magnō timōre affectus est, *was very badly frightened.* What is it literally?

102. simul atque, *as soon as*; the same rule as to the tense of the verb applies to this phrase as to *postquam* and *ubi*; see note on line 12.

106. istud: this word is declined like *ille*, and usually means *that* or *that of yours*. Here the force is, *that oracle of which you know*.

107. Lārissam, *of Larissa*; an appositive translated like *Seriphum*, line 11.

108. neque: translate as if *nōn*.

109. lūdōs fēcīt, *gave games*.

in omnēs partēs, *in all directions*.

110 partēs dīmiserat et diem ēdixerat. Multī ex omnibus urbibus Graeciae ad lūdōs convēnērunt. Ipse Perseus inter aliōs certāmen discōrum iniit. At, dum discum conjicit, avum suum cāsū occidit; Acrisius enim inter spectātōrēs ejus certāminis forte stābat.

112. *discōrum*: the discus was a flat piece of stone or metal.

113. *cāsū*, by chance, accidentally; the ablative of *cāsus* without a preposition is often used in this meaning.

1. Conjugate *videō* and *quaerō* in the future active. 2. Decline the demonstrative *ille*. 3. What case is *diēs* in line 95, and why used? 4. What are the meanings of *volō*, *velle*, and *volō*, *volāre*? 5. What is the meaning of *magnō terrōre affectus*? 6. Who was the mother of Perseus? 7. Why did Perseus need the mirror when he slew Medusa? 8. What was the name of the maiden whom Perseus rescued from the sea-monster? 9. How did Acrisius meet his death?

VOCABULARY REVIEW

<i>cāsus</i>	<i>appropinquō</i>	<i>redeō</i>	<i>iterum</i>
<i>celeritās</i>	<i>cognōscō</i>	<i>sentiō</i>	<i>mox</i>
<i>certāmen</i>	<i>cōnferō</i>	<i>solvō</i>	<i>paene</i>
<i>cīvis</i>	<i>cōnspiciō</i>	<i>terreō</i>	<i>posteā</i>
<i>impetus</i>	<i>conveniō</i>	<i>timeō</i>	<i>praetereā</i>
<i>mora</i>	<i>cupiō</i>	<i>tollō</i>	<i>procul</i>
<i>salūs</i>	<i>dēdūcō</i>		<i>simul</i>
<i>spēs</i>	<i>dēpōnō</i>	<i>eō</i>	<i>subitō</i>
<i>vinculum</i>	<i>expōnō</i>	<i>forte</i>	<i>ubi</i>
	<i>gerō</i>	<i>graviter</i>	<i>undique</i>
<i>gravis</i>	<i>injiciō</i>	<i>hūc</i>	
<i>paucī</i>	<i>inveniō</i>	<i>ibi</i>	<i>apud</i>
<i>tōtus</i>	<i>reddō</i>	<i>intereā</i>	<i>post</i>
			<i>propter</i>

II. THE STORY OF HERCULES

HERCULES

Hercules was a Greek hero, celebrated for his feats of strength. While only an infant he strangled two serpents which had been sent by Juno to destroy him. In his boyhood he devoted himself to athletic pursuits, and in a fit of anger he slew the Centaur who was his teacher of music. Having been seized by the King of Egypt as a victim for sacrifice, he killed the king, as well as the priest who was about to sacrifice him. His next exploit was to cut off the ears of the envoys of the Minyae who had come to Thebes to demand tribute, thus causing a war, in which the Thebans under the leadership of Hercules were victorious. While in a state of temporary madness he slew his children, and thereupon was ordered by the oracle at Delphi to give himself up to the service of Eurystheus, King of Tiryns. At his command he performed the celebrated Twelve Labors, as follows: 1. Slaying the Nemean lion. 2. Slaying the Hydra of Lerna. 3. Capturing the Cerynian stag. 4. Capturing the boar of Erymanthus. 5. Cleaning the Augean stables. 6. Killing the birds of Stymphalus. 7. Capturing the Cretan bull. 8. Capturing the horses of Diomedes. 9. Obtaining the girdle of Hippolyte. 10. Bringing the oxen of Geryon from the island of Erythia. 11. Procuring the golden apples of the Hesperides. 12. Bringing Cerberus from the lower world. In connection with these labors he also performed numerous other exploits.

His death came from the putting on of a poisoned robe which had been dipped in the blood of the Centaur, Nessus. After his death he was taken by Jupiter to Olympus.

THE STORY OF HERCULES

1. THE INFANT PRODIGY

Herculēs, Alcmēnae filius, olim in Graeciā habitābat. Hic dicitur omnium hominum validissimus fuisse. At Jūnō, rēgīna deōrum, Alcmēnam ōderat, et Herculem, adhūc infantem, necāre voluit. Misit igitur duās serpentēs saevissimās; hae mediā nocte in cubiculum Alcmēnae vērunt, ubi Herculēs cum frātre suō dormiēbat. Nec tamen in cūnis, sed in scūtō magnō cubābant. Serpentēs jam appropinquāverant et scūtum movēbant; itaque puerī ē somnō excitāti sunt. 5

2. HERCULES AND THE SERPENTS

Iphiclēs, frāter Herculis, magnā vōce exclāmāvit; at Herculēs ipse, puer fortissimus, haudquāquam territus est. Parvis manibus serpentēs statimprehendit et colla eārum magnā vī compressit. Tālī modō serpentēs ā puerō interfectae sunt. Alcmēna autem, māter puerōrum, clāmōrem audīverat et maritum suum ē somnō excitāverat. Ille lūmen accendit et gladium suum rapuit; tum ad puerōs properābat, sed, ubi ad locum vērūt, rem mīram vīdit; Herculēs enim rīdēbat et serpentēs mortuās mōnstrābat. 10
15

1. Hic dicitur fuisse, *he is said to have been.*

3. ōderat, *hated*; this verb has only the tenses formed on the perfect stem; the perfect, however, is translated as a present, the past perfect as an imperfect, and the future perfect as a future.

5. mediā nocte, *in the middle of the night.*



JUNO

3. THE MUSIC LESSON

Herculēs ā puerō corpus suum dīlīgenter exercēbat. Magnam partem diēi in palaestrā cōnsūmēbat; didicit etiam arcum intendere et tēla conjicere. His exercitātiōnibus virēs 20 ejus cōnfirmātae sunt. In mūsicā etiam ā Linō Centaurō ērudiebātur. (Centaurī autem equī erant, sed caput hominis habēbant.) Huic tamen artī minus dīlīgenter studēbat. Hic Linus Herculem ōlim culpābat, quod parum studiōsus erat. Tum puer irātus citharam subitō rapuit et summīs vīribus 25 caput magistrī infēlicis percussit. Ille ictū prōstrātus est, et paulō post ē vitā excessit, neque quisquam postea id officium suscipere voluit.

4. HERCULES ESCAPES FROM BEING SACRIFICED

Dē Hercule haec etiam inter alia nārrantur. Ōlim, dum iter facit, in finēs Aegyptiōrum vēnit; ibi rēx quīdam, nōmine 30 Būsiris, illō tempore rēgnābat; hic autem, vir crūdēlissimus, hominēs immolāre cōnsuēverat. Herculem igitur corripuit et in vincula conjēcit. Tum nūntiōs dīmīsit et diem sacrificiō ēdixit. Mox ea diēs appetīvit, et omnia ritē parāta sunt.

18. ā puerō, *from boyhood; literally, from a boy.*

19. palaestrā: the name given by the Greeks to the place in which instruction and training were given in wrestling and boxing.

23. Huic artī . . . studēbat, *he devoted himself to this art; studeō takes the dative.*

25. summīs vīribus, *with all his might.*

26. Ille, *he (i.e., Linus); ille is here used as a pronoun.*

27. paulō post, *a little later.*

id officium: *i.e., the task of instructing Hercules in music.*

29. haec inter alia, *these stories among others.*

31. vir: in apposition with *hic.*

32. cōnsuēverat, *was accustomed; cōnsuēscō means become accustomed; its perfect tense therefore means has become accustomed, i.e., is accustomed; likewise the past perfect cōnsuēverat means had become accustomed, i.e., was accustomed.*

33. sacrificiō, *for the sacrifice, dative.*

- 35 Manūs Herculis catēnis ferreis vinctae sunt, et mola salsa in caput ejus inspersa est. Mōs enim erat apud antiquōs salem et fār capitibus victimārum impōnere. Jam victima ad āram stābat; jam sacerdos cultrum sūmpserat. Subitō tamen Herculēs magnō cōnātū vincula perrūpit. Tum ictū sacerdotem
40 prōstrāvit, alterō rēgem ipsum occidit.

5. EAR-CROPPING

- Herculēs, jam adulēscēns, urbem Thēbās incolēbat. Rēx Thēbārum, vir ignāvus, Creōn appellābatur. Minyae, gēns bellicōsissima, Thēbānis finitimī erant. Lēgātī autem ā Minyis ad Thēbānōs quotannis veniēbant et centum bovēs postu-
45 lābant. Thēbānī enim olim ā Minyis superātī erant; tribūta igitur rēgī Minyārum quotannis pendēbant. At Herculēs civēs suōs hōc stipendiō liberāre cōstituit. Lēgātōs igitur comprehendit atque aurēs eōrum abscidit. Lēgātī autem apud omnēs gentēs sacri habentur.

6. DEFEAT OF THE MINYAE

- 50 Erginus, rēx Minyārum, ob haec vehementer irātus erat, et cum omnibus cōpiis in finēs Thēbānōrum contendit. Creōn adventum ejus per explōrātōrēs cognōvit; ipse tamen pugnāre nōluit; nam magnō timōre affectus est. Thēbānī igitur Her-

37. capitibus: dative governed by a compound verb.

40. alterō: *ictū* is to be supplied.

43. Thēbānis: dative, depending on the adjective *finitimī*.

44. veniēbant: the imperfect denoting repeated action; they came every year.

47. civēs suōs, *his fellow-citizens*. stipendiō, *from tribute*.

49. habentur, *are regarded*; the passive forms of *habēō* often have this meaning.

53. magnō timōre affectus est: see note on Perseus, 100.

1. Decline *omnis*. 2. Compare *validus* and *saevus*. 3. Give the principal parts of *moveō*, *terreō*, *comprimō*, *rapō*. 4. Give the genitive singular and the nominative plural of *caput* and *nōmen*. 5. What English prepositions are most frequently used in translating the Latin ablative case? 6. Find the derivation and meaning of "culpable."

culem imperatōrem creāvērunt. Ille nūntiōs in omnēs partēs dimisit et cōpiās coēgit. Tum proximō diē cum magnō exercitū profectus est. Locum idōneum dēlēgit et aciem instrūxit. Tum Thēbānī ē superiōre locō impetum in hostēs fecērunt. Illi autem impetum sustinēre nōn potuērunt, itaque aciēs hostium pulsa est atque in fugam conversa. 55

7. MADNESS AND MURDER

Post hoc proelium Herculēs cōpiās suās ad urbem redūxit. Omnēs Thēbānī propter victōriam maximē gaudēbant. Creōn autem magnis honōribus Herculem decorāvit, atque filiam suam eī in mātirimōnium dedit. Herculēs cum uxōre suā vitam beātam agēbat; sed post paucōs annōs subitō in furōrem incidit atque liberōs suōs ipse suā manū occidit. Post breve tempus ad sānitātem reductus est, et propter hoc facinus magnō dolōre affectus est; mox ex urbe effūgit et in silvās sē recēpit. Nōlēbant enim cīvēs sermōnem cum eō habēre. 65

8. HERCULES CONSULTS THE ORACLE

Herculēs magnopere cupiēbat tantum scelus expiāre. Cōnstituit igitur ad ōrāculum Delphicum ire; hoc enim ōrāculum 70

57. *in, on.*

59. *conversa*: supply *est*; the other forms of *sum* are also sometimes omitted in the perfect passive.

61. *gaudēbant*: the principal parts of this verb are *gaudeō, gaudēre, gāvīsus sum*; the present, imperfect, and future tenses are active in form, the perfect, past perfect, and future perfect are passive. All, however, are active in meaning. Such a verb is called semi-deponent.

64. *in furōrem incidit, become insane.*

65. *ipse suā, his own*; but the two Latin words are more emphatic than the English translation.

68. *sē recēpit, betook himself, withdrew.*

sermōnem habēre, to associate, literally, to have conversation.

71. *ōrāculum Delphicum*: the most famous oracle of antiquity, at Delphi, in Greece.

erat omnium celeberrimum. Ibi templum erat Apollinis, plurimis donis ornatum. Hoc in templo sedebat femina quaedam, nomine Pythia, et consilium dabat iis qui ad oraculum
 75 veniebant. Haec autem femina ab ipso Apolline docebatur, et voluntatem dei hominibus enuntiabat. Herculēs igitur, qui Apollinem praecipue colebat, huc venit. Tum rem totam exposuit neque scelus celavit.

9. THE ORACLE'S REPLY

Ubi Herculēs finem fecit, Pythia diu tacebat. Tandem
 80 tamen iussit eum ad urbem Tiryntia ire et Eurysthei regis omnia imperata facere. Herculēs, ubi haec audivit, ad urbem illam contendit et Eurystheo regi se in servitum tradidit.

72. omnium: supply *oraculorum*.

73. donis: presented by states and by individuals.

Hoc in templo: a preposition of one syllable may stand between a noun and a modifier.

80. Tiryntia: a word of Greek origin, retaining its Greek accusative form. Proper names must always be translated by the nominative.

82. in servitum, in slavery.

VOCABULARY REVIEW

adventus	proximus	gaudeo	suscipio
gens	summus	impero	sustineo
iter	talis	incido	taceo
mors		instruo	
officium	quisquam	interficio	ita
scelus		nolo	maxime
servitus	cogno	odio	quotannis
vis	colo	pellio	vehementer
voluntas	conficio	proficiscor	vix
	consumo	recipio	
alter	diligio	sedeo	itaque
finitimus	disco	studeo	
idoneus	doceo	sumo	

Duodecim annōs in servitūte Eurystheī tenēbātur, et duodecim labōrēs, quōs ille imperāverat, cōnfēcit. Hōc enim unō modō tantum scelus expiārī potuit. Dē hīs labōribus plūrima 85
 ā poētis scripta sunt. Multa tamen quae poētae narrant vix crēdibilia sunt.

10. FIRST LABOR—SLAYING THE NEMEAN LION

Primum ab Eurystheō jussus est Herculēs leōnem occidere, quī illō tempore vallem Nemæeam reddēbat infestam. In silvās igitur quās leō incolēbat statim sē contulit. Mox 90
 feram vidit, et arcum quem sēcum attulerat intendit; ejus tamen pellem, quae dēnsissima erat, trājicere nōn potuit. Tum clāvā magnā, quam semper gerēbat, leōnem percussit. Frūstrā tamen, neque enim hōc modō eum occidere potuit. Tum dēmum collum mōnstrī bracchiīs suis complexus est et faucēs 95
 ejus summīs viribus compressit. Hōc modō leō brevī tempore exanimātus est; nūlla enim respīrandī facultās eī dabātur. Tum Herculēs cadāver ad oppidum in umerīs rettulit, et pellem, quam detrāxerat, postea prō veste gerēbat. Omnēs autem quī eam regiōnem incolēbant, ubi fāmam dē morte 100
 leōnis accēpērunt, vehementer gaudēbant et Herculem magnō in honōre habēbant.

11. SECOND LABOR—SLAYING THE LERNAEAN HYDRA

Post haec jussus est ab Eurystheō Hydram necāre. Hoc autem mōnstrum erat quod novem capita habēbat. Her-

85. plūrima, a *great many things*.

89. reddēbat, *rendered*.

91. sēcum: the preposition *cum* is regularly attached as an enclitic to a personal, a reflexive, or a relative pronoun.

94. neque, *not*, as in Perseus, 108.

97. respīrandī facultās, *chance of breathing, chance to breathe; respīrandī* is a gerund.

99. prō veste, *as a garment*.

103. Hoc: although the reference is to *Hydram*, a feminine noun, the demonstrative, in accordance with Latin usage, takes the gender of the predicate noun *mōnstrum*.

- 105 *culēs igitur cum amicō Iolāo profectus est ad palūdem Lernaeam, quam Hydra incolēbat. Mox mōnstrum invēnit et, quamquam rēs erat magnī perīculī, collum ejus laevāprehendit. Tum dextrā capita novem abscīdere coepit. Quotiēns tamen hoc fēcerat, nova capita exoriēbantur. Diū frūstrā*
 110 *labōrāvit; tandem hōc cōnātū dēstitit; cōstituit deinde arborēs succidere et ignem accendere. Hoc celeriter fēcit, et, postquam ligna ignem comprehendērunt, face ardente colla adussit, unde capita exoriēbantur. Nec tamen sine magnō labōre haec fēcit. Auxilium enim Hydrae tulit cancer ingēns,*
 115 *qui, dum Herculēs capita abscīdit, crūra ejus mordēbat. Postquam mōnstrum tālī modō interfēcit, sagittās suās sanguine ejus imbuīt itaque mortiferās reddidit.*

12. THIRD LABOR—CAPTURE OF THE CERYNIAN STAG

- Postquam Eurystheō caedēs Hydrae nūntiāta est, magnus timor animum ejus occupāvit. Jussit igitur Herculem cervum
 120 quendam ad sē referre; nōluit enim virum tantae audāciae in

107. *rēs*: while the word "thing" furnishes a starting-point in getting at the meaning of *rēs*, a more exact translation should always be given if possible—e.g., *fact*, *affair*, *circumstance*; here, *task* would be a good translation.

magnī perīculī, (one) of great danger; a descriptive genitive in the predicate.

109. *exoriēbantur*, grew out, or would grow out; imperfect, denoting repeated action.

110. *hōc cōnātū*, from this undertaking; an ablative thus used is called an ablative of separation.

112. *comprehendērunt*, caught.

113. *unde*, from which.

117. *reddidit*: supply as object *eās*, referring to *sagittās*.

120. *tantae audāciae*: genitive of description.

1. Decline *impetus*. 2. Conjugate *instruō* in the perfect active. 3. Give the principal parts of *possum*, *pellō*, *dēligō*, *occidō*. 4. Give the genitive singular of *scelus*, *voluntās*, *fīnis*, *lēō*. 5. What case is *ei* in line 97, and why used? 6. Find the derivation and meaning of "tacitly."

urbe retinēre. Hic autem cervus, cujus cornua aurea fuisse trāduntur, incredibili fuit celeritate. Herculēs igitur primum vēstigia ejus in silvis animadvertit. Deinde, ubi cervum ipsum vidit, summis viribus currere coepit. Usque ad vesperum cucurrit, neque nocturnum tempus sibi ad quietem reliquit. Frūstrā tamen, nullō enim modō praedam cōsequi poterat. Tandem, postquam tōtum annum cucurrerat (ita trāditur), cervum cursū exanimātum cēpit et vīvum ad Eurystheum rettulit.

13. FOURTH LABOR—THE ERYMANTHIAN BOAR

Post haec jussus est Herculēs aprum quendam capere, quī illō tempore agrōs Erymanthiōs vāstābat et incolās hujus regiōnis magnopere terrēbat. Herculēs rem suscipit et in Arcadiam profectus est. Postquam in silvam paulum progressus est, aprō occurrit. Ille autem, simul atque Herculem vidit, statim refūgit et, timōre perterritus, in altam fossam sē prōjēcit. Herculēs igitur laqueum quem attulerat injēcit et summā cum difficultāte aprum ē fossā extrāxit. Ille, etsi multum relūctābatur, nullō modō sē liberāre potuit, et ab Hercule ad Eurystheum vīvus relātus est.

14. HERCULES AT THE CENTAUR'S CAVE

Dē quārtō labōre, quem suprā nārrāvimus, haec etiam trāduntur. Herculēs, dum iter in Arcadiam facit, ad eam

121. fuisse trāduntur, *are said to have been.*

122. incredibili celeritate, *of incredible swiftness*; ablative of description; either the ablative or the genitive of description may stand in the predicate.

125. sibi: dative after *reliquit*, but may be omitted in translation.

ad, *for.*

127. ita trāditur, *so the story goes.*

132. rem: see note on line 107.

134. aprō: dative governed by *occurrit*, which is a compound of *ob* and *currō*.

136. injēcit: supply *ei* (dative with a compound verb).

140. nārrāvimus: the plural as used by the writer to refer to himself was formerly common in English also, in newspaper editorials.

regiōnem vēnit quam Centaurī incolēbant. Mox, quod nox jam appetēbat, ad antrum dēvertit, in quō Centaurus quīdam, nōmine Pholus, habitābat.

145 Ille Herculem benignē excēpit et cēnam parāvit. At Herculēs, postquam cēnāvit, vīnum ā Pholō postulāvit. Erat autem in antrō magna amphora, vīnō optimō replēta, quam Centaurī ibi dēposuerant. Pholus hoc vīnum dare nōlēbat, quod reliquōs Centaurōs timēbat; nūllum tamen vīnum prae-
150 ter hoc in antrō habēbat. "Hoc vīnum," inquit, "mihi commissum est. Sī igitur hoc dabō, Centaurī mē interficient." Herculēs tamen eum irrīsit, et ipse cyathum vīnī ex amphorā hausit.

15. THE FIGHT WITH THE CENTAURS

Simul atque amphora aperta est, odor jūcundissimus undique diffūsus est; vīnum enim suāvissimum erat. Centaurī
155 nōtum odōrem sēnsērunt et omnēs ad locum convēnērunt.

Ubi ad antrum pervēnērunt, magnopere irātī erant, quod Herculem bibentem vidērunt. Tum arma rapuērunt, et Pholum interficere volēbant. Herculēs tamen in aditū antrī
160 cōstitit, et impetum eōrum fortissimē sustinēbat. Facēs ārdentēs in eōs conjecit; multōs etiam sagittis suis vulnerāvit. Hae autem sagittae eadem erant quae sanguine Hydrae olim imbūtae erant. Omnēs igitur quōs ille sagittis vulnerāverat

143. *jam, now, or by this time; nunc means now in the sense of at the present time.*

146. *Erat, there was.* Latin has no word corresponding to *there* in the sense here used. The position of a verb at the beginning of a sentence, however, often gives the same effect.

150. *inquit:* this verb is regularly used with direct quotations and stands after one or more words of a quotation; it corresponds to the English "I said," "he said." It is defective, that is, it lacks some forms of person, tense, and mood.

153. *hausit, drew.*

160. *cōstitit:* from *cōsistō.*

161. *in, at,* the usual meaning of *in* with words meaning *to throw.*

venēnō statim absūptī sunt; reliquī autem, ubi hoc vidērunt, terga vertērunt et fugā salūtem petiērunt. 165

16. THE FATE OF PHOLUS

Postquam reliquī fūgērunt, Pholus ex antrō ēgressus est, et corpora spectābat eōrum quī sagittīs interfectī erant. Magnopere autem mirātus est, quod tam levī vulnere exanimātī erant, et causam ejus rei quaerēbat. Adiit igitur locum ubi cadāver cujusdam Centaurī jacēbat et sagittam ē vulnere 170 trāxit. Haec tamen, sive cāsū sive cōnsiliō deōrum, ē manibus ejus lāpsa est et pedem leviter vulnerāvit. Ille extemplō dolōrem gravem per omnia membra sēnsit, et post breve tempus vī venēnī exanimātus est. Mox Herculēs, quī reliquōs Centaurōs secūtus erat, ad antrum rediit, et magnō 175 cum dolōre Pholum mortuum vidit. Multis cum lacrimis corpus amīcī ad sepultūram dedit; tum, postquam alterum cyathum vīnī hausit, somnō sē dedit.

17. FIFTH LABOR—CLEANSING THE AUGEAN STABLES

Deinde Eurystheus Herculi hunc labōrem graviōrem imposuit. Augēās quīdam, quī illō tempore rēgnum in Ēlide 180 obtinēbat, tria mīlia boum habēbat. Hī in stabulō ingentis magnitudinis inclūdēbantur. Stabulum autem illuviē ac squālōre obsitum erat; neque enim ad hoc tempus umquam pūrgātum erat. Hoc jussus est Herculēs intrā spatium ūnūs

164. reliquī, *the others*.

165. fugā, *in flight*; the ablative denotes means, however.

171. sive . . . deōrum, *either by chance or by design of the gods*.

179. Herculī, *upon Hercules*; the dative is governed by the compound verb *imposuit*.

181. tria mīlia boum, *three thousand cattle*; it must be kept in mind that the singular *mīlle* is usually an adjective, while the plural *mīlia* is always a noun used with a dependent genitive. *Boum* is the genitive plural of *bōs*.

183. neque umquam, *never*.

185 diēi pūrgāre. Ille, etsī rēs erat multae operae, negōtium sus-
cēpit. Primum, magnō labōre fossam duodēvigintī pedum
fēcit, per quam flūminis aquam dē montibus ad mūrū
stabulī perdūxit. Tum, postquam mūrū perrūpit, aquam
in stabulum immisit et tāli modō, contrā opīniōnem omnium,
190 opus cōnfēcit.

18. SIXTH LABOR—THE BIRDS OF STYMPHALUS

Post paucōs diēs Herculēs ad oppidum Stymphālum iter
fēcit; iusserat enim eum Eurystheus avēs Stymphālidēs

185. *erat multae operae*, was one of great labor; another genitive of description standing in the predicate, as in line 107.

186. *duodēvigintī pedum*: the genitive of description with numerals is regularly employed to express measure. The reference is to width.

1. Give the principal parts of *jubeō*, *referō*, *trādō*, *currō*. 2. Decline in full the phrase *illud tempus*. 3. What form is *bibentem*, line 158? 4. Give the ablative singular of *fossa*, *antrum*, *nōmen*, *aditus*, *diēs*. 5. Where was Arcadia? 6. Give the derivation and meaning of the English word "vim".

VOCABULARY REVIEW

aditus	levis	ferō	celeriter
bracchium	nōtus	jaceō	deinde
cornū	novus	mīror	fortiter
cursus	nūllus	obtimeō	suprā
facultās	reliquus	perterreō	umquam
mors	vīvus	petō	unde
negōtium		prōgredior	
opus	aperiō	prōjiciō	etsī
palūs	coepī	relinquō	
pellis	committō	sequor	contrā
vēstigium	cōnsequor	spectō	praeter
	cōnsistō	trahō	
ingēns	currō		

necāre. Hae avēs rōstra aēnea habēbant, et carne hominum vēscēbantur. Ille, postquam ad locum pervēnit, lacum vīdit; in hōc autem lacū, quī nōn procul erat ab oppidō, avēs habi- 195
tābant. Nulla tamen dabātur appropinquandī facultās. Lacus enim nōn ex aquā sed ē limō cōnstitit; Herculēs igitur neque pedibus neque lintre prōgredi potuit.

Tandem, postquam magnam partem diēi frūstrā cōsūmpsit, hōc cōnātū dēstitit et ad Vulcānum sē contulit auxilium- 200
que ab eō petiit. Vulcānus, quī ā fabris maximē colēbātur, crepundia, quae ipse ex aere fabricātus erat, Herculi dedit. His Herculēs dirum crepitum fēcit, et avēs perterritae āvolāvērunt; ille autem, dum āvolant, magnum numerum eōrum sagittis trānsfixit. 205

19. SEVENTH LABOR—THE CRETAN BULL

Tum jussit Herculem Eurystheus taurum quendam ferōcissimum ex insulā Crētā vivum referre. Ille igitur nāvem cōnscendit et, cum primum ventus idōneus fuit, solvit. Ubi tamen insulae jam appropinquābat, magna tempestās subitō coōrta est, nāvisque cursum tenēre nōn poterat. Nautae 210
paene omnem spem salūtis dēposuērunt; tantus timor

193. *carne*: from *carō*; the deponent verbs *ūtor*, *fruor*, *fungor*, *potior*, *vēscor*, take as their object an ablative, not an accusative.

196. *appropinquandī*: a gerund in the genitive case, like *respīrandī*, line 97.

197. *cōnstitit*: from *cōnstō*.

198. *pedibus*, *on foot*; ablative of means, here suggesting in addition the idea of manner.

206. *ferōcissimum*, *very savage*. The translation of the superlative by *very* is frequently necessary.

208. *cum primum*, *as soon as*. With this phrase, as with *ubi*, *postquam*, *simul atque*, the perfect indicative is most frequently employed, as explained in the note on Perseus, 12.

solvit, *set sail*.

209. *insulae*: the verb *appropinquō* takes either a dative, as here, or *ad* with an accusative.

animōs eōrum occupāverat. Herculēs, tamen, etsī nāvīgandi imperītus erat, haudquāquam territus est.

215 Post breve tempus summa tranquillitās cōsecūta est, et
nautae, quī sē ex timōre jam recēperant, nāvem incolumem
ad terram perdūxērunt. Herculēs ē nāvi ēgressus est, et, ubi
ad rēgem Crētae vēnit, causam veniendī, docuit. Deinde,
postquam omnia parāta sunt, ad eam regiōnem contendit
quam taurus vāstābat. Mox taurum vidit, et, quamquam
220 rēs erat magnī periculī, cornua ejus prehendit. Tum ingenti
labōre mōnstrum ad nāvem trāxit et cum praedā in Graeciam
rediit.

20. EIGHTH LABOR — CAPTURE OF THE HORSES OF DIOMEDE

Postquam ex insulā Crētā rediit, Herculēs ab Eurystheō in
Thrāciam missus est et equōs Diomēdis redūcere jussus. Hī
225 equī carne hominum vēscēbantur; Diomēdēs autem, vir crū-
dēlissimus, iīs prōjiciēbat peregrīnōs omnēs quī in eam
regiōnem vēnerant. Herculēs igitur magnā celeritāte in
Thrāciam contendit et hōs equōs ab Diomēde postulāvit.
Quod tamen ille hōs trādere nōlēbat, Herculēs, irā com-
230 mōtus, rēgem interfēcit et cadāver ejus equīs prōjici jussit.

Ita mīra rērum commūtātiō facta est; is enim quī antea
multōs cum cruciātū necāverat ipse eōdem suppliciō necātus
est. Ubi haec nūntiāta sunt, omnēs quī eam regiōnem in-
colēbant maximā laetitiā affecti sunt, et Herculi meritam
235 grātiā referēbant. Nōn modo maximīs honōribus et prae-
miīs eum decorāvērunt, sed rēgnum etiam ei obtulērunt.

212. *nāvīgandi imperītus*, *ignorant of, unskilled in, navigation*. The
genitive of the gerund here depends upon an adjective; in line 196 it was
used with a noun, *facultās*.

215. *sē recēperant*, *had recovered*.

225. *carne*: why ablative? See note on line 193.

234. *meritam grātiā referēbant*: for the translation consult the note
on Perseus, 86.

Ille tamen rēgnū accipere nōlēbat et, postquam ad mare rediit, nāvem occupāvit. Ubi omnia ad nāvīgandum parāta sunt, equōs in nāvem collocāvit; deinde idōneam tempestātem nactus, sine morā ē portū solvit et paulō post equōs in 240 litus Argolicum exposuit.

21. NINTH LABOR — THE GIRDLE OF HIPPOLYTE

Gēns Amāzonum dīcitur omnīnō ex mulieribus cōstitisse. Hae summam scientiam rei militāris habēbant et maximam virtūtem praebēbant; nam etiam cum viris proelium committere audēbant. Hippolytē, Amāzonum rēgīna, balteum 245 habuit celeberrimum, quem Mārs ei dederat. Admēta autem, Eurysthei filia, fāmam dē hōc balteō accēperat, et eum possidēre vehementer cupiēbat. Eurystheus igitur Herculem jussit cōpiās cōgere et bellum Amāzonibus inferre. Ille nūntiōs in omnēs partēs dīmisit et, postquam magna multi- 250 tūdō convēnit, eōs dēlēgit quī maximum ūsum in rē militāri habēbant.

22. THE GIRDLE REFUSED

His viris Herculēs causam itineris exposuit; illi auctōritāte ejus adductī iter cum eō facere cōstituērunt. Tum cum iis

238. nāvem occupāvit, *went on board his ship.*

ad nāvīgandum, *for sailing*; one of the commonest uses of the gerund is the accusative with *ad* in expressions of purpose.

239. tempestātem, *weather*; with what meaning has the word been used previously? Compare Perseus, 7.

240. nactus: from *nancīscor*. The past participle of a deponent verb is usually active in meaning.

paulō post: see note on line 27.

242. cōstitisse: from *cōnstō*.

243. rei militāris, *military science, art of war.*

244. proelium committere, *to engage in battle.*

249. bellum Amāzonibus inferre, *to make war on the Amazons.*

253. His viris: dative of indirect object.

auctōritāte: ablative of cause.

255 quibus persuāserat nāvem cōnscendit et, ventum idōneum
 nactus, post paucōs diēs ad ōstium flūminis Thermōdontis
 appulit. Postquam in finēs Amāzonum vēnit, nūntium ad
 Hippolytam mīsit, quī causam veniendī docuit et balteum
 poposcit. Ipsa Hippolytē balteum trādere volēbat, quod dē
 260 Herculis virtūte fāmam accēperat; quod tamen reliquae
 Amāzōnes nōlēbant, negāvit. At Herculēs, ubi haec nūnti-
 āta sunt, bellī fortūnam temptāre cōstituit.

Proximō igitur diē cōpiās ēdūxit. Tum locum idōneum
 dēlēgit et hostēs ad pugnam ēvocāvit. Amāzōnes quoque
 265 cōpiās suās ex castris ēdūxērunt et nōn magnō intervāllō
 aciem instrūxērunt.

23. THE BATTLE

Palūs erat nōn magna inter duōs exercitūs; neutrī tamen
 initium trānseundī facere volēbant. Tandem Herculēs sig-
 num dedit et, ubi palūdem trānsiit, proelium commisit.

270 Amāzōnes impetum virōrum fortissimē sustinuērunt et
 contrā opiniōnem omnium magnam virtūtem praestitērunt;
 multōs quidem eōrum occidērunt, multōs etiam in fugam
 conjēcērunt. Virī enim novō genere pugnae perturbābantur,
 nec solitam virtūtem praestābant. Herculēs autem, ubi haec

255. quibus: *persuādeō* is one of the special verbs that govern the dative.

256. post paucōs diēs: in this phrase *post* is employed as a preposition.
 ad ōstium Thermōdontis: the Thermodon was a river in Pontus, a
 country on the southern coast of the Black Sea. The Amazons were also
 represented as dwelling to the north on the river Don.

259. volēbat, *was willing.*

261. nōlēbant: the words *balteum trādere* are to be understood.

265. nōn magnō intervāllō, *at no great distance (interval).*

267. nōn magna, *of no great extent.*

neutrī: *neither side*, a rather frequent meaning for the plural of *neuter*.

270. Amāzōnes magnam virtūtem praestitērunt: the Amazons were
 said to have ventured to attack the territories of other nations, and to
 have made their way even into Attica, the district about Athens.

274. nec: *translate and not.*



AN AMAZON

275 vidit, de suis fortunis desperare coepit. Milites igitur vehementer cohortatus ad pristinam virtutem tantum dedecus deprecatus est; quibus verbis animi omnium erecti sunt; nam multi, etiam qui vulneribus confecti erant, proelium sine mora reintegraverunt.

24. DEFEAT OF THE AMAZONS

280 Diu et acriter pugnatum est; tandem tamen ad solis occasum magna commutatio rerum facta est, et mulieres terga vertunt atque fugam salutem petierunt. Multae autem vulneribus defessae, dum fugiunt, captae sunt; in quo numero ipsa erat Hippolyte. Hercules summam clementiam praestitit et, postquam balteum accepit, libertatem omnibus captivis
285 dedit. Post haec socius ad mare rediit et, quod non multum aestatis supererat, in Graeciam proficisci maturavit. Navem igitur conscendit et, tempestatem idoneam nactus, statim solvit. Antequam tamen in Graeciam pervenit, ad
290 urbem Trojam navem appellere constituit; frumentum enim quod secum habebat iam deficere coeperat.

275. *Milites . . . deprecatus est, urged his soldiers to (display) their old-time courage (and) deplored, etc.*

277. *quibus: translate by a demonstrative, these.*

278. *etiam qui, even those who.*

280. *Diu . . . pugnatum est, the battle was long and fierce; literally, it was fought long and fiercely.*

ad solis occasum, about sunset.

286. *haec, this.*

non multum aestatis, not much of the summer; multum is neuter of the adjective used as a noun.

290. *Trojam: another example of an appositive where English would use a phrase with of.*

1. What is the Latin for "after a few days"? 2. What part of speech is *procul*? 3. Give a synopsis of *do* and *consumo* in the third person singular, active voice. 4. Give the gerunds of *video* and *venio* in all cases. 5. Conjugate *nolo* in the present and imperfect indicative. 6. Find the derivation and meaning of "itinerary."

25. LAOMEDON AND THE SEA MONSTER

Lāomedōn quīdam illō tempore rēgnum Trojae obtinēbat; ad hunc Neptūnus et Apollō annō superiōre vēnerant et, quod Troja nōndum moenia habēbat, ad hoc opus auxilium obtulerant. Postquam tamen hōrum auxiliō moenia cōnfecta sunt, nōlēbat Lāomedōn praemium quod prōposuerat persolvere. 295

Neptūnus igitur et Apollō, ob hanc causam irātī, mōnstrum quoddam mīserunt speciē horribilī, quod cotīdiē ē mari veniēbat et hominēs pecudēsque vorābat. Trojānī igitur, timōre perterritī, in urbe continēbantur, et pecora omnia ex agrīs intrā mūrōs compulerant. Lāomedōn, hīs rēbus commōtus, ōrāculum cōnsuluit; ā deō autem jussus est filiam Hēsionem mōnstrō objicere. 300

26. THE RESCUE OF HESIONE

Lāomedōn, ubi hoc respōsum renūntiātum est, magnum dolōrem percēpit. Sed tamen, quod civēs suōs tantō periculō 305

301. *continēbantur*: here equivalent to *sē continēbant*, were confining themselves.

VOCABULARY REVIEW

aestās	ūsus	dēficiō	supersum
auctōritās		dēspērō	trānseō
commūtātiō	dēfessus	ēdūcō	
cruciātus	imperītus	ēvocō	ācritēr
genus	incolumis	īnferō	anteā
initium	neuter	mātūrō	modo
mulier	prīstinus	nanciscor	quidem
occāsus		negō	quoque
portus	audeō	perturbō	
rōstrum	cohortor	poscō	cum
signum	collocō	postulō	
socius	cōnstō	praebeō	
supplicium	coōrior	redintegrō	

liberāre volēbat, ōrāculō pārēre cōstituit et diem sacrificiō dixit. Sed, sive cāsū sive cōsiliō deōrum, Herculēs tempore opportūnissimō Trojam attigit; ipsō enim temporis pūctō
 310 quō puella catēnis vincta ad lītus dēdūcēbātur ille nāvem appulit. Herculēs, ē nāvī ēgressus, dē rēbus quae gerēbantur certior factus est; tum, irā commōtus, ad rēgem sē contulit et auxilium suum obtulit. Rēx libenter ejus auxilium accēpit; deinde Herculēs mōnstrum interfēcit et puellam, quae jam
 315 omnem spem salūtis dēposuerat, incolumem ad patrem redūxit. Lāomedōn magnō cum gaudiō filiam suam accēpit, et Herculi prō tantō beneficiō meritam grātiā rettulit.

27. TENTH LABOR — THE OXEN OF GERYON

Post haec jussus est Herculēs ad insulam Erythiam ire bovēsque Gēryonis arcessere. Rēs erat summae difficultātis,
 320 quod bovēs ā gigante Eurytiōne et ā cane bicipite custōdiēbantur. Ipse autem Gēryōn speciem horribilem praebēbat; habēbat enim tria corpora inter sē conjūcta. Herculēs tamen, etsī intellegēbat periculum magnum esse, negōtium suscēpit, et, postquam per multās terrās iter fēcit, ad eam
 325 partem Libyae pervēnit quae Eurōpae proxima est. Ibi in utrāque parte fretī quod Eurōpam ā Libyā dīvidit columnās cōstituit, quae postea Herculis Columnae appellātae sunt.

307. ōrāculō: dative with the special verb *pārēre*.

sacrificiō, for the *sacrifice*, dative.

309. ipsō . . . temporis pūctō quō, at the very moment at which.

312. certior factus est, was informed; literally, the words mean *was made more certain*.

322. inter sē, together, to one another.

323. periculum magnum esse, that the danger was great; an example of indirect discourse.

325. Eurōpae: dative, depending on the adjective *proxima*.

in utrāque parte, on both sides.

327. Herculis Columnae: usually referred to as the Pillars of Hercules; the Rock of Gibraltar and a hill on the opposite side of the Straits doubtless gave rise to this legend.

28. THE GOLDEN SHIP

Dum hīc morātur, Herculēs magnum incommodum ex calōre sōlis accipiēbat. Tandem igitur, irā commōtus, arcum suum intendit et sōlem sagittis petiit. Sōl tamen, audāciam 330 viri admirātus, lintrem auream eī dedit. Herculēs hoc dōnum libentissimē accēpit; nūllam enim nāvem in hīs regiōnibus invenire potuerat. Tum lintrem dēdūxit et, ventum nactus idōneum, post breve tempus ad insulam pervēnit. Postquam ex incolis cognōvit dē locō ubi bovēs erant, eō statim profec- 335 tus est et ā rēge Gēryone bovēs postulāvit. Quod tamen ille hōs trādere nōlēbat, Herculēs et rēgem ipsum et gigantem Eurtyiōnem interfēcit.

29. A MIRACULOUS HAIL-STORM

Tum Herculēs bovēs per Hispāniam et Liguriam compe- lere cōstituit. Postquam igitur omnia parāta sunt, bovēs 340 ex insulā ad continentem trānsportāvit. Ligurēs tamen, gēns bellicōsissima, dum ille per finēs eōrum iter facit, magnīs cōpiīs convēnērunt, atque eum longius prōgredi prohibēbant. Herculēs magnam difficultātem habēbat; barbari enim in locis superiōribus cōstitēbant, et saxa tēlaque in eum conjiciēbant. 345 Ille quidem paene omnem spem salūtis dēposuerat; sed tem-

330. petiit, *attacked*, a somewhat infrequent meaning of the verb.

331. admirātus, *admiring*; the past participles of certain deponent verbs are frequently best rendered by an English present participle.

335. eō: an adverb.

337. et . . . et, *both . . . and*.

342. finēs: *not boundaries*.

magnīs cōpiīs, *with large forces*, ablative of accompaniment; in expressing accompaniment *cum* may be omitted in military expressions if the noun in the ablative is modified by an adjective other than a numeral.

343. eum . . . prōgredi prohibēbant, *tried to prevent him from proceeding*. The infinitive with subject accusative often depends on *prohibeō*. The imperfect tense here denotes an attempted action.

345. cōstitēbant: from *cōsistō*.

346. quidem: this word often means *it is true, to be sure*; it is then followed in the next sentence by some word denoting opposition or contrast, here *sed, but, nevertheless*.

pore opportūnissimō Juppiter imbrem lapidum ingentium ē
caelō dēmsit. Hī magnā vī cecidērunt et magnum numerum
Ligurum occidērunt; ipse tamen Herculēs, ut in tālibus rēbus
350 accidere cōnsuēvit, nihil incommodi cēpit.

30. PASSAGE OF THE ALPS

Postquam Ligurēs hōc modō superātī sunt, Herculēs quam
celerrimē prōgressus est et post paucōs diēs ad Alpēs per-
vēnit. Necessē erat hōs trānsire, quod in Italiam bovēs
dūcere volēbat; rēs tamen summae erat difficultātis. Hī
355 enim montēs, quī Galliam ulteriōrem ab Italiā dīvidunt, nive
perennī teguntur; quam ob causam neque frūmentum neque
pābulum in his regiōnibus invenīrī potest. Herculēs igitur,
artequam ascendere coepit, magnam cōpiam frūmentī et
pābulī comparāvit, et bovēs onerāvit. Postquam in his rēbus
360 trēs diēs cōnsūmpserat, quārtō diē profectus est et contrā
omnium opīniōnem, bovēs incolumēs in Italiam trādūxit.

31. CACUS STEALS THE OXEN

Post breve tempus ad flūmen Tiberim vēnit; illō tamen
tempore nūlla erat urbs in eō locō. Rōma enim nōndum

349. in tālibus rēbus: *i.e.*, when favored with divine help.

350. cōnsuēvit: the force of the tenses of this verb is explained in the note on line 32.

nihil incommodī, *no harm*; literally *nothing of harm*.

351. quam celerrimē, *as rapidly as possible*.

355. Galliam ulteriōrem: *i.e.*, Gaul north of the Alps; the valley of the Po in Italy was also inhabited at one time by Gallic tribes and was known to the Romans as *Gallia citerior*, *Nearer Gaul*.

356. quam ob causam, *for this reason*; for the position of the preposition see the note on *hōc in templō*, line 73.

362. Tiberim: a few third declension nouns have *-im* instead of *-em* as the ending of the accusative singular.

1. Give the principal parts of *praestō*, *solvō*, *prōpōnō*, *proficiācor*.
2. Decline *civis* and *litus*.
3. Give the ablative plural of *vulnus*, *annus*, *rēs*, *rēgnum*, *diēs*.
4. Conjugate *mittō* and *jubeō* in the future active.
5. Who were the Amazons?
6. Who was Neptune?
7. What was the Hydra?
8. How many labors was Hercules to perform?

condita erat. Herculēs, itinere fessus, cōstituit ibi paucōs
 diēs morārī atque sē ex labōribus recreāre. Haud procul 365
 a valle ubi bovēs pāscēbantur antrum erat, in quō gigās
 quidam, nōmine Cācus, tum nabitābat. Hic speciem terri-
 bilem praebēbat, nōn modo quod ingentī magnitudīne corporis
 erat, sed quod ignem ex ōre expirābat. Cācus autem dē
 adventū Herculis fāmam accēperat; noctū igitur vēnit et, 370
 dum Herculēs dormit, quattuor pulcherrimōrum boum abri-
 puit. Hōs caudīs in antrum trāxit; hōc enim modō putāvit
 Herculem vēstigiis dēceptum bovēs nōn inventūrum esse.

32. HERCULES DISCOVERS THE THEFT

Posterō diē, simul atque ē somnō excitātus est, Herculēs
 fūrtum animadvertit, et bovēs āmissōs undique quaerēbat. 375
 Hōs tamen nusquam reperire poterat, nōn modo quod loci
 nātūram ignōrābat, sed quod vēstigiis falsis dēceptus est.
 Tandem, ubi magnam partem diēi frūstrā cōnsūmpsit, cum
 reliquīs bōbus prōgredi cōstituit. At, dum proficisci parat,
 ūnus ē bōbus quōs sēcum habuit mūgīre coepit. Extemplō 380
 īī quī in antrō inclūsī erant mūgītum reddidērunt; hōc modō
 Herculēs locum invēnit. Tum vehementer Irātus, ad spēlun-
 cam quam celerrimē sē contulit. At Cācus saxum ingēns
 dējēcerat et aditum spēluncae omnīnō obstrūxerat.

368. *ingentī magnitudīne*: ablative of description; what other case might have been employed?

373. *Herculem . . . nōn inventūrum esse, that Hercules, deceived by the tracks, would not find*; see note on line 323.

374. *diē*: ablative denoting time at which. What idea of time is expressed by *diēs* in line 365?

375. *bovēs āmissōs, the lost oxen*; the participle is employed as an adjective.

380. *ūnus ē bōbus*: with cardinal numbers and with *quidam* an ablative with *ex* or *dē* is more common than a genitive; the latter, however, sometimes occurs, as in line 371.

383. *quam celerrimē*: see note on line 351.

33. RECOVERY OF THE OXEN

385 Herculēs, quoniam nūllum alium introitum reperire poterat,
hoc saxum āmovēre cōnātus est; sed propter ejus magnitū-
dinem rēs erat difficillima. Diū labōrābat, neque quidquam
efficere poterat. Tandem tamen magnō cōnātū saxum
390 āmovit et spēluncam patefēcit. Ibi āmissōs bovēs magnō
cum gaudiō cōnspexit. Sed Cācum ipsum vix cernere potuit,
quod spēlunca replēta erat fūmō quem ille mōre suō ēvomē-
bat. Herculēs, inūsitātā speciē turbātus, breve tempus
haesitābat; mox tamen in spēluncam irrūpit et collum mōn-
strī bracchiis complexus est. Ille, etsī multum relūctātus est,
395 nūllō modō sē liberāre potuit; et, quod nūlla facultās respī-
randi dabātur, mox, quod necesse fuit, exanimātus est.

34. ELEVENTH LABOR — THE GOLDEN APPLES
OF THE HESPERIDES

Eurystheus, postquam bovēs Gēryonis accēpit, labōrem
ūndecimum Herculi imposuit, graviōrem quam quōs suprā
nārrāvimus. Jussit enim eum aurea pōma ex hortō Hesperī-
400 dum auferre. Hesperides autem nymphae erant quaedam
fōrmā praestantissimā, quae in terrā longinquā habitābant, et
quibus aurea quaedam pōma ā Jūnōne commissa erant.
Multī hominēs, aurī cupiditāte inductī, haec pōma auferre

387. *neque*, but *not*; occasionally *neque* is used as the equivalent of *sed* *nōn* instead of *et nōn*.

391. *mōre suō*, according to his custom; the ablative is sometimes employed to express the idea of "in accordance with."

392. *breve tempus*: accusative of duration of time.

396. *quod* (*a thing*) *which*, or *as*; neuter, because the relative refers to the fact in *exanimātus est*.

398. *Herculi*: see note on line 179.

quam: supply *et erant*.

400. *quaedam*: with *nymphae*.

jam anteā cōnāti erant; rēs tamen difficillima erat. Nam hortus in quō pōma erant mūrō ingentī undique circumdatus 405
est; praetereā dracō quīdam, quī centum capita habēbat, portam horti diligenter custodiēbat. Opus igitur quod Eurystheus Herculi imperāverat erat summae difficultātis, nōn modo ob causās quās memorāvimus, sed quod Herculēs situm horti omninō ignōrābat. 410

35. ATLAS, WHO UPHELD THE HEAVENS

Herculēs, quamquam quiētem vehementer cupiēbat, cōstituit tamen Eurystheō pārēre; et simul ac jussa ejus accēpit, proficisci mātūravit. Multōs mercātōrēs interrogāverat dē sēde Hesperidum; nihil tamen certum reperire potuerat. Frūstrā per multās terrās iter fēcit et multa perīcula subiit; 415
tandem, postquam in hīs itineribus tōtum annum cōsūmpsit, ad extrēmam partem orbis, quae proxima erat Ōceanō, pervēnit. Hic stābat vir quīdam, nōmine Atlās, ingentī magnitudīne corporis, quī caelum (ita trādunt) umeris suis, sustinēbat et in terram dēcidere prohibēbat. Herculēs, tantum 420
labōrem magnopere mirātus, post paulō in colloquium cum

408. *Herculi*, had imposed upon Hercules; *Herculī* is a dative governed by the special verb *imperāverat*.

412. *Eurystheō*: what case is governed by verbs of obeying?

417. *orbis*: supply *terrārum*; the two words together mean *the world*.

419. *ita trādunt*, so legend has it, as the legend goes; literally so they hand down.

umeris: ablative of means, but to be translated on his shoulders.

caelum dēcidere, from falling upon the earth; see note on line 343.

421. *mirātus*, wondering at.

1. Conjugate *possum* in the present, imperfect, and future. 2. Decline *diēs*. 3. Conjugate *veniō* in the past perfect. 4. Give the principal parts of *auferō*, *reddō*, *irumpō*. 5. What is the meaning of *quam celerrimē*? 6. Find the derivation and meaning of "ignite."

Atlante vēnit et, postquam causam itineris exposuit, auxilium ejus petiit.

36. A SUBSTITUTE

Atlās autem potuit Herculi maximē prōdesse; ille enim,
 425 quoniam ipse erat pater Hesperidum, situm hortī bene scīvit.
 Postquam igitur audivit causam itineris Herculis, "Ipse,"
 inquit, "ad hortum ībō; ego sī hortābor, filiae certē pōma suā
 sponte trādent." Herculēs, ubi haec audivit, magnopere
 gāvisus est; cupiēbat enim rem sine vī fierī. Cōstituit igitur
 430 oblātum auxilium accipere. Sed quod Atlās abitūrus erat,
 necesse erat aliquem caelum umerīs sustinēre. Hoc igitur
 negōtium Herculēs libenter suscēpit et, quamquam rēs erat

424. Herculi: dative with *prōdesse*, *benefit*.

427. hortābor: supply *eās* as object.

suā sponte, *of their own accord*.

429. gāvisus est: from *gaudeō*.

430. abitūrus erat, *was about to go away*; the future active participle is often thus used with a form of the verb *sum*.

VOCABULARY REVIEW

colloquium	accidō	efficiō	turbō
cupiditās	āmittō	indūcō	
incommodum	arcessō	intellegō	longē
lapis	auferō	memorō	noctū
mercātor	cadō	moror	quam
ōs	circumdō	pāreō	ut
pābulum	condō	patefaciō	
	conjungō	putō	quoniam
posterus	cōnor	renūntiō	
ulterior	custōdiō	subeō	
uterque	dēcipiō	tegō	
	dēmittō	trādūcō	

summī labōris, tōtum pondus caelī continuōs complūrēs diēs
sōlus sustinuit.

37. RETURN OF ATLAS

Atlās intereā abierat et ad hortum Hesperidum, quī pauca 435
mīlia passuum aberat, sē quam celerrimē contulerat. Eō
ubi vēnit, causam veniendī exposuit et ā filiābus suis pōma
vehementer petivit. Illae diū haerēbant; nōlēbant enim hoc
facere, quod ab ipsā Jūnōne, dē quā ante dictum est, hoc
mūnus accēperat. Atlās tamen post multa verba iis per- 440
suāsit et pōma ad Herculem rettulit. Herculēs intereā, quī
plūrēs diēs expectāverat neque ūllam fāmam dē reditū
Atlantis accēperat, hāc morā graviter commōtus est. Tan-
dem quintō diē Atlantem vidit redeuntem, et mox magnō
cum gaudiō pōma accēpit; tum, postquam grātiās prō tantō 445
beneficiō ēgit, ad Graeciam proficiēscī mātūrāvit.

38. TWELFTH LABOR — CERBERUS, THE THREE-HEADED DOG

Postquam aurea pōma ad Eurystheum relāta sunt, ūnus
modo relinquiēbātur ē duodecim labōribus quōs Eurystheus Her-
culī praecēperat. Eurystheus autem, quod Herculem mag-
nopere timēbat, sē ab eō in perpetuum liberāre volēbat. Jus- 450
sit igitur eum canem Cerberum ex Orcō in lūcem trahere.

435. pauca mīlia passuum, *a few miles*. The use of *mīlle* in the plural is explained in the note on line 181.

436. Eō: an adverb.

437. filiābus: the noun *fīlia* has *filiābus* (not *filiīs*) as the dative and ablative plural; *dea* (*goddess*) also has *-ābus* as the ending of these cases; in other forms these nouns have the regular endings of the first declension.

439. dictum est, *we have spoken*.

448. quōs Eurystheus Herculī praecēperat, *which Eurystheus had imposed upon Hercules*; the compound verb *praecipō* is transitive and so takes both a dative, *Herculī*, and an accusative, *quōs*.

450. in perpetuum, *forever*; the neuter adjective is used as a noun.

Hoc opus omnium difficillimum erat; nēmō enim umquam ex Orcō redierat. Praetereā Cerberus iste mōnstrum erat horribili speciē, quī tria capita serpentibus saevīs cincta habēbat.
 455 Antequam tamen hunc labōrem nārrāmus, nōn aliēnum vidētur, quoniam dē Orcō mentiōnem fēcimus, pauca dē istā regiōne prōpōnere.

39. ORCUS, OR HADES, THE ABODE OF THE DEAD

Dē Orcō, quī idem Hādēs appellābātur, haec trāduntur. Ut quisque ē vitā discesserat, mānēs ejus ad Orcum, sēdem
 460 mortuōrum, ā deō Mercuriō dēdūcēbantur. Hujus regiōnis, quae sub terrā fuisse dicitur, rēx erat Plūtō, cujus uxor erat Prōserpina, Jovis et Cereris filia. Mānēs igitur, ā Mercuriō dēductī, primum ad ripam veniēbant Stygis flūminis, quō continētur rēgnum Plūtōnis. Hoc omnēs trānsire necesse erat
 465 quī in Orcum veniēbant. Quoniam tamen in hōc flūmine nullus pōns erat, mānēs trānsvehēbantur ā Charonte quōdam, quī cum parvā scaphā ad ripam expectābat. Charōn prō hōc officiō mercēdem postulābat, neque volēbat quemquam sine hōc praemiō trānsvehere. Ob hanc causam mōs erat apud
 470 antiquōs nummum in ore mortuī pōnere; eō modō, ut putābant, mortuus ad Stygem veniēns pretium trājectūs solvere poterat. Ii autem quī post mortem in terrā nōn sepultī

455. aliēnum, *out of place.*

456. pauca, *a few things.*

458. idem, *also*, a frequent meaning of the word.

459. Ut, *when.* quisque, *each person.*

mānēs: a plural noun, but to be translated as singular.

460. Mercuriō: one of the functions ascribed to the god Mercury was that of guide of souls into the lower world.

464. omnēs trānsire necesse erat, *all must cross.* The subject of *erat* is the infinitive clause *omnēs trānsire.*

465. in (*flūmine*), *over.*

469. mōs erat . . . pōnere, *it was the custom to place; pōnere* is the subject of *erat.*

470. mortuī, *of the dead person.*

erant Stygem trānsire nōn potuērunt, sed in litore per centum annōs errāre coāctī sunt; tum dēmum licuit Orcum intrāre.

475

40. THE REALM OF PLUTO

Postquam mānēs Stygem hōc modō trānsierant, ad alterum veniēbant flūmen, quod Lēthē appellātum est. Ex hōc flūmine aquam bibere cōgēbantur. Quod ubi fēcerant, rēs omnēs in vitā gestās ē memoriā dēpōnēbant. Dēnique ad sēdem ipsam Plūtōnis veniēbant, cujus introitus ā cane Cerberō custodiēbātur. Ibi Plūtō, nigrō vestitū indūtus, cum uxōre Prōserpinā in soliō sedēbat. Stābant etiam nōn procul ab eō locō tria alia solia, in quibus sedēbant Mīnōs, Rhadamanthus, et Aeacus, iudicēs inferōrum. Hī mortuīs jūs dicēbant et praemia poenāsque cōstituēbant. Bonī enim in Campōs Ēlysiōs, sēdem beātōrum, veniēbant; improbī autem in Tartarum mittēbantur, et multīs variisque suppliciis ibi excrucīabantur.

475. intrāre: subject of *licuit*.

478. Quod ubi fēcerant, *and when they had done this*. The Latin relative pronoun often stands at the beginning of a sentence and refers to an antecedent in the preceding sentence. When thus used it is often followed by *ubi*, as in this instance, or by *cum*. In this use it is translated by a personal or a demonstrative pronoun.

rēs omnēs . . . gestās, freely, *all the experiences of life*; literally, *all things done in life*.

482. Stābant, *there stood*; see note on line 146.

484. mortuīs jūs dicēbant, *dispensed justice to the dead*.

486. Campōs Ēlysiōs: in early Greek literature the Elysian Fields were spoken of as lying in the far west, at the earth's extremity, or in the Islands of the Blest. At a later time they were represented as a part of the lower world.

1. Give the principal parts of *cupiō*, *cupiō*, *parō*, *pāreō*, *fīō*. 2. Give the ablative plural of *mercātor*, *fīlia*, *fīlius*, *orbis*. 3. Give a synopsis of *hortor* in the third person plural. 4. Decline *redītus* in the singular number. 5. What is the case of *uis*, line 440, and why used? 6. Explain the derivation and meaning of "volition".

41. CHARON'S FERRY

Herculēs, postquam imperia Eurysthei accēpit, in Lacō-
 490. niam ad Taenarum statim sē contulit; ibi enim spēlunca erat
 ingentī magnitūdine, per quam (ut trādēbātur) hominēs ad
 Orcum dēscendēbant. Eō ubi vēnit et ex incolīs situm spē-
 luncae cognōvit, sine morā dēscendere cōstituit. Nec tamen
 sōlus hoc iter faciēbat. Mercurius enim et Minerva sē
 495 sociōs eī adjūxerant. Ubi ad rīpam Stygis vēnit, Herculēs
 scapham Charontis cōscendit. Quod tamen Herculēs vir
 erat ingentī magnitūdine corporis, Charōn solvere nōlēbat;
 arbitrābātur enim tantum pondus scapham suam in mediō
 flūmine mersūrum esse. Tandem tamen, minīs Herculis ter-
 500 ritus, Charōn scapham solvit et eum incolumem ad ulteriōrem
 rīpam perdūxit.

42. THE TWELVE LABORS ACCOMPLISHED

Postquam flūmen Stygem tāli modō trānsiit, Herculēs in
 sēdem ipsius Plūtōnis vēnit et, postquam causam veniendī
 docuit, ab eō facultātem Cerberum auferendī petiuit. Plūtō,
 505 quī dē Hercule fāmam accēperat, eum benignē excēpit et
 facultātem quam ille petēbat libenter dedit. Jussit tamen
 Herculem imperāta Eurysthei facere et postea Cerberum in
 Orcum rūsus redūcere. Herculēs haec pollicitus est, et Cer-
 berum, quem nōn sine magnō periculō manibus prehenderat,
 510 summō cum labōre ex Orcō in lūcem et ad urbem Eurysthei
 trāxit. Eō ubi vēnit, Eurystheus ex ātriō statim refūgit;

491. ut trādēbātur: the clause has the same sense as *ita trādunt*, line 419.

492. Eō, to that place.

495. sociōs, as companions.

498. tantum pondus . . . mersūrum esse, that such a weight would sink, etc.

504. auferendī: the genitive of the gerund of a transitive verb may have a direct object, here *Cerberum*.

510. in lūcem, into the light, i.e., to the upper world.

tantus pavor animum ejus occupāverat. Postquam autem paulum sē ex timōre recēpit, multis cum lacrimis clāmitāvit sē velle mōnstrum sine morā in Orcum reduci. Sic, contrā omnium opīniōnem, duodecim illi labōrēs quōs Eurystheus 514 praecēperat intrā duodecim annōs cōfecti sunt. Itaque Herculēs, servitūte tandem liberātus, magnō cum gaudiō Thēbās rediit.

43. NESSUS, THE CENTAUR

Post haec Herculēs multa alia praeclāra perfēcit, quae nunc perscribere longum est. Tandem, jam aetāte prōvectus, 520 Dēianīram, Oenei filiam, in mātirimōnium dūxit; post tamen trēs annōs puerum quendam, nōmine Eunomum, cāsū occīdit. Mōre antiquō necesse erat Herculem ob eam rem in exilium ire; itaque cum uxōre suā ē finibus ejus civitātis exire mātūrāvit. Dum tamen iter faciunt, ad flūmen quoddam pervēnē- 525 runt, in quō nūllus pōns erat, et dum quaerunt modum trānseundi, accurrit Centaurus quīdam, nōmine Nessus, qui auxilium viātōribus obtulit. Herculēs igitur uxōrem suam in tergum Nessi imposuit; tum ipse flūmen nandō trānsiit. At Nessus, paulum in aquam prōgressus, ad rīpam subitō revertit 530 et Dēianīram auferre cōnābatur. Quod ubi animadvertit Herculēs, irā graviter commōtus, arcum intendit et pectus Nessi sagittā trānsfixit.

513. sē recēpit, *recovered*.

514. sē velle: again indirect discourse, *that he wished*; *velle* in turn governs an infinitive clause, *mōnstrum . . . reduci*.

518. Thēbās, *to Thebes*; the name of a city without a preposition is used to express the place to which.

519. praeclāra, *famous exploits*.

quae: object of *perscribere*.

520. longum est, *it would take too long*.

523. Mōre: an ablative expressing accordance, used as in line 391.

529. nandō, *by swimming*, ablative of the gerund expressing means and manner.

531. Quod ubi: the note on line 478 should be consulted.

44. THE POISONED ROBE

Nessus igitur, sagittā Herculis trānsfixus, moriēns humi
 535 jacēbat; at nōlēns occāsionem Herculem ulciscendī dimittere,
 ita locūtus est. “Tū, Dēianīra, verba morientis audi: sī vis
 amōrem marītī tuī cōservāre, aliquid sanguinis hujus qui ē
 pectore meō effunditur sūme ac repōne; tum, sī umquam sus-
 picio in mentem tuam vēnerit, vestem marītī hōc sanguine
 540 inficiēs.” Haec locūtus, Nessus animam efflāvit; Dēianīra
 autem, nihil malī suspicāta, imperāta fēcit. Post breve tem-
 pus Herculēs bellum contrā Eurytum, rēgem Oechaliae, sus-
 cepit et, ubi rēgem ipsum cum filiis interfēcit, Iolēn, filiam
 Eurytī, captivam redūxit. Antequam tamen domum vēnit,
 545 nāvem ad Cēnaeum prōmunturium appulit. Ibi in terram
 ēgressus, quod Jovī sacrificāre volēbat, āram cōstituit. Dum
 tamen sacrificium parat, Licham, comitem suum, domum ire
 et vestem albam referre jussit; mōs enim erat apud antiquōs
 in sacrificandō vestem albam gerere. At Dēianīra, arbitrāta
 550 Herculem amōrem ergā Iolēn habēre, vestem, priusquam
 Lichae dedit, sanguine Nessī infēcit.

45. THE DEATH OF HERCULES

Herculēs, nihil malī suspicātus, vestem quam Lichās attulit
 statim induit. Post tamen breve tempus dolōrem per omnia

535. *Herculem ulciscendī*: the genitive of the gerund with a direct object, as in line 504.

536. *morientis*, of one who is dying; a present participle (from *moriōr*) used as a noun.

537. *aliquid sanguinis hujus*, some of this blood.

541. *nihil malī*, no harm.

suspicāta, suspecting.

544. *domum*, home; the accusative of this noun, like that of the names of cities, is used without a preposition to express the place to which.

549. *sacrificandō*: ablative of the gerund governed by a preposition.

arbitrāta, thinking.

550. *Herculem . . . habēre*, that Hercules was in love with Iole.

membra sēnsit; sed, quod causam ejus rei ignōrābat, magnopere mirābātur. Dolōre pāene exanimātus, vestem dētrahere cōnātus est. Illa tamen in corpore haesit, neque ūllō modō dīvelli potuit. Tum dēmum Herculēs, quasi furōre impulsus, in montem Oetam sē contulit et in rogum, quem summā celeritāte extrūxit, sē imposuit. Hoc ubi fēcit, voluit eōs quī circumstābant rogum quam celerrimē accendere. Omnēs diū recūsābant; tandem tamen pāstor quīdam, ad misericordiam inductus, ignem subdidit. Tum, dum omnia fūmō obscurantur, Herculēs, dēnsā nūbe vėlātus, ā Jove in Olympum abreptus est.

562. ignem subdidit, set fire to (the pile).

1. Decline *quisque*. 2. Give a synopsis of *cōgō* in the third person singular, active and passive. 3. Give the principal parts of *cōservō*, *dēscendō*, *cognōscō*, *polliceor*, *perscribō*. 4. Find the derivation and meaning of "conservation." 5. What was the last of the twelve labors of Hercules? 6. What was the result of drinking from the river Lethe? 7. How did Nessus take vengeance on Hercules? 8. What was the name of the dog that guarded the lower world? 9. Who were king and queen of the lower world? 10. What were the Elysian Fields?

VOCABULARY REVIEW

aetās	complūrēs	exeō	sciō
anima	perpetuus	fīō	suspīcor
cīvitās	sōlus	hortor	ulcīscor
comes	ūllus	licet	videor
imperium	aliquis	loquor	
lūx	quisque	morior	certē
mēns		perficiō	dēnique
nēmō	absum	polliceor	sīc
pretium	arbitror	pōnō	priusquam
	cōnservō	recūsō	
aliēnus	errō	revertō	ante



LATIN-ENGLISH VOCABULARY

A

- ā, ab, prep. with abl.,** from, away from; by.
abēō, -ire, -iī, -itum, go away, go.
abripio, -ripere, -ripui, -reptum, carry off, steal.
abscido, -cidere, -cidi, -cisum, cut off.
absēns, gen. absentis, absent.
absum, abesse, āfui, āfuturus, be away, be absent.
absūmō, -sūmere, -sūmpsi, -sūmp-tum, destroy, kill.
ac, see atque.
accendō, -cendere, -cendi, -cēn-sum, kindle, set on fire.
accidō, -cidere, -cidi, happen.
accipio, -cipere, -cēpi, -ceptum, receive, accept.
accumbō, -cumbere, -cubui, -cubi-tum, recline.
accurrō, -currere, -curri, -cursum, run up, come up.
ācer, ācris, ācre, fierce, eager.
acerbus, -a, -um, bitter.
Achaei, -ōrum, m. pl., the Achaeans.
aciēs, -ēi, f., line of battle.
Ācrisius, -ī, m., Acrisius, *grand-father of Perseus.*
ācritēr, adv., vigorously, fiercely.
acuō, -ere, -ui, -ūtum, sharpen.
ad, prep. with acc., to, toward; until; near; at.
addūcō, -dūcere, -dūxi, -ductum, bring, influence.
adeō, -ire, -iī, -itum, go to, come to, approach.
adeō, adv., to such an extent, so.
adhūc, adv., as yet, still.
aditus, -ūs, m., entrance.
adjungō, -jungere, -jūnxi, -jūnc-tum, join to, attach.
adjuvō, -juvāre, -juvi, -jūtum, help.
Admēta, -ae, f., Admeta, *daughter of Eurystheus.*
admiror, -āri, -ātus sum, admire.
adstō, -stāre, -stīti, -stātum, stand near, stand.
adsum, -esse, -fui, -futurus, be present, be at hand, be here.
adulēscēns, adulēscētis, m., young man.
adūrō, -ūrere, -ussi, -ustum, burn, scorch, sear.
advena, -ae, m., stranger.
adveniō, -venire, -veni, -ventum, come to, approach, arrive at.
adventus, -ūs, m., approach, arrival.
adversus, -a, -um, opposite, in front, facing; unfavorable.
advertō, -vertere, -verti, -versum, turn toward, turn.
Aeacus, -ī, m., Aeacus, *a judge in the lower world.*
aedificium, -ī, n., a building.
aeger, -gra, -grum, ill, sick.
aegra, see aeger.
aegrōtō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, be sick.
Aegyptius, -a, -um, Egyptian; *subst., m. pl.,* the Egyptians.
aēneus, -a, -um, of bronze.
āēr, āeris, m., the air.
aes, aeris, n., bronze.
aestās, -ātis, f., summer.
aestāte, in summer.
aetās, -ātis, f., age; lifetime.
Aethiopēs, -um, m. pl., the Ethiopians, *a people of Africa.*
afferō, (adferō), afferre, attuli, allātum, bring to, bring.

- afficiō (adficiō), -ficere, -fēci, -fec-tum**, affect, treat.
- ager, agrī, m.**, field, farm, land.
- agitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, drive, disturb, move; wave, shake.
- agmen, agminis, n.**, column, line, army, band.
- agnōscō, -nōscere, -nōvī, -nitum**, recognize.
- agnus, -ī, m.**, lamb.
- agō, agere, ēgī, āctum**, drive; do; spend, pass.
- agricola, -ae, m.**, farmer.
- albus, -a, -um**, white.
- Alcmēna, -ae, f.**, Alcmena, *mother of Hercules*.
- aliēnus, -a, -um**, of another, another's, strange, unfavorable.
- aliēnus, -ī, m.**, stranger.
- aliquis (aliquī), aliquid**, someone, somebody, something, anyone, anything.
- alius, alia, aliud**, another, other; **alius . . . alius**, one . . . another; **pl., alii . . . alii**, some . . . others.
- allātus, participle of afferō.**
- alligō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, bind, tie.
- Alpēs, -ium, f. pl.**, the Alps *Mountains*.
- alter, altera, alterum**, one of two, the other of two, a second, another; **alter . . . alter**, the one . . . the other.
- altus, -a, -um**, high, tall, deep.
- amāmus**, we love.
- amant, (they) love.**
- amās**, you love.
- amat, (he, she, it) loves.**
- amātor, -ōris, m.**, lover.
- Amāzōnes, -um, f. pl.**, the Amazons, *a fabulous race of women warriors*.
- ambrosia, -ae, f.**, ambrosia (*the food of the gods*).
- ambulant, (they) walk.**
- ambulō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, walk.
- America, -ae, f.**, America.
- amicī, friends.**
- amicus, -a, -um**, friendly.
- amicus, -ī, m.**, friend.
- āmittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missum**, lose.
- amō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, love.
- amoenus, -a, -um**, pleasant.
- amor, -ōris, m.**, love.
- āmōvō, -movēre, -mōvī, -mōtum**, move away, remove.
- Amphinomus, -ī, m.**, Amphinomus, *one of Penelope's suitors*.
- amphora, -ae, f.**, jar.
- amplector, amplectī, amplexus sum**, embrace; **sē amplectuntur**, they embrace each other.
- an, conj.**, or.
- ancilla, -ae, f.**, maid-servant, maid.
- Andromeda, -ae, f.**, Andromeda, *the daughter of Cepheus*.
- anima, -ae, f.**, breath; life.
- animadvertō, -vertere, -verti, -ver-sum**, observe, notice.
- animal, -ālis, n.**, animal.
- animus, -ī, m.**, mind, spirit.
- annōn, conj.**, or not.
- annuō, -ere, -uī, nod, nod assent.**
- annus, -ī, m.**, year.
- ante, prep. with acc.**, before, in front of.
- anteā, adv.**, formerly, before.
- antehāc, adv.**, before this, heretofore.
- antequam, conj.**, before.
- Antinous, -ī, m.**, Antinous, *one of Penelope's suitors*.
- antiquitus, adv.**, long ago, in former times.
- antiquus, -a, -um**, ancient; **subst., m. pl.**, the ancients.

antrum, -ī, N., cavern.
 apage, *interjection*, off with you, begone!
 aper, apri, M., wild boar.
 aperiō, aperire, aperui, apertum, open.
 aperta, *see* apertus.
 apertus, -a, -um, open.
 Apollō, Apollinis, M., Apollo, *god of archery, prophecy, music, poetry, and medicine*.
 appāreō, -ēre, -uī, appear.
 appellō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, cali, name.
 appellō, -pellere, -puli, -pulsum, drive to, bring to; *with or without nāvem*, bring to land, come to land, land.
 appetō, -petere, -petivī or -petiī, -petitum, approach.
 appropinquō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, draw near, approach.
 aptē, *adv.*, skillfully, cleverly.
 aptō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, adjust, fit.
 apud, *prep. with acc.*, among; at the house of.
 aqua, -ae, F., water.
 āra, -ae, F., altar.
 arbitrōr, -ārī, -ātus sum, think.
 arbor, -oris, F., tree.
 arca, -ae, F., chest, box.
 Arcadia, -ae, F., Arcadia, *a district of Greece*.
 arcessō, -cessere, -cessivī, -cessitum, summon, bring.
 arcus, -ūs, M., bow.
 ārdēns, *gen. ārdentis*, burning.
 ārdeō, -ēre, ārsī, ārsum, burn.
 arēna, *see* harēna.
 Argolicus, -a, -um, of Argolis (*a district of Greece*).
 Argus, -ī, M., Argus, *Ulysses's dog*.
 ariēs, -etis, M., ram.
 arma, -ōrum, N. *pl.*, arms, weapons.

armātus, -a, -um, armed.
 armilla, -ae, F., bracelet.
 ars, artis, F., art.
 ascendō, -scendere, -scendi, -scensum, ascend, climb, mount.
 at, *conj.*, but.
 Atlās, -antis, M., Atlas, *a giant who held up the heavens on his shoulders*.
 atque (*before consonants ac*), *conj.*, and, and also.
 ātrium, -ī, N., atrium, *the principal room or hall of a house*.
 attendō, -tendere, -tendi, -tentum, turn toward; *animum attendere*, give attention.
 attingō, -tingere, -tigi, -tāctum, touch, reach, arrive at.
 auctōritās, -ātis, F., influence, authority.
 audācia, -ae, F., boldness, insolence.
 audeō, -ēre, ausus sum, dare.
 audiō, -ire, -ivī, -itum, hear, listen to, listen.
 aufer, *imperative singular of auferō*.
 auferō, auferre, abstuli, ablātum, carry off, take away, bring away.
 Augēās, -ae, M., Augeas, *a king of Elis*.
 aureus, -a, -um, of gold, gold (*as adjective*).
 auris, -is, F., ear.
 aurum, -ī, N., gold.
 aut, *conj.*, or; aut . . . aut, either . . . or.
 autem, *conj. (never stands first in a sentence)*, but, however, on the other hand; furthermore.
 auxilium, -ī, N., help, assistance.
 avidus, -a, -um, greedy.
 avis, avis, F., bird.
 āvolō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, fly away.
 avunculus, -ī, M., a mother's brother, uncle.
 avus, -ī, M., grandfather.

B

baculum, -i, N., wand, staff.
 bālātus, -ūs, M., bleating.
 balteus, -i, M., girdle, belt.
 barbarī, -ōrum, M. *pl.*, the barbarians.
 barbarus, -a, -um, barbarous.
 beātus, -a, -um, happy.
 bellicōsus, -a, -um, warlike.
 bellum, -i, N., war.
 bēlua, -ae, F., wild beast, beast.
 bene, *adv.*, well; *bene facere*, treat kindly (*with dative*).
 beneficium, -i, N., kindness, favor.
 benigna, *see* *benignus*.
 benignē, *adv.*, kindly.
 benignus, -a, -um, kind.
 bēstia, -ae, F., beast, wild animal.
 bibō, bibere, bibi, drink.
 biceps, *gen.* bicipitis, two-headed.
 bona, *see* *bonus*.
 bonus, -a, -um, good.
 bōs, bovis, M. *and* F., bull, ox, cow; *pl.*, cattle, oxen.
 brachium, -i, N., forearm, arm.
 brevi, *adv.*, in a short time.
 brevis, -e, short, brief.
 Britannia, -ae, F., Great Britain.
 Būsiris, -idis, M., Busiris, a king of Egypt.

C

Cācus, -i, M., Cacus, a giant slain by Hercules.
 cadāver, -eris, N., a dead body.
 cadō, -ere, cecidi, cāsūrus, fall.
 caecus, -a, -um, blind.
 caedēs, caedis, F., killing, slaughter.
 caedō, -ere, cecidi, caesum, cut.
 caelum, -i, N., sky, heaven.
 calathus, -i, M., basket.

calidus, -a, -um, hot, warm.
 callidissimus, -a, -um, shrewdest, wisest.
 callidus, -a, -um, skillful, shrewd, wise.
 calor, -ōris, M., heat.
 campus, -i, M., plain.
 cancer, -crī, M., crab.
 canis, canis, M., *and* F., dog.
 cantō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, sing; crow.
 caper, capri, M., goat.
 capiō, -ere, cēpi, captum, take, seize; capture, receive; cōnsilium capere, to form a plan.
 captivus, -i, M., prisoner.
 caput, capitis, N., head.
 cāra, *see* *cārus*.
 carō, carnis, F., meat; flesh; *plur.*, pieces of meat.
 cārus, -a, -um, dear, precious.
 casa, -ae, F., cottage, hut.
 caseus, -i, M., cheese.
 castellum, -i, N., fort, redoubt.
 castra, -ōrum, N. *pl.*, camp.
 cāsus, -ūs, M., accident, chance.
 catēna, -ae, F., chain.
 cauda, -ae, F., tail.
 causa, -ae, F., cause, reason; *abl. causā*, preceded by *genitive*, for the sake (of), for the purpose (of).
 caveō, -ēre, cāvī, cautum, be careful, take care, beware of.
 caverna, -ae, F., cavern, cave.
 celeberrimus, -bris, -bre, famous.
 celeritās, -ātis, F., speed, swiftness.
 celeriter, *adv.*, swiftly.
 cēlō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, conceal.
 cēna, -ae, F., dinner.
 Cēnaeum, -i, N., Cenæum, a promontory of the Island of Euboea.
 cēnō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, dine.
 cēnseō, -ēre, cēnsui, cēnsūm, think, believe.

- centaurus, -ī, m., a Centaur, a mythical creature with a horse's body and a man's head.
- centum, numeral adj., hundred.
- centuriō, -ōnis, m., centurion.
- Cēpheus, -ī, m., Cepheus, a king of Ethiopia.
- Cerberus, -ī, m., Cerberus, the watch-dog of the lower world.
- Cērēs, -eris, f., Ceres, goddess of agriculture.
- cernō, -ere, crēvī, certum (crētum), discern, see.
- certāmen, -inis, n., contest.
- certē, adv., certainly, surely.
- certus, -a, -um, certain, definite; prō certō, as certain.
- cervus, -ī, m., stag, deer.
- cēteri, -ae, -a, the other, the rest of, the others.
- Charōn, -ontis, m., Charon, the ferryman over the River Styx.
- cibus, -ī, m., food.
- cingō, -ere, cīnxī, cinctum, surround, encircle.
- Circē, Circae, f., Circe, an enchantress.
- circulus, -ī, m., circle; ring, hoop.
- circum, prep. with acc., around.
- circumdō, -dare, -dedī, -datum, put around, surround.
- circumspectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, look around.
- circumstō, -stāre, -stetī, —, stand around.
- circumveniō, -venīre, -vēnī, -ventum, surround.
- cithara, -ae, f., cithara.
- cīvis, cīvis, m., citizen.
- cīvītās, -ātis, f., the state, state.
- clāmitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, shout, cry out.
- clāmō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, shout, cry out.
- clāmor, -ōris, m., shout, cry.
- clāra, see clārus.
- clārus, -a, -um, bright, clear; famous.
- claudō, -ere, clausī, clausum, shut, close; enclose.
- clausus, -a, -um, closed.
- clāva, -ae, f., club.
- clēmēntia, -ae, f., mercy, clemency.
- coepī, coepisse, coeptum, began, has begun.
- cōgitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, consider, think.
- cognōscō, -nōscere, -nōvī, -nitum, find out, know, recognize.
- cōgō, -ere, coēgī, coāctum, collect; compel.
- cohortor, -ārī, -ātus sum, encourage, urge on.
- colligō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, tie together.
- collis, collis, m., hill.
- collocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, place, put.
- colloquium, -ī, n., interview, conversation.
- collum, -ī, n., neck.
- colō, -ere, coluī, cultum, cultivate, worship.
- columna, -ae, f., column, pillar.
- comedō, -edere, -ēdī, -ēsum, eat up.
- comes, -itis, m. and f., companion.
- committō, -mittere, -misi, -missum, entrust; proelium committere, begin battle, engage in battle.
- commoveō, -movēre, -mōvī, -mōtum, arouse, stir, alarm.
- commūtātīō, -ōnis, f., change.
- comparō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, prepare.
- compellō, -pellere, -puli, -pulsum, drive.
- complector, -plectī, -plexus sum, clasp, embrace.
- compleō, -ēre, -ēvī, -ētum, fill.

- complūrēs, -plūra or -plūria**, several, a number of.
comprehendō, -hendere, -hendi, -hēnsūm, seize.
comprimō, -primere, -pressī, -pressūm, squeeze.
cōnātus, -ūs, M., attempt, effort.
condō, -dere, -didi, -ditum, found, establish.
cōnferō, -ferre, contulī, collātum, bring together; *sē cōnferre*, be-take oneself, go.
cōnficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectum, finish, complete; weaken, overcome.
cōnfirmō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, strengthen, establish.
cōnfricō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, rub together.
conji-ciō, -jicere, -jēcī, -jectum, throw, hurl; *in fugam conji-cere*, put to flight.
conjungō, -jungere, -jūnxi, -jūnc-tum, join.
cōnor, -ārī, -ātus sum, try, attempt.
cōnscendō, -scendere, -scendi, -scēnsūm, climb; go on board.
cōnsecrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, con-secrate.
cōnsequor, -sequī, -secūtus sum, follow, overtake.
cōnservō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, retain, preserve.
cōnsidō, -sīdere, -sēdī, -sessūm, sit down.
cōnsilium, -ī, N., plan, design, advice.
cōnsistō, -sistere, -stitī, -stitūm, stand.
cōnspectus, -ūs, M., sight, view.
cōnspiciō, -spicere, -spexī, -spec-tum, observe, see.
cōnstituō, -stituere, -stitūī, -stitūtum, erect, set up; determine, decide upon.
cōnstō, -stāre, -stitī, -statūrus, con-sist.
cōnsuēscō, -suēscere, -suēvī, -suē-tum, become accustomed; *perfect*, be accustomed.
cōnsul, -ulis, M., consul.
cōnsulō, -sulere, -sulūī, -sultum, consult.
cōnsūmō, -sūmere, -sūmpsī, -sūmp-tum, consume, spend.
contegō, -tegere, -tēxi, -tēctum, cover.
contendō, -tendere, -tendi, -tentum, hasten, contend.
continēns, -entis, F., continent, mainland.
contineō, -tinēre, -tinuī, -tentum, shut in, confine.
continuus, -a, -um, successive.
contorqueō, -torquēre, -torsī, -tor-tum, turn, twist.
contrā, prep. with acc., against, con-trary to.
contrōversia, -ae, F., controversy.
contumēlia, -ae, F., disrespect.
conveniō, -venire, -vēnī, -ventum, assemble, come together.
convertō, -vertere, -vertī, -versum, turn.
convivium, -ī, N., banquet.
coōrior, -orīrī, -ortus sum, arise.
cōpia, -ae, F., plenty, supply; *plural*, forces, troops.
coquus, -ī, M., cook.
Cornēlia, -ae, F., Cornelia (*name of a woman or girl*).
cornū, -ūs, N., horn; flank or wing (*of an army*).
corpus, -oris, N., body.
corripio, -ripere, -ripuī, -reptum, seize.
cotidiē, adv., daily, every day.
crās, adv., tomorrow.

Crassus, -ī, m., Crassus (*name of a ram in Polyphemus's flock*).
crātēra, -ae, f., bowl.
crēdibilis, -e, credible.
crēdō, -dere, -didī, -ditum, believe, trust.
creō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, elect, choose.
Creōn, -ontis, m., Creon, *a king of Thebes*.
crepitus, -ūs, m., noise.
crepundia, -ōrum, n. pl., a child's rattle, a rattle.
Crēta, -ae, f., Crete, *an island in the Mediterranean Sea*.
cruciātus, -ūs, m., torture.
crūdēlis, -e, cruel.
crūs, crūris, n., leg.
cubiculum, -ī, n., bedroom.
cubō, -āre, cubuī, cubitum, lie down, lie.
cuiquam, *dative of quisquam*.
culpō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, blame, censure.
culter, -trī, m., knife.
cum, *prep. with abl.*, with.
cum, *conj.*, when.
cum primū, as soon as.
cumulō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, pile up.
cūnae, -ārum, f. pl., cradle.
cupiditās, -ātis, f., desire.
cupiō, -ere, cupivī, cupitum, wish, desire.
cupit, (he, she, it) wishes.
cūr, *adv.*, why.
cūra, -ae, f., care, anxiety.
cūrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, care for, take care of.
currō, -ere, cucurri, cursum, run.
cursus, -ūs, m., running, course.
custōdiō, -ire, -ivi, -itum, guard.
cyathus, -ī, m., cup.
Cyclōps, Cyclōpis, m., a Cyclops.

D

Danaē, *Greek gen. form Danaēs*, f., Danaē, *mother of Perseus*.
dant, (they) give.
dat, (he, she, it) gives.
dē, *prep. with abl.*, down from, from; regarding, concerning, about.
dea, -ae, f., goddess.
dēbeō, -ēre, -uī, -itum, owe, ought.
dēbilis, -e, weak.
dēcidō, -cidere, -cidi, fall down.
dēcipiō, -cipere, -cēpi, -ceptum, deceive.
decorō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, adorn, honor.
dēdecus, -decoris, n., disgrace.
dēducō, -ducere, -dūxi, -ductum, lead, conduct; *nāvem dēducere*, to launch a ship.
dēfendō, -ere, dēfendi, dēfensum, defend.
dēfessus, -a, -um, tired out, exhausted.
dēficiō, -ficere, -fēci, -fectum, fail, run out.
Dēianira, -ae, f., Deianira, *wife of Hercules*.
deinde, *adv.*, next, then.
dējiciō, -jicere, -jēci, -jectum, throw down.
dēlectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, delight.
dēleō, -ēre, -ēvi, -ētum, destroy, blot out.
dēliberō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, deliberate.
dēligō, -ligere, -lēgi, -lēctum, choose, select.
Delphicus, -a, -um, of Delphi, at Delphi.
dēmittō, -mittere, -misi, -missum, send down, let down, lower, drop.
dēmō, -ere, dēmpsi, dēmptum, take down.

- dēmōnstrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, point out, show.
- dēmum, *adv.*, at last, at length.
- dēnique, *adv.*, finally, at last.
- dēnsus, -a, -um, dense.
- dēplōrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, deplore, lament.
- dēpōnō, -pōnere, -posuī, -positum, put down, deposit, lay aside, give up.
- dēprecor, -ārī, -ātus sum, deprecate.
- dēscendō, -scendere, -scendi, -scēsum, come down, descend.
- dēsērō, -serere, -seruī, -sertum, desert, abandon.
- dēsertus, -a, -um, deserted.
- dēsiderō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, desire, long for; miss.
- dēsiliō, -ire, -uī, dēsultum, jump down.
- dēsīnō, -sinere, -sī, -situm, cease.
- dēsistō, -sistere, -stī, -stitum, desist from.
- dēspērō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, despair, despair of.
- dēsūper, *adv.*, from above.
- dētīneō, -tinēre, -tinuī, -tentum, detain.
- dētrahō, -trahere, -trāxī, -tractum, draw off, strip off.
- deus, -ī, *m.*, a god; *plur.* dī, the gods.
- dēvertō, -vertere, -vertī, turn aside.
- dēvorō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, devour.
- dextra, -ae, *f.*, right hand, right (*as opposed to left*).
- dī, *plural of deus*.
- Dīāna, -ae, *f.*, Diana, *goddess of hunting*.
- dīc, *imperative singular of dicō*.
- dicō, -ere, dixī, dictum, say; appoint.
- diēs, -ēī, *m. and f.*, day.
- difficilis, -e, difficult.
- difficultās, -ātis, *f.*, difficulty.
- difficulus, *adv.*, with difficulty; haud difficulus, with no difficulty.
- diffundō, -fundere, -fūdī, -fūsum, spread, diffuse.
- diligenter, *adv.*, industriously, diligently.
- dīmīttō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missum, send away, send out; lose.
- Diomēdēs, -is, *m.*, Diomedes, *a king of Thrace*.
- dīrus, -a, -um, dreadful.
- dīs, *dative and ablative plural of deus*.
- discēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessum, withdraw, depart, go away.
- discimus, we learn.
- discit, (he, she, it) learns.
- discō, -ere, didicī, learn.
- discus, -ī, *m.*, discus, quoit.
- dispōnō, -pōnere, -posuī, -positum, station, arrange.
- dissimilis, -e, unlike.
- dissimulātus, -a, -um, concealed, disguised, pretended.
- dissimulō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, conceal.
- diū, *adv.*, for a long time, long.
- dīvellō, -vellere, -velli, -vulsum, tear away.
- dīves, *gen. dīvitis*, rich.
- dīvidō, -ere, dīvisī, dīvisum, divide, separate.
- dō, dare, dedī, datum, give.
- doceō, -ēre, -uī, doctum, teach; explain.
- doleō, -ēre, -uī, -itūrus, suffer; grieve.
- dolor, -ōris, *m.*, sorrow, grief, pain.
- dolus, -ī, *m.*, trick, treachery, deceit.
- domī, at home.
- domina, -ae, *f.*, mistress, madam.

dominus, -ī, M., master.
 domus, -ūs (-ī), F., home, house;
 domum (*as place to which*), home-
 ward.
 dōnec, *conj.*, until.
 dōnum, -ī, N., gift.
 dormiō, -ire, -īvi, -itum, sleep.
 dracō, -ōnis, M., serpent, dragon.
 dubium, -ī, N., doubt.
 dubius, -a, -um, doubtful; haud,
 dubius, unmistakable.
 dūcō, -ere, dūxi, ductum, lead,
 bring; marry.
 dūdum, *adv.*, before, formerly; jam
 dūdum, this long time, a long
 time ago.
 dulcis, -e, sweet, delicious.
 dulcissimus, -a, -um, sweetest,
 very delicious.
 dum, *conj.*, while.
 duo, duae, duo, two.
 duodecim, *numeral adj.*, twelve.
 duodēviginti, *numeral adj.*, eighteen.
 dūrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, hold out,
 endure.
 dūrus, -a, -um, hard.
 dux, ducis, M., leader.

E

ē, *ex, prep. with abl.*, from within,
 out of, from.
 ecce, *interjection*, behold, see!
 edepol, *interjection*, by heavens.
 really!
 ēdicō, -dicere, -dixī, -dictum, ap-
 point.
 ēdō, -dere, -didī, -ditum, give out,
 give forth.
 edō, -ere, ēdī, ēsum, eat.
 ēducō, -ducere, -dūxi, -ductum,
 lead out.
 edunt, (they) eat.

efferō, -ferre, extulī, ēlātum, carry
 out.
 efficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectum, ac-
 complish, render, make.
 efflō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, breathe out;
 animam efflāre, die.
 effuglō, -fugere, -fūgi, flee, escape.
 effundō, -fundere, -fūdī, -fūsum,
 pour out; sanguinem effundere,
 shed blood.
 ego, mei, *pers. pron.*, I.
 ēgredior, -gredi, -gressus sum, go
 out, come out; disembark.
 ēheu, *interjection*, alas, oh! oh dear!
 eia, *interjection*, ah!
 eligō, -ere, ēlēgi, ēlēctum; choose,
 select.
 Elis, -idis, F., Elis, a district in
 Greece.
 Elysium, -a, -um, Elysian.
 ēn, *interjection*, ah! there!
 enim, *conj.* (*never stands first in its
 clause*), for; at enim, but indeed.
 ēnūntiō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, pro-
 claim, reveal.
 eō, ire, ī or īvī, itum, go.
 eō, *adv.*, to that place, thither.
 epistula, -ae, F., letter.
 equidem, *adv.*, indeed, for my part;
 sometimes merely emphasizing the
 pronoun I.
 equus, -ī, M., horse.
 ergā, *prep. with acc.*, toward, for.
 Erginus, -ī, M., Erginus, a king of
 the Minyae.
 ergō, *adv.*, therefore.
 ērigō, -rigere, -rēxi, -rēctum, lift
 up, arouse, encourage.
 errō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, wander.
 error, -ōris, M., wandering.
 ērudīō, -ire, -īvī, -itum, instruct.
 Erymanthus, -a, -um, Eryman-
 thian.

- Erythia**, -ae, f., Erythia, *an island*.
est, (he, she, it) is.
este (*imperative plural of sum*), be.
ēsuriō, -ire, be hungry, hunger.
et, *conj.*, and.
etiam, *adv.*, also, even.
Etrūscī, -ōrum, m. *pl.*, the Etruscans.
Etrūscus, -a, -um, Etruscan.
etsī, *conj.*, though, although, even if.
euge, *interjection*, good, hurrah!
Eumaeus, -ī, m., Eumaeus, *a servant of Ulysses*.
Eunomus, -ī, m., Eunomus, *a youth slain by Hercules*.
Eurōpa, -ae, f., Europe.
Eurylochus, -ī, m., Eurylochus, *one of the companions of Ulysses*.
Eurystheus, -ī, m., Eurystheus, *a king of Tiryns*.
Eurytiōn, -ōnis, m., Eurytion, *a giant*.
Eurytus, -ī, m., Eurytus, *a king of Oechalia*.
ēvādō, -vādere, -vāsī, -vāsum, escape.
ēvocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, challenge.
ēvomō, -vomere, -vomui, -vomitum, vomit forth.
ex, *see ē*.
exanimō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, overcome, exhaust, kill.
excēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessum, withdraw, depart.
excipiō, -cipere, -cēpi, -ceptum, receive, entertain.
excitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, stir up, rouse, arouse.
exclāmō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, cry out, call out.
excrucciō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, torture.
exemplar, **exemplāris**, n., copy, specimen.
exeō, -ire, -ii, -itum, go out.
exerceō, -ēre, -ui, -itum, train, exercise.
exercitātiō, -ōnis, f., exercise.
exercitus, -ūs, m., army.
exilium, -ī, n., exile.
exorior, -oriri, -ortus sum, come forth, arise.
expectat, (he, she, it) expects, awaits.
expectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, expect, await, wait for, wait.
expellō, -ere, **expulī**, **expulsum**, drive out.
expiō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, atone for, expiate.
expirō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, breathe out.
explōrātor, -ōris, m., scout.
expōnō, -pōnere, -posui, -positum, set forth, explain; set ashore.
expugnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, take by storm, capture.
extemplō, *adv.*, immediately.
extinguō, -tinguere, -tinxī, -tinctum, put out, extinguish.
extrā, *prep. with acc.*, outside of; *as adv.*, outside.
extrahō, -trahere, -trāxī, -tractum, draw out; save, release.
extrēmus, -a, -um, farthest, most distant.
extruō, -ere, **extrūxī**, **extrūctum**, heap up, build.
exul, **exulis**, m., an exile.
exuō, -ere, -ui, -ūtum, take off, remove.

F

- faber**, -brī, m., workman, smith.
fabricor, -ārī, -ātus sum, make, fashion.
fābula, -ae, f., story, play.

- fac**, *imperative singular of faciō*.
facile, *adv.*, easily.
facilis, -e, easy.
facinus, facinoris, N., crime, deed.
faciō, -ere, fēci, factum, make, do.
facit, (he, she, it) makes or does.
facultās, -ātis, F., means, opportunity.
fallō, -ere, fefelli, falsum, deceive.
falsus, -a, -um, deceptive, misleading.
falx, falcis, F., sickle.
fāma, -ae, F., report, reputation.
famēs, famis, F., hunger.
fār, farris, N., grain, meal.
fās, indeclinable, N., heaven's will; *translated as adjective*, right.
fātum, -i, N., fate, destiny.
faucēs, -ium, F. *pl.*, throat.
faveō, -ēre, fāvī, fautum, favor (*takes dative*).
fax, facis, F., torch, firebrand.
fēlix, gen. fēlicis, happy, fortunate.
fēmina, -ae, F., woman.
fenestra, -ae, F., window.
fera, -ae, F., wild animal, animal.
ferē, adv., almost, about.
feriō, -ire, strike.
ferō, ferre, tulī, lātum, carry, bring, endure.
ferōx, gen. ferōcis, fierce.
ferreus, -a, -um, of iron, iron (*as adjective*).
fert, *third person singular of ferō*.
ferula, -ae, F., ferule, ruler.
ferus, -a, -um, wild.
fessus, -a, -um, weary, tired.
festinō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, hasten, hurry.
fidēlis, -e, faithful.
figūra, -ae, F., figure.
filia, -ae, F., daughter.
filius, -i, M., son.
finis, finis, M., end, limit; *pl.* country, territory.
finitimus, -a, -um, neighboring;
finitimī, -ōrum, M. *pl.*, neighbors.
fiō, fierī, factus sum, be made, be done, become.
flamma, -ae, F., flame.
flectō, -ere, flexī, flexum, turn, bend.
flō, flāre, flāvī, flātum, blow.
flōs, flōris, M., flower.
flūmen, -inis, N., river.
fluō, -ere, fluxī, fluxum, flow.
foedō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, dishonor, disgrace.
fōrma, -ae, F., form, beauty.
fōrmōsus, -a, -um, adj., beautiful.
fortasse, adv., perhaps.
forte, adv., perhaps, by chance.
fortis, -e, brave.
fortiter, adv., bravely.
fortūna, -ae, F., fortune.
fossa, -ae, F., ditch.
frāctus, -a, -um, broken.
frangō, -ere, frēgī, frāctum, break, break down.
frāter, frātris, M., brother.
fremitus, -ūs, M., a roar, a loud noise.
fretum, -i, N., strait, channel.
frigidus, -a, -um, cold.
frōns, frontis, F., forehead, brow.
frūctus, -ūs, M., fruit, products.
frūmentum, -i, N., grain.
frustrā, adv., in vain.
fuga, -ae, F., flight.
fugiō, -ere, fūgī, fugitūrus, flee.
fugō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, drive away, drive, put to flight.
fulgeō, -ēre, fulsi, shine.
fūmus, -i, M., smoke, odor.

fundō, -ere, fūdi, fūsum, pour;
lacrimās fundere, shed tears.
fūnis, fūnis, m., rope.
furibundus, -a, -um, frantic, mad;
sometimes translated as adverb,
madly.
furor, -ōris, m., madness, insanity.
fūrtum, -ī, n., theft.

G

galea, -ae, f., helmet.
Gallia, -ae, f., Gaul, a country.
gallus, -ī, m., rooster.
Gallus, -ī, m., a Gaul, an inhabitant
of Gallia.
gaudeō, -ēre, gāvīsus sum, be glad,
rejoice.
gaudium, -ī, n., joy, happiness.
geminī, -ōrum, m. pl., twins.
generōsus, -a, -um, noble-minded.
gēns, gentis, f., nation.
genus, generis, n., kind, sort.
Germānus, -a, -um, German.
gerō, -ere, gessī, gestum, carry,
wear; carry on, wage, do.
Gēryōn, -onis, m., Geryon, name
of a Spanish giant.
gigās, -antis, m., giant.
gladius, -ī, m., sword.
glāns, glandis, f., acorn.
Gorgō, -onis, f., a Gorgon.
Graecae, -ārum, f. pl., the Graecae.
Graecia, -ae, f., Greece.
Graecus, -ī, m., a Greek; plur., the
Greeks.
grāmen, grāminis, n., grass.
grandis, -e, large.
grāta, see grātus.
grātia, -ae, f., favor, gratitude;
grātias agere, thank; grātiām
referre, requite, repay in appro-
priate manner.

grātus, -a, -um, pleasing, welcome,
grateful.
gravis, -e, heavy; difficult, severe.
graviter, adv., heavily, severely;
greatly, deeply.
grex, gregis, m., flock, herd.
gubernāculum, -ī, n., helm, rudder.
gustō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, taste.

H

habent, (they) have.
habeō, -ēre, -uī, -itum, have, hold;
regard.
habet, (he, she, it) has.
habitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, live, dwell.
habitus, -ūs, m., appearance.
Hādēs, -ae, m., Hades, the abode of
the dead.
haedus, -ī, m., kid.
haereō, -ēre, haesī, haesūrus, stick,
cling; hesitate.
haesitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, hesitate.
Hammon, -ōnis, m., Hammon, an
Egyptian god.
harēna (arēna), -ae, f., sand, shore,
beach.
hasta, -ae, f., spear.
haud, adv., not at all, not; haud
procul, not far away.
haudquāquam, adv., by no means,
not at all.
hauriō, -ire, hausi, haustum, draw,
drain; drink.
hei, interjection, oh, woe! hei mihi,
oh!
hem, interjection, ha, well!
hercle, interjection, by heavens,
good heavens!
Herculēs, -is, m., Hercules, a
famous Greek hero.
herī, adv., yesterday.
Hēsionē, Greek gen. form, Hēsionēs,
f., Hesione, daughter of Laomedon.

Hesperides, -um, *F. pl.*, the Hesperides.
heu, *interjection*, alas!
heus, *interjection*, here, hello!
Hibernia, -ae, *F.*, Ireland.
hic, *haec*, *hoc*, this; *as pronoun*, he, she, it; *plur.*, these, they.
hic, *adv.*, here.
hieme, in the winter.
hinc, *adv.*, from here, hence.
Hippolytē, *Greek gen. form Hippolytēs*, *F.*, Hippolyte, *queen of the Amazons*.
Hispānia, -ae, *F.*, Spain.
hodiē, *adv.*, today.
homō, *hominis*, *M.*, man, human being.
honestus, -a, -um, honorable.
honor, -ōris, *M.*, honor, esteem.
hōra, -ae, *F.*, hour.
Horātius, -i, *M.*, Horatius (*a Roman name*); **Horātius Cocles**, *name of a Roman hero*.
horribilis, -e, horrible, dreadful.
hortor, -ārī, -ātus sum, urge.
hortus, -i, *M.*, garden.
hospes, *hospitis*, *M.*, host, guest; friend.
hostis, *hostis*, *M.*, enemy.
hūc, *adv.*, to this place, here.
humerus, *see umerus*.
humī, *adv.*, on the ground.
Hydra, -ae, *F.*, the Hydra.

I

ibi, *adv.*, there.
ictus, -ūs, *M.*, blow, stroke.
idem, *eadem*, *idem*, same, the same.
idōneus, -a, -um, suitable, fit, favorable.
igitur, *adv.*, therefore.
ignāvus, -a, -um, idle; cowardly; *masculine form as noun*, coward.

ignis, *ignis*, *M.*, fire.
ignōrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, not know.
ignōscō, -nōscere, -nōvī, -nōtum, pardon (*takes dative*).
ignōtus, -a, -um, unknown.
ille, *illa*, *illud*, that; *as pronoun*, he, she, it; *plur.*, those, they.
illūc, *adv.*, to that place, there.
illuviēs, *no genitive, ablative illuviē*, dirt, filth.
imāgō, -inis, *F.*, image, likeness.
imbecillus, -a, -um, weak, helpless.
imber, -bris, *M.*, rain, storm.
imbuō, -ere, -uī, -ūtum, dip, wet.
immittō, -mittere, -misi, -missum, send in, let in.
immō, *adv.*, on the other hand; **immō vērō**, rather, much more likely.
immolō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, sacrifice.
immortālis, -e, immortal.
impellō, -pellere, -puli, -pulsum, impel, urge on.
imperātor, -ōris, *M.*, general, commander.
imperātum, -i, *N.*, command, order; **imperāta facere**, to obey commands.
imperitus, -a, -um, inexperienced (*in*), unskilled (*in*).
imperium, -i, *N.*, authority; command.
imperō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, command.
impetus, -ūs, *M.*, attack.
impiger, -gra, -grum, industrious, energetic.
impigra, *see impiger*.
impōnō, -pōnere, -posuī, -positum, place upon, impose.
impotēns, *gen. impotentis*, weak.
improbus, -a, -um, wicked, bad.
impudēns, *gen. impudentis*, shameless, impudent.
impūne, *adv.*, with impunity, without punishment.

- in*, *prep.* with *abl.* and *acc.*; with *abl.*, in, on; *over*; with *acc.*, into, on, against, at.
- incidō**, -cidere, -cidi, fall in, fall into.
- incipiō**, -cipere, -cēpi, -ceptum, begin.
- includō**, -cludere, -clūsi, -clūsum, shut up, enclose.
- incola**, -ae, *m.*, *f.*, inhabitant.
- incolō**, -colere, -colui, inhabit.
- incolumis**, -e, unharmed, safe.
- incommodum**, -i, *n.*, annoyance; harm.
- incrēdibilis**, -e, incredible.
- inde**, *adv.*, from there, thence.
- indicō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, point out.
- indūcō**, -dūcere, -dūxi, -ductum, induce, move.
- induō**, -duere, -dui, -dūtum, put on; clothe.
- inēō**, -ire, -ii (*or* -ivi), -itum, enter, enter upon; form.
- infāns**, -antis, *m.*, *f.*, infant.
- infēlix**, *gen.* -fēlicis, unfortunate.
- inferi**, -ōrum, *m. pl.*, the dead, the shades.
- inferō**, -ferre, intuli, illātum, bring upon; bellum inferre, make war on.
- infestus**, -a, -um, unsafe, hostile, hateful.
- inficiō**, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectum, stain, dye, dip.
- infidissimus**, -a, -um, most faithless.
- infirmus**, -a, -um, weak.
- ingēns**, *gen.* -entis, huge, very great.
- ingrātus**, -a, -um, ungrateful.
- inimicus**, -i, *m.*, enemy.
- iniquus**, -a, -um, unfavorable, unjust.
- initium**, -i, *n.*, beginning.
- injiciō**, -jicere, -jēcī, -jectum, throw upon; inspire in (*takes dative*).
- injūria**, -ae, *f.*, injury, injustice.
- inquam**, **inquis**, **inquit**, *employed with direct quotations*, say.
- insigne**, **insignis**, *n.*, decoration, badge.
- inspergō**, -speregere, -spersi, **persum**, sprinkle.
- inspiciō**, -spicere, -spexi, -spectum, look into, look.
- instruō**, -struere, -strūxi, -strūctum, draw up.
- insula**, -ae, *f.*, island.
- intellegō**, -legere, -lēxi, -lēctum, understand, know.
- intendō**, -tendere, -tendi, -tentum, bend, aim.
- inter**, *prep.* with *acc.*, between, among.
- interdum**, *adv.*, sometimes.
- intereā**, *adv.*, meanwhile.
- interficiō**, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectum, kill.
- interrogō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, ask.
- intervallum**, -i, *n.*, distance.
- intimus**, -a, -um, innermost, interior of.
- intrā**, *prep.* with *acc.*, within.
- intrō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, enter.
- introitus**, -ūs, *m.*, entrance.
- inūsitātus**, -a, -um, unusual.
- inveniō**, -venire, -vēni, -ventum, find.
- invitō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, invite.
- invitus**, -a, -um, unwilling.
- invocātus**, -a, -um, uninvited; unwillingly.
- iō**, *interjection*, hurrah! iō triumphe, hurrah, triumph!
- Iolāus**, -i, *m.*, Iolaus, a companion of Hercules.
- Iolē**, *Greek genitive form Iolēs*, *f.*, Iole, daughter of Eurytus.
- Iphiclēs**, -is, *m.*, Iphicles, brother of Hercules.

ipse, ipsa, ipsum, self, himself, *etc.*
ira, -ae, F., anger.
irātus, -a, -um, angry.
irrideō, -ridēre, -risi, -risum, laugh at.

irrupō, -rumpere, -rūpi, -ruptum, rush into.

is, ea, id, that; he she, it.

iste, ista, istud, that of yours, that.

ita, *adv.*, so, thus; yes.

Italia, -ae, F., Italy.

itaque, *conj.*, and so, therefore.

iter, itineris, N., road, journey, march.

iterō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, repeat.

iterum, *adv.*, again.

Ithaca, -ae, F., Ithaca, *an island, home of Ulysses.*

J

jaceō, -ēre, -uī, lie.

jacio, -ere, jēci, **jactum**, throw.

jaculātor, -ōris, M., javelin-thrower.

jaculum, -ī, N., javelin.

jam, *adv.*, now, already; **nōn jam**, no longer; **jam jam**, even now, very soon.

Jāniculum, -ī, N., the Janiculum, *a hill across the Tiber from the Palatine.*

jānuā, -ae, F., door.

jubeō, -ēre, jussi, **jussum**, order, command.

jūcundus, -a, -um, pleasant, delightful.

jūdex, -icis, M., judge.

jungō, -ere, jūnxi, **jūnctum**, join, fasten together.

Jūnō, -ōnis, F., Juno, *queen of the gods.*

Juppiter, Jovis, M., Jupiter.

jūrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, swear.

jūs, jūris, N., right, law, justice.

jussum, -ī, N., order, command.

juvenis, -is, M., young man.

juvō, -āre, jūvī, **jūtum**, help, assist.

L

labor, -ōris, M., labor, task.

lābor, lābī, lāpsus sum, slip, fall.

labōrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, work, labor.

labrum, -ī, N., lip.

lāc, lactis, N., milk.

lacertus, -ī, M., arm, upper arm.

Lacōnia, -ae, F., Laconia, *a district in Greece.*

lacrima, -ae, F., tear.

lacrimō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, weep, cry.

lacus, -ūs, M., lake.

laedō, -ere, laesi, **laesum**, harm, injure.

Laērtēs, -ae, M., Laërtes, *the father of Ulysses.*

laeta, *see laetus.*

laetitia, -ae, F., joy, happiness.

laetus, -a, -um, happy, glad.

laeva, -ae, F., the left hand.

Lāomedōn, -ontis, M., Laomedon, *a king of Troy.*

lapis, lapidis, M., a stone.

laqueus, -ī, M., noose.

Lāriſsa, -ae, F., Larissa, *a city of Thessaly.*

lateō, -ēre, -uī, lurk, be concealed.

Latina, *see Latinus.*

Latinus, -a, -um, Latin.

lātus, -a, -um, wide, broad.

laudāmus, we praise.

laudant, (they) praise.

laudō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, praise.

lectulus, -ī, M., couch, bed.

lĕgĀtus, -ī, m., ambassador, envoy.
 legiō, -ōnis, f., legion.
 legit, (he, she) reads.
 lentē, adv., slowly.
 leō, -ōnis, m., lion.
 Lernaecus, -a, -um, of Lerna, a marsh near Argos.
 Lēthē, Greek genitive form Lēthēs, f., Lethe, the river of forgetfulness in the underworld.
 lētum, -ī, n., death.
 levis, -e, light, slight.
 leviter, adv., slightly.
 libenter, adv., willingly, with pleasure.
 liber, librī, m., book.
 liberī, -ōrum, m. pl., children.
 liberō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, set free, release.
 libertās, -ātis, f., freedom, liberty.
 libum, -ī, n., cake.
 Libya, -ae, f., Libya, a country of northern Africa.
 licet, licēre, licuit, *impersonal verb*, it is permitted, it is allowed.
 Lichās, -ae, m., Lichas, a companion of Hercules.
 ligneus, -a, -um, wooden.
 lignum, -ī, n., wood; plur., firewood, wood.
 ligō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, tie.
 Ligurēs, -um, m. pl., the Ligurians, the people of Liguria.
 Liguria, -ae, f., Liguria, a district of northern Italy.
 lilium, -ī, n., lily.
 limen, -inis, n., threshold, door.
 limus, -ī, m., mud, mire.
 lingua, -ae, f., tongue, language.
 linter, -tris, f., boat, skiff.
 Linus, -ī, m., Linus, a Centaur.
 litus, litoris, n., shore.
 oculī, -ōrum, m. pl., book-satchel.

locus, -ī, m. (*pl. usually neuter*, loca, -ōrum), place.
 longa, *see* longus.
 longē, adv., far, at a distance.
 longinquus, -a, -um, distant.
 longus, -a, -um, long.
 loquor, loquī, locūtus sum, speak, talk.
 Lūcius, -ī, m., Lucius (*name of a man or boy*).
 lūdō, -ere, lūsī, lūsum, play.
 lūdus, -ī, m., play, game, school.
 lūmen, -inis, n., light, a light.
 lūna, -ae, f., the moon.
 lūx, lūcis, f., light; primā lūce, at daybreak.

M

macer, -cra, -crum, lean, thin.
 maga, -ae, f., enchantress.
 magicus, -a, -um, magical, magic.
 magis, adv., more, rather.
 magister, -trī, m., master, teacher.
 magna, *see* magnus.
 magnanimus, -a, -um, generous-spirited, noble.
 magnitūdō, -inis, f., size, magnitude.
 magnopere, adv., greatly, very, very much.
 magnus, -a, -um, large, great.
 male, adv., badly.
 malum, -ī, n., evil.
 malus, -a, -um, bad.
 mālus, -ī, m., mast.
 Mamilius, -ī, m., Mamilius, a king of Tusculum.
 māne, adv., in the morning.
 maneō, -ēre, mānsī, mānsum, remain, wait.
 mĀnēs, -ium, m. pl., departed spirit, shade.

- manet, (he, she, it) remains.
- manus, -ūs, F., hand; band (*of armed men*).
- Mārcus, -ī, M., Marcus (*name of a man or boy*).
- mare, maris, N., sea.
- maritus, -ī, M., husband.
- Mārs, Mārtis, M., Mars, *the Roman god of war*.
- māter, -tris, F., mother.
- mātrimōnium, -ī, N., marriage; in mātrimōnium dūcere, marry.
- mātūrō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, hasten, hurry.
- maximē, adv., especially, very, very greatly.
- maximus, -a, -um, greatest.
- mē (*accusative or ablative case*), me.
- mea, *see* meus.
- mēcum, with me.
- medicāmentum, -ī, N., medicine.
- medicus, -ī, M., doctor.
- medius, -a, -um, middle, middle of, in the middle; *neuter singular used as noun*, the middle.
- Medūsa, -ae, F., Medusa, *a Gorgon*.
- melius, *neuter comparative of bonus*.
- membrum, -ī, N., limb.
- mementō, *pl. mementōte, imperative of meminī*, remember.
- memini, meminisse, remember.
- memor, *gen. memoris*, mindful.
- memoria, -ae, F., memory.
- memorō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, mention, relate.
- mendicus, -a, -um, beggarly, needy; *masculine as noun*, beggar; senex mendicus, old beggar.
- Menelāus, -ī, M., Menelaus, *a Greek hero*.
- mēns, mentis, F., mind.
- mentio, -ōnis, F., mention.
- mercātor, -ōris, M., merchant, trader.
- mercēs, -ēdis, F., pay, fee.
- Mercurius, -ī, M., Mercury, *the messenger-god and god of traders*.
- mergō, -ere, mersī, mersum, dip, plunge, sink.
- meridiē, adv., at noon.
- meritus, -a, -um, deserved.
- metuō, -ere, -uī, fear.
- meus, mea, meum, my, mine.
- mihi, to me, me (*as indirect object*).
- mīles, militis, M., soldier.
- militāris, -e, military; rēs militāris, the art of war.
- mille, *num. adj. (pl. milia, -ium, neuter noun)*, thousand.
- minae, -ārum, F. *pl.*, threats.
- Minerva, -ae, F., Minerva, *the goddess of wisdom*.
- minimē, adv., least, not at all, no.
- minister, -tri, M., attendant.
- Mīnōs, Mīnōis, M., Minos, *a judge in the lower world*.
- minus, adv., less.
- Minyae, -ārum, M. *pl.*, the Minyae, *neighbors of the Thebans*.
- mirificus, -a, -um, wonderful.
- miror, -ārī, -ātus sum, wonder at, be surprised, wonder.
- mīrus, -a, -um, strange, remarkable.
- misellus, -a, -um, poor (little), unfortunate.
- miser, misera, miserum, unhappy.
- misera, *see* miser.
- miserē, adv. (*superlative miserimē*), miserably, wretchedly.
- misericordia, -ae, F., pity.
- mittō, -ere, misi, missum, send, shoot.
- modo, adv., only; modo . . . modo, now . . . now.
- modus, -ī, M., manner, way.
- moenia, -ium, N. *pl.*, walls.
- mola, -ae, F., meal, coarse flour.

molestus, -a, -um, troublesome, annoying.
moneō, -ēre, -uī, -itum, warn, advise.
mōns, montis, M., mountain.
mōnstrat, (he, she) points out.
mōnstrō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, point out, show, display.
mōnstrum, -ī, N., monster.
mora, -ae, F., delay.
morbus, -ī, M., illness, disease.
mordeō, -ēre, momordī, morsum, bite.
mорий, morī, mortuus sum, die.
moror, -ārī, -ātus sum, delay.
mors, mortis, F., death.
mortifer, -era, -erum, deadly.
mortuus, -a, -um, dead; *masculine singular as noun*, a dead person.
mōs, mōris, M., custom.
moveō, -ēre, mōvī, mōtum, move.
mox, *adv.*, soon.
mūgiō, -ire, -ivi, bellow.
mūgitus, -ūs, M., bellowing.
mulgeō, -ēre, mulsī, mulsum, milk.
mulier, -eris, F., woman.
multa, *see multus*.
multī, many.
multitūdō, -inis, F., multitude, large number.
multō, *adv.*, used with comparatives, much.
multum, *adv.*, much, greatly.
multus, -a, -um, much; *plur.* many; *neuter singular as noun*, much.
mūniō, -ire, -ivi, -itum, fortify.
mūnus, mūneris, N., service, duty.
murmurō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, murmur, complain.
mūrus, -ī, M., wall.
mūsica, -ae, F., music.
mūtō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, change.

N

nam, *conj.*, for.
nanciscor, nanciscī, nactus sum, find, obtain.
nārrat, (he, she, it) tells.
nārrō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, tell, relate, tell a story.
natō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, swim, float.
nātūra, -ae, F., nature.
nātus, -a, -um, born; *duodecim annōs nātus*, twelve years old.
Naupactōus, -ī, M., Naupactous, a companion of Ulysses.
nauta, -ae, M., sailor.
nāvigō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, sail, navigate.
nāvis, nāvis, F., ship, boat.
-ne, an *enclitic denoting a question to be answered by "yes" or "no."*
nē . . . **quidem**, not even.
nec, *see neque*.
necesse, *indeclinable adj.*, necessary, inevitable.
necō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, kill.
nectar, nectaris, N., nectar, *the drink of the gods*.
nefās, *indeclinable*, N., a sin, a crime.
neglegō, -ere, neglēxi, neglēctum, neglect, disregard.
negō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, refuse.
negōtium, -ī, N., business, task.
Nemaeus, -a, -um, Nemean, of Nemea (*a city in Greece*).
nēmō, *dat.* nēmīnī, *acc.* nēmīnem, *no gen. or abl.*, M., F., no one, nobody.
nepōs, -ōtis, M., grandson.
Neptūnus, -ī, M., Neptune, *god of the sea*.
nēquāquam, *adv.*, by no means.
neque or nec, *conj.*, nor, and . . . not; **neque** . . . **neque**, neither . . . nor.
nervus, -ī, M., bow-string.

nesciō, -ire, -ivi, not know.
Nessus, -i, m., Nessus, a Centaur.
neuter, -tra, -trum, neither.
niger, -gra, -grum, black.
nihil, indeclinable, N., nothing.
nīl, same as nihil.
nimis, adv., too, too much.
nisi, conj., unless, except, if not.
nix, nivis, f., snow.
nō, nāre, nāvī, swim.
nōbilis, -e, noble; m. pl. as noun,
 the nobles.
noctū, adv., at night.
nocturnus, -a, -um, at night, night
 (as adjective.)
nōli, pl. nōlite, be unwilling, do not;
imperative of nōlō.
nōlite, see nōli.
nōlō, nōlle, nōluī, be unwilling, not
 wish.
nōmen, -inis, n., name.
nōn, adv., not.
nōndum, adv., not yet.
nōnne, a word used to introduce a
question and implying an affirmative
answer.
nōnnūllus, -a, -um, some; *plur.*,
 several.
nōs (nominative and accusative), we,
 us.
noster, -tra, -trum, our.
nōtus, -a, -um, known, familiar.
novem, numeral adj., nine.
nōvī, nōvisse, know (*perfect of*
nōscō, learn).
novissimus, -a, -um (superlative of
novus), last, latest.
novus, -a, -um, new; *quid novī*,
 what news?
nox, noctis, f., night.
nūbēs, nūbis, f., cloud.
nūbilō, -āre, be cloudy, cloud up.
nūbō, -ere, nūpsī, nūptum, marry
 (takes dative).

nugae, -ārum, f. pl., jests, non-
 sense; *auter nugās*, enough of
 this nonsense.
nūllus, -a, -um, no, none.
num, a word used to introduce a
question implying a negative an-
swer.
numerus, -ī, m., number.
nummus, -ī, m., a coin.
numquam, adv., never.
nunc, adv., now.
nūntiō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, announce,
 report.
nūntius, -ī, m., messenger.
nūper, adv., recently, a little while
 ago.
nusquam, adv., nowhere.
nympha, -ae, f., nymph.

O

Ō, interjection, O, oh!
ob, prep. with acc., on account of.
objiciō, -jicere, -jēcī, -jectum, offer.
obscura, see obscurus.
obscurō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, darken.
obscurus, -a, -um, dark, dim.
obserō, -serere, -sēvī, -situm, cover,
 fill.
obstruō, -struere, -strūxī, -strūc-
tum, stop up, bar.
obtineō, -tinēre, -tinuī, -tentum,
 hold, possess.
occāsiō, -ōnis, f., opportunity.
occāsus, -ūs, m., setting.
occidō, -cidere, -cidī, -cisum, kill.
occupō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, seize.
occurrō, -currere, -currī, -cursum,
 meet.
Ōceanus, -ī, m., the ocean.
Octāvia, -ae, f., Octavia (*name of a*
woman or girl).
octō, numeral adj., eight.

oculus, -ī, M., eye.
 ōdī, ōdisse, ōsūrus (*perfect tense with present meaning*), hate.
 odiōsus, -a, -um, hateful.
 odor, -ōris, M., smell, odor.
 Oechalia, -ae, F., Oechalia, a town of Euboea.
 Oeneus, -ī, M., Oeneus, father of Deianira.
 Oeta, -ae, F., Oeta, a mountain in Thessaly.
 offendō, -fendere, -fendī, -fēnsūm, offend.
 offerō, offerre, obtulī, oblātum, offer.
 officium, -ī, N., service.
 ohē, *interjection*, hello, hello there; oh, oho!
 olfaciō, -facere, -fēcī, -factum, smell.
 ōlim, *adv.*, formerly, once upon a time.
 Olympus, -ī, M., Olympus, a mountain north of Greece.
 omninō, *adv.*, entirely.
 omnis, -e, all.
 onerō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, load.
 opera, -ae, F., effort, labor.
 opiniō, -ōnis, F., opinion, expectation.
 oportet, -ēre, -uit, it is proper, one ought.
 oppidum, -ī, N., town.
 opportūnus, -a, -um, opportune.
 opprimō, -primere, -pressī, -pressum, overcome, overpower.
 oppugnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, attack.
 (ops), opis, F., power; *plur.* resources.
 optimē, *adv.*, best, in the best way.
 optimus, -a, -um, *adj.*, best.
 opus, operis, N., work, task.
 ōrāculum, -ī, N., oracle.

Orbilius, -ī, M., Orbilius (*a Roman name*).
 orbis, orbis, M., circle; orbis terrarum, the world, the earth.
 Orcus, -ī, M., Orcus, the lower world.
 ōrdō, ōrdinis, M., line, rank, order.
 ōrnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, adorn.
 ōs, ōris, N., mouth.
 ostendit, (he, she, it) shows.
 ostendō, -tendere, -tendī, -tentum, show, display.
 ōstium, -ī, N., door, mouth.
 ovile, ovilis, N., sheep-pen.
 ovis, ovis, F., sheep.

P

pābulum, -ī, N., pasture, feed (*for animals*).
 paene, *adv.*, almost.
 palaestra, -ae, F., wrestling-place, place of exercise.
 Palātium, -ī, N., the Palatine Hill.
 palma, -ae, F., palm, hand.
 palūs, -ūdis, F., swamp, marsh.
 pānis, pānis, M., bread.
 pannōsus, -a, -um, ragged.
 pannus, -ī, M., a cloth.
 parātus, -a, -um, ready, prepared.
 pārēō, -ēre, -uī, obey (*takes dative*).
 pariter, *adv.*, equally.
 parō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, prepare, obtain, get.
 pars, partis, F., part, direction; side.
 parum, *adv. and indeclinable noun*, too little, insufficiently, little.
 parva, *see parvus*.
 parvulus, -a, -um, little; *masculine plur. as noun*, little boys.
 parvus, -a, -um, small, little.
 pāscō, pāscere, pāvī, pāstum, pasture; *in passive*, graze.

passus, -ūs, *m.*, pace; mille passūs
or mille passuum, a mile.
 pāstor, -ōris, *m.*, shepherd.
 patefaciō, -facere, -fēci, -factum,
 open, lay open.
 pater, patris, *m.*, father.
 patera, -ae, *f.*, a flat dish *or* bowl,
 a platter.
 patiēns, *gen.* -entis, long-enduring.
 patior, pati, passus sum, endure.
 patria, -ae, *f.*, native country,
 country.
 patrius, -a, -um, of one's father, of
 one's native country.
 pauci, -ae, -a, few, a few.
 paulō, *adv.*, a little, somewhat.
 paulum, *adv.*, a little, somewhat;
 a little way.
 pavidus, -a, -um, trembling, a-
 larmed, terrified.
 pavor, -ōris, *m.*, terror, alarm.
 pāx, pācis, *f.*, peace.
 pectus, pectoris, *n.*, breast.
 pecūnia, -ae, *f.*, money.
 pecus, pecoris, *n.*, cattle, flock, herd.
 pecus, pecudis, *f.*, a head of cattle,
 beast; *plur.*, flock, herd.
 pellis, pellis, *f.*, skin.
 pellō, -ere, pepulī, pulsum, drive,
 rout.
 pendeō, -ēre, pependī, hang.
 pendō, -ere, pependī, pēsum, pay.
 Pēnelopē, -ae, *f.*, Penelope, *wife of*
Ulysses.
 pēsum, -i, *n.*, task, lesson.
 per, *prep.* with *acc.*, through, all
 along.
 percipiō, -cipere, -cēpi, -ceptum,
 perceive, feel.
 percutiō, -cutere, -cussī, -cussum,
 strike.
 perdō, -dere, -didī, -ditum, destroy,
 ruin, lose.

perdūcō, -dūcere, -dūxi, -ductum,
 lead, bring.
 peregrinus, -i, *m.*, foreigner.
 perennis, -e, lasting through the
 year, perpetual.
 pereō, -ire, -iī, -itūrus, perish.
 perficiō, -ficere, -fēci, -fectum, ac-
 complish, complete.
 perfidus, -a, -um, treacherous.
 periculōsa, *see* periculōsus.
 periculōsus, -a, -um, dangerous.
 periculum, -i, *n.*, danger.
 peritē, *adv.*, skillfully.
 perpetuus, -a, -um, continuous.
 perrumpō, -rumpere, -rūpi, -rup-
 tum, break through, break.
 perscribō, -scribere, -scripsi, -scrip-
 tum, describe fully.
 Perseus, -i, *m.*, Perseus, *a Greek*
hero.
 persolvō, -solvere, -solvi, -solūtum,
 pay.
 persuadēō, -suādēre, -suāsī, -suā-
 sum, persuade (*takes dative*).
 perterreō, -terrēre, -terruī, -terri-
 tum, terrify.
 perturbō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, throw
 into disorder.
 perveniō, -venire, -vēni, -ventum,
 arrive, come.
 pēs, pedis, *m.*, foot.
 pessimus, -a, -um, worst.
 petō, -ere, petīi *or* petivī, petitum,
 seek, look for; ask, ask for; attack.
 Phaeacēs, -um, *m. pl.*, the Phaeacians.
 Pholus, -i, *m.*, Pholus, *a Centaur*.
 pictūra, -ae, *f.*, picture.
 piscātor, -ōris, *m.*, fisherman.
 placeō, -ēre, -ui, -itum, please.
 plāga, -ae, *f.*, blow.
 plaudō, -ere, plausī, plausum, clap.
 plēnus, -a, -um, full.

- plūrs, plūra** (*plur. of plūs*), more, several, many.
- plūrimus, -a, -um**, most, very much; *plur.*, very many.
- Plūtō, -ōnis, m.**, Pluto, *god of the lower world.*
- pōculum, -ī, n.**, cup; dose.
- poena, -ae, f.**, punishment; **poenās dare**, pay the penalty, be punished.
- poēta, -ae, m.**, poet.
- polliceor, -ēri, pollicitus sum**, promise.
- Polydectēs, -is, m.**, Polydectes, *king of Seriphus.*
- Polyphēmus, -ī, m.**, Polyphemus, *a Cyclops.*
- pōmum, -ī, n.**, apple.
- pondus, ponderis, n.**, weight.
- pōnō, -ere, posuī, positum**, place, pitch.
- pōns, pontis, m.**, bridge.
- populus, -ī, m.**, a people.
- porcus, -ī, m.**, pork.
- Porsena, -ae, m.**, Porsena, *a king of the Etruscans.*
- porta, -ae, f.**, gate, door.
- portō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, carry.
- portus, -ūs, m.**, harbor.
- poscō, -ere, poposcī, demand**, request, ask for.
- possideō, -sidēre, -sēdī, -sessum**, possess, have.
- possum, posse, potuī**, be able, can.
- post, adv. and prep. with acc.**, after, behind; afterwards, later.
- postea, adv.**, afterwards, thereafter.
- posterus, -a, -um**, following, next.
- postquam, conj.**, after.
- postrēmus, -a, -um**, last.
- postridiē, adv.**, on the next day.
- postulō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, demand.
- potēns, gen. -entis**, powerful.
- potentia, -ae, f.**, power.
- praebeō, -ēre, praebuī, praebitum**, exhibit, show.
- praecipio, -cipere, -cēpi, -ceptum**, impose upon.
- praecipuē, adv.**, especially.
- praeciārus, -a, -um**, very famous.
- praeda, -ae, f.**, booty, prey.
- praeditus, -a, -um**, endowed with, provided with.
- praeficio, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectum**, put in charge of, put in command of (*takes dative*).
- praemium, -ī, n.**, reward.
- praestāns, gen. -stantis**, extraordinary.
- praestō, -stāre, -stīti, -stitum**, exhibit, show, furnish.
- praeter, prep. with acc.**, past; in addition to, except.
- praeterea, adv.**, in addition, besides.
- precor, -ārī, -ātus sum**, pray, beg, beg for, implore.
- prehendō, -hendere, -hendī, -hēnsusum**, seize, take hold of.
- premo, -ere, pressī, pressum**, press, press hard.
- pretium, -ī, n.**, price.
- pridem, adv.**, long ago.
- primum, adv.**, first, in the first place; **quam primum**, as soon as possible.
- primus, -a, -um**, first.
- princeps, -cipis, m.**, chief, prince.
- prior, prius**, first, in advance.
- pristinus, -a, -um**, former.
- priusquam, conj.**, before.
- prō, prep. with abl.**, for, in return for, on behalf of; before, in front of.
- probō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, approve, approve of.
- prōcēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessum**, proceed, advance.
- procul, adv.**, at a distance, far.

procus, -i, m., suitor.
prodeō, -ire, -iī, -itum, come forward, come forth.
proelium, -i, n., battle.
proficiscor, **proficisci**, **profectus sum**, set out, start.
prōgredior, -gredi, -gressus sum, advance, proceed.
prohibeō, -hibere, -hibui, -hibitum, forbid, prevent, hinder.
prōjiciō, -jicere, -jēci, -jectum, hurl down; throw to.
prōmittō, -mittere, -misi, -missum, promise.
prōmunturium, -i, n., promontory.
prope, *prep. with acc.*, near.
properant, (they) hasten.
properō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, hurry, hasten.
prōponō, -ponere, -posui, -positum, set forth, relate; offer.
proprius, -a, -um, one's own, own.
propter, *prep. with acc.*, on account of.
Proserpina, -ae, f., Proserpina (Proserpine), *queen of the lower world*.
prōspectō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, look forth, look, look toward.
prōsternō, -sternere, -strāvi, -strātum, knock down.
prōsum, **prōdesse**, **prōfui**, benefit, help.
prōtegō, -tegere, -tēxi, -tēctum, protect.
Prōteus, -i, m., Proteus, *a sea-god who assumed many different forms*.
prōvehō, -vehere, -vexi, -vectum, carry forward; *ætāte prōvectus*, well on in years.
Proxenus, -i, m., Proxenus, *a companion of Ulysses*.
proximus, -a, -um, nearest, next.
prūdēns, *gen. -entis*, prudent, far-seeing.

Pūblius, -i, m., Publius (*name of a man or boy*).
puella, -ae, f., girl.
puer, **pueri**, m., boy.
pugna, -ae, f., fight, battle.
pugnō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, fight.
pugnus, -i, m., fist.
pulcher, -chra, -chrum, beautiful.
pulchra, *see pulcher*.
pulsō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, knock, knock at or upon.
Pulvillus, -i, m., Pulvillus, *a Roman consul*.
pūnctum, -i, n., point, moment.
pūniō, -ire, -iī, -itum, punish.
pūrgō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, clean, cleanse.
putō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, think.
Pythia, -ae, f., Pythia, *the priestess of Apollo at Delphi*.

Q

quaerō, -ere, **quaesivi**, **quaesitum**, inquire, ask; search for.
quālis, -e, what sort of, what kind of.
quam, *adv.*, how, as, than; **quam primum**, as soon as; *with superlatives*, as . . . as possible.
quamquam, *conj.*, although.
quandō, *adv.*, when?
quantus, -a, -um, how large, how great; **quantum** (*as noun*), how much; (*as adverb*), how greatly, how.
quārē, *adv.*, why.
quārtus, -a, -um, fourth.
quasi, *adv.*, as if.
quatiō, -ere, —, **quassum**, shake
quattuor, *numeral adj.*, four.
-que, *enclitic conj.*, and.
quendam, *see quidam*.

qui, quae, quod, *rel. pron.*, who, which, that; *interrog. adj.*, what?

quia, *conj.*, because.

quid, what?

quidam, quaedam, quoddam or quiddam, a certain, some one, some.

quidem, *adv.*, never stands first in its clause, indeed, certainly; nē . . . quidem, not even.

quies, -ētis, *F.*, rest.

quinquāgintā, *numeral adj.*, fifty.

quinque, *numeral adj.*, five.

quintus, -a, -um, fifth.

Quintus, -i, *M.*, Quintus (*name of a man or boy*).

quis, quid, who, what?

quisquam, quicquam or quidquam, anyone, anything.

quisque, quidque, each, each one, each man.

quisquis, quicquid, whoever, whatever.

quō, *adv.*, to what place, whither, where.

quod, *adv.*, because.

quō modo (quōmodo), *adv.*, how?

quoniam, *conj.*, since, because.

quoque, *conj.*, never stands first in its clause, also.

quot, *indeclinable adj.*, how many.

quotannis, *adv.*, every year, yearly.

quotiens, *adv.*, as often as.

quotus, -a, -um, which in number? what? quota hōra, what hour?

quousque, *adv.*, how long?

R

rāmus, -i, *M.*, branch, bough.

raplō, -ere, rapui, raptum, seize.

recipiō, -cipere, -cēpi, -ceptum, take back; sē recipere, to withdraw, to betake oneself, to recover.

recreō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, renew, refresh.

rēctā, *adv.*, directly.

rēctē, *adv.*, rightly.

recūsō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, refuse.

reddō, -dere, -didī, -ditum, give back, give; render.

redeō, -ire, -iī, -itum, go back, return.

redintegrō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, renew.

reditus, -ūs, *M.*, return.

redūcō, -dūcere, -dūxi, -ductum, lead back, bring back.

referō, -ferre, rettuli, relātum, bring back, bring; grātiam referre, requite, repay in appropriate manner.

refugiō, -fugere, -fūgi, -fugitūrus, flee.

rēgia, -ae, *s.*, palace.

rēgina, -ae, *F.*, queen.

regiō, -ōnis, *F.*, region, district.

rēgnō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, reign, rule.

rēgnum, -i, *N.*, kingdom, royal power.

regō, -ere, rēxi, rēctum, direct, rule.

rejiciō, -jicere, -jēci, -jectum, throw away, throw back.

relinquō, -linquere, -liqui, -lictum, leave.

reliquus, -a, -um, remaining, rest of.

relūctor, -ārī, -ātus sum, struggle against, resist.

remūneror, -ārī, -ātus sum, reward.

Remus, -i, *M.*, Remus, *the brother of Romulus*.

rēmus, -i, *M.*, oar.

renovō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, renew.

renūntiō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, report.

repellō, -pellere, reppuli, repulsum, drive back, repel.

reperiō, reperire, repperi, repertum, find.

repleō, -plēre, -plēvi, -plētum, fill.

repōnō, -pōnere, -posui, -positum, put away, keep.
 rēs, rei, F., thing, affair, fact, circumstance.
 resistō, -sistere, -stiti, resist (*takes dative*).
 respirō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, breathe.
 respondeō, -ēre, respondi, respōnsum, reply, answer.
 respōnsum, -ī, N., reply, answer.
 restituō, -stituere, -stitui, -stitūtum, restore.
 retineō, -tinēre, -tinui, -tentum, retain, restrain.
 retrahō, -trahere, -trāxi, -tractum, draw back.
 rettulī, *perfect of referō*.
 revēlō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, reveal.
 reveniō, -venire, -vēni, -ventum, come back (to), return.
 revertō, -vertere, -verti, (*active regularly in perfect, past perfect, and future perfect only*), or revertor, -verti, -versus sum, return.
 rēx, rēgis, M., king.
 Rhadamanthus, -ī, M., Rhadamanthus, a judge in the lower world.
 Rhodius, -ī, M., Rhodius, a companion of Ulysses.
 rideō, -ēre, risi, risum, laugh.
 ridiculus, -a, -um, absurd, ridiculous.
 ripa, -ae, F., bank (*of a stream*).
 risus, -ūs, M., laughter, laugh.
 ritē, *adv.*, in a proper manner.
 rivus, -ī, M., stream.
 rōbustus, -a, -um, strong.
 rogō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, ask.
 rogus, -ī, M., funeral pile.
 Rōma, -ae, F., Rome.
 Rōmānus, -a, -um, Roman.
 Rōmānus, -ī, M., a Roman.
 Rōmulus, -ī, M., Romulus, the founder of Rome.

rosa, -ae, F., rose.
 rōstrum, -ī, N., beak, prow.
 rumpō, -ere, rūpi, ruptum, break down, break.
 ruō, -ere, rui, rush.
 rūpēs, -is, F., rock, cliff.
 rūrsus, *adv.*, again.

S

sacer, -cra, -crum, sacred.
 sacerdos, -ōtis, M., F., priest, priestess.
 sacrificium, -ī, N., sacrifice.
 sacrificō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, offer sacrifice, sacrifice.
 saepe, *adv.*, often.
 saevus, -a, -um, fierce, savage.
 sagāx, *gen. sagācis*, shrewd, sagacious.
 sagitta, -ae, F., arrow.
 sagittārius, -ī, M., archer.
 sāl, salis, M., salt.
 salsus, -a, -um, salted.
 saltem, *adv.*, at least.
 saltō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, dance.
 salūs, -ūtis, F., safety.
 salūtō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, greet.
 salvē, *pl. salvēte*, hail, welcome, how do you do? (*Imperative of salveō*.)
 salvus, -a, -um, safe.
 sänē, *adv.*, of course.
 sanguis, sanguinis, M., blood.
 sānitās, -ātis, F., sanity.
 sapiēns, *gen. -entis*, wise.
 satis, *adv.*, enough.
 saxum, -ī, N., stone, a stone, rock.
 scaena, -ae, F., scene.
 scapha, -ae, F., skiff, boat.
 scelerātus, -a, -um, wicked; *masculine as noun*, wretch, scoundrel.
 scelus, sceleris, N., crime.

schola, -ae, F., school.
scientia, -ae, F., knowledge, skill.
sciō, **sciĕre**, **sciĕvi**, **scitum**, know, know how.
scribit, (he, she, it) writes.
scribō, -ere, **scripsi**, **scriptum**, write.
scūtum, -i, N., shield.
secundus, -a, -um, second.
secūris, -is, F., ax.
sed, *conj.*, but.
sedeō, -ēre, **sēdī**, **sessum**, sit, be seated.
sēdēs, -is, F., residence, abode.
semper, *adv.*, always.
senātor, -ōris, M., senator.
senātus, -ūs, M., senate.
senectūs, -ūtis, F., old age.
senex, **senis**, M., old man.
sentiō, -īre, **sēnsī**, **sēnsūm**, feel, notice, think, know.
sepeliō, -īre, **-īvī**, **sepultum**, bury.
septem, *numeral adj.*, seven.
sepultūra, -ae, F., burial.
sepultus, -a, -um (*participle of sepeliō*), overcome.
sequor, **sequī**, **secūtus sum**, follow, pursue.
Serīphus, -i, F., Seriphus, *an island in the Aegean Sea*.
sermō, -ōnis, M., conversation.
sērō, *adv.*, late, too late.
serpēns, -entis, F., serpent.
servitūs, -ūtis, F., servitude, slavery.
servō, -āre, **-āvī**, **-ātum**, save, preserve.
servus, -i, M., slave, servant.
Sextus, -i, M., Sextus (*name of a man or boy*); Sextus Tarquinius, *son of Tarquinius Superbus*.
sī, *conj.*, if; **sī quis**, if anyone.
sic, *adv.*, thus, so.
siccus, -a, -um, dry.

signifer, -erī, M., standard-bearer.
signum, -i, N., sign, mark, standard, signal.
silentium, -i, N., silence.
sileō, -ēre, -uī, be silent.
silva, -ae, F., forest.
similis, -e, like, similar.
simul, *adv.*, at the same time.
simulātus, -a, -um, pretended, fictitious.
simulō, -āre, **-āvī**, **-ātum**, pretend.
sīn, *conj.*, but if; **sīn minus**, if not.
sine, *prep. with abl.*, without.
singulī, -ae, -a, one by one, one at a time.
sinistra, -ae, F., left hand, left.
sinō, -ere, **sivī**, **situm**, permit, allow.
sinus, -ūs, M., a fold, bosom.
sitiō, -īre, **-īvī**, thirst, be thirsty.
situs, -ūs, M., site, location.
sive, or **seu**, *conj.*, whether, or if; **sive . . . sive**, whether . . . or, either . . . or.
socius, -i, M., ally, comrade.
sōl, **sōlis**, M., the sun.
soleō, -ēre, **solitus sum**, be accustomed.
solitus, -a, -um, customary, usual.
solium, -i, N., throne.
solum, *adv.*, only, merely.
sōlus, -a, -um, alone, only.
solvō, -ere, **solvī**, **solūtum**, loosen, unfasten, pay; *of ships, with or without nāvem*, weigh anchor, set sail.
somnus, -i, M., sleep.
sonitus, -ūs, M., sound.
sonōrus, -a, -um, sonorous.
sonus, -i, M., sound.
soror, -ōris, F., sister.
sors, **sortis**, F., lot.
Sparta, -ae, F., Sparta, *a city of Greece*.

spatium, -i, N., space.
speciēs, -ēi, F., appearance, aspect.
spectātor, -ōris, M., spectator.
spectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, watch, look at, look.
speculum, -i, N., mirror.
spelunca, -ae, F., cave, cavern.
spēs, speī, F., hope.
splendidus, -a, -um, splendid.
spoliō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, plunder.
 (spōns, spontis,) F., *only abl. sponte, usually with meā, tuā, suā, of one's own accord, voluntarily.*
Spurius, -i, M., Spurius, a Roman name; Spurius Lartius, a Roman senator.
squalidus, -a, -um, squalid, dirty.
squālor, -ōris, M., squalor, filth.
stabulum, -i, N., stable, stall.
statim, *adv.*, at once, immediately.
stella, -ae, F., star.
stipendium, -i, N., tribute.
stō, stāre, stetī, stātūrus, stand.
stringō, -ere, strinxī, strictum, strip, draw.
studeō, -ēre, studuī, apply oneself, study (*takes dative*).
studiōsus, -a, -um, studious.
stultus, -a, -um, foolish.
Stymphālis, *gen. -idis*, Stymphalian.
Stymphālus, -i, M., Stymphalus, a town of Greece.
Styx, Stygis, F., the Styx, a river of the lower world.
suāvis, -e, sweet, agreeable.
sub, *prep. with acc. and abl.*, under.
subdō, -dere, -didī, -ditum, put under, set to.
subeō, -ire, -iī, -itum, undergo.
subitō, *adv.*, suddenly.
sublicius, -a, -um, resting on piles; pōns sublicius, a pile bridge.
succēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessum, succeed, take the place of.

succidō, -cidere, -cidi, -cisum, cut down.
sui, sibi, se, se, *third person, sing. and pl. reflexive pronoun*, of himself, herself, itself, themselves.
suibus, *dative and ablative plural of sūs.*
sum, esse, fui, futūrus, be.
summoveō, -movēre, -mōvī, -mōtus, remove.
summus, -a, -um, highest, greatest, utmost; highest part of, top of.
sūmō, -ere, sūmpsi, sūmptum, take, take up, assume.
sunt, (they) are.
superbus, -a, -um, haughty, proud.
superior, -ius, higher, preceding.
superō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, defeat, overcome.
supersum, -esse, -fui, -futūrus, remain, be left.
supplex, *gen. supplicis*, suppliant.
supplicium, -i, N., punishment.
supplicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, pray to.
suprā, *adv.*, above, before.
surgō, -ere, surrēxī, surrēctum, rise.
sūs, suis, M., hog; *pl.*, swine.
suscipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptum, undertake.
suspiciō, -ōnis, F., suspicion.
suspikor, -ārī, -ātus sum, suspect.
sustineō, -tinēre, -tinuī, -tentum, hold up, withstand.
suus, -a, -um, his, her, its, their, *in reflexive meaning*; his own, her own, its own, their own.

T

tabernāculum, -i, N., tent.
taceō, -ēre, tacuī, tacitum, be silent.
Taenarum, -i, N., Taenarum, a promontory on the coast of Greece.

tālāria, -ium, N. *pl.*, winged sandals.
tālis, -e, such.

tam, *adv.*, so; tam . . . quam, as
. . . as.

tamen, *adv.*, nevertheless, still, how-
ever.

tandem, *adv.*, at length.

tangō, -ere, tetigī, tāctum, touch.

tantus, -a, -um, so great, so large;
tantus . . . quantus, as large
. . . as.

Tarquinius, -ī, M., Tarquinius Su-
perbus, a king of Rome.

Tartarus, -ī, M., Tartarus, the place
of punishment in the lower world.

taurus, -ī, M., bull.

tēctum, -ī, N., house, roof.

tēcum, with you.

tegō, -ere, tēxī, tēctum, cover,
protect.

tēla, -ae, F., web (a piece of cloth
in a loom).

Telemachus, -ī, M., Telemachus,
the son of Ulysses.

tēlum, -ī, N., weapon.

temerārius, -a, -um, rash.

tempestās, -ātis, F., storm, weath-
er.

templum, -ī, N., temple.

temptō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, try.

tempus, -oris, N., time.

tenebrae, -ārum, F. *pl.*, darkness.

teneō, -ēre, tenuī, hold, hold to;
keep back.

tergum, -ī, N., back.

ternī, -ae, -a, three by three, by
groups of three.

terra, -ae, F., land, the earth.

terreō, -ēre, terruī, territum,
frighten.

terribilis, -e, terrible, dreadful.

terror, -ōris, M., terror, fright.

tertius, -a, -um, third.

texō, -ere, texuī, textum, weave.

Thēbae, -ārum, F. *pl.*, Thebes, a
city of Greece.

Thēbāni, -ōrum, M. *pl.*, the Thebans.

Thermōdōn, -ontis, M., the Ther-
modon, a river in Asia Minor.

Thracia, -ae, F., Thrace.

Tiberis, -is, M., the Tiber, a river of
Italy.

tibi, to you, you (as indirect object).

timeō, -ēre, -uī, fear.

timet, (he, she, it) fears.

timidus, -a, -um, timid, cowardly.

timor, -ōris, M., fear.

Tiryus, Tirythis, F., Tiryus, a city
in Greece.

Titus, -ī, M., Titus (name of a boy
or man); Titus Herminius, a
Roman senator.

tollō, -ere, sustulī, sublātum, raise,
lift.

torreō, -ēre, torruī, tostum, roast.

tostus, -a, -um, roasted.

tot, indeclinable *adj.*, so many.

tōtus, -a, -um, the whole, all.

tractō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, treat;
handle.

trādō, -dere, -didi, -ditum, sur-
render, give up; report.

trādūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum,
lead across, bring across.

trahō, -ere, trāxī, tractum, drag,
draw, pull.

trājectus, -ūs, M., crossing, passage.

trājiciō, -jicere, -jēcī, -jectum,
pierce.

tranquillē, *adv.*, quietly.

tranquillitās, -ātis, F., a calm at sea.

tranquillus, -a, -um, calm, still.

trāns, *prep.* with *acc.*, across.

trānseō, -ire, -ii, -itum, cross.

trānsfigō, -figere, -fixī, -fixum,
pierce.

trānsportō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, carry
across, transport.

tränsvēhō, -vehere, -vexī, -vectum, convey across.
 tremō, -ere, -uī, tremble.
 trepidō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, be in confusion, hurry about in alarm.
 trēs, tria, three.
 tribūtum, -i, N., tribute; *plur.*, tribute, indemnity.
 triumphus, -i, M., triumph.
 Troja, -ae, F., Troy.
 Trojānī, -ōrum, M. *pl.*, the Trojans.
 tū, *gen. tui*, you (*of one person*).
 tua, *see tuus*.
 tum, *adv.*, then.
 turbō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, disturb.
 turpis, -e, disgraceful.
 Tusculum, -i, N., Tusculum, a town not far from Rome.
 tūtō, *adv.*, safely.
 tūtus, -a, -um, safe.
 tuus, -a, -um, your, yours (*of one person*).

U

ubi, *adv.*, where, when.
 ubinam, *adv.*, where in the world? where?
 ulciscor, ulciscī, ultus sum, punish, take vengeance on.
 Ulixēs, Ulixis, M., Ulysses, a Greek hero.
 ūllus, -a, -um, any.
 ulterior, -ius, farther.
 ululō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, howl, bark.
 umerus, -i, M., upper arm, shoulder.
 umquam, *adv.*, ever.
 unda, -ae, F., wave.
 unde, *adv.*, from where, whence.
 ūndecimus, -a, -um, eleventh.
 undique, *adv.*, on all sides, from all sides.
 ūnus, -a, -um, one; ad ūnum, to a man.

urbs, urbis, F., city.
 usque, *adv.*, all the way, even; usque ad, as far as, until.
 ūsus, -ūs, M., experience.
 ut, *adv.*, as, when, how.
 uter, -tra, -trum, which of two?
 uterque, utraque, utrumque, each of two, both.
 uxor, -ōris, F., wife.

V

vacuus, -a, -um, vacant, empty.
 vae, *interjection*, woe, alas (for)!
 vagor, -āri, -ātus sum, wander.
 valdē, *adv.*, very, very much.
 valē, farewell, good-by (*imperative of valeō*).
 valeō, -ēre, -uī, -itūrus, be well, be strong.
 Valerius, -i, M., Valerius, a Roman consul.
 validus, -a, -um, strong, well.
 vallēs, vallis, F., valley.
 vāllum, -i, N., rampart, wall.
 vāpulō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, (*active forms translated as passive*), be beaten, be whipped.
 varius, -a, -um, various, different.
 vāstō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, lay waste, destroy.
 vehementer, *adv.*, violently, strongly, earnestly, very much, very.
 vel, *adv.*, even; *conj.*, or.
 vellus, velleris, N., fleece.
 vēlō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, envelop, veil.
 venēnum, -i, N., poison, magic drug.
 veneror, -ārī, -ātus sum, worship, reverence.
 veniō, -ire, vēnī, ventum, come.
 venter, ventris, M., stomach, belly.
 ventus, -i, M., wind.
 verbera, -um, N. *pl.*, blows.

- verbum**, -ī, N., word.
vērō, *adv.*, in truth, indeed. *See immō.*
vertō, -ere, **verti**, **versum**, turn.
vērus, -a, -um, true; **vērūm** or **vēra** as *noun*, the truth.
vēscor, **vēscī**, feed upon.
vesper, -erī, M., evening.
vesperī, in the evening.
vester, -tra, -trum, your, yours (*of more than one person*).
vēstīgium, -ī, N., footstep, track.
vestimentum, -ī, N. garment, coverlet, blanket.
vestis, **vestis**, F., garment, clothing.
vestitus, -ūs, M., clothing.
vetō, -āre, **vetuī**, **vetitum**, forbid.
via, -ae, F., street, road, way.
viātor, -ōris, M., traveler.
victī, -ōrum, M. *pl.* (*past participle of vincō as noun*), the conquered, the vanquished.
victima, -ae, F., victim (*for sacrifice*).
victōria, -ae, F., victory.
vidēmus, we see.
vident, (they) see.
videō, -ēre, **vidī**, **visum**, see.
videor, -ērī, **visus sum**, seem.
videt, (he, she, it) sees.
vigil, **vigilis**, M., sentinel.
vigilia, -ae, F., watch (*a division of time*).
vīgintī, *numeral adj.*, twenty.
vinciō, -ire, **vinxi**, **vincitum**, bind.
- vincō**, -ere, **vici**, **victum**, conquer, defeat.
vinculum, -ī, N., chain, bond.
vinum, -ī, N., wine.
vir, **virī**, M., man, husband.
virēs, *plural of vis*.
virgō, **virginis**, F., young woman, maiden, virgin.
virtūs, -ūtis, F., manhood, manly spirit, courage.
vis, F., violence, force; *plur.*, **virēs**, **virium**, strength.
vis, *second person of volō*, wish.
vīta, -ae, F., life.
vītō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, avoid.
vivō, -ere, **vixi**, **victum**, live, be alive.
vīvus, -a, -um, alive.
vix, *adv.*, scarcely, with difficulty.
vocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, call.
volō, -āre, -āvī, -ātūrus, fly.
volō, **velle**, **voluī**, wish, be willing.
voluntās, -ātis, F., will, wish.
vorō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, devour.
vōs, you (*plural nominative and accusative*).
vōx, **vōcis**, F., voice; **magna vōx**, a loud voice; **parva vōx**, a low voice.
Vulcānus, -ī, M., Vulcan, *the god of fire*.
vulnerātus, -a, -um (*participle of vulnerō as adj.*), wounded.
vulnerō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, wound.
vulnus, **vulneris**, N., a wound.
vulpēs, **vulpis**, F., fox.

ENGLISH-LATIN VOCABULARY

A

about, *dē*, *prep. with abl.*
accept, *accipiō*, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptum.
again, *iterum*, *adv.*
aid, *auxilium*, -ī, N.
alive, *vīvus*, -a, -um.
all, *omnis*, -e.
ally, *socius*, -ī, M.
alone, *sōlus*, -a, -um.
also, *quoque*; *etiam*, *adv.*
always, *semper*, *adv.*
America, *America*, -ae, F.
Amphinomus, *Amphinomus*, -ī, M.
and, *et*, -que, *conj.*
animal, *bestia*, -ae, F.; *animal*, *animālis*, N.
announce, *nūntiō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.
answer, *respondeō*, -spondēre, -spondī, -spōnsum.
appear, *appāreō*, -ēre, -uī.
approach, *appropinquō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.
archer, *sagittārius*, -ī, M.
army, *exercitus*, -ūs, M.
arrow, *sagitta*, -ae, F.
ask, *interrogō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.
at once, *statim*, *adv.*
attack (*noun*), *impetus*, -ūs, M.
attack (*verb*), *oppugnō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.
away, *be away*, *be distant*, *absum*, *abesse*, *āfui*, *āfutūrus*.
ax, *secūris*, *secūris*, F.

B

bank, *rīpa*, -ae, F.
barbarian, *barbarus*, -ī, M.

battle, *proelium*, -ī, N.
be, *am*, *sum*, *esse*, *fui*, *futūrus*.
beast, *bestia*, -ae, F.
beautiful, *pulcher*, -chra, -chrum.
because, *quod*, *conj.*
began, *coepī*, *coepisse*.
beggar, *mendicūs*, -ī, M.
behind, *post*, *prep. with acc.*
believe, *crēdō*, -dere, -didī, -ditum.
bend, *flectō*, -ere, *flexī*, *flexum*.
best, *optimus*, -a, -um.
bird, *avis*, *avis*, F.
blind, *caecus*, -a, -um.
body, *corpus*, *corporis*, N.
book, *liber*, *libri*, M.
bow, *arcus*, -ūs, M.
boy, *puer*, *puerī*, M.
branch, *rāmus*, -ī, M.
brave, *fortis*, -e.
bravely, *fortiter*, *adv.*
bread, *pānis*, *pānis*, M.
break down, *frangō*, -ere, *frēgī*, *frāctum*.
bridge, *pōns*, *pontis*, M.
bring, *bring into*, *addūcō*, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum.
brother, *frāter*, *frātris*, M.
but, *sed*, *conj.*
by, *ā*, *ab*, *prep.*

C

call, *vocō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.
camp, *castra*, -ōrum, N. *pl.*
can, *am able*, *possum*, *posse*, *potui*.
capture, *capiō*, -ere, *cēpī*, *captum*.
carry, *portō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.
cave, *antrum*, -ī, N.; *caverna*, -ae, F.
cavern, *caverna*, -ae, F.
centurion, *centuriō*, -ōnis, M.

certain, certus, -a, -um; to be certain, *prō certō habēre*; a certain (person or thing), *quidam*, *quaedam*, *quoddam*.
change, *mūtō*, -āre, -āvi, -ātum.
choose, *dēligō*, -ligere, -lēgī, -lēctum.
Circe, *Circē*, *Circae*, F.
citizen, *cīvis*, *cīvis*, M.
city, *urbs*, *urbis*, F.
close, *claudō*, -ere, *clausī*, *clausum*.
cloud, *nūbēs*, *nūbis*, F.
column, *columna*, -ae, F.
come, *veniō*, -ire, *vēnī*, *ventum*.
companion, *comes*, *comitis*, M.
conceal, *cēlō*, -āre, -āvi, -ātum.
consul, *cōnsul*, *cōnsulis*, M.
cottage, *casa*, -ae, F.
country, *terra*, -ae, F.; (native) country, *patria*, -ae, F.
credible, *crēdibilis*, -e.
cross, *trānseō*, -ire, -ī, -itum.
cruel, *crūdēlis*, -e.
cup, *pōculum*, -i, N.
Cyclops, *Cyclōps*, *Cyclōpis*, M.

D

danger, *periculum*, -i, N.
daughter, *filia*, -ae, F.
day, *diēs*, *diēi*, M., F.
daybreak, *prima lūx*.
dead, *mortuus*, -a, -um.
dear, *cārus*, -a, -um.
deep, *altus*, -a, -um.
deer, *cervus*, -i, M.
defeat, *superō*, -āre, -āvi, -ātum; *vincō*, -ere, *vīcī*, *victum*.
defend, *dēfendō*, -ere, *dēfendī*, *dēfensum*.
delay, *moror*, -ārī, -ātus sum.
demand, *postulō*, -āre, -āvi, -ātum.
desert, *dēsērō*, -ere, *uī*, -tum.

despair of, *dēsperō*, -āre, -āvi, -ātum.
destroy, *dēleō*, -ēre, -ēvi, -ētum.
dinner, *cēna*, -ae, F.
divide, *dīvidō*, -ere, *dīvisī*, *dīvisum*.
dog, *canis*, *canis*, M.
door, *jānuā*, -ae, F.
doubt, *dubium*, -i, N.
drink, *bibō*, -ere, *bibī*.
drive, *agō*, -ere, *ēgī*, *āctum*.
drive back, *repellō*, -ere, *reppulī*, *repulsum*.
drive out, *expellō*, -pellere, -pulī, -pulsum.

E

easy, *facilis*, -e.
eat, *edō*, -ere, *ēdī*, *ēsum*.
eight, *octō*, *indeclinable numeral*.
enchantress, *maga*, -ae, F.
enemy, *inimicus*, -i, M.; *hostis*, *hostis*, M.
enter, *intrō*, -āre, -āvi, -ātum.
escape, *effugiō*, -fugere, -fūgī, -fugitūrus.
Etruscan, *Etrūscus*, -i, M.
Eumaeus, *Eumaeus*, -i, M.
Europe, *Eurōpa*, -ae, F.
evening, in the evening, *vesperī*.
expect, *expectō*, -āre, -āvi, -ātum.
eye, *oculus*, -i, M.

F

fact, *see thing*.
faithful, *fidēlis*, -e.
faithless, *perfidus*, -a, -um.
far, *longē*, *adv.*
farewell, *valē*, *pl. valēte*.
farmer, *agricola*, -ae, M.
father, *pater*, *patris*, M.
fear, *timeō*, -ēre, -uī.
few, a few, *pauci*, -ae, -a.

field, ager, agrī, M.
 fierce, ferus, -a, -um.
 fifty, quīnquāgintā, *indeclinable numeral*.
 fight, pugnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.
 find, inveniō, -venire, -vēnī, -ventum.
 fire, ignis, ignis, M.
 first, primus, -a, -um.
 flee, fugiō, -ere, fūgī, fugitūrus.
 fleece, vellus, velleris, N.
 flight, fuga, -ae, F.
 flock, grex, gregis, M.
 flower, flōs, flōris, M.
 food, cibus, -ī, M.
 foot, pēs, pedis, M.
 for, on behalf of, prō, *prep. with abl.*
 forces, cōpiae, -ārum, F. *pl.*
 forehead, frōns, frontis, F.
 forest, silva, -ae, F.
 form (*noun*), fōrma, -ae, F.
 form (*a plan*), capiō, -ere, cēpī, captum.
 formerly, olim, *adv.*
 fortify, mūniō, -ire, -ivī, -itum.
 friend, amīcus, -ī, M.
 from, ē, ex; dē; ā, ab, *preps.*
 front, in front of, ante, *prep. with acc.*; prō, *prep. with abl.*
 full, plēnus, -a, -um.

G

garden, hortus, -ī, M.
 gate, porta, -ae, F.
 Gaul (*a country*), Gallia, -ae, F.
 Gaul (*an inhabitant of the country of Gaul*), Gallus, -ī.
 general, imperātor, -ōris, M.
 Germans, Germāni, -ōrum, M. *pl.*
 gift, dōnum, -ī, N.

girl, puella, -ae, F.
 give, dō, dare, dedi, datum.
 go, eō, Ire, ī (Ivī), itum; go out, exeō, -ire, -ī, -itum; go away, abeō, -ire, -ī, -itum.
 goat, caper, capri, M.
 god, a god, deus, deī (*pl. dī*), M.
 golden, aureus, -a, -um.
 good, bonus, -a, -um; very good, optimus, -a, -um.
 Greek, a, Graecus, -ī, M.
 ground, on the ground, humī.
 guest, hospes, hospitis, M.
 hall, ātrium, -ī, N.
 happy, fēlix, *gen. fēlicis*.

H

hasten, properō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.
 hate, ōdi, ōdisse.
 have, habeō, -ēre, -ui, -itum.
 he, is, *gen. ejus*.
 head, caput, capitis, N.
 hear, audiō, -ire, -ivī, -itum.
 helmet, galea, -ae, F.
 help (*noun*), auxilium, -ī, N.
 help (*verb*), juvō, -āre, jūvī, jūtum.
 here, hīc, *adv.*
 himself, herself, itself, sui, sibi, sē (sēsē).
 his, her, its, when reflexive, suus, -a, -um; when not reflexive, ejus.
 hold, teneō, -ēre, -ui.
 home, domus, -ūs, F.; at home, domī.
 horn, cornū, -ūs, N.
 horse, equus, -ī, M.
 house, tēctum, -ī, N.
 hungry, be hungry, hunger, ēsuriō, -ire.
 hurry, properō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.
 husband, vir, virī, M.; marītus, -ī, M.

I

if, *si*, *conj.*
immortal, *immortālis*, -e.
impudent, *impudēns*, *gen. impudentis*.
in, *in*, *prep. with abl.*
in front of, *ante*, *prep. with acc.*; *prō*, *prep. with abl.*
in vain, *frūstrā*, *adv.*
industrious, *impiger*, -gra, -grum.
inhabitant, *incola*, -ae, M., F.
into, *in*, *prep. with acc.*
invite, *invītō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.
Ireland, *Hibernia*, -ae, F.
island, *insula*, -ae, F.
it, *is*, *ea*, *id*.

J

jar, *amphora*, -ae, F.
javelin, *pilum*, -ī, N.
jump, *dēsiliō*, -silīre, -siluf, -sultum.

K

kill, *interficiō*, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectum.
kindle, *accendō*, -cendere, -cendī, -cēsum.
kind, *benignus*, -a, -um.
king, *rēx*, *rēgis*, M.
kingdom, *rēgnum*, -ī, N.
know, *sciō*, *scīre*, *scīvī*, *scitum*.

L

lamb, *agnus*, -ī, M.
large, *magnus*, -a, -um.
lay down, *dēpōnō*, -pōnere, -posuī, -positum.
lay waste, *vāstō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.
lead, *dūcō*, -ere, *dūxī*, *ductum*.
leader, *dux*, *ducis*, M.
left, left hand, *sinistra*, -ae, F.
legion, *legiō*, -ōnis, F.
letter, *epistula*, -ae, F.

lie, *jaceō*, -ēre, -uī.
lieutenant, *lēgātus*, -ī, M.
light, *lūx*, *lūcis*, F.
little, *parvus*, -a, -um.
live, *habitō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.
long, *longus*, -a, -um.
long, for a long time, *diū*, *adv.*
look around, *circumspectō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.
love, *amō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

M

maid, maid servant, *ancilla*, -ae, F.
man, *vir*, *virī*; *homō*, *hominis*, M.
many, *multī*, -ae, -a.
march (*noun*), *iter*, *itineris*, N.
Marcus, *Mārcus*, -ī, M.
master, *dominus*, -ī, M.
me, as direct object, *mē*; *as indirect object*, *mihi*.
Menelaus, *Menelāus*, -ī, M.
Mercury, *Mercurius*, -ī, M.
messenger, *nūntius*, -ī, M.
middle, middle of, *medius*, -a, -um.
mine, see my.
money, *pecūnia*, -ae, F.
monster, *mōnstrum*, -ī, N.
moon, *lūna*, -ae, F.
morning, in the morning, *māne*, *adv.*
mother, *māter*, *mātris*, F.
mountain, *mōns*, *montis*, M.
murmur, *murmurō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.
my, mine, *meus*, -a, -um.

N

name, *nōmen*, *nōminis*, N.
native country, *patria*, -ae, F.
near, *prope*, *prep. with acc.*
Neptune, *Neptūnus*, -ī, M.
news, what news, *quid novī*.

night, nox, noctis, F.; at night, noctū, *adv.*
 no (*adjective*), nūllus, -a, -um; no longer, nōn jam.
 nobody, nēmō, *dat.* nēmini, *acc.* nēminem (*gen. and abl. from* nūllus).
 not, nōn, *adv.*
 now, nunc, *adv.*

O

obey, pāreō, -ēre, -uī.
 offer, offerō, -ferre, obtulī, oblātum.
 often, saepe, *adv.*
 old man, senex, *gen.* senis, M.
 on all sides, undique, *adv.*
 once, at once, statim, *adv.*
 one by one, singulī, -ae, -a.
 open, aperiō, -ire, -uī, -tum.
 others, the others, reliquī, -ōrum; cēteri, -ōrum, M. *pl.*
 ought, dēbeō, -ēre, -uī, -itum; (*impersonal*) oportet, -ēre, -uit.
 our, noster, -tra, -trum.
 outside, extrā, *prep. with acc.*

P

Palatine, Palātīnus, -ī, M.
 part, pars, partis, F.
 perhaps, fortasse, *adv.*
 perish, pereō, -ire, -iī, -itūrus.
 permit, it is permitted, licet, licēre, licuit.
 picture, pictūra, -ae, F.
 pierce, trānsfigō, -figere, -fixī, -fixum.
 place, locus, -ī, M. (*pl. loca*, -ōrum, N.).
 plan, cōsiliū, -ī, N.
 please, placeō, -ēre, -uī.
 poet, poēta, -ae, M.
 powerful, potēns, *gen.* potentis.

praise, laudō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum.
 prepare, parō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum.
 prepared, parātus, -a, -um.
 present, dōnum, -ī, N.
 prisoner, captīvus, -ī, M.
 protect, tegō, -ere, tēxi, tēctum.
 punish, pūniō, -īre, -īvi, -itum.
 put out, extingūō, -tinguere, -tīnxi, -tīnctum.

Q

queen, rēgīna, -ae, F.

R

ram, ariēs, arietis, M.
 read, legō, -ere, lēgi, lēctum.
 rear, tergum, -ī, N.
 receive, accipiō, -cipere, -cēpi, -ceptum.
 recognize, agnōscō, -ere, agnōvi, agnitum.
 redoubt, castellum, -ī, N.
 remain, maneō, -ēre, mānsī, mānsūm.
 renew, renovō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum.
 repulse, repellō, -ere, reppulī, repulsum.
 resist, resistō, -ere, restitī.
 restore, restituō, -stituire, -stitui, -stitūtum.
 return (*noun*), reditus, -ūs, M.
 return (*verb*), redeō, -īre, -iī, -itum.
 reward, praemium, -ī, N.
 right, right hand, dextra, -ae, F.
 river, flūmen, flūminis, N.
 Roman (*noun*), Rōmānus, -ī, M.
 Roman (*adjective*), Rōmānus, -a, -um.
 Rome, Rōma, -ae, F.
 Romulus, Rōmulus, -ī, M.
 rose, rosa, -ae, F.
 rouse, excitō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum.
 run, currō, -ere, cucurrī, cursum.

S

safe, tūtus, -a, -um.
sailor, nauta, -ae, M.
same, Idem, eadem, idem.
save, servō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.
say, dicō, -ere, dixī, dictum.
school, schola, -ae, F.
sea, mare, maris, N.
see, videō, -ēre, vidī, visum.
seek, quaerō, -ere, quaesivī, quaesitum.
seem, videor, vidērī, visus sum (*passive of videō*).
seize, occupō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.
self, himself, herself, itself, ipse, ipsa, ipsum.
senator, senātor, -ōris, M.
send, mittō, -ere, misi, missum.
sentinel, vigil, vigilis, M.
servant, servus, -i, M.
Sextus, Sextus, -i, M.
sharp, acūtus, -a, -um.
sheep, ovis, ovis, F.
shield, scūtum, -i, N.
ship, nāvis, nāvis, F.
shore, litus, litoris, N.
shout, clāmor, clāmōris, M.
show, ostendō, -dere, -dī, -tum.
sight, cōspectus, -ūs, M.
silence, silentium, -i, N.
sing, cantō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.
sister, soror, sorōris, F.
sit, sedēō, -ēre, sēdī, sessum.
slave, servus, -i, M.
sleep, somnus, -i, M.
small, parvus, -a, -um.
soldier, miles, militis, M.
sometimes, interdum, *adv.*
son, filius, -i, M.
sound, sonus, -i, M.
Spain, Hispānia, -ae, F.
Sparta, Sparta, -ae, F.

spear, hasta, -ae, F.
speak, loquor, loquī, locūtus sum.
splendid, splendidus, -a, -um.
staff, baculum, -i, N.
stand, stō, stāre, stetī, statum.
stand about, circumstō, -stāre, -stitī, -statum.
star, stella, -ae, F.
story, fābula, -ae, F.
street, via, -ae, F.
strength, virēs, virium, F. *pl.*
strong, validus, -a, -um.
suddenly, subitō, *adv.*
sufficiently, satis, *adv.*
suitor, procus, -i, M.
summer, aestās, aestātis, F.; in summer, aestāte.
sweet, dulcis, -e.
swim, natō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.
sword, gladius, -i, M.

T

take, capiō, -ere, cēpī, captum;
 sūmō, -ere, sūmpsi, sūmptum.
talk, loquor, loquī, locūtus sum.
tell, narrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.
tent, tabernāculum, -i, N.
thank, grātiās agō (agere, ēgī, āctum).
that (*pl. those*), ille, illa, illud; is, ea, id.
themselves, suī, sibi, sē (sēsē).
thing, rēs, rei, F.
think, putō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.
this, hic, haec, hoc; is, ea, id.
through, per, *prep. with acc.*
Tiber, Tiberis, Tiberis, M.
throw, jaciō, -ere, jēcī, jactum;
 conjiciō, -jicere, -jēcī, -jectum.
throw away, rejiciō, -jicere, -jēcī, -jectum.
thus, ita, *adv.*

tie together, colligō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.
 time, tempus, temporis, N.
 tired, tired out, defessus, -a, -um.
 Titus, Titus, -I, M.
 to, ad, in, *preps. with acc.*
 today, hodiē, *adv.*
 tomorrow, crās, *adv.*
 toward, ad, *prep. with acc.*
 town, oppidum, -I, N.
 triumph, triumphus, -I, M.
 Troy, Troja, -ae, F.
 turn, vertō, -ere, vertī, versum.
 twist, contorqueō, -torquēre, -torsī, -tortum.
 two, duo, duae, duo.

U

Ulysses, Ulixēs, Ulixis, M.
 uncle, avunculus, -I, M.
 unfortunate, miser, misera, miserum.
 unhappy, miser, misera, miserum.

V

vain, in vain, frūstrā, *adv.*
 victory, victōria, ae, F.
 voice, vōx, vōcis, F.

W

walk, ambulō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.
 wander, errō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

war, bellum, -I, N.
 warn, moneō, -ēre, -uī, -itum.
 watch (*noun*), vigilia, -ae, F.
 watch (*verb*), spectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.
 weapons, arma, -ōrum, N. *pl.*
 well, bene, *adv.*
 where, ubi, *adv.*
 which, *relative pronoun*, quī, quae, quod.
 who, *interrogative*, quis, quid; *relative*, quī, quae, quod.
 why, cūr, *adv.*
 window, fenestra, -ae, F.
 wine, vinum, -I, N.
 winter, hiems, hiemis, F.; in winter, hieme.
 wise, sapiēns, *gen. sapientis.*
 wish, volō, velle, volū.
 with, cum, *prep. with abl.*
 without, sine, *prep. with abl.*
 woman, fēmina, -ae, F.
 work, labōrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.
 wound, vulnerō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

Y

year, annus, -I, M.
 yesterday, herī, *adv.*
 young man, juvenis, -is, M.
 your, of one person, tuus, -a, -um;
 of more than one person, vester, -tra, -trum.

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